

ORMAT TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Form S-3

January 17, 2006

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 17, 2006

Registration Statement No. 333-

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM S-3

REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

ORMAT TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or
Organization)

88-0326081

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

**980 Greg Street
Sparks, Nevada 89431
(775) 356-9029**

(Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Registrant's Principal Executive
Offices)

**Connie Stechman
Vice President
Ormat Technologies, Inc.
980 Greg Street
Sparks, Nevada 89431
(775) 356-9029**

(Name, Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Agent for Service)

Copies to:

**Philip L. Colbran, Esq.
Chadbourn & Parke LLP
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York 10112
(212) 408-5100**

**Noam Ayali, Esq.
Chadbourn & Parke LLP
1200 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, District of Columbia 20036
(202) 974-5600**

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: From time to time after the effective date of
this Registration Statement.

If the only securities being registered on this Form are being offered pursuant to dividend or interest reinvestment plans, please check the following box.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered only in connection with dividend or interest reinvestment plans, check the following box.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a registration statement pursuant to General Instruction I.D. or a post-effective amendment thereto that shall become effective upon filing with the Commission pursuant to Rule 462(e) under the Securities Act, check the following box.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment to a registration statement filed pursuant to General Instruction I.D. to register additional securities or additional classes of securities pursuant to Rule 413(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box.

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered(5)(6)(7)	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(3)(5)(6)(7)(8)	Amount of Registration Fee(9)
Senior Debt Securities of Ormat Technologies, Inc.	(1)(2)(3)		
Subordinated Debt Securities of Ormat Technologies, Inc.	(1)(2)(3)		
Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, of Ormat Technologies, Inc. (including the associated preferred share purchase right) (4)	(1)(2)(3)(10)		
Warrants of Ormat Technologies, Inc.	(1)		
Units of Ormat Technologies, Inc.	(1)		
Total		\$1,000,000,000	\$107,000

(1)There are being registered hereunder such indeterminate number, principal amount or liquidation amount of senior debt securities, subordinated debt securities, common stock, warrants and units of Ormat Technologies, Inc., as may from time to time be issued at indeterminate prices. The securities registered hereunder will not have an aggregate offering price which exceeds \$1,000,000,000 or the equivalent in any other currency, currency unit or units, or composite currency or currencies. Any securities registered hereunder may be sold separately or as units with other securities registered hereunder.

(2)Also includes such indeterminate number of senior debt securities, subordinated debt securities and common stock, as may be issued upon conversion or exchange of any senior debt securities or subordinated debt securities that provide for conversion or exchange into other securities for such securities or upon exercise of warrants for such securities.

(3)No separate consideration will be received for the senior debt securities, subordinated debt securities or common stock issuable upon conversion of or in exchange for senior debt securities or subordinated debt securities.

- (4) Each share of common stock includes a right to purchase shares of a participating series of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock. The rights are attached to and trade with the common stock. Prior to the occurrence of certain events, none of which have occurred as of the date hereof, the rights will not be exercisable or evidenced separately from the common stock. The value attributable to the rights, if any, is reflected in the market price of the common stock.
- (5) In United States dollars or the equivalent thereof in any other currency, currency unit or units, or composite currency or currencies.
- (6) Such amount represents the principal amount of any senior debt securities or subordinated debt securities issued at their principal amount, the issue price rather than the principal amount of any senior debt securities or subordinated debt securities issued at an original issue discount, and the amount computed pursuant to Rule 457(c) for any shares of our common stock, the issue price of any warrants and the exercise price of any securities issuable upon exercise of warrants.
- (7) Information as to each class of securities to be registered is not specified in accordance with General Instruction II.D to Form S-3 under the Securities Act of 1933.
- (8) Exclusive of accrued interest and distributions, if any.
- (9) Estimated solely for the purpose of computing the registration fee. Calculated pursuant to Rule 457(o) of the rules and regulations under the Securities Act. Rule 457(o) permits the registration statement fee to be calculated on the basis of the maximum offering price of all of the securities listed above, and, therefore, the table does not specify by each class of security information as to the amount to be registered or the proposed maximum offering price per security.
- (10) Such indeterminate number of shares of common stock as may be issued upon exercise, conversion or exchange of any senior debt securities, subordinated debt securities or warrants that provide for such exercise, conversion or exchange are being registered hereby including as a result of anti-dilution provisions.

The registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until this Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

The information contained herein is not complete and may be changed. We will not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION. DATED JANUARY 17, 2006

\$1,000,000,000

Ormat Technologies, Inc.

Senior Debt Securities

Subordinated Debt Securities

Common Stock

Warrants and

Units

The securities listed above, or any combinations thereof, are the securities that Ormat Technologies, Inc. may issue under this prospectus. At the time of each offering, we will provide you with more specific terms of these securities in supplements to this prospectus. You should read this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement carefully before you invest.

We may offer these securities, or any combination thereof, from time to time in amounts, at prices and on other terms to be determined at the time of the offering. The total offering price of the securities offered to the public will be limited to \$1,000,000,000. We may sell these securities to or through one or more underwriters, dealers and agents, or directly to purchasers, on a continuous or delayed basis.

Ormat Technologies, Inc.'s common stock is quoted on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "ORA". As of January 13, 2006, the closing price of Ormat Technologies, Inc.'s common stock, quoted on the New York Stock Exchange, was \$31.96. None of the other securities are currently publicly traded. If we decide to seek the listing of any such securities upon issuance, the prospectus supplement relating to those securities will disclose the exchange, quotation system or market on which the securities will be listed.

Investing in our securities involves risk. You should read the risk factors beginning on page 7 of this prospectus and in other documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus before you invest.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Prospectus dated , 2006

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, which we refer to as the “SEC”, utilizing a shelf registration or continuous offering process. Under this shelf registration or continuous offering process, we may sell any combination of the securities described in this prospectus in one or more offerings up to a total amount of \$1,000,000,000 or the equivalent thereof in one or more foreign currencies, including currency units or composite currencies.

This prospectus provides a general description of the securities that we may offer. Each time we sell securities, we will provide you with a prospectus supplement containing specific information about the terms of the securities being offered. A prospectus supplement may include a discussion of any risk factors in addition to those included herein under the heading “Risk Factors” or other special considerations applicable to those securities or to us. A prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information in this prospectus. If there is any inconsistency between the information in this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement, you must rely on the information in the prospectus supplement. You should read both this prospectus and any prospectus supplement together with additional information described under the heading “Where You Can Find More Information”.

The registration statement containing this prospectus, including exhibits to the registration statement, provides additional information about us and the securities offered under this prospectus. The registration statement can be read at the SEC’s website or at the SEC’s public reference room mentioned under the heading “Where You Can Find More Information”.

We may sell securities to underwriters who will sell the securities to the public on terms fixed at the time of sale. In addition, the securities may be sold by us directly to purchasers or through dealers or agents designated from time to time. If we, directly or through agents, solicit offers to purchase the securities, we reserve the sole right to accept and, together with any agents, to reject, in whole or in part, any of those offers.

Any prospectus supplement will contain the names of the underwriters, dealers or agents, if any, together with the terms of offering, the compensation of those underwriters and the net proceeds to us. Any underwriters, dealers or agents participating in the offering may be deemed “underwriters” within the meaning of the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, which we refer to as the “Securities Act”.

All references in this prospectus to “Ormat”, “the Company”, “we”, “us”, “our Company”, or “our” refer to Ormat Technologies, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries, except where it is clear that such terms refer to Ormat Technologies, Inc. only. “Ormat Industries” refers to Ormat Industries Ltd., the parent company of Ormat Technologies, Inc.

Unless otherwise stated, currency amounts in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement are stated in United States dollars (“\$”).

When you acquire any securities discussed in this prospectus, you should rely only on the information provided in this prospectus and in the applicable prospectus supplement, including the information incorporated by reference. Reference to a prospectus supplement means the prospectus supplement describing the specific terms of the securities you purchase. The terms used in your prospectus supplement will have the meanings described in this prospectus, unless otherwise specified. No one is authorized to provide you with different information. We are not offering the securities in any jurisdiction where the offer is prohibited. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement, or any document incorporated by reference, is truthful or complete at any date other than the date mentioned on the cover page of these documents.

NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Forward-looking statements are statements other than historical information or statements of current condition and are based upon our current expectations and projections about future events. When used in this prospectus, the words “believe”, “anticipate”, “intend”, “estimate”, “expect”, “will”, “should”, “may” and expressions, or the negative of such words and expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain such words or expressions. These forward-looking statements generally relate to our plans, objectives and expectations for future operations and are based upon management’s current estimates and projections of future results or trends. Although we believe that our plans and objectives reflected in or suggested by these forward-looking statements are reasonable, we may not achieve these plans or objectives. You should read this prospectus completely and with the understanding that actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. We will not update forward-looking statements even though our situation may change in the future.

Specific factors that might cause actual results to differ from our expectations include, but are not limited to:

- significant considerations and risks discussed in this prospectus;
- operating risks, including equipment failures and the amounts and timing of revenues and expenses;
- geothermal resource risk (such as the heat content of the reservoir, useful life and geological formation);
- environmental constraints on operations and environmental liabilities arising from past or present operations, including the risk that we may not have, and in the future may be unable to procure, any necessary permits or other environmental authorizations;
- project delays or cancellations;
- reduction in revenues under our power purchase agreements with Southern California Edison Company as a result of a decline in the levels of short run avoided cost prices paid by Southern California Edison Company.
- financial market conditions and the results of financing efforts;
- political, legal, regulatory, governmental, administrative and economic conditions and developments in the United States and other countries in which we operate;
- the enforceability of the long-term power purchase agreements for our projects;
- contract counterparty risk;
- weather and other natural phenomena;
- impact of recent and future federal and state regulatory proceedings and changes, including legislative and regulatory initiatives regarding deregulation and restructuring of the electric utility industry and incentives for the production of renewable energy, changes in environmental and other laws and regulations to which our Company is subject, as well as changes in the application of existing laws and regulations;
- current and future litigation;
- our ability to successfully identify, integrate and complete acquisitions;
- competition from other similar geothermal energy projects, including any such new geothermal energy projects developed in the future, and from alternative electricity producing technologies

that may prevail at the time some of our power purchase agreements expire;

- the effect of and changes in economic conditions in the areas in which we operate;
- market or business conditions and fluctuations in demand for energy or capacity in the markets in which we operate;

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- the direct or indirect impact on our company's business resulting from terrorist incidents or responses to such incidents, including the effect on the availability of and premiums on insurance; and
 - the effect of and changes in current and future land use and zoning regulations, residential, commercial and industrial development and urbanization in the area in which we operate.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and special reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. Our SEC filings are available to the public over the Internet at the SEC's web site at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also read and copy any document we file at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room.

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference the information we file with them, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is an important part of this prospectus, and information that we file later with the SEC will automatically update and supersede this information. We incorporate by reference the documents listed below and filings that we will make after the date of filing the registration statement, which contains this prospectus, and prior to the effectiveness of such registration statement, and any future filings made by us with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which we refer to as the "Exchange Act", until we sell all of the securities that we have registered:

- The Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, filed with the SEC on March 28, 2005, as amended by the Form 10-K/A filed with the SEC on April 12, 2005;
- The Company's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2005, filed with the SEC on May 13, 2005; for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2005, filed with the SEC on August 12, 2005, as amended by the Form 10-Q/A filed with the SEC on December 22, 2005; for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2005, filed with the SEC on November 14, 2005, as amended by the Form 10-Q/A filed with the SEC on December 22, 2005;
- The Company's Current Reports on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 2, 2005, February 15, 2005, March 10, 2005, April 8, 2005, May 20, 2005, October 3, 2005, October 31, 2005, December 13, 2005 and December 21, 2005; and
- The description of the Company's common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, and our preferred share purchase rights, under "Description of Capital Stock" in the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-177527) filed with the SEC on November 5, 2004, including all amendments and reports filed for the purpose of updating such description.

Our Internet address is <http://www.ormat.com>. We make available free of charge, through the investor relations section of our website, annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange

Commission. You may also request a copy of these filings at no cost, by writing or telephoning us at the following address: Ormat Technologies, Inc., 980 Greg Street, Sparks, Nevada 89431, (775) 356-9029, Attn: Connie Stechman. The website address in this prospectus relating to Ormat is included for your information as an inactive textual reference only, and none of the content of our website is incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

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ORMAT TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Our Business

We are a leading vertically integrated company engaged in the geothermal and recovered energy power business. We design, develop, build, own and operate clean, environmentally friendly geothermal power plants, and we also design, develop and build, and plan to own and operate, recovered energy-based power plants, in each case using equipment that we design and manufacture. We conduct our business activities in two business segments. In our Electricity Segment, we develop, build, own and operate geothermal power plants in the United States and other countries and sell the electricity they generate. In our Products Segment, we design, manufacture and sell equipment for geothermal and recovered energy-based electricity generation, remote power units and other power generating units and provide services relating to the engineering, procurement, construction, operation and maintenance of geothermal and recovered energy power plants.

All of the projects that we currently own or operate produce electricity from geothermal energy sources. Geothermal energy is a clean and generally sustainable form of energy derived from the natural heat of the earth. Unlike electricity produced by burning fossil fuels, electricity produced from geothermal energy sources is produced without emissions of certain pollutants such as nitrogen oxide, and with far lower emissions of other pollutants such as carbon dioxide. Therefore, electricity produced from geothermal energy sources contributes significantly less to local and regional incidences of acid rain, and global warming than energy produced by burning fossil fuels. Geothermal energy is also an attractive alternative to other sources of energy as part of a national diversification strategy to avoid dependence on any one energy source or politically sensitive supply sources.

In addition to our geothermal energy power generation business, we have developed and continue to develop products that produce electricity from recovered energy or so-called “waste heat.” Recovered energy or waste heat represents residual heat that is generated as a by-product of gas turbine-driven compressor stations and in a variety of industrial processes, such as cement manufacturing, and is not otherwise used for any purpose. Such residual heat, that would otherwise be wasted, is captured in the recovery process and is used by recovered energy power plants to generate electricity without burning additional fuel and without emissions.

Our Executive Office

Our principal executive office is located at 980 Greg Street, Sparks Nevada 89431. Our telephone number is (775) 356-9029.

RATIOS OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

The following table sets forth our consolidated ratio of earnings to fixed charges for the periods indicated:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	Year Ended December 31,				
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	1.79	1.56	3.07	3.33	1.15	3.07

For purposes of this calculation, “earnings” refers to the sum of (1) pre-tax income from continuing operations, (2) fixed charges, (3) distributed income of equity investees; less interest capitalized.

“Fixed charges” means the sum of (1) interest expensed and capitalized, (2) amortized premiums, discounts and capitalized expenses related to indebtedness and (3) an estimate of the interest within rental expense.

As of the date of this prospectus, we have no preferred shares outstanding, and consequently, our ratio of earnings to preferred share dividends and our ratio of earnings to fixed charges would be identical.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise indicated in an accompanying prospectus supplement, the net proceeds from the sale of the securities described in this prospectus will be added to our general funds and will be used for our general corporate purposes and those of our consolidated subsidiaries, which may include financing possible acquisitions and repurchases of our common stock.

From time to time, we may engage in additional public or private financings of a character and amount which we may deem appropriate.

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RISK FACTORS

Investing in our securities involves risk. Before making an investment decision, you should carefully consider the risks and other information we include or incorporate by reference in this prospectus. The risks and uncertainties we describe are not the only ones facing our Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also affect our business operations. Additional risk factors may be included in a prospectus supplement relating to a particular series or offering of securities.

Risks Related to Our Business

Our financial performance depends on the successful operation of our geothermal power plants, which is subject to various operational risks.

Our financial performance depends on the successful operation of our subsidiaries' geothermal power plants. We derived approximately 72.4% and 74.9% of our total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2004 and the nine months ended September 30, 2005, respectively, from the sale of electricity. The cost of operation and maintenance and the operating performance of our subsidiaries' geothermal power plants may be adversely affected by a variety of factors, including some that are discussed elsewhere in these risk factors and the following:

- regular and unexpected maintenance and replacement expenditures;
- shutdowns due to the breakdown or failure of our equipment or the equipment of the transmission serving utility;
- labor disputes;
- the presence of hazardous materials on our project sites; and
- catastrophic events such as fires, explosions, earthquakes, landslides, floods, releases of hazardous materials, severe storms or similar occurrences affecting our projects or any of the power purchasers or other third parties providing services to our projects.

Any of these events could significantly increase the expenses incurred by our projects or reduce the overall generating capacity of our projects and could significantly reduce or entirely eliminate the revenues generated by one or more of our projects, which in turn would reduce our net income and could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, future results and cash flow.

Our exploration, development, and operation of geothermal energy resources is subject to geological risks and uncertainties, which may result in decreased performance or increased costs for our projects.

Our business involves the exploration, development and operation of geothermal energy resources. These activities are subject to uncertainties, which vary among different geothermal reservoirs and are in some respects similar to those typically associated with oil and gas exploration, development and exploitation, such as dry holes, uncontrolled releases and pressure and temperature decline, all of which can increase our operating costs and capital expenditures or reduce the efficiency of our power plants. Prior to our acquisition of the Steamboat Hills project, one of the wells related to the project experienced an uncontrolled release. In addition, the high temperature and high pressure in the Puna project's geothermal resource requires special reservoir management and monitoring. Further, since the commencement of their operations, several of our projects have experienced geothermal resource cooling in the normal course of operations. Because geothermal reservoirs are complex geological structures, we can only estimate their geographic area and sustainable output. The viability of geothermal projects depends on different factors directly related to the geothermal resource, such as the heat content (the relevant composition of temperature and pressure) of the geothermal reservoir, the useful life (commercially exploitable life) of the reservoir and operational factors relating to the extraction of geothermal fluids. Our geothermal energy projects may suffer an unexpected decline in the capacity of their respective geothermal wells and are exposed to a risk of geothermal reservoirs not being sufficient for sustained generation of the electrical power capacity desired over time. In addition, we may fail to find commercially viable geothermal resources in the expected quantities and temperatures, which would adversely affect our development of geothermal power projects.

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Another aspect of geothermal operations is the management and stabilization of subsurface impacts caused by fluid injection pressures. In the case of the geothermal resource supplying the Heber 1 project and the Heber 2 project, which we refer to collectively as the "Heber projects", and the Gould project (a new power plant at the site of the Heber projects consisting of two Ormat Energy Converters), pressure drawdown in the center of the well field has caused

some localized ground subsidence, while pressure in the peripheral areas has caused localized ground inflation. Inflation and subsidence, if not controlled, can adversely affect farming operations and other infrastructure at or near the land surface. Potential costs, which cannot be estimated and may be significant, of failing to stabilize site pressures in the Heber and Gould projects' area include repair and modification of gravity-based farm irrigation systems and municipal sewer piping and possible repair or replacement of a local road bridge spanning an irrigation canal.

Additionally, geothermally active areas, such as the areas in which our projects are located, are subject to frequent low-level seismic disturbances. Serious seismic disturbances are possible and could result in damage to our projects or equipment or degrade the quality of our geothermal resources to such an extent that we could not perform under the power purchase agreement for the affected project, which in turn could reduce our net income and materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, future results and cash flow. If we suffer a serious seismic disturbance, our business interruption and property damage insurance may not be adequate to cover all losses sustained as a result thereof. In addition, insurance coverage may not continue to be available in the future in amounts adequate to insure against such seismic disturbances.

Our business development activities may not be successful and our projects under construction may not commence operation as scheduled.

We are currently in the process of developing and constructing a number of new power plants. Our success in developing a particular project is contingent upon, among other things, negotiation of satisfactory engineering and construction agreements and power purchase agreements, receipt of required governmental permits, obtaining adequate financing, and the timely implementation and satisfactory completion of construction. We may be unsuccessful in accomplishing any of these matters or doing so on a timely basis. Although we may attempt to minimize the financial risks attributable to the development of a project by securing a favorable power purchase agreement, obtaining all required governmental permits and approvals and arranging adequate financing prior to the commencement of construction, the development of a power project may require us to incur significant expenses for preliminary engineering, permitting and legal and other expenses before we can determine whether a project is feasible, economically attractive or capable of being financed.

Currently, we have power plants under development or construction in the United States, Kenya, Guatemala and China, and we intend to pursue the expansion of some of our existing plants and the development of other new plants. Our completion of these facilities is subject to substantial risks, including:

- unanticipated cost increases;
- shortages and inconsistent qualities of equipment, material and labor;
- work stoppages;
- inability to obtain permits and other regulatory matters;
- failure by key contractors and vendors to timely and properly perform;
- adverse environmental and geological conditions (including inclement weather conditions);
- and
- our attention to other projects;

any one of which could give rise to delays, cost overruns, the termination of the plant expansion, construction or development or the loss (total or partial) of our interest in the project under development, construction or expansion. Currently, we have not yet obtained a construction license for the Amatitlan project in Guatemala. In addition, we have not yet obtained certain permits and government approvals required for the completion and successful operation of the Gould project.

We may be unable to obtain the financing we need to pursue our growth strategy and any future financing we receive may be less favorable to us than our current financing arrangements, either of which may adversely affect our ability to expand our operations.

Our geothermal power plants generally have been financed using leveraged financing structures, consisting of non-recourse or limited recourse debt obligations. As of December 31, 2004 and September 30, 2005, we had approximately \$578.4 million and \$538.0 million, respectively, of total consolidated indebtedness (including indebtedness to our parent company in the amount of \$186.9 million and \$193.9 million as of December 31, 2004 and September 30, 2005, respectively), of which approximately \$357.2 million and \$348.2 million, respectively, represented non-recourse debt and limited recourse debt held by our subsidiaries. Each of our projects under development or construction and those projects and businesses we may seek to acquire or construct will require substantial capital investment. Our continued access to capital with acceptable terms is necessary for the success of our growth strategy. Our attempts to obtain future financings may not be successful or on favorable terms.

Market conditions and other factors may not permit future project and acquisition financings on terms similar to those our subsidiaries have previously received. Our ability to arrange for financing on a substantially non-recourse or limited recourse basis, and the costs of such financing, are dependent on numerous factors, including general economic and capital market conditions, credit availability from banks, investor confidence, the continued success of current projects, the credit quality of the projects being financed, the political situation in the country where the project is located and the continued existence of tax and securities laws which are conducive to raising capital. If we are not able to obtain financing for our projects on a substantially non-recourse or limited recourse basis, we may have to finance them using recourse capital such as direct equity investments, parent company loans or the incurrence of additional debt by us.

Also, in the absence of favorable financing options, we may decide not to build new plants or acquire facilities from third parties. Any of these alternatives could have a material adverse effect on our growth prospects.

Our foreign projects expose us to risks related to the application of foreign laws, taxes, economic conditions, labor supply and relations, political conditions and policies of foreign governments, any of which risks may delay or reduce our ability to profit from such projects.

We have substantial operations outside of the United States that generated revenues in the amount of \$82.1 million and \$58.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 and the nine months ended September 30, 2005, respectively, which represented 37.4% and 32.9% of our total revenues for such periods, respectively. Our foreign operations are subject to regulation by various foreign governments and regulatory authorities and are subject to the application of foreign laws. Such foreign laws or regulations may not provide for the same type of legal certainty and rights, in connection with our contractual relationships in such countries, as are afforded to our projects in the United States, which may adversely affect our ability to receive revenues or enforce our rights in connection with our foreign operations. Furthermore, existing laws or regulations may be amended or repealed, and new laws or regulations may be enacted or issued. In addition, the laws and regulations of some countries may limit our ability to hold a majority interest in some of the projects that we may develop or acquire, thus limiting our ability to control the development, construction and operation of such projects. Our foreign operations are also subject to significant political, economic and financial risks, which vary by country, and include:

- changes in government policies or personnel;
- changes in general economic conditions;
- restrictions on currency transfer or convertibility;

- changes in labor relations;
- political instability and civil unrest;
- changes in the local electricity market;
- breach or repudiation of important contractual undertakings by governmental entities; and
- expropriation and confiscation of assets and facilities.

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In particular, the Philippines is in the midst of an ongoing privatization of the electric industry, and in Guatemala the electricity sector was partially privatized, and it is currently unclear whether further privatization will occur in the future. Such developments may affect our existing Leyte and Zunil projects and the Amatitlan project (Leyte in the Philippines and Zunil and Amatitlan in Guatemala) currently under construction if, for example, they result in changes to the prevailing tariff regime or in the identity and creditworthiness of our power purchasers. In Nicaragua, Union Fenosa, one of the electric utilities, has been experiencing difficulties adjusting the tariffs charged to its customers, thus affecting Union Fenosa's ability to pay for electricity its purchases from power generators. This may adversely affect our Momotombo project in Nicaragua. In Kenya, the government is continuing to make an effort to deliver on campaign promises to reduce the price of electricity and is applying pressure on independent power producers, such as our Olkaria III project, to lower their tariffs. In addition, Kenya's government is considering a further restructuring and privatization of the electricity industry and may divide Kenya Power & Lighting Co. Ltd., the power purchaser for our Olkaria III project, into separate entities and then privatize one or more of such resulting entities. A material tariff reduction or any break-up and potential privatization of Kenya Power & Lighting Co. Ltd. may adversely affect our Olkaria III project. We have recently held discussions with the Kenyan government and Kenya Power & Lighting Co. Ltd. regarding, among other things, the construction of Phase II of the Olkaria III project in Kenya. Upon implementation, we expect Phase II to add approximately 35 MW in generating capacity to the current Olkaria III project. Under existing documentation for the Olkaria III project, our subsidiary was required to construct Phase II and to reach commercial operations by May 31, 2007, in order to avoid financial penalties, or by April 17, 2008, at the latest, to avoid termination of the entire power purchase agreement. Discussions are currently underway with Kenyan parties regarding the possible entry of a publicly held Kenyan corporation as a minority equity investor in the Olkaria III project, possible reduction of the tariff payable under the power purchase agreement and related issues. In connection with such discussions, Kenya Power and Lighting Co. Ltd has provided an approximate 105 day extension of the project's Phase II schedule.

Although we generally obtain political risk insurance in connection with our foreign projects, such political risk insurance does not mitigate all of the above-mentioned risks. In addition, insurance proceeds received pursuant to our political risk insurance policies, where applicable, may not be adequate to cover all losses sustained as a result of any covered risks and may at times be pledged in favor of the project lenders as collateral. Also, insurance may not be available in the future with the scope of coverage and in amounts of coverage adequate to insure against such risks and disturbances.

Our foreign projects and foreign manufacturing operations expose us to risks related to fluctuations in currency rates, which may reduce our profits from such projects and operations.

Risks attributable to fluctuations in currency exchange rates can arise when any of our foreign subsidiaries borrow funds or incur operating or other expenses in one type of currency but receive revenues in another. In such cases, an adverse change in exchange rates can reduce such subsidiary's ability to meet its debt service obligations, reduce the amount of cash and income we receive from such foreign subsidiary or increase such subsidiary's overall expenses. In addition, the imposition by foreign governments of restrictions on the transfer of foreign currency abroad, or

restrictions on the conversion of local currency into foreign currency, would have an adverse effect on the operations of our foreign projects and foreign manufacturing operations, and may limit or diminish the amount of cash and income that we receive from such foreign projects and operations.

A significant portion of our net revenue is attributed to payments made by power purchasers under power purchase agreements. The failure of any such power purchaser to perform its obligations under the relevant power purchase agreement or the loss of a power purchase agreement due to a default would reduce our net income and could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, future results and cash flow.

A significant portion of our net revenue is attributed to revenues derived from power purchasers under the relevant power purchase agreements. Southern California Edison Company, Hawaii Electric Light Company, and Sierra Pacific Power Company have accounted for 41.4%, 7.1% and 12.9%,

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respectively, of our revenues for the year ended December 31, 2004 and 38.1%, 14.4% and 13.3%, respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2005. Neither we nor any of our affiliates make any representations as to the financial condition or creditworthiness of any purchaser under a power purchase agreement, and nothing in this prospectus should be construed as such a representation.

There is a risk that any one or more of the power purchasers may not fulfill their respective payment obligations under their power purchase agreements. For example, as a result of the energy crisis in California, Southern California Edison Company withheld payments it owed under various of its power purchase agreements with a number of power generators (such as the Ormesa, Heber, and Mammoth projects) payable for certain energy delivered between November 2000 and March 2001 under such power purchase agreements until March 2002. If any of the power purchasers fails to meet its payment obligations under its power purchase agreements, it could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, future results and cash flow.

In connection with the power purchase agreements for the Ormesa project, Southern California Edison Company challenged the contract rate for the power supplied by the GEM 2 and GEM 3 plants to the Ormesa project for auxiliary purposes. Southern California Edison Company contends that California ISO real-time prices should apply instead of the contract rate. Management believes that the contract rate should apply and that, even if Southern California Edison Company is correct that the contract rate should not apply, SP-15 prices quoted by NYMEX (which are higher than California ISO real-time prices) should apply. According to Southern California Edison Company's estimation, the amount under dispute is approximately \$2.5 million. The parties have signed an Interim Agreement, whereby Southern California Edison Company will procure the GEM power at 5.37 Cents/kWh until May 1, 2007. In addition, we expect a long-term power purchase agreement will be entered into for the GEM power for post 2007. The power rate under the long-term power purchase agreement will provide Southern California Edison Company the full satisfaction of any past or present claims. The negotiations of the long-term power purchase agreement are still under way and there is no guarantee that it will be successfully completed.

Seasonal variations may cause significant fluctuations in our cash flows, which may cause the market price of our common stock to fall in certain periods.

Our results of operations are subject to seasonal variations. This is primarily because some of our domestic projects receive higher capacity payments under the relevant power purchase agreements during the summer months, and due to the generally higher short run avoided costs in effect during the summer months. Some of our other projects may

experience reduced generation during warm periods due to the lower heat differential between the geothermal fluid and the ambient surroundings. Such seasonal variations could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, future results and cash flow. If our operating results fall below the public's or analysts' expectations in some future period or periods, the market price of our common stock will likely fall in such period or periods.

Pursuant to the terms of some of our power purchase agreements with investor-owned electric utilities in states that have renewable portfolio standards, the failure to supply the contracted capacity and energy thereunder may result in the imposition of penalties.

Under the Burdette (formerly Galena), Desert Peak 2, Gould and Galena 2 power purchase agreements, we may be required to make payments to the relevant power purchaser in an amount equal to such purchaser's replacement costs for renewable energy relating to any shortfall amount of renewable energy that we do not provide as required under the power purchase agreement and which such power purchaser is forced to obtain from an alternate source. These four power purchase agreements are expected to phase-in and commence generating revenues in 2006. When all four are generating revenues, measured against our revenues from the sale of electricity for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and assuming no other changes in our revenues, the revenues from such agreements will constitute, collectively, less than 12% of our total revenues from the sale of electricity. In addition, we may be required to make payments to the relevant power purchaser in an amount equal to its replacement costs relating to any renewable energy credits we do not provide as required under the relevant power purchase agreement. We may be subject to certain penalties, and we may

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also be required to pay liquidated damages, if certain minimum performance requirements are not met under certain of our power purchase agreements, all of which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, future results and cash flow. With respect to certain of our power purchase agreements, we may also be required to pay liquidated damages to our power purchaser if the relevant project does not maintain availability of at least 85% during applicable peak periods. The maximum aggregate amount of such liquidated damages for the Steamboat 2 and Steamboat 3 power purchase agreements would be approximately \$1.5 million for each project.

The short run avoided costs for our power purchasers may decline, which would reduce our project revenues and could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, future results and cash flow.

Under the power purchase agreements for our projects in California, the price that Southern California Edison Company pays for energy is based upon its short run avoided costs, which are the incremental costs that it would have incurred had it generated the relevant electrical energy itself or purchased such energy from others. Under settlement agreements between Southern California Edison Company and a number of power generators in California that are "Qualifying Facilities" pursuant to the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, as amended, which we refer to as "Qualifying Facilities", including our subsidiaries, the energy price component payable by Southern California Edison Company has been fixed through April 2007, and thereafter will be based on Southern California Edison Company's short run avoided costs, as determined by the California Public Utilities Commission, which we refer to as "CPUC." These short run avoided costs are made available by Southern California Edison Company to the public and may vary substantially on a monthly basis, based primarily on natural gas prices and other factors. The levels of short run avoided cost prices paid by Southern California Edison Company may decline following the expiration date of the settlement agreements, which in turn would reduce our project revenues derived from Southern California Edison Company under our power purchase agreements with it and could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, future results and cash flow.

In response to an order issued by a California State Court of Appeals, the CPUC has commenced an administrative proceeding in order to address short run avoided cost pricing for Qualifying Facilities for the period spanning from December 2000 to March 2001. The court directed the CPUC to modify short run avoided cost pricing on a retroactive basis to the extent that the CPUC determined that short run avoided cost prices were not sufficiently "accurate" or "correct". On February 15, 2005 the CPUC issued a draft decision affirming that short run avoided cost prices during the disputed period were correct and in compliance with PURPA requirements and that no retroactive adjustments are warranted. That draft decision was challenged by the parties. The CPUC determined that additional information was necessary to resolve the matter and the draft decision was withdrawn. The parties were given time to submit additional information and a decision from the CPUC has not yet been rendered. If the short run avoided cost prices charged during the period in question were determined by the CPUC not to be "accurate" or "correct," retroactive price adjustments could be required for any of our Qualifying Facilities in California whose payments are tied to short run avoided cost pricing, including the Heber, Mammoth and Ormesa projects. Currently, it is not possible to predict the outcome of such proceedings; however, any retroactive price adjustment required to be made in relation to any of our projects may require such projects to make refund payments or charge less for future sales, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, future results and cash flow.

If any of our domestic projects loses its Qualifying Facility status under PURPA, or if amendments to PURPA are enacted that substantially reduce the benefits currently afforded to Qualifying Facilities, our domestic operations could be adversely affected.

Most of our domestic projects are Qualifying Facilities pursuant to the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, as amended, which we refer to as "PURPA," which largely exempts the projects from the Federal Power Act, which we refer to "FPA," the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, as amended, which we refer to as "PUHCA," and certain state and local laws and regulations regarding rates and financial and organizational requirements for electric utilities.

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Until February 8, 2006, the effective date of the repeal of PUHCA (pursuant to the 2005 Energy Act), in the event that any of our domestic projects loses its Qualifying Facility status, such project and we could become subject to PUHCA, unless we file an application for status as an "Exempt Wholesale Generator" or "EWG" which would continue the PUHCA exemption until PUHCA is repealed. In addition, if any of the domestic projects were to lose its Qualifying Facility status, such project could also become subject to the full scope of the FPA and applicable state regulations. The application of PUHCA, FPA and other applicable state regulations to our domestic projects would require our operations to comply with an increasingly complex regulatory regime that may be costly and greatly reduce our operational flexibility.

In addition, pursuant to the FPA, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, which we refer to as "FERC," has exclusive rate-making jurisdiction over wholesale sales of electricity and transmission in interstate commerce. These rates may be based on a cost of service approach or may be determined on a market basis through competitive bidding or negotiation. Qualifying Facilities are generally exempt from the FPA. If a domestic project were to lose its Qualifying Facility status, it would become a public utility under the FPA, and the rates charged by such project pursuant to its power purchase agreements would be subject to the review and approval of the FERC. The FERC, upon such review, may determine that the rates currently set forth in such power purchase agreements are not appropriate and may set rates that are lower than the rates currently charged. In addition, the FERC may require that some or all of our domestic projects refund amounts previously paid by the relevant power purchaser to such project. Such events would likely result in a decrease in our future revenues or in an obligation to disgorge revenues

previously received from our domestic projects, each of which would have an adverse effect on our revenues.

Moreover, a loss of Qualifying Facility status also could permit the power purchaser, pursuant to the terms of the particular power purchase agreement, to cease taking and paying for electricity from the relevant project or, consistent with FERC precedent, to seek refunds of past amounts paid. This could cause the loss of some or all of our revenues payable pursuant to the related power purchase agreement, result in significant liability for refunds of past amounts paid, or otherwise impair the value of our project. If a power purchaser were to cease taking and paying for electricity or seek to obtain refunds of past amounts paid, there can be no assurance that the costs incurred in connection with the project could be recovered through sales to other purchasers or that we would have sufficient funds to make such payments. In addition, the loss of Qualifying Facility status would be an event of default under the financing arrangements currently in place for some of our projects, which would enable the lenders to exercise their remedies and enforce the liens on the relevant project.

On October 11, 2005, FERC proposed regulations to implement the new PURPA requirements contained in the 2005 Energy Act. Under the proposed regulations, wholesale sales by Qualifying Facilities, which have been generally exempt from the FPA, would be subject to the FPA unless the power purchase agreement was approved pursuant to PURPA by the relevant state commission. It is not clear whether this provision will be included when the regulations are ultimately adopted. However, if adopted, such regulations may have an adverse impact on our operation.

A decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals to overturn a FERC decision relating to the use by a project of power generated from another Qualifying Facility for auxiliary purposes may adversely affect our operations and financial results.

According to a recent FERC decision regarding our Ormesa project, a geothermal Qualifying Facility that obtains electricity for the operation of its reinjection pumps from an electric utility must reduce its net capacity available for sale by an equivalent amount. However, the FERC decision held that if the electricity for reinjection pumping is provided by Qualifying Facilities that are cogeneration or small power production facilities, no reduction in net capacity is required. Since electricity for reinjection pumping is provided to the Ormesa project by this type of Qualifying Facility, no change in operations at the Ormesa project is required by the FERC decision. However, a petition for review of this aspect of the FERC's decision has been filed before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. If the Court of Appeals were to overturn the FERC's recent decision regarding the use of electricity for reinjection pumping provided by the Qualifying Facilities that are cogeneration or small

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power production facilities, there could be an adverse effect on revenues received from power sales on the Ormesa facility, and thus, an adverse effect on our operations and financial results. Oral arguments in the case before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia were heard on December 6, 2005. A decision by the court may be issued within the next several months.

Our financial performance is significantly dependent on the successful operation of our projects, which is subject to changes in the legal and regulatory environment affecting our projects.

All of our projects are subject to extensive regulation and, therefore, changes in applicable laws or regulations, or interpretations of those laws and regulations, could result in increased compliance costs, the need for additional capital expenditures or the reduction of certain benefits currently available to our projects. The structure of federal and state energy regulation currently is, and may continue to be, subject to challenges, modifications, the imposition of

additional regulatory requirements, and restructuring proposals. Our power purchasers or we may not be able to obtain all regulatory approvals that may be required in the future, or any necessary modifications to existing regulatory approvals, or maintain all required regulatory approvals. In addition, the cost of operation and maintenance and the operating performance of geothermal power plants may be adversely affected by changes in certain laws and regulations, including tax laws.

The federal government also encourages production of electricity from geothermal resources through certain tax subsidies. We are permitted to claim in our consolidated federal tax returns either an investment tax credit for approximately 10% of the cost of each new geothermal power plant or “production tax credits” of 1.9 cents a kilowatt hour on the first ten years of electricity output. (Production tax credits can only be claimed on new plants put into service between October 23, 2004 and December 31, 2007.) We are also permitted to deduct most of the cost of the power plant as “depreciation” over five years on an accelerated basis. The fact that the deductions are accelerated means that more of the cost is deducted in the first few years than during the remainder of the depreciation period. In addition, we have the ability to transfer the value of these tax incentives when we are not in a position to use them directly. For instance, energy credits can be transferred through lease financing, and production tax credits may be transferred by bringing in another company who can use them as a partner in the project.

President Bush has made it a central theme of his second term to simplify the U.S. tax code. Among the options that may be under consideration are replacing or supplementing the corporate income tax with a value-added-tax, stripping away many tax subsidies, and eliminating taxes on interest, dividends and other returns to capital. Significant tax reform has the potential to have a material effect on our business, financial condition, future results and cash flow. It could reduce or eliminate the value that geothermal companies receive from the current tax subsidies. Any restrictions or tightening of the rules for lease or partnership transactions—whether or not part of major tax reform—could also materially affect our business, financial condition, future results and cash flow.

Any such changes could significantly increase the regulatory-related compliance and other expenses incurred by the projects and could significantly reduce or entirely eliminate the revenues generated by one or more of the projects, which in turn would reduce our net income and could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, future results and cash flow.

The costs of compliance with environmental laws and of obtaining and maintaining environmental permits and governmental approvals, which currently are significant, may increase in the future and could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, future results and cash flow; any non-compliance with such laws or regulations may result in the imposition of liabilities which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, future results and cash flow.

Our projects are required to comply with numerous domestic and foreign federal, regional, state and local statutory and regulatory environmental standards and to maintain numerous environmental permits and governmental approvals required for construction and/or operation. Some of the environmental permits and governmental approvals that have been issued to the projects contain conditions and restrictions, including restrictions or limits on emissions and discharges of pollutants and contaminants, or may have limited terms. If we fail to satisfy these conditions or comply with

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these restrictions, or with any statutory or regulatory environmental standards, we may become subject to regulatory enforcement action and the operation of the projects could be adversely affected or be subject to fines, penalties or

additional costs. In addition, we may not be able to renew, maintain or obtain all environmental permits and governmental approvals required for the continued operation or further development of the projects. As of the date of this registration statement, we have not yet obtained certain permits and government approvals required for the completion and successful operation of the Gould project. In addition, a nearby municipality has informed our Amatitlan project that an additional building permit should be obtained from such municipality before construction commences. In what appears to be a related occurrence, a group of demonstrators from the municipality have attempted to disrupt the access road to our Amatitlan project. A separate group of demonstrators from another municipality have turned out in support of the project, and Guatemalan authorities have assisted in maintaining access to the project. Our failure to renew, maintain or obtain required permits or governmental approvals, including the permits and approvals necessary for operating the Gould project and the Amatitlan project, could cause our operations to be limited or suspended. Environmental laws, ordinances and regulations affecting us can be subject to change and such change could result in increased compliance costs, the need for additional capital expenditures, or otherwise adversely affect us.

We could be exposed to significant liability for violations of hazardous substances laws because of the use or presence of such substances at our projects.

Our projects are subject to numerous domestic and foreign federal, regional, state and local statutory and regulatory standards relating to the use, storage and disposal of hazardous substances. We use isobutene, isopentane, industrial lubricants and other substances at our projects which are or could become classified as hazardous substances. If any hazardous substances are found to have been released into the environment at or by the projects, we could become liable for the investigation and removal of those substances, regardless of their source and time of release. If we fail to comply with these laws, ordinances or regulations (or any change thereto), we could be subject to civil or criminal liability, the imposition of liens or fines, and large expenditures to bring the projects into compliance. Furthermore, in the United States, we can be held liable for the cleanup of releases of hazardous substances at other locations where we arranged for disposal of those substances, even if we did not cause the release at that location. The cost of any remediation activities in connection with a spill or other release of such substances could be significant.

We believe that at one time there may have been a gas station located on the Mammoth project site, but because of significant surface disturbance and construction since that time further physical evaluation of the former gas station site has been impractical. There may be soil or groundwater contamination and related potential liabilities of which we are unaware related to this site, which may be significant and may adversely and materially affect our operations and revenues.

We may not be able to successfully integrate companies which we may acquire in the future, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, future results and cash flow.

Our strategy is to continue to expand in the future, including through acquisitions. Integrating acquisitions is often costly, and we may not be able to successfully integrate our acquired companies with our existing operations without substantial costs, delays or other adverse operational or financial consequences. Integrating our acquired companies involves a number of risks that could materially and adversely affect our business, including:

- failure of the acquired companies to achieve the results we expect;
- inability to retain key personnel of the acquired companies;
- risks associated with unanticipated events or liabilities; and
- the difficulty of establishing and maintaining uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies, including accounting controls and procedures.

If any of our acquired companies suffers customer dissatisfaction or performance problems, the same could adversely affect the reputation of our group of companies and could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, future results and cash flow.

The power generation industry is characterized by intense competition, and we encounter competition from electric utilities, other power producers, and power marketers that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, future results and cash flow.

The power generation industry is characterized by intense competition from electric utilities, other power producers and power marketers. In recent years, there has been increasing competition in the sale of electricity, in part due to excess capacity in a number of U.S. markets and an emphasis on short-term or "spot" markets, and competition has contributed to a reduction in electricity prices. For the most part, we expect that power purchasers interested in long-term arrangements will engage in "competitive bid" solicitations to satisfy new capacity demands. This competition could adversely affect our ability to obtain power purchase agreements and the price paid for electricity by the relevant power purchasers. There is also increasing competition between electric utilities. This competition has put pressure on electric utilities to lower their costs, including the cost of purchased electricity, and increasing competition in the future will put further pressure on power purchasers to reduce the prices at which they purchase electricity from us.

The existence of a prolonged force majeure event or a forced outage affecting a project could reduce our net income and materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, future results and cash flow.

The operation of our subsidiaries' geothermal power plants is subject to a variety of risks discussed elsewhere in these risk factors, including events such as fires, explosions, earthquakes, landslides, floods, severe storms or other similar events. For example, recently, due to hurricane activity, the access roads and the piping from the wells to the Zunil power plant were damaged and, as a result, the project has not been in operation since October 2005 and it will not be in operation until repair work is substantially completed, which we expect to occur in the second quarter of 2006.

If a project experiences an occurrence resulting in a force majeure event, our subsidiary owning that project would be excused from its obligations under the relevant power purchase agreement. However, the relevant power purchaser may not be required to make any capacity and/or energy payments with respect to the affected project or plant so long as the force majeure event continues and, pursuant to certain of our power purchase agreements, will have the right to prematurely terminate the power purchase agreement. Additionally, to the extent that a forced outage has occurred, the relevant power purchaser may not be required to make any capacity and/or energy payments to the affected project, and if as a result the project fails to attain certain performance requirements under certain of our power purchase agreements, the purchaser may have the right to permanently reduce the contract capacity (and, correspondingly, the amount of capacity payments due pursuant to such agreements in the future), seek refunds of certain past capacity payments, and/or prematurely terminate the power purchase agreement. As a consequence, we may not receive any net revenues from the affected project or plant other than the proceeds from any business interruption insurance that applies to the force majeure event or forced outage after the relevant waiting period, and may incur significant liabilities in respect of past amounts required to be refunded. Accordingly, our business, financial condition, future results and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected. Recently, due to hurricane activity, piping from the wells to the Zunil power plant was damaged and as a result, the Project has not been in operation since October 14, 2005.

The existence of a force majeure event or a forced outage affecting the transmission system of the Imperial Irrigation District could reduce our net income and materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, future results and cash flow.

If the transmission system of the Imperial Irrigation District experiences a force majeure event or a forced outage which prevents it from transmitting the electricity from the Heber projects or the Ormesa project to the relevant power purchaser, the relevant power purchaser would not be required to make energy payments for such non-delivered electricity and may not be required to make any capacity payments with respect to the affected project so long as such force majeure event or forced outage continues. Our revenues for the year ended December 31, 2004 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, from the projects utilizing the Imperial Irrigation District transmission system,

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were approximately \$90.8 million and \$68.3 million, respectively. The impact of such force majeure would depend on the duration thereof, with longer outages resulting in greater revenue loss.

Some of our leases will terminate if we do not extract geothermal resources in "commercial quantities", thus requiring us to enter into new leases or secure rights to alternate geothermal resources, none of which may be available on terms as favorable to us as any such terminated lease, if at all.

Most of our geothermal resource leases are for a fixed primary term, and then continue for so long as geothermal resources are extracted in "commercial quantities" or pursuant to other terms of extension. The land covered by some of our leases is undeveloped and has not yet produced geothermal resources in "commercial quantities". Leases that cover land which remains undeveloped and does not produce, or does not continue to produce, geothermal resources in commercial quantities and leases that we allow to expire, will terminate. In the event that a lease is terminated and we determine that we will need that lease once the applicable project is operating, we would need to enter into one or more new leases with the owner(s) of the premises that are the subject of the terminated lease(s) in order to develop geothermal resources from, or inject geothermal resources into, such premises or secure rights to alternate geothermal resources or lands suitable for injection, all of which may not be possible or could result in increased cost to us, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, future results and cash flow.

Our Bureau of Land Management leases may be terminated if we fail to comply with any of the provisions of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 or if we fail to comply with the terms or stipulations of such leases, which may materially and adversely affect our business and operations.

Pursuant to the terms of our Bureau of Land Management (which we refer to as "BLM") leases, we are required to conduct our operations on BLM-leased land in a workmanlike manner and in accordance with all applicable laws and BLM directives and to take all mitigating actions required by the BLM to protect the surface of and the environment surrounding the relevant land. Additionally, certain BLM leases contain additional requirements, some of which relate to the mitigation or avoidance of disturbance of any antiquities, cultural values or threatened or endangered plants or animals, the payment of royalties for timber and the imposition of certain restrictions on residential development on the leased land. In the event of a default under any BLM lease, or the failure to comply with such requirements, or any non-compliance with any of the provisions of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 or regulations issued thereunder, the BLM may, 30 days after notice of default is provided to our relevant project subsidiary, suspend our operations until the requested action is taken or terminate the lease, either of which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, future results and cash flow.

Some of our leases (or subleases) could terminate if the lessor (or sublessor) under any such lease (or sublease) defaults on any debt secured by the relevant property, thus terminating our rights to access the underlying geothermal resources at that location.

The fee interest in the land which is the subject of some of our leases (or subleases) may currently be or may become subject to encumbrances securing loans from third party lenders to the lessor (or sublessor). Our rights as lessee (or sublessee) under such leases (or subleases) are or may be subject and subordinate to the rights of any such lender. Accordingly, a default by the lessor (or sublessor) under any such loan could result in a foreclosure on the underlying fee interest in the property and thereby terminate our leasehold interest and result in the shutdown of the project located on the relevant property and/or terminate our right of access to the underlying geothermal resources required for our operations.

In addition, a default by a sublessor under its lease with the owner of the property that is the subject of our sublease could result in the termination of such lease and thereby terminate our sublease interest and our right to access the underlying geothermal resources required for our operations.

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Current and future urbanizing activities and related residential, commercial and industrial developments may encroach on or limit geothermal activities in the areas of our projects, thereby affecting our ability to utilize, access, inject and/or transport geothermal resources on or underneath the affected surface areas.

Current and future urbanizing activities and related residential, commercial and industrial development may encroach on or limit geothermal activities in the areas of our projects, thereby affecting our ability to utilize, access, inject and/or transport geothermal resources on or underneath the affected surface areas. In particular, the Heber projects and the Gould project rely on an area, which we refer to as the "Heber Known Geothermal Resource Area" or "Heber KGRA," for the geothermal resource necessary to generate electricity at the Heber projects and Gould project. Imperial County has adopted a "specific plan area" that covers the Heber KGRA, which we refer to as the "Heber Specific Plan Area." The Heber Specific Plan Area allows commercial, residential, industrial and other employment oriented development in a mixed-use orientation, which currently includes geothermal uses. Several of the landowners from whom we hold geothermal leases have expressed an interest in developing their land for residential, commercial, industrial or other surface uses in accordance with the parameters of the Heber Specific Plan Area. Currently, Imperial County's Heber Specific Plan Area is coordinated with the cities of El Centro and Calexico. There has been ongoing underlying interest since the early 1990s to incorporate the community of Heber. While any incorporation process would likely take several years, if Heber were to be incorporated, the City of Heber could replace Imperial County as the governing land use authority, which, depending on its policies, could have a significant effect on land use and availability of geothermal resources.

Current and future development proposals within Imperial County and the City of Calexico, applications for annexations to the City of Calexico, and plans to expand public infrastructure may affect surface areas within the Heber KGRA, thereby limiting our ability to utilize, access, inject and/or transport the geothermal resource on or underneath the affected surface area that is necessary for the operation of our Heber projects and Gould project, which could adversely affect our operations and reduce our revenues.

We depend on key personnel for the success of our business.

Our success is largely dependent on the skills, experience and efforts of our senior management team and other key personnel. In particular, our success depends on the continued efforts of Lucien Bronicki, Dita Bronicki, Hezy Ram, Nadav Amir, Yoram Bronicki and other key employees. The loss of the services of any key employee could materially harm our business, financial condition, future results and cash flow. Although to date we have been successful in retaining the services of senior management and have entered into employment agreements with Lucien Bronicki,

Dita Bronicki, Hezy Ram and Yoram Bronicki, such members of our senior management may terminate their employment agreements without cause and with notice periods ranging from 90 to 180 days. We may also not be able to locate or employ on acceptable terms qualified replacements for our senior management or key employees if their services were no longer available.

Our projects have generally been financed through a combination of parent company loans and limited- or non-recourse project finance debt and lease financing. If our project subsidiaries default on their obligations under such limited- or non-recourse debt or lease financing, we may be required to make certain payments to the relevant debt holders and if the collateral supporting such leveraged financing structures is foreclosed upon, we may lose certain of our projects.

Our projects have generally been financed using a combination of parent company loans and limited or non-recourse project finance debt or lease financing. Non-recourse project finance debt or lease financing refers to financing arrangements that are repaid solely from the project's revenues and are secured by the project's physical assets, major contracts, cash accounts and, in many cases, our ownership interest in the project subsidiary. Limited-recourse project finance debt refers to our additional agreement, as part of the financing of a project, to provide limited financial support for the project subsidiary in the form of limited guarantees, indemnities, capital contributions and agreements to pay certain debt service deficiencies. If our project subsidiaries default on their obligations under the relevant debt documents, creditors of a limited recourse project financing will have direct recourse

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to us, to the extent of our limited recourse obligations, which may require us to use distributions received by us from other projects, as well as other sources of cash available to us, in order to satisfy such obligations. In addition, if our project subsidiaries default on their obligations under the relevant debt documents (or a default under such debt documents arises as a result of a cross-default to the debt documents of some of our other projects) and the creditors foreclose on the relevant collateral, we may lose our ownership interest in the relevant project subsidiary or our project subsidiary owning the project would only retain an interest in the physical assets, if any, remaining after all debts and obligations were paid in full.

Changes in costs and technology may significantly impact our business by making our power plants and products less competitive.

A basic premise of our business model is that generating baseload power at geothermal power plants achieves economies of scale and produces electricity at a competitive price. However, traditional coal-fired systems and gas-fired systems may under certain economic conditions produce electricity at lower average prices than our geothermal plants. In addition, there are other technologies that can produce electricity, most notably fossil fuel power systems, hydroelectric systems, fuel cells, microturbines, windmills and photovoltaic (solar) cells. Some of these alternative technologies currently produce electricity at a higher average price than our geothermal plants; however, research and development activities are ongoing to seek improvements in such alternate technologies and their cost of producing electricity is gradually declining. It is possible that advances will further reduce the cost of alternate methods of power generation to a level that is equal to or below that of most geothermal power generation technologies. If this were to happen, the competitive advantage of our projects may be significantly impaired.

Our expectations regarding the market potential for the development of recovered energy-based power generation may not materialize, and as a result we may not derive any significant revenues from this line of business.

We have identified recovered energy-based power generation as a significant market opportunity for us. Demand for our recovered energy-based power generation units may not materialize or grow at the levels that we expect. We currently face competition in this market from manufacturers of conventional steam turbines and may face competition from other related technologies in the future. If this market does not materialize at the levels that we expect, such failure may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, future results and cash flow.

Our intellectual property rights may not be adequate to protect our business.

Our intellectual property rights may not be adequate to protect our business. While we occasionally file patent applications, patents may not be issued on the basis of such applications or, if patents are issued, they may not be sufficiently broad to protect our technology. In addition, any patents issued to us or for which we have use rights may be challenged, invalidated or circumvented.

In order to safeguard our unpatented proprietary know-how, trade secrets and technology, we rely primarily upon trade secret protection and non-disclosure provisions in agreements with employees and others having access to confidential information. These measures may not adequately protect us from disclosure or misappropriation of our proprietary information.

Even if we adequately protect our intellectual property rights, litigation may be necessary to enforce these rights, which could result in substantial costs to us and a substantial diversion of management attention. Also, while we have attempted to ensure that our technology and the operation of our business do not infringe other parties' patents and proprietary rights, our competitors or other parties may assert that certain aspects of our business or technology may be covered by patents held by them. Infringement or other intellectual property claims, regardless of merit or ultimate outcome, can be expensive and time-consuming and can divert management's attention from our core business.

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We are subject to risks associated with a changing economic and political environment, which may adversely affect our financial stability or the financial stability of our counterparties.

The risk of terrorist attacks in the United States or elsewhere continues to remain a potential source of disruption to the nation's economy and financial markets in general. The availability and cost of capital for our business and that of our competitors has been adversely affected by the bankruptcy of Enron Corp. and events related to the California electric market crisis. Additionally, the recent rise in fuel costs may make it more expensive for our customers to operate their businesses. These events could constrain the capital available to our industry and could adversely affect our financial stability and the financial stability of our transaction counterparties.

Possible fluctuations in the cost of construction, raw materials and drilling may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, future results and cash flow.

Our manufacturing operations are dependent on the supply of various raw materials, including primarily steel and aluminum, and on the supply of various industrial equipment components that we use. We currently obtain all such materials and equipment at prevailing market prices. We are not dependent on any one supplier and do not have any long-term agreements with any of our suppliers. We have recently experienced increases in the cost of raw materials and in transportation costs. We have also experienced an increase in construction costs, which we expect may intensify due to recent hurricane activity, and an increase in drilling costs. To the extent not otherwise passed along to our customers, these and future cost increases of such raw materials and equipment could adversely affect our profit

margins.

Conditions in Israel, where the majority of our senior management and all of our production and manufacturing facilities are located, may adversely affect our operations and may limit our ability to produce and sell our products or manage our projects.

Operations in Israel accounted for approximately 23.7% and 25.6% of our operating expenses in the nine months ended September 30, 2005, and in the year ended December 31, 2004, respectively. Political, economic and security conditions in Israel directly affect our operations. Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, a number of armed conflicts have taken place between Israel and its Arab neighbors, and the continued state of hostility, varying in degree and intensity, has led to security and economic problems for Israel. Since October 2000, there has been a significant increase in violence, primarily in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. As a result, negotiations between Israel and representatives of the Palestinian Authority have been sporadic and have failed to result in peace. We could be adversely affected by hostilities involving Israel, the interruption or curtailment of trade between Israel and its trading partners, or a significant downturn in the economic or financial condition of Israel. In addition, the sale of products manufactured in Israel may be adversely affected in certain countries by restrictive laws, policies or practices directed toward Israel or companies having operations in Israel.

In addition, some of our employees in Israel are subject to being called upon to perform military service in Israel, and their absence may have an adverse effect upon our operations. Generally, unless exempt, male adult citizens of Israel under the age of 41 are obligated to perform up to 36 days of military reserve duty annually. Additionally, all such citizens are subject to being called to active duty at any time under emergency circumstances.

These events and conditions could disrupt our operations in Israel, which could materially harm our business, financial condition, future results and cash flow.

Failure to comply with certain conditions and restrictions associated with tax benefits provided to Ormat Systems Ltd. by the Government of Israel as an “approved enterprise” may require us to refund such tax benefits and pay future taxes in Israel at higher rates.

Our subsidiary, Ormat Systems Ltd., which we refer to as “Ormat Systems”, has received “approved enterprise” status under Israel’s Law for Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959, with respect to two of its investment programs. As an approved enterprise, our subsidiary is exempt from Israeli income taxes with respect to revenues derived from the approved investment program for a

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period of two years commencing on the year it first generates profits from the approved investment program, and thereafter such revenues are subject to a reduced Israeli income tax rate of 25% for an additional five years. These benefits are subject to certain conditions set forth in the certificate of approval from Israel’s Investment Center, which include, among other things, a requirement that Ormat Systems comply with Israeli intellectual property law, that all transactions between Ormat Systems and our affiliates be at arms length, and that there will be no change in control of, on a cumulative basis, more than 49% of Ormat Systems’ capital stock (including by way of a public or private offering) without the prior written approval of the Investment Center. If Ormat Systems does not comply with these conditions, in whole or in part, it would be required to refund the amount of tax benefits (as adjusted by the Israeli consumer price index and for accrued interest) and would no longer benefit from the reduced Israeli tax rate, which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, future results and cash flow. If Ormat Systems distributes

dividends out of revenues derived during the tax exemption period from the approved investment program, it will be subject, in the year in which such dividend is paid, to Israeli income tax on the distributed dividend.

If our parent defaults on its lease agreement with the Israel Land Administration, or is involved in a bankruptcy or similar proceeding, our rights and remedies under certain agreements pursuant to which we acquired our products business and pursuant to which we sublease our land and manufacturing facilities from our parent may be adversely affected.

We acquired our business relating to the manufacture and sale of products for electricity generation and related services from our parent, Ormat Industries. In connection with that acquisition, we entered into a sublease with Ormat Industries for the lease of the land and facilities in Yavne, Israel where our manufacturing and production operations are conducted and where our Israeli offices are located. Under the terms of our parent's lease agreement with the Israel Land Administration, any sublease for a period of more than five years may require the prior approval of the Israel Land Administration. As a result, the initial term of our sublease with Ormat Industries is for a period of four years and eleven months beginning on July 1, 2004, extendable to twenty-five years less one day (which includes the initial term). The consent of the Israel Land Administration was obtained for a period of the shorter of (i) 25 years or (ii) the remaining period of the underlying lease agreement with the Israel Land Administration, which terminates between 2018 and 2047. If our parent was to breach its obligations to the Israel Land Administration under its lease agreement, the Israel Land Administration could terminate the lease agreement and, consequently, our sublease would terminate as well.

As part of the acquisition described in the preceding paragraph, we also entered into a patent license agreement with Ormat Industries, pursuant to which we were granted an exclusive license for certain patents and trademarks relating to certain technologies that are used in our business. If a bankruptcy case were commenced by or against our parent, it is possible that performance of all or part of the agreements entered into in connection with such acquisition (including the lease of land and facilities described above) could be stayed by the bankruptcy court in Israel or rejected by a liquidator appointed pursuant to the Bankruptcy Ordinance in Israel and thus not be enforceable. Any of these events could have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, future results and cash flow.

We are a holding company and our revenues depend substantially on the performance of our subsidiaries and the projects they operate, most of which are subject to restrictions and taxation on dividends and distributions.

We are a holding company whose primary assets are our ownership of the equity interests in our subsidiaries. We conduct no other business and, as a result, we depend entirely upon our subsidiaries' earnings and cash flow.

The agreements pursuant to which most of our subsidiaries have incurred debt restrict the ability of these subsidiaries to pay dividends, make distributions or otherwise transfer funds to us prior to the satisfaction of other obligations, including the payment of operating expenses, debt service and replenishment or maintenance of cash reserves. In the case of some of our projects, such as the Mammoth project, there may be certain additional restrictions on dividend distributions pursuant to

our agreements with our partners. Further, if we elect to receive distributions of earnings from our foreign operations, we may incur United States taxes on account of such distributions, net of any available foreign tax credits. In all of the foreign countries where our existing projects are located, dividend payments to us are also subject to withholding taxes. Each of the events described above may reduce or eliminate the aggregate amount of revenues we can receive

from our subsidiaries.

Some of our directors that also hold positions with our parent may have conflicts of interest with respect to matters involving both companies.

Three of our seven directors are directors and/or officers of Ormat Industries. These directors will have fiduciary duties to both companies and may have conflicts of interest on matters affecting both us and our parent, and in some circumstances may have interests adverse to our interests. Our Chairman, Director and Chief Technology Officer, Mr. Bronicki, is the Chairman of our parent, and our Chief Executive Officer and Director, Mrs. Bronicki, is the Chief Executive Officer of our parent.

Risks Related to Our Securities

Investing in the securities to be offered pursuant to this prospectus may involve certain risks. In addition to the below risks regarding our common stock, we will include a description of the material risks relating to particular securities in the prospectus supplement for those securities. You should carefully consider the important factors set forth herein and under the heading “Risk Factors” in the applicable supplement to this prospectus before investing in any securities that may be offered.

Our controlling stockholders may take actions that conflict with your interests.

Ormat Industries, which is controlled by Bronicki Investments Ltd., holds 77.2% of our common stock. Bronicki Investments Ltd. is a privately held Israeli company and is controlled by Lucien and Dita Bronicki. Because of these holdings, our parent company and its controlling stockholders will be able to exercise control over all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors, amendment of our certificate of incorporation and approval of significant corporate transactions, and they will have significant control over our management and policies. The directors elected by these stockholders will be able to significantly influence decisions affecting our capital structure. This control may have the effect of delaying or preventing changes in control or changes in management, or limiting the ability of our other stockholders to approve transactions that they may deem to be in their best interest. For example, our controlling stockholders will be able to control the sale or other disposition of our products business to another entity or the transfer of such business outside of the State of Israel, as such action requires the affirmative vote of at least 75% of our outstanding shares.

The price of our common stock may fluctuate substantially and your investment may decline in value.

The market price of our common stock is likely to be highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially due to many factors, including:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our results of operations including as a result of seasonal variations in our electricity-based revenues;
- variance in our financial performance from the expectations of market analysts;
- conditions and trends in the end markets we serve and changes in the estimation of the size and growth rate of these markets;
- announcements of significant contracts by us or our competitors;
- changes in our pricing policies or the pricing policies of our competitors;
- loss of one or more of our significant customers;
- legislation;
- changes in market valuation or earnings of our competitors;

- the trading volume of our common stock; and
- general economic conditions.

In addition, the stock market in general, and the New York Stock