Israel Corporation Ltd.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

As at September 30, 2024

(UNAUDITED)

This English Version of the Report is for the Convenience of the Reader.
The Hebrew Version of the Report is the Binding Version.

Contents

Report of the Corporation's Board of Directors

For the Nine-Month Period Ended September 30, 2024

Israel Corporation Ltd. (hereinafter – "the Corporation") is an Israeli-resident company that was incorporated in Israel, the securities of which are listed for trading on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange.

The Corporation operates mainly through ICL Group Ltd. (hereinafter – "ICL") and is involved in its management through directors serving on the Board of Directors of ICL.

On November 18, 2019, the Corporation's Board of Directors approved the Corporation's strategic plan (for details – see Sections 1.5 and 1.6 to the Annual Periodic Report) – this being further to the decision of Board of Directors on March 13, 2019 regarding update of the Corporation's business strategy. For details regarding investments made as part of the new business strategy – see Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements.

This Directors' Report is submitted as part of the interim financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2024 (hereinafter – "the Date of the Report") (hereinafter – "the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements"). The report was prepared in accordance with the Securities Law (Periodic and Immediate Reports), 1970, and on the assumption that the reader is also in possession of the interim financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2023, and the Periodic Report for 2023 (hereinafter – "the Annual Periodic Report").

Various Events in the Corporation in the Year of the Report and Thereafter

1. Further to that stated in Note 18B(1)(d) to the annual financial statements, subsequent to the date of the report, on October 9, 2024, the District Court in Tel-Aviv rejected a request for a class action claim filed in March 2021 against the Corporation, ICL and the Corporation's controlling shareholder, the subject matter of which is claims regarding alleged violations of reporting obligations in connection with the significance of arbitration of the royalties from 2021.

2. On July 17, 2024, S&P Maalot gave notice of a reconfirmation of the Corporation's rating of ilA+/stable with a stable rating outlook.

3. On June 30, 2024, the Corporation acquired from its CEO 6,496 shares of ICL that derived from exercise of ICL options that he held, in the aggregate amount of NIS 105 thousand (Reference No.: 2024-01-066820).

4. On May 13, 2024, the Securities Authority decided to extend the period for the offer of securities pursuant to a shelf prospectus of the Corporation up to May 19, 2025.

5. On March 27, 2024, the Corporation's Board of Directors decided to distribute a cash dividend to the shareholders, in the amount of about $37 million – this being in accordance with the approved dividend policy. The effective date of the dividend is April 9, 2024. The dividend was paid on April 17, 2024. For additional details – see the Corporation's Immediate Report dated March 27, 2024 (Reference No.: 2024-01-033321).

6. On November 16, 2023, the Corporation's Board of Directors approved a plan (hereinafter – "the Plan") whereby the Corporation will acquire (reacquire) its own shares. Execution of the plan began one trading day after publication of the Corporation's financial statements for the third quarter of 2023 and will run up to the earlier of: (1) acquisition of shares of the Corporation in the amount of $33 million (where the cumulative cost will be determined based on the rate of exchange that is known on every acquisition date); or (2) March 31, 2024. Up to the end of the first quarter of 2024, the Corporation completed the Plan and acquired 132,243 ordinary shares of NIS 1 par value each, for a total amount of about $33 million.

Various Events in the Corporation in the Year of the Report and Thereafter (Cont.)

7. For details regarding the impacts of the war on the Corporation and on ICL – see Note 1 to the consolidated interim financial statements

8. On January 25, 2024, the Corporation's Board of Directors approved a grant of 10,811 options (non-marketable) that may be converted into 10,811 ordinary shares of NIS 1 par value of the Corporation to 8 employees including officers of the Corporation. For additional details – see Note 19B(1) to the annual financial statements.

9. For data regarding a presentation of the Corporation's liabilities – see the Corporation's Immediate report regarding the position of its liabilities based on repayment dates that the Corporation published on November 21, 2024 (Reference No.: 2024-01-617772), the information included in which is included herein by means of reference.

For additional information regarding claims against the Corporation – see Note 5A to the consolidated interim financial statements and Note 18B(1) to the annual financial statements.

FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

	Three months ended September 30		Nine months ended September 30	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	$ Millions			
Total sales	**1,753**	1,862	**5,240**	5,846
Net income attributable to the Corporation	**49**	58	**159**	245
Composition of the Corporation's results attributable to the owners:				
ICL (including amortization of excess cost)	**49**	59	**145**	253
Financing, administrative, general and other expenses of the Corporation's headquarters	**–**	(1)	**(2)**	(8)
Tax benefit of the Corporation's headquarters	**–**	–	**16**	–
Net income attributable to the owners of the Corporation	**49**	58	**159**	245
Net income of ICL (based on 100%)				
Net income of ICL	**113**	137	**337**	580

	As at September 30		As at December 31
	2024	2023	2023
	$ Millions		
Balance of assets	**12,689**	12,560	12,891
Balance of current assets less current liabilities	**2,048**	2,393	2,163
Balance of non-current assets	**8,006**	7,616	7,866
Balance of non-current liabilities	**3,562**	3,778	3,664
Balance of equity attributable to the owners	**2,847**	2,726	2,776

SOURCES OF FINANCING AND LIQUIDITY OF THE CORPORATION AND THE HEADQUARTERS COMPANIES

As at the date of the report, the total financial liabilities of the Corporation and of the wholly owned and controlled headquarters companies (hereinafter – "the Headquarters Companies") amounted to about $722 million. The balance of the fair value of the currency and interest SWAP transactions economically increases the liabilities by about $37 million.

The balance of the liquid assets of the Corporation and of the Headquarters Companies as at the date of the report was about $843 million, of which about $31 million serves as collateral for credit and derivative transactions. As at the signing date of the report, the balance of the cash deposited as collateral in favor of credit and derivative transactions was about $24 million.

The net financial assets of the Corporation and of the Headquarters Companies as at the date of the report was about $84 million, compared with net balances of assets of about $61 million and about $70 million as at September 30, 2023 and as at December 31, 2023, respectively. As at the date of the report, the net financial assets of the Headquarters Companies less interest payable was about $1 million.

SOURCES OF FINANCING AND LIQUIDITY OF THE CORPORATION AND THE HEADQUARTERS COMPANIES (Cont.)

On March 27, 2024, the Corporation declared distribution of a cash dividend, in the amount of about $37 million – this being in accordance with the Corporation's dividend policy. On April 17, 2024, the amount of the dividend was paid. For additional details – see Note 4A(5) to the interim consolidated financial statements.

In the first quarter of 2024 the Corporation completed the plan for acquisition of its own shares, in the amount of about $20 million, and completed the acquisition plan, in in the amount of about $33 million, which was approved by the Corporation's Board of Directors. For details – see Note 4A(4) to the consolidated interim financial statements. Subsequent to the date of the report, in October, the Corporation acquired 475 thousand shares of NOAP, for a consideration of about $3.3 million. For details – see Note 4A(9) to the consolidated interim financial statements.

In the period of the report, the Corporation repaid liabilities in the amount of about $146 million – of which full and final repayment of the debentures (Series 11), in the amount of about $84 million, and partial repayment of the principal of the debentures (Series 12, 13 and 14) (net of hedging transactions), in the amount of about $62 million.

During the period of the report, the Corporation extended existing credit frameworks, in the amount of about $160 million for a period of up to an additional one to three years from the signing date of the credit frameworks.

As at the date of the report, the Corporation was in compliance with the financial covenants provided in its financing agreements. For additional details – see Note 4A(10) to the consolidated interim financial statements.

From time to time, the Corporation and the Headquarters Companies extend the repayment dates of long-term loans. As at the date of the report, the average duration of the balance of the loans and debentures of the Corporation and the Headquarters Companies is about 2.4 years.

In the period of the report, the Corporation and the Headquarters Companies received dividends from ICL, in the amount of about $81 million.

Corporation's credit ratings

On July 17, 2024, S&P Maalot gave notice of a reconfirmation of the rating of ilA+, with a stable rating outlook.

On July 4, 2023, S&P Maalot gave notice of a rating increase to ilA+ due to an improvement of the financial ratios, with a stable rating outlook.

SET FORTH BELOW IS A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES:

ICL GROUP LTD. (hereinafter – "ICL")

Results of operations, forecasts and financial review of ICL

These operating results and financial review are based on the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of ICL for the nine-month and three-month periods ended September 30, 2024 (hereinafter – condensed interim financial statements) and were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting", unless otherwise stated. These operating results and financial review contain certain non-IFRS financial measures and forward-looking statements, which are described in the "Financial Data and Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section and the "Forward-Looking Statements" section, respectively.

Financial and accounting data and additional indices not in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles

	7–9/2024		7–9/2023		1–9/2024		1–9/2023		2023	
	$ millions	% of sales	$ millions	% of sales	$ millions	% of sales	$ millions	% of sales	$ millions	% of sales
Sales	**1,753**	**–**	1,862	–	**5,240**	**–**	5,846	–	7,536	–
Gross profit	**596**	**34**	586	31	**1,721**	**33**	2,111	36	2,671	35
Operating income	**214**	**12**	227	12	**628**	**12**	992	17	1,141	15
Adjusted operating income (1)	**243**	**14**	227	12	**683**	**13**	1,007	17	1,218	16
Net income attributable to ICL's shareholders	**113**	**6**	137	7	**337**	**6**	580	10	647	9
Adjusted net income attributable to ICL's shareholders (1)	**136**	**8**	137	7	**380**	**7**	592	10	715	9
Diluted income per share (in dollars)	**0.09**	**–**	0.11	–	**0.26**	**–**	0.45	–	0.50	–
Adjusted diluted income per share (in dollars) (2)	**0.11**	**–**	0.11	–	**0.29**	**–**	0.46	–	0.55	–
Adjusted EBITDA (2) (3)	**383**	**22**	346	19	**1,122**	**21**	1,397	24	1,754	23
Cash flows from operating activities (4)	**408**	**–**	426	–	**1,016**	**–**	1,258	–	1,710	–
Cash used for acquisition of property, plant and equipment and other assets	**159**	**–**	191	–	**446**	**–**	525	–	780	–

ICL raised its guidance for full year 2024 and now expects specialties-driven EBITDA of between $0.95 billion to $1.05 billion, an increase from previous guidance of $0.8 billion to $1.0 billion. ICL intends to limit its total 2024 annual potash sales volumes to 4.6 million metric tons, already committed, which is in-line with 2023 sales volumes and in expectation of improved conditions in 2025. (1a)

(1) See table "adjustments to the operating income and the reported net income (Non-GAAP)" below.

(2) See "Adjusted EBITDA and Diluted Adjusted Earnings Per Share for the periods of activity" below.

(3) In the first nine months of 2024, ICL's Adjusted EBITDA was favorably impacted due to an immaterial accounting reclassification in the statement of financial position. For additional information – see the results of the Potash segment below.

(4) Reclassified – see Note 2 to ICL's interim financial statements.

SET FORTH BELOW IS A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES: (Cont.)

ICL GROUP LTD. (Cont.)

ICL discloses in this quarterly report non-IFRS financial measures titled adjusted operating income, adjusted net income attributable to ICL’s shareholders, diluted adjusted earnings per share, and adjusted EBITDA. ICL’s management uses adjusted operating income, adjusted net income attributable to ICL’s shareholders, diluted adjusted earnings per share, and adjusted EBITDA to facilitate operating performance comparisons from period to period. ICL calculates its adjusted operating income by adjusting its operating income to add certain items, as set forth in the reconciliation table under “Adjustments to reported operating, and net income (non-GAAP)” below. Certain of these items may recur. ICL calculates its adjusted net income attributable to ICL’s shareholders by adjusting its net income attributable to ICL’s shareholders to add certain items, as set forth in the reconciliation table under “Adjustments to reported operating, and net income (non-GAAP)” below, excluding the total tax impact of such adjustments. ICL calculates its diluted adjusted earnings per share by dividing adjusted net income by the weighted-average number of diluted ordinary shares outstanding. ICL’s adjusted EBITDA is calculated as net income before financing expenses, net, taxes on income, share in earnings of equity-accounted investees, depreciation and amortization, and certain adjustments presented in the reconciliation table under “Consolidated adjusted EBITDA, and diluted adjusted Earnings Per Share for the periods of activity” below, which were adjusted for in calculating the adjusted operating income.

One should not view adjusted operating income, adjusted net income attributable to ICL’s shareholders, diluted adjusted earnings per share or adjusted EBITDA as a substitute for operating income or net income attributable to ICL’s shareholders determined in accordance with IFRS, and one should note that ICL’s definitions of adjusted operating income, adjusted net income attributable to ICL’s shareholders, diluted adjusted earnings per share, and adjusted EBITDA may differ from those used by other companies. Additionally, other companies may use other measures to evaluate their performance, which may reduce the usefulness of ICL’s non-IFRS financial measures as tools for comparison. However, ICL believe adjusted operating income, adjusted net income attributable to ICL’s shareholders, diluted adjusted earnings per share, and adjusted EBITDA provide useful information to both management, and investors by excluding certain items that management believes are not indicative of ICL’s ongoing operations. Our management uses these non-IFRS measures to evaluate ICL's business strategies, and management performance. ICL believe that these non IFRS measures provide useful information to investors because they improve the comparability of our financial results between periods and provide for greater transparency of key measures used to evaluate ICL’s performance.

(1a) ICL only provides guidance on a non-GAAP basis. ICL does not provide a reconciliation of forward-looking adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP) to GAAP net income (loss), due to the inherent difficulty in forecasting, and quantifying certain amounts that are necessary for such reconciliation, in particular, because special items such as restructuring, litigation, and other matters, used to calculate projected net income (loss) vary dramatically based on actual events, ICL is not able to forecast on a GAAP basis with reasonable certainty all deductions needed in order to provide a GAAP calculation of projected net income (loss) at this time. The amount of these deductions may be material, and therefore could result in projected GAAP net income (loss) being materially less than projected adjusted EBITDA (non-GAAP). The guidance speaks only as of the date hereof. ICL undertakes no obligation to update any of these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this news release or to reflect actual outcomes, unless required by law. ICL provides guidance for Specialties-driven Adjusted EBITDA, which includes Industrial Products, Growing Solutions and Phosphate Solutions, as the Phosphate Solutions business is now predominantly specialties-focused. For ICL’s Potash business it provides sales volumes guidance. ICL believes this information provides greater transparency, as these new metrics are less impacted by fertilizer commodity prices, given the extreme volatility in recent years.

ICL presents a discussion in the period-to-period comparisons of the primary drivers of changes in ICL’s results of operations. This discussion is based in part on the best estimates of ICL’s management of the impact of the main trends in its businesses. ICL has based the following discussion on its financial statements. One should read the following discussion together with ICL’s financial statements.

SET FORTH BELOW IS A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES: (Cont.)

ICL GROUP LTD. (Cont.)

Adjustments to reported operating income and net income (Non-GAAP)

	7–9/2024	7–9/2023	1–9/2024	1–9/2023	2023
			$ millions		
Operating income	**214**	227	**628**	992	1,141
Costs related to the security situation in Israel (1)	**14**	–	**40**	–	14
Write-off of assets and provision for site closure (2)	**15**	–	**15**	15	49
Provision for early retirement (3)	**–**	–	**–**	–	16
Legal proceedings (4)	**–**	–	**–**	–	(2)
Total adjustments to operating income	**29**	–	**55**	15	77
Total adjusted operating income	**243**	227	**683**	1,007	1,218
Net income attributable to the shareholders of ICL	**113**	137	**337**	580	647
Total adjustments to operating income	**29**	–	**55**	15	77
Total tax adjustments (5)	**(6)**	–	**(12)**	(3)	(9)
Total adjusted net income attributable to the shareholders of ICL	**136**	137	**380**	592	715

(1) For 2024 and 2023, reflects charges relating to the security situation in Israel.

(2) For 2024, reflects mainly a write-off of assets resulting from the closure of two small sites. For 2023, reflects mainly a write-off of assets related to restructuring at certain sites, including site closures and facility modifications, as part of ICL's global efficiency plan.

(3) For 2023, reflects provisions for early retirement, due to restructuring at certain sites, as part of ICL's global efficiency plan.

(4) For 2023, reflects a reversal of a provision for legal expenses.

(5) In 2024 and 2023, reflects the tax impacts of the adjustments to operating income.

SET FORTH BELOW IS A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES: (Cont.)

ICL GROUP LTD. (Cont.)

Calculation of the adjusted EBITDA is made as follows:

	7–9/2024	7–9/2023	1–9/2024	1–9/2023	2023
			$ millions		
Net income for the period	**127**	142	**383**	603	687
Financing expenses, net	**39**	42	**107**	135	168
Taxes on income	**49**	43	**139**	254	287
Less – share in earnings of equity-accounted investees	**(1)**	–	**(1)**	–	(1)
Operating income	**214**	227	**628**	992	1,141
Depreciation and amortization	**140**	119	**439**	390	536
Adjustments (1)	**29**	–	**55**	15	77
Total adjusted EBITDA (2)	**383**	346	**1,122**	1,397	1,754

(1) See “Adjustments to reported operating and net income (Non-GAAP)” above.
(2) In the first nine months of 2024, ICL’s adjusted EBITDA was positively impacted by an immaterial accounting reclassification. For further information – see the results of the Potash segment below.

Events during the period of the report

The security situation in Israel since October 2023, when the Israeli government declared a state of war in response to attacks on civilians, has posed several challenges. These include some disruptions in supply chains, a shortage of personnel due to mobilization for reserve duty, and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates relative to the Israeli shekel. Regional tensions involving Houthis attacks from Yemen on commercial ships have intensified, affecting shipping operations in the Red Sea, leading to some delays in shipments as well as increased shipping costs.

ICL has taken measures to ensure the safety of its employees and business partners, as well as the communities in which it operates. Additionally, ICL has implemented supportive measures to accommodate employees who are called for reserve duty, to minimize any potential impact on its business, including avoidance of disruption to production activities at its facilities in Israel.

The security situation in recent months has not had a material impact on ICL’s business results. However, as the developments related to the war, as well as its duration, are unpredictable, ICL is unable to estimate the extent of the war’s potential impact on its future business and results. ICL continuously monitors the developments and will take all necessary actions to minimize any negative consequences to its operations and assets.

SET FORTH BELOW IS A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES: (Cont.)

ICL GROUP LTD. (Cont.)

Results of operations for the period July – September 2024

Sales:

	$ millions			
	Sales	Expenses	Operating income	
July – September 2023	**1,862**	**(1,635)**	**227**	
Total adjustments July – September 2023*	–	–	–	
Adjusted July – September 2023 amounts	**1,862**	**(1,635)**	**227**	
Quantity	7	(1)	6	⬆
Price	(96)	–	(96)	⬇
Exchange rate	(20)	27	7	⬆
Raw materials	–	83	83	⬆
Energy	–	3	3	⬆
Transportation	–	(13)	(13)	⬇
Operating and other expenses	–	26	26	⬆
Adjusted July – September 2024 amounts	**1,753**	**(1,510)**	**243**	
Total adjustments July – September 2024*	–	(29)	(29)	
July – September 2024	**1,753**	**(1,539)**	**214**	

* See "Adjustments to reported operating and net income (Non-GAAP)" above.

Quantity – the positive impact on operating income was primarily related to an increase in sales volumes of bromine and phosphorus-based flame retardants, specialty minerals products, elemental bromine, salts, phosphate-based food additives and turf and ornamental products. This impact was partially offset by lower sales volumes of potash, clear brine fluids, FertilizerpluS products and phosphate fertilizers.

Price – the negative impact on operating income was primarily related to a decrease of $45 in the price of potash (CIF) per ton year-over-year, as well as a decrease in selling prices of WPA, salts, phosphate-based food additives, bromine-based industrial solutions and FertilizerpluS products. This impact was partially offset by higher selling prices of specialty agriculture products and phosphate fertilizers.

Exchange rate – the favorable impact on operating income was mainly due to the positive impact of our hedging strategy on operational costs, which offset the negative impact of the appreciation of the average exchange rate of the Israeli shekel against the US dollar. This impact was partially offset by a negative impact on sales resulting from the depreciation of the average exchange rate of the Brazilian real against the US dollar, which exceeded the positive impact on operational costs.

Raw materials – the positive impact on operating income was primarily due to lower costs of commodity fertilizers, caustic soda, potassium hydroxide (KOH), raw material used in the production of industrial solutions products and nitrogen. This impact was partially offset by higher costs of sulphur.

Transportation – the negative impact on operating income was due to an increase in marine and inland transportation costs.

Operating and other expenses – the positive impact on operating income was primarily due to lower operational costs.

SET FORTH BELOW IS A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES: (Cont.)

ICL GROUP LTD. (Cont.)

Financing expenses, net

The net financing expenses in the third quarter of 2024 amounted to $39 million, compared to $42 million in the corresponding quarter last year, a decrease of $3 million. This reduction is mainly due to a decrease of $6 million in net interest expenses.

Tax expenses

In the third quarter of 2024, ICL’s reported tax expenses amounted to $49 million, compared to $43 million in the corresponding quarter of last year, reflecting an effective tax rate of 28% and 23%, respectively. ICL’s relatively lower effective tax rate for corresponding quarter was mainly due to the devaluation of the shekel against the US dollar.

SET FORTH BELOW IS A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES: (Cont.)

ICL GROUP LTD. (Cont.)

Results of operations for the period January – September 2024

Sales:

	$ millions			
	Sales	**Expenses**	**Operating income**	
January – September 2023	**5,846**	**(4,854)**	**992**	
Total adjustments January – September 2023*	**–**	**15**	**15**	
Adjusted January – September 2023 amounts	**5,846**	**(4,839)**	**1,007**	
Quantity	386	(226)	160	⬆
Price	(958)	–	(958)	⬇
Exchange rate	(34)	82	48	⬆
Raw materials	–	283	283	⬆
Energy	–	29	29	⬆
Transportation	–	(11)	(11)	⬇
Operating and other expenses	–	125	125	⬆
Adjusted January – September 2024 amounts	**5,240**	**(4,557)**	**683**	
Total adjustments January – September 2024*	**–**	**(55)**	**(55)**	
January – September 2024	**5,240**	**(4,612)**	**628**	

* See "Adjustments to reported operating and net income (Non-GAAP)" above.

Quantity – the positive impact on operating income was primarily related to an increase in sales volumes of bromine-based flame retardants, elemental bromine, magnesium, specialty agriculture products, turf and ornamental products, MAP used as raw materials for energy storage solutions and salts. This impact was partially offset by lower sales volumes of potash, clear brine fluids, phosphorus-based industrial solutions and phosphate fertilizers.

Price – the negative impact on operating income was primarily related to a decrease of $103 in the price of potash (CIF) per ton year-over-year, as well as a decrease in selling prices of WPA, MAP used as raw materials for energy storage solutions, FertilizerpluS and specialty agriculture products, turf and ornamental products, elemental bromine, bromine-based flame retardants, specialty minerals products, phosphorus-based flame retardants, salts and phosphate-based food additives. This impact was partially offset by higher selling prices of phosphate fertilizers.

Exchange rate – the favorable impact on operating income was due to the positive impact on operational costs resulting from the depreciation of the average exchange rate of the Israeli shekel, the Brazilian real, and the Chinese yuan against the US dollar, as well as the positive impact of our hedging strategy on operational costs. This was partially offset by a negative impact on sales resulting from the depreciation of the average exchange rate of the Brazilian real and the Chinese yuan against the US dollar.

Raw materials – the positive impact on operating income was primarily due to lower costs of commodity fertilizers, sulphur, caustic soda, potassium hydroxide (KOH), raw materials used in the production of industrial solutions products and ammonia.

Energy – the positive impact on operating income was due to decreased gas and electricity prices.

Transportation – the negative impact on operating income was due to an increase in marine and inland transportation costs.

Operating and other expenses – the positive impact on operating income was primarily related to lower operational costs.

SET FORTH BELOW IS A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES: (Cont.)

ICL GROUP LTD. (Cont.)

Financing expenses, net

The net financing expenses in the nine months ended September 30, 2024 amounted to $107 million, compared with $135 million in the corresponding period last year – a decrease of $28 million. This reduction is primarily due to a decrease of $19 million in losses from net exchange rate differences and hedging transactions, as well as a decrease of $12 million in net interest expenses.

Tax expenses

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2024 ICL's reported tax expenses amounted to $139 million, compared with $254 million in the corresponding period of last year, reflecting an effective tax rate of 27% and 30%, respectively. ICL's relatively lower effective tax rate for this period reflected a lower surplus profit levy mainly due to a decrease in potash prices.

SET FORTH BELOW IS A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES: (Cont.)

ICL GROUP LTD. (Cont.)

Industrial Products

The Industrial Products segment produces bromine from a highly concentrated solution in the Dead Sea, as well as bromine-based compounds at its facilities in Israel, the Netherlands and China. In addition, the segment produces several grades of salts, magnesium chloride, magnesia-based products, phosphorus-based products and functional fluids.

Results of operations – Industrial Products

	7–9/2024	7–9/2023	1–9/2024	1–9/2023	2023
			$ millions		
Segment sales	**309**	267	**959**	928	1,227
Sales to external customers	**305**	264	**945**	912	1,206
Sales to internal customers	**4**	3	**14**	16	21
Segment income	**50**	31	**169**	181	220
Depreciation and amortization	**15**	11	**42**	40	57
Segment EBITDA	**65**	42	**211**	221	277
Capital investments	**21**	17	**56**	62	91

Significant events and business environment

- Elemental bromine sales increased year-over-year as higher volumes offset lower prices.
- Bromine-based flame retardants sales increased year-over-year, with higher volumes, mainly in Asia and Europe, partially offset by lower prices, as demand in the electronics and construction end-markets remained weak.
- Phosphorus-based flame retardants sales increased year-over-year, with higher volumes, mainly in Europe, partially offset by lower prices, as demand in the construction end-markets remained soft.
- Clear brine fluids sales decreased year-over-year due to lower demand, mainly in the Eastern Hemisphere, which resulted in lower volumes.
- Specialty minerals sales increased year-over-year, as supply interruptions in the Far East increased demand, which resulted in higher sales volumes of KCL, Magnesium Chloride and other Magnesia products for industrial applications. This increase was partially offset by lower prices.

SET FORTH BELOW IS A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES: (Cont.)

ICL GROUP LTD. (Cont.)

Industrial Products (Cont.)

Analysis of the results of operations for July – September 2024

	$ millions		
	Sales	**Expenses**	**Operating income**
July – September 2023	**267**	**(236)**	**31**
Quantity	58	(42)	16
Price	(17)	–	(17)
Exchange rate	1	–	1
Raw materials	–	3	3
Energy	–	2	2
Transportation	–	(2)	(2)
Operating and other expenses	–	16	16
July – September 2024	**309**	**(259)**	**50**

Quantity – the positive impact on operating income was primarily related to an increase in sales volumes of bromine-based flame retardants, elemental bromine, specialty minerals and phosphorus-based flame retardants. This was partially offset by lower sales volumes of clear brine fluids.

Price – the negative impact on operating income was primarily due to lower selling prices of bromine-based industrial solutions, specialty minerals, bromine-based flame retardants and phosphorus-based industrial solutions.

Operating and other expenses – the positive impact on operating income was primarily related to lower operational costs.

SET FORTH BELOW IS A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES: (Cont.)

ICL GROUP LTD. (Cont.)

Industrial Products (Cont.)

Analysis of the results of operations for January – September 2024

	$ millions			
	Sales	**Expenses**	**Operating income**	
January – September 2023	**928**	**(747)**	**181**	
Quantity	203	(123)	80	⬆
Price	(172)	–	(172)	⬇
Exchange rate	–	12	12	⬆
Raw materials	–	8	8	⬆
Energy	–	5	5	⬆
Transportation	–	3	3	⬆
Operating and other expenses	–	52	52	⬆
January – September 2024	**959**	**(790)**	**169**	

Quantity – the positive impact on operating income was primarily related to an increase in sales volumes of bromine and phosphorus-based flame retardants, elemental bromine and specialty minerals. This impact was partially offset by lower sales volumes of clear brine fluids and phosphorus-based industrial solutions.

Price – the negative impact on operating income was due to lower selling prices of bromine-based industrial solutions, specialty minerals as well as bromine and phosphorus-based flame retardants.

Exchange rate – the favorable impact on operating income was due to the positive impact on operational costs resulting from the depreciation of the average exchange rate of the Israeli shekel against the US dollar.

Raw materials – the positive impact on operating income was due to decreased costs of Bisphenol A (BPA).

Energy – the positive impact on operating income was due to decreased gas and electricity prices.

Operating and other expenses – the positive impact on operating income was primarily related to lower operational costs.

SET FORTH BELOW IS A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES: (Cont.)

ICL GROUP LTD. (Cont.)

Potash

The Potash segment produces and sells mainly potash, salts, magnesium and electricity. Potash is produced in Israel using an evaporation process to extract potash from the Dead Sea at Sodom, and in Spain using conventional mining from an underground mine. The segment also produces and sells pure magnesium, magnesium alloys and chlorine. In addition, the segment sells salt products produced at its potash site in Spain. The segment operates a power plant in Sodom, which supplies electricity and steam to ICL facilities in Israel (surplus electricity is sold to external customers).

Results of operations – Potash

	7–9/2024	7–9/2023	1–9/2024	1–9/2023	2023
			$ millions		
Total sales	**389**	526	**1,234**	1,708	2,182
Sales to external customers	**292**	409	**922**	1,357	1,693
Sales to internal customers	**17**	22	**65**	80	129
Other and eliminations (1)	**80**	95	**247**	271	360
Gross profit	**162**	250	**488**	129	1,171
Segment income	**59**	125	**181**	546	668
Depreciation and amortization (2)	**61**	39	**181**	129	175
Segment EBITDA (2)	**120**	164	**362**	675	843
Capital investments	**87**	89	**216**	252	384
Potash price –CIF ($ per ton)	**297**	342	**304**	407	393

(1) Primarily includes salt produced in Spain, metal magnesium-based products, chlorine, and sales of surplus electricity produced by ICL's power plant at the Dead Sea in Israel.
(2) In the nine and three-month periods ended September 30, 2024, the Potash segment's EBITDA increased by $49 million and by $16 million, respectively, following an immaterial accounting reclassification of certain assets.

Significant events and business environment

– ICL's potash price (CIF) per ton of $297 in the third quarter was 1% lower than the second quarter and 13% lower year-over-year.

– The Grain Price Index decreased by 14.3% during the quarter. Corn, wheat, soya and rice prices were 11.5%, 14.1%, 11.9% and 16.4% lower, respectively.

– In October 2024, the WASDE (World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates) report, published by the USDA, showed a continued decrease in the expected ratio of global inventories of grains to consumption to 27.2.% for the 2024/25 agriculture year, compared to 28.1% for the 2023/24 agriculture year and a five-year average of 28.9%.

– In August 2024, ICL reached an agreement with IPL, a long-term customer in India, to supply an aggregate of 420,000 metric tons of potash, to be supplied through 2024, at a price in line with the current market price in India. With this agreement, ICL has sold all of its standard and fine potash it will produce in 2024. The agreement is within the framework of the five-year supply agreement with IPL for the years 2022-2027, which was signed in March 2022.

SET FORTH BELOW IS A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES: (Cont.)

ICL GROUP LTD. (Cont.)

Potash (Cont.)

Significant events and business environment (Cont.)

– Global potash market - Average prices and imports:

Average price		Q3 2024	Q3 2023	Change versus Q3 2023	Q2 2024	Change versus Q2 2024
Granular potash – Brazil	CFR spot ($ per ton)	**300**	351	(14.5%)	**311**	(3.5%)
Granular potash – Northwest Europe	CIF spot/contract (€ per ton)	**340**	392	(13.3%)	**348**	(2.3%)
Standard potash – Southeast Asia	CFR spot ($ per ton)	**283**	309	(8.4%)	**292**	(3.1%)
Potash imports						
To Brazil	Millions of tons	**3.9**	3.6	8.3%	**4.1**	(4.9%)
To China	Millions of tons	**2.8**	2.9	(3.4%)	**2.6**	7.7%
To India	Millions of tons	**0.6**	0.6	0.0%	**0.9**	(33.3%)

Sources: CRU (Fertilizer Week October 3, 2024), FAI, SIACESP (Brazil), Chinese customs & Global Trade Tracker (GTT).

SET FORTH BELOW IS A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES: (Cont.)

ICL GROUP LTD. (Cont.)

Potash (Cont.)

Potash – Production and sales

	7–9/2024	7–9/2023	1–9/2024	1–9/2023	2023
	Thousands of tons				
Production	**1,085**	1,101	**3,324**	3,281	4,420
Total sales (including internal sales)	**1,060**	1,280	**3,297**	3,504	4,683
Closing inventory	**310**	324	**310**	324	284

July – September 2024

Production – production was 16 thousand tons lower year-over-year, as higher production quantities totaling 60 thousand tons at our site in Spain were offset by lower production quantities of 76 thousand tons at our site in the Dead Sea, mainly due to operational challenges and war related issues.

Sales – the quantity of potash sold was 220 thousand tons lower year-over-year mainly due to decreased sales volumes in China, Europe and Brazil, partially offset by higher sales volumes in India and the US.

January – September 2024

Production – production was 43 thousand tons higher year-over-year, mainly due to operational improvements in Spain, which outweighed operational challenges in the Dead Sea.

Sales – the quantity of potash sold was 207 thousand tons lower year-over-year, mainly due to decreased sales volumes in China and India, partially offset by higher sales volumes in the US, Europe and Brazil.

SET FORTH BELOW IS A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES: (Cont.)

ICL GROUP LTD. (Cont.)

Potash (Cont.)

Potash – Analysis of results of operations – July – September 2024

	$ millions			
	Sales	Expenses	Operating income	
July – September 2023	**526**	**(401)**	**125**	
Quantity	(70)	48	(22)	⬇
Price	(69)	–	(69)	⬇
Exchange rate	2	3	5	⬆
Energy	–	1	1	⬆
Transportation	–	(7)	(7)	⬇
Operating and other expenses	–	26	26	⬆
July – September 2024	**389**	**(330)**	**59**	

Quantity – the negative impact on operating income was primarily related to a decrease in sales volumes of potash to China, Brazil, and Europe, partially offset by higher sales volumes to India and the US. The decrease in sales volumes to China was partially due to a deferral of approximately 120 thousand tons, as a result of war-related production and logistics challenges.

Price – the negative impact on operating income resulted primarily from a decrease of $45 in the potash price (CIF) per ton, year-over-year.

Exchange rate – the favorable impact on operating income was due to a positive impact of our hedging strategy on operational costs, which offset the negative impact of the appreciation of the average exchange rate of the Israeli shekel against the US dollar, as well as a positive impact on sales resulting from the appreciation of the average exchange rate of the euro against the US dollar.

Transportation – the negative impact on operating income was primarily due to an increase in marine and inland costs.

Operating and other expenses – the positive impact on operating income was primarily related to lower operational costs.

SET FORTH BELOW IS A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES: (Cont.)

ICL GROUP LTD. (Cont.)

Potash (Cont.)

Potash – Analysis of results of operations – January – September 2024

	$ millions		
	Sales	**Expenses**	**Operating income**
January – September 2023	**1,708**	**(1,162)**	**546**
Quantity	9	(11)	(2)
Price	(487)	–	(487)
Exchange rate	4	16	20
Raw materials	–	3	3
Energy	–	17	17
Transportation	–	(8)	(8)
Operating and other expenses	–	92	92
January – September 2024	**1,234**	**(1,053)**	**181**

Quantity – the negative impact on operating income was primarily related to decreased potash sales volumes from the Dead Sea site, partially offset by higher sales volumes of magnesium.

Price – the negative impact on operating income resulted primarily from a decrease of $103 in the potash price (CIF) per ton, year-over-year.

Exchange rate – the favorable impact on operating income was due to a positive impact on operational costs resulting from the depreciation of the average exchange rate of the Israeli shekel against the US dollar, as well as a positive impact on sales resulting from the appreciation of the average exchange rate of the euro against the US dollar.

Energy – the positive impact on operating income was primarily due to decreased gas and electricity prices.

Transportation – the negative impact on operating income was primarily due to an increase in marine costs.

Operating and other expenses – the positive impact on operating income was primarily related to lower operational costs.

SET FORTH BELOW IS A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES: (Cont.)

ICL GROUP LTD. (Cont.)

Phosphate Solutions

The Phosphate Solutions segment operates ICL's phosphate value chain and uses phosphate rock and fertilizer-grade phosphoric acid to produce phosphate-based specialty products with higher added value, as well as to produce and sell phosphate-based fertilizers.

Results of operations – Phosphate Solutions (1)

	(2) 7–9/2024	7–9/2023	1–9/2024	1–9/2023	2023
	$ millions				
Total sales	**577**	595	**1,708**	1,835	2,350
Sales to external customers	**529**	534	**1,574**	1,667	2,141
Sales to internal customers	**48**	61	**134**	168	209
Segment income	**100**	73	**277**	265	350
Depreciation and amortization	**40**	45	**140**	153	207
Segment EBITDA	**140**	118	**417**	418	557
Capital investments	**70**	68	**193**	181	270

(1) In alignment with ICL's efficiency plan, which includes a change of reporting responsibilities, as of January 2024, the results of a non-phosphate related business were allocated from the Phosphate Solutions segment to Other Activities. Comparative figures have been restated to reflect the organizational change in the reportable segments.

(2) For Q3 2024, Phosphate Specialties comprised $331 million of segment sales, $49 million of operating income, $12 million of D&A and represented $61 million of EBITDA, while Phosphate Commodities comprised $246 million of segment sales, $51 million of operating income, $28 million of D&A and represented $79 million of EBITDA.

SET FORTH BELOW IS A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES: (Cont.)

ICL GROUP LTD. (Cont.)

Phosphate Solutions (Cont.)

Significant events and business environment

– Phosphate prices increased in the third quarter due to tight stock positions in key markets, strategic allocation decisions and prevailing policies. Key benchmarks were on average 8% higher quarter-over-quarter, with Indian prices 19% higher during the quarter.

  * Chinese DAP prices rose by $75/ton in the third quarter, as a lack of guidance from the government led to speculation over availability. Exports were limited through the first quarter of 2024 but firmed in the second and third quarters, as exports to India were redirected to higher paying markets, such as Latin America and other parts of Asia. Consequently, the year-to-date gap compared to 2023 has narrowed.

  * Although India succeeded in lowering prices during the second quarter, the absence of Chinese supplies due to Chinese export policy, resulted in Indian arrivals decreasing by half to 2.5 million tons year-over-year, and stocks falling from 2.7 million tons to 1.5 million tons This resulted in a $101 increase in DAP prices, as India had to raise its bids to draw suppliers away from higher-paying markets. By the end of the quarter, DAP FOB India was assessed at $640/ton.

  * US phosphate demand continued to increase into the third quarter as farmers aimed to maximize soy and corn planting for the 2024/25 season. With local production unable to keep up, and countervailing duties (CVDs) still limiting supply, imports had to cover the shortfall. As a result, processed phosphate arrivals remained elevated, despite the substantial imports that already occurred during the first quarter. This maintained the DAP FOB NOLA price at an average of $602/ton, $13/ton higher than the previous quarter’s average.

  * In Brazil, importers faced challenges in securing adequate supplies of MAP/NPS ahead of the Safra 2025 planting season. With a positive domestic soy and corn production forecast, buyers procured any available product, including additional superphosphate. This maintained MAP prices at an average of $635/ton throughout the quarter, $54/ton higher than the previous quarter's average.

– Indian phosphoric acid prices are negotiated on a quarterly basis. The third quarter price settled at $950/ton P_2O_5, $2/ton higher than the second quarter of 2024. For the fourth quarter, the price settled at $1,060/ton, up by $110/ton.

– Sulphur FOB Middle East prices concluded the third quarter at $127/ton, reflecting a $45 increase from prevailing levels at the end of the second quarter of 2024. This is attributed to reduced export volumes from the Middle East, shipment delays from Vancouver, and positive sentiment on the demand side.

– Food specialties volumes increased year-over-year while global revenue declined due to lower prices in line with decreasing input costs. Higher revenues were recorded in industrial salts compared to the previous year, with volume increases in all major regions, partially offset by price adjustments reflecting decreasing input costs.

– Sales of white phosphoric acid (WPA) decreased year-over-year due to lower selling prices in Europe as well as North and South America, partially offset by increased volumes in Europe and North America.

– Sales of battery materials in Asia increased year-over-year in line with increased market demand. In addition, sales to a new customer in South America began in the third quarter as ICL continues to execute its long-term strategy to provide commercial solutions for the energy storage systems (ESS) market.

SET FORTH BELOW IS A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES: (Cont.)

ICL GROUP LTD. (Cont.)

Phosphate Solutions (Cont.)

Significant events and business environment (Cont.)

Global phosphate commodities market – average prices:

Average price		Q3 2024	Q3 2023	Change versus Q3 2023	Q2 2024	Change versus Q2 2024
DAP	CFR India spot Bulk Spot	**598**	518	15%	527	13%
TSP	CFR Brazil Bulk Spot	**513**	394	30%	425	21%
SSP	CPT Brazil inland 18-20% P_2O_5 Bulk Spot	**305**	275	11%	281	9%
Sulphur	Bulk FOB Adnoc monthly Bulk contract	**106**	82	29%	84	26%

Source: CRU (Fertilizer Week Historical Prices, October 2024).

Analysis of results of operations – July – September 2024

	$ millions		
	Sales	Expenses	Operating income
July – September 2023	**595**	**(522)**	**73**
Quantity	3	15	18
Price	(24)	–	(24)
Exchange rate	3	3	6
Raw materials	–	25	25
Transportation	–	(2)	(2)
Operating and other expenses	–	4	4
July – September 2024	**577**	**(477)**	**100**

Quantity – the positive impact on operating income was due to higher sales volumes of salts in all major regions, phosphate-based food additives and WPA, partially offset by lower sales volumes of phosphate fertilizers.

Price – the negative impact on operating income was primarily due to lower selling prices of WPA, salts and phosphate-based food additives. This was partially offset by higher selling prices of phosphate fertilizers in certain regions.

Exchange rate – the favorable impact on operating income was mainly due to a positive impact on sales resulting from the appreciation of the average exchange rate of the euro and the Chinese yuan against the US dollar, as well as a positive impact on operational costs due to our hedging strategy, which offset the negative impact of the appreciation of the average exchange rate of the Israeli shekel against the US dollar, and the depreciation of the average exchange rate of the Brazilian real against the US dollar.

Raw materials – the positive impact on operating income was mainly due to lower costs of caustic soda and potassium hydroxide (KOH), partially offset by higher costs of sulphur.

SET FORTH BELOW IS A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES: (Cont.)

ICL GROUP LTD. (Cont.)

Phosphate Solutions (Cont.)

Analysis of results of operations – January – September 2024

	$ millions			
	Sales	Expenses	Operating income	
January – September 2023	**1,835**	**(1,570)**	**265**	
Quantity	64	(20)	44	⬆
Price	(183)	–	(183)	⬇
Exchange rate	(8)	28	20	⬆
Raw materials	–	111	111	⬆
Energy	–	4	4	⬆
Operating and other expenses	–	16	16	⬆
January – September 2024	**1,708**	**(1,431)**	**277**	

Quantity – the positive impact on operating income was due to higher sales volumes of salts, as well as higher sales volumes of MAP used as raw materials for energy storage solutions. This was partially offset by lower sales volumes of phosphate fertilizers and WPA.

Price – the negative impact on operating income primarily related to lower selling prices of WPA, phosphate-based food additives, salts and MAP used as raw materials for energy storage solutions, partially offset by higher selling prices of phosphate fertilizers.

Exchange rate – the favorable impact on operating income was mainly due to the positive impact on operational costs resulting from the depreciation of the average exchange rate of the Israeli shekel and the Chinese yuan against the US dollar, which was partially offset by the negative impact on sales resulting from the depreciation of the average exchange rate of the Chinese yuan against the US dollar.

Raw materials – the positive impact on operating income was due to lower costs of sulphur, caustic soda and potassium hydroxide (KOH).

Operating and other expenses – the positive impact on operating income was primarily related to lower maintenance and operational costs.

SET FORTH BELOW IS A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES: (Cont.)

ICL GROUP LTD. (Cont.)

Growing Solutions

The Growing Solutions segment aims to achieve global leadership in plant nutrition by enhancing its position in its core markets of specialty agriculture, ornamental horticulture, turf and landscaping, fertilizers and FertilizerpluS, and by targeting high-growth markets such as Brazil, India, and China. The segment leverages its unique R&D capabilities, substantial agronomic experience, global footprint, backward integration to potash, phosphate and polysulphate and its chemistry know-how, as well as its ability to integrate and generate synergies from acquired businesses. The segment continuously works to expand its broad portfolio of specialty plant nutrition, plant stimulation and plant health solutions, which consists of enhanced efficiency and controlled release fertilizers (CRF), water-soluble fertilizers (WSF), liquid fertilizers and straights (MKP/MAP/PeKacid), FertilizerpluS, soil and foliar micronutrients, biostimulants, soil conditioners, seed treatment products and adjuvants.

Results of operations – Growing Solutions

	7–9/2024	7–9/2023	1–9/2024	1–9/2023	2023
			$ millions		
Total sales	**538**	550	**1,511**	1,595	2,073
Sales to external customers	**534**	546	**1,497**	1,572	2,047
Sales to internal customers	**4**	4	**14**	23	26
Segment income	**49**	20	**97**	56	51
Depreciation and amortization	**15**	17	**54**	48	68
Segment EBITDA	**64**	37	**151**	104	119
Capital investments	**20**	18	**54**	56	92

Significant events and business environment

- Specialty Agriculture (SA): Sales decreased year-over-year as exchange rate fluctuations, mainly in Brazil and lower sales volumes in China offset higher prices and higher sales volumes of MKP and water-soluble products in Europe.

- Turf and Ornamental (T&O): sales increased year-over-year primarily due to higher sales of ornamental horticulture, with increased demand for CRF, water-soluble and other ornamental products in Europe, China, and India. In addition, Turf and landscape sales increased as higher volumes, mainly for CRF in Europe, offset lower prices.

- FertilizerpluS: Sales decreased year-over-year due to lower sales volumes, mainly in South America and Europe, as well as lower prices, mainly in India and Europe.

- As part of ICL's goal to expand its Growing Solutions' product offerings, in July 2024 ICL completed its acquisition of Custom Ag Formulators (hereinafter - CAF), a North American provider of customized agriculture formulations and products for growers. CAF offers a diverse assortment of liquid adjuvants and enhanced nutrients, as well as various other specialty products.

- In August 2024, ICL signed a $170 million, five-year agreement with AMP Holdings Group Co. Ltd. to distribute specialty water-soluble fertilizers for drip irrigation in China. This partnership, which includes purchase commitments and exclusivity clauses, will continue until 2028. The agreement underscores ICL's strategic push into the Chinese market where rising demand for specialty fertilizers is driven by shifts in agricultural practices and the growing adoption of fertigation solutions.

SET FORTH BELOW IS A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES: (Cont.)

ICL GROUP LTD. (Cont.)

Growing Solutions (Cont.)

Results of operations – July – September 2024

	$ millions			
	Sales	Expenses	Operating income	
July – September 2023	**550**	**(530)**	**20**	
Quantity	3	(1)	2	⬆
Price	11	–	11	⬆
Exchange rate	(26)	22	(4)	⬇
Raw materials	–	35	35	⬆
Energy	–	1	1	⬆
Transportation	–	(2)	(2)	⬇
Operating and other expenses	–	(14)	(14)	⬇
July – September 2024	**538**	**(489)**	**49**	

Quantity – the positive impact on operating income was primarily related to higher sales volumes of turf and ornamental products, partially offset by lower sales volumes of FertilizerpluS products.

Price – the positive impact on operating income was due to higher selling prices of specialty agriculture products, partially offset by lower selling prices of FertilizerpluS and turf, as well as ornamental products.

Exchange rate – the unfavorable impact on operating income was due to the negative impact on sales resulting from the depreciation of the average exchange rate of the Brazilian real against the US dollar, which exceeded the positive impact on operational costs.

Raw materials – the positive impact on operating income was primarily related to lower costs of commodity fertilizers and nitrogen.

Operating and other expenses – the negative impact on operating income was primarily related to higher maintenance and operational costs.

SET FORTH BELOW IS A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES: (Cont.)

ICL GROUP LTD. (Cont.)

Growing Solutions (Cont.)

Results of operations – January – September 2024

	$ millions			
	Sales	Expenses	Operating income	
January – September 2023	**1,595**	**(1,539)**	**56**	
Quantity	106	(69)	37	⬆
Price	(159)	–	(159)	⬇
Exchange rate	(31)	26	(5)	⬇
Raw materials	–	193	193	⬆
Energy	–	5	5	⬆
Transportation	–	(6)	(6)	⬇
Operating and other expenses	–	(24)	(24)	⬇
January – September 2024	**1,511**	**(1,414)**	**97**	

Quantity – the positive impact on operating income was primarily related to higher sales volumes of specialty agriculture and FertilizerpluS products, as well as turf and ornamental products.

Price – the negative impact on operating income was due to lower selling prices of turf and ornamental products, FertilizerpluS products and specialty agriculture products.

Exchange rate – the unfavorable impact on operating income was due to the negative impact on sales resulted from the depreciation of the average exchange rate of the Brazilian real against the US dollar, which exceeded the positive impact on operational costs.

Raw materials – the positive impact on operating income was primarily related to lower costs of commodity fertilizers, potassium hydroxide (KOH) and ammonia.

Energy – the positive impact on operating income was primarily due to decreased electricity prices.

Transportation – the negative impact on operating income was due to an increase in marine and inland transportation costs.

Operating and other expenses – the negative impact on operating income was primarily related to higher maintenance and operational costs.

SET FORTH BELOW IS A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES: (Cont.)

ICL GROUP LTD. (Cont.)

Sources and uses of cash in ICL

Net cash provided by operating activities:

In the third quarter of 2024, the net cash flows provided by operating activities amounted to $408 million, compared to $426 million in the corresponding quarter last year.

Net cash used in investing activities:

In the third quarter of 2024, net cash used in investing activities amounted to $204 million, compared to $187 million in the corresponding quarter last year. This increase was mainly due to net cash paid for a business combination in the US, which was partially offset by lower payments for property, plant and equipment.

Net cash used in financing activities:

In the third quarter of 2024, net cash used in financing activities amounted to $107 million, compared to $299 million in the corresponding quarter last year. This decrease was mainly due to changes in the credit facilities.

Outstanding net debt, net

As of September 30, 2024, ICL's net financial liabilities amounted to $1,948 million, a decrease of $147 million compared to December 31, 2023.

Credit facilities

Sustainability-linked Revolving Credit Facility (RCF)

In April 2023, ICL entered into a Sustainability-Linked Revolving Credit Facility Agreement made between ICL Finance B.V. and a consortium of twelve international banks for a $1,550 million credit facility. In April 2024, all lenders exercised the option to extend their agreements by one year, until April 2029. As of September 30, 2024, ICL utilized $425 million of the facility.

Securitization

The total amount of ICL's committed securitization facility framework is $300 million and an additional $100 million uncommitted. As of September 30, 2024, ICL utilized approximately $179 million of the facility's framework.

SET FORTH BELOW IS A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES: (Cont.)

ICL GROUP LTD. (Cont.)

Ratings and financial covenants

Fitch Ratings

In June 2024, Fitch Ratings reaffirmed ICL's long-term issuer default rating and senior unsecured rating at '-BBB'. The outlook on the long-term issuer default rating is stable.

S&P

In July 2024, the S&P credit rating agency reaffirmed ICL's international credit rating and senior unsecured rating of '-BBB'. In addition, the S&P Maalot credit rating agency reaffirmed ICL's credit rating of 'ilAA' with a stable rating outlook.

Financial covenants

As of September 30, 2024, ICL was in compliance with all of its financial covenants stipulated in its financing agreements.

Critical accounting estimates

In the nine-month and three-month periods ended September 30, 2024 there were no material changes in the critical accounting estimates previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Updates regarding directors and members of senior management in ICL

Mr. Shalom Shlomo was appointed to the Board of Directors, effective as of January 1, 2024, to serve until the next annual general meeting of the shareholders of ICL.

Commencing from May 8, 2024, Ms. Maya Grinfeld, ICL's VP, Marketing and Communication, is considered an office holder of ICL.

On July 17, 2024, at ICL's 2024 Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders (the "AGM"), the shareholders approved the following resolutions: (a) the re-election of Yoav Doppelt, Aviad Kaufman, Avisar Paz, Sagi Kabla, Reem Aminoach, Lior Reitblatt, Tzipi Ozer Armon, Gadi Lesin, Michal Silverberg and Shalom Shlomo to serve as directors of ICL, effective as of the date of the AGM, until the next annual general meeting of the shareholders of ICL or until any of their earlier resignation or removal; (b) the re-election of Dr. Miriam Haran as an external director (within the meaning of the Israeli Companies Law, 1999) for a second three-year term; (c) an amendment to ICL's Articles of Association in order to allow for indemnification and insurance of directors and officers under the Israeli Economic Competition Law, 1988 (the "Israeli Competition Law"); (d) an amendment to the exemption, insurance and indemnification undertaking letter issued by ICL to each of its directors and officers to allow for indemnification and insurance in connection with proceedings under the Israeli Competition Law; and, (e) the reappointment of Somekh Chaikin, a Member Firm of KPMG International, as ICL's independent auditor until the next annual general meeting of the shareholders of ICL.

On July 18, 2024, ICL's Board of Directors determined that Mr. Avisar Paz qualifies as an independent director under the New York Stock Exchange corporate governance standards.

On October 9, 2024, at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, the following resolutions were approved: (a) re-election of Ms. Dafna Gruber as an external director (within the meaning of the Israeli Companies Law, 1999) for a second three-year term; and (b) approval of an Amended Compensation Policy for Office Holders of the Company, including the application of the financial goals' adjustments in amended Section 7.6 thereof in the amended policy for purposes of calculating the annual bonus payout for 2024 of the Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors of ICL and the Chief Executive Officer of ICL.

Risk factors

In the nine-month and three-month periods ended September 30, 2024, there were no material changes in the risk factors previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Quantitative and qualitative exposures stemming from market risks

Reference is made to "Item 11 – Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risks" in ICL's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Legal proceedings

For further information regarding legal proceedings and other contingencies – see Note 5 to the consolidated interim financial statements.

SET FORTH BELOW IS A CONDENSED EXPLANATION OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES: (Cont.)

ICL GROUP LTD. (Cont.)

Declaration regarding "forward-looking" statements

This announcement contains statements that constitute "forward-looking statements", many of which can be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as "anticipate", "believe", "could", "expect", "should", "plan", "intend", "estimate", "strive", "forecast", "targets" and "potential", among others. ICL is relying on the safe harbor provided in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, in making such forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements appear in a number of places in this announcement and include, but are not limited to, statements regarding ICL's intent, belief or current expectations. Forward-looking statements are based on ICL's management's beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to our management. Such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, and the actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements due to various factors, including, but not limited to:

Loss or impairment of business licenses or mineral extractions permits or concessions; volatility of supply and demand and the impact of competition; the difference between actual reserves and ICL's reserve estimates; natural disasters and cost of compliance with environmental regulatory legislative and licensing restrictions including laws and regulation related to, and physical impacts of climate change and greenhouse gas emissions; failure to "harvest" salt which could lead to accumulation of salt at the bottom of the evaporation Pond 5 in the Dead Sea; litigation, arbitration and regulatory proceedings; disruptions at ICL's seaport shipping facilities or regulatory restrictions affecting ICL's ability to export its products overseas; changes in exchange rates or prices compared to those ICL is currently experiencing; general market, political or economic conditions in the countries in which ICL operates; price increases or shortages with respect to ICL's principal raw materials; pandemics may create disruptions, impacting ICL's sales, operations, supply chain and customers; delays in termination of engagements with contractors and/or governmental obligations; the inflow of significant amounts of water into the Dead Sea which could adversely affect production at ICL's plants; labor disputes, slowdowns and strikes involving ICL's employees; pension and health insurance liabilities; changes to governmental incentive programs or tax benefits, creation of new fiscal or tax related legislation; and/or higher tax liabilities; changes in ICL's evaluations and estimates, which serve as a basis for the recognition and manner of measurement of assets and liabilities; failure to integrate or realize expected benefits from mergers and acquisitions, organizational restructuring and joint ventures; currency rate fluctuations; rising interest rates; government examinations or investigations; information technology systems or breaches of ICL's, or ICL's service providers', data security; failure to retain and/or recruit key personnel; inability to realize expected benefits from ICL's cost reduction program according to the expected timetable; inability to access capital markets on favorable terms; cyclicality of our businesses; ICL is exposed to risks relating to its current and future activity in emerging markets; changes in demand for ICL's fertilizer products due to a decline in agricultural product prices, lack of available credit, weather conditions, government policies or other factors beyond ICL's control; disruption of ICL's, or ICL's service providers', sales of ICL's magnesium products being affected by various factors that are not within ICL's control; ICL's ability to secure approvals and permits from the authorities in Israel to continue ICL's phosphate mining operations in Rotem Amfert Israel; volatility or crises in the financial markets; hazards inherent to mining and chemical manufacturing; the failure to ensure the safety of ICL's workers and processes; exposure to third party and product liability claims; product recalls or other liability claims as a result of food safety and food-borne illness concerns; insufficiency of insurance coverage; war or acts of terror and/or political, economic and military instability in Israel and its region; filing of class actions and derivative actions against ICL, its executives and Board members; closing of transactions, mergers and acquisitions; and other risk factors discussed under "Item 3 – Key Information— D. Risk Factors" in ICL's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2023, filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on March 14, 2024 (the "Annual Report").

ICL GROUP LTD. (Cont.)

Declaration regarding “forward-looking” statements (Cont.)

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and, except as otherwise required by law, ICL does not undertake any obligation to update them in light of new information or future developments or to release publicly any revisions to these statements, targets or goals in order to reflect later events or circumstances or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Investors are cautioned to consider these risk and uncertainties and to not place undue reliance on such information. Forward-looking statements should not be read as a guarantee of future performance or results and are subject to risks and uncertainties, and the actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements.

This report for the third quarter of 2024 (the “Quarterly Report”) should be read in conjunction with the Annual Report of 2023 published by ICL on Form 20-F and the reports for the first and second quarters of 2024 published by ICL (the "prior quarterly reports"), including the description of events occurring subsequent to the date of the statement of financial position, as filed with the US SEC.

UPDATE REGARDING DESCRIPTION OF THE CORPORATION'S BUSINESS

Set forth below are significant updates and/or changes in the Corporation's business that occurred from the publication date of the of the Corporation's Annual Report for 2023 on March 27, 2024 and up to the publication date of this report[1]:

To Section 1.11 of Paragraph A of the Periodic Report – Description of the Corporation's Business

On November 16, 2023, the Corporation's Board of Directors adopted a plan whereby the Corporation will acquire (reacquire) its own shares in an aggregate amount of up to $33 million ("the total acquisition cost"), in the format of a "safe harbor" protection[2]. The execution period of the plan is commencing from one trading day after publication of the Corporation's financial statements for the third quarter of 2023 and will run up to the earlier of: (1) acquisition of shares of the Corporation in the amount of the total acquisition cost; or (2) March 31, 2024. For details – see the Corporation's Immediate Report dated November 16, 2023 (Ref. No. 2023-01-104344). Further to that stated, on March 31, 2024, execution of the plan was completed in the full amount (100%) of the total acquisition cost. As at March 31, 2024, the Corporation acquired in the framework of the plan a total of 132,243 ordinary shares of the Corporation, in the aggregate amount of above-mentioned $33 million. For details, including data with respect to holdings of the Corporation and a subsidiary (wholly-owned by the Corporation) in dormant shares of the Corporation – see the Corporation's Immediate Report dated April 1, 2024 (Ref. No. 2024-01-031021).

To Section 3 of Paragraph A of the Periodic Report – Description of the Corporation's Business – Investments in the Corporations' capital

For details regarding execution of plan for acquisition (reacquisition) by the Corporation of its own shares – see Update to Section 1.11 above.

To Section 4 of Paragraph A of the Periodic Report – Description of the Corporation's Business – Distribution of Dividends

A. For details regarding execution of plan for acquisition (reacquisition) by the Corporation of its own shares – see Update to Section 1.11 above.

B. On March 27, 2024, the Corporation's Board of Directors approved distribution of a cash dividend to its shareholders, in the amount of about $37 million as at the declaration date, in accordance with the Corporation's dividend policy. For details – see the Corporation's Immediate Report dated March 27, 2024 (Ref. No. 2024-01-033321). For details regarding supplemental reports in connection with distribution of the dividend – see the reports dated April 8, 2024 and April 10, 2024 (Ref. Nos. 2024-01-034957 and 2024-01-035848).

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[1] Update of the Corporation's business is prepared in accordance with Regulation 39A of the Securities Regulations (Periodic and Immediate Reports), 1970, and includes significant changes or new developments in the Corporation's business that occurred from the publication date of the Corporation's Annual Report for 2023 which was published on March 27, 2024 (Ref. No. 2024-01-033453) (hereinafter – "the Periodic Report") and up to the publication date of this report, and on assumption that the reader is also in possession of the Periodic Report, which includes, among other things, the Description of the Corporation's Business, the Report of the Board of Directors and the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023. Unless it is expressly determined otherwise or where the context of the matters requires otherwise, all the terms and expressions used in this report shall have the meaning existing for them in the Corporation's Periodic Report. Every reference to an Immediate Report includes as part of this document all the information included in the Immediate Report as stated.

[2] A "safe harbor" protection – in accordance with Position No. 199–8 of the Securities Authority.

UPDATE REGARDING DESCRIPTION OF THE CORPORATION'S BUSINESS (Cont.)

To Section 7 of Paragraph A of the Periodic Report – Description of the Corporation's Business based on Activity Segments – ICL Group Ltd. ("ICL")

A. For the financial statements of ICL as at March 31, 2024 and an investors' slide presentation published by ICL further thereto – see the Corporation's Immediate Reports dated May 9, 2024 (Ref. Nos. 2024-01-045769 and 2024-01-045778, as applicable). In addition, on May 23, 2024, the Corporation published the financial statements of ICL as at March 31, 2024 in Hebrew – see the Corporation's Immediate Report dated May 23, 2024 (Ref. No. 2024-01-050914, respectively)[3].

B. For details regarding ICL's notification regarding signing of documents for 2024 for supply of potash to customers in China – see the Corporation's Immediate Report dated July 23, 2024 (Ref. No. 2024-01-077503).

C. For the financial statements of ICL as at June 30, 2024 and an investors' slide presentation published by ICL further thereto – see the Corporation's Immediate Reports dated August 14, 2024 (Ref. Nos. 2024-01-082086 and 2024-01-082095, respectively). In addition, on August 14, 2024, the Corporation published the financial statements of ICL as at June 30, 2024 in Hebrew – see the Corporation's Immediate Report dated August 14, 2024 (Ref. No. 2024-01-082506)[3].

D. For details regarding ICL's notification with respect to an agreement for sale of potash to a customer in India in 2024 – see the Corporation's Immediate Report dated August 28, 2024 (Ref. No. 2024-01-095098).

E. For details regarding ICL's notification with respect to payments made in 2023 for various countries – see the Corporation's Immediate Report dated September 25, 2024 (Ref. No. 2024-01-605647).

F. Regarding ICL's notification with respect to rejection of a request for certification of a claim as a class action that was filed against ICL, the Corporation and the Corporation's controlling shareholder – see the Corporation's Immediate Report dated October 10, 2024 (Ref. No. 2024-01-609830).

G. For the financial statements of ICL as at September 30, 2024 and an investors' slide presentation published by ICL further thereto – see the Corporation's Immediate Reports dated November 11, 2024 (Ref. Nos. 2024-01-614943 and 2024-01-614954, respectively). In addition, on November 14, 2024, the Corporation published the financial statements of ICL as at September 30, 2024 in Hebrew – see the Corporation's Immediate Report dated November 14, 2024 (Ref. No. 2024-01-615754, respectively)[3].

For additional details regarding the business developments of ICL – see the Report of the Corporation's Board of Directors as at September 30, 2024.

[3] It is noted that the Corporation includes in its financial statements the statements of ICL that are prepared by ICL in accordance with the law applicable to it under the provisions of Part E3 of the Securities Law, 1968. For details – see the Corporation's Immediate Report dated March 2, 2021 (Reference No.: 2021-01-025026).

UPDATE REGARDING DESCRIPTION OF THE CORPORATION'S BUSINESS (Cont.)

To Section 11.3 of Paragraph A of the Periodic Report based on Activity Segments – Financing – Non-Bank Credit

A. On May 13, 2024, approval of the Securities Authority was received for extension of the validity of the Corporation's shelf prospectus dated May 20, 2022, up to May 19, 2025. For details – see the Corporation's Immediate Report dated May 13, 2024 (Ref. No. 2024-01-047044).

B. For details regarding final repayment of the Corporation's debentures (Series 11) and update of the record of the Corporation's securities – see the Corporation's Immediate Report dated June 2, 2024 (Ref. No. 2024-01-055642).

C. For details regarding periodic reports of the trustee for the holders of the Corporation's debentures (Series 11, 12, 13, 14, 15) – see the Corporation's Immediate Report dated June 5, 2024 (Ref. No. 2024-01-057403).

D. For details regarding partial repayment of the Corporation's debentures (Series 14) and update of the record of the Corporation's securities – see the Corporation's Immediate Report dated July 1, 2024 (Ref. No. 2024-01-067114).

E. For a report regarding notification of S&P Global Ratings Maalot Ltd. regarding reconfirmation of the Corporation's rating of "ilA+" with a stable rating outlook – see the Corporation's Immediate Report dated July 17, 2024 (Ref. No. 2024-01-075097).

F. For details regarding partial repayment of the Corporation's debentures (Series 12) and debentures (Series 13) and update of the record of the Corporation's securities – see the Corporation's Immediate Report dated September 30, 2024 (Ref. No. 2024-01-606906).

To Section 15 of Paragraph A of the Periodic Report – Description of the Corporation's Business – Legal Proceedings

For details regarding the Corporation's Immediate Report with respect to rejection of a request for certification of a class action claim filed against the Corporation and others – see the Corporation's Immediate Report dated October 10, 2024 (Ref. No. 2024-01-609823).

To Section 20 of Paragraph D of the Periodic Report – Additional details regarding the Corporation – Trading on the Stock Exchange – Securities Registered for Trading / Discontinuance of Trading in the Year of the Report – Dates and Reasons

For details regarding extension of the validity of the Corporation's shelf prospectus up to May 19, 2025 – see the update to Section 11.3 of Part A of the report above.

To Section 24(a) of Paragraph D of the Periodic Report – Additional details regarding the Corporation – Holdings of Interested Parties and Senior Officers

A. For details regarding changes in the holdings of interested parties in the Corporation – see the reports dated April 18, 2024 (Ref. Nos. 2024-01-039313 and 2024-01-039316), June 30, 2024 (2024-01-066820) and November 17, 2024 (2024-01-616234).

B. For an update regarding the holdings of interested parties and senior officers in the Corporation – see the Corporation's Immediate Report dated October 9, 2024 (Ref. Nos. 2024-01-609062).

UPDATE REGARDING DESCRIPTION OF THE CORPORATION'S BUSINESS (Cont.)

To Regulation 24(A) of Paragraph D of the Periodic Report – Additional details regarding the Corporation – List of the Corporation's shareholders

For details regarding the updated list of the holders of the Corporation's securities – see the Corporation's Immediate Report dated September 30, 2024, (Ref. No. 2024-01-606906).

To Regulations 26 and 26A of Paragraph D of the Periodic Report – Additional Details regarding the Corporation – the Corporation's directors and senior officers

A. For a report with respect to the Corporation's senior officers – see the Corporation's Immediate Report dated July 29, 2024 (Ref. No. 2024-01-080443).

B. For details regarding approval of re-appointment of the directors serving in the Corporation (except for external directors) for an additional service period – see the update to Regulation 29C of Paragraph D of the Periodic Report below.

To Regulation 29C of Paragraph D of the Periodic Report – Additional Details regarding the Corporation – Decisions of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Corporation's Shareholders

Annual and Extraordinary General Meeting of the Corporation's shareholders held on July 29, 2024 whereat the re-appointment of the auditing CPAs and authorization of the Board of Directors to determine their fee was approved, and the re-appointments of directors serving in the Corporation (except for external directors) for an additional service period was approved – all as detailed in the Report Summoning the General Meeting of the Corporation's shareholders dated June 23, 2024 (Ref. No. 2024-01-063385), and a report of the results of the General Meeting of the Corporation's shareholders dated July 29, 2024 (Ref. No. 2024-01-080443).

For additional details regarding the Corporation's business developments – see the Report of the Board of Directors of the Corporation as at September 30, 2024.

Aviad Kaufman **Chairman of the Board of Directors**	**Yoav Doppelt** **CEO**

November 21, 2024

Israel Corporation Ltd.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

As at September 30, 2024

(Unaudited)

In Millions of U.S. Dollars

Israel Corporation Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
At September 30, 2024
Unaudited

Contents

Somekh Chaikin
KPMG Millennium Tower
17 Ha'arba'a Street, PO Box 609
Tel Aviv 61006, Israel
+972 3 684 8000

Review Report of the Independent Auditors to the Shareholders of Israel Corporation Ltd.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying financial information of Israel Corporation Ltd. and its subsidiaries comprising of the condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position as at September 30, 2024 and the related condensed consolidated interim statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the nine-month and three-month periods then ended. The Board of Directors and Management are responsible for the preparation and presentation of financial information in accordance with IAS 34 "*Interim Financial Reporting*", and are also responsible for preparation of financial information for these interim periods in accordance with Section D of the Securities Regulations (Periodic and Immediate Reports), 1970. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on financial information for these interim periods based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with Standard on Review Engagements (Israel) 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Israel. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Israel and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying financial information was not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34.

In addition to that mentioned in the previous paragraph, based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim financial information does not comply, in all material respects, with the disclosure requirements of Section D of the Securities Regulations (Periodic and Immediate Reports), 1970.

Somekh Chaikin
Certified Public Accountants (Isr.)

November 21, 2024

Israel Corporation Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position

	At September 30		At December 31
	2024	**2023**	**2023**
	(Unaudited)		(Audited)
	In Millions of U.S. Dollars		
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	**558**	629	537
Short-term investments and deposits	**788**	830	1,030
Trade receivables	**1,393**	1,387	1,376
Inventories	**1,591**	1,722	1,703
Other receivables and debit balances, including derivative instruments	**353**	376	379
Total current assets	**4,683**	4,944	5,025
Non-Current Assets			
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**46**	58	50
Derivative instruments	–	–	1
Deferred tax assets	**149**	141	152
Other non-current assets	**261**	218	238
Property, plant and equipment	**6,443**	6,156	6,360
Intangible assets	**1,107**	1,043	1,065
Total non-current assets	**8,006**	7,616	7,866
Total assets	**12,689**	12,560	12,891

The accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements are an integral part thereof.

Israel Corporation Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position

	At September 30		At December 31
	2024	2023	2023
	(Unaudited)		(Audited)
	In Millions of U.S. Dollars		
Current Liabilities			
Credit from banks and others	**774**	825	1,053
Trade payables	**921**	814	912
Provisions	**49**	71	85
Other current liabilities, including derivative instruments	**891**	841	812
Total current liabilities	**2,635**	2,551	2,862
Non-Current Liabilities			
Debentures and long-term loans	**2,399**	2,636	2,512
Derivative instruments and other non-current liabilities	**97**	99	75
Provisions	**223**	234	224
Liabilities for deferred taxes	**502**	473	497
Long-term provisions for employee benefits	**341**	336	356
Total non-current liabilities	**3,562**	3,778	3,664
Total liabilities	**6,197**	6,329	6,526
Equity			
Share capital and premium	**326**	326	326
Capital reserves	**(203)**	(200)	(168)
Capital reserve in respect of transactions with controlling shareholder	**190**	190	190
Treasury shares	**(33)**	–	(13)
Retained earnings	**2,567**	2,410	2,441
Total equity attributable to the owners of the Corporation	**2,847**	2,726	2,776
Holders of non-controlling interests	**3,645**	3,505	3,589
Total equity	**6,492**	6,231	6,365
Total liabilities and equity	**12,689**	12,560	12,891

Aviad Kaufman **Chairman of the Board of Directors**	**Yoav Doppelt** **CEO**	**Sagi Kabla** **CFO**

Approval date of the financial statements: November 21, 2024

The accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements are an integral part thereof.

Israel Corporation Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Income

	For the				
	Nine Months Ended September 30		Three Months Ended September 30		Year Ended December 31
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2023
	(Unaudited)		(Unaudited)		(Audited)
	In Millions of U.S. Dollars				
Sales	**5,240**	5,846	**1,753**	1,862	7,536
Cost of sales	**3,523**	3,738	**1,159**	1,277	4,869
Gross profit	**1,717**	2,108	**594**	585	2,667
Research and development expenses	**50**	54	**19**	17	71
Selling, transportation and marketing expenses	**833**	807	**280**	264	1,093
Administrative and general expenses	**198**	196	**65**	68	270
Other expenses	**27**	84	**22**	14	128
Other income	**(8)**	(15)	**(2)**	(2)	(22)
Operating income	**617**	982	**210**	224	1,127
Financing expenses	**209**	337	**50**	107	332
Financing income	**(107)**	(201)	**(13)**	(66)	(166)
Financing expenses, net	**102**	136	**37**	41	166
Share in income of associated companies accounted for using the equity method of accounting	**1**	–	**1**	–	1
Income before taxes on income	**516**	846	**174**	183	962
Taxes on income	**123**	254	**49**	43	287
Income for the period	**393**	592	**125**	140	675
Attributable to:					
Owners of the Corporation	**159**	245	**49**	58	273
Holders of non-controlling interests	**234**	347	**76**	82	402
Income for the period	**393**	592	**125**	140	675
Income per share attributable to the owners of the Corporation: (in dollars)					
Basic income per share	**21.26**	32.11	**6.54**	7.60	35.80
Diluted income per share	**21.26**	32.10	**6.54**	7.60	35.79

The accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements are an integral part thereof.

Israel Corporation Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Comprehensive Income

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30		For the Three Months Ended September 30		Year Ended December 31
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2023
	(Unaudited)		(Unaudited)		(Audited)
	In Millions of U.S. Dollars				
Income for the period	**393**	592	**125**	140	675
Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be recognized in future periods in the statement of income					
Foreign currency translation differences in respect of foreign activities	**(55)**	(16)	**87**	(72)	80
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges transferred to the statement of income	**26**	112	**(6)**	38	86
Effective portion of the change in fair value of cash flow hedges	**(39)**	(103)	**(2)**	(40)	(65)
Taxes on income in respect of other components of other comprehensive income (loss)	**3**	(1)	**2**	–	(4)
Total	**(65)**	(8)	**81**	(74)	97
Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be recognized in future periods in the statement of income					
Actuarial gains from defined benefit plans, net	**14**	27	**1**	14	33
Net change in investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**(4)**	12	**(14)**	9	2
Net change in fair value of fair value hedge in respect of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**–**	(1)	**–**	(1)	–
Taxes on income in respect of other components of other comprehensive income (loss)	**(3)**	(7)	**–**	(3)	(8)
Total	**7**	31	**(13)**	19	27
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period, net of tax	**(58)**	23	**68**	(55)	124
Total comprehensive income for the period	**335**	615	**193**	85	799
Attributable to:					
Owners of the Corporation	**128**	270	**64**	40	333
Holders of rights non-controlling interests	**207**	345	**129**	45	466
Total comprehensive income for the period	**335**	615	**193**	85	799

The accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements are an integral part thereof.

Israel Corporation Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Equity

	Attributable to the Corporation's shareholders							Non-controlling interests	Total capital
	Share capital and premium	Translation reserve for foreign activities	Capital reserves	Capital reserve for transactions with controlling shareholder	Treasury shares	Retained earnings	Total		
	(Unaudited)								
	$ millions								
For the nine months ended September 30, 2024									
Balance at January 1, 2024 (audited)	**326**	**(225)**	**57**	**190**	**(13)**	**2,441**	**2,776**	**3,589**	**6,365**
Share-based payments in a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**7**	**7**
Dividend to holders of non-controlling interests in a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**(158)**	**(158)**
Dividend to the equity holders	–	–	–	–	–	**(37)**	**(37)**	–	**(37)**
Treasury shares	–	–	–	–	**(20)**	–	**(20)**	–	**(20)**
Income for the period	–	–	–	–	–	**159**	**159**	**234**	**393**
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period, net of tax	–	**(24)**	**(11)**	–	–	**4**	**(31)**	**(27)**	**(58)**
Balance at September 30, 2024	**326**	**(249)**	**46**	**190**	**(33)**	**2,567**	**2,847**	**3,645**	**6,492**
For the nine months ended September 30, 2023									
Balance at January 1, 2023 (audited)	326	(264)	47	190	–	2,157	2,456	3,396	5,852
Share-based payments in a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6
Dividend to holders of non-controlling interests in a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(242)	(242)
Income for the period	–	–	–	–	–	245	245	347	592
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period, net of tax	–	(1)	18	–	–	8	25	(2)	23
Balance at September 30, 2023	326	(265)	65	190	–	2,410	2,726	3,505	6,231

The accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements are an integral part thereof.

Israel Corporation Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Equity

	Attributable to the Corporation's shareholders							Non-controlling interests	Total capital
	Share capital and premium	Translation reserve for foreign activities	Capital reserves	Capital reserve for transactions with controlling shareholder	Treasury shares	Retained earnings	Total		
	(Unaudited)								
	$ millions								
For the three months ended September 30, 2024									
Balance at July 1, 2024 (unaudited)	**326**	**(283)**	**65**	**190**	**(33)**	**2,518**	**2,783**	**3,548**	**6,331**
Share-based payments in a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	**2**
Dividend to holders of non-controlling interests in a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**(34)**	**(34)**
Income for the period	–	–	–	–	–	**49**	**49**	**76**	**125**
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period, net of tax	**–**	**34**	**(19)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**15**	**53**	**68**
Balance at September 30, 2024	**326**	**(249)**	**46**	**190**	**(33)**	**2,567**	**2,847**	**3,645**	**6,492**
For the three months ended September 30, 2023									
Balance at July 1, 2023 (unaudited)	326	(234)	57	190	–	2,347	2,686	3,505	6,191
Share-based payments in a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Dividend to holders of non-controlling interests in a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(46)	(46)
Income for the period	–	–	–	–	–	58	58	82	140
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period, net of tax	–	(31)	8	–	–	5	(18)	(37)	(55)
Balance at September 30, 2023	326	(265)	65	190	–	2,410	2,726	3,505	6,231

The accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements are an integral part thereof.

Israel Corporation Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Equity

	Attributable to the Corporation's shareholders							Non-controlling interests	Total capital
	Share capital and premium	Translation reserve for foreign activities	Capital reserves	Capital reserve for transactions with controlling shareholder	Treasury shares	Retained earnings	Total		
	(Audited)								
	$ millions								
Balance at January 1, 2023	326	(264)	47	190	–	2,157	2,456	3,396	5,852
Share-based payments in a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7
Dividend to holders of non-controlling interests in a subsidiary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(280)	(280)
Treasury shares	–	–	–	–	(13)	–	(13)	–	(13)
Income for the year	–	–	–	–	–	273	273	402	675
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	–	39	10	–	–	11	60	64	124
Balance at December 31, 2023	326	(225)	57	190	(13)	2,441	2,776	3,589	6,365

The accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements are an integral part thereof.

Israel Corporation Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30		For the Three Months Ended September 30		Year Ended December 31
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2023
	(Unaudited)		(Unaudited)		(Audited)
	In Millions of U.S. Dollars				
Cash flows from operating activities					
Income for the period	**393**	592	**125**	140	675
Adjustments:					
Depreciation and amortization	**443**	393	**142**	120	540
Impairment in value of assets	**7**	–	**7**	–	–
Financing expenses, net	**100**	169	**15**	56	144
Other	**6**	7	**2**	1	29
Change in provisions	**(53)**	(41)	**–**	(13)	(32)
Taxes on income	**123**	254	**49**	43	287
	1,019	1,374	**340**	347	1,643
Change in inventories	**95**	415	**(14)**	251	465
Change in trade receivables	**(42)**	205	**73**	(28)	252
Change in trade payables	**17**	(167)	**46**	(59)	(101)
Change in other receivables	**(28)**	(11)	**(31)**	(5)	26
Change in other payables	**3**	(226)	**21**	(19)	(210)
	1,064	1,590	**435**	487	2,075
Income taxes paid, net	**(57)**	(246)	**(22)**	(32)	(254)
Dividends received	**–**	1	**–**	–	1
Net cash provided by operating activities	**1,007**	1,345	**413**	455	1,822
Cash flows from investing activities					
Withdrawals from (making of) long-term investments and deposits, net	**(1)**	(6)	**1**	(2)	(7)
Withdrawals from (making of) short-term deposits and loans, net	**236**	(116)	**(88)**	44	(303)
Business combinations	**(72)**	–	**(50)**	–	–
Proceeds from sale of businesses and assets, net of transaction expenses	**19**	4	**1**	–	6
Acquisition of other investments	**–**	(9)	**–**	–	(10)
Net proceeds from sale of shares of company accounted for using the equity method of accounting	**–**	2	**–**	2	–
Proceeds from sale of investments	**–**	64	**–**	–	64
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	**(446)**	(525)	**(159)**	(191)	(780)
Interest received	**53**	38	**16**	15	55
Other	**–**	–	**–**	1	–
Payments for derivative transactions not used for hedging, net	**(2)**	(93)	**(9)**	(29)	(121)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(213)**	(641)	**(288)**	(160)	(1,096)

The accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements are an integral part thereof.

Israel Corporation Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30		Three Months Ended September 30		Year Ended December 31
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2023
	(Unaudited)		(Unaudited)		(Audited)
	In Millions of U.S. Dollars				
Cash flows from financing activities					
Dividends paid to holders of non-controlling interests	**(158)**	(242)	**(34)**	(46)	(280)
Receipt of long-term loans and issuance of debentures	**611**	484	**273**	131	633
Repayment of long-term loans and debentures	**(1,063)**	(845)	**(347)**	(255)	(1,067)
Dividend paid to the equity holders	**(37)**	–	**–**	–	–
Short-term credit from banks and others, net	**7**	(89)	**8**	(72)	(25)
Payments for derivative transactions used for accounting hedging, net	**(7)**	(4)	**(3)**	(7)	(8)
Treasury shares	**(20)**	–	**–**	–	(13)
Interest paid	**(107)**	(118)	**(26)**	(28)	(171)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(774)**	(814)	**(129)**	(277)	(931)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**20**	(110)	**(4)**	18	(205)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	**537**	762	**554**	616	762
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on balances of cash and cash equivalents	**1**	(23)	**8**	(5)	(20)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**558**	629	**558**	629	537

The accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements are an integral part thereof.

Note 1 – General

A. The Reporting Entity

Israel Corporation Ltd. (hereinafter – "the Corporation") is an Israeli-resident corporation incorporated in Israel whose securities are listed for trading on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange. The Corporation's registered office is located at 23 Aranha St., Tel-Aviv. The consolidated financial statements include those of the Corporation, its subsidiaries (hereinafter – "the Group") along with the Group's rights in associated companies.

The Corporation acts mainly through ICL Group Ltd. (hereinafter – "ICL") and is involved in its management by means of directors serving on ICL's Board of Directors.

For details regarding investments made as part of the Corporation's strategic plan that was approved on November 18, 2019 – see Note 9 to the annual financial statements.

B. Events in the Period of the Report

The Corporation

In October 2023, the Israeli government declared a state of war in response to attacks on its civilians in the south of the country, which have since escalated to other areas. The security situation has presented several challenges, including disruptions in supply chains, personnel shortages due to recurring rounds of mobilization for reserve duty, additional costs to protect ICL sites/assets, and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates relative to the Israeli shekel. Additionally, regional tensions involving Houthis attacks and threats to commercial vessels have intensified, disrupting shipping routes and commercial shipping arrangements, leading to increased shipping costs.

The current events and the security escalation in Israel have not had a material impact on the Corporation's business results. However, since the developments related to the war situation, as well as its duration, are unpredictable, the Corporation is unable to estimate the extent of the future potential impact of the war on the value of its assets, its operating results and its cash flows, or the other consequences that could relate to the financial report. The Corporation will track the developments relating to this matter and will examine, among other things, the possible impact on the value of its assets, its operating results and its cash flows, as well as on the investee companies.

ICL

In October 2023, the Israeli government declared a state of war in response to attacks on its civilians in the south of the country, which have since escalated to other areas. The security situation has presented several challenges, including disruptions in supply chains, personnel shortages due to recurring rounds of mobilization for reserve duty, additional costs to protect ICL sites/assets, and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates relative to the Israeli shekel. Additionally, regional tensions involving Houthis attacks and threats to commercial vessels have intensified, disrupting shipping routes and commercial shipping arrangements, leading to increased shipping costs.

ICL continues to take measures to ensure the safety of its employees and business partners, as well as the communities in which it operates. ICL has also implemented supportive measures to accommodate employees called for reserve duty, aiming to minimize any potential impact on its business, and to avoid disruptions to production activities at its facilities in Israel.

Note 1 – General (Cont.)

B. Events in the Period of the Report (Cont.)

ICL (Cont.)

The security situation in recent months has not had a material impact on ICL's business results. However, as the developments related to the war, as well as its duration, are unpredictable, ICL is unable to estimate the extent of the war's potential impact on its future business and results. ICL continuously monitors developments and will take all necessary actions to minimize any negative consequences to its operations and assets.

Note 2 – Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

A. Declaration of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements were prepared in accordance with IAS 34, "Financial Reporting for Interim Periods" and do not include all of the information required in complete, annual financial statements. These statements should be read together with the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 (hereinafter – "the Annual Financial Statements"). In addition, these financial statements were prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section D of the Securities Regulations (Periodic and Immediate Reports) 1970.

The condensed, consolidated, interim financial statements were approved for publication by the Corporation's Board of Directors on November 21, 2024.

B. Use of estimates and judgment

In preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with IFRS, Corporation management is required to use judgment when making estimates, assessments and assumptions that affect implementation of the policies and the amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. It is clarified that the actual results are likely to be different from these estimates.

Management's judgment at the time of implementing the Group's accounting policies and the main assumptions used in the estimates involving uncertainty are consistent with those used in preparation of the Annual Financial Statements.

C. Reclassifications

The Corporation made a number of immaterial reclassifications of comparative data in order to conform them to the manner of the classification in the present financial statements. The said reclassifications had no impact on the profit (loss).

Note 2 – Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements (Cont.)

D. New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations not yet adopted

International Financial Reporting Standard 18 (IFRS 18) "Presentation and Disclosure in the Financial Statements" – this Standard replaces International Accounting Standard 1 (IAS 1) "Presentation of Financial Statements". As part of the new disclosure requirements, companies will be required to present new defined subtotals in the statements of income: operating profit and profit before financing and tax. In addition, income statement items will be classified into three defined categories: operating, investment and financing. The Standard also includes a requirement to provide a separate disclosure in the financial statements regarding the use of management-defined performance measures ("non-GAAP" measures), and specific instructions were added for the grouping and splitting of items in the financial statements and in the notes to the financial statements. IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with an option for early adoption. Pursuant to the decision of the plenary Securities Authority, reporting companies are permitted to make early adoption of the Standard starting from reporting periods commencing on January 1, 2025. The Corporation is examining the impacts of the implementation on its financial statements with no intention of making early application.

Note 3 – Significant Accounting Policies

The Group's accounting policies in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements are the same accounting policies applied in the Annual Financial Statements.

Note 4 – Additional Information

A. The Corporation and the headquarters companies

1. On July 17, 2024, S&P Maalot gave notice of a reconfirmation of the Corporation's credit rating of ilA+/stable, with a stable rating outlook.

2. During the third quarter of 2024, the Corporation repaid in accordance with the repayment schedule, the amounts of about $28 million and about $14 million (including of hedging transactions) in respect of the debentures Series 12 and Series 13, respectively. During the second quarter of 2024, the Corporation repaid in accordance with the repayment schedule, the amounts of about $84 million and about $20 million (including of hedging transactions) in respect of the debentures Series 11 (which constitutes final repayment of the series) and Series 14, respectively.

3. In May 2024, the Corporation signed a new derivatives' transaction, in the amount of $50 million, for purposes of hedging currency and shekel interest exposure with respect to the debentures Series 15, which was issued in 2021. In respect of this transaction, the Corporation chose to apply cash-flow hedge accounting principles.

4. Further to that stated in Note 20A to the annual financial statements, in the first quarter of 2024 the Corporation completed the plan for acquisition of its own shares, and as at the date of the report the Corporation acquired a cumulative 132,243 NIS 1 par value shares, in the aggregate amount of about $33 million.

Note 4 – Additional Information (Cont.)

A. The Corporation and the headquarters companies (Cont.)

5. On March 27, 2024, the Corporation's Board of Directors decided to distribute a cash dividend to the shareholders, in the amount of $37 million. The effective date of the dividend is April 9, 2024. The dividend was paid on April 17, 2024.

6. On January 25, 2024, the Corporation's Board of Directors approved a grant of 10,811 options (non-marketable) that may be converted into 10,811 ordinary shares of NIS 1 par value of the Corporation to 8 employees including officers of the Corporation. On the grant date, the fair value of the said options was about $831 thousand. For additional details – see Note 19B(1) to the annual financial statements.

7. Credit frameworks – further to that stated in Note 14E(1) to the annual financial statements, in the period of the report the Corporation extended existing credit frameworks, in the amount of about $160 million, for an additional period of one to three years from the signing date.

8. Further to that stated in Note 27G(1) to the annual financial statements, on March 28, 2024 the Corporation signed an assessments' agreement with the Income Tax Authority for the 2017 and 2018 tax years, as a result of which, in the period of the report, the Corporation updated the tax provision.

9. Further to that stated in Note 9 to the annual financial statements, subsequent to the period of the report, in October 2024, the Corporation participated in a fundraising round of the NOAP company. The Corporation's total investment in this round is about NOK 35.6 million (about $3.3 million), which constitutes 475,000 shares of NOAP. After the investment, the rate of the Corporation's holdings in NOAP rose by an immaterial rate.

10. Further to that stated in Note 14 to the annual financial statements, with respect to the financial covenants applicable to the debentures (Series 12, 13, 14 and 15), set forth below is actual data as at the date of the report:

    a. The Corporation's minimum shareholders' equity may not drop below $360 million, in respect of Series 14 and 15 it may not drop below $500 million. The actual amount as at the date of the report was $2,847 million.

    b. The ratio between the Corporation's shareholders' equity and the Corporation's total assets based on its separate-company (solo) financial statements net of the liquid solo assets (short-term assets and deposits) plus the net financial liabilities of the Corporation's wholly-owned investee companies may not drop below 20% in respect of Series 14 and 15 the ratio may not drop below 25%. The actual ratio as at the date of the report was 103%.

    As at the date of the report, the Corporation was in compliance with the existing financial covenants.

Note 4 – Additional Information (Cont.)

B. ICL Group Ltd. (hereinafter – "ICL")

1. On April 3, 2024 and April 4, 2024 ICL's HR & Compensation Committee and Board of Directors, respectively, approved a new triennial equity grant for the years 2024-2026 in the form of about 12 million non-marketable and non-transferable options for no consideration, under the amended 2014 Equity Compensation Plan, to officers and senior managers. The vesting period of the options will be in three equal tranches, upon the lapse of 12 months, 24 months, and 36 months from the grant date. The fair value at the grant date is about $15 million.

2. As part of ICL's goal to expand its Growing Solutions' products offerings, in July 2024, ICL completed the acquisition of Custom Ag Formulators (hereinafter – CAF), a North American provider of customized agriculture formulations and products for growers, for a total consideration of $60 million, including a performance based earnout of up to $10 million. CAF offers a diverse assortment of liquid adjuvants and enhanced nutrients, as well as various other specialty products.

Note 5 – Contingent Liabilities, Commitments and Concessions

Further to that stated in Note 18 to the annual financial statements and except as stated below, there were no significant changes in the period of the report in the contingent liabilities, commitments and concessions.

A. The Corporation

1. Further to that stated in Note 18B(1)(e) to the annual financial statements, on May 18, 2024, the court approved the compromise arrangement for rejection of the request for certification as a class action. Pursuant to the compromise arrangement, the Corporation is not required to pay a material amount. Subsequent to the date of the report, the court decision became final. This matter is now finally concluded.

2. On July 30, 2024, a request for certification of derivative claim was served to Oil Refineries Ltd. (hereinafter – "Bazan"), which was filed in the Economic Court in Haifa, against present and former officers of Bazan (including directors that served or are serving as officers of Israel Corporation). The requesting parties contend that the said officers breached their duty to Bazan, in a manner that caused Bazan and its subsidiaries to violate environmental laws and damages, and they are required to compensate Bazan and its subsidiaries, and to return to them various types of royalties they received from them in an aggregate amount estimated by the requesting parties at more than NIS 150 million. The Corporation completed sale of the control shares in Bazan in September 2022 and starting from this date there are no directors on behalf of the Corporation serving on Bazan's Board of Directors.

Note 5 – Contingent Liabilities, Commitments and Concessions (Cont.)

A. The Corporation (Cont.)

3. Further to that stated in Note 18B(1)(d) to the annual financial statements, subsequent to the date of the report, on October 9, 2024, the District Court in Tel-Aviv rejected a request for a class action claim filed against the Corporation, ICL and the Corporation's controlling shareholder, which was filed in March 2021 and the subject matter of which is a series of contentions involving an alleged breach of the reporting obligations in connection with the significance of arbitration regarding the royalties from 2011 (hereinafter – "the Request"). As part of the decision, the honorable Court rejected, among other things, the claim of the requesting party that the reports were misleading and determined that no damage was caused and also that the claims in the Request are time-barred. The court further determined that the requesting party is to pay the respondents part of their expenses, this being since after resolution of the Request it became clear that it has no basis and there are extensive problems therein. This matter is now finally concluded.

B. ICL

1. Note 18B(2)(d) to the annual financial statements provides disclosure regarding an application for a class action against ICL, Israel Corporation, and the controlling shareholder of Israel Corporation, regarding a series of allegations pertaining to, among other things, the alleged misleading and alleged violation of ICL's reporting and disclosure obligations in the matter of the implications of the royalties claim filed in 2011, which had been conducted and settled via arbitration. In October 2024, the Tel Aviv District Court rejected this motion, including the applicant's claim of misleading ICL reports, ruling that no damage had been caused, and that the motion's claims exceeded their statutes of limitations. The Court also ordered the plaintiff to cover part of the respondents' expenses, on the grounds that after investigation, the motion was found to be baseless and had multiple difficulties.

2. Further to that stated in Note 18D(1) to the annual financial statements, regarding DSW's concession to produce minerals and chemicals from the Dead Sea, on September 16, 2024, a draft report was published by Israel's Accountant General, for public comments, regarding the transition of ICL's existing concession in 2030 and the grant, by the State, of a new concession in 2030. The draft report is not a binding document, and its conclusions may change following public comments and the receipt of additional information.

   The draft report recommends maintaining the existing payment regime to the State which is comprised of three ongoing sources of income for the State: royalties, corporate tax and surplus profit levy. It also suggests that the State's annual share should be approximately 50% on a multi-year average basis.

   According to the draft report, the tender may incorporate a minimum price, as recommended by the Naveh Report, taking into consideration ICL's right of first refusal as anchored in Section 25 of the Concession Deed. Such minimum price is not specified in the draft. The draft also recommends that the new concession be granted for a period of more than 25 years.

Note 5 – Contingent Liabilities, Commitments and Concessions (Cont.)

B. ICL (Cont.)

2. (Cont.)

In addition, the draft includes environmental considerations in formulating guidelines for the new concession, including limiting the area of the concession, and dealing with infrastructure requirements, as well as required rehabilitation efforts due to long-term environmental considerations. In order to encourage efficient use of the resources, the draft proposes imposing on the future concession holder additional costs and regulatory obligations, such as payment for quarries and groundwater. It also proposes that the definition of "natural resource" be expanded to include other minerals that may be extracted from the Dead Sea in the future, but that are not extracted at the present time.

ICL is studying the draft report and its recommendations and will submit its comments as part of the public process.

3. Further to that stated in Note 18B(2)(a)(8) to the annual financial statements, regarding the approval of a class action concerning a limited class constituting visitors at the Bokek stream, following the application for certification of a class action filed against Rotem Israel Ltd. and Periclase, for environmental hazards which were allegedly the result of the leakage of wastewater to the groundwater aquifer in the vicinity of the Bokek stream which began in the 1970s, when the company was government owned. In accordance with the Court motion from April, the State filed its response to the motions for temporary relief measures in September. According to the response, a distinction must be made between the question of responsibility and the question of how the remedies for formulating the rehabilitation solutions are being carried out, with the latter not being under the Court's jurisdiction but rather in the hands of the State's certified parties. Regarding the question of responsibility, the State supports the plaintiff's position. It was ruled that the evidentiary hearings will be held from May to July 2025.

   Since the Supreme Court ruling mainly addressed preliminary questions, without discussion of the respondent's responsibility and the amount of the damage, and even explicitly stated that certain questions remained open in the judgement of the district court, and were not decided on by the Supreme Court, it is difficult to estimate the proceeding's outcome. No provision has been recorded in ICL's financial statements.

   In addition, in the matter of the motion for discovery of documents as a preliminary stage for a possible filing to approve a derivative action against ICL's officers, in October the Tel Aviv District Court ruled that the applicant had failed to meet the burden of proof for even a preliminary evidentiary basis, and no evidence had been attached to demonstrate any concrete violation on behalf of the officers. Therefore, the Court rejected the motion in its ruling and found the applicant liable for legal expenses.

4. Further to that stated in Note 18B(2)(e) to the annual financial statements, regarding an application for certification of a class action with respect to allegations concerning ICL's failure to properly report negative developments which occurred on certain dates during the IT (the Harmonization) project, in May 2024, the District Court rendered its final ruling approving the settlement agreement between the parties for a non-material amount, fully covered by insurance. In July 2024, the agreement was granted the force of a judgement.

Note 5 – Contingent Liabilities, Commitments and Concessions (Cont.)

B. ICL (Cont.)

5. Further to that stated in Note 18B(2)(a)(2) to the annual financial statements, regarding the unexpected flow of brine discovered above ground at the outskirts of an alluvial fan area, and ICL's efforts to provide a solution fully coordinated with the Ministry of Environmental Protection (MOE). To the best of ICL's knowledge, the Green Police have initiated an investigation. ICL is holding discussions with the MOE regarding its outstanding requirements.

Note 6 – Financial Instruments

A. Fair value

(1) Fair value compared with book value

The carrying value in the books of certain financial assets and financial liabilities, including: cash and cash equivalents, investments, deposits and short-term loans, other receivables and debit balances, other non-current financial assets, short-term credit, other payables and credit balances, long-term loans bearing variable interest, other non-current liabilities and derivative financial instruments, correspond to or approximate their fair values.

The following table presents the book value and the fair value of groups of financial instruments thar are shown in the financial statements not accordingly with the fair value.

	As at					
	September 30, 2024		September 30, 2023		December 31, 2023	
	Book value	Market value	Book value	Market value	Book value	Market value
	Unaudited		Unaudited		Audited	
	Millions of dollars					
Debentures	**1,732**	**1,611**	2,149	2,002	2,137	2,015
Long-term loans from financial institutions	**385**	**364**	382	340	387	356

Note 6 – Financial Instruments (Cont.)

A. Fair value (Cont.)

(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.

	September 30 2024	September 30 2023	December 31 2023
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
		Book Value	
		$ millions	
Assets			
Investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (1)	**46**	58	50
Derivatives used for accounting hedge (2)	**–**	–	11
Derivatives used for economic hedge (2)	**14**	8	43
	60	66	104
Liabilities			
Derivatives used for accounting hedge (2)	**58**	80	37
Derivatives used for economic hedge (2)	**9**	24	4
	67	104	41

(1) Level 1.
(2) Level 2.

Note 7 – Intangible Assets

A. Intangible assets having an indefinite useful life

Goodwill and intangible assets having an indefinite lifespan are not amortized on a systematic basis but, rather, are examined at least once a year for impairment. Israel Corporation has goodwill that was recognized in respect of investments made in the past in ICL. For purposes of examining impairment of a cash-generating unit that includes goodwill, this goodwill is allocated to part of the activity segments of ICL. In addition, ICL itself has goodwill that is allocated to its activity segments.

For impairment testing purposes, trademarks with an indefinite useful life are allocated to the cash-generating units, which represent the lowest level within ICL.

Set forth below are the carrying value in the books of the intangible assets having an indefinite useful life:

	At September 30 2024	At September 30 2023
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
	In Millions of U.S. Dollars	
Phosphate Solutions	**155**	158
Industrial Products	**91**	89
Growing Solutions	**362**	297
Potash	**124**	123
Other	**29**	29
	761	696
Commercial trademarks	**32**	32
	793	728

B. Examination of impairment of value of intangible assets having an undefined useful life

The Corporation and ICL conducted their annual impairment test of goodwill and did not identify any impairment. The recoverable amount of the operating segments of ICL was determined based on their value in use, which is an internal valuation of the discounted future cash flows generated from the continuing operations of the operating segments, as stated.

The forecast of the cash flows of each ICL operating segment is based on the segment-approved five-year plan, which includes the segment's estimations for revenues, operating income and other factors, such as working capital and capital expenditures. The segments' projections were based, among other things, on the assumed sales volume growth rates based on long-term expectations, internal selling prices and prices of raw material based on external data sources, where they are available and relevant.

The key assumptions used to calculate the recoverable amounts of the operating segments of ICL are: a nominal after-tax discount rate of about 9.5% and a long-term growth rate of about 2.45%, reflecting the industries and markets in which ICL is engaged.

Israel Corporation Ltd.

Condensed separate information provided in accordance with Regulation 38D of the Securities Regulations (Periodic and Immediate Reports), 1970

As at September 30, 2024

(Unaudited)

Israel Corporation Ltd.
Condensed Separate Information provided in accordance with Regulation 38D of the Securities Regulations (Periodic and Immediate Reports), 1970
As at September 30, 2024
Unaudited

Contents

Somekh Chaikin
KPMG Millennium Tower
17 Ha'arba'a Street, PO Box 609
Tel Aviv 61006, Israel
+972 3 684 8000

To the Shareholders of Israel Corporation Ltd.

Subject: Special auditors' report on separate interim financial information according to Regulation 38D of the Securities Regulations (Periodic and Immediate Reports) – 1970

Introduction

We have reviewed the separate interim financial information presented in accordance with Regulation 38D of the Securities Regulations (Periodic and Immediate Reports), 1970 of Israel Corporation Ltd. (hereinafter – "the Corporation") as of September 30, 2024 and for the nine-month and three-month periods then ended. The separate interim financial information is the responsibility of the Corporation's Board of Directors and of its Management. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the separate interim financial information based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with Standard on Review Engagements (Israel) 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Israel. A review of separate interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Israel and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying separate interim financial information was not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Regulation 38D of the Securities Regulations (Periodic and Immediate Reports), 1970.

Somekh Chaikin
Certified Public Accountants (Isr.)

November 21, 2024

Israel Corporation Ltd.
Condensed Interim Separate-Company Financial Information as at September 30, 2024
Condensed Interim Statements of Financial Position Information

	At September 30		At December 31
	2024	**2023**	**2023**
	(Unaudited)		**(Audited)**
	In Millions of U.S. Dollars		
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	**165**	322	117
Short-term deposits	**627**	618	807
Other receivables and debit balances	**16**	14	15
Total current assets	**808**	954	939
Non-Current Assets			
Investments in investee companies	**2,451**	2,365	2,399
Loans to wholly-owned subsidiaries	**252**	251	263
Investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**46**	58	50
Property, plant and equipment	**1**	1	1
Other assets	**6**	1	–
Total non-current assets	**2,756**	2,676	2,713
Total assets	**3,564**	3,630	3,652

The additional information accompanying the condensed separate financial information is an integral part thereof.

Israel Corporation Ltd.
Condensed Interim Separate-Company Financial Information as at September 30, 2024
Condensed Interim Statements of Financial Position Information

	At September 30		At December 31
	2024	**2023**	**2023**
	(Unaudited)		**(Audited)**
	In Millions of U.S. Dollars		
Current Liabilities			
Current maturities in respect of non-current liabilities	**118**	183	145
Other payables and credit balances	**6**	23	19
Derivative instruments	**11**	9	8
Total current liabilities	**135**	215	172
Non-Current Liabilities			
Debentures and long-term loans	**554**	652	683
Derivative instruments	**26**	35	19
Long-term balances	**2**	2	2
Total non-current liabilities	**582**	689	704
Total liabilities	**717**	904	876
Equity			
Share capital and premium	**326**	326	326
Capital reserves	**(203)**	(200)	(168)
Capital reserve for transactions with controlling shareholder	**190**	190	190
Treasury shares	**(33)**	–	(13)
Retained earnings	**2,567**	2,410	2,441
Total equity attributable to the owners of the Corporation	**2,847**	2,726	2,776
Total liabilities and equity	**3,564**	3,630	3,652

Aviad Kaufman **Chairman of the Board of Directors**	**Yoav Doppelt** **CEO**	**Sagi Kabla** **CFO**

Approval date of the financial statements: November 21, 2024

The additional information accompanying the condensed separate financial information is an integral part thereof.

Israel Corporation Ltd.
Condensed Interim Separate-Company Financial Information as at September 30, 2024
Condensed Interim Statements of Income Information

	For the				
	Nine Months Ended September 30		Three Months Ended September 30		Year Ended December 31
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2023
	(Unaudited)		(Unaudited)		(Audited)
	In Millions of U.S. Dollars				
Administrative and general expenses	**7**	7	**2**	2	10
Operating loss	**(7)**	(7)	**(2)**	(2)	(10)
Financing expenses	**43**	80	**3**	26	70
Financing income	**(48)**	(79)	**(5)**	(27)	(72)
Financing expenses (income), net	**(5)**	1	**(2)**	(1)	(2)
Share in income of investee companies, net	**145**	253	**49**	59	282
Income before taxes on income	**143**	245	**49**	58	274
Taxes on income (tax benefit)	**(16)**	–	**–**	–	1
Income for the period attributable to the owners of the Corporation	**159**	245	**49**	58	273

The additional information accompanying the condensed separate financial information is an integral part thereof.

Israel Corporation Ltd.
Condensed Interim Separate-Company Financial Information as at September 30, 2024
Condensed Interim Statements of Comprehensive Income Information

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30		For the Three Months Ended September 30		Year Ended December 31
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2023
	(Unaudited)		(Unaudited)		(Audited)
	In Millions of U.S. Dollars				
Income for the period attributable to the owners of the Corporation	**159**	245	**49**	58	273
Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will be recognized in future periods in the statement of income					
Effective portion of the change in fair value of cash flow hedges	**(19)**	(40)	**(1)**	(16)	(24)
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges transferred to the statement of income	**15**	45	**(4)**	16	27
Other comprehensive income (loss) in respect of investee companies, net	**(29)**	–	**32**	(31)	44
Total	**(33)**	5	**27**	(31)	47
Components of other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be recognized in future periods in the statement of income					
Net change in investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**(4)**	12	**(14)**	9	2
Net change in fair value of fair value hedges in respect of investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**–**	(1)	**–**	(1)	–
Other comprehensive income in respect of investee companies, net	**6**	9	**2**	5	11
Total	**2**	20	**(12)**	13	13
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period, net of tax	**(31)**	25	**15**	(18)	60
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to the owners of the Corporation	**128**	270	**64**	40	333

The additional information accompanying the condensed separate financial information is an integral part thereof.

Israel Corporation Ltd.
Condensed Interim Separate-Company Financial Information as at September 30, 2024
Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flows Information

	For the				
	Nine Months Ended September 30		**Three Months Ended September 30**		**Year Ended December 31**
	2024	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2023**
	(Unaudited)		**(Unaudited)**		**(Audited)**
	In Millions of U.S. Dollars				
Cash flows from operating activities					
Income for the period attributable to the owners of the Corporation	**159**	245	**49**	58	273
Adjustments:					
Financing expenses (income), net	**(5)**	1	**(2)**	(1)	(2)
Share in income of investee companies, net*	**(145)**	(253)	**(49)**	(59)	(282)
Taxes on income (tax benefit)	**(16)**	–	**–**	–	1
	(7)	(7)	**(2)**	(2)	(10)
Changes in receivables and payables	**(1)**	–	**(1)**	–	1
	(8)	(7)	**(3)**	(2)	(9)
Income tax paid, net	**–**	–	**–**	–	(1)
Dividends received from investee companies	**75**	171	**26**	33	200
Net cash provided by operating activities	**67**	164	**23**	31	190
Cash flows from investing activities					
Other investments	**–**	(9)	**–**	–	(10)
Short-term deposits, net	**175**	(14)	**(85)**	43	(192)
Net proceeds from sale of shares of investee companies	**–**	2	**–**	2	2
Proceeds from sale of investments	**–**	64	**–**	–	64
Collection of long-term loans from related company	**–**	10	**–**	10	–
Repayment of long-term loans to investee companies, net	**6**	–	**2**	–	11
Interest received	**36**	29	**10**	11	42
Receipts (payments) in respect of settlement of derivatives for economic hedging, net	**(2)**	(3)	**1**	–	(3)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	**215**	79	**(72)**	66	(86)

The additional information accompanying the condensed separate financial information is an integral part thereof.

Israel Corporation Ltd.
Condensed Interim Separate-Company Financial Information as at September 30, 2024
Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flows Information

	For the				
	Nine Months Ended September 30		Three Months Ended September 30		Year Ended December 31
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2023
	(Unaudited)		(Unaudited)		(Audited)
	In Millions of U.S. Dollars				
Cash flows from financing activities					
Dividend paid	**(37)**	–	**–**	–	–
Repayment of long-term loans and debentures	**(144)**	(192)	**(40)**	–	(231)
Treasury shares	**(20)**	–	**–**	–	(13)
Interest paid	**(26)**	(31)	**(9)**	(6)	(44)
Payments in respect of settlement of derivatives used for hedging, net	**(8)**	(7)	**(3)**	(6)	(9)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(235)**	(230)	**(52)**	(12)	(297)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**47**	13	**(101)**	85	(193)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**117**	312	**267**	237	312
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on balances of cash and cash equivalents	**1**	(3)	**(1)**	–	(2)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**165**	322	**165**	322	117

The additional information accompanying the condensed separate financial information is an integral part thereof.

Israel Corporation Ltd.
Condensed Interim Separate-Company Financial Information as at September 30, 2024
Additional Information

General

The interim separate-company financial information is presented in accordance with Regulation 38D of the Securities Regulations (Periodic and Immediate Reports), 1970, and the Tenth Addendum to the Securities Regulations (Periodic and Immediate Reports), 1970, regarding separate-company financial information of an entity. The interim separate-company financial information should be read together with the separate-company financial information as at December 31, 2023 and together with the consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2023 and the condensed and consolidated financial statements as at September 30, 2024.

In this separate-company interim financial information:

A. The Corporation – Israel Corporation Ltd.

B. ICL – ICL Group Ltd. and its subsidiaries.

C. Subsidiaries – Companies the financial statements of which are fully consolidated, directly or indirectly, with those of the Corporation.

D. Investee companies – Companies where the Corporation's investment therein is included, directly or indirectly, in the financial statements using the equity basis of accounting.

Note 1 – Additional Information

A. Subsequent to the date of the report, on November 10, 2024, the Board of Directors of ICL decided to distribute a dividend, in the amount of about $68 million, about $0.05 per share. The dividend will be distributed on December 18, 2024. The share of the Corporation and the Headquarters Companies is about $30 million.

B. On August 12, 2024, the Board of Directors of ICL decided to distribute a dividend, in the amount of $63 million, about $0.05 per share. The dividend was distributed on September 18, 2024. The Corporation's share in the dividend is about $27 million.

C. On May 8, 2024, the Board of Directors of ICL decided to distribute a dividend, in the amount of $59 million, about $0.05 per share. The dividend was distributed on June 20, 2024. The Corporation's share in the dividend is about $26 million.

D. On February 26, 2024, the Board of Directors of ICL decided to distribute a dividend, in the amount of $61 million, about $0.05 per share. The dividend was distributed on March 26, 2024. The Corporation's share in the dividend is about $27 million.

Israel Corporation Ltd.

Quarterly Report regarding Effectiveness of the Internal Control over the Financial Reporting and the Disclosure in accordance with Regulation 38C(a)

As at September 30, 2024

(Unaudited)

Quarterly Report regarding Effectiveness of the Internal Control over the Financial Reporting and the Disclosure in accordance with Regulation 38C(a):

Management, under the supervision of the Board of Directors of Israel Corporation Ltd. (hereinafter – "the Corporation"), is responsible for determining and maintaining proper internal control over the Corporation's financial reporting and disclosure.

For this purpose, the members of management are:

Yoav Doppelt, CEO;

Sagi Kabla, CFO

Maya Alscheich-Kaplan, In-House Counsel and Corporation Secretary;

Internal control over the financial reporting and disclosure includes the Corporation's existing controls and procedures, which were planned by the CEO and the most senior officer in the finance area or under their supervision, or by a party actually executing the said functions, under the supervision of the Corporation's Board of Directors, which were intended to provide a reasonable level of confidence regarding the reliability of the financial reporting and preparation of the financial statements in accordance with law, and to ensure that information the Corporation is required to disclose in the statements it publishes under law was gathered, processed, summarized and reported on the date and in the format prescribed by law.

The internal control includes, among other things, controls and procedures that were planned to ensure that information the Corporation is required to disclose, as stated, was accumulated and transferred to Corporation management, including to the CEO and to the most senior officer in the finance area or to a party actually executing the said functions, in order to enable making decisions at the appropriate time, with respect to the disclosure requirement.

Due to its inherent limitations, the internal control over the financial reporting and disclosure is not intended to provide complete assurance that a material misrepresentation or omission of significant information in the statements will be avoided or discovered.

In the Annual Report regarding the effectiveness of the internal control over the financial reporting and the disclosure, which was attached to the Periodic Report for the period ended December 31, 2023 (hereinafter – "the Latest Annual Report regarding the Internal Control"), the Board of Directors and Management evaluated the Corporation's internal control; based on this evaluation, the Corporation's Board of Directors and Management reached the conclusion that the internal control as stated, as at December 31, 2023, is effective.

Up to the date of the report, no event or matter was brought to the attention of the Board of Directors or Management that is capable of changing the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Internal Control, as presented in the framework of the Latest Annual Report regarding the Internal Control.

As at the date of the report, based on the Latest Annual Report regarding the Internal Control, and based on information brought to the attention of Management and the Board of Directors as stated above, the internal control is effective.

Management representation: attached hereto (respectively) are: (a) a signed declaration of the CEO; and (b) a signed declaration of the most senior officer in the finance area.

Management Representation
Declaration of the CEO

In accordance with Regulation 38C(d)(1) of the
Securities Regulations (Periodic and Immediate Reports), 1970

I, Yoav Doppelt, declare that:

(1) I have examined the interim financial statements of Israel Corporation Ltd. (hereinafter – "the Corporation") as at September 30, 2024 (hereinafter – "the Statements").

(2) As far as I am aware, the Statements do not include a misrepresentation of a material fact and they do not lack a material fact that is required so that the representations included therein, in light of the circumstances in which such representations were included, will not be misleading with reference to the period covered by the Statements.

(3) As far as I am aware, the financial statements and other financial information included in the Statements properly reflect, in all material respects, the Corporation's financial position, results of operations and cash flows as at the dates and for the periods to which the Statements relate.

(4) I have disclosed to the Corporation's auditing CPAs, Board of Directors and Audit and Financial Statements Committees, based on my most up-to-date estimation with respect to the internal control over the Corporation's financial reporting and disclosure:

  (a) All the significant deficiencies and weaknesses in determination or operation of the internal control over the financial reporting and disclosure that might reasonably have an unfavorable impact on the Corporation's ability to gather, process, summarize or report financial information in such a manner that could cause doubt with respect to the reliability of the financial report and preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of law; and –

  (b) Every fraud, whether or not significant, wherein the CEO is involved or a party under his direct supervision or other employees are involved that have a significant function in the internal control over the financial reporting and disclosure;

(5) I, alone or together with others in the Corporation:

  (a) Have determined controls and procedures, or have verified the determination and existence of controls and procedures under my supervision, which are designed to ensure that significant information relating to the Corporation, including its subsidiaries as defined in the Securities Regulations (Preparation of Annual Financial Statements), 2010, to the extent it is relevant to the financial statements and the other information presented in the Statements is brought to my attention by others in the Corporation and the subsidiaries, particularly during the period of preparation of the Statements; and –

  (b) Have determined controls and procedures, or have verified the determination and existence of controls and procedures under my supervision, which are designed to reasonably ensure the reliability of the financial report and preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of law, including in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP);

  (c) No event or matter that occurred during the period between the date of the latest Periodic Report and the date of this report was brought to my attention that is sufficient to change the conclusions of the Board of Directors and Management regarding the effectiveness of the internal control over the Corporation's financial reporting and disclosure.

Nothing in that stated above detracts from my responsibility or the responsibility of any other person under any law.

November 21, 2024

Yoav Doppelt, CEO

Management Representation
Declaration of the most Senior Officer in the Finance Area

In accordance with Regulation 38C(d)(2) of the
Securities Regulations (Periodic and Immediate Reports), 1970

I, Sagi Kabla, declare that:

(1) I have examined the interim financial statements and the other financial information included in in the statements for interim periods of Israel Corporation Ltd. (hereinafter – "the Corporation") as at September 30, 2024 (hereinafter – "the Statements").

(2) As far as I am aware, the financial statements and the other financial information included in the Statements do not include a misrepresentation of a material fact and they do not lack a material fact that is required so that the representations included therein, in light of the circumstances in which such representations were included, will not be misleading with reference to the period covered by the Statements.

(3) As far as I am aware, the financial statements and other financial information included in the Statements properly reflect, in all material respects, the Corporation's financial position, results of operations and cash flows as at the dates and for the periods to which the Statements relate.

(4) I have disclosed to the Corporation's auditing CPAs, Board of Directors and Audit and Financial Statements Committees, based on my most up-to-date estimation with respect to the internal control over the Corporation's financial reporting and disclosure:

(a) All the significant deficiencies and weaknesses in determination or operation of the internal control over the financial reporting and disclosure to the extent it relates to the financial statements and the other financial information included in the Statements, which could reasonably have an adverse impact on the Corporation's ability to gather, process, summarize or report financial information in such a manner that could cause doubt with respect to the reliability of the financial report and preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of law; and –

(b) Every fraud, whether or not significant, wherein the CEO is involved or a party under his direct supervision or other employees are involved that have a significant function in the internal control over the financial reporting and disclosure;

(5) I, alone or together with others in the Corporation:

(a) Have determined controls and procedures, or have verified the determination and existence of controls and procedures under my supervision, which are designed to ensure that significant information relating to the Corporation, including its subsidiaries as defined in the Securities Regulations (Annual Financial Statements), 2010, to the extent it is relevant to the financial statements and the other information presented in the Statements is brought to my attention by others in the Corporation and the subsidiaries, particularly during the period of preparation of the Statements; and –

(b) Have determined controls and procedures, or have verified the determination and existence of controls and procedures under my supervision, which are designed to reasonably ensure the reliability of the financial report and preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of law, including in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP);

(c) No event or matter that occurred during the period between the date of the latest Periodic Report and the date of this report was brought to my attention that is sufficient to change the conclusions of the Board of Directors and Management regarding the effectiveness of the internal control over the Corporation's financial reporting and disclosure.

Nothing in that stated above detracts from my responsibility or the responsibility of any other person under any law.

November 21, 2024

Sagi Kabla, CFO