
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K/A

**REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER
PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15d-16
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

May 2, 2024

Commission File Number 001-36761

Kenon Holdings Ltd.

1 Temasek Avenue #37-02B
Millenia Tower
Singapore 039192
(Address of principal executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F Form 40-F

EXHIBITS 99.1, 99.2, 99.3 AND 99.4 TO THIS REPORT ON FORM 6-K ARE INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE IN THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT ON FORM S-8 (FILE NO. 333-201716) OF KENON HOLDINGS LTD. AND IN THE PROSPECTUSES RELATING TO SUCH REGISTRATION STATEMENT.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Kenon Holdings Ltd. is filing this Amendment No. 1 on Form 6-K/A to its report on Form 6-K originally filed on April 17, 2024 (the “Original Form 6-K”) to correct the hyperlink of Exhibit 99.3, which inadvertently hyperlinked to Exhibit 99.4 in the Original Form 6-K. Except as so amended, the Original Form 6-K remains as originally filed.

Exhibits

- 99.1 [Proxy Statement, dated as of April 17, 2024](#)
- 99.2 [Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, dated as of April 17, 2024](#)
- 99.3 [2023 Annual Report prepared under Singapore law comprising the Directors' Statement for Kenon Holdings Ltd. and the Singapore Statutory Consolidated Audited Financial Statements of Kenon Holdings Ltd. for the Financial Year ended December 31, 2023](#)
- 99.4 [Proxy Card](#)

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

KENON HOLDINGS LTD.

Date: May 2, 2024

By: /s/ Robert L. Rosen
Name: Robert L. Rosen
Title: Chief Executive Officer



KENON HOLDINGS LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)
(Company Registration Number 201406588W)

**PROXY STATEMENT
for the
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of
KENON HOLDINGS LTD.**

**To Be Held on May 9, 2024
4 p.m. (Singapore time) at
1 Temasek Avenue #37-02B, Millenia Tower, Singapore 039192**

PART I – INFORMATION ABOUT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

We are furnishing this Proxy Statement, dated as of April 17, 2024 (the “**Proxy Statement**”), in connection with the solicitation by our Board of Directors (the “**Board**”) of proxies to be voted at the Annual General Meeting of our shareholders, to be held on May 9, 2024 (the “**AGM**”), or at any adjournments thereof, for the purposes of voting on the proposals to be considered at the AGM (the “**Proposals**”), as set forth in the Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, dated as of April 17, 2024, accompanying this Proxy Statement (the “**AGM Notice**”). Unless the context requires otherwise, references in this Proxy Statement to “the Company”, “Kenon”, “we”, “us”, “our” and similar terms, shall mean Kenon Holdings Ltd., together with its subsidiaries and associated companies.

This Proxy Statement and the AGM Notice are each being published for the benefit of all holders of Kenon’s ordinary shares, no par value (“**Kenon Shares**”) (“**Kenon Shareholders**”), are being posted on Kenon’s website, will be furnished to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “**SEC**”) on a Report on Form 6-K, and will also be filed with the Israel Securities Authority on an Immediate Report. If you are a beneficial shareholder holding Kenon Shares other than in registered form as a “shareholder of record”, that is, if you hold Kenon Shares in “street name” as, or through, a participant in the Depository Trust Company (the “**DTC**”) (which includes those Kenon Shareholders that hold Kenon Shares through the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (the “**TASE**”)), Kenon has fixed the close of business (EST) on April 17, 2024 (the “**Record Date**”), as the record date for determining whether you are entitled to receive printed copies of this Proxy Statement and the AGM Notice.

This Proxy Statement and the AGM Notice will be mailed to beneficial shareholders as of the Record Date, on or about April 18, 2024, and to shareholders of record (members) on April 17, 2024. Kenon will bear the cost of the preparation and mailing of these proxy materials and the solicitation of the proxies and will, upon request, reimburse banks, brokerage houses, other institutions, nominees, and fiduciaries for their reasonable expenses in forwarding these solicitation materials to Kenon Shareholders.

Quorum and Required Vote.

Representation of not less than 33 1/3 per cent. of the total number of issued and fully paid Kenon Shares as at the date of the AGM, in person or by proxy, is required to constitute a quorum. Accordingly, it is important that your shares be represented at the AGM.

The affirmative vote by a show of hands of at least a majority of the Kenon Shareholders present and voting, or, if a poll is demanded by the chairman of the AGM (the “**Chairman of the AGM**”) or, among other circumstances set forth in Article 63 of our Constitution (the “**Constitution**”), by holders of at least 5 per cent. of the total number of our paid-up shares, a simple majority of the Kenon Shares voting, is required at the AGM, to re-elect the Directors nominated pursuant to Proposals 1(a) – 1(j), to re-appoint KPMG LLP as our statutory Auditor pursuant to Proposal 2, and to approve the ordinary resolutions contained in Proposals 3, 4 and 5. The Chairman of the AGM will demand a poll in order to enable the Kenon Shares represented in person or by proxy to be counted for voting purposes.

Abstentions and Broker Non-Votes.

Under the laws of Singapore, abstentions and “broker non-votes” are considered present and entitled to vote for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present at the AGM.

Abstentions will not be counted in the tabulation of votes cast on a Proposal and are therefore not counted for purposes of determining whether a Proposal has been approved.

A “broker non-vote” will not be counted in the tabulation of votes cast on the relevant Proposal and is therefore not counted for purposes of determining whether such Proposal has been approved. A “broker non-vote” occurs when a bank, broker or other nominee holding shares on behalf of a beneficial owner may not vote ordinary shares held by it because it (i) has not received voting instructions from the beneficial owner of those shares and (ii) lacks discretionary voting power to vote those shares. Please note that if you are a beneficial owner, your broker, bank, nominee or other institution is only entitled to vote your shares on “routine” matters if it does not receive voting instructions from you. The Proposals listed below are not “routine” matters for purposes of the broker vote:

- Proposals 1(a) – 1(j) – Re-Election of Directors;
- Proposal 3 – To Authorize the Ordinary Share Issuances;
- Proposal 4 – To Extend the Duration of the Kenon Holdings Ltd. Share Incentive Plan 2014 (“**SIP 2014**”) for a Further Period of Ten Years and to Authorize the Grant of Awards Under the SIP 2014 and/or Options Under the Kenon Holdings Ltd. Share Option Plan 2014 (“**SOP 2014**”) and the Allotment and Issuance of Ordinary Shares pursuant to the Awards and/or Options Granted Under the SIP 2014 and SOP 2014; and
- Proposal 5 – To Approve the Renewal of the Share Purchase Authorization.

Persons Entitled to Vote on the Proposals at the AGM.

Shareholders of Record: Kenon has convened an AGM to be held on May 9, 2024 to consider and vote upon the Proposals. You are entitled to vote at the AGM if you are a shareholder of record (member) holding Kenon Shares in your own name and registered in the Branch Register of Members maintained by Computershare Trust Company, N.A. (“**Computershare**”), as at the date of the AGM. Each outstanding Kenon Share that you own entitles you to one vote on a poll.

Beneficial Shareholders: If you hold Kenon Shares other than in registered form as a “shareholder of record” (i.e. if you hold Kenon Shares in “street name” as, or through, a participant in the DTC (which includes those Kenon Shareholders that hold Kenon Shares through the TASE)), in order for your vote to be counted at the AGM, you must have been a Kenon Shareholder as at, and with effect from, the Record Date.

If you have sold or transferred all of your Kenon Shares, you should immediately forward this Proxy Statement and related materials to the purchaser or transferee, or to the broker, bank, nominee, or other institution through whom the sale was effected, for onward transmission to the purchaser or transferee.

If you become a beneficial holder of Kenon Shares after the Record Date, but before the date of the AGM, and you wish to vote your Kenon Shares, you must become a “shareholder of record” prior to the AGM and vote as a “shareholder of record” according to the manner of voting set forth below. Please contact your broker, bank, nominee, or other institution holding your Kenon Shares if you wish to become a “shareholder of record”.

Manner of Voting.

Whether you plan to attend the AGM or not, we urge you to vote by proxy.

Shareholders of Record: A shareholder of record (member) entitled to attend and vote at the AGM is entitled to appoint a proxy, or proxies, to attend and vote on his behalf. A proxy need not be a shareholder of record (member). **To vote by proxy, you should complete, sign and date the enclosed proxy card and return it promptly to Computershare in accordance with the instructions set forth in the AGM Notice, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the AGM** (or within such other time as may be required by the Companies Act 1967 (the “**Singapore Companies Act**”)).

Where a member appoints two or more proxies, the appointments shall be valid only if he specifies the proportion of his shareholding (expressed as a percentage of the whole) to be represented by each proxy. In the case of a joint appointment of two proxies, the Chairman of the AGM will be a member’s proxy by default in relation to the number of shares represented by such proxy card if either or both of the proxies appointed does/do not attend the AGM. In the case of an appointment of two proxies in the alternative, the Chairman of the AGM will be a member’s proxy by default in relation to the number of shares represented by such proxy card if both the proxies appointed do not attend the AGM.

Returning the proxy card will not affect your right to attend the AGM, and your proxy will not be used if you are personally present at the AGM or have, pursuant to the procedures set forth below, informed Kenon in writing prior to the voting that you wish to vote your Kenon Shares in person.

The proxy card must be signed under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorized in writing. Where the proxy card is executed by a corporation, it must be executed either under its common seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorized. A corporation which is a member may authorize by resolution of its directors or other governing body, such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at the AGM.

If you sign the proxy card, but do not make specific choices, the proxy holder will vote your Kenon Shares as recommended by Kenon’s Board.

Beneficial Shareholders (New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”)): If you hold Kenon Shares other than in registered form as a “shareholder of record” (i.e. if you hold Kenon Shares in “street name” as, or through, a participant in the DTC, but do not hold your Kenon Shares through the TASE), you have the right to instruct your broker, bank, nominee or other institution on how to vote the Kenon Shares in your account. **Your broker, bank, nominee or other institution should send a voting instruction form for you to use to direct how your Kenon Shares should be voted.** You may not vote your Kenon Shares in person at the AGM unless you (i) obtain a legal proxy from the DTC (in compliance with the voting requirements under Singapore law) through your broker, bank, nominee, or other institution that holds your Kenon Shares, giving you the right to vote the Kenon Shares instead of the broker, bank, nominee, or other institution holding your Kenon Shares, (ii) bring a letter or recent account statement from such broker, bank, nominee, or other institution that confirms that you are the beneficial owner of the Kenon Shares, and (iii) bring a picture identification, such as a valid driver’s license or passport, for purposes of personal identification.

If you do not intend to vote in person at the AGM, your Kenon Shares must be voted no less than 48 hours prior to the AGM (or within such longer period prior to the AGM as may be specified by the DTC's, or the relevant DTC participants', procedures).

Beneficial Shareholders (TASE): If you hold Kenon Shares other than in registered form as a "shareholder of record" and your Kenon Shares are held through the TASE, you are regarded as a beneficial holder of Kenon Shares and you may only vote your shares in one of the following ways: (a) **sign and date a proxy card in the form filed by Kenon on MAGNA, the distribution site of the Israel Securities Authority, at www.magna.isa.gov.il ("MAGNA"), on April 17, 2024 and attach to it a proof of ownership certificate from the TASE Clearing House Member through which your Kenon Shares are held, which certificate indicates that you were the beneficial owner of such Kenon shares as of the Record Date, and return the proxy card, along with the proof of ownership certificate, to Kenon c/o Gornitzky & Co. via fax to +972-3-560-6555, Attention: Ari Fried, Adv. or by e-mail to: kenonproxy@gornitzky.com, or (b) if you choose to vote in person at the AGM, you must bring the proof of ownership certificate from the TASE's Clearing House Member through which your Kenon Shares are held, which certificate indicates that you were the beneficial owner of the shares as of the Record Date, as well as a picture identification, such as a valid driver's license or passport, for purposes of personal identification. In addition, you will also need to request a legal proxy from the DTC (in compliance with the voting requirements under Singapore law). If you do not intend to vote in person at the AGM, your Kenon Shares must be voted no less than 48 hours prior to the AGM (or within such longer period prior to the AGM as may be specified by the DTC's, the DTC's participants', or the TASE's procedures).**

Revocation of Proxy.

Shareholders of Record: If you are a "shareholder of record", your proxy may be revoked at any time prior to the time it is voted by (i) providing appropriate written notice to Proxy Services c/o Computershare Investor Services, PO BOX 43101, Providence, RI 02401-5067, UNITED STATES, no less than 48 hours prior to the AGM or (ii) attending the AGM and voting in person.

Beneficial Shareholders (NYSE): If your Kenon Shares are held in "street name" through a broker, bank, nominee, or other institution (other than those Kenon Shareholders that hold Kenon Shares through the TASE), please contact the broker, bank, nominee or other institution which holds your Kenon Shares to determine how to change or revoke your voting instructions.

Beneficial Shareholders (TASE): If you hold Kenon Shares through the TASE, you may revoke such proxy at any time prior to the time it is voted by (i) communicating such revocation in writing to Kenon or by executing and delivering a later-dated proxy to Kenon c/o Gornitzky & Co. via fax to +972-3-560-6555, Attention: Ari Fried, Adv. or by e-mail to: kenonproxy@gornitzky.com, no less than 48 hours prior to the AGM or (ii) attending the AGM and voting in person, subject to the satisfaction of the conditions set forth in "Manner of Voting – Beneficial Shareholders (TASE)" above.

As of the date of this Proxy Statement, Kenon does not intend to present, and has not been informed that any other person intends to present, any business for action, other than the Proposals set forth in this Proxy Statement and in the AGM Notice.

Registered Office.

The mailing address of our registered office is 9 Raffles Place, #27-00, Republic Plaza, Singapore 048619.

Singapore Financial Statements; Monetary Amounts.

We have prepared, in accordance with Singapore law, Singapore statutory financial statements, which are included with the Annual Report under Singapore law to be delivered to Kenon Shareholders prior to the date of the AGM, and which will be furnished to the SEC on a Report on Form 6-K, and will also be filed with the Israel Securities Authority on an Immediate Report. Except as otherwise stated herein, all monetary amounts in this Proxy Statement have been presented in U.S. dollars.

**PART II – PROPOSALS TO BE CONSIDERED
AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

**PROPOSALS 1(a) – 1(j):
RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS**

Article 94 of the Constitution requires that at each annual general meeting, all Directors for the time being shall retire from office. Under Article 95 of the Constitution, retiring Directors are eligible for re-election. Accordingly, all of our Directors, namely Mr. Cyril Pierre-Jean Ducau, Mr. Antoine Bonnier, Mr. Laurence N. Charney, Mr. Barak Cohen, Mr. N. Scott Fine, Dr. Bill Foo, Mr. Aviad Kaufman, Mr. Robert L. Rosen, Mr. Arunava Sen and Ms. Tan Beng Tee, will be retiring as Directors. All of our Directors, namely Mr. Cyril Pierre-Jean Ducau, Mr. Antoine Bonnier, Mr. Laurence N. Charney, Mr. Barak Cohen, Mr. N. Scott Fine, Dr. Bill Foo, Mr. Aviad Kaufman, Mr. Robert L. Rosen, Mr. Arunava Sen and Ms. Tan Beng Tee, will be standing for re-election as Directors at this AGM.

As of the date of this Proxy Statement, the Board is not aware of any nominee who is unable or will decline to serve as a Director.

Set forth below are the names of, and certain other information concerning, the nominees for re-election as Directors at the AGM:

Cyril Pierre-Jean Ducau. Mr. Ducau is the Chief Executive Officer of Ansonia Holdings Singapore B.V. and the Chief Executive Officer of Eastern Pacific Shipping Pte Ltd, a leading shipping company based in Singapore. He is a member of the board of directors of Ansonia Holdings Singapore B.V. as well as other private companies, each of which may be associated with the same ultimate beneficiary, Mr. Idan Ofer. He is also currently the Chairman of Cool Company Ltd, a NYSE-listed shipping company and an independent director of the Singapore Maritime Foundation and of the Global Centre for Maritime Decarbonisation Limited, which were established by the Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore. He is also a member of the board of directors of Gard P&I (Bermuda) Ltd, a leading maritime insurer. He was previously Head of Business Development of Quantum Pacific Advisory Limited in London from 2008 to 2012 and acted as Director and Chairman of Pacific Drilling SA between 2011 and 2018. Prior to joining Quantum Pacific Advisory Limited, Mr. Ducau was Vice President in the Investment Banking Division of Morgan Stanley & Co. International Ltd. in London and, during his tenure there from 2000 to 2008, he held various positions in the Capital Markets, Leveraged Finance and Mergers and Acquisitions teams. Mr. Ducau graduated from ESCP Europe Business School (Paris, Oxford, Berlin) and holds a Master of Science in business administration and a Diplom Kaufmann.

Antoine Bonnier. Mr. Bonnier is the Chief Executive Officer of Quantum Pacific (UK) LLP and serves as a member of the board of directors of Club Atletico de Madrid SAD, Competitive Power Ventures Inc., OPC Energy Ltd., Cool Company Ltd and Ekwateur SA, each of which may be associated with the same ultimate beneficiary, Mr. Idan Ofer. Mr. Bonnier was previously a Managing Director of Quantum Pacific (UK) LLP. Prior to joining Quantum Pacific Advisory Limited in 2011, Mr. Bonnier was an Associate in the Investment Banking Division of Morgan Stanley & Co. During his tenure there, from 2005 to 2011, he held various positions in the Capital Markets and Mergers and Acquisitions teams in London, Paris and Dubai. Mr. Bonnier graduated from ESCP Europe Business School and holds a Master of Science in Management.

Laurence N. Charney. Mr. Charney currently serves as the chairman of our audit committee. Mr. Charney retired from Ernst & Young LLP in June 2007, where, over the course of his more than 37-year career, he served as Senior Audit Partner, Practice Leader and Senior Advisor. Since his retirement from Ernst & Young, Mr. Charney has served as a business strategist and financial advisor to boards, senior management and investors of early stage ventures, private businesses and small to mid-cap public corporations across the consumer products, energy, high-tech/software, media/entertainment, and non-profit sectors. His most recent directorships also include board tenure with Marvel Entertainment, Inc. (through December 2009) and TG Therapeutics, Inc. (from March 2012 through the current date). Mr. Charney is a graduate of Hofstra University with a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration (Accounting), and has also completed an Executive Master's program at Columbia University. Mr. Charney maintains active membership with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants.

Barak Cohen. Mr. Cohen is a Managing Director at Quantum Pacific (UK) LLP, a board member of ZIM Integrated Shipping Services Ltd. and of Qoros Automotive Co., Ltd., each of which may be associated with the same ultimate beneficiary, Mr. Idan Ofer. In September 2018, Mr. Cohen was appointed to the board of directors of Kenon, having served as Co-CEO of Kenon till that time. Prior to serving as Kenon's Co-CEO, Mr. Cohen served as Kenon's Vice President of Business Development and Investor Relations from 2015 to September 2017. Prior to joining Kenon in 2015, Mr. Cohen worked in various capacities at Israel Corporation Ltd. since 2008 most recently as Israel Corporation Ltd.'s Senior Director of Business Development and Investor Relations. Prior to joining Israel Corporation Ltd., Mr. Cohen held positions at Lehman Brothers (UK) and Ernst & Young (Israel). Mr. Cohen holds Bachelor's degrees in Economics, summa cum laude, and Accounting & Management, magna cum laude, both from Tel Aviv University.

N. Scott Fine. Mr. Fine is the Chief Executive Officer and an Executive Director of Cyclo Therapeutics, Inc., a biotechnology company focused on developing novel therapeutics based on cyclodextrin technologies. Mr. Fine has been involved in investment banking for over 35 years, working on a multitude of debt and equity financings, buy and sell side mergers and acquisitions, strategic advisory work and corporate restructurings. Mr. Fine was the lead investment banker on the IPO of Keurig Green Mountain Coffee Roasters and Central European Distribution Corporation, or CEDC, a multi-billion-dollar alcohol company. He was also involved in an Equity Strategic Alliance between Research Medical and the Tempo Group. Mr. Fine continued his involvement with CEDC, serving as a director from 1996 until 2014, during which time he led the CEDC Board's successful efforts in 2013 to restructure the company through a pre-packaged Chapter 11 process whereby CEDC was acquired by the Russian Standard alcohol group. Recently, Mr. Fine served as Vice Chairman and Chairman of the Restructuring Committee of Pacific Drilling SA from 2017 to 2018 where he successfully led the Independent Directors to a successful reorganization. He also served as Sole Director of Better Place Inc. from 2013 until 2015. Mr. Fine devotes time to several non-profit organizations, including through his service on the Board of Trustees for the IWM American Air Museum in Britain. Mr. Fine has been a guest lecturer at Ohio State University's Moritz School of Law and Fordham University Law School.

Bill Foo. Dr. Foo is a director and corporate advisor of several private, listed and non-profit entities, including Mewah International Inc., CDL Hospitality Trusts, Tung Lok Restaurants (2000) Ltd., M&C REIT Management Ltd and chairing Investible Funds VCC as well as the Salvation Army and James Cook University Singapore organizations. In May 2017, Dr. Foo was appointed to the board of directors of Kenon, having served as a director of IC Power Ltd. between November 2015 and January 2018. Prior to his retirement, Dr. Foo worked in financial services for over 30 years, including serving as CEO of ANZ Singapore and South East Asia Head of Investment Banking for Schroders. Dr. Foo has also worked in various positions at Citibank and Bank of America and has been a director of several listed and government-related entities, including International Enterprise Singapore (Trade Agency), where he chaired the Audit Committee for several years. Dr. Foo has a Master's Degree in Business Administration from McGill University and a Bachelor of Business Administration from Concordia University and an honorary Doctor of Commerce from James Cook University Australia.

Aviad Kaufman. Mr. Kaufman is the Chief Executive Officer of One Globe Business Advisory Ltd, the chairman of Israel Corporation Ltd., and a board member of ICL Group Ltd., OPC Energy Ltd. and other private companies, each of which may be associated with Mr. Idan Ofer. From 2017 until July 2021, Mr. Kaufman served as the Chief Executive Officer of Quantum Pacific (UK) LLP and from 2008 until 2017 as Chief Financial Officer of Quantum Pacific (UK) LLP (and its predecessor Quantum Pacific Advisory Limited). From 2002 until 2007, Mr. Kaufman fulfilled different senior corporate finance roles at Amdocs Ltd. Previously, Mr. Kaufman held various consultancy positions with KPMG. Mr. Kaufman is a certified public accountant and holds a Bachelor's degree in Accounting and Economics from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem (with distinction), and a Master's of Business Administration in Finance from Tel Aviv University.

Robert L. Rosen. Mr. Rosen has served as CEO of Kenon since September 2017 and also serves on the board of Kenon as an executive director and on the board of OPC Energy Ltd. as director. He is also a Member of the Advisory Board of James Cook University Singapore. Prior to becoming CEO, Mr. Rosen served as General Counsel of Kenon upon joining Kenon in 2014. Prior to joining Kenon, Mr. Rosen spent 15 years in private practice with top tier law firms, including Linklaters LLP and Milbank LLP. Mr. Rosen is admitted to the Bar in the State of New York, holds a Bachelor's degree with honors from Boston University and a Juris Doctor and a Master of Business Administration, both from the University of Pittsburgh, where he graduated with high honors.

Arunava Sen. Mr. Sen is Director of Coromandel Advisors Pte Ltd, a Singapore-based company that provides strategic and transactional advice to global investors in the infrastructure and clean energy sectors. In May 2017, Mr. Sen was appointed to the board of directors of Kenon, having served as a director of IC Power Ltd. between November 2015 and January 2018. Between August 2010 and February 2015, Mr. Sen was CEO and Managing Director of Lanco Power International Pte Ltd, a Singapore-registered company focused on the development of power projects globally. Previously, Mr. Sen held several senior roles at GlobeEq Ltd, a Houston-based power investment company, including COO, CEO—Latin America and CEO—Asia. In 1999, Mr. Sen cofounded and was COO of Hart Energy International, a Houston-based company that developed and invested in power businesses in Latin America and the Caribbean. Mr. Sen currently serves on the investment committee of SUSI Asia Energy Transition Fund. A qualified Chartered Accountant, Mr. Sen holds a B.Com. degree from the University of Calcutta and an M.S. degree in Finance from The American University in Washington, D.C.

Tan Beng Tee. Ms. Tan is the Executive Director of the Singapore Maritime Foundation. She started her career in the public service and spent the next 40 years with the statutory boards under the Ministry of Trade and Industry (Trade Development Board and International Enterprise Singapore) and the Ministry of Transport (Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore ("MPA")). From 2012 to 2020, Ms. Tan was the Assistant Chief Executive (Development) of MPA. She remains at MPA as Senior Advisor. Prior to joining MPA in 2004, Ms. Tan was Director at International Enterprise Singapore (now merged into Enterprise Singapore). For her service in developing Singapore as an International Maritime Centre, Ms. Tan received the Public Administration Medal (Silver) in 1997, (Silver)Bar in 2012, and (Gold) in 2020. From the industry, Ms. Tan received a Lifetime Achievement Award from Lloyd's List in 2008, and Seatrade in 2018. Ms. Tan serves on the boards of the Singapore Chamber of Maritime Arbitration and the National University of Singapore's Centre for Maritime Studies. She also serves on the committees of the Nanyang Technological University's College of Civil and Environmental Engineering, the Singapore Maritime Academy at Singapore Polytechnic, Singapore War Risk Mutual and on the Marine Insurance Committee of the General Insurance Association. Ms. Tan holds a degree in Business Administration from the National University of Singapore and a Diploma in Shipping from the Norad Fellowship in Oslo, Norway.

The Board recommends a vote "FOR"

Proposals 1(a) – 1(j) to re-elect each of the above nominees to our Board.

PROPOSAL 2:
RE-APPOINTMENT OF STATUTORY AUDITOR FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 2024 AND AUTHORIZATION OF OUR DIRECTORS TO FIX THEIR
REMUNERATION

KPMG LLP served as our statutory Auditor for the financial year ended December 31, 2023. Pursuant to section 205(2) and 205(4) of the Singapore Companies Act, any appointment of our statutory Auditor after the Board's initial appointment of our statutory Auditor, or its subsequent removal, requires the approval of our shareholders. The Audit Committee of our Board has authorized, approved, and recommended to our Board the re-appointment of KPMG LLP as our statutory Auditor for the financial year ending December 31, 2024 and to perform other appropriate services. Our Board, upon recommendation of the Audit Committee, has approved, subject to shareholders' approval, the re-appointment of KPMG LLP and, pursuant to section 205(16) of the Singapore Companies Act, is requesting that the shareholders authorize the Directors (which may act through the Audit Committee) to fix the Auditor's remuneration for services rendered through the AGM. We expect that a representative from KPMG LLP will be present at the AGM. This representative will have the opportunity to make a statement if he or she so desires and is expected to be available to respond to appropriate questions. In addition, the fees paid to KPMG LLP for the financial year ended December 31, 2023 are reported in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2023 filed with the SEC and shall be reported to Kenon Shareholders at the AGM upon request.

The Board recommends a vote "FOR"

**Proposal 2 to re-appoint KPMG LLP as our statutory Auditor for the financial year ending December 31, 2024,
and to authorize the Directors (which may act through the Audit Committee) to fix their remuneration.**

**PROPOSAL 3:
ORDINARY RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE THE ORDINARY SHARE ISSUANCES**

We are incorporated in the Republic of Singapore. Under Singapore law, our Directors may only issue ordinary shares and make or grant offers, agreements or options that might or would require the issuance of ordinary shares, with the prior approval from our shareholders. We are submitting this Proposal 3 because we are required to do so under the laws of Singapore before we can issue any ordinary shares in connection with, *inter alia*, our equity compensation plans, possible future strategic transactions, or public and private offerings.

If this Proposal 3 is approved, the authorization would be effective from the date of the AGM until the (i) conclusion of the 2025 Annual General Meeting; or (ii) the expiration of the period within which the 2025 Annual General Meeting is required by law to be held, whichever is the earlier. The 2025 Annual General Meeting is required to be held within six months after our financial year ending December 31, 2024 (except that Singapore law allows for a one-time application for an extension of up to a maximum of 60 days to be made with the Singapore Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA")).

Our Board believes that it is advisable and in the best interests of our shareholders for our shareholders to authorize our Directors to issue ordinary shares and to make or grant offers, agreements or options that might or would require the issuance of ordinary shares.

We are not submitting this Proposal 3 in response to a threatened takeover. In the event of a hostile attempt to acquire control of the Company, we could seek to impede the attempt by issuing ordinary shares, which may dilute the voting power of our existing shareholders. This could also have the effect of impeding the efforts of our shareholders to remove an incumbent director and replace him or her with a new director of their choice. These potential effects could limit the opportunity for our shareholders to dispose of their ordinary shares at the premium that may be available in takeover attempts.

Our Board believes that it is advisable and in the best interests of our shareholders for our shareholders to provide this general authorization in order to avoid the delay and expense of obtaining shareholder approval at a later date and to provide us with greater flexibility to pursue strategic transactions and acquisitions, to make grants under equity compensation plans and to raise additional capital through public and private offerings of our ordinary shares as well as instruments exercisable for or convertible into our ordinary shares.

The Board recommends a vote "FOR"

Proposal 3 to authorize the ordinary share issuances.

PROPOSAL 4:
**ORDINARY RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE EXTENSION OF THE DURATION OF THE SIP 2014
FOR A FURTHER PERIOD OF TEN YEARS AND TO AUTHORIZE THE GRANT OF AWARDS UNDER
THE SIP 2014 AND/OR OPTIONS UNDER THE SOP 2014 AND THE ALLOTMENT AND ISSUANCE OF
ORDINARY SHARES**

Proposal 4 is to (a) approve the extension of the duration of the SIP 2014 (as amended from time to time) for a further period of ten years from May 15, 2024 up to May 14, 2034 (both dates inclusive); (b) subject to resolution (a) being passed, authorize the Directors to offer and grant awards, and allot and issue ordinary shares, in accordance with the provisions of the SIP 2014 (as amended from time to time); and (c) authorize the Directors to offer and grant options, and allot and issue ordinary shares upon the exercise of options and payment of the exercise price, in accordance with the provisions of the SOP 2014, provided that the total number of shares which may be delivered pursuant to awards granted under the SIP 2014 (as amended from time to time) and pursuant to options granted under the SOP 2014 on any date, when added to the total number of new shares allotted and issued and/or to be allotted and issued and issued shares (including treasury shares) delivered and/or to be delivered (i) pursuant to awards already granted under the SIP 2014 (as amended from time to time); and (ii) pursuant to options already granted under the SOP 2014, shall not exceed three (3) per cent. of the total number of issued shares (excluding shares held by the Company as treasury shares) from time to time (measured at the time of grant) as such limit may be amended, or such other limit as may be established from time to time.

The SIP 2014 was approved and adopted by our Board of Directors on May 15, 2014. The initial duration of the SIP 2014 is ten years commencing on the date of adoption, provided that the duration of the SIP 2014 can be extended beyond that period with the approval of our shareholders by ordinary resolution in general meeting and of any other relevant authorizations which may be required. As the SIP 2014 is due to expire on May 14, 2024, shareholders' approval is being sought for an extension of the duration of the plan for a further period of ten years from May 15, 2024 up to May 14, 2034 (both dates inclusive).

There will be no change to the maximum limit of total number of shares which may be delivered under the SIP 2014 (as amended from time to time) (or shares underlying options which may be granted under the SOP 2014) following the extension of its duration for a further period of ten years up to May 14, 2034. The total number of shares which may be delivered pursuant to awards granted under the SIP 2014 and pursuant to options granted under the SOP 2014, when added to the total number of new shares allotted and issued and/or to be allotted and issued and issued shares (including treasury shares) delivered and/or to be delivered (i) pursuant to awards already granted under the SIP 2014; and (ii) pursuant to options already granted under the SOP 2014, shall not exceed three (3) per cent. of the total number of issued shares (excluding shares held by the Company as treasury shares) from time to time (measured at the time of grant).

The SOP 2014 was approved and adopted by our Board of Directors on December 10, 2014. The initial duration of the SOP 2014 is ten years commencing on the date of adoption and is due to expire on December 9, 2024. The SOP 2014 is not intended to be renewed. No further options may be granted under the SOP 2014 following its expiry. However, such expiry will not affect the options which have been granted and accepted prior to such expiry, whether such options have been exercised (whether fully or partially) or not. There are no options outstanding under the SOP 2014.

The Company intends to continue to rely upon equity as a component of compensation. If shareholder approval is not granted to extend the duration of the SIP 2014 and authorize the Directors to issue shares pursuant to the equity awards, we would have to review our compensation practices, and would likely have to substantially increase our cash compensation to retain key personnel.

Our Board expects that we will continue to issue ordinary shares and grant awards pursuant to the SIP 2014 (as amended from time to time) and/or offer and grant options pursuant to the SOP 2014 (until its expiration) in the future under circumstances similar to those in the past.

The Board recommends a vote "FOR"

Proposal 4 to approve the extension of the duration of the SIP 2014 for a further period of ten years, and to authorize the grant of awards under the SIP 2014 and/or options under the SOP 2014 and the allotment and issuance of ordinary shares pursuant to the awards and/or options granted under the SIP 2014 and SOP 2014.

PROPOSAL 5:
ORDINARY RESOLUTION TO APPROVE THE RENEWAL OF THE SHARE PURCHASE AUTHORIZATION

Proposal 5 is to approve the renewal of the Share Purchase Authorization (as defined below) which authorizes the Directors to repurchase or otherwise acquire our ordinary shares up to the limit set forth below.

Singapore law requires that we obtain shareholder approval of a general and unconditional share purchase authorization given to our Directors if we wish to purchase or otherwise acquire our ordinary shares. At the 2023 Annual General Meeting, shareholders approved the renewal of a general and unconditional authorization, which we referred to as the Share Purchase Authorization, to allow our Directors to exercise all of the Company's powers to purchase or otherwise acquire our issued ordinary shares on the terms of the Share Purchase Authorization. The Share Purchase Authorization which was approved by shareholders at the 2023 Annual General Meeting will expire on the date of the forthcoming AGM to be held on May 9, 2024. Accordingly, shareholder approval is being sought for the renewal of the Share Purchase Authorization at the AGM.

If the renewal of the Share Purchase Authorization is approved by shareholders at the AGM, the authority conferred by the Share Purchase Authorization will, unless varied or revoked by our shareholders at a general meeting, continue in force until the earlier of (i) the date of the 2025 Annual General Meeting; or (ii) the date by which the 2025 Annual General Meeting is required by law to be held. The 2025 Annual General Meeting is required to be held within six months after our financial year ending December 31, 2024 (except that Singapore law allows for a one-time application for an extension of up to a maximum of 60 days to be made with ACRA).

Any purchases or acquisitions by us of our ordinary shares must be made in accordance with, and in the manner prescribed by, the Singapore Companies Act, the applicable rules of the NYSE and the TASE, and such laws and regulations as may apply from time to time.

The Share Purchase Authorization, if renewed, gives the Board authority to purchase shares but does not obligate us to repurchase any specific number of ordinary shares, and we may purchase ordinary shares within the limits described herein, and alternatively we may not make any repurchases of ordinary shares.

The authority and limitations placed on our share purchases or acquisitions under the proposed Share Purchase Authorization, if renewed at the AGM, are substantially the same as were previously approved by shareholders at the 2023 Annual General Meeting and are summarized below.

Limit on Purchases which may be Made Pursuant to the Share Purchase Authorization

We may only purchase or acquire ordinary shares that are issued and fully paid up. The prevailing limitation under the Singapore Companies Act that is currently in force does not permit us to purchase or acquire more than 20% of the total number of our issued ordinary shares outstanding at the date of the AGM at which the Share Purchase Authorization is renewed. Any of our ordinary shares that are held as treasury shares or which are held by a subsidiary of the Company under section 21(4B) or 21(6C) of the Singapore Companies Act will be disregarded for purposes of computing this 20% limitation.

We are seeking approval to renew the Share Purchase Authorization, which is an approval to authorize our Board for the purchase or acquisition of our issued ordinary shares not exceeding 10% of our total number of issued ordinary shares outstanding as of the date of the passing of this proposal (excluding any ordinary shares that are held as treasury shares or which are held by a subsidiary of the Company under section 21(4B) or 21(6C) of the Singapore Companies Act as at that date).

Purely for illustrative purposes, on the basis of 52,776,671 issued ordinary shares outstanding as of March 31, 2024, and assuming no additional ordinary shares are issued on or prior to the date of the AGM, based on the prevailing limit of 10%, our Board would be authorized to resolve to purchase not more than 5,277,667 issued ordinary shares pursuant to the Share Purchase Authorization, as proposed to be renewed at the AGM.

Duration of Share Purchase Authorization

Purchases or acquisitions of ordinary shares may be made, at any time and from time to time, on and from the date of approval of the Share Purchase Authorization up to the earlier of:

- (a) the date on which our next annual general meeting is held or required by law to be held; or
- (b) the date on which the authority conferred by the Share Purchase Authorization is revoked or varied by our shareholders at a general meeting.

Manner of Purchases or Acquisitions of Ordinary Shares

Purchases or acquisitions of ordinary shares may be made by way of:

- (a) market purchases on the NYSE, the TASE or any other stock exchange on which our ordinary shares may for the time being be listed and quoted, which may be made through one or more duly licensed or registered dealers appointed by us for that purpose; and/or
- (b) off-market purchases (that is, effected other than on the NYSE, the TASE or, as the case may be, any other stock exchange on which our ordinary shares may for the time being be listed and quoted), in accordance with an equal access scheme as prescribed by the Singapore Companies Act (to the extent compliance with such equal access scheme is required by the Singapore Companies Act).

If we decide to purchase or otherwise acquire our ordinary shares in accordance with an equal access scheme, our Directors may impose any terms and conditions as they see fit and as are in our interests, so long as the terms are consistent with the Share Purchase Authorization, the applicable rules of the NYSE and the TASE, the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act and other applicable laws. In addition, an equal access scheme must satisfy all of the following conditions:

- (i) offers for the purchase or acquisition of ordinary shares must be made to every person who holds ordinary shares to purchase or acquire the same percentage of their ordinary shares;
- (ii) all of those persons must be given a reasonable opportunity to accept the offers made; and
- (iii) the terms of all of the offers must be the same (except differences in consideration that result from offers relating to ordinary shares with different accrued dividend entitlements and differences in the offers solely to ensure that each person is left with a whole number of ordinary shares).

Purchase Price

The maximum purchase price (excluding brokerage commission, applicable goods and services tax and other related expenses of the purchase or acquisition) to be paid for each ordinary share will be determined by our Directors. The maximum purchase price to be paid for the ordinary shares as determined by our Directors must not exceed:

- (a) in the case of a market purchase, the highest independent bid or the last independent transaction price, whichever is higher, of our ordinary shares quoted or reported on the NYSE or TASE or any other stock exchange on which our ordinary shares may for the time being be listed and quoted (as the case may be); and
- (b) in the case of an off-market purchase pursuant to an equal access scheme, 105% of the closing price of our ordinary shares as quoted on the NYSE or TASE or any other stock exchange on which our ordinary shares may for the time being be listed and quoted (as the case may be), on the day immediately preceding the date on which we resolve on effecting the off-market purchase.

Sources of Funds

Only funds legally available for purchasing or acquiring ordinary shares in accordance with the Constitution and the applicable laws of Singapore shall be used for any such purchases or acquisitions. We intend to use internal sources of funds and/or distributions from our businesses and/or proceeds from the disposal of our assets to finance any purchase or acquisition of our ordinary shares. Our Directors do not propose to exercise the Share Purchase Authorization in a manner and to such an extent that would materially affect our working capital requirements.

The Singapore Companies Act permits us to purchase or acquire our ordinary shares out of our capital and/or profits. Acquisitions or purchases made out of capital are permissible only so long as we are solvent for the purposes of section 76F(4) of the Singapore Companies Act. A company is solvent if, at the date of the payment made in consideration of the purchase or acquisition (which shall include any expenses—including brokerage or commission) the following conditions are satisfied: (a) there is no ground on which the company could be found unable to pay its debts; (b) if it is not intended to commence winding up of the company, the company will be able to pay its debts as they fall due during the period of 12 months immediately after the date of the payment; and (c) the value of the company's assets is not less than the value of its liabilities (including contingent liabilities) and will not, after the proposed purchase or acquisition, become less than the value of its liabilities (including contingent liabilities).

Status of Purchased or Acquired Ordinary Shares

Any ordinary share that we purchase or acquire will be deemed cancelled immediately on purchase or acquisition, and all rights and privileges attached to such ordinary share will expire on cancellation (unless such ordinary share is held by us as a treasury share, which we may elect to do for any repurchased share). The total number of issued shares will be diminished by the number of ordinary shares purchased or acquired by us and which are not held by us as treasury shares.

We will cancel and destroy share certificates in respect of purchased or acquired ordinary shares (unless we decide to hold such shares in treasury) as soon as reasonably practicable following settlement of any purchase or acquisition of such ordinary shares. Where such ordinary shares are purchased or acquired and held by us as treasury shares, we will cancel and issue new certificates in respect thereof.

Treasury Shares

Under the Singapore Companies Act, ordinary shares purchased or acquired by us may be held as treasury shares. Some of the provisions on treasury shares under the Singapore Companies Act are summarized below.

Maximum Holdings. The number of ordinary shares held as treasury shares (including ordinary shares which are held by a subsidiary of the Company under section 21(4B) or 21(6C) of the Singapore Companies Act) may not at any time exceed 10% of the total number of issued ordinary shares.

Voting and Other Rights. We may not exercise any right in respect of treasury shares, including any right to attend or vote at meetings and, for the purposes of the Singapore Companies Act, we shall be treated as having no right to vote and the treasury shares shall be treated as having no voting rights. In addition, no dividend may be paid, and no other distribution of our assets may be made, to the Company in respect of treasury shares, other than the allotment of ordinary shares as fully paid bonus shares. A subdivision or consolidation of any treasury share into treasury shares of a greater or smaller amount is also allowed so long as the total value of the treasury shares after the subdivision or consolidation is the same as before the subdivision or consolidation, respectively.

Disposal and Cancellation. Where ordinary shares are held as treasury shares, we may at any time:

- sell the treasury shares for cash;
- transfer the treasury shares for the purposes of or pursuant to any share scheme, whether for employees, directors or other persons;
- transfer the treasury shares as consideration for the acquisition of shares in or assets of another company or assets of a person;
- cancel the treasury shares; or
- sell, transfer or otherwise use the treasury shares for such other purposes as may be prescribed by the Minister for Finance of Singapore.

Financial Effects

Our net tangible assets will be reduced by the purchase price (including any expenses) of any ordinary shares purchased or acquired and cancelled or held as treasury shares. We do not anticipate that the purchase or acquisition of our ordinary shares in accordance with the Share Purchase Authorization would have a material impact on our financial condition and cash flows.

The financial effects on us arising from purchases or acquisitions of ordinary shares which may be made pursuant to the Share Purchase Authorization will depend on, among other things, whether the ordinary shares are purchased or acquired out of our profits and/or capital, the number of ordinary shares purchased or acquired, if any are acquired, the price paid for the ordinary shares and whether the ordinary shares purchased or acquired are held in treasury or cancelled.

Under the Singapore Companies Act, purchases or acquisitions of ordinary shares by us may be made out of profits and/or our capital so long as the Company is solvent, as described above under “—*Sources of Funds*”.

Our purchases or acquisitions of our ordinary shares may be made out of our profits and/or our capital. Where the consideration (including any expenses) paid by us for the purchase or acquisition of ordinary shares is made out of our profits, such consideration (including any expenses such as brokerage or commission) will correspondingly reduce the amount available for the distribution of cash dividends by us. Where the consideration that we pay for the purchase or acquisition of ordinary shares is made out of our capital, the amount available for the distribution of cash dividends by us will not be reduced for legal purposes (although such repurchases would decrease cash available for dividends).

Rationale for the Share Purchase Authorization

We believe the renewal of the Share Purchase Authorization at the AGM will benefit our shareholders by providing our Directors with appropriate flexibility to repurchase ordinary shares if the Directors believe that such repurchases would be in the best interests of our shareholders. Any decision to repurchase our ordinary shares from time to time will depend on, *inter alia*, our continuing assessment of then-current market conditions and our need to use available cash.

Share Repurchase Plan Announced in 2023

Pursuant to the Share Purchase Authorization, we announced in 2023 an intention to repurchase up to \$50 million of our shares, and pursuant to such share repurchase plan, we have repurchased approximately 1.1 million shares for approximately \$28 million as of March 31, 2024.

Take-over Implications

In October 2014, the Securities Industry Council of Singapore waived the application of the Singapore Code on Take-overs and Mergers (the “**Singapore Takeover Code**”) to the Company, subject to certain conditions. Pursuant to the waiver, for as long as Kenon is not listed on a securities exchange in Singapore, and except in the case of a tender offer (within the meaning of U.S. securities laws) where the offeror relies on a Tier 1 exemption to avoid full compliance with U.S. tender offer regulations, the Singapore Takeover Code shall not apply to Kenon (the “**Waiver**”).

If for any reason the Waiver is no longer available, the Singapore Takeover Code would consequently apply to Kenon, where the following would ensue:

- (a) as a result of our purchase or acquisition of our issued ordinary shares, a shareholder’s (together with persons acting in concert with such shareholder) increase in the percentage interest in Kenon’s voting shares would be treated as an acquisition for the purposes of the Singapore Takeover Code;
- (b) any person acquiring an interest, whether by a series of transactions over a period of time or not, either on his own or together with parties acting in concert with such person, in 30% or more of our voting shares, or, if such person holds, either on his own or together with parties acting in concert with such person, between 30% and 50% (both inclusive) of our voting shares, and such person (or parties acting in concert with such person) acquires additional voting shares representing more than 1% of our voting shares in any six-month period, must, except with the consent of the Securities Industry Council of Singapore, extend a mandatory takeover offer for the remaining voting shares in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Takeover Code; and
- (c) such shareholder or group of shareholders acting in concert with a Director could become obliged to make a take-over offer for the Company under Rule 14 of the Singapore Takeover Code unless the requirements in Appendix 2 of the Singapore Takeover Code can be satisfied.

Kenon Shareholders who are in doubt as to their obligations, if any, to make a mandatory take-over offer under the Singapore Takeover Code as a result of any share purchase by us should consult the Securities Industry Council of Singapore and/or their professional advisers at the earliest opportunity.

The Board recommends a vote “FOR”

Proposal 5 to approve the renewal of the Share Purchase Authorization.

PART III – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Kenon has interests in the following businesses:

- OPC Energy Ltd. (55% interest) – a leading owner, operator and developer of power generation facilities in the Israeli and U.S. power markets; and
- ZIM Integrated Shipping Services Ltd. (21% interest) – an international shipping company.

Kenon has agreed to sell its remaining 12% interest in Qoros Automotive Co., Ltd. (“**Qoros**”), a China-based automotive company, to an entity related to Shenzhen Baoneng Investment Group Co., Ltd., which holds 63% of Qoros.

The Kenon Shares are currently listed on the NYSE and the TASE under the symbol “KEN”.

Kenon's Share Registrar and Transfer Agent

Computershare may be contacted for information regarding the AGM as follows:

Computershare Shareholder Services
PO Box 43006, Providence RI 02940-3006, UNITED STATES
Toll Free Telephone: +1 (877) 373 6374
Toll Number: +1 (781) 575 3100

Mailing addresses:

Shareholder correspondence should be mailed to:

Computershare Investor Services
PO Box 43006, Providence RI 02940-3006, UNITED STATES

Overnight correspondence should be sent to:

Computershare Investor Services
150 Royall Street, Suite 101
Canton MA 02021, UNITED STATES

Shareholder website:

www.computershare.com/investor

Shareholder online inquiries:

<https://www-us.computershare.com/investor/Contact>

Where You Can Find Additional Information

Kenon is subject to the reporting requirements of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as applicable to foreign private issuers, and accordingly, files and furnishes reports and other information with the SEC, including financial statements. Kenon's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2023 (which does not form a part of this Proxy Statement) contains consolidated financial statements of Kenon as of and for the three fiscal years ended December 31, 2023 and was publicly filed with the SEC and which, along with Kenon's other filings, can be found on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Kenon also maintains a website that offers additional information: <http://www.kenon-holdings.com/>. Information contained on these websites is not incorporated by reference into this Proxy Statement.

Caution Concerning Forward-Looking Statements

This document and any related discussions, including any discussions at the AGM, includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements include, but are not limited to, statements about our plans, intentions, expectations, beliefs as to future events and similar statements, including statements relating to the proposals for the authorization of share repurchases, ordinary share issuances, grants of awards and options under Kenon's equity compensation plans and extension of the duration of the SIP 2014, statements relating to our current share repurchase plan and Singapore implications of share repurchases and related statements and other non-historical statements. These statements are subject to uncertainty and changes in circumstances. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond Kenon's control, which could cause a material difference from what is indicated in such forward-looking statements. Such risks include risks relating to the authorizations sought herein and actions we may take or not take in connection with such authorizations and other risks and factors, including those risks set forth under the heading "Risk Factors" in Kenon's most recent Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC and other filings and risks that share repurchases, issuances and option grants may not proceed on the terms indicated herein or at all. Except as required by law, Kenon undertakes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

KENON HOLDINGS LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)
(Company Registration Number 201406588W)

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

To Be Held on May 9, 2024

To our Shareholders:

You are cordially invited to attend, and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, of the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of KENON HOLDINGS LTD. ("Kenon" or the "Company"), which will be held at 1 Temasek Avenue #37-02B, Millenia Tower, Singapore 039192 at 4 p.m., Singapore time, on May 9, 2024 (the "Annual General Meeting") for the following purposes:

As Ordinary Business

1. To re-elect each of the following Directors who will retire pursuant to Article 94 of our Constitution to the Board of Directors:
 - (a) Mr. Cyril Pierre-Jean Ducau;
 - (b) Mr. Antoine Bonnier;
 - (c) Mr. Laurence N. Charney;
 - (d) Mr. Barak Cohen;
 - (e) Mr. N. Scott Fine;
 - (f) Dr. Bill Foo;
 - (g) Mr. Aviad Kaufman;
 - (h) Mr. Robert L. Rosen;
 - (i) Mr. Arunava Sen; and
 - (j) Ms. Tan Beng Tee.
2. To re-appoint KPMG LLP as our statutory Auditor for the financial year ending December 31, 2024, and to authorize the Directors (which may act through the Audit Committee) to fix their remuneration.

As Special Business

3. To consider and, if thought fit, to pass with or without any amendments the following as an Ordinary Resolution:

THAT, pursuant to the provisions of Section 161 of the Companies Act 1967 (the “**Companies Act**”), but subject otherwise to the provisions of the Companies Act and our Constitution (the “**Constitution**”), authority be and is hereby given to our Directors to:

- (a) (i) allot and issue ordinary shares of the Company (“**shares**”); and/or
 - (ii) make or grant offers, agreements or options that might or would require shares to be allotted and issued, whether after the expiration of this authority or otherwise (including but not limited to the creation and issuance of warrants, debentures or other instruments exercisable for or convertible into shares),

at any time to and/or with such persons and upon such terms and conditions and for such purposes as our Directors may in their absolute discretion deem fit, and with such rights or restrictions as our Directors may think fit to impose and as are set forth in the Constitution; and

- (b) (notwithstanding the authority to be conferred by this resolution may have ceased to be in force) allot and issue shares in pursuance of any offer, agreement or option made or granted by our Directors while this resolution was in force,

and that such authority shall continue in force until the (i) conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company; or (ii) the expiration of the period within which the next Annual General Meeting of the Company is required by law to be held, whichever is the earlier.

4. To consider and, if thought fit, to pass with or without any amendments the following as an Ordinary Resolution:

THAT:

- (a) pursuant to Rule 14 of the Kenon Holdings Ltd. Share Incentive Plan 2014 (as amended from time to time) (the “**SIP 2014**”), the extension of the duration of the SIP 2014 for a further period of ten years from May 15, 2024 up to May 14, 2034 (both dates inclusive) be and is hereby approved;
- (b) subject to resolution (a) being passed, authority be and is hereby given to the Directors to offer and grant awards (“**Awards**”) of fully paid-up shares in accordance with the provisions of the SIP 2014 and to allot and issue from time to time such number of shares as may be required to be delivered pursuant to the vesting of Awards under the SIP 2014; and
- (c) authority be and is hereby given to the Directors to offer and grant options to acquire shares (“**Options**”) in accordance with the Kenon Holdings Ltd. Share Option Plan 2014 (the “**SOP 2014**”) and to allot and issue from time to time such number of shares as may be required to be delivered pursuant to the exercise of Options under the SOP 2014,

provided that the total number of shares which may be delivered pursuant to Awards granted under the SIP 2014 and pursuant to Options granted under the SOP 2014 on any date, when added to the total number of new shares allotted and issued and/or to be allotted and issued and issued shares (including treasury shares) delivered and/or to be delivered (i) pursuant to Awards already granted under the SIP 2014; and (ii) pursuant to Options already granted under the SOP 2014, shall not exceed three (3) per cent. of the total number of issued shares (excluding shares held by the Company as treasury shares) from time to time (measured at the time of grant) as such limit may be amended, or such other limit as may be established from time to time.

5. To consider, and if thought fit, to pass with or without amendments the following as an Ordinary Resolution:

THAT:

(a) for the purposes of Sections 76C and 76E of the Companies Act 1967 (the “**Companies Act**”), the exercise by our Directors of all of our powers to purchase or otherwise acquire issued ordinary shares of the Company (“**Ordinary Shares**”, and each, an “**Ordinary Share**”) not exceeding in aggregate the number of issued Ordinary Shares representing 10% of the total number of issued Ordinary Shares outstanding as of the date of the passing of this resolution (excluding any Ordinary Shares which are held as treasury shares, or which are held by a subsidiary of the Company under Sections 21(4B) or 21(6C) of the Companies Act, as at that date) at such price or prices as may be determined by our Directors from time to time up to the maximum purchase price described in paragraph (c) below, whether by way of:

- (i) market purchases on the New York Stock Exchange (“**NYSE**”), Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (“**TASE**”) or any other stock exchange on which our Ordinary Shares may for the time being be listed and quoted, which may be made through one or more duly licensed or registered dealers appointed by us for that purpose; and/or
- (ii) off-market purchases (that is, effected other than on the NYSE, TASE, or any other stock exchange on which our Ordinary Shares may for the time being be listed and quoted) in accordance with any equal access scheme(s) as may be determined or formulated by our Directors as they consider fit, and subject to all the applicable conditions prescribed by the Companies Act,

and in accordance with all applicable securities laws and regulations and rules of the NYSE, TASE or, as the case may be, any other stock exchange on which our Ordinary Shares may for the time being be listed and quoted, as may be applicable, be and is hereby authorized and approved generally and unconditionally;

(b) unless varied or revoked by our shareholders in a general meeting, the authority conferred on our Directors pursuant to the authorization contained in paragraph (a) above may be exercised by our Directors at any time and from time to time during the period commencing from the date of the passing of this resolution and expiring on the earlier of:

- (i) the date on which our next annual general meeting is held; or
- (ii) the date by which our next annual general meeting is required by law to be held;

(c) the maximum purchase price (excluding brokerage commission, applicable goods and services tax and other related expenses) which may be paid for an Ordinary Share purchased or acquired by us pursuant to the authorization contained in paragraph (a) above, shall not exceed:

- (i) in the case of a market purchase of an Ordinary Share, the highest independent bid or the last independent transaction price, whichever is higher, of our Ordinary Shares quoted or reported on the NYSE or TASE or any other stock exchange on which our Ordinary Shares may for the time being be listed and quoted (as the case may be); and

(ii) in the case of an off-market purchase pursuant to an equal access scheme, 105% of the closing price of our Ordinary Shares as quoted on the NYSE or TASE or any other stock exchange on which our Ordinary Shares may for the time being be listed and quoted (as the case may be), on the day immediately preceding the date on which we resolve on effecting the off-market purchase; and

(d) our Directors and/or any of them be and are hereby authorized to complete and do all such acts and things (including executing such documents as may be required) as they and/or he may consider expedient or necessary to give effect to the transactions contemplated and/or authorized by this resolution.

By order of the Board of Directors,



Cheng Lian Siang
Company Secretary
Singapore
April 17, 2024

For additional information on the above proposals, please refer to the Proxy Statement, dated as of the date hereof (the “**Proxy Statement**”), accompanying this Notice.

Notes

Singapore Statutory Financial Statements. At the Annual General Meeting, our shareholders will have the opportunity to discuss and ask questions regarding our Singapore audited financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2023, together with the Auditor's report thereon, and the Directors' statement, in compliance with the laws of Singapore. Shareholder approval of our Singapore audited financial statements is not being sought by the Proxy Statement and will not be sought at the Annual General Meeting.

Eligibility to vote at the Annual General Meeting; Receipt of Notice. The Board of Directors has fixed the close of business (EST) on April 17, 2024 as the record date (the "Record Date") for determining those beneficial shareholders of the Company who will be entitled to vote at the Annual General Meeting and receive copies of this Notice and the Proxy Statement. All shareholders of record (i) on the date of the Annual General Meeting will be entitled to vote at the Annual General Meeting and receive copies of this Notice and Proxy Statement; and (ii) on the date of the Notice of Annual General Meeting shall be entitled to receive copies of this Notice and Proxy Statement.

Quorum. Representation of not less than 33 1/3 per cent. of the total number of issued and fully paid ordinary shares of Kenon as at the date of the Annual General Meeting, in person or by proxy, is required to constitute a quorum. Accordingly, it is important that your shares be represented at the Annual General Meeting.

Proxies. **Shareholders of Record:** A shareholder of record (member) entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy, or proxies, to attend and vote on his or her behalf. A proxy need not be a shareholder of record (member). Whether or not you plan to attend the Annual General Meeting, please complete, date and sign the enclosed proxy card and return it in the enclosed pre-paid envelope. A proxy card must be received by Computershare Trust Company, N.A. at Proxy Services c/o Computershare Investor Services, PO BOX 43101, Providence, RI 02401-5067, UNITED STATES, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the Annual General Meeting (or within such other time as may be required by the Companies Act). For further information on how to vote at the Annual General Meeting, see "Part I – Information About the Annual General Meeting – Manner of Voting – Shareholders of Record" in the Proxy Statement. You may revoke your proxy at any time prior to the time it is voted by (i) providing appropriate written notice to Proxy Services c/o Computershare Investor Services, PO BOX 43101, Providence, RI 02401-5067, UNITED STATES, no less than 48 hours prior to the Annual General Meeting; or (ii) attending the Annual General Meeting and voting in person.

Beneficial Shareholders (New York Stock Exchange): In order for your vote to be counted at the Annual General Meeting, you must have been a shareholder as at, and with effect from, the Record Date. Your broker, bank, nominee or other institution will send a voting instruction form for you to use to direct how your shares should be voted. You may also vote your shares in person at the Annual General Meeting. For information on how to vote in person at the Annual General Meeting, see "Part I – Information About the Annual General Meeting – Manner of Voting – Beneficial Shareholders (New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE"))" in the Proxy Statement. If you do not intend to vote in person at the Annual General Meeting, your shares must be voted no less than 48 hours prior to the Annual General Meeting (or within such longer period prior to the Annual General Meeting as may be specified by the Depository Trust Company's (the "DTC"), or the relevant DTC participants' procedures). If you would like to revoke your proxy, please contact the holder of your shares to determine how to change or revoke your voting instructions.

Beneficial Shareholders (Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (the “TASE”)): In order for your vote to be counted at the Annual General Meeting, you must have been a shareholder as at, and with effect from, the Record Date and must (i) sign and date a proxy card in the form filed by Kenon on MAGNA, the distribution site of the Israel Securities Authority, at www.magna.isa.gov.il (“MAGNA”), on April 17, 2024 and attach to it a proof of ownership certificate from the TASE Clearing House Member through which your shares are held, which certificate indicates that you were the beneficial owner of such shares as of the Record Date, and return the proxy card, along with the proof of ownership certificate, to Kenon c/o Gornitzky & Co. via fax to +972-3-560-6555, Attention: Ari Fried, Adv. or by e-mail to: kenonproxy@gornitzky.com; or (ii) vote in person at the Annual General Meeting. For information on how to vote in person at the Annual General Meeting, see “Part I – Information About the Annual General Meeting – Manner of Voting – Beneficial Shareholders (TASE)” in the Proxy Statement. If you do not intend to vote in person at the Annual General Meeting, your shares must be voted no less than 48 hours prior to the Annual General Meeting (or within such longer period prior to the Annual General Meeting as may be specified by the DTC’s, the DTC’s participants’, or the TASE’s procedures). You may revoke your proxy at any time prior to the time it is voted by (i) communicating such revocation in writing to Kenon or by executing and delivering a later-dated proxy to Kenon c/o Gornitzky & Co. via fax to +972-3-560-6555, Attention: Ari Fried, Adv. or by e-mail to: kenonproxy@gornitzky.com, no less than 48 hours prior to the Annual General Meeting; or (ii) attending the Annual General Meeting and voting in person, subject to the satisfaction of the conditions set forth in the Proxy Statement.

Disclosure regarding Share Purchase Authorization source of funds. Only funds legally available for purchasing or acquiring our Ordinary Shares in accordance with our Constitution and the applicable laws of Singapore may be used for the purchase or acquisition by us of our Ordinary Shares pursuant to the Share Purchase Authorization referred to in this Notice, as proposed to be renewed at the Annual General Meeting. We intend to use our internal sources of funds and/or distributions from our businesses and/or proceeds from the disposal of our assets to finance any purchase or acquisition of our Ordinary Shares. The amount of financing required for us to purchase or acquire our Ordinary Shares, if we do so, and the impact on our financial position, cannot be ascertained as of the date of this Notice, as these will depend on, among other things, the number of Ordinary Shares purchased or acquired and the price at which such Ordinary Shares are purchased or acquired and whether the Ordinary Shares purchased or acquired are held in treasury or cancelled. Our net tangible assets will be reduced by the purchase price (including any expenses) of any Ordinary Shares purchased or acquired and cancelled or held as treasury shares. We do not anticipate that any purchase or acquisition of our Ordinary Shares in accordance with the Share Purchase Authorization would have a material impact on our financial condition and cash flows.

Disclosure regarding payment of cash compensation to new Director. It is intended that any cash compensation due to Ms. Tan Beng Tee, who was newly appointed on August 30, 2023, for her services rendered in her capacity as our Director will be paid to the Singapore Maritime Foundation.

Monetary amounts. All monetary amounts in this Notice have been presented in U.S. dollars.

The Proxy Statement and this Notice are each being published for the benefit of all holders of Kenon's shares, are being posted on Kenon's website, will be furnished to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on a Report on Form 6-K, and will also be filed with the Israel Securities Authority on an Immediate Report.

Personal data privacy. By submitting an instrument appointing a proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) to attend, speak and vote at the Annual General Meeting and/or any adjournment thereof, a member of the Company (i) consents to the collection, use and disclosure of the member's personal data by the Company (or its agents or service providers) for the purpose of the processing, administration and analysis by the Company (or its agents or service providers) of proxies and representatives appointed for the Annual General Meeting (including any adjournment thereof) and the preparation and compilation of the attendance lists, minutes and other documents relating to the Annual General Meeting (including any adjournment thereof), and in order for the Company (or its agents or service providers) to comply with any applicable laws, listing rules, take-over rules, regulations and/or guidelines (collectively, the "**Purposes**"); (ii) warrants that where the member discloses the personal data of the member's proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) to the Company (or its agents or its service providers), the member has obtained the prior consent of such proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) for the collection, use and disclosure by the Company (or its agents or its service providers) of the personal data of such proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) for the Purposes; and (iii) agrees that the member will indemnify the Company in respect of any penalties, liabilities, claims, demands, losses and damages as a result of the member's breach of warranty.

Caution Concerning Forward-Looking Statements

This document and any related discussions, including any discussions at the AGM, includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements include, but are not limited to, statements about our plans, intentions, expectations, beliefs as to future events and similar statements, including statements relating to the proposals for the authorization of share repurchases, ordinary share issuances, grants of awards and options under Kenon's equity compensation plans and extension of the duration of the SIP 2014 and related statements and other non-historical statements. These statements are subject to uncertainty and changes in circumstances. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond Kenon's control, which could cause a material difference from what is indicated in such forward-looking statements. Such risks include risks relating to the authorizations sought herein and actions we may take or not take in connection with such authorizations and other risks and factors, including those risks set forth under the heading "Risk Factors" in Kenon's most recent Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC and other filings and risks that share repurchases, issuances and option grants may not proceed on the terms indicated herein or at all. Except as required by law, Kenon undertakes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

Kenon Holdings Ltd. and subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022 and for the three years ended December 31, 2023

Kenon Holdings Ltd.

Consolidated Financial Statements
as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 and for the three years ended December 31, 2023

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
<u>Directors' Statement</u>	F-1 – F-2
<u>Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firms</u>	F-3 – F-6
<u>Consolidated Statements of Financial Position</u>	F-7 – F-8
<u>Consolidated Statements of Profit & Loss</u>	F-9
<u>Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income</u>	F-10
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity</u>	F-11 – F-13
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	F-14 – F-15
<u>Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-16 – F-82
<u>Statement of Financial Position of the Company</u>	F-83
<u>Notes to Financial Position of the Company</u>	F-84 – F-88

Directors' statement

We are pleased to submit this annual report to the members of the Company together with the audited financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2023.

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial statements set out on pages F-7 to F-91 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at December 31, 2023 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group for the year ended on that date in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act 1967, (the Act), and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards; and
- (b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

The Board of Directors has, on the date of this statement, authorized these financial statements for issue.

Directors

The directors in office at the date of this statement are as follows:

Cyril Pierre-Jean Ducau
Laurence Neil Charney
Nathan Scott Fine
Aviad Kaufman
Antoine Bonnier
Foo Say Mui
Arunava Sen
Barak Cohen
Tan Beng Tee (Appointed on August 30, 2023)
Robert L. Rosen (Appointed on July 19, 2023)

Directors' interests

According to the register kept by the Company for the purposes of Section 164 of the Act, certain directors of the Company holding office at the end of the financial year have interests in shares, debentures, warrants and share options in the Company. The Company was granted an exemption by the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority from compliance with the disclosure requirements for directors' interests in such shares, debentures, warrants and share options.

Neither at the end of, nor at any time during the financial year, was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

Share-based Compensation Plans

The Kenon Holdings Ltd. Share Incentive Plan 2014 (the “**SIP 2014**”) authorises the directors of the Company to offer and grant awards of fully paid-up shares, free of payment, in accordance with the provisions of the SIP 2014 and to allot and issue from time to time such number of ordinary shares of the Company as may be required to be delivered pursuant to the vesting of awards under the SIP 2014, while the Kenon Holdings Ltd. Share Option Plan 2014 (“**SOP 2014**”) authorises the directors of the Company to offer and grant options in accordance with the SOP 2014 to acquire ordinary shares and to allot and issue from time to time such number of ordinary shares as may be required to be delivered pursuant to the exercise of options under the SOP 2014.

Directors of the Company are eligible to participate in the SIP 2014 and the SOP 2014.

Share options

During the financial year, there were:

- (i) no options granted by the Company to any person to take up unissued shares in the Company; and
- (ii) no shares issued by virtue of any exercise of option to take up unissued shares of the Company.

As at the end of the financial year, there were no unissued shares of the Company under option plan.

Auditors

The auditors, KPMG LLP, have indicated their willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Cyril Pierre-Jean Ducau

Director

Robert L. Rosen

Director

March 26, 2024



KPMG LLP
12 Marina View #15-01
Asia Square Tower 2
Singapore 018961

Telephone +65 6213 3388
Fax +65 6225 0984
Internet www.kpmg.com.sg

Independent auditors' report

Members of the Company
Kenon Holdings Ltd.

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Kenon Holdings Ltd. ('the Company') and its subsidiaries ('the Group'), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2023, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows of the Group for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies, as set out on pages FS1 to FS91.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and the statement of financial position of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 ('the Act') and Financial Reporting Standards ('FRSs') so as to give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group and the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2023 and of the consolidated financial performance, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ('SSAs'). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the '*Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements*' section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority *Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* ('ACRA Code') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matter

Key audit matter is a matter that, in our professional judgement, was of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. This matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter.

Impairment assessments of goodwill arising from CPV Group	
<i>The key audit matter</i>	<i>How the matter was addressed in our audit</i>
<p>As discussed in Notes 3.G and 13.C to the consolidated financial statements, the carrying amount of the cash generating unit (CGU) to which goodwill is allocated is reviewed at each reporting date for impairment. As of December 31, 2023, the Group's goodwill assigned to the renewable energies segment arising from CPV Group amounted to USD 126 million (Renewable Energy CGU). The Company estimates the recoverable amount of the Renewable Energy CGU based on discounted expected future cash flows. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying value of the Renewable Energy CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.</p> <p>We identified the evaluation of the impairment assessments of the goodwill as a critical audit matter. Specifically, a high degree of auditor judgement was required to evaluate the discount rates to determine the recoverable amount of the Renewable Energy CGU. Additionally, the audit effort associated with evaluating the discount rates required involvement of valuation professionals with specialized skills and knowledge.</p>	<p>The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter. We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the internal controls relating to the impairment assessment of Renewable Energy CGU, including the control related to evaluating the discount rates used in the discounted cashflows. In addition, we involved valuation professionals with specialized skills and knowledge to assist us in evaluating the discount rates by comparing them against independently developed range of discount rates using inputs from publicly available information.</p>
<i>Other information</i>	

Management is responsible for the other information contained in the annual report. Other information is defined as all information in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

We have obtained all other information prior to the date of this auditors' report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and directors for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless the law or regulations preclude public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company and by those subsidiary corporations incorporated in Singapore of which we are the auditors have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Ang Fung Fung.

KPMG LLP
*Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants*

Singapore
March 26, 2024

Kenon Holdings Ltd. and subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as at December 31, 2023 and 2022

	Note	As at December 31,	
		2023	2022
		\$ Thousands	
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	696,838	535,171
Short-term deposits and restricted cash	6	532	45,990
Trade receivables		67,994	73,900
Short-term derivative instruments		3,177	2,918
Other investments	7	215,797	344,780
Other current assets	8	111,703	58,956
Total current assets		1,096,041	1,061,715
Non-current assets			
Investment in ZIM (associated company)	9	-	427,059
Investment in OPC's associated companies	9	703,156	652,358
Long-term restricted cash		16,237	15,146
Long-term derivative instruments	28.D.1	14,178	16,077
Deferred taxes	24.C.2	15,862	6,382
Property, plant and equipment, net	12	1,714,825	1,222,421
Intangible assets, net	13	321,284	220,795
Long-term prepaid expenses and other non-current assets	14	52,342	23,323*
Right-of-use assets, net	17	174,515	126,784*
Total non-current assets		3,012,399	2,710,345
Total assets		4,108,440	3,772,060

* Reclassified

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Kenon Holdings Ltd. and subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, continued

		As at December 31,	
		2023	2022
	Note	\$ Thousands	
Current liabilities			
Current maturities of loans from banks and others	15	169,627	39,262
Trade and other payables	16	181,898	133,415
Short-term derivative instruments	28.D.1	2,311	889
Current tax liabilities		-	653
Deferred taxes	24.C.2	-	1,285
Current maturities of lease liabilities		4,963	17,474
Total current liabilities		<u>358,799</u>	<u>192,978</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term loans from banks and others	15	906,243	610,434
Debentures	15	454,163	513,375
Deferred taxes	24.C.2	136,590	97,800
Other non-current liabilities	16	109,882	41,388
Long-term derivative instruments		15,996	10
Long-term lease liabilities		56,543	20,157
Total non-current liabilities		<u>1,679,417</u>	<u>1,283,164</u>
Total liabilities		<u>2,038,216</u>	<u>1,476,142</u>
Equity	19		
Share capital		50,134	50,134
Translation reserve		(3,658)	1,206
Capital reserve		69,792	42,553
Accumulated profit		1,087,041	1,504,592
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		1,203,309	1,598,485
Non-controlling interests		866,915	697,433
Total equity		<u>2,070,224</u>	<u>2,295,918</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>4,108,440</u>	<u>3,772,060</u>

Cyril Pierre-Jean Ducau
Chairman of Board of Directors

Robert L. Rosen
CEO

Deepa Joseph
CFO

Approval date of the consolidated financial statements: March 26, 2024

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Kenon Holdings Ltd. and subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Profit & Loss for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021

	Note	For the year ended December 31,		
		2023	2022	2021
		\$ Thousands		
Revenue	20	691,796	573,957	487,763
Cost of sales and services (excluding depreciation and amortization)	21	(494,312)	(417,261)	(336,298)
Depreciation and amortization		(78,025)	(56,853)	(53,116)
Gross profit		119,459	99,843	98,349
Selling, general and administrative expenses	22	(84,715)	(99,936)	(75,727)
Other income/(expense), net		7,819	2,918	(81)
Operating profit		42,563	2,825	22,541
Financing expenses	23	(66,333)	(50,397)	(144,295)
Financing income	23	39,361	44,686	2,934
Financing expenses, net		(26,972)	(5,711)	(141,361)
Losses related to Qoros	10	-	-	(251,483)
Losses related to ZIM	9.B.a	(860)	(727,650)	(204)
Share in (losses)/profit of associated companies, net				
- ZIM	9.A.2	(266,046)	1,033,026	1,260,993
- OPC's associated companies	9.A.2	65,566	85,149	(10,844)
(Loss)/profit before income taxes		(185,749)	387,639	879,642
Income tax expense	24	(25,199)	(37,980)	(4,325)
(Loss)/profit for the year		(210,948)	349,659	875,317
Attributable to:				
Kenon's shareholders		(235,978)	312,652	930,273
Non-controlling interests		25,030	37,007	(54,956)
(Loss)/profit for the year		(210,948)	349,659	875,317
Basic/diluted (loss)/profit per share attributable to Kenon's shareholders (in dollars):	25			
Basic/diluted (loss)/profit per share		(4.42)	5.80	17.27

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Kenon Holdings Ltd. and subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
	\$ Thousands		
(Loss)/profit for the year	(210,948)	349,659	875,317
Items that are or will be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation differences in respect of foreign operations	(10,068)	(40,694)	17,489
Group's share in other comprehensive income of associated companies	(15,905)	13,611	12,360
Effective portion of change in the fair value of cash-flow hedges	(11,027)	14,774	8,772
Change in fair value of other investments at FVOCI	6,773	(2,100)	-
Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments used for hedging cash flows recorded to the cost of the hedged item	(1,433)	(1,043)	37,173
Change in fair value of derivatives financial instruments used to hedge cash flows transferred to the statement of profit & loss	(5,474)	(4,125)	(2,121)
Income taxes in respect of components of other comprehensive income	1,552	(2,658)	(423)
Total other comprehensive income for the year	(35,582)	(22,235)	73,250
Total comprehensive income for the year	(246,530)	327,424	948,567
Attributable to:			
Kenon's shareholders	(246,936)	290,985	969,862
Non-controlling interests	406	36,439	(21,295)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(246,530)	327,424	948,567

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Kenon Holdings Ltd. and subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021

Note	Attributable to the owners of the Company					Non-controlling interests	Total
	Share Capital	Translation reserve	Capital reserve	Accumulated profit	Total		
Balance at January 1, 2023	50,134	1,206	42,553	1,504,592	1,598,485	697,433	2,295,918
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity							
Contributions by and distributions to owners							
Dividend declared and paid	19.D	-	-	-	(150,365)	(150,365)	-
Share-based payment transactions		-	-	4,753	-	4,753	1,386
Own shares acquired	19.G	-	-	-	(28,130)	(28,130)	-
Total contributions by and distributions to owners		-	-	4,753	(178,495)	(173,742)	1,386
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries							
Acquisition of shares of subsidiary from holders of rights not conferring control	11.A.2	-	-	25,502	-	25,502	103,812
Investments from holders of non-controlling interests in equity of subsidiary		-	-	-	-	-	63,878
Total changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries		-	-	25,502	-	25,502	167,690
Total comprehensive income for the year							
Net (loss)/profit for the year		-	-	-	(235,978)	(235,978)	25,030
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	(4,864)	(3,016)	(3,078)	(10,958)	(24,624)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(4,864)	(3,016)	(239,056)	(246,936)	406
Balance at December 31, 2023	50,134	(3,658)	69,792	1,087,041	1,203,309	866,915	2,070,224

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Kenon Holdings Ltd. and subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021

Note	Attributable to the owners of the Company					Non-controlling interests	Total
	Share Capital	Translation reserve	Capital reserve	Accumulated profit \$ Thousands	Total		
Balance at January 1, 2022	602,450	25,680	25,783	1,139,775	1,793,688	486,598	2,280,286
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity							
Contributions by and distributions to owners							
Cash distribution to owners of the Company	19.F	(552,316)	-	-	-	(552,316)	-
Share-based payment transactions		-	8,502	-	8,502	2,104	10,606
Total contributions by and distributions to owners		(552,316)	-	8,502	-	(543,814)	2,104
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries							
Dilution in investment in subsidiary	11.A.7	-	-	-	57,585	57,585	135,567
Acquisition of subsidiary with non-controlling interest		-	-	41	-	41	-
Investments from holders of non-controlling interests in equity of subsidiary		-	-	-	-	-	36,725
Total changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries		-	-	41	57,585	57,626	172,292
Total comprehensive income for the year							
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	312,652	312,652	37,007
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	(24,474)	8,227	(5,420)	(21,667)	(568)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(24,474)	8,227	307,232	290,985	36,439
Balance at December 31, 2022		50,134	1,206	42,553	1,504,592	1,598,485	697,433
							2,295,918

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Kenon Holdings Ltd. and subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021

Note	Attributable to the owners of the Company					Non-controlling interests	Total	
	Share Capital	Translation reserve	Capital reserve	Accumulated profit	Total			
Balance at January 1, 2021	602,450	15,896	(11,343)	459,820	1,066,823	209,185	1,276,008	
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity								
Contributions by and distributions to owners								
Share-based payment transactions	-	-	7,371	-	7,371	1,187	8,558	
Dividends declared	19.D	-	-	(288,811)	(288,811)	(10,214)	(299,025)	
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	-	-	7,371	(288,811)	(281,440)	(9,027)	(290,467)	
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries								
Dilution in investment in subsidiary	11.A.7	-	-	-	38,443	38,443	103,891	142,334
Non-controlling interests in respect of business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	6,769	6,769	
Investments from holders of non-controlling interests in equity of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	197,075	197,075	
Total changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	-	-	38,443	38,443	307,735	346,178	
Total comprehensive income for the year								
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	930,273	930,273	(54,956)	875,317	
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	9,784	29,755	50	39,589	33,661	73,250	
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	9,784	29,755	930,323	969,862	(21,295)	948,567	
Balance at December 31, 2021	602,450	25,680	25,783	1,139,775	1,793,688	486,598	2,280,286	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Kenon Holdings Ltd. and subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021

	Note	For the year ended December 31,				
		2023	2022	2021		
\$ Thousands						
Cash flows from operating activities						
(Loss)/profit for the year		(210,948)	349,659	875,317		
Adjustments:						
Depreciation and amortization		90,939	62,876	57,640		
Financing expenses, net	23	26,972	5,711	141,361		
Share in losses/(profit) of associated companies, net	9.A.2	200,480	(1,118,175)	(1,250,149)		
Losses related to Qoros	10	-	-	251,483		
Losses related to ZIM	9.B.a	860	727,650	204		
Share-based payments		(1,547)	18,855	18,369		
Other expenses, net		4,461	-	-		
Income taxes		25,199	37,980	4,325		
		136,416	84,556	98,550		
Change in trade and other receivables		(2,932)	(28,819)	(1,171)		
Change in trade and other payables		(9,514)	(10,100)	(429)		
Cash generated from operating activities		123,970	45,637	96,950		
Dividends received from associated companies, net		154,672	727,309	143,964		
Income taxes paid, net		(1,854)	(1,565)	(385)		
Net cash provided by operating activities		276,788	771,381	240,529		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Kenon Holdings Ltd. and subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, continued
For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021

	Note	For the year ended December 31,			
		2023	2022	2021	
\$ Thousands					
Cash flows from investing activities					
Short-term deposits and restricted cash, net		49,827	(46,266)	558,247	
Short-term collaterals deposits, net		29,864	(19,180)	-	
Investment in long-term deposits, net		154	12,750	51,692	
Investments in associated companies, less cash acquired		(7,619)	(2,932)	(8,566)	
Acquisition of subsidiary, less cash acquired	11.A.4	(327,108)	-	(659,169)	
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and payment of long-term advance deposits and prepaid expenses		(332,117)	(281,286)	(239,663)	
Proceeds from sales of interest in ZIM	9.B.a.4	-	463,549	67,087	
Proceeds from distribution from associated companies		3,000	4,444	46,729	
Proceeds from sale of subsidiary, net of cash disposed off		2,000	-	-	
Proceeds from sale of other investments		193,698	308,829	-	
Purchase of other investments		(50,000)	(650,777)	-	
Long-term loan to an associate		(23,950)	-	(5,000)	
Reimbursement in respect of right-of-use asset		-	-	4,823	
Interest received		27,968	6,082	269	
Proceeds from/(payment of) transactions in derivatives, net		2,047	1,349	(5,635)	
Payment of financial guarantee	10.6	-	-	(16,265)	
Net cash used in investing activities		(432,236)	(203,438)	(205,451)	
Cash flows from financing activities					
Repayment of long-term loans, debentures and lease liabilities		(167,769)	(55,762)	(562,016)	
Short-term credit from banks and others, net		62,187	-	-	
Proceeds from Veridis transaction	11.A.2	129,181	-	-	
Proceeds from issuance of share capital by a subsidiary to non-controlling interests, net of issuance expenses	11.A.7	-	193,148	142,334	
Investments from holders of non-controlling interests in equity of subsidiary		63,878	36,725	197,076	
Tax Equity Investment	18.A.4.d	82,405	-	-	
Receipt of long-term loans		391,447	102,331	343,126	
Proceeds from/(payment of) derivative financial instruments, net		2,385	(923)	(13,933)	
Repurchase of own shares		(28,130)	-	-	
Costs paid in advance in respect of taking out of loans		(19,508)	(2,845)	(4,991)	
Cash distribution and dividends paid	19.D, 19.F	(150,362)	(740,922)	(100,209)	
Dividends paid to holders of non-controlling interests		-	-	(10,214)	
Payment of early redemption commission with respect to the debentures	15.1.B	-	-	(75,820)	
Proceeds from issuance of debentures, less issuance expenses	15.2	-	-	262,750	
Interest paid		(41,135)	(25,428)	(31,523)	
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities		324,579	(493,676)	146,580	
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		169,131	74,267	181,658	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		535,171	474,544	286,184	
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on balances of cash and cash equivalents		(7,464)	(13,640)	6,702	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		696,838	535,171	474,544	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Kenon Holdings Ltd.
Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 1 – Financial Reporting Principles and Accounting Policies

A. The Reporting Entity

Kenon Holdings Ltd. (the “Company” or “Kenon”) was incorporated on March 7, 2014 in the Republic of Singapore under the Singapore Companies Act. Our principal place of business is located at 1 Temasek Avenue #37-02B, Millenia Tower, Singapore 039192.

The Company is a holding company and was incorporated to receive investments spun-off from their former parent company, Israel Corporation Ltd. (“IC”). The Company serves as the holding company of several businesses (together referred to as the “Group”).

Kenon shares are traded on New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) and on Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (“TASE”) (NYSE and TASE: KEN).

B. Definitions

In these consolidated financial statements -

1. Subsidiaries – companies whose financial statements are fully consolidated with those of Kenon, directly or indirectly.
2. Associates – companies in which Kenon has significant influence and Kenon’s investment is stated, directly or indirectly, on the equity basis.
3. Investee companies – subsidiaries and/or associated companies and/or long-term investment (Qoros).
4. Related parties – within the meaning thereof in Singapore Financial Reporting Standards 24 Related Parties.

Note 2 – Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

A. Declaration of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

The consolidated financial statements were prepared by management of the Group in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (“FRS”).

The consolidated financial statements were approved for issuance by the Company’s Board of Directors on March 26, 2024.

B. Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in US dollars (“\$”), which is Kenon’s functional currency, and have been rounded to the nearest thousands, except where otherwise indicated. The US dollar is the currency that represents the principal economic environment in which Kenon operates.

C. Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements were prepared on the historical cost basis, with the exception of the following assets and liabilities:

- Deferred tax assets and liabilities
- Derivative instruments
- Assets and liabilities in respect of employee benefits
- Investments in associated companies
- Long-term investment (Qoros)

For additional information regarding measurement of these assets and liabilities – see Note 3 Material Accounting Policies.

Note 2 – Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)**D. Use of estimates and judgment**

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

1. Allocation of acquisition costs

The Group makes estimates with respect to allocation of excess consideration to tangible and intangible assets and to liabilities. The Group has considered the report from a qualified external valuer to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for this assessment. The valuation technique used for measuring the fair values of the material assets: property, plant and equipment, investment in associated companies, and intangible assets is the income approach, a present value technique to convert future amounts to a single current amount using relevant discount rates. The respective discount rates are estimates and require judgment and minor changes to the discount rates could have had a significant effect on the Group's evaluation of the transaction completion date fair values of the material assets. Refer to Note 11.A.1.1, Note 11.A.5 and Note 11.A.6 for further details.

In addition, in determining the depreciation rates of the tangible, intangible assets and liabilities, the Group estimates the expected life of the asset or liability.

2. Long-term investment (Qoros)

Following the sale of half of the Group's remaining interest in Qoros (i.e. 12%) as described in Note 10.3, as of December 31, 2020, the Group owned a 12% interest in Qoros. The long-term investment (Qoros) was a combination of the Group's remaining 12% interest in Qoros and the non-current portion of the put option (as described in Note 10.2). The long-term investment (Qoros) was determined using a combination of market comparison technique based on market multiples derived from the quoted prices of comparable companies adjusted for various considerations, and the binomial model. Fair value measurement of the long-term investment (Qoros) took into account the underlying asset's price volatility.

In April 2021, Quantum entered into an agreement to sell its remaining 12% equity interest in Qoros. As a result, Kenon accounted for the fair value of the long-term investment (Qoros) based on the present value of the expected cash flows. Refer to Note 10.5 for further details.

3. Recoverable amount of cash-generating unit that includes goodwill

The calculation of the recoverable amount of cash-generating units to which goodwill balances are allocated is based, among other things, on the projected expected cash flows and discount rate. For further information, see Note 13.C and Note 13.D.

4. Recoverable amount of cash-generating unit of investment in equity-accounted companies (ZIM)

The carrying amounts of investments in equity-accounted companies are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the investments is estimated. For further information, see Note 9.B.a.5.

E. Israel Hamas War (“the War”)

On October 7, 2023, the War broke out in Israel. The War has led to consequences and restrictions that have affected the Israeli economy, which include, among other things, a decline in business activity, extensive recruitment of reservists, restrictions on gatherings in workplaces and public spaces, restrictions on the activity of the education system, which also includes a uncertainty as to the War's impact on macroeconomic factors in Israel and on the financial position of the State of Israel, including potential adverse effects on the credit rating of the State of Israel and Israeli financial institutions.

Note 3 – Material Accounting Policies

There is a significant uncertainty as to the development of the War, its scope and duration. There is also significant uncertainty as to the impact of the War on macroeconomic and financial factors in Israel, including the situation in the Israeli capital market. Therefore, at this stage, it is not possible to assess the effect that the War will have on OPC, nor is it possible to assess the magnitude of the War's effect on OPC and its results of operations, if any, in the short and medium term.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. The Group has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise stated.

A. First-time application of new accounting standards, amendments and interpretations

The Group has adopted a few new standards which are effective from January 1, 2023, including those listed below. These new standards and amendments do not have a material effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to FRS 1 and FRS Practice Statement 2

The amendments require the disclosure of 'material', rather than 'significant', accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting entities to provide useful, entity-specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the financial statements.

The Group has reviewed the accounting policies and made updates to the information disclosed below to be in line with the amendments.

B. Basis for consolidation/combination

(1) Business combinations

The Group accounts for all business combinations according to the acquisition method when the acquired set of activities and assets meets the definition of a business and control is transferred to the Group. In determining whether a particular set of activities and assets is a business, the Group assesses whether the set of assets and activities acquired includes, at a minimum, an input and substantive process and whether the acquired set has the ability to produce outputs.

The Group has an option to apply a 'concentration test' that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The optional concentration test is met if substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets.

The acquisition date is the date on which the Group obtains control over an acquiree. Control exists when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the acquiree and it has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the acquiree. Substantive rights held by the Group and others are taken into account when assessing control.

The Group recognizes goodwill on acquisition according to the fair value of the consideration transferred less the net amount of the fair value of identifiable assets acquired less the fair value of liabilities assumed. Goodwill is initially recognized as an asset based on its cost, and is measured in succeeding periods based on its cost less accrued losses from impairment of value.

For purposes of examining impairment of value, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that is expected to benefit from the synergy of the business combination. Cash-generating units to which goodwill was allocated are examined for purposes of assessment of impairment of their value every year or more frequently where there are signs indicating a possible impairment of value of the unit, as stated. Where the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is less than the carrying value in the books of that cash-generating unit, the loss from impairment of value is allocated first to reduction of the carrying value in the books of any goodwill attributed to that cash-generating unit. Thereafter, the balance of the loss from impairment of value, if any, is allocated to other assets of the cash-generating unit, in proportion to their carrying values in the books. A loss from impairment of value of goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

If the Group pays a bargain price for the acquisition (meaning including negative goodwill), it recognizes the resulting gain in profit or loss on the acquisition date.

Note 3 – Material Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

The Group recognizes contingent consideration at fair value at the acquisition date. The contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument that is not classified as equity will be measured at fair value through profit or loss; contingent consideration classified as equity shall not be remeasured and its subsequent settlement shall be accounted for within equity.

Furthermore, goodwill is not adjusted in respect of the utilization of carry-forward tax losses that existed on the date of the business combination.

Costs associated with acquisitions that were incurred by the acquirer in the business combination such as: finder's fees, advisory, legal, valuation and other professional or consulting fees are expensed in the period the services are received.

(2) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date when control ceased. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Company.

(3) Non-Controlling Interest (“NCI”)

NCI comprises the equity of a subsidiary that cannot be attributed, directly or indirectly, to the parent company, and they include additional components such as: share-based payments that will be settled with equity instruments of the subsidiaries and options for shares of subsidiaries.

NCIs are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

Measurement of non-controlling interests on the date of the business combination

Non-controlling interests, which are instruments that convey a present ownership right and that grant to their holder a share in the net assets in a case of liquidation, are measured on the date of the business combination at fair value or based on their relative share in the identified assets and liabilities of the entity acquired, on the basis of every transaction separately.

Transactions with NCI, while retaining control

Transactions with NCI while retaining control are accounted for as equity transactions. Any difference between the consideration paid or received and the change in NCI is included directly in equity.

Allocation of comprehensive income to the shareholders

Profit or loss and any part of other comprehensive income are allocated to the owners of the Group and the NCI. Total comprehensive income is allocated to the owners of the Group and the NCI even if the result is a negative balance of NCI.

Furthermore, when the holding interest in the subsidiary changes, while retaining control, the Group re-atributes the accumulated amounts that were recognized in other comprehensive income to the owners of the Group and the NCI.

Cash flows deriving from transactions with holders of NCI while retaining control are classified under “financing activities” in the statement of cash flows.

(4) Investments in equity-accounted investees

Associates are entities in which the Group has the ability to exercise significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. In assessing significant influence, potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible into shares of the investee are taken into account.

Joint-ventures are arrangements in which the Group has joint control, whereby the Group has the rights to assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Note 3 – Material Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

Associates and joint-venture are accounted for using the equity method (equity accounted investees) and are recognized initially at cost. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the income and expenses in profit or loss and of other comprehensive income of equity accounted investees, after adjustments to align the accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases.

The Group's share of post-acquisition profit or loss is recognized in the income statement, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity accounted investee, the carrying amount of that interest, including any long-term interests that form part thereof, is reduced to zero. When the Group's share of long-term interests that form a part of the investment in the investee is different from its share in the investee's equity, the Group continues to recognize its share of the investee's losses, after the equity investment was reduced to zero, according to its economic interest in the long-term interests, after the equity interests were reduced to zero. When the group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the entity's net investment in the associate, the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has an obligation to support the investee or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

C. Financial Instruments

a) Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

The Group initially recognizes trade receivables and other investments on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized on the date on which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. As a rule, a financial asset, other than a trade receivable without a significant financing component, or a financial liability, is initially measured at fair value with the addition, for a financial asset or a financial liability that are not presented at fair value through profit or loss, of transaction costs that can be directly attributed to the acquisition or the issuance of the financial asset or the financial liability. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are initially measured at the transaction price. Trade receivables originating in contract assets are initially measured at the carrying amount of the contract assets on the date of reclassification from contract assets to receivables.

Financial assets - classification and subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, financial assets are classified as measured at amortized cost; fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"); or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Financial assets are not reclassified in subsequent periods, unless, and only to the extent that the Group changes its business model for the management of financial assets, in which case the affected financial assets are reclassified at the beginning of the reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets the two following cumulative conditions and is not designated for measurement at FVTPL:

- The objective of the entity's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset create entitlement on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Note 3 – Material Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

The Group has balances of trade and other receivables and deposits that are held under a business model the objective of which is collection of the contractual cash flows. The contractual cash flows in respect of such financial assets comprise solely payments of principal and interest that reflects consideration for the time-value of the money and the credit risk. Accordingly, such financial assets are measured at amortized cost.

b) Subsequent measurement

In subsequent periods, financial assets at amortized cost are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method and net of impairment losses. Interest income, currency exchange gains or losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gains or losses on derecognition are also recognized in profit or loss.

Debt investments measured at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. In subsequent periods, these assets are measured at fair value. Net gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Non-derivative financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

Note 3 – Material Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

A prepayment feature is consistent with the sole payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

Financial liabilities – Initial classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or at FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as measured at FVTPL if it is held for trading or it is designated as such on initial recognition, and are measured at fair value, and any net gains and losses, including any interest expenses, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. They are measured at amortized cost in subsequent periods, using the effective interest method. Interest expenses and currency exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gains or losses on derecognition are also recognized in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the contractual obligation of the Group expires or when it is discharged or canceled. Additionally, a significant amendment of the terms of an existing financial liability, or an exchange of debt instruments having substantially different terms, between an existing borrower and lender, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability at fair value.

The difference between the carrying amount of the extinguished financial liability and the consideration paid (including any other non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed), is recognized in profit or loss.

Offset

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

c) Impairment

Financial assets, contract assets and receivables on a lease

The Group creates a provision for expected credit losses in respect of:

- Contract assets (as defined in FRS 115);
- Financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- Financial guarantees;
- Debt investments;
- Lease receivables.

Simplified approach

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for expected credit losses ("ECLs") for all trade receivables (including lease receivables) and contract assets. The simplified approach requires the loss allowance to be measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

Note 3 – Material Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

General approach

The Group applies the general approach to provide for ECLs on all other financial instruments and financial guarantees. Under the general approach, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECLs at initial recognition.

At each reporting date, the Group assess whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

In assessing whether the credit risk of a financial asset has significantly increased since initial recognition and in assessing expected credit losses, the Group takes into consideration information that is reasonable and verifiable, relevant and attainable at no excessive cost or effort. Such information comprises quantitative and qualitative information, as well as an analysis, based on the past experience of the Group and the reported credit assessment, and contains forward-looking information.

If credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition or if the credit quality of the financial instruments improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

The Group assumes that the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition whenever contractual payments are more than 30 days in arrears.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default if:

- It is not probable that the borrower will fully meet its payment obligations to the Company, and the Company has no right to perform actions such as the realization of collaterals (if any); or
- The contractual payments in respect of the financial asset are more than 90 days in arrears.

The Group considers a contract asset to be in default when the customer is unlikely to pay its contractual obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realizing security.

The Group considers a debt instrument as having a low credit risk if its credit risk coincides with the global structured definition of “investment rating”.

The ECLs expected over the life of the instrument are ECLs arising from all potential default events throughout the life of the financial instrument.

ECLs in a 12-month period are the portion of the ECLs arising from potential default events during the period of 12 months from the reporting date.

The maximum period that is taken into account in assessing the ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs represent a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured at the present value of the difference between the cash flows to which the Group is entitled under the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive.

Expected credit losses are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

The Group's credit risk exposure for trade receivables and contract asset are set out in Note 28 Financial Instruments.

Financial assets impaired by credit risk

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets that are measured at amortized cost and debt instruments that are measured at FVOCI have become impaired by credit risk. A financial asset is impaired by credit risk upon the occurrence of one or more of the events (i.e. significant financial difficulty of the debtor) that adversely affect the future cash flows estimated for such financial asset.

Note 3 – Material Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

Presentation of impairment and allowance for ECLs in the statement of financial position

A provision for ECLs in respect of a financial asset that is measured at amortized cost is presented as a reduction of the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

For debt investments at FVOCI, loss allowances are charged to profit or loss and recognized in OCI. Loss allowances are presented under financing expenses.

Impairment losses in respect of trade and other receivables, including contract assets and lease receivables, are presented separately in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Impairment losses in respect of other financial assets are presented under financing expenses.

Derivative financial instruments, including hedge accounting

The Group holds derivative financial instruments.

Derivatives are recognized initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognized in profit or loss.

The Group designates certain derivative financial instruments as hedging instruments in qualifying hedging relationships. At inception of designated hedging relationships, the Group documents the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The Group also documents the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including whether the changes in cash flows of the hedged item and hedging instrument are expected to offset each other.

Hedge accounting

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, hedge relationships designated for hedge accounting under FRS 39 qualify for hedge accounting under FRS 109, and are therefore deemed as continuing hedge relationships.

Hedges directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform

Phase 1 amendments: Prior to interest rate benchmark reform – when there is uncertainty arising from Interest rate benchmark reform

For the purpose of evaluating whether there is an economic relationship between the hedged item(s) and the hedging instrument(s), the Group assumes that the benchmark interest rate is not altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform.

For a cash flow hedge of a forecast transaction, the Group assumes that the benchmark interest rate will not be altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform for the purpose of assessing whether the forecast transaction is highly probable and presents an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect profit or loss. In determining whether a previously designated forecast transaction in a discontinued cash flow hedge is still expected to occur, the Group assumes that the interest rate benchmark cash flows designated as a hedge will not be altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform.

The Group will cease to apply the specific policy for assessing the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument (i) to a hedged item or hedging instrument when the uncertainty arising from interest rate benchmark reform is no longer present with respect to the timing and the amount of the contractual cash flows of the respective item or instrument or (ii) when the hedging relationship is discontinued. For its highly probable assessment of the hedged item, the Group will no longer apply the specific policy when the uncertainty arising from interest rate benchmark reform about the timing and the amount of the interest rate benchmark-based future cash flows of the hedged item is no longer present, or when the hedging relationship is discontinued.

Note 3 – Material Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

Phase 2 amendments: Replacement of benchmark interest rates – when there is no longer uncertainty arising from interest rate benchmark reform

When the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument changes as a result of interest rate benchmark reform and therefore there is no longer uncertainty arising about the cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument, the Group amends the hedge documentation of that hedging relationship to reflect the change(s) required by interest rate benchmark reform. A change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows is required by interest rate benchmark reform if the following conditions are met:

- the change is necessary as a direct consequence of the reform; and
- the new basis for determining the contractual cash flows is economically equivalent to the previous basis – i.e. the basis immediately before the change.

For this purpose, the hedge designation is amended only to make one or more of the following changes:

- designating an alternative benchmark rate as the hedged risk;
- updating the description of hedged item, including the description of the designated portion of the cash flows or fair value being hedged; or
- updating the description of the hedging instrument.

The Group amends the description of the hedging instrument only if the following conditions are met:

- it makes a change required by interest rate benchmark reform by using an approach other than changing the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of the hedging instrument;
- its chosen approach is economically equivalent to changing the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of the original hedging instrument; and
- the original hedging instrument is not derecognized

The Group also amends the formal hedge documentation by the end of the reporting period during which a change required by interest rate benchmark reform is made to the hedged risk, hedged item or hedging instrument. These amendments in the formal hedge documentation do not constitute the discontinuation of the hedging relationship or the designation of a new hedging relationship.

If changes are made in addition to those changes required by interest rate benchmark reform described above, then the Group first considers whether those additional changes result in the discontinuation of the hedge accounting relationship. If the additional changes do not result in discontinuation of the hedge accounting relationship, then the Group amends the formal hedge documentation for changes required by interest rate benchmark reform as mentioned above.

When the interest rate benchmark on which the hedged future cash flows had been based is changed as required by interest rate benchmark reform, for the purpose of determining whether the hedged future cash flows are expected to occur, the Group deems that the hedging reserve recognized in OCI for that hedging relationship is based on the alternative benchmark rate on which the hedged future cash flows will be based.

Cash flow hedges

The Group designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments to hedge the variability in cash flows associated with highly probable forecast transactions arising from changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates.

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in OCI and accumulated in the hedging reserve. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative that is recognized in OCI is limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item, determined on a present value basis, from inception of the hedge. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The Group designates only the change in fair value of the spot element of forward exchange contracts as the hedging instrument in cash flow hedging relationships. The change in fair value of the forward element of forward exchange contracts ('forward points') is separately accounted for as a cost of hedging and recognized in a cost of hedging reserve within equity. When the hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item such as inventory, the amount accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve is included directly in the initial cost of the non-financial item when it is recognized.

Note 3 – Material Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

For all other hedged forecast transactions, the amount accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods during which the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting or the hedging instrument is sold, expires, is terminated or is exercised, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. When hedge accounting for cash flow hedges is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve remains in equity until, for a hedge of a transaction resulting in recognition of a non-financial item, it is included in the non-financial item's cost on its initial recognition or, for other cash flow hedges, it is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods as the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

If the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, then the amounts that have been accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve are immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial guarantees

The Group irrevocably elects on a contract by contract basis, whether to account for a financial guarantee in accordance with FRS 109.

The Group considers a financial guarantee to be in default when the debtor of the loan is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the creditor.

When the Group elects to account for financial guarantees in accordance with FRS 109, they are initially measured at fair value. Subsequently, they are measured at the higher of the loss allowance determined in accordance with FRS 109 and the amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognized in accordance with the principles of FRS 115.

D. Property, plant and equipment, net

(1) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment comprise mainly power station structures, power distribution facilities and related offices. These items are measured at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

- The cost of materials and direct labor;
- Any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use;
- Spare parts, servicing equipment and stand-by equipment;
- When the Group has an obligation to remove the assets or restore the site, an estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located; and
- Capitalized borrowing costs.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment items have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognized.

(2) Subsequent Cost

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group, and its cost can be measured reliably.

Note 3 – Material Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**(3) Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated to reduce the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognized in profit or loss. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Freehold land is not depreciated. Diesel oil and spare parts are expensed off when they are used or consumed. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed by management of the Group at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

The following useful lives shown on an average basis are applied across the Group:

	Years
Roads, buildings and land (*)	23 – 30
Power plants	23 – 40
Maintenance work	1.5 – 15 years
Back up diesel fuel	by consumption

* Freehold land is not depreciated.

E. Intangible assets, net**(1) Recognition and measurement**

Goodwill Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. In respect of equity accounted investees, the carrying amount of goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment; and any impairment loss is allocated to the carrying amount of the equity investee as a whole.

Other intangible assets Other intangible assets, including licenses, patents and trademarks, which are acquired by the Group having finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

(2) Amortization

Amortization is calculated to charge to expense the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their useful lives, and is generally recognized in profit or loss. Goodwill is not amortized.

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

- Power purchase agreement 10 years
- Others 1-33 years

Amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed by management of the Group at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(3) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill is expensed as incurred.

Note 3 – Material Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

F. Leases

Definition of a lease

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease by assessing if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease and non-lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. For lease contracts that include components that are not lease components, such as services or maintenance which relate to the lease component, the Group elected to treat the lease component separately.

As a lessee

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases – i.e. these leases are on-balance sheet. However, the Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for some leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, and subsequently at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payments made. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or as appropriate, changes in the assessment of whether a purchase or extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group has applied judgement to determine the lease term for some lease contracts in which it is a lessee that include renewal options. The assessment of whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise such options impacts the lease term, which affects the amount of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets recognized.

Depreciation of right-of-use asset

Subsequent to the commencement date of the lease, a right-of-use asset is measured using the cost method, less accumulated depreciation and accrued losses from decline in value and is adjusted in respect of re-measurements of the liability in respect of the lease. The depreciation is calculated on the "straight-line" basis over the useful life or the contractual lease period – whichever is shorter.

	Years
Land	19 – 49
Others	12 - 16

G. Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, management of the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment, and whenever impairment indicators exist.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGU. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or group of CGUs that are expected to benefit from these synergies of the combination.

Note 3 – Material Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an assessment is performed at each reporting date for any indications that these losses have decreased or no longer exist. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount and is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

H. Revenue recognition

The Group recognizes revenue when the customer obtains control over the promised goods or services. The revenue is measured according to the amount of the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods or services promised to the customer.

Revenues from the sale of electricity and steam are recognized in the period in which the sale takes place in accordance with the price set in the electricity sale agreements and the quantities of electricity supplied. Furthermore, the Group's revenues include revenues from the provision of asset management services to power plants and recognized in accordance to the service provision rate.

When setting the transaction price, the Group takes into consideration fixed amounts and amounts that may vary as a result of discounts, credits, price concessions, penalties, claims and disputes and contract modifications that the consideration in their respect has not yet been agreed by the parties.

The Group includes variable consideration, or part of it, in the transaction price only when it is highly probable that its inclusion will not result in a significant revenue reversal in the future when the uncertainty has been subsequently resolved. At the end of each reporting period and if necessary, the Group revises the amount of the variable consideration included in the transaction price.

The Group recognizes compensation paid to customers in respect of delays in the commercial operation date of the power plant on payment date within long-term prepaid expenses, and amortizes them throughout the term of the contract, from the date of commercial operation of the power plant, against a decrease in revenue from contracts with customers.

Key agent or a principal

When another party is involved in providing goods or services to a customer, the Group shall determine whether the nature of its promise is a performance obligation to provide the specified or services itself (i.e., the Group is a principal) or to arrange for those services to be provided by the other party (i.e., the Group is an agent), and therefore recognizes the revenue as the net fee amount.

The Group is a principal if it controls the specified service before that service is transferred to a customer. Indicators that the Group controls the specified service before it is transferred to the customer include the following: The Group is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the specified service; the entity bears a risk before the specified service has been transferred to a customer; and the Group has discretion in establishing the price for the specified service.

Note 3 – Material Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

I. Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in OCI.

(i) Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax liability arising from dividends.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for:

- Temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and associates where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is not probable that they will reverse it in the foreseeable future; and
- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profit improves.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

Management of the Group regularly reviews its deferred tax assets for recoverability, taking into consideration all available evidence, both positive and negative, including historical pre-tax and taxable income, projected future pre-tax and taxable income and the expected timing of the reversals of existing temporary differences. In arriving at these judgments, the weight given to the potential effect of all positive and negative evidence is commensurate with the extent to which it can be objectively verified.

Management believes the Group's tax positions are in compliance with applicable tax laws and regulations. Tax benefits are recognized only for tax positions that are more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by tax authorities. The Group believes that its liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits, including related interest, are adequate in relation to the potential for additional tax assessments. There is a risk, however, that the amounts ultimately paid upon resolution of audits could be materially different from the amounts previously included in our income tax expense and, therefore, could have a material impact on our tax provision, net income and cash flows.

(iii) Uncertain tax positions

A provision for uncertain tax positions, including additional tax and interest expenses, is recognized when it is more probable than not that the Group will have to use its economic resources to pay the obligation.

Note 3 – Material Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

J. Agreements with the tax equity partner

Government grants related to distribution projects are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

CPV Group entered into an agreement with an entity that has a federal tax liability in the USA (hereinafter - the "Tax Equity Partner") for the purpose of financing the construction and operation of a photovoltaic project in the USA within a partnership owned and controlled by the Group (hereinafter - the "Project"). The project's tax benefits include an Investment Tax Credit ("ITC"), and a proportionate share in the taxable income of the partnership (hereinafter - the "Tax Benefits").

Future amounts that will be paid to the Tax Equity Partner out of the free cash flow for distribution constitute a financial liability, which is measured using an amortized cost model in accordance with the effective interest method. The tax credit is accounted for as a government grant, which is related to the acquisition of assets in accordance with the provisions of FRS 20. The Group opted to present the tax credit as a deferred income, under the other long-term liabilities line item, which will be amortized on a straight line basis over the useful life of the photovoltaic facilities. The amounts attributed to the Tax Equity Partner's right to receive a proportionate share of the taxable income of the partnership are recognized as a non-financial liability, which is carried to profit and loss over a period of 5 years. Refer to Note 8, Note 16 and Note 18.4.d further information.

K. Operating segment and geographic information

The Company's CEO and CFO are considered to be the Group's chief operating decision maker ("CODM"). As of December 31, 2023, based on the internal financial information provided to the CODM, the Group has determined that it has three reportable segments, which are OPC Power Plants, CPV Group, and ZIM. These segments are based on the different services offered in different geographical locations and also based on how they are managed.

The following summary describes the Group's reportable segments:

1. **OPC Power Plants** – OPC Power Plants Ltd. ("OPC Power Plants") (formerly OPC Israel Energy Ltd.) is a wholly owned subsidiary of OPC Energy Ltd. ("OPC"), which generates and supply electricity and energy in Israel.
2. **CPV Group** – CPV Group LP ("CPV Group") is a limited partnership owned by OPC, which generates and supply electricity and energy in the United States.
3. **ZIM** – ZIM Integrated Shipping Services, Ltd., an associated company, is an Israeli global container shipping company.

In addition to the segments detailed above, the Group has other activities, such as investment holding categorized as Others.

Apart from ZIM, the CODM evaluates the operating segments performance based on Adjusted EBITDA. Adjusted EBITDA is defined as the net income (loss) excluding depreciation and amortization, financing income, financing expenses, income taxes and other items. The CODM evaluates segment assets based on total assets and segment liabilities based on total liabilities.

The CODM evaluates the operating segment performance of ZIM based on share of results and dividends received.

The accounting policies used in the determination of the segment amounts are the same as those used in the preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements, Inter-segment pricing is determined based on transaction prices occurring in the ordinary course of business.

In determining the information to be presented on a geographical basis, revenue is based on the geographic location of the customer and non-current assets are based on the geographic location of the assets.

Note 3 – Material Accounting Policies (Cont'd)**L. New standards and interpretations not yet adopted**

A number of new standards and-- amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2023 and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. The following amended standards and interpretations are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements:

- a) Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to FRS 1)
- b) Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to FRS 7 and FRS 107)
- c) Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to FRS 116)
- d) Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to FRS 21)

Note 4 – Determination of Fair Value**A. Derivatives and Long-term investment (Qoros)**

See Note 28 Financial Instruments.

B. Non-derivative financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities are measured at their respective fair values, at initial recognition and for disclosure purposes, at each reporting date. Fair value for disclosure purposes, is determined based on the quoted trading price in the market for traded debentures, whereas for non-traded loans, debentures and other financial liabilities is determined by discounting the future cash flows in respect of the principal and interest component using the market interest rate as of the date of the report.

C. Fair value of equity-accounted investments (ZIM)

The fair value of equity-accounted investments may be accounted for based on:

1. the investment as a whole; or
2. each individual share making up the investment.

In determining the fair value of equity-accounted investments, the Group has elected to account for as an individual share making up the investment and that no premium is added to the fair value of equity-accounted investments.

Note 5 – Cash and Cash Equivalents

	As at December 31,	
	2023	2022
	\$ Thousands	
Cash and cash equivalents in banks	537,478	361,580
Time deposits	159,360	173,591
	696,838	535,171

The Group held cash and cash equivalents which are of investment grade based on Standard and Poor's Ratings.

Note 6 – Short-Term Deposits and Restricted Cash

	As at December 31,	
	2023	2022
	\$ Thousands	
Short-term deposits with bank and others	-	35,662
Short-term restricted cash	532	10,328
	532	45,990

The Group held short-term deposits and restricted cash which are of investment grade based on Standard and Poor's Ratings.

Note 7 – Other Investments

	As at December 31,	
	2023	2022
	\$ Thousands	
Debt investments - at FVOCI	215,797	344,780

The Group held debt investments at FVOCI which are of investment grade based on Standard and Poor's Ratings and have stated interest rates of 0.25% to 7.625% (2022: 0.26% to 5.94%) with an average maturity of 2 years (2022: 2 years). These debt investments are expected to be realized within the next 12 months.

Information about the Group's exposure to credit and market risks, and fair value measurement, is included in Note 28 Financial Instruments.

Note 8 – Other Current Assets

	As at December 31,	
	2023	2022
	\$ Thousands	
Advances to suppliers	-	1,219
Prepaid expenses	12,909	10,004
Input tax receivable	8,291	4,660
Grant receivable (1)	74,522	-
Deposits in connection with projects under construction (2)	3,755	35,475
Others	12,226	7,598
	111,703	58,956

(1) See Note 18.A.4.d for more information.

(2) Collateral provided to secure a hedging agreement in CPV Valley amounting to \$20 million and collaterals provided in connection with renewable energy projects under development in the United States amounting to \$15 million in 2022 were released during the year.

Note 9 – Investment in Associated Companies

A. Condensed information regarding significant associated companies

1. Condensed financial information with respect to the statement of financial position

	ZIM		CPV Fairview		CPV Maryland		CPV Shore		CPV Towantic		CPV Valley		CPV Three Rivers	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
	As at December 31,													
\$ Thousands														
Principal place of business	International		US		US		US		US		US		US	
Proportion of ownership interest	21%	21%	25%	25%	25%	25%	37.5%	37.5%	26%	26%	50%	50%	10%	10%
Current assets	2,571,400	4,271,600	44,500	98,942	46,586	73,985	54,014	92,808	74,591	86,698	48,015	59,191	52,425	32,626
Non-current assets	5,774,600	7,353,700	911,763	938,869	650,720	654,720	935,750	983,576	880,572	936,268	673,339	678,540	1,393,984	1,338,392
Current liabilities	(2,518,100)	(2,662,200)	(64,909)	(166,468)	(64,155)	(73,883)	(64,360)	(53,619)	(201,226)	(133,746)	(105,317)	(542,176)	(120,546)	(47,939)
Non-current liabilities	(3,369,900)	(3,067,200)	(344,274)	(400,309)	(314,069)	(320,518)	(645,995)	(649,860)	(222,946)	(490,610)	(371,771)	(6,450)	(711,571)	(820,943)
Total net assets	2,458,000	5,895,900	547,080	471,034	319,082	334,304	279,409	372,905	530,991	398,610	244,266	189,105	614,292	502,136
Group's share of net assets	507,019	1,217,797	136,770	117,759	79,771	83,576	104,862	139,951	138,058	103,639	122,133	94,553	62,370	60,609
Adjustments:														
Excess cost	150,884	138,071	79,018	80,414	(13,943)	(14,396)	(48,999)	(52,777)	26,561	26,615	(503)	(806)	8,368	8,379
Total impairment loss	(928,809)	(928,809)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrecognised losses*	270,906	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Book value of investment	-	427,059	215,788	198,173	65,828	69,180	55,863	87,174	164,619	130,254	121,630	93,747	70,738	68,988
Investments in associated companies	-	427,059	215,788	198,173	65,828	69,180	55,863	87,174	164,619	130,254	121,630	93,747	70,738	68,988

As of December 31, 2023, the Group also has interests in a number of individually immaterial associates.

* As of December 31, 2023, additional share of losses of \$271 million were unrecognized as the carrying amount of ZIM has been reduced to zero.

Note 9 – Investment in Associated Companies (Cont'd)

2. Condensed financial information with respect to results of operations

	ZIM**		CPV Fairview			CPV Maryland			CPV Shore			CPV Towantie			CPV Valley			T1 2023	
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021	
	For the year ended December 31,															\$ Thousands			
Revenue	5,162,200	12,561,600	10,728,698	273,763	373,967	199,030	238,800	243,710	170,292	134,805	261,386	189,985	395,779	494,665	258,292	239,165	405,548	139,473	145,380
Loss/income*	(2,695,600)	4,619,400	4,640,305	106,110	98,907	9,666	23,956	33,249	5,420	(74,767)	6,853	16,247	163,651	47,436	18,520	32,527	69,138	(58,793)	602
Other comprehensive income *	12,300	(41,200)	(3,462)	(17,066)	15,730	11,192	(25,678)	6,419	10,983	(18,728)	16,301	7,779	(31,270)	22,616	11,140	22,637	1,178	3,710	(12,310)
Total comprehensive income	(2,683,300)	4,578,200	4,636,843	89,044	114,637	20,858	(1,722)	39,668	16,403	(93,495)	23,154	24,026	132,381	70,052	29,660	55,164	70,316	(55,083)	(11,702)
Kenon's share of comprehensive income	(279,236)	1,023,567	1,258,913	22,261	28,659	5,214	(431)	9,917	4,101	(35,089)	8,690	9,017	34,419	18,214	7,711	27,582	35,158	(27,542)	(1,171)
Adjustments	13,190	558	1,116	(1,928)	(1,267)	(1,249)	453	458	2,354	3,777	3,554	3,644	(54)	(184)	50	301	413	681	(1)
Kenon's share of comprehensive income presented in the books	(266,046)	1,024,125	1,260,029	20,333	27,392	3,965	22	10,375	6,455	(31,312)	12,244	12,661	34,365	18,030	7,761	27,883	35,571	(26,861)	(1,182)

* Excludes portion attributable to non-controlling interest.

** As of December 31, 2023, additional share of losses of \$271 million were unrecognized as the carrying amount of ZIM has been reduced to zero.

Note 9 – Investment in Associated Companies (Cont'd)

B. Additional information

a. ZIM

1. Financial position

As of December 31, 2023, ZIM's total equity amounted to \$2.5 billion (2022: \$5.9 billion) and its working capital amounted to \$53 million (2022: \$1.6 billion). During the year ended December 31, 2023, ZIM recorded operating loss of \$2.5 billion (2022: operating profit of \$6.1 billion; 2021: operating profit of \$5.8 billion) and net loss of \$2.7 billion (2022: net profit of \$4.6 billion; 2021: net profit of \$4.6 billion).

	Note	For the year ended December 31,		
		2023 \$ Thousands	2022 \$ Thousands	2021 \$ Thousands
Gain on dilution from ZIM IPO	9.B.a.2	-	-	9,724
Loss on dilution from ZIM options exercised	9.B.a.3	(860)	(3,475)	(39,438)
Gain on sale of ZIM shares	9.B.a.4	-	204,634	29,510
(Impairment)/write back of ZIM investment	9.B.a.5	-	(928,809)	-
		(860)	(727,650)	(204)

2. Initial public offering

In February 2021, ZIM completed its initial public offering ("IPO") of 15,000,000 ordinary shares (including shares issued upon the exercise of the underwriters' option), for gross consideration of \$225 million (before deducting underwriting discounts and commissions or other offering expenses). ZIM's ordinary shares began trading on the NYSE on January 28, 2021.

Prior to the IPO, ZIM obtained waivers from its notes holders, subject to the completion of ZIM's IPO, by which certain requirements and limitations in respect of repurchase of debt, incurrences of debt, vessel financing, reporting requirements and dividend distributions, were relieved or removed.

As a result of the IPO, Kenon's interest in ZIM was diluted from 32% to 28%. Following the IPO, Kenon recognized a gain on dilution of \$10 million in its consolidated financial statements in 2021.

3. Exercise of ZIM options

In 2023, ZIM issued approximately 137 thousand (2022: 407 thousand; 2021: 5.2 million) shares as a result of options being exercised. As a result of the issuance, Kenon recognized a loss on dilution of approximately \$1 million (2022: \$3 million, 2021: \$39 million) in its consolidated financial statements.

4. Sales of ZIM shares

Between September and November 2021, Kenon sold approximately 1.2 million ZIM shares at an average price of \$58 per share for a total consideration of approximately \$67 million. As a result, Kenon recognized a gain on sale of approximately \$30 million in its consolidated financial statements. As of December 31, 2021, as a result of the sales of ZIM shares and the issuance of new shares described in Note 9.B.a.3, Kenon's interest in ZIM reduced from 28% to 26%.

In March 2022, Kenon sold approximately 6 million ZIM shares at an average price of \$77 per share for total consideration of approximately \$463 million. As a result of the sale, Kenon recognized a gain on sale of approximately \$205 million in its consolidated financial statements. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, as a result of the sales of ZIM shares and the issuance of new shares described in Note 9.B.a.3, Kenon's interest in ZIM reduced from 26% to 21%.

Note 9 – Investment in Associated Companies (Cont'd)**5. Impairment assessment**

For the purposes of Kenon's impairment assessment of its investment, ZIM is considered one CGU, which consists of all of ZIM's operating assets. The recoverable amount is based on the higher of the value-in-use and the fair value less cost of disposal ("FVLCOD").

Year Ended December 31, 2023

As of December 31, 2023, the carrying amount of ZIM has been reduced to zero after taking into account the equity accounted losses of ZIM and therefore, no assessment of further impairment of ZIM was necessary. Further, as of December 31, 2023, Kenon did not identify any objective evidence that the previously recognized impairment loss no longer exists or the previously assessed impairment amount may have decreased, and therefore, in accordance with FRS 36, no reversal of impairment was recognized.

Year Ended December 31, 2022

Kenon identified indicators of impairment in accordance with FRS 28 as a result of a significant decrease in ZIM's market capitalization towards the end of 2022. Therefore, the carrying value of Kenon's investment in ZIM was tested for impairment in accordance with FRS 36.

Kenon assessed the fair value of ZIM to be its market value as of December 31, 2022 and also assessed that, based solely on publicly available information within the current volatile shipping industry, no reasonable VIU calculation could be performed. As a result, Kenon concluded that the recoverable amount of its investment in ZIM is the market value. ZIM is accounted for as an individual share making up the investment and therefore no premium is added to the fair value of ZIM. Kenon measures the recoverable amount based on FVLCOD, measured at Level 1 fair value measurement under FRS 113.

Given that market value is below carrying value Kenon recognized an impairment of \$929 million.

Year Ended December 31, 2021

Kenon did not identify any objective evidence that its net investment in ZIM was impaired as of 31 December 31, 2021 and therefore, in accordance with FRS 28, no assessment of the recoverable amount of ZIM was performed.

C. OPC's associated companies

	Note	Main location of company's activities	Ownership interest as at December 31	
			2023	2022
CPV Valley Holdings, LLC	9.C.1	New York	50%	50%
CPV, Three Rivers, LLC		Illinois	10%	10%
CPV Fairview, LLC		Pennsylvania	25%	25%
CPV Maryland, LLC		Maryland	25%	25%
CPV Shore Holdings, LLC		New Jersey	38%	38%
CPV Towantic, LLC		Connecticut	26%	26%

1. CPV Valley Holdings, LLC ("CPV Valley")

CPV Valley's financial statements as of December 31, 2022 included a disclosure of circumstances related to CPV Valley's ability to repay its liabilities under its credit agreement of over \$400 million at the repayment date of the liabilities, i.e. June 30, 2023.

During 2023, CPV Valley's financing agreement was amended and extended to May 31, 2026. On the signing date of the new financing agreement, CPV Valley repaid \$55 million of the financing arrangement, of which shareholders' loans of \$17 million were extended to CPV Valley from OPC. Subsequently, the total loan amount under the new financing agreement is \$415 million.

Note 10 – Long-term investment (Qoros)

Note	For the year ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
	\$ Thousands		
Fair value loss on remaining 12% interest in Qoros	10.3, 10.5	-	(235,218)
Payment of financial guarantee	10.6	-	(16,265)
		-	(251,483)

1. As of December 31, 2023, the Group holds a 12% (2022: 12%) equity interest in Qoros through a wholly-owned and controlled company, Quantum (2007) LLC (“Quantum”). Chery Automobiles Limited (“Chery”), a Chinese automobile manufacturer, holds a 25% (2022: 25%) equity interest and the remaining 63% (2022: 63%) interest is held by an entity related to the Baoneng Group (“New Qoros Investor” or “New Strategic Partner”).

2. Qoros introduced a New Strategic Partner

In January 2018, the New Qoros Investor purchased 51% of Qoros from Kenon and Chery for RMB 3.315 billion (approximately \$504 million), resulting in Kenon’s and Chery’s interest in Qoros dropping from 50% each to 24% and 25%, respectively. This was part of an investment structure (“Investment Agreement”) to invest a total of approximately RMB 6.63 billion (approximately \$1,002 million) by the New Qoros Investor. The Investment Agreement provided Kenon with a put option over its remaining equity interest in Qoros.

3. Kenon sells down from 24% to 12%

In January 2019, Kenon, on behalf of its wholly owned subsidiary Quantum (2007) LLC, announced that it had entered into an agreement to sell half (12%) of its remaining interest (24%) in Qoros to the New Qoros Investor for RMB1,560 million (approximately \$220 million), which was based on the same post-investment valuation as the initial investment by the New Qoros Investor. In April 2020, Kenon completed the sale of this half of its remaining interest in Qoros and received payment of RMB1,560 million (approximately \$220 million). Kenon recognized a gain of approximately \$153 million from the sale of its 12% interest in Qoros and the derecognition of the current portion of the put option pertaining to the 12% interest sold.

Subsequent to the sale, the remaining 12% interest in Qoros was accounted for on a fair value basis through profit and loss and, together with the non-current portion of the put option pertaining to the remaining 12% interest (see Note 10.2), was reclassified in the statement of financial position as a long-term investment (Qoros).

4. Agreement to sell remaining 12% interest

In April 2021, Quantum entered into an agreement with the New Qoros Investor to sell all of its remaining 12% interest in Qoros. The total purchase price is RMB1.56 billion (approximately \$245 million).

To date, the New Qoros Investor has failed to make any of the required payments under this agreement.

In the fourth quarter of 2021, Kenon started arbitration proceedings against the New Qoros Investor for breach of the agreement and Kenon also started litigation proceedings against the New Qoros Investor with regards to the New Qoros Investor’s obligations to Kenon’s pledged shares in relation to Qoros’ RMB 1.2 billion loan (as described below). As of December 31, 2023, the court proceedings are still ongoing.

As a result of the payment delay, Quantum had exercised the Put Option it has to sell its remaining shares to the New Qoros Investor.

5. Fair value assessment

In September 2021, in light of the events described above, Kenon performed an assessment of the fair value of the long-term investment (Qoros) under FRS 113 *Fair value measurement*. Kenon concluded that the fair value of the long-term investment (Qoros) is zero. Therefore, in 2021 Kenon recognized a fair value loss of \$235 million in its consolidated financial statements for the year ended 2021. There were no significant changes in circumstances in 2023 as compared to 2021, therefore, management has assessed that there is no change in fair value of Qoros.

Note 10 – Long-term investment (Qoros) (Cont'd)**6. Financial Guarantees Provision and Releases**

Following completion of the transaction in 2019 as described in Note 10.3, the New Qoros Investor assumed its proportionate obligations with respect to the Qoros loans. As a result of this and repayments by Qoros in relation to its loans, Chery's obligations under the loan guarantees were reduced. As of December 31, 2020, Kenon's back-to-back guarantee obligations to Chery were reduced to approximately \$16 million.

In the fourth quarter of 2021, Chery paid the full amount of its guarantee obligations. Kenon paid \$16 million to Chery and recognized a corresponding \$16 million expense in its consolidated statements of profit and loss. Following this payment, Kenon does not have any remaining guarantee obligations with respect to Qoros debt.

As of December 31, 2023, Kenon has pledged substantially all of its interests in Qoros to secure Qoros' RMB 1.2 billion loan facility. The New Qoros Investor was required to assume its pro rata share of pledge obligations. It has not yet provided all such pledges but has provided Kenon with a guarantee in respect of its pro rata share, and up to all, of Quantum's pledge obligations.

7. Restrictions

Qoros has restrictions with respect to distribution of dividends and sale of assets deriving from legal and regulatory restrictions, restrictions under the joint venture agreement and the Articles of Association and restrictions stemming from credit received.

Note 11 – Subsidiaries**A. Investments****OPC Energy Ltd.**

OPC is a publicly-traded company whose securities are listed on the TASE. OPC is engaged in three reportable segments:

- i. generation and supply of electricity and energy (electricity, steam and charging services for electric vehicles) in Israel to private customers, Israel Electric Company ("IEC") and Noga – The Israel Independent System Operator Ltd. ("System Operator" or "Noga"), including initiation, development, construction and operation of power plants and facilities for energy generation;
- ii. generation and supply of electricity and energy in the United States using renewable energy, including development, construction and management of renewable energy power plants; and
- iii. generation and supply of electricity and energy in the United States using conventional (natural gas) power plants, including development, construction and management of conventional energy power plants in the United States.

Material subsidiaries

Set forth below are details regarding OPC's material subsidiaries:

Note	Main location of company's activities	Ownership interest as at December 31	
		2023	2022
OPC Power Plants Ltd.	11.A.1	Israel	80%
OPC Holdings Israel Ltd.	11.A.2	Israel	80%
CPV Group LP	11.A.3	USA	70%

1. OPC Power Plants Ltd. ("OPC Power Plants")

OPC Power Plants, directly holds most of OPC's businesses in Israel, such as OPC Rotem Ltd. ("OPC Rotem"), OPC Hadera Ltd. ("OPC Hadera"), Tzomet Energy Ltd. ("OPC Tzomet"), OPC Sorek 2 Ltd. ("OPC Sorek 2") and OPC Gat Power Plant ("Gat Partnership"). These businesses are mainly engaged in the generation and supply of electricity and energy, mainly to private customers and to the System Operator, and in the development, construction and operation in Israel of power plants and energy generation facilities powered using natural gas and renewable energy.

Note 11 – Subsidiaries (Cont'd)

1.1 OPC Gat Power Plant (“Gat Partnership”)

On March 30, 2023, the transaction between OPC Power Plants, together with Dor Alon Energy in Israel (1988) Ltd. (“Dor Alon”), and Dor Alon Gas Power Plants Limited Partnership (the “Seller”) for purchase of the rights in a power plant located in Kiryat Gat Industrial Zone (“Gat Partnership”) was completed, and all rights in the Gat Partnership were transferred to OPC.

The transaction was completed for a consideration of NIS 870 million (approximately \$242 million), after adjustments to working capital. Consideration of NIS 270 million (approximately \$75 million) were paid to acquire all the rights in the Gat Partnership, and consideration of NIS 303 million (approximately \$84 million) were used to repay the shareholders' loan. The remaining consideration of NIS 300 million (approximately \$83 million) represents a deferred consideration that was paid in 2023.

Determination of provisional fair value of identified assets and liabilities

The acquisition of the Gat Partnership was accounted for according to the provisions of FRS 103 - “Business Combinations”. On the Transaction Completion Date, OPC included the net assets of the Gat Partnership in accordance with their fair value.

As of the approval date of the financial statements, OPC has yet to complete the attribution of acquisition cost to the identifiable assets and liabilities. As a result, some of the fair value data are provisional and there may be changes that will affect the data included below. Set forth below is the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired (according to provisional amounts):

	\$ Million
Cash and cash equivalents	1
Trade and other receivables	6
Property, plant, and equipment - facilities and electricity generation and supply license (1)	172
Property, plant, and equipment - land owned by the Gat Partnership (2)	23
Trade and other payables	(7)
Loans from former right holders (3)	(84)
Deferred tax liabilities	(19)
Identifiable assets, net	92
Goodwill (4)	61
Total consideration (5)	<u>153</u>

- (1) The Group applied FRS 103 and allocate the fair value of the facilities and the electricity supply license to a single asset. The fair value was determined by an independent appraiser using the income approach, the MultiPeriod Excess Earning Method. The valuation methodology included several key assumptions that constituted the basis for cash flow forecasts, including, among other things, electricity and gas prices, and nominal post-tax discount rate of 8%-8.75%. The said assets are amortized over 27 years from the acquisition date, considering an expected residual value at the end of the assets' useful life.
- (2) The fair value of the land was determined by an external and independent land appraiser using the discounted cash flow technique (the discount rate used is 8%).
- (3) The loans were repaid immediately after the acquisition date.
- (4) The goodwill arising as part of the business combination reflects the synergy between the activity of the Gat Partnership and the Rotem Power Plant.
- (5) The consideration includes a cash payment of NIS 270 million (approximately \$75 million) plus deferred consideration, whose present value is estimated at NIS 285 million (approximately \$79 million).

The aggregate cash flows that were used by the Group as a result of the acquisition transaction:

	\$ Million
Cash and other cash equivalents paid (excluding consideration used to repay shareholders' loan)	152
Cash and other cash equivalents acquired	(1)
	<u>151</u>

Note 11 – Subsidiaries (Cont'd)

2. OPC Holdings Israel Ltd. (“OPC Holdings Israel”)

In May 2022, OPC had entered into an agreement with Veridis Power Plants (“Veridis”) to form OPC Holdings Israel Ltd. (“OPC Holdings Israel”), which will hold and operate all of OPC’s business activities in the energy and electricity generation and supply sectors in Israel (“Veridis Transaction”).

Upon completion of the Veridis Transaction in 2023, OPC transferred to OPC Holdings Israel, among other things, its 80% interest in OPC Rotem, its interest in Gnrgy Ltd., as well as other operations in Israel including OPC Hadera, OPC Tzomet, OPC Sorek, energy generation facilities on consumers’ premises and virtual electricity supply activities, and Veridis transferred its 20% interests in OPC Rotem to OPC Holdings Israel. In addition, Veridis invested approximately NIS 452 million (approximately \$129 million) in cash in OPC Holdings Israel (after adjustments to the original transaction amount which totaled NIS 425 million (approximately \$125 million)), of which approximately NIS 400 million (approximately \$118 million) was used by OPC Rotem to repay a portion of the shareholders’ loans provided to OPC Rotem in 2021 by OPC and Veridis.

As a result of the Veridis Transaction, OPC holds 80% and Veridis holds the remaining 20% of OPC Holdings Israel, which holds 100% of the business activities in the energy and electricity generation and supply sectors in Israel transferred by OPC.

The Veridis transaction is accounted for in accordance with the provisions of FRS 110 – “Consolidated Financial Statements”. Accordingly, all differences between the cash received from Veridis as stated above and the increase in the non-controlling interests were recognized in capital reserve from transactions with non-controlling interests.

3. CPV Group LP (“CPV Group”)

CPV Group is engaged in the development, construction and management of power plants using renewable energy and conventional energy (power plants running on natural gas or the advanced-generation combined-cycle type) in the United States. The CPV Group holds rights in active power plants that it initiated and developed – both in the area of conventional energy and in the area of renewable energy. In addition, through an asset management group the CPV Group is engaged in provision of management services to power plants in the United States using a range of technologies and fuel types, by means of signing asset-management agreements, usually for short to medium periods. Refer to Note 9.C for further details on associates of CPV Group.

4. OPC Power Ventures LP (“OPC Power”)

In October 2020, OPC signed a partnership agreement (the “Partnership Agreement” and the “Partnership”, where applicable) with three financial entities to form OPC Power, whereby the limited partners in the Partnership are OPC which holds a 70% interest, Clal Insurance Group which holds a 12.75% interest, Migdal Insurance Group which holds a 12.75% interest, and a corporation from Poalim Capital Markets which holds a 4.5% interest.

The General Partner of the Partnership, a wholly-owned company of OPC, will manage the Partnership’s business as its General Partner, with certain material actions (or which may involve a conflict of interest between the General Partner and the limited partners), requiring approval of a majority or a special majority (according to the specific action) of the institutional investors which are limited partners. The General Partner is entitled to management fees and success fees subject to meeting certain achievements.

OPC also entered into an agreement with entities from the Migdal Insurance Group with respect to their holdings in the Partnership, whereby OPC granted said entities a put option, and they granted OPC a call option (to the extent that the put option is not exercised), which is exercisable after 10 years in certain circumstances.

The total investment undertakings and provision of shareholders’ loans provided by all partners under the Partnership Agreement pro rata to the holdings discussed above is \$1,215 million. The amount is designated for acquisition of all the rights in the CPV Group and for financing additional investments.

Note 11 – Subsidiaries (Cont'd)

In 2021, OPC and the holders of the non-controlling interests provided OPC Power in partnership capital and loans of approximately \$657 million and \$204 million respectively. The loans are denominated in dollars and bear interest at an annual rate of 7%. The loan principal is repayable at any time, but not later than January 2028. The accrued interest is to be paid on a quarterly basis. To the extent the payment made by OPC Power is lower than the amount of the accrued interest, the payment in respect of the balance will be postponed to the next quarter, but not later than January 2028. In January 2021, the loans and rights of OPC Power were subsequently transferred to ICG Energy, Inc. OPC Power holds 99.99% of the CPV Group, and the remaining interest is held by the General Partner of the Partnership.

In 2022, the Limited Partners in the Partnership provided OPC Power with equity investments totaling \$122 million (NIS 409 million) and provided it with loans for a total amount of \$38 million (NIS 127 million), respectively, each in accordance with its proportionate share. As December 31, 2022, total investments in the Partnership's equity and the outstanding balance of the loans (including accrued interest) amount to \$779 million (approximately NIS 2,741 million), and \$271 million (approximately NIS 953 million), respectively.

In 2023, OPC and non-controlling interests made equity investments in the partnership OPC Power Ventures LP (both directly and indirectly) of NIS 565 million (approximately \$150 million), and extended NIS 175 million (approximately \$45 million) in loans, based on their stake in the partnership. In September 2023, after utilizing the entire investment commitment and shareholder loans in July 2023, the facility was increased by \$100 million (OPC's share in the facility is \$70 million).

5. Acquisition of CPV Group

On January 25, 2021 ("Transaction Completion Date"), the Group acquired 70% of the rights and holdings in CPV Power Holdings LP; Competitive Power Ventures Inc.; and CPV Renewable Energy Company Inc through the limited partnership, CPV Group LP (the "Buyer"). For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Group's consolidated results comprised results of the CPV Group from Transaction Completion Date through to year end.

On the Transaction Completion Date, in accordance with the mechanism for determination of the consideration as defined in the acquisition agreement, the Buyer paid the sellers approximately \$648 million, and about \$5 million for a deposit which remains in the CPV Group.

OPC partially hedged its exposure to changes in the cash flows from payments in US dollars in connection with the agreement for acquisition of the CPV Group by means of forward transactions and dollar deposits. OPC chose to designate the forward transactions as an accounting hedge. On the Transaction Completion Date, OPC recorded an amount of approximately NIS 103 million (approximately \$32 million) that was accrued in a hedge capital reserve to the investment cost in the CPV Group.

The contribution of the CPV Group to the Group's revenue and consolidated loss from the acquisition date until December 31, 2021 amounted to \$51 million and \$47 million, respectively.

Following the acquisition of CPV Group, the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities as of the acquisition date had been determined to be \$580 million. Accordingly, goodwill of \$105 million (including goodwill arising from hedging) was recognized, which reflects the potential of future activities of CPV Group in the market in which it operates.

6. Acquisition of Mountain Wind Power Plant

In January 2023, CPV Group through its 100% owned subsidiary entered into an agreement to acquire all rights in four operating wind-powered electricity power plants in Maine, United States, with an aggregate capacity of 81.5 MW.

On April 5, 2023, the transaction was completed and CPV Group received all rights in the Mountain Wind Project for consideration of \$175 million.

Note 11 – Subsidiaries (Cont'd)

Determination of fair value of identified assets and liabilities

The acquisition of the Mountain Wind Project was accounted for according to the provisions of FRS 103 - "Business Combinations". On the Transaction Completion Date, OPC included the net assets of the Mountain Wind Project in accordance with their fair value.

Set forth below is the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired:

	\$ Million
Trade and other receivables	4
Property, plant, and equipment (1)	127
Intangible assets (1)	26
Trade and other payables	(1)
Liabilities in respect of evacuation and removal	(2)
Identifiable assets, net	154
Goodwill (2)	21
Total consideration	175

- (1) The fair value was determined using the discounted cash flow method. The valuation methodology included a number of key assumptions that constituted the basis for cash flow forecasts, including, among other things, electricity and gas prices, and nominal post-tax discount rate of 5.75% - 6.25%. Intangible assets are amortized over 13 to 17 years, and property, plant, and equipment items are depreciated over 20 to 29 years.
- (2) The goodwill in the transaction reflects the business potential of the Group's entry into the renewable energies market in New England, USA. CPV Group expects that the entire amount of the goodwill will be deductible for tax purposes.

7. Issuances of new shares by OPC

In February 2021, OPC issued to Altshuler Shaham Ltd. and entities managed by Altschuler Shalam (collectively, the "Offerees"), 10,300,000 ordinary shares of NIS 0.01 par value each. The price of the shares issued to the Offerees was NIS 34 per ordinary share, and the gross proceeds from the issuance was about NIS 350 million (approximately \$106 million). The issuance expenses were about NIS 4 million (approximately \$1 million). Accordingly, the Group recognized \$63 million in non-controlling interests and \$42 million in accumulated profits arising from changes in the Group's proportionate share of OPC.

In July 2022, OPC issued to the public 9,443,800 ordinary shares of NIS 0.01 par value each. The issuance was carried out by way of uniform offering with a quantity range, and a tender for the unit price and quantity. Gross issuance proceeds amounted to NIS 331 million (approximately \$94 million), and issuance expenses were approximately NIS 9 million (approximately \$2 million). Kenon took part in the issuance, and was issued 3,898,000 ordinary shares for a gross amount of \$39 million.

In September 2022, OPC issued to qualified investors 12,500,000 ordinary shares of NIS 0.01 par value each. Gross issuance proceeds amounted to NIS 500 million (approximately \$141 million), and issuance expenses were approximately NIS 6 million (approximately \$1 million). Kenon did not take part in the issuance.

Following completion of the share issuances in 2022, Kenon registered a decrease of 4% in equity interest in OPC from 59% to 55%. Accordingly, the Group recognized \$136 million in non-controlling interests and \$58 million in accumulated profits arising from changes in the Group's proportionate share of OPC.

Note 11 – Subsidiaries (Cont'd)**8. Rights issuance**

In September 2021, OPC issued rights to purchase 13,174,419 ordinary OPC shares of NIS 0.01 per value each (hereinafter - the "Rights"), in connection with the development and expansion of OPC's activity in the USA. The Rights were offered such that each holder of ordinary shares of OPC who held 43 ordinary shares was entitled to purchase one right unit comprising of three shares at a price of NIS 75 (NIS 25 per share). Through the deadline for exercising the rights, notices of exercise were received for the purchase of 13,141,040 ordinary shares (constituting approximately 99.7% of the total shares offered in the rights offering). The gross proceeds from the exercised rights amounted to approximately NIS 329 million (approximately \$102 million).

In October 2021, Kenon exercised rights for the purchase of approximately 8 million shares for total consideration of approximately NIS 206 million (approximately \$64 million), which included its pro rata share and additional rights it purchased during the rights trading period plus the cost to purchase these additional rights. As a result, Kenon then held approximately 58.8% of the outstanding shares of OPC. Accordingly, the Group recognized \$41 million in non-controlling interests and \$60 million in accumulated profits arising from changes in the Group's proportionate share of OPC.

Following completion of the share issuance as described in Note 11.7 and the above rights issuances in 2021, Kenon registered a decrease in equity interest in OPC from 59% to 55%. Accordingly, the Group recognized \$104 million in non-controlling interests and \$38 million in accumulated profits arising from changes in the Group's proportionate share of OPC.

9. Dividends

Following the growth strategy adopted by OPC and the expansion of operation targets in recent years, taking into account OPC's financial strength, from March 2024, OPC's dividend distribution policy will be suspended for two years. After the said suspension period, the Board of Directors will discuss the possible resumption of the dividend distribution policy and its applicability to the circumstances, if any.

Note 11 – Subsidiaries (Cont'd)

B. The following table summarizes the information relating to the Group's subsidiary in 2023, 2022 and 2021 that has material NCI:

	As at and for the year ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
	OPC Energy Ltd.	OPC Energy Ltd.	OPC Energy Ltd.
		\$ Thousands	
NCI percentage *	59.88%	56.20%	53.14%
Current assets	460,810	419,636	346,380
Non-current assets	3,018,434	2,289,101	2,141,744
Current liabilities	(353,735)	(184,418)	(230,518)
Non-current liabilities	(1,679,847)	(1,283,445)	(1,341,962)
Net assets	1,445,662	1,240,874	915,644
Carrying amount of NCI	865,676	697,433	486,598
Revenue	691,796	573,957	487,763
Profit/(loss) after tax	46,955	65,352	(93,898)
Other comprehensive income	(38,017)	(11,249)	74,219
Profit/(loss) attributable to NCI	25,030	37,007	(54,022)
OCI attributable to NCI	(24,624)	(568)	33,661
Cash flows from operating activities	134,973	62,538	119,264
Cash flows used in investing activities	(594,303)	(328,610)	(256,200)
Cash flows from financing activites excluding dividends paid to NCI	503,245	285,898	311,160
Dividends paid to NCI	-	-	(10,214)
Effect of changes in the exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	(7,435)	(13,545)	6,717
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	36,480	6,281	170,727

* The NCI percentage represents the effective NCI of the Group

Note 12 – Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

A. Composition

	Roads, buildings and leasehold improvements	Facilities, machinery and equipment	Wind turbines	Office furniture and equipment	Assets under construction	Other	Total
	\$ Thousands						
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2022	83,956	792,275	29,844	414	409,780	48,142	1,364,411
Additions	3,442	18,657	191	(8)	185,938	46,025	254,245
Disposals	(160)	(13,007)	(43)	-	(1,969)	(12,769)	(27,948)
Reclassification	-	-	-	-	3	(3)	-
Differences in translation reserves	(9,633)	(75,558)	-	-	(41,164)	(6,016)	(132,371)
Balance at December 31, 2022	77,605	722,367	29,992	406	552,588	75,379	1,458,337
Additions	2,915	3,977	-	5	269,502	34,800	311,199
Disposals	(590)	(3,841)	-	-	(11,235)	(39,960)	(55,626)
Reclassification	9,316	334,132	160,666	-	(504,114)	-	-
Acquisitions through business combination	23,667	159,036	126,200	-	-	6,307	315,210
Differences in translation reserves	(1,584)	(13,265)	-	-	(16,371)	(1,308)	(32,528)
Balance at December 31, 2023	111,329	1,202,406	316,858	411	290,370	75,218	1,996,592
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at January 1, 2022	18,148	219,637	563	243	-	-	238,591
Additions	3,864	37,057	1,109	80	-	-	42,110
Disposals	(10)	(13,007)	(21)	(8)	-	-	(13,046)
Differences in translation reserves	(3,557)	(28,182)	-	-	-	-	(31,739)
Balance at December 31, 2022	18,445	215,505	1,651	315	-	-	235,916
Additions	3,993	47,661	5,007	81	-	-	56,742
Disposals	(235)	(4,426)	-	-	-	-	(4,661)
Differences in translation reserves	(471)	(5,759)	-	-	-	-	(6,230)
Balance at December 31, 2023	21,732	252,981	6,658	396	-	-	281,767
Carrying amounts							
At January 1, 2022	65,808	572,638	29,281	171	409,780	48,142	1,125,820
At December 31, 2022	59,160	506,862	28,341	91	552,588	75,379	1,222,421
At December 31, 2023	89,597	949,425	310,200	15	290,370	75,218	1,714,825

Note 12 – Property, Plant and Equipment, Net (Cont'd)

- B. The amount of borrowing costs capitalized in 2023 was approximately \$22 million (2022: \$16 million).
- C. Fixed assets purchased on credit in 2023 was approximately \$31 million (2022: \$47 million).
- D. The composition of depreciation expenses from continuing operations is as follows:

	As at December 31,	
	2023	2022
	\$ Thousands	\$ Thousands
Depreciation and amortization included in gross profit	78,025	56,853
Depreciation and amortization charged to selling, general and administrative expenses	12,914	6,023
Depreciation and amortization from continuing operations	<u>90,939</u>	<u>62,876</u>

Note 13 – Intangible Assets, Net

A. Composition:

	Goodwill*	PPA**	Others	Total
	\$ Thousands	\$ Thousands	\$ Thousands	\$ Thousands
Cost				
Balance as at January 1, 2022	140,212	110,446	7,470	258,128
Additions	-	-	10,799	10,799
Translation differences	<u>(1,599)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,316)</u>	<u>(2,915)</u>
Balance as at December 31, 2022	138,613	110,446	16,953	266,012
Additions	-	-	13,738	13,738
Acquisitions through business combination	80,761	25,968	-	106,729
Impairment	(6,196)	-	-	(6,196)
Translation differences	<u>559</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(225)</u>	<u>334</u>
Balance as at December 31, 2023	<u>213,737</u>	<u>136,414</u>	<u>30,466</u>	<u>380,617</u>
Amortization				
Balance as at January 1, 2022	21,455	10,947	1,444	33,846
Amortization for the year	-	10,569	991	11,560
Translation differences	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(189)</u>	<u>(189)</u>
Balance as at December 31, 2022	21,455	21,516	2,246	45,217
Amortization for the year	-	11,115	3,036	14,151
Translation differences	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(35)</u>	<u>(35)</u>
Balance as at December 31, 2023	<u>21,455</u>	<u>32,631</u>	<u>5,247</u>	<u>59,333</u>
Carrying value				
As at January 1, 2022	118,757	99,499	6,026	224,282
As at December 31, 2022	<u>117,158</u>	<u>88,930</u>	<u>14,707</u>	<u>220,795</u>
As at December 31, 2023	<u>192,282</u>	<u>103,783</u>	<u>25,219</u>	<u>321,284</u>

* Relates mainly to goodwill arising from the acquisition of CPV Group of \$105 million and Gat Power Plants of \$61 million. Refer to Note 11.A.5 for further information.
 ** Relates to the power purchase agreement from the acquisition of CPV Keenan, which is part of the CPV Group.

Note 13 – Intangible Assets, Net (Cont'd)

B. The total carrying amounts of intangible assets with a finite useful life and with an indefinite useful life or not yet available for use

	As at December 31,	
	2023	2022
	\$ Thousands	
Intangible assets with a finite useful life	128,998	103,637
Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life or not yet available for use	192,286	117,158
	321,284	220,795

C. Impairment testing of goodwill arising from CPV Group

As part of the acquisition of the CPV Group as described in Note 11.A.5, on the acquisition date, OPC recognized goodwill of \$105 million, which reflects the future growth potential of the CPV Group's operations. In 2022, OPC reallocated the goodwill to the renewable energies segment in the United States, since it believes that this allocation reflects fairly the nature of the goodwill that had arisen from the acquisition, especially through renewable energy, which OPC recognizes as a cash-generating unit. In 2023, subsequent to the acquisition of mountain wind power plant as detailed in Note 11.6, the goodwill assigned to the renewable energies segment in the United States has been increased to \$126 million.

OPC conducted an impairment test as of December 31, 2023 for the goodwill recognized as part of the acquisition of CPV Group as well as acquisition of Mountain Wind Power Plant as detailed in Note 11.6. OPC has considered the report from a qualified external valuer regarding the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit based on FVLCOD, estimated by an independent external appraiser. Projects under commercial operation and projects under construction were estimated by discounting expected future cash flows before tax by applying the discount rate, which is represented by the weighted average cost of capital ("WACC") after tax. Projects under development were estimated at cost.

Below are the main assumptions used in the valuation:

1. Forecast years - represents the period spanning from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2054, based on the estimate of the economic life of the power plants and their value as at the end of the forecast period.
2. Market prices and capacity - market prices (electricity, capacity, RECs, etc.) are based on PPAs and market forecasts received from external and independent information sources, taking into account the relevant area and market for each project and the relevant regulation.
3. Estimated construction costs of the projects, and entitlement to tax benefits in respect of projects under construction (ITC or production tax credit, as applicable).
4. The annual long-term inflation rate of 2.2% equals the derived 10-year inflation rate as of the estimate date.
5. The WACC - calculated for each material project separately, and ranges between 6% (project with PPAs for sale of the entire capacity) and 7.25%.

OPC used a relevant discount rate reflecting the specific risks associated with the future cash flow of a cash-generating unit.

As of December 31, 2023, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit of the CPV Group, which is relating to the renewable energies segment in the United States exceeds its book value and therefore, no impairment has been recognized. The fair value measurement was classified at Level 3 due to the use of input that is not based on observable market inputs in the assessment model.

As of the report date, in accordance with management's assessments regarding future industry trends, which are based on external and internal sources, OPC has not identified any key assumptions in which possible likely changes may occur, which would cause the CPV Group's recoverable amount to decrease below its carrying amount.

D. Impairment testing of goodwill arising from Gat Power Plant

As of December 31, 2023, goodwill of \$61 million, which arose as part of the acquisition of the Gat Power Plant reflects the synergy between the activities of the power plants in Israel, whose business model is based on sale to private customers (OPC Rotem, OPC Hadera and Gat Power Plant).

The annual impairment testing of goodwill as of December 31, 2023, was carried out at the level of the cash-generating unit comprising the three power plants (hereinafter - the "Cash-Generating Unit"), since this is the lowest level at which goodwill is subject to monitoring for internal reporting purposes.

Note 13 – Intangible Assets, Net (Cont'd)

The recoverable amount of the Cash-Generating Unit is determined as follows:

1. For the OPC Rotem Power Plant - based on fair value less cost to sell
2. For the OPC Hadera and Gat Power Plant - according to their carrying amounts

Set forth below are the key assumptions used in determining OPC Rotem's fair value:

1. EBITDA for 2023 at of NIS 391 million (approximately \$108 million)
2. An EV/EBITDA multiple of 11.4, based on the OPC's experience in transactions carried out in the Israeli market in the field of power plants.

The fair value measurement was classified at Level 3 due to the use of significant input that is not based on observable market inputs in the valuation model.

As of December 31, 2023, the recoverable amount of the Cash-Generating Unit exceeds its book value and therefore, no impairment has been recognized. OPC determines that a potential reasonable change in the key assumptions used in determining the recoverable amount of the Cash-Generating Unit as of December 31, 2023, would not have caused a material impairment loss.

Note 14 – Long-Term Prepaid Expenses and Other Non-Current Assets

	As at December 31,	
	2023	2022
	\$ Thousands	
Deferred expenses, net (1)	7,786	5,349*
Loan to associated company (2)	30,138	5,100
Contract costs	6,347	4,337
Other non-current assets	8,071	8,537
	<u>52,342</u>	<u>23,323*</u>

* Reclassified

(1) Relates to deferred expenses, net for OPC's connection fees to the gas transmission network and the electricity grid.

(2) Mainly relates to loan to CPV Valley with SOFR-based interest plus a weighted average interest margin of approximately 5.75%, with the final repayment date on May 31, 2026.

Note 15 – Loans and Debentures

The following are the contractual conditions of the Group's interest-bearing loans and credit, which are measured based on amortized cost. Additional information regarding the Group's exposure to interest risks, foreign currency and liquidity risk is provided in Note 28, in connection with financial instruments.

	As at December 31	
	2023	2022
	\$ Thousands	
Current liabilities		
Current maturities of long-term liabilities:		
Loans from banks and others	107,739	26,113
Non-convertible debentures	52,980	9,497
Others	8,908	3,652
	<u>169,627</u>	<u>39,262</u>
Non-current liabilities		
Loans from banks and others	906,243	610,434
Non-convertible debentures	454,163	513,375
	<u>1,360,406</u>	<u>1,123,809</u>
Total	<u>1,530,033</u>	<u>1,163,071</u>

Note 15 – Loans and Debentures (Cont'd)

A.1 Classification based on currencies and interest rates

	As at December 31,	
	2023	2022
	\$ Thousands	
Debentures (1)		
In shekels(1)	507,143	522,871
Loans from banks and others (2)		
In shekels	1,022,890	640,195
	1,530,033	1,163,071

1. Annual interest rates between 2.5% to 2.75%.
2. Hadera: Annual interest between 2.4% to 3.9% (for the linked loans) and between 3.6% to 5.4% (for the unlinked loans); Tzomet: Annual interest of prime plus 0.55%; and Gat: Annual interest of prime interest plus spread between 0.4% to 0.9%.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, all loans and debentures relate to liabilities incurred by OPC and its subsidiaries.

A.2 Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

	Financial liabilities (including interest payable)			
	Loans and credit	Loans from holders of interests that do not confer financial control	Debentures	Financial instruments designated for hedging
	\$ Thousands			
Balance as at January 1, 2023	516,195	124,152	526,771	(16,081)
Changes as a result of cash flows from financing activities				
Payment in respect of derivative financial instruments, net	-	-	-	2,381
Receipt of loans	405,460	30,357	-	
Repayment of debentures and loans	(123,237)	(33,389)	(8,451)	
Interest paid	(30,270)	(593)	(6,133)	
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	251,953	(3,625)	(14,584)	2,381
Effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates	(533)	2,218	-	(24)
Interest and CPI expenses	51,180	7,179	21,658	(3,021)
Changes in fair value, application of hedge accounting and other	10,179	(463)	(7,061)	2,061
Business combination	83,385	-	-	
Balance as at December 31, 2023	912,359	129,461	526,784	(14,901)

Note 15 – Loans and Debentures (Cont'd)

	Financial liabilities (including interest payable)			
	Loans and credit	Loans from holders of interests that do not confer financial control	Debentures	Financial instruments designated for hedging
			\$ Thousands	
Balance as at January 1, 2022	488,455	139,838	586,600	(8,30)
<u>Changes as a result of cash flows from financing activities</u>				
Payment in respect of derivative financial instruments, net	-	-	-	(92)
Receipt of loans	88,651	13,680	-	
Repayment of debentures and loans	(21,601)	(25,617)	(5,972)	
Interest paid	(11,058)	(2,094)	(11,889)	
Prepaid costs for loans taken	(2,845)	-	-	
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	53,147	(14,031)	(17,861)	(92)
Effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates	(51,435)	(8,419)	(68,696)	96
Interest and CPI expenses	27,444	6,764	26,728	
Changes in fair value, application of hedge accounting and other	(1,416)	-	-	(7,82)
Balance as at December 31, 2022	516,195	124,152	526,771	(16,08)

1. Long-term loans from banks and others

A. Gat Financing Agreement

In March 2023, the Gat Partnership and Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M. ("Bank Leumi") signed a financing agreement for a senior debt (project financing) to finance the construction of the Gat Power Plant. As part of the financing agreement, Bank Leumi advanced to the Gat Partnership a long-term loan at the total amount of NIS 450 million (approximately \$128 million). The loan will be repaid in quarterly installments, starting from September 25, 2023, and the final repayment date is May 10, 2039 (subject to the stipulated early repayment provisions).

The loan will bear an annual interest equal to the Prime interest adjusted by a spread ranging from 0.4% to 0.9% per annum. The Gat Financing Agreement contains provisions on converting the interest on the said loan from a variable interest to a fixed and unlinked interest. The loan will bear the unlinked government bond interest, as defined in the agreement, adjusted by a 2.05% to 2.55% spread.

To secure the Gat Financing Agreement, there are collateral on all of the Gat Partnership's assets and rights in it, including the real estate, bank accounts, insurances, the Gat Partnership's assets and rights in connection with the Project Agreements (as defined in the agreement). In addition, a lien was placed on the rights of the entities holding the Gat Partnership. On the Completion Date, OPC and Veridis, each in accordance with its proportionate (indirect) share in the Gat Partnership, as well as OPC Power Plants, made a guarantee to pay all principal and accrued interest payments, in connection with the completion of the registration of the collateral and the payment of the deferred consideration balance under the circumstances and subject to the terms set in the said letter of guarantee.

Distributions by the Gat Partnership is subject to a number of conditions described in the said loan agreement, including, among other things: compliance with the following financial covenants: Historic debt service coverage ratio ("DSCR") and Average Projected DSCR and loan life coverage ratio at a minimal rate of 1.15, a first quarterly principal and interest payment will be made, the provisions of the agreement will be complied with, and no more than four distributions will be carried out in a 12-month period.

Note 15 – Loans and Debentures (Cont'd)

In March 2023, the Gat Partnership, the entities holding the Gat Partnership, including OPC Power Plants, and Bank Leumi signed an equity subscription agreement, under which the said entities and OPC Power Plants made certain undertakings (debt service and equity capital requirements, guarantees, meeting certain financial covenants) toward Bank Leumi in connection with the Gat Partnership's activity.

B. OPC Rotem financing agreement

The power plant project of OPC Rotem was financed by the project financing method (hereinafter – “Rotem Financing Agreement”) with a consortium of lenders led by Bank Leumi Le-Israel Ltd. (hereinafter respectively – “Rotem’s Lenders” and “Bank Leumi”).

In October 2021, the early repayment of the full outstanding balance of OPC Rotem’s project financing of amount NIS 1,292 million (approximately \$400 million) (including early repayment fees as described below) was completed. A debt service reserve and restricted cash of amount NIS 125 million (approximately \$39 million) were also released. As part of the early repayment, OPC Rotem recognized a one-off expense totaling NIS 244 million (approximately \$75 million) in 2021, in respect of an early repayment fee of approximately NIS 188 million (approximately \$58 million), net of tax.

In proportion to their interests in OPC Rotem, OPC and Veridis extended to OPC Rotem loans for the financing of the early repayment of amounts NIS 904 million (approximately \$291 million) and NIS 226 million (approximately \$72 million), respectively, totaling NIS 1,130 million (approximately \$363 million) (hereinafter - the “Shareholders’ Loans”). The Shareholders’ Loans bear annual interest at the higher of 2.65% or interest in accordance with Section 3(J) of the Israel Income Tax Ordinance, whichever is higher. The Shareholders’ Loans shall be repaid in quarterly unequal payments in accordance with the mechanism set in the Shareholders’ Loans agreement, and in any case no later than October 2031. A significant portion of OPC’s portion of NIS 904 million (approximately \$280 million), was funded by the issuance of Series C debentures as described in Note 15.2.B.

C. OPC Hadera financing agreement

In July 2016, Hadera entered into a financing agreement for the senior debt (hereinafter – “the Hadera Financing Agreement”) with a consortium of lenders (hereinafter – “Hadera’s Lenders”), headed by Israel Discount Bank Ltd. (hereinafter – “Bank Discount”) and Harel Insurance Company Ltd. (hereinafter – “Harel”) to finance the construction of the Hadera Power Plant, whereby the lenders undertook to provide Hadera credit facilities, mostly linked to the CPI, in the amount of NIS 1,006 million (approximately \$323 million) in several facilities (some of which are alternates): (1) a long-term credit facility (including a facility for changes in construction and related costs); (2) a working capital facility; (3) a debt service reserves account and a VAT facility; (4) a guarantees facility; and (5) a hedge facility.

Some of the loans in the Hadera Financing Agreement are linked to the CPI and some are unlinked. The loans bear interest rates between 2.4% and 3.9% on the CPI-linked loans, and between 3.6% and 5.4% on the unlinked loans, and are repaid in quarterly installments up to 2037 and commenced from the first quarter of 2020.

In addition, OPC Hadera undertook, commencing from the commercial operation date, to provide a debt service reserve in an amount equal to the amount of the debt payments for two successive quarters (as of December 31, 2021, NIS 30 million (approximately \$10 million)), and an owner’s guarantee fund of NIS 15 million (approximately \$5 million).

D. OPC Tzomet financing agreement

In December 2019, a financing agreement for the senior debt (project financing) was signed between OPC Tzomet and a syndicate of financing entities led by Bank Hapoalim Ltd. (hereinafter – “Bank Hapoalim”), and together with the other financing entities hereinafter – “Tzomet’s Lenders”), to finance construction of the Tzomet power plant (hereinafter – “Tzomet Financing Agreement”).

Under the Tzomet Financing Agreement, Tzomet’s Lenders undertook to provide OPC Tzomet a long-term loan facility, a standby facility, a working capital facility, a debt service reserve, a VAT facility, third-party guarantees and a hedge facility, in the aggregate amount of NIS 1,372 million (approximately \$441 million). Part of the amounts under these facilities will be CPI-linked and part of the amounts will be USD-linked. The loans accrue interest at the rates set out in the Tzomet Financing Agreement.

Note 15 – Loans and Debentures (Cont'd)

As part of the Tzomet Financing Agreement, terms were provided with reference to conversion of interest on the long-term loans from variable interest to CPI linked interest. Such a conversion will take place in three cases: (a) automatically at the end of 6 years after the signing date of the Tzomet Financing Agreement; (b) at OPC Tzomet's request during the first 6 years commencing from the signing date of the Tzomet Financing Agreement; (c) at Bank Hapoalim's request, in certain cases, during the first 6 years commencing from the signing date of the Tzomet Financing Agreement. In addition, OPC Tzomet has the right to make early repayment of the loans within 6 years after the signing date of the Tzomet Financing Agreement, subject to a one time reduced payment (and without payment of an early repayment penalty), and provided that up to the time of the early repayment, the loans were not converted into loans bearing fixed interest linked to the CPI. The Tzomet Financing Agreement also includes certain restrictions with respect to distributions and repayment of shareholders' loans.

As of December 31, 2023, OPC Tzomet and OPC were in compliance with all the covenants in accordance with the Tzomet Financing Agreement. The loans are to be repaid quarterly, which will begin shortly before the end of the first or second quarter after the commencement date of the commercial operation up to the date of the final payment, which will take place on the earlier of the end of 19 years from the commencement date of the commercial operation or 23 years from the signing date of the Tzomet Financing Agreement (however not later than December 31, 2042).

E. CPV Keenan financing agreement

In August 2021, CPV Keenan and a number of financial entities entered into a \$120 million financing agreement (hereinafter - the "Keenan Financing Agreement"), comprising a loan of approximately NIS 335 million (approximately \$104 million) and ancillary credit facilities (working capital and letters of credit) of approximately NIS 52 million (approximately \$16 million).

The loan and the ancillary credit facilities in the Keenan Financing Agreement shall be repaid in installments over the term of the agreement; the final repayment date is December 31, 2030. The loan and the ancillary credit facilities in the Keenan Financing Agreement shall carry an annual interest of SOFR + 1.28%. (LIBOR + 1% - 1.375% through July 2023). CPV Group hedged approximately 70% of its exposure to changes in the SOFR interest through an interest swap, that was designated to hedge an accounting cash flow with the weighted interest of approximately 3.37%.

As part of the Keenan Financing Agreement, collateral and pledges on the project's assets held by CPV Keenan were provided in favor of the lenders. The Keenan Financing Agreement includes a number of restrictions, such as compliance with a minimum debt service coverage ratio of 1.15 during the 4 quarters that preceded the distribution, and a condition whereby no grounds for repayment or breach event exists (as defined in the financing agreement).

The Keenan Financing Agreement includes grounds for calling for immediate repayment as customary in agreements of this type, including, among others – breach of representations and covenants that have a material adverse effect, non-payment events, non-compliance with certain obligations, various insolvency events, termination of the activities of the project or termination of significant parties in the project (as defined in the agreement), occurrence of certain events relating to the regulatory status of the project and maintaining of government approvals, certain changes in the project's ownership, certain events in connection with the project, existence of legal proceedings relating to the project, and a situation wherein the project is not entitled to receive payments for electricity – all in accordance with and subject to the terms and conditions, definitions and cure periods detailed in the financing agreement.

F. Mountain Wind Financing Agreement

On April 6, 2023, a CPV Group and a banking corporation entered into a financing agreement that includes: (1) a term loan of \$75 million that was used to fund part of the purchase consideration of the Mountain Wind Project (hereinafter - the "Loan"); and (2) ancillary credit facilities for working capital of \$17 million for the current credit needs of the Mountain Wind Project (hereinafter jointly with the Loan - the "Credit Facilities").

The Loan and Credit Facilities were pledged on the assets of the Mountain Wind Project and its rights and has a term of 5 years. The Loan bears annual interest of SOFR plus a fixed margin and a variable margin of between 1.63% and 1.75% over the term of the loan, of which the interest will be paid at least every quarter. CPV Group hedged the exposure to changes in variable SOFR interest by entering into an interest rate swap in respect of 75% of the balance of the Loan and opted to apply cash flow hedge accounting rules. The weighted interest as of the report date is approximately 5.4%.

Note 15 – Loans and Debentures (Cont'd)

G. Financing Agreement for Construction in the US Renewable Energies Segment

On August 24, 2023, certain entities in CPV group have entered into a financing agreement of \$370 million for the purpose of financing the construction and initial operating period of qualifying projects in the field of renewable energy in the United States, of which a total of approximately \$59 million were withdrawn by CPV Group as at December 31, 2023. Subsequent to the reporting period, an additional drawdown of approximately \$93 million were withdrawn by CPV Group. CPV Group hedged the exposure to changes in variable SOFR interest by entering into an interest rate swap in respect of 75% of the balance of the loan and opted to apply cash flow hedge accounting rules.

H. OPC Power – Shareholder Loans

During the reporting period, OPC and non-controlling interests invested in the equity of the partnership OPC Power (both directly and indirectly) a total of approximately NIS 565 million (approximately \$150 million) and extended by approximately NIS 175 million (approximately \$45 million) in loans, based on their stake in the partnership. The loans are denominated in US Dollars and bear an annual interest rate of 7%. The loan principal will be repayable at any time as will be agreed on between the parties, but no later than January 2028. After utilizing the entire investment commitment and shareholder loans in July 2023, the facility was increased by \$100 million (OPC's share in the facility is \$70 million).

2. Debentures

A. Series B Debentures

In April 2020, OPC issued debentures (Series B) with a par value of NIS 400 million (approximately \$113 million), which were listed on the TASE. As a result, approximately \$111 million representing the par value, net of issuance cost is recognized as debentures. The debentures are linked to the Israeli consumer price index and bear annual interest at the rate of 2.75%. The principal and interest of the debentures (Series B) are repayable every six months, commencing on March 31, 2021 (on March 31 and September 30 of every calendar year) through September 30, 2028.

In October 2020, OPC issued additional Series B debentures of par value NIS 556 million (approximately \$162 million) (the "Expansion of Series B"). The gross proceeds of the issuance amount to approximately NIS 584 million (approximately \$171 million) and the issuance costs were approximately NIS 7 million (approximately \$2 million).

A trust certificate was signed between OPC and Reznik Paz Nevo Trusts Ltd. in April 2020, which details customary grounds for calling the debentures for immediate repayment (subject to cure periods), including insolvency events, liquidation proceedings, receivership, a stay of proceedings and creditors' arrangements, certain structural changes, a significant worsening in OPC's financial position, etc. The trust certificate also includes a commitment of OPC to comply with certain financial covenants and restrictions.

On December 31, 2023, OPC meets the said financial covenants.

B. Series C Debentures

In September 2021, OPC issued Series C debentures at a par value of NIS 851 million (approximately \$266 million), with the proceeds designated primarily for the early repayment of OPC Rotem's financing (refer to Note 15.1.B). The debentures are listed on the TASE, are not CPI-linked and bear annual interest of 2.5%. The debentures shall be repaid in twelve semi-annual and unequal installments (on February 28 and August 31) as set out in the amortization schedule, starting on February 28, 2024 through August 31, 2030 (the first interest payment is due on February 28, 2022). The issuance expenses amounted to about NIS 9 million (approximately \$3 million). OPC is required to comply with certain financial covenants and restrictions.

On December 31, 2023, OPC meets the said financial covenants.

Note 16 – Trade and Other Payables

	As at December 31,	
	2023	2022
	\$ Thousands	\$ Thousands
Trade Payables	70,661	95,036
Liability to tax equity partner (1)	74,466	-
Accrued expenses and other payables	8,256	10,833
Government institutions	1,204	2,083
Employees and payroll institutions	14,573	14,491
Interest payable	4,984	4,472
Others	7,754	6,500
	181,898	133,415

1. See Note 18.A.4.d for more information.

Other non-current liabilities include approximately \$79 million deferred income in respect to ITC grant. Refer to Note 18.A.4.d for more information.

Note 17 – Right-Of-Use Assets, Net, Lease Liabilities and Long-term Deferred Expenses

A) The Group leases the following items:

i) Land

In Israel, the leases are typically entered into with government institutions for the construction and operation of OPC Power Plants's power plants. They typically run for a period of more than 20 years, with an option for renewal. In the United States, the leases are typically entered into with private companies or individuals for the development, construction and operation of the CPV Group's power plants.

ii) OPC gas transmission infrastructure

The lease for the gas Pressure Regulation and Measurement Station ("PRMS") relates to the facility at OPC Hadera's power plant. For further details, please refer to Note 18.B.

iii) Offices

The leases range from 3 to 9 years, with options to extend.

iv) Low-value items

The total for low-value items on short-term leases are not material. Accordingly, the Group has not recognized right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

B) Right-of-use assets

	As at December 31, 2023			
	Balance at beginning of year	Depreciation charge for the year	Adjustments	Balance at end of year
	\$ Thousands	\$ Thousands	\$ Thousands	\$ Thousands
Land	76,963	(3,770)	18,300	91,493
PRMS facility	13,977	(1,209)	1,766	14,534
Offices	8,353	(2,538)	5,135	10,950
Long-term deferred expenses	27,491	(1,246)	31,293	57,538
	126,784	(8,763)	56,494	174,515

Note 17 – Right-Of-Use Assets, Net, Lease Liabilities and Long-term Deferred Expenses (Cont'd)

	As at December 31, 2022			
	Balance at beginning of year	Depreciation charge for the year	Adjustments	Balance at end of year
			\$ Thousands	
Land	81,355	(3,484)	(908)	76,963
PRMS facility	6,239	(660)	8,398	13,977
Offices	10,282	(2,142)	213	8,353
Long-term deferred expenses	33,459	(1,129)	(4,839)	27,491*
	131,335	(7,415)	2,864	126,784*

* Reclassified

C) Amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of profit & loss and cash flows

	As at December 31, 2023	As at December 31, 2022
	\$ Thousands	\$ Thousands
Interest expenses in respect of lease liability	689	572
Total cash outflow for leases	2,692	2,572

D) Land lease agreements

i) Lease of OPC Tzomet land

In January 2020, Israel Lands Authority ("ILA") approved allotment of an area measuring about 8.5 hectares for the construction of the Tzomet Power Plant (hereinafter in this Section – the "Land"). ILA signed a development agreement with Kibbutz Netiv Halamed Heh (hereinafter – the "Kibbutz") in connection with the Land, which is valid up to November 5, 2024 (hereinafter – the "Development Agreement"), which after fulfilment of its conditions a lease agreement will be signed for a period of 24 years and 11 months from approval of the transaction, i.e. up to November 4, 2044. Tzomet Netiv Limited Partnership ("Joint Company") own the rights in the Land, and the composition is as follows i) General Partner of the Tzomet Netiv Limited Partnership holds 1%, in which the Kibbutz and OPC Tzomet hold 26% and 74% respectively, ii) Limited partners hold 99%, where the Kibbutz (26%) and OPC Tzomet (73%) hold rights as limited partners.

In February 2020, an updated lease agreement was also signed whereby the Joint Company, as the owner of the Land, will lease the Land to OPC Tzomet, for the benefit of the project.

In January 2020, a financial specification was received from ILA in respect of the capitalization fees, whereby value of the Land (not including development expenses) of about NIS 207 million (approximately \$60 million) (not including VAT) was set (hereinafter – "the Initial Assessment"). OPC Tzomet, on behalf of the Joint Company, arranged payment of the Initial Assessment in January 2020 at the rate of 75% of amount of the Initial Assessment and provided through OPC, the balance, at the rate of 25% as a bank guarantee in favor of ILA. In January 2021, a final assessment was received from ILA where the value of the usage fees in the land for a period of 25 years, to construct a power plant with a capacity of 396 MW was NIS 200 million (approximately \$62 million) (the "Final Assessment"). In March 2021, a reimbursement of NIS 7 million (approximately \$2 million), which included linkage differences and interest in respect of the difference between capitalized fees paid and the Final Assessment amount, was received. In addition, the bank guarantee was also reduced by the amount of 25% of said difference.

In January 2023, a decision was made regarding the initial appeal, whereby the amount of the Final Assessment was reduced to NIS 154 million (approximately \$44 million), excluding VAT. OPC Tzomet filed an appeal on the said decision. As of December 31, 2023, the amounts paid in respect of the land, including the amount of the Final Assessment was classified in the consolidated statement of financial position under "Right of use assets, net" which amounted to approximately NIS 200 million (approximately \$55 million).

Note 17 – Right-Of-Use Assets, Net, Lease Liabilities and Long-term Deferred Expenses (Cont'd)

ii) Purchase of leasehold rights in land

On May 10, 2023, OPC (through OPC Power Plants Ltd.) won the tender issued by Israel Lands Administration (hereinafter - "ILA") for planning and an option to purchase leasehold rights in land for the construction of renewable energy electricity generation facilities using photovoltaic technology in combination with storage in relation to three compounds in the Neot Hovav Industrial Local Council, with a total area of approximately 227 hectares. The amount of total bid submitted by OPC for all three compounds, in aggregate, was approximately NIS 484 million (approximately \$133 million).

Upon notice by the ILA, a planning authorization agreement will be signed between the winning bidder and the ILA for a period of 3 years. In August 2023, consideration equivalent to 20% of the bid amount for each compound was paid. Upon authorizing a new outline plan, a lease agreement will be signed for a period of 24 years and 11 months, to construct and operate the project(s), of which consideration of the remaining 80% of the bid amount per compound will be set against. As of the approval date of the report, it is uncertain that approvals, consents, or actions required for the completion of the project(s) will be completed with respect to any of the compounds.

iii) Backbone lease of land

In 2023, an agreement for the lease of land for the Backbone project was entered into force. The term of the agreement is 37 years, with an option to extend the term by five further periods of seven years each. Lease liability and right-of-use asset of NIS 122 million (approximately \$33 million) were recognized.

Note 18 – Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

A. Contingent Liabilities

1. OPC Rotem Power Purchase Agreement

In 2014 (commencing in August), letters were exchanged between OPC Rotem and IEC regarding the tariff to be paid by OPC Rotem to IEC in respect of electricity that it had purchased from the electric grid, in connection with sale of electricity to private customers, where the electricity generation in the power plant was insufficient to meet the electricity needs of such customers.

It is OPC Rotem's position that the applicable tariff is the "ex-post" tariff, whereas according to IEC in the aforesaid exchange of letters, the applicable tariff is the TAOZ tariff, and based on part of the correspondences even a tariff that is 25% higher than the TAOZ tariff (and some of the correspondences also raise allegations of default of the PPA with IEC). In order to avoid a specific dispute, Rotem paid IEC the TAOZ tariff for the aforesaid purchase of electricity and commencing from that date, it pays IEC the TAOZ tariff on the purchase of electricity from IEC for sale to private customers.

IEC raised contentions regarding past accountings in respect of the acquisition cost of energy for OPC Rotem's customers in a case of a load reduction of the plant by the System Operator, and collection differences due to non-transfer of meter data in the years 2013 through 2015. In addition, IEC stated its position with respect to additional matters in the arrangement between the parties relating to the acquisition price of surplus energy and the acquisition cost of energy by OPC Rotem during performance of tests. OPC Rotem's position regarding the matters referred to by IEC, based on its legal advisors, is different and talks are being held between the parties.

In March 2022, OPC Rotem and the IEC signed a settlement agreement regarding past accounting in respect of the acquisition cost of energy for OPC Rotem's customers in a case of a load reduction of the plant by Noga, and collection differences due to non-transfer of meter data between 2013 and 2015. As part of the settlement, OPC Rotem paid a total of approximately \$2 million (approximately NIS 5.5 million) to the IEC. Subsequent to this, the System Operator contacted OPC Rotem with a claim that OPC Rotem had transmitted excess energy without coordinating the transmission with the System Operator, to which OPC Rotem disputes the claim.

As of December 31, 2023, in OPC Rotem's estimation, it is more likely than not that OPC Rotem will not pay any additional amounts in respect of the period ended December 31, 2023. Therefore, no provision was included in the financial statements.

Note 18 – Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (Cont'd)

2. Construction agreements

a. OPC Hadera

In January 2016, an agreement was signed between OPC Hadera and SerIDOM Servicios Integrados IDOM, S.A.U ("IDOM"), for the design, engineering, procurement and construction of a cogeneration power plant, in consideration of about approximately \$185 million (approximately NIS 639 million) (as amended several times as part of change orders, including an amendment made in 2019 and described below), which is payable on the basis of the progress of the construction and compliance with milestones (hereinafter – "the Hadera Construction Agreement").

IDOM has provided bank guarantees and a corporate guarantee of its parent company to secure the said obligations, and OPC has provided a corporate guarantee to IDOM, in the amount of \$10.5 million, to secure part of OPC Hadera's liabilities. In addition, as part of an addendum to OPC Hadera's construction agreement which was signed in October 2018, the parties agreed to waiver of past claims up to the signing date of the addendum.

In accordance with the construction agreement, OPC Hadera is entitled to certain compensation from IDOM in respect of the delay in completion of the construction of the Hadera Power Plant or compensation (limited to the amount of the limit set in the Agreement) in the event of failure to comply with the terms set out in the Agreement with regard to the Power Plant performance. The said compensation is capped by the amounts specified in the construction agreement, and up to an aggregate of \$36 million.

According to the Construction Agreement, OPC Hadera has a contractual right to deduct any amount due to it under the Construction Agreement, including for the foregoing compensation, from any amounts that it owes to the construction contractor. In 2022, OPC Hadera deducted a total of \$14 million from amounts payable to the construction contractor in respect of the final milestones.

In December 2023, Hadera and the Construction Contractor signed a settlement agreement, according to which, among other things, in exchange for the withdrawal from, and full and final settlement of, the parties' claims in connection with the disputes between Hadera and the Construction Contractor that are the subject of the arbitration proceeding, the Contractor will pay Hadera compensation in the amount of approx. NIS 74 million (approximately \$21 million) (hereinafter - the "Compensation Amount"). It is clarified that the Compensation Amount includes the amounts offset by Hadera for the Construction Contractor totaling approximately \$14 million, as mentioned above, such that the net balance of the Compensation Amount is approximately NIS 25 million (approximately \$7 million). In addition, following the payment of the remaining Compensation Amount, the contractor's guarantees were released in accordance with the terms and conditions stipulated in the settlement agreement, and the Construction Contractor is entitled to a final acceptance certificate of the power plant under the construction agreement. Upon the signing of the settlement agreement, the arbitration proceeding between the parties also concluded.

As a result of the signing of the settlement agreement with the Construction Contractor, as of December 31, 2023, Hadera recognized in its statement of income approximately NIS 41 million (approximately \$11 million) income before tax and the remaining of approximately NIS 33 million (approximately \$9 million) against property, plant and equipment.

b. OPC Tzomet

In September 2018, OPC Tzomet signed a planning, procurement and construction agreement (hereinafter – "the Agreement") with PW Power Systems LLC (hereinafter – "Construction Contractor" or "PWPS"), for construction of the Tzomet project. The Agreement is a "lump sum turnkey" agreement wherein the Tzomet Construction Contractor committed to construct the Tzomet project in accordance with the technical and engineering specifications determined and includes various undertakings of the contractor.

In OPC Tzomet's estimation, based on the work specifications, the aggregate consideration that will be paid in the framework of the Agreement is about \$300 million, and it will be paid based on the milestones provided. Pursuant to the Agreement, the Tzomet Construction Contractor undertook to complete the construction work of the Tzomet project, including the acceptance tests by January 2023. The commercial operation period of OPC Tzomet Power Plant commenced on June 22, 2023.

Note 18 – Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (Cont'd)

It is noted that, according to the Construction Contractor, the continuity of construction work was affected, *inter alia*, by the COVID-19 Crisis, in light of the need for equipment and foreign work teams to arrive, and by delays in the global supply chains of components and equipment required for the project. As of December 31, 2023, OPC Tzomet is holding discussions with the Construction Contractor.

c. OPC Sorek 2

In May 2020, OPC Sorek 2 signed an agreement with SMS IDE Ltd., which won a tender of the State of Israel for construction, operation, maintenance and transfer of a seawater desalination facility on the “Sorek B” site (the “Sorek B Desalination Facility”), where OPC Sorek 2 will construct, operate and maintain an energy generation facility (“Sorek B Generation Facility”) with a generation capacity of about 87 MW on the premises of the Sorek 2 Desalination Facility, and will supply the energy required for the Sorek B Desalination Facility for a period of 25 years after the operation date of the Sorek B Desalination Facility. At the end of the aforesaid period, ownership of the Sorek B Generation Facility will be transferred to the State of Israel. OPC undertook to construct the Sorek B Generation Facility within 24 months from the date of approval of the National Infrastructure Plan (approved in November 2021), and to supply energy at a specific scope of capacity to the Sorek B Desalination Facility.

OPC Sorek 2's share of the amount payable to the construction contractor is estimated at approximately \$42 million. The construction agreement includes provisions of capped agreed compensation in respect of delays, non-compliance with execution and availability requirements. The agreement also sets the scope of liability and requirements for provision of guarantees in the different stages of the project.

As a result of the outbreak of the War, Construction Contractor served OPC Sorek 2 with a force majeure notice and OPC Sorek 2 served on its behalf a force majeure notice to IDE.

3. Agreements for the acquisition of natural gas

a. OPC Rotem and OPC Hadera

OPC Rotem and OPC Hadera has an agreement with Tamar Group in connection to the supply of natural gas to the power plants. Both OPC Rotem and OPC Hadera undertook to continue to consume all the gas required for its power plants from Tamar Group (including quantities exceeding the minimum quantities) up to the completion date of the commissioning of the Karish Reservoir, except for a limited consumption of gas during the commissioning period of the Karish Reservoir.

In December 2017, OPC Rotem, OPC Hadera, Israel Chemicals Ltd. and Bazan Ltd., engaged in agreements with Energean Israel Ltd. (hereinafter – “Energean”), which has holdings in the Karish Reservoir, for the purchase natural gas. In 2020, Energean notified OPC that “force majeure” events happened during the year, in accordance with the clauses pursuant to the agreements, and that the flow of the first gas from the Karish reservoir is expected to take place during the second half of 2021. OPC rejected the contentions that a “force majeure” event is involved.

Due to the delay in supply of the gas from the Karish Reservoir, OPC Rotem and OPC Hadera will be required to acquire the quantity of gas it had planned to acquire from Energean for purposes of operation of the power plants at present gas prices, which is higher than the price stipulated in the Energean agreement. The delays in the commercial operation date of Energean, and in turn, a delay in supply of the gas from the Karish Reservoir, will have an unfavorable impact on OPC's profits. In the agreements with Energean, compensation for delays had been provided, the amount of which depends on the reasons for the delay, where the limit with respect to the compensation in a case where the damages caused is “force majeure” is lower. It is noted that the damages that will be caused to OPC stemming from a delay could exceed the amount of the said compensation.

In 2021, OPC Rotem and OPC Hadera received reduced compensation of approximately \$3 million (approximately NIS 9 million) and approximately \$2 million (approximately NIS 7 million), respectively.

In May 2022, an amendment to the Energean Agreements was signed, which set out, among other things, arrangements pertaining to bringing forward the reduction of the quantities of gas supplied by OPC Rotem and OPC Hadera.

Note 18 – Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (Cont'd)

Energean issued OPC Hadera with a notice regarding the completion of the commissioning in relation to the OPC Hadera agreement and OPC Rotem agreement on February 28, 2023 and March 25, 2023 respectively. On March 26, 2023, Energean issued OPC Rotem with a notice in relation to commencement of commercial operation.

OPC Rotem and OPC Hadera recognized contractual financial amount in respect of a netting arrangement by bringing forward of the reduction notice. The total amount of NIS 18 million (approximately \$5 million) was offset from cost of goods sold.

4. Other contingent liabilities

a. Bazan electricity purchase claim

In November 2017, a request was filed with the Tel Aviv-Jaffa District Court to approve a derivative claim on behalf of Bazan. The request is based on the petitioner's contention that the undertaking in the electricity purchase transaction between Bazan and OPC Rotem is an extraordinary interested party transaction that did not receive the approval of the general assembly of Bazan shareholders on the relevant dates. The respondents to the request include Bazan, OPC Rotem, the Israel Corporation Ltd. and the members of Bazan's Board of Directors at the time of entering into the electricity purchase transaction. The requested remedies include remedies such as an injunction and financial remedies.

In July 2018, OPC Rotem submitted its response to the request. Bazan's request for summary judgement was denied. Negotiations are being held for entering into a compromise agreement that will settle a lawsuit against Rotem and others, which was filed in July 2022.

In February 2023 the court handed down a judgment that approved the settlement agreement and OPC Rotem paid NIS 2 million (approximately \$523 thousand), representing its share as set out in the settlement agreement.

b. Oil Refineries Ltd. (now known as "Bazan") gas purchase claim

In January 2018, a request was filed with the Tel Aviv-Jaffa District Court to approve a derivative claim by a shareholder of Bazan against former and current directors of Bazan, Israel Chemicals Ltd., OPC Rotem, OPC Hadera and IC (collectively the "Group Companies"), over: (1) a transaction of the Group Companies for the purchase of natural gas from Tamar Partners, (2) transactions of the Group Companies for the purchase of natural gas from Energean Israel Ltd. ("Energean") and (3) transaction for sale of surplus gas to Bazan.

In August 2018, the Group Companies submitted their response to the claim filed. OPC rejected the contentions appearing in the claim and requested summary dismissal of the claim. Evidentiary hearings were held in the second half of 2021, after which summations were submitted in November 2022. In November 2023, the Court dismissed the entire motion.

c. Inkia Energy Limited (liquidated in 2019)

In December 2017, Kenon, through its wholly-owned subsidiary Inkia Energy Limited ("Inkia"), sold its Latin American and Caribbean power business to an infrastructure private equity firm, I Squared Capital ("ISQ"). Inkia agreed to indemnify the buyer and its successors, permitted assigns, and affiliates against certain losses arising from a breach of Inkia's representations and warranties and certain tax matters, subject to certain time and monetary limits depending on the particular indemnity obligation. These indemnity obligations were supported by (a) a three-year pledge of shares of OPC which represented 25% of OPC's outstanding shares, (b) a deferral of \$175 million of the sale price in the form of a four-year \$175 million Deferred Payment Agreement, accruing interest at 8% per year and payable in-kind, and (c) a three-year corporate guarantee from Kenon for all of the Inkia's indemnification obligations, all of the foregoing periods running from the closing date of December 31, 2017. In December 2018, the indemnification commitment was assigned by Inkia to a fellow wholly owned subsidiary of Kenon.

In October 2020, as part of an early repayment of the deferred payment agreement where Kenon received \$218 million (\$188 million net of taxes), Kenon agreed to increase the number of OPC shares pledged to the buyer of the Inkia business to 55,000,000 shares and to extend the pledge of OPC shares and the corporate guarantee from Kenon for all of Inkia's indemnification obligations until December 31, 2021.

Note 18 – Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (Cont'd)

In March 2022, 53,500,000 shares were released from pledge, and 1,500,000 shares of OPC remain pledged in light of an indemnity claim relating to a tax assessment claim in the amount of \$11 million.

In August 2023, all of OPC shares that were previously pledged as part of the Inkia sale were released as part of a settlement agreement.

d. Tax equity partner agreement in Maple Hill

On May 12, 2023, CPV Group entered into an investment agreement with a tax equity partner totaling approximately \$82 million in the Maple Hill project (hereinafter - the "Project"). Pursuant to the Agreement, the tax equity partner's investment in the Project shall be provided in part (20%) on the date of completion of the construction works (Mechanical Completion) and the remainder (80%) on the Commercial Operation Date.

In consideration for its investment in the project corporation, the tax equity partner is expected to receive most of the project's tax benefits, including Investment Tax Credit ("ITC") at a higher rate of 40%, and participation in the distributable free cash flow from the project. In addition, the tax equity partner is entitled to participate in the project's loss for tax purposes.

In December 2023, the terms and conditions for the commercial operation of the project were fully met in accordance with the tax equity investment agreement in the project, and the tax equity partner completed its entire investment in the project.

Immediately prior to the completion of the advancement of the tax equity partner's investment, CPV Group and a third party entered into an agreement for the sale of the ITC grant in consideration for approximately \$75 million, which constitute approximately 95% of its nominal value. As of December 31, 2023, CPV Group recognized the sale amount under "other current assets" financial caption, and an undertaking to transfer the sale amount to the tax equity partner under "trade and other payables" financial caption.

B. Commitments

a. OPC Power Plants

OPC entered into long-term service maintenance contracts for its operating power plants. The number of maintenance hours and price are specified in the agreements.

OPC entered into long-term infrastructure contracts with Israel National Gas Lines Ltd. ("INGL") for use of PRMS at its operating power plants. The price is specified in the agreements.

OPC entered into long-term PPAs with its customers (of which some included construction of generation facilities) for sale of electricity and gas. The supply quantity, period and pricing are specified in the agreements. OPC has also entered into long-term PPAs with its suppliers for purchase of electricity and gas. The minimum purchase quantity, period and pricing are specified in the agreements.

OPC entered into long-term construction agreements for constructing its power plants. The price, technical and engineering specifications, and work milestones are specified in the agreements. For more information relating to the construction of the Tzomet power plant, refer to 18.A.2.b.

b. CPV Group

In June 2023, CPV Group entered into an Engineering, Procurement and Construction ("EPC") agreement with a construction contractor in respect of the Backbone project. As of the approval date of the financial statements, the total consideration in the EPC agreement was set at a fixed amount of NIS 650 million (approximately \$175 million), which will be paid in accordance with the milestones set in the EPC agreement.

Note 19 – Share Capital and Reserves

A. Share Capital

	Company No. of shares ('000)	
	2023	2022
Authorised and in issue at January, 1	53,887	53,879
Share repurchase and cancelled	(1,128)	-
Issued for share plan	7	8
Authorised and in issue at December, 31	<u>52,766</u>	<u>53,887</u>

All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets. The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All issued shares are fully paid with no par value.

The capital structure of the Company comprises of issued capital and accumulated profits and the capital structure is managed to ensure that the Company will be able to continue to operate as a going concern. The Company is not subjected to externally imposed capital requirements.

In 2023, 7,259 (2022: 8,037) ordinary shares were granted under the Share Incentive Plan to key management at an average price of \$31.62 (2022: \$47.22) per share.

B. Translation reserve

The translation reserve includes all the foreign currency differences stemming from translation of financial statements of foreign activities as well as from translation of items defined as investments in foreign activities commencing from January 1, 2007 (the date IC first adopted International Financial Reporting Standards).

C. Capital reserves

The capital reserve reflects the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge (i.e. the portion that is offset by the change in the cash flow hedge reserve).

D. Dividends

In April 2021, Kenon's board of directors approved a cash dividend of \$1.86 per share (an aggregate amount of approximately \$100 million), to Kenon's shareholders of record as of the close of trading on April 29, 2021, paid on May 6, 2021.

In November 2021, Kenon's board of directors approved a cash dividend of \$3.50 per share (an aggregate amount of approximately \$189 million), to Kenon's shareholders of record as of the close of trading on January 19, 2022, paid on January 27, 2022.

In March 2023, Kenon's board of directors approved a cash dividend of \$2.79 per share (an aggregate amount of approximately \$150 million), payable to Kenon's shareholders of record as of the close of trading on April 10, 2023, paid on April 19, 2023.

Note 19 – Share Capital and Reserves (Cont'd)

E. Kenon's share plan

Kenon has established a Share Incentive Plan for its directors and management. The plan provides grants of Kenon shares, as well as stock options in respect of Kenon's shares, to directors and officers of the Company pursuant to awards, which may be granted by Kenon from time to time, representing up to 3% of the total issued shares (excluding treasury shares) of Kenon. During 2023, 2022 and 2021, Kenon granted awards of shares to certain members of its management. Such shares are vested upon the satisfaction of certain conditions, including the recipient's continued employment in a specified capacity and Kenon's listing on each of the NYSE and the TASE. The fair value of the shares granted in 2023 is \$229 thousand (2022: \$267 thousand, 2021: \$234 thousand) and was determined based on the fair value of Kenon's shares on the grant date. Kenon recognized \$296 thousand as general and administrative expenses in 2023 (2022: \$292 thousand, 2021: \$258 thousand).

F. Capital reduction

In May 2022 and June 2022, Kenon received shareholder approval at its annual general meeting and approval of the High Court of the Republic of Singapore, respectively, for a capital reduction to return share capital amounting to \$10.25 per share (\$552 million in total) to Kenon's shareholders of record as of the close of trading on June 27, 2022, paid on July 5, 2022.

G. Share repurchase plan

In 2023, the Company repurchased approximately 1.1 million of its own shares out of accumulated profit for approximately \$28 million under the ongoing share repurchase plan. These shares were cancelled during the year ended December 31, 2023.

Note 20 – Revenue

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
	\$ Thousands		
Revenue from sale of electricity and infrastructure services in Israel	593,941	486,680	419,395
Revenue from sale of electricity in US	36,959	25,780	25,605
Revenue from sale of steam in Israel	16,006	18,476	17,648
Revenue from provision of services and other revenue in US	36,007	31,509	25,115
Other revenue in Israel	8,883	11,512	-
	691,796	573,957	487,763

Note 21 – Cost of Sales and Services (excluding Depreciation and Amortization)

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
	\$ Thousands		
Fuels	178,663	155,760	153,122
Electricity and infrastructure services	130,199	93,804	92,086
Salaries and related expenses	10,033	9,661	8,259
Generation and operating expenses and outsourcing	82,166	88,055	31,729
Insurance	11,040	9,440	9,997
Cost in respect of sale of renewable energy	13,455	8,757	7,988
Cost in respect of provision of services revenue and other costs	27,683	23,856	16,499
Others	41,073	27,928	16,618
	494,312	417,261	336,298

Note 22 – Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
	\$ Thousands	\$ Thousands	\$ Thousands
Payroll and related expenses (1)	26,877	46,660	41,930
Depreciation and amortization	4,212	3,259	2,623
Professional fees	18,190	15,798	16,069
Business development expenses	15,607	15,186	1,566
Expenses in respect of acquisition of CPV Group	-	-	752
Office maintenance	6,524	4,581	3,022
Other expenses	13,305	14,452	9,765
	84,715	99,936	75,727

(1) A portion of this relates to profit sharing for CPV Group employees

The fair value of the CPV Group's Profit-Sharing Plan is recognized as an expense, against a corresponding increase in liability, over the period in which the unconditional right to payment is achieved. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date until the settlement date. Any change in the fair value of the liability is recognized in the consolidated statements of profit and loss. In 2023, the CPV Group recorded expenses in the amount of approximately NIS 89 million (approximately \$24 million) (2022: NIS 46 million (approximately \$13 million)).

Note 23 – Financing Expenses, Net

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
	\$ Thousands	\$ Thousands	\$ Thousands
Interest income from bank deposits	36,754	12,108	167
Amount reclassified to consolidated statements of profit & loss from capital reserve in respect of cash flow hedges	6	4,125	2,121
Net change in exchange rates	700	28,453	-
Net change in fair value of derivative financial instruments	-	-	443
Net change in the fair value of financial assets held for trade and available for sale	422	-	-
Other income	1,479	-	203
Financing income	39,361	44,686	2,934
Interest expenses to banks and others	(52,306)	(47,542)	(51,924)
Amount reclassified to consolidated statements of profit & loss from capital reserve in respect of cash flow hedges	(1,563)	-	-
Impairment loss on debt securities at FVOCI	(642)	(732)	-
Net change in fair value of financial assets held for trade	-	(45)	-
Net change in exchange rates	-	-	(5,997)
Net change in fair value of derivative financial instruments	-	(291)	-
Early repayment fee (Note 15.B, Note 15.E)	-	-	(84,196)
Other expenses	(11,822)	(1,787)	(2,178)
Financing expenses	(66,333)	(50,397)	(144,295)
Net financing expenses	(26,972)	(5,711)	(141,361)

Note 24 – Income Taxes

A. Components of the Income Taxes

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
	\$ Thousands		
Current taxes on income			
In respect of current year	11,049	39,559	6,892
Deferred tax expense/(income)			
Creation and reversal of temporary differences	14,150	(1,579)	(2,567)
Total tax expense on income	25,199	37,980	4,325

No previously unrecognized tax benefits were used in 2023, 2022 or 2021 to reduce our current tax expense.

B. Reconciliation between the theoretical tax expense (benefit) on the pre-tax income (loss) and the actual income tax expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
	\$ Thousands		
(Loss)/profit from continuing operations before income taxes	(185,749)	387,639	879,642
Statutory tax rate	17.00%	17.00%	17.00%
Tax computed at the statutory tax rate	(31,577)	65,899	149,539
(Decrease) increase in tax in respect of:			
Elimination of tax calculated in respect of the Group's share in profit of associated companies	72,258	(45,464)	(190,539)
Different tax rate applicable to subsidiaries operating overseas	4,371	6,429	(9,297)
Income subject to tax at a different tax rate	178	116	-
Non-deductible expenses	(2,826)	158,811	44,851
Exempt income	(26,862)	(164,822)	(23,937)
Taxes in respect of prior years	522	(739)	(361)
Tax in respect of foreign dividend	6,665	18,447	28,172
Share of non-controlling interests in entities transparent for tax purposes	-	(1,082)	5,528
Tax losses and other tax benefits for the period regarding which deferred taxes were not recorded	608	511	95
Other differences	1,862	(126)	274
Tax expense on income included in the statement of profit and loss	25,199	37,980	4,325

C. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

1. Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognized

The deferred taxes are calculated based on the tax rate expected to apply at the time of the reversal as detailed below. Deferred taxes in respect of subsidiaries were calculated based on the tax rates relevant for each country.

Note 24 – Income Taxes (Cont'd)

The deferred tax assets and liabilities are derived from the following items:

	Property plant and equipment	Carryforward of losses and deductions for tax purposes	Financial instruments \$ Thousands	Other*	Total
Balance of deferred tax (liability) asset as at January 1, 2022	(127,230)	112,342	1,260	(83,553)	(97,181)
Changes recorded on the statement of profit and loss	(20,103)	8,116	(235)	13,801	1,579
Changes recorded in other comprehensive income	-	-	(2,657)	(4,439)	(7,096)
Translation differences	14,615	(4,370)	(103)	(147)	9,995
Balance of deferred tax (liability) asset as at December 31, 2022	(132,718)	116,088	(1,735)	(74,338)	(92,703)
Changes recorded on the statement of profit and loss	(9,626)	6,054	24	(10,601)	(14,149)
Changes recorded in other comprehensive income	-	-	354	2,851	3,205
Changes recorded from business combinations	(18,468)	-	-	-	(18,468)
Translation differences	3,313	(1,364)	7	(569)	1,387
Balance of deferred tax (liability) asset as at December 31, 2023	(157,499)	120,778	(1,350)	(82,657)	(120,728)

* This amount includes deferred tax arising from intangibles, undistributed profits, non-monetary items, associated companies and trade receivables distribution.

2. The deferred taxes are presented in the statements of financial position as follows:

	As at December 31,	
	2023	2022
	\$ Thousands	
As part of non-current assets	15,862	6,382
As part of current liabilities	-	(1,285)
As part of non-current liabilities	(136,590)	(97,800)
	(120,728)	(92,703)

Income tax rate in Israel is 23% for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021. The tax rate applicable to US companies are (i) federal corporate tax of 21% and (ii) state tax ranging from 4% to 11.5%. According to the provisions of the tax treaty between Israel and the United States, interest payments are subject to withholding tax of 17.5%, and dividend payments are subject to withholding tax of 12.5%. In Singapore, the corporate tax rate is 17%. Dividends received by Kenon from ZIM, an associated company incorporated in Israel, is subject to a withholding tax rate of 5%.

On January 4, 2016, Amendment 216 to the Income Tax Ordinance (New Version) – 1961 (hereinafter – “the Ordinance”) was passed in the Knesset. As part of the amendment, OPC's and Hadera's income tax rate was reduced by 1.5% to a rate of 25% as from 2016. Furthermore, on December 22, 2016 the Knesset plenum passed the Economic Efficiency Law (Legislative Amendments for Achieving Budget Objectives in the Years 2017 and 2018) – 2016, by which, inter alia, the corporate tax rate would be reduced from 25% to 23% in two steps. The first step will be to a rate of 24% as from January 2017 and the second step will be to a rate of 23% as from January 2018.

Note 24 – Income Taxes (Cont'd)

3. Tax and deferred tax balances not recorded

Unrecognized deferred tax assets

	As at December 31,	
	2023	2022
	\$ Thousands	
Losses for tax purposes	130,147	153,907

In Israel, as of December 31, 2023, the Group has tax loss carryforwards of approximately NIS 650 million (approximately \$179 million). OPC did not recognize a deferred tax asset in respect of approximately NIS 150 million (approximately \$41 million) in tax losses, since it does not expect that there will be an expected foreseeable taxable income against which the tax benefits can be utilized.

In the United States, as of December 31, 2023, the Group has tax loss carryforwards of approximately \$470 million at the federal level. In respect of net operating losses for tax purposes, the Group has tax losses of \$89 million, which may be offset for tax purposes in the United States against future income, subject to complying with the conditions of the law, some of which are not under the OPC's control and, therefore, OPC did not recognize deferred tax assets in respect thereof. These losses will expire in 2027-2037.

Unrecognized deferred tax liabilities

The tax effect on taxable temporary differences of \$5 million (2022: \$32 million) has not been recorded as this arises from undistributed profits of the Group's associated companies which the Group does not expect to incur.

4. Safe harbor rules

Singapore does not impose taxes on disposal gains, which are considered to be capital in nature, but imposes tax on income and gains of a trading nature. As such, whenever a gain is realized on the disposal of an asset, the practice of the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore is to rely upon a set of commonly-applied rules in determining the question of capital (not taxable) or revenue (taxable). Under Singapore tax laws, any gains derived by a divesting company from its disposal of ordinary shares in an investee company between June 1, 2012 and December 31, 2027 are generally not taxable if, immediately prior to the date of such disposal, the divesting company has held at least 20% of the ordinary shares in the investee company for a continuous period of at least 24 months.

Note 25 – Earnings per Share

Data used in calculation of the basic / diluted earnings per share

A. (Loss)/profit allocated to the holders of the ordinary shareholders

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
	\$ Thousands		
(Loss)/profit for the year attributable to Kenon's shareholders	(235,978)	312,652	930,273

B. Number of ordinary shares

	For the year ended December 31		
	2023	2022	2021
	Thousands		
Weighted Average number of shares used in calculation of basic/diluted earnings per share	53,360	53,885	53,879

Note 26 – Segment, Customer and Geographic Information

Financial information of the reportable segments is set forth in the following tables:

	OPC Israel	CPV Group	ZIM \$ Thousands	Others	Total
2023					
Revenue	618,830	72,966	-	-	691,796
Profit/(loss) before taxes	48,750	16,515	(266,906)	15,892	(185,749)
Income tax expense	(14,174)	(4,136)	-	(6,889)	(25,199)
Profit/(loss) from continuing operations	34,576	12,379	(266,906)	9,003	(210,948)
Depreciation and amortization	65,659	25,056	-	224	90,939
Financing income	(6,038)	(5,641)	-	(27,682)	(39,361)
Financing expenses	48,182	16,790	-	1,361	66,333
Other items:					
Losses related to ZIM	-	-	860	-	860
Share in profit of CPV excluding share of depreciation and amortization and financing expenses, net	-	156,636	-	-	156,636
Changes in net expenses, not in the ordinary course of business and/or of a non-recurring nature	-	4,878	-	-	4,878
Share of changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments	-	(2,168)	-	-	(2,168)
Share in (profit)/loss of associated companies	-	(65,566)	266,046	-	200,480
	107,803	129,985	266,906	(26,097)	478,597
Adjusted EBITDA	156,553	146,500	-	(10,205)	292,848
Segment assets	1,673,149	1,102,939	-	629,196	3,405,284
Investments in associated companies	-	703,156	-	-	703,156
Segment liabilities	1,423,624	609,958	-	4,634	2,038,216

Note 26 – Segment, Customer and Geographic Information (Cont'd)

	OPC Israel	CPV Group	ZIM \$ Thousands	Others	Total
2022					
Revenue	516,668	57,289	-	-	573,957
Profit before taxes	23,728	61,039	305,376	(2,504)	387,639
Income tax expense	(9,522)	(9,892)	-	(18,566)	(37,980)
Profit/(loss) from continuing operations	14,206	51,147	305,376	(21,070)	349,659
Depreciation and amortization	47,134	15,519	-	223	62,876
Financing income	(10,301)	(25,197)	-	(9,188)	(44,686)
Financing expenses	42,062	7,521	-	814	50,397
Other items:					
Losses related to ZIM	-	-	727,650	-	727,650
Share in profit of CPV excluding share of depreciation and amortization and financing expenses, net	-	167,862	-	-	167,862
Changes in net expenses, not in the ordinary course of business and/or of a non-recurring nature	-	2,978	-	-	2,978
Share of changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments	-	2,383	-	-	2,383
Share in profit of associated companies	-	(85,149)	(1,033,026)	-	(1,118,175)
	78,895	85,917	(305,376)	(8,151)	(148,715)
Adjusted EBITDA	102,623	146,956	-	(10,655)	238,924
Segment assets	1,503,811	552,569	-	636,263	2,692,643
Investments in associated companies	-	652,358	427,059	-	1,079,417
					3,772,060
Segment liabilities	1,226,395	241,468	-	8,279	1,476,142

Note 26 – Segment, Customer and Geographic Information (Cont'd)

	OPC Israel	CPV Group	ZIM \$ Thousands	Others	Total
2021					
Revenue	437,043	50,720	-	-	487,763
(Loss)/profit before taxes	(57,040)	(60,709)	1,260,789	(263,398)	879,642
Income tax benefit/(expense)	10,155	13,696	-	(28,176)	(4,325)
(Loss)/profit from continuing operations	(46,885)	(47,013)	1,260,789	(291,574)	875,317
Depreciation and amortization	44,296	13,102	-	242	57,640
Financing income	(2,730)	(37)	-	(167)	(2,934)
Financing expenses	119,392	24,640	-	263	144,295
Other items:					
Losses related to Qoros	-	-	-	251,483	251,483
Losses related to ZIM	-	-	204	-	204
Share in profit of CPV excluding share of depreciation and amortization and financing expenses, net	-	105,668	-	-	105,668
Changes in net expenses, not in the ordinary course of business and/or of a non-recurring nature	-	929	-	-	929
Share of changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments	-	44,901	-	-	44,901
Share in losses/(profit) of associated companies	419	10,425	(1,260,993)	-	(1,250,149)
	161,377	199,628	(1,260,789)	251,821	(647,963)
Adjusted EBITDA	104,337	138,919	-	(11,577)	231,679
Segment assets	1,481,149	431,474	-	226,337	2,138,960
Investments in associated companies	-	545,242	1,354,212	-	1,899,454
Segment liabilities	1,324,217	218,004	-	215,907	1,758,128

A. Customer and Geographic Information

Major customers

Following is information on the total sales of the Group to material customers and the percentage of the Group's total revenues (in \$ Thousands):

Customer	2023		2022		2021	
	Total revenues	Percentage of revenues of the Group	Total revenues	Percentage of revenues of the Group	Total revenues	Percentage of revenues of the Group
Customer 1	99,945	14.45%	107,081	18.66%	93,959	19.26%
Customer 2	79,000	11.42%	73,518	12.81%	70,801	14.52%
Customer 3	71,013	10.27%	-*	-*	-*	-*

* Represents an amount less than 10% of the revenues.

Note 26 – Segment, Customer and Geographic Information (Cont'd)

Information based on geographic areas

The Group's geographic revenues are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
			\$ Thousands
Israel	618,830	516,668	437,043
United States	72,966	57,289	50,720
Total revenue	691,796	573,957	487,763

The Group's non-current assets* based on geographic location:

	As at December 31,		
	2023	2022	
			\$ Thousands
Israel	1,290,652	1,050,386	
United States	745,442	392,734	
Others	15	96	
Total non-current assets	2,036,109	1,443,216	

* Composed of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

Seasonality

OPC's activity in Israel is subject to seasonal fluctuations as a result of changes in the Electricity Authority's published regulated Time of Use Electricity Tariff (hereinafter – "the TAOZ"). The year is divided into 3 seasons, as follows: Summer (July and August), Winter (December, January and February) and Transition (March through June and September through November). For each season a different tariff is set. The results of OPC are based on the generation component which is part of the TAOZ.

OPC's activity in the US (through the CPV Group) from generation of electricity are seasonal and are impacted by variable demand, gas and electricity prices, as well as the weather. In general, with respect to power plants running on natural gas, there is higher profitability in periods of the year where the temperatures are the highest or lowest, which are usually in summer and in winter, respectively. Similarly, the profitability of renewable energy production is subject to production volume, which varies based on wind and solar constructions, as well as its electricity price, which tends to be higher in winter, unless there is a fixed contractual price for the project.

Note 27 – Related-party Information

A. Identity of related parties:

The Group's related parties include Kenon's beneficial owners and Kenon's subsidiaries, affiliates and associates companies. Kenon's immediate holding company is Ansonia Holdings Singapore B.V. A discretionary trust, in which Mr. Idan Ofer is the ultimate beneficiary, indirectly holds 100% of Ansonia Holdings Singapore B.V.

In the ordinary course of business, some of the Group's subsidiaries and affiliates engage in business activities with each other.

Ordinary course of business transactions are aggregated in this note. Other than disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements during the period, the Group engaged the following material related party transactions.

Key management personnel of the Company are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company. The directors, CEO and CFO are considered key management personnel of the Company.

Note 27 – Related-party Information (Cont'd)

B. Transactions with directors and officers (Kenon's directors and officers):

Key management personnel compensation

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
	\$ Thousands	
Short-term benefits	2,316	2,229
Share-based payments	296	292
	2,612	2,521

C. Transactions with related parties (including associates):

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2023	2022	2021
	\$ Thousands		
Sale of electricity and revenues from provision of services	31,694	94,264	88,004
Cost of sales	(2,620)	(658)	7,802
Dividend received from associate	154,672	727,309	143,964
Other expenses/(income), net	479	-	(337)
Financing (income)/expenses, net	(4,130)	580	39,901

D. Balances with related parties (including associates):

	As at December 31,	
	2023	2022
	Other related parties *	
	\$ Thousands	
Cash and cash equivalent	55,505	176,246
Short-term deposits and restricted cash	-	35,662
Trade receivables and other receivables	33,668	15,421
Other payables	(108)	(535)
Loans and Other Liabilities		
In US dollar or linked thereto	(43,171)	(34,524)

* IC, Israel Chemicals Ltd ("ICL"), Oil Refineries Ltd ("Bazan").

These balances relate to amounts with entities that are related to Kenon's beneficial owners.

E. For further investment by Kenon into OPC, see Note 11.A.7 and 11.A.8.

Note 28 – Financial Instruments

A. General

The Group has international activity in which it is exposed to credit, liquidity and market risks (including currency, interest, inflation and other price risks). In order to reduce the exposure to these risks, the Group holds derivative financial instruments, (including forward transactions, interest rate swap (“SWAP”) transactions, and options) for the purpose of economic (not accounting) hedging of foreign currency risks, inflation risks, commodity price risks, interest risks and risks relating to the price of inputs.

This note presents information about the Group’s exposure to each of the above risks, and the Group’s objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the risk.

The risk management of the Group companies is executed by them as part of the ongoing current management of the companies. The Group companies monitor the above risks on a regular basis. The hedge policies with respect to all the different types of exposures are discussed by the boards of directors of the companies.

The comprehensive responsibility for establishing the base for the risk management of the Group and for supervising its implementation lies with the Board of Directors and the senior management of the Group.

B. Credit risk

Counterparty credit risk is the risk that the financial benefits of contracts with a specific counterparty will be lost if a counterparty defaults on their obligations under the contract. This includes any cash amounts owed to the Group by those counterparties, less any amounts owed to the counterparty by the Group where a legal right of set-offs exists and also includes the fair values of contracts with individual counterparties which are included in the financial statements. The maximum exposure to credit risk at each reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets mentioned in this note.

(1) Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk as of year end was:

	As at December 31,	
	2023	2022
	\$ Thousands	
Carrying amount		
Cash and cash equivalents	696,838	535,171
Short-term and long-term deposits and restricted cash	16,769	61,136
Trade receivables and other assets	189,001	122,797
Short-term and long-term derivative instruments	-	16,730
Other investments	215,797	344,780
	1,118,405	1,080,614

Based on the credit risk profiles of the Group’s counterparties relating to the Group’s cash and cash equivalents, short-term and long-term deposits and restricted cash, trade receivables and other assets, short-term and long-term derivative instruments, the Group has assessed expected credit losses on the financial assets to be immaterial. The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables as of year end, by geographic region was as follows:

	As at December 31,	
	2023	2022
	\$ Thousands	
Israel	55,865	67,177
United States	12,129	6,723
	67,994	73,900

Note 28 – Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

(2) Aging of debts

Set forth below is an aging of the trade receivables:

	As at December 31	
	2023	2022
	\$ Thousands	
Not past due nor impaired	67,994	73,900

No ECL has been recorded on any trade receivable amounts based on historical credit loss data and the Group's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

Debt securities

The following table provides information about the movement of ECL on other investments as of December 31, 2023:

	ECL on other investments		
	2023	2022	2021
	\$ Thousands		
Balance as at 1 January	732	-	-
Impairment loss on debt securities at FVOCI	642	732	-
Balance as at 31 December	1,374	732	-

C. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and adverse credit and market conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group manages its liquidity risk by means of holding cash balances, short-term deposits, other liquid financial assets and credit lines.

Set forth below are the anticipated repayment dates of the financial liabilities, including an estimate of the interest payments. This disclosure does not include amounts regarding which there are offset agreements:

	As at December 31, 2023					
	Book value	Projected cash flows	Up to 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
			\$ Thousands			
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Trade payables	70,661	70,661	70,661	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	84,656	84,656	84,656	-	-	-
Lease liabilities including interest payable *	61,428	140,049	4,725	4,856	12,923	117,545
Debentures (including interest payable) *	511,030	559,419	65,669	68,921	313,293	111,536
Loans from banks and others including interest *	1,023,916	1,316,647	173,743	100,209	375,479	667,216
	1,751,691	2,171,432	399,454	173,986	701,695	896,297

* Includes current portion of long-term liabilities.

Note 28 – Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

	As at December 31, 2022					
	Book value	Projected cash flows	Up to 1 year			
			1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Trade payables	95,036	95,036	95,036	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	17,681	17,681	17,681	-	-	-
Lease liabilities including interest payable *	37,570	46,938	17,812	2,855	6,756	19,515
Debentures (including interest payable) *	526,771	588,997	22,413	66,467	223,939	276,178
Loans from banks and others including interest *	640,348	793,946	44,142	74,438	172,343	503,023
	1,317,406	1,542,598	197,084	143,760	403,038	798,716

* Includes current portion of long-term liabilities.

D. Market risks

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, the CPI, interest rates and prices of capital products and instruments will affect the fair value of the future cash flows of a financial instrument.

The Group buys and sells derivatives in the ordinary course of business, and also incurs financial liabilities, in order to manage market risks. All such transactions are carried out within the guidelines set by the Boards of Directors of the companies. For the most part, the Group companies enter into hedging transactions for purposes of avoiding economic exposures that arise from their operating activities. Most of the transactions entered into do not meet the conditions for recognition as an accounting hedge and, therefore, differences in their fair values are recorded on the statement of profit and loss.

(1) CPI and foreign currency risk

Currency risk

The Group's functional currency is the U.S. dollar. The exposures of the Group companies are measured with reference to the changes in the exchange rate of the dollar vis-à-vis the other currencies in which it transacts business.

The Group is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases, assets and liabilities that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of the Group entities. The primary exposure is to the Shekel ("NIS").

The Group uses options and forward exchange contracts on exchange rates for purposes of hedging short-term currency risks, usually up to one year, in order to reduce the risk with respect to the final cash flows in dollars deriving from the existing assets and liabilities and sales and purchases of goods and services within the framework of firm or anticipated commitments, including in relation to future operating expenses.

The Group is exposed to currency risk in relation to loans it has taken out and debentures it has issued in currencies other than the dollar. The principal amounts of these bank loans and debentures have been hedged by swap transactions the repayment date of which corresponds with the payment date of the loans and debentures.

Note 28 – Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

The Group has no exposure to foreign currency risk in respect of non-hedging derivative financial instruments in 2023. Relevant information for 2023 is as follows:

As at December 31, 2023						
Currency/ linkage receivable	Currency/ linkage payable	Amount receivable	Amount payable	Expiration dates	Fair value	
\$ Thousands						
Forward contracts on exchange rates	Dollar	NIS	5,762	21,066	2024	(175)

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk in respect of hedging derivative financial instruments is as follows:

As at December 31, 2023						
Currency/ linkage receivable	Currency/ linkage payable	Amount receivable	Amount payable	Expiration dates	Fair value	
\$ Thousands						
Forward contracts on exchange rates	Dollar	NIS	2,622	9,498	2024	4

As at December 31, 2022						
Currency/ linkage receivable	Currency/ linkage payable	Amount receivable	Amount payable	Expiration dates	Fair value	
\$ Thousands						
Forward contracts on exchange rates	Dollar	NIS	5,566	18,912	2023	641

Inflation risk

The Group has CPI-linked loans. The Group is exposed to payments of higher interest and principal as the result of an increase in the CPI. It is noted that part of the Group's anticipated revenues will be linked to the CPI. The Group does not hedge this exposure beyond the expected hedge included in its revenues.

a. Breakdown of CPI-linked derivative instruments

The Group's exposure to index risk with respect to derivative instruments used for hedging purposes is shown below:

As at December 31, 2023						
Index receivable	Interest payable	Expiration date	Amount of linked principal	Fair value		
\$ Thousands						
CPI-linked derivative instruments						
Interest exchange contract	CPI	1.76%	2036	81,051	10,268	

As at December 31, 2022						
Index receivable	Interest payable	Expiration date	Amount of linked principal	Fair value		
\$ Thousands						
CPI-linked derivative instruments						
Interest exchange contract	CPI	1.76%	2036	89,619	9,353	

Note 28 – Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

b. Exposure to CPI and foreign currency risks

The Group's exposure to CPI and foreign currency risk, based on nominal amounts, is as follows:

	As at December 31, 2023		
	Foreign currency		
	Shekel		
	Unlinked	CPI linked	Other
Non-derivative instruments			
Cash and cash equivalents	91,247	-	2,263
Short-term deposits and restricted cash	15,218	-	-
Trade receivables	55,865	-	-
Other current assets	10,841	-	72
Total financial assets	173,171	-	2,335
Trade payables	28,479	-	1,633
Other current liabilities	7,545	4,680	116
Loans from banks and others and debentures	779,808	413,811	-
Total financial liabilities	815,832	418,491	1,749
Total non-derivative financial instruments, net	(642,661)	(418,491)	586
Derivative instruments	-	10,268	-
Net exposure	(642,661)	(408,223)	586
As at December 31, 2022			
Foreign currency			
Shekel			
	Unlinked	CPI linked	Other
Non-derivative instruments			
Cash and cash equivalents	165,186	-	1,102
Short-term deposits and restricted cash	35,695	-	-
Trade receivables	10,007	-	-
Other current assets	58,006	-	212
Long-term deposits and restricted cash	15,146	-	-
Total financial assets	284,040	-	1,314
Trade payables	36,669	-	14,734
Other current liabilities	20,930	5,494	640
Loans from banks and others and debentures	583,651	414,071	-
Total financial liabilities	641,250	419,565	15,374
Total non-derivative financial instruments, net	(357,210)	(419,565)	(14,060)
Derivative instruments	-	9,353	-
Net exposure	(357,210)	(410,212)	(14,060)

Note 28 – Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

c. Sensitivity analysis

A strengthening of the dollar exchange rate by 5% – 10% against the following currencies and change of the CPI in rate of 1% – 2% would have increased (decreased) the net income or net loss and the equity by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

	As at December 31, 2023			
	10% increase	5% increase	5% decrease	10% decrease
	\$ Thousands			
Non-derivative instruments				
Shekel/dollar	1,208	604	(604)	(1,208)
Shekel/EUR	43	22	(22)	(43)
dollar/EUR	(15,855)	(7,928)	7,928	15,855
As at December 31, 2023				
	2% increase	1% increase	1% decrease	2% decrease
	\$ Thousands			
Non-derivative instruments				
CPI	(6,114)	(3,058)	3,058	6,114
As at December 31, 2022				
	10% increase	5% increase	5% decrease	10% decrease
	\$ Thousands			
Non-derivative instruments				
Shekel/dollar	(7,375)	(3,687)	3,687	7,375
Shekel/EUR	(1,094)	(547)	547	1,094
As at December 31, 2022				
	2% increase	1% increase	1% decrease	2% decrease
	\$ Thousands			
Non-derivative instruments				
CPI	(6,306)	(3,153)	3,153	6,306

(2) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to changes in the interest rates with respect to loans bearing interest at variable rates, as well as in relation to swap transactions of liabilities in foreign currency for dollar liabilities bearing a variable interest rate.

The Group has not set a policy limiting the exposure and it hedges this exposure based on forecasts of future interest rates.

The Group enters into transactions mainly to reduce the exposure to cash flow risk in respect of interest rates. The transactions include interest rate swaps and “collars”. In addition, options are acquired and written for hedging the interest rate at different rates.

Note 28 – Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

Type of interest

Set forth below is detail of the type of interest borne by the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments:

	As at December 31,	
	2023	2022
	Carrying amount	
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	311,951	549,467
Financial liabilities	(864,953)	(837,698)
	(553,002)	(288,231)
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets	54,408	4,827
Financial liabilities	(665,080)	(324,887)
	(610,672)	(320,060)

The Group's assets and liabilities bearing fixed interest are not measured at fair value through the statement of profit and loss and the Group does not designate derivatives interest rate swaps as hedging instruments under a fair value hedge accounting model. Therefore, a change in the interest rates as of the date of the report would not be expected to affect the income or loss with respect to changes in the value of fixed – interest assets and liabilities.

A change of 100 basis points in interest rate at reporting date would have (decreased)/increased profit and loss before tax by the amounts below. This analysis assumes that all variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

	As at December 31, 2023	
	100bp increase	100 bp decrease
	\$ Thousands	
Variable rate instruments	(6,107)	6,107
As at December 31, 2022		
	100bp increase	100 bp decrease
	\$ Thousands	
Variable rate instruments	(3,201)	3,201

A change of 1.0% – 1.5% in the SOFR interest rate at reporting date would have increased/(decreased) the net income or net loss and the equity by the amounts below. This analysis assumes that all variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

	As at December 31, 2023			
	1.5% decrease	1.0% decrease	1.0% increase	1.5% increase
	\$ Thousands			
Long-term loans (SOFR)	(2,538)	(1,691)	1,691	2,538
Interest rate swaps (SOFR)	1,555	1,036	(1,036)	(1,555)

Note 28 – Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

The Group's exposure to SOFR interest rate risk for derivative financial instruments used for hedging is as follows:

As at December 31, 2023				
	Linkage receivable	Interest rate	Expiration date	Amount of the linked reserve
				\$ Thousands
Interest rate swaps	USD SOFR interest	0.83%-4.0%	2030-2041	185,478
				4,138

E. Fair value

(1) Fair value compared with carrying value

The Group's financial instruments include mainly non-derivative assets, such as: cash and cash equivalents, investments, deposits and short-term loans, receivables and debit balances, investments and long-term receivables; non-derivative liabilities: such as: short-term credit, payables and credit balances, long-term loans, finance leases and other liabilities; as well as derivative financial instruments. In addition, fair value disclosure of lease liabilities is not required.

Due to their nature, the fair value of the financial instruments included in the Group's working capital is generally identical or approximates the book value.

The following table shows in detail the carrying amount and the fair value of financial instrument groups presented in the financial statements not in accordance with their fair value.

As at December 31, 2023		
	Carrying amount	Fair value
	\$ Thousands	
Liabilities		
Non-convertible debentures	511,030	485,196
Long-term loans from banks and others (excluding interest)	898,546	906,911
Loans from non-controlling interests	125,252	127,960
As at December 31, 2022		
	Carrying amount	Fair value
	\$ Thousands	
Liabilities		
Non-convertible debentures	526,771	492,714
Long-term loans from banks and others (excluding interest)	516,195	528,011
Loans from non-controlling interests	124,153	113,673

The fair value of long-term loans from banks and others (excluding interest) is classified as level 2, and measured using the technique of discounting the future cash flows with respect to the principal component and the discounted interest using the market interest rate on the measurement date.

(2) Hierarchy of fair value

The following table presents an analysis of the financial instruments measured at fair value, using an evaluation method. The various levels were defined as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (not adjusted) in an active market for identical instruments.
- Level 2: Observed data, direct or indirect, not included in Level 1 above.
- Level 3: Data not based on observed market data.

Note 28 – Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

Other investments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Level 1).

Derivative instruments are measured at fair value using a Level 2 valuation method – observable data, directly or indirectly, which are not included in quoted prices in an active market for identical instruments. See Note 28.D.1 for further details.

Level 3 financial instrument measured at fair value

As of December 31, 2023, the fair value of long-term investment (Qoros) remains at zero (2022: \$nil).

(3) Data and measurement of the fair value of financial instruments at Level 2 and 3Level 2

The fair value of forward contracts on foreign currency is determined using trading programs that are based on market prices. The market price is determined based on a weighting of the exchange rate and the appropriate interest coefficient for the period of the transaction along with an index of the relevant currencies.

The fair value of contracts for exchange (SWAP) of interest rates and fuel prices is determined using trading programs which incorporate market prices, the remaining term of the contract and the credit risks of the parties to the contract.

The fair value of currency and interest exchange (SWAP) transactions is valued using discounted future cash flows at the market interest rate for the remaining term.

The fair value of transactions used to hedge inflation is valued using discounted future cash flows which incorporate the forward CPI curve, and market interest rates for the remaining term.

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability might be categorized in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The fair value of marketable securities held for trade is determined using the 'Discounts for Lack of Marketability' ("DLOM") valuation method, which is a method used to calculate the value of restricted securities. The method purports that the only difference between a company's common stock and its restricted securities is the lack of marketability of the restricted securities which is derived from the price difference between both prices.

Level 3

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the fair value of the long-term investment (Qoros) was based on the present value of the expected cash flows. Included in the long-term investment (Qoros) are the 12% interests in Qoros (as described in Note 10.3) and the put option (as described in Note 10.2). For the purposes of management's fair value assessment of the long-term investment (Qoros), management takes into consideration factors including market risk and credit risk exposures, publicly available information and financial information of the New Qoros Investor and Qoros for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The following table shows the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 3 fair values as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable data	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Long-term investment (Qoros)	The Group assessed the fair value of the long-term investment (Qoros) using the present value of the expected cash flows.	The likelihood of expected cash flows.	The estimated fair value would increase if the likelihood of expected cash flows increase.

Note 29 – Subsequent Events

1. Kenon

Dividend

In March 2024, Kenon's board of directors approved a cash dividend of \$3.80 per share (an aggregate amount of approximately \$200 million), payable to Kenon's shareholders of record as of the close of trading on April 8, 2024, for payment on or about April 15, 2024.

2. OPC

Series D Debentures

In January 2024, OPC issued Series D debentures at a par value of approximately NIS 200 million (approximately \$55 million), with the proceeds of the issuance designated for OPC's needs, including for restructuring of an existing financial debt. The debentures are listed on the TASE, are not CPI-linked and bear annual interest of 6.2%.

Kenon Holdings Ltd. and subsidiaries
Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2023 and 2022

Statement of financial position of the Company

	Note	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Non-current assets			
Investment in subsidiaries	32	578,351	578,351
Investment in associate	33	148,338	148,338
Other non-current assets		14	91
Right-of-use asset, net		429	571
		<u>727,132</u>	<u>727,351</u>
Current assets			
Prepayments and other receivables	34	2,697	5,373
Other investments	7	215,797	344,780
Cash and cash equivalents		418,379	293,118
Total current assets		<u>636,873</u>	<u>643,271</u>
Total assets		<u>1,364,005</u>	<u>1,370,622</u>
Equity			
Share capital	19	50,134	50,134
Capital reserve		14,169	7,099
Accumulated profit		1,289,670	1,300,486
Total equity		<u>1,353,973</u>	<u>1,357,719</u>
Non-current liability			
Long-term lease liability, representing total non-current liability		<u>321</u>	<u>470</u>
Current liabilities			
Other payables	35	5,704	6,313
Accruals		3,858	5,979
Current maturities of lease liability		149	141
Total current liabilities		<u>9,711</u>	<u>12,433</u>
Total liabilities		<u>10,032</u>	<u>12,903</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>1,364,005</u>	<u>1,370,622</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 30 – Basis of preparation

30.1 Statement of compliance

The statements of financial position have been prepared in accordance with the Group's basis of preparation (see Note 2 of consolidated financial statements).

Note 31 – Material accounting policies

In addition to the material accounting policies disclosed in Note 3, the accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the statements of financial position.

31.1 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Investments in subsidiaries are stated in the Company's statements of financial position at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

31.2 Investment in associate

Associates are entities in which the Company has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Company holds between 20% and 50% of another entity. In assessing significant influence, potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible into shares of the investee are taken into account.

Associates are stated in the Company's statements of financial position at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

31.3 Impairment

An impairment loss in respect of subsidiaries and associate is measured by comparing the recoverable amount of the investment with its carrying amount. An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss, and is reversed if there has been a favorable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGU.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Note 32 – Investment in subsidiaries

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Investment at cost ¹	673,945	673,945
Impairment losses	(95,594)	(95,594)
	578,351	578,351

1 As described in Note 1.A, in 2015 Kenon and IC entered into a Separation and Distribution Agreement. As part of the spin-off under the agreement, certain IC subsidiaries were transferred to the Company by means of issuance of shares. The cost of subsidiaries transferred was recorded in the Company's balance sheet based on their underlying book values. As at December 31, 2023, the unquoted equity investment of \$674 million (2022: \$674 million) includes net liabilities at the date of the spin-off, of those remaining subsidiaries transferred to the Company under the spin-off.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of investment in subsidiaries during the year was as follows:

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
At January 1	95,594	95,594
Impairment charge	-	-
At December 31	95,594	95,594

In 2021, as a result of the assessment described in Note 10.5, Kenon fully impaired its investment in Quantum to zero, resulting in an impairment charge of \$38 million. There were no significant changes in circumstances in 2023 as compared to 2021, therefore, management has assessed that there is no change in fair value of Qoros.

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Principal activities	Principal place of business	2023	2022
			%	%
I.C. Power Asia Development Ltd ¹	Investment holding	Israel	100	100
IC Power Ltd.	Investment holding	Singapore	100	100
Kenon TJ Holdings Pte. Ltd.	Investment holding	Singapore	100	100
Kenon UK Services Ltd	Management services	United Kingdom	100	100
OPC Energy Ltd.	Generation of electricity	Israel, United States	54.69	54.70
Quantum (2007) LLC	Investment holding	United States	100	100
IC Green Energy Ltd	Investment holding	Israel	100	100
Barkeria Limited	Investment holding	Singapore	100	100

1 I.C. Power Asia Development Ltd ("ICPAD") is currently in the process of liquidation.

Note 33 – Investment in associate

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000	
Investment at cost	148,338	148,338	
Name of associate	Principal activities	Principal place of business	Ownership interest
ZIM Integrated Shipping Services Ltd.	Shipping services	International	20.65 20.68

Due to options exercised during the year, ZIM issued approximately 137 thousand (2022: 407 thousand) shares resulting in the decrease in Kenon's interest in ZIM. Refer to Note 9.B.a.3 for further details. For financial information on ZIM, refer to Note 9.A.

Note 34 – Prepayments and other receivables

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Amount due from subsidiaries, non-trade ¹	2,154	1,697
Other receivables	70	3,012
Prepayments	473	664
	<hr/> 2,697	<hr/> 5,373

1 These amounts are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Note 35 – Other payables

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Amount due to subsidiaries, non-trade ¹	5,517	5,712
Other payables	187	601
	<hr/> 5,704	<hr/> 6,313

1 Mainly relates to a loan due to ICPAD that is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

Note 36 - Financial instruments

Financial risk management

Overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- market risk
- liquidity risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital.

Note 36 – Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management. Management is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management. Management reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's cash and cash equivalent, other receivables and deposits.

The carrying amount of financial assets in the statement of financial position represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. The Company does not hold any collateral in respect of its financial assets.

The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank and financial institution counterparties, which are rated A- (or equivalent) and above by independent rating agencies. Refer to Note 28 for further information on credit risk.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Company's cash balances placed with financial institutions. The Company has no significant exposure to interest rate risk.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency, the US dollar (USD). The currencies in which these transactions primarily are denominated are Chinese yuan (CNY), British pound (GBP), Israel shekel (NIS) and Singapore dollar (SGD).

In respect of other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the Company's policy is to ensure that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates when necessary to address short-term imbalances.

Exposure to currency risk

At the reporting date, the Company's exposure to significant foreign currency risk was as follows:

	2023 \$'000	2022 \$'000
Cash & cash equivalents (SGD)	487	633
Cash & cash equivalents (GBP)	170	190
Other receivables (SGD)	70	212
Other payables (SGD)	(59)	(87)
Other payables (NIS)	(50)	(73)
Other payables (GBP)	(435)	(424)
Accrual (SGD)	(32)	(39)
Accrual (NIS)	(159)	(60)
Accrual (CNY)	(18)	(36)

Note 36 – Financial instruments (Cont'd)

Sensitivity analysis

A weakening (strengthening) of the foreign currency, as indicated below, against the US dollar as of December 31 would have increased/(decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Company considered to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecasted sales and purchases.

	Profit or loss for the year ended	
	December 31,	
	2023	2022
	\$'000	\$'000
SGD (5% strengthening)	23	36
NIS (5% strengthening)	(10)	(7)
GBP (5% strengthening)	(13)	(12)
SGD (5% weakening)	(23)	(36)
NIS (5% strengthening)	10	7
GBP (5% weakening)	13	12

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company monitors its liquidity and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Company's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

The contractual obligations of financial liabilities as at financial year end are as follows:

	Carrying	Contractual	Up to 1 year	1 – 2 years	2 - 5 years
	amount	cash flows			
At December 31, 2023					
Financial liabilities					
Other payables	5,704	5,704	5,704	-	-
Accruals	3,858	3,858	3,858	-	-
Lease liability including interest*	470	509	170	339	-
	10,032	10,071	9,732	339	-
At December 31, 2022					
Financial liabilities					
Other payables	6,313	6,313	6,313	-	-
Accruals	5,979	5,979	5,979	-	-
Lease liability including interest*	611	679	170	339	170
	12,903	12,971	12,462	339	170

* Includes current portion of long-term liability

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis above could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly higher amounts.

Kenon Holdings Ltd.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)
(Company Registration Number 201406588W)



IF YOU HOLD YOUR KENON SHARES THROUGH THE TEL AVIV STOCK EXCHANGE (THE "TASE"), PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN THE BOTTOM PORTION TO KENON C/O GORNITZKY & CO VIA FAX AT +972-3-560-6555, ATTENTION: ARI FRIED, ADV. OR BY EMAIL TO: KENONPROXY@GORNITZKY.COM, ALONG WITH YOUR OWNERSHIP CERTIFICATION SIGNED BY YOUR TASE CLEARING HOUSE MEMBER. IF YOU HOLD YOUR KENON SHARES IN "STREET NAME" THROUGH A BROKER, BANK, NOMINEE, OR OTHER INSTITUTION, BUT DO NOT HOLD YOUR KENON SHARES THROUGH THE TASE, DO NOT COMPLETE AND RETURN THE BOTTOM PORTION. YOUR BROKER, BANK, NOMINEE OR OTHER INSTITUTION WILL SEND A VOTING INSTRUCTION FORM FOR YOU TO USE TO DIRECT HOW YOUR KENON SHARES SHOULD BE VOTED.

Using a **black ink** pen, mark your votes with an X as shown in this example. ✕
Please do not write outside the designated areas.

Annual General Meeting Proxy Card

↓ IF VOTING BY MAIL, SIGN, DETACH AND RETURN THE BOTTOM PORTION IN THE ENCLOSED ENVELOPE. ↓

A Proposals — The Board of Directors recommends a vote **FOR** Proposals 1(a) - (j), 2, 3, 4 and 5.

+

1. Re-Election of Directors:

	For	Against	Abstain		For	Against	Abstain
1(a) - Ducau	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Re-Appointment of Statutory Auditor for the Financial Year Ending December 31, 2024 and Authorization of Our Directors (which may act through the Audit Committee) to Fix Their Remuneration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1(b) - Bonnier	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3. To Authorize the Ordinary Share Issuances	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1(c) - Charney	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. To Approve the Extension of the Duration of the Kenon Holdings Ltd. Share Incentive Plan 2014 ("SIP 2014") for a Further Period of Ten Years and to Authorize the Grant of Awards Under the SIP 2014 and/or Options Under the Kenon Holdings Ltd. Share Option Plan 2014 and the Allotment and Issuance of Ordinary Shares	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1(d) - Cohen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. To Approve the Renewal of the Share Purchase Authorization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1(e) - Fine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
1(f) - Foo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
1(g) - Kaufman	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
1(h) - Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
1(i) - Sen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
1(j) - Tan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Number of
Shares
Voted

PLEASE MARK THE BOX TO THE LEFT IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO APPOINT A PROXY, OTHER THAN THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, TO VOTE YOUR SHARES. YOU WILL ALSO NEED TO COMPLETE PAGE 2.

IF VOTING BY MAIL, YOU MUST COMPLETE SECTIONS A - B ON BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD.

**Annual General Meeting Admission Ticket
Kenon Holdings Ltd.**

Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

May 9, 2024, 4:00 PM (Singapore Time)

**1 Temasek Avenue #37-02B
Millenia Tower
Singapore 039192**

**Upon arrival, please present this admission ticket
and photo identification at the registration desk.**

IF YOU HOLD YOUR KENON SHARES THROUGH THE TEL AVIV STOCK EXCHANGE (THE "TASE"), PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN THE BOTTOM PORTION TO KENON C/O GORNITZKY & CO VIA FAX AT +972-3-560-6555, ATTENTION: ARI FRIED, ADV. OR BY EMAIL TO: KENONPROXY@GORNITZKY.COM, ALONG WITH YOUR OWNERSHIP CERTIFICATION SIGNED BY YOUR TASE CLEARING HOUSE MEMBER. IF YOU HOLD YOUR KENON SHARES IN "STREET NAME" THROUGH A BROKER, BANK, NOMINEE, OR OTHER INSTITUTION, BUT DO NOT HOLD YOUR KENON SHARES THROUGH THE TASE, DO NOT COMPLETE AND RETURN THE BOTTOM PORTION. YOUR BROKER, BANK, NOMINEE OR OTHER INSTITUTION WILL SEND A VOTING INSTRUCTION FORM FOR YOU TO USE TO DIRECT HOW YOUR KENON SHARES SHOULD BE VOTED.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO APPOINT A PROXY, OTHER THAN THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, TO VOTE YOUR SHARES,

↓ PLEASE SIGN, DETACH AND RETURN THE BOTTOM PORTION IN THE ENCLOSED ENVELOPE. ↓

Kenon Holdings Ltd. (Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore) (Company Registration Number 201406588W)

Proxy Solicited by Board of Directors

Personal Data Privacy

By submitting an instrument appointing a proxy and/or representative, the member accepts and agrees to the personal data privacy terms set out in the Notice of Annual General Meeting dated April 17, 2024.

Proxy

I/We _____ (Name) of _____ (Address) hereby appoint _____ (Name) of _____ (Address) and/or _____ (Name) of _____ (Address) or failing the person, or either or both of the persons referred to above, the Chairman of the Annual General Meeting, in respect of _____ number of Kenon shares, as proxy(ies) of Cede & Co. to attend, speak and vote on behalf of Cede & Co., and if necessary to demand a poll at the Annual General Meeting of Kenon to be held at 1 Temasek Avenue #37-02B, Millenia Tower, Singapore 039192 on May 9, 2024, and at any adjournment thereof.

Shares represented by this proxy will be voted at the Annual General Meeting and any adjournments in the manner described herein. If no contrary indication is made, the Proxy(ies) will have authority to vote FOR Proposals 1(a) to (j) and Proposals 2 to 5.

In his/her/their discretion, the Proxy(ies) is/are authorized to vote upon such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

(Items to be voted appear on reverse side.)

B Authorized Signatures — This section must be completed for your vote to be counted. — Date and Sign Below

Please sign exactly as your name(s) appears hereon. Joint owners should each sign. When signing as attorney, executor, administrator, corporate officer, trustee, guardian, or custodian, please give full title. Kenon is entitled to reject the proxy card if it is incomplete, improperly completed, or illegible or where the true intentions of the appointor are not ascertainable from the instructions of the appointor specified in the proxy card.

Date (mm/dd/yyyy) — Please print date below.

/ /

Signature 1 — Please keep signature within the box.

Signature 2 — Please keep signature within the box

IF VOTING BY MAIL, YOU MUST COMPLETE SECTIONS A - B ON BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD.