

for the **11**th FP  
Asset Management  
Report

---

From July 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022



# Cleaner Energy for the Next Generation

## To Our Investors

On behalf of the Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as “CSIF”), I would like to express sincere appreciation to all unitholders for their continued patronage and support. CSIF hopes to contribute to the spread of renewable energy with consideration for the global environment, aiming to build a sustainable economy and society in the region through efficient operations utilizing the Canadian Solar Group’s vertical integration model.

In pursuit of these initiatives, we expect the continued understanding and support of all unitholders.

Executive Director, Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund, Inc.

CEO and Representative Director, Canadian Solar Asset Management K.K.

**Hiroshi Yanagisawa**

## Contents

---

00	To Our Investors
02	Financial Highlights
03	Track Record of Consistent External Growth
04	Canadian Solar Group
05	Unique Aspect of the Fund
06	Management Interview
08	To Carbon Neutrality
10	Effort in ESG
12	Portfolio
13	Sponsor Pipeline
14	Portfolio Overview
16	Financial Summary/ Information for Unitholders

---

17	Asset Management Report
48	Balance Sheet
50	Statement of Income
51	Statement of Changes in Unitholders' Equity
52	Notes
59	Statement of Cash Distribution
60	Statement of Cash Flow

## Feature Story

P9

---

ESG finance and  
Japan’s carbon  
neutrality policies



## Financial Highlights

### Key Indicators for the 11th FP

December 31, 2022

Statement of Income Data (million yen)	10th FP	11th FP (ended Dec. 2022)		
	Actual	Forecast@ Aug.16, 2022	Actual	Increase/(Decrease) (vs Forecast)
Operating revenues	4,060	3,725	<b>3,715</b>	(10)
Operating income	1,743	1,404	<b>1,383</b>	(21)
Income before income taxes	1,509	1,190	<b>1,214</b>	23
Net income	1,509	1,189	<b>1,213</b>	23
Distribution per unit (including distributions in excess of earnings)	3,903 yen	3,750 yen	<b>3,750 yen</b>	—
Distributions per unit (excluding distributions in excess of earnings)	3,903 yen	3,077 yen	<b>3,138 yen</b>	61 yen
Distributions in excess of earnings per unit	—	673 yen	<b>612 yen</b>	(61) yen

CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction (10th FP)

**42,834,862 kg-co<sub>2</sub>**

CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction (cumulative) Oct.2017~Jun.2022

**359,637,483 kg-co<sub>2</sub>**

# of Projects

**25 PV Facilities**

Total Acquisition Price

**JPY 800.0 bin**

Panel Output of AUM

**183.9 MW**

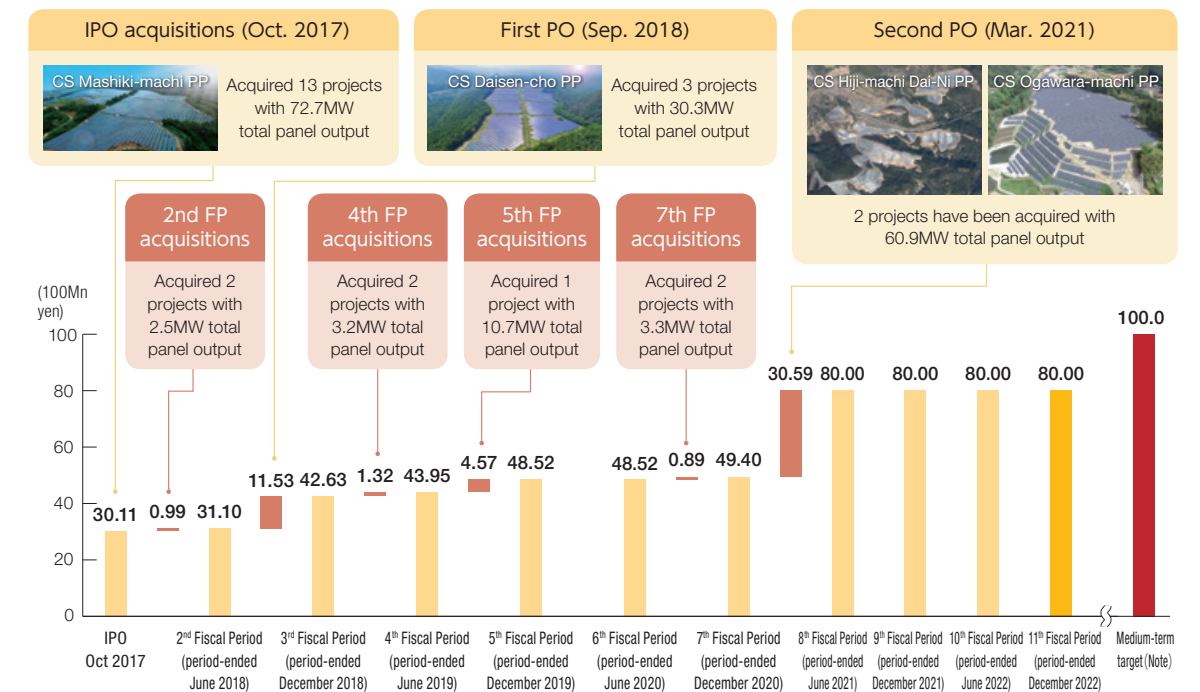
## Track Record of Consistent External Growth

CSIF has achieved continuous growth in asset size by sourcing projects mainly from the abundant sponsor pipeline.

CSIF held ¥80.0bn (acquisition value base) as of the end of the 11th FP, making it the largest player in the listed infrastructure fund market.

CSIF will continue to lead the market as the largest listed infrastructure fund by asset size.

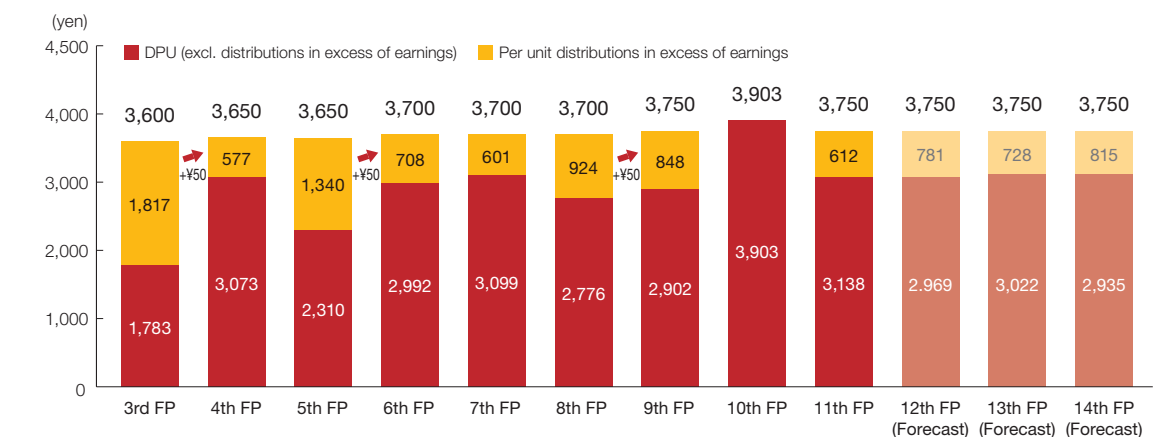
### Track Record of Consistent External Growth (acquisition price basis)



(Note) The medium-term target shown above is CSIF's target as of December 31, 2022, and does neither represent a guarantee nor promise that the target will be achieved nor when it will be achieved.

### Historical and Forecasted Dividend

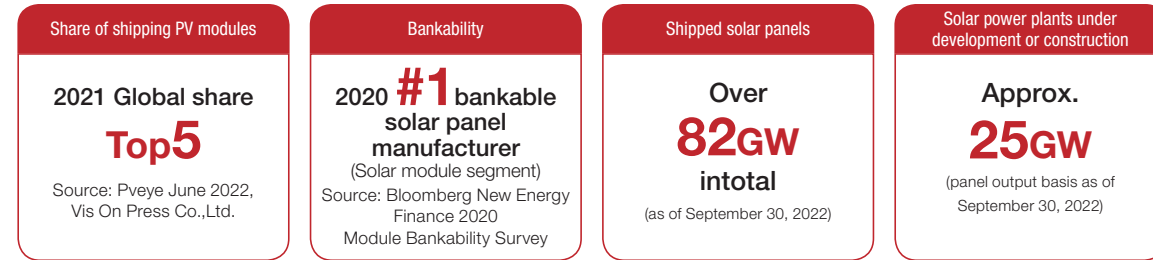
Since its listing, CSIF has offered a stable dividend and achieved steady increases in dividends.



(Note) Figures for the 12th~14th Fiscal Period are forecasts and are subject to change. They do not represent guaranteed distribution amounts.

## Canadian Solar Group

Canadian Solar Group, CSIF's sponsor, is a global company engaged in the manufacturing and sale of solar panels etc, as well as the development and operation of solar power plants, It was established in Ontario, Canada in 2001 and has been listed on the NASDAQ stock exchange since 2006. The company had more than 13,500 employees in 24 countries and has annual sales of approximately 5.3 billion (approximately 700 billion yen at current exchange rates) for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2020. The group entered the Japanese market in 2009 and has been selling solar panels for residential and industrial uses. The sponsor has also been involved in the development of solar power plants since the early days of renewable energy, as the Feed-in Tariff system for solar power generation started in Japan in 2012.



### Global Sponsor Pipeline (panel output) <sup>(note)</sup> (as of 2022) As of September 30, 2022



- |                     |                    |                          |                      |                        |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Canada 2 offices  | 6 Chile 1 office   | 11 Italy 1 office        | 16 China 16 offices  | 21 Vietnam 1 office    |
| 2 U.S. 3 offices    | 7 U.K. 1 office    | 12 Netherlands 1 office  | 17 Taiwan 1 office   | 22 Malaysia 1 office   |
| 3 Mexico 1 office   | 8 Germany 1 office | 13 UAE 2 offices         | 18 Korea 1 office    | 23 Singapore 1 office  |
| 4 Brazil 1 office   | 9 Poland 1 office  | 14 South Africa 1 office | 19 Japan 4 offices   | 24 Australia 2 offices |
| 5 Columbia 1 office | 10 Spain 1 office  | 15 India 1 office        | 20 Thailand 1 office |                        |

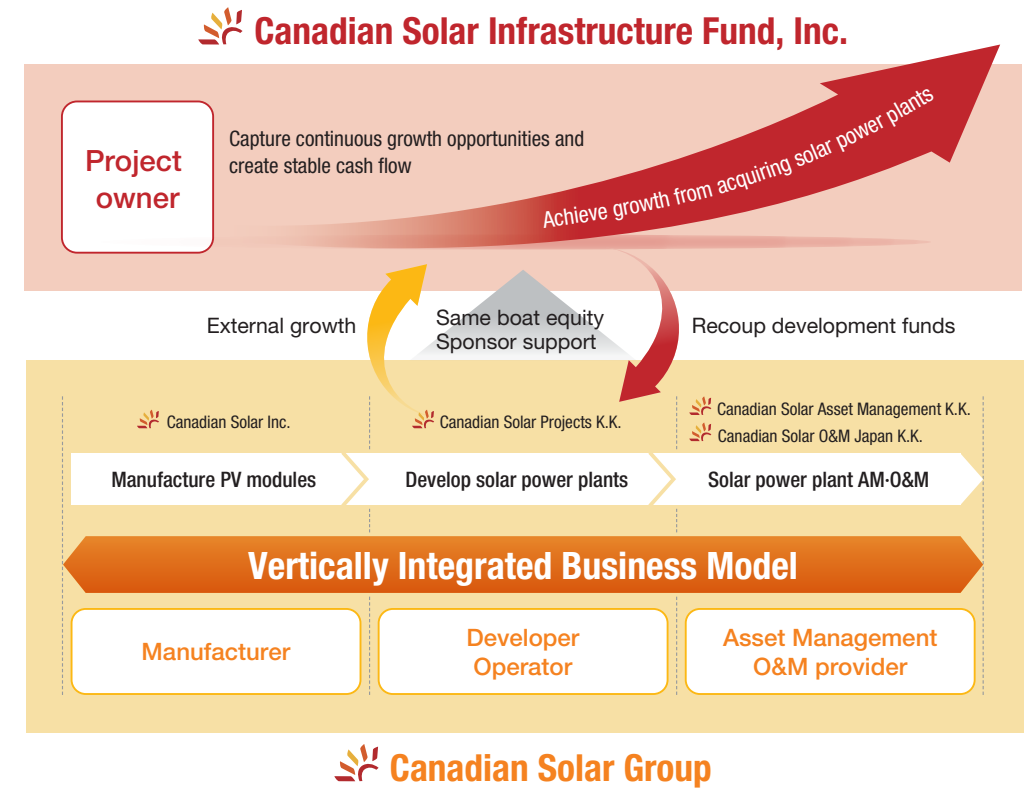
(Note) Apart from the operational projects, the panel output shown above are the figures based on the development plans as of September 30, 2022. The above figures may differ from actual panel output after construction of the solar power plants is completed. The same shall apply hereinafter.

## Unique Aspects of the Fund

### Advantageous Operation Based on the Vertically-Integrated Model of the Group

Prominent knowledge acquired by the Group as the total solution provider of solar power generation is fully utilized for the operation of CSIF. The uniqueness of the vertically integrated model of the group is shown as below.

### The image of the value chain of renewable energy business at Canadian Solar Group



### Solid Bank Formation

Currently, we have created a strong bank formation consisting of a total of 23 financial institutions, including five banks consisting of three megabanks as well as SBI Shinsei Bank and Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank as arrangers and co-arrangers, and we believe that we have established a financing structure for future asset expansion.

### Global Offering

In the past three public offerings, including the IPO, CSIF has raised funds from both domestic and overseas investors through global offerings. We believe that having overseas institutional investors as unitholders will enable us to manage our assets with an awareness of global standards and improve the liquidity of our investment units in the market. It will also contribute to stabilizing our fund-raising capacity in the future by expanding the number of institutional and individual investors in Japan.



## Management Interview



### Aim to support the growth of Renewable Energy Industry as the leading listed Infrastructure Fund

Executive Director Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund, Inc.  
 CEO and Representative Director Canadian Solar Asset Management K.K.

#### Hiroshi Yanagisawa

**Q1** What was CSIF's management performance in the 11th fiscal period?

**A** In the 11th fiscal period, the frequency of output curtailment decreased significantly year on year, and the negative impact on energy output was mitigated. However, operating revenue fell short of the initial forecast due to lower-than-expected actual energy output as a result of fewer hours of sunlight compared to the forecast because of generally poor weather conditions throughout the period. In terms of operating expenses, the large increase in repair expenses was not able to be offset by the decrease in professional fees, and operating income also fell short of the initial forecast. On the other hand, ordinary income and net income exceeded the initial forecasts due to the posting of a large amount of insurance income received as non-operating income. Ultimately, operating revenue was 3,715 million yen, operating income was 1,383 million yen, ordinary income was 1,214 million yen, and net income was 1,213 million yen. Given that net income exceeded the initial forecast by 23 million yen, profit distributions per unit increased 61 yen from the initial forecast to 3,138 yen. In addition, distributions in excess of earnings were reduced by the same amount, and dividends per unit were set at 3,750 yen, the same amount as the initial forecast.

**Q2** One year has passed since the start of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Please describe any impact this had had on asset management due to changes in the market environment, such as the subsequent surge in resource prices, exchange rate fluctuations and market interest rates.

**A** The impact of Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 included an increase in the cost of thermal power generation due to soaring energy resource prices, higher electricity prices, and the impact on the composition of power sources. However, there has been little impact on CSIF's operating results up to this point. The reason for this is that there is no direct impact on operating revenue as the electricity prices of the power plants held by CSIF are fixed based on the Feed-in Tariff system. Similarly, there was also little impact from the perspective of cost, as most expenses are fixed or are not directly affected by foreign exchange fluctuations. Moreover, the rise in market interest rates has not had any impact on CSIF's interest-bearing debt, as 100% of the debt is currently financed at fixed interest rates. As just described, we believe that CSIF's asset management is immune to changes in the macro environment.

**Q3** What are your recent initiatives for ESG?

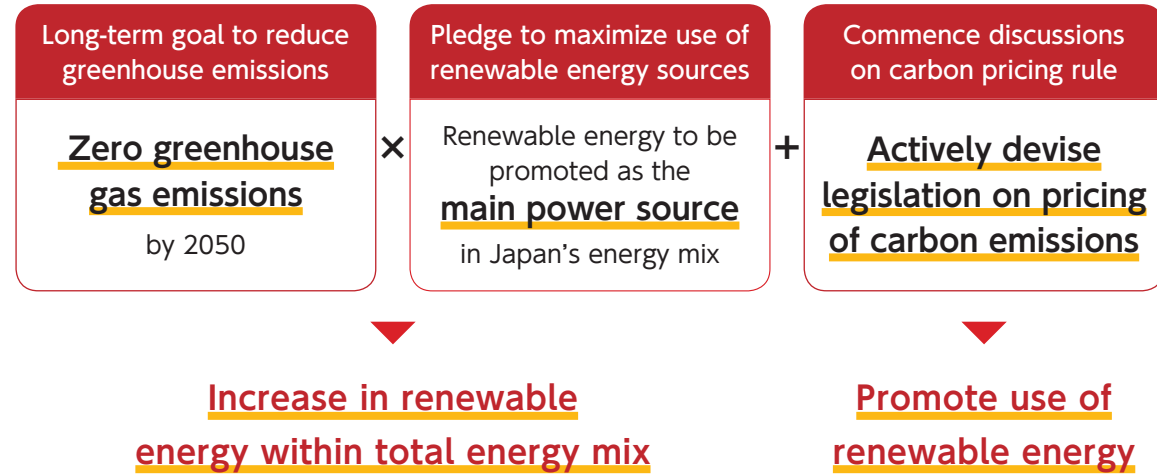
**A** Since its establishment in 2017, CSIF, together with its asset manager Canadian Solar Asset Management K.K. (CSAM), has practiced ESG-conscious asset management. In conducting our business, we recognize that the problem of climate change is an important management issue that can be a risk or an opportunity. In addition to CSAM's signing of the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI) in August 2019 and its endorsement of the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) in February 2022, we have recently published our ESG Report in February 2023. In the ESG Report, we have selected ESG issues ("materiality") of particular importance to CSIF to promote our efforts for achieving our goals and further improving our initiatives by setting KPIs for materiality items and implementing specific measures through our future activities.

**Q4** Please describe the latest trends in the institutional aspects surrounding renewable energy.

**A** Among the important institutional changes that have been discussed, the situation regarding producer-side charges has changed recently. The producer-side charges are a system under which, for the purpose of maintaining and managing the power transmission and distribution network, a portion (10%) of the consignment charge that was previously paid entirely by retail operators will also be borne by power generators, including those from renewable energy sources, in proportion to the scale of power generation. The system was initially expected to be finalized within fiscal year 2021 and begin operating in fiscal year 2023, but in November 2021, the 6th Basic Energy Plan stated, "discussions will continue concerning the need for such treatment," and decided to postpone the system design by one year. Subsequently, the Subcommittee on Mass Introduction of Renewable Energy and Next-Generation Electricity Networks, which met in November 2022, proposed to proceed with consideration of "adjusting by levy or exempting the application of already certified FIT/FIP projects, while taking into account the burden on the public." Finally, at its meeting on December 2022, the Subcommittee proposed that "already approved FIT/FIP projects will be completely exempted during the FIT period." After public comments, the details of these projects are expected to be finalized by March 2023, and they are scheduled to begin operating in fiscal year 2024. If this decision is finalized, the uncertainty in terms of CSIF's future operations will be resolved, as the additional cost burden that had been a concern will be eliminated during the FIT period.



PM Suga in October of 2020 set a target to achieve zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 in his general policy speech. Given the policies and forecasts released by the Japanese government, CSIF believes that renewable energy may make up a larger portion of the supply of electricity generated in Japan.



**Feature Story ESG finance and Japan's carbon neutrality policies**

Investments and loans made by taking into account not only conventional financial information but also non-financial information, comprising environmental, social and governance factors, are called ESG finance. ESG finance has attracted worldwide attention and in the last several years has been expanding dramatically in Japan. Needless to say, ESG finance has had a favorable impact on investments in investment units offered by the Investment Corporation, loans from banks and the issuance of green bonds.

(TCFD) and other opportunities for similar disclosure as well as "100% renewable" (RE100) and net carbon zero target setting are becoming increasingly active among global companies and issuing entities. In other words, investors and banks are positively evaluating these ESG initiatives, while businesses also have become keenly aware of these initiatives as means to improve corporate value.

In Japan, since Prime Minister Yoshihide Suga made a policy speech in October 2020 on the establishment of goals for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, the Japanese government has been accelerating initiatives toward post-carbon society. In circumstances where new currents are emerging, some forward-thinking global enterprises are now asking their business partners to set emission reduction targets, conduct renewable energy procurement, etc. Initiatives to achieve the post-carbon society are shaping corporate management strategies and leading to the creation of new business opportunities.



As ESG finance evolves and expands both in terms of quality and volume, moves to respond to the initiatives of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures

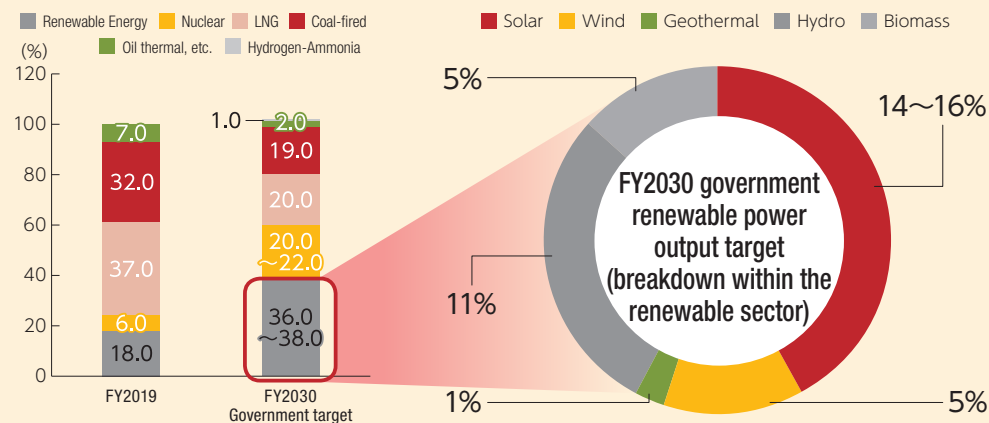
**Aiming to Achieve Carbon Neutrality**

In the 6th Basic Energy Plan approved by the Cabinet in October 2021, it was stated that "based on the basic premise of S+3E(Note), we will thoroughly make renewable energy the main source of power, work on the principle of giving top priority to renewable energy, and maximize the introduction of renewable energy while curbing the burden on the public and coexisting with local communities.

The government's target power source ratio for 2030 is expected to be 36-38%, with solar power accounting for the largest share at 14-16%. The government's target of renewable energy for 2030 is 36-38% of the total power supply, with solar power accounting for the largest share at 14-16%, so the role of solar power will be important for the time being.

(Note) The acronym stands for Safety, Energy Security, Economic Society, and Environment.

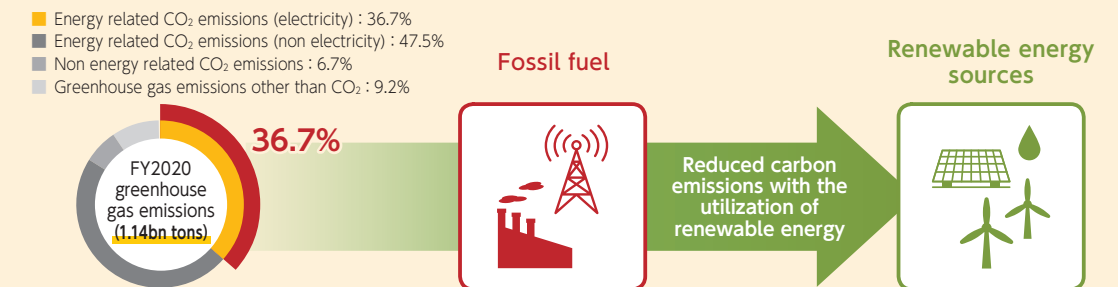
**Ratio of Renewable Energy in total Energy Mix Target : 36~38%  
Solar power is expected to compose 14%~16% of the total renewable energy mix**



(Note) Preliminary figures for FY2020 are used, and there may be differences from the finalized FY2020 figures to be released in 2022.

**Breakdown of greenhouse gas emissions in Japan (Note)**

Carbon emissions from electricity production makes up 35.7% of total carbon emissions in Japan, and the introduction and wider use of renewable energy are expected to contribute towards lowering Japan's carbon emissions.



Based on the judgment that it is essential to conduct a comprehensive review of the regulations that serve as barriers to this process, and to promote the necessary regulatory review and expedite the review process, the government established the "Task Force for Comprehensive Review of Regulations Concerning Renewable Energy, etc." in November 2020 in order to achieve such regulatory reform with a sense of speed. Many requests for deregulation and removal of regulations have been submitted and studies have begun in the areas of (1) location restrictions, (2) grid regulations, (3) market restrictions, (4) coexistence with local communities, and (5) others.



# Effort in ESG

## Introduction

Canadian Solar Asset Management K.K. ("CSAM") serves as an asset manager of Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund, Inc. ("CSIF") which invests mainly in renewable energy power generation facilities. Canadian Solar Project K.K. ("CSP") is a developer of PV projects and a sponsor for CSIF. CSAM together with CSP has contributed to building a sustainable economic society in local regions while paying a great attention to the global environment. Thus, CSAM has run its asset management business with its focus on the environmental aspect among the ESG initiatives. In addition, CSAM fully recognizes that considering the social and governance aspects in the asset management operations is also deemed extremely important by investors and fund managers in Japan and overseas with a focus on SRI. Under such circumstances, CSAM believes that active, appropriate disclosure of information about its initiatives will be more important going forward; therefore, CSAM set forth its "Approach into UN PRI" as ESG basic policy late December of 2020. CSAM has facilitated the "Contribution to the Global Environment" via an increased installment of renewable energy facilities in Japan since IPO of CSIF. Going forward, CSAM would like to make an opportunity for SRI available for investors by "Realizing A Sustainable Society" and "Vitalizing A Regional Society" as for the social and governance aspects.

## Signatory to UN PRI / CSAM's approach on UN PRI

As of August 13, 2019, our asset manager, Canadian Solar Asset Management K.K. ("CSAM"), became the first Japanese asset manager of a listed infrastructure fund to be a signatory to the UN PRI (United Nations supported Principles for Responsible Investment) to promote ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) investments. As a signatory to the UN PRI, CSAM devised an "Approach to UN PRI Guidelines" as of the end of December 2020 as its basic ESG policy, which can be found on CSIF's website as of February 17, 2021.

Signatory of:



## ESG Report

- Since its establishment, CSIF has been practicing ESG-conscious management together with CSAM.
- CSAM recognized that in our business operations, the issue of climate change is an important management issue that can be a risk or an opportunity.
- CSAM signed the UN Principles for Responsible Investment in August 2019. CSIF endorsed the Climate-related Financial Disclosure Task Force recommendations in February 2022. CSIF and CSAM published the ESG report in February 2023.
- CSIF will select ESG subjects (materiality) of particular importance to CSIF and promote efforts to achieve and further improve targets by setting KPIs and implementing specific measures for materiality items through future activities.



## Granting of Tracking Information

- In response to the accelerating global decarbonization efforts, electricity consumers are increasingly looking for renewable energy sources for their own electricity procurement. CSIF has started to provide power consumer with tracking to provide power consumer with tracking information (renewable energy power Non-Fossil Certificates (Note)) for its CS Daisen-cho Power Plant (A), CS Daisen-cho Power Plant (B), and CS Marumori-machi Power Plant.
- This trial can respond to the growing needs of electricity consumers for renewable energy, such as RE100 (Renewable Energy 100%), an international initiative that aims to procure 100% of the energy consumed by business activities from renewable energy sources.

(Note) FIT Non-Fossil Certificates are certificates that represent the renewable energy value of electricity purchased on a feed-in tariff under the FIT system and traded on the non-fuel value trading market of the Japan Electric Power Exchange (hereinafter referred to as "JPEX").

## Power sales with premium to renewable energy users through a Wholesale Electricity Supply Agreement with Zero Watt Power Inc.

- By executing the wholesale electricity supply agreement with Zero Watt Power Inc for CSIF's power plants listed below, CSIF contributes to supply FIT electricity to consumers.
- CSIF has also begun purchasing clean electricity for power plant consumption. Clean electricity derived from renewable energy sources and FIT electricity to general households and companies that demand clean power from renewable energy sources, which will contribute to the diffusion of renewable energy. We believe that this will contribute to the spread of renewable energy and also to the generation of additional rental revenues.

Power Plant	Counter Party	Premium Wholesale	Purchase of clean energy
CS Izu-shi PP	Zero Watt Power	From February 2021	From March 2021
CS Mashiki-machi PP		From December 2021	From June 2021
CS Hiji-machi Dai-ni PP		From July 2021	From June 2021
CS Ogawara-machi PP		From May 2021	From July 2021

## Addressing climate change based on TCFD recommendations

TCFD is the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure established by the Financial Stability Board(FSB)at the request of the G20, which recommends "governance," "strategy," "risk management," and "indicators and targets" for climate change-related information disclosure. CSIF has also disclosed TCFD related information.

## Adherence to EU SFDR Article 8 disclosure requirements

- In order to prevent greenwashing (falsely claiming the sustainability of a particular product) and to create a more transparent playing field for ESG investors in their investment decision-making, EU SFDR was created for the purpose of enhancing transparency of sustainable investment.
- Disclosure covers all information relevant to policies on sustainability risk, sustainability of financial products, and ESG factors.
- CSIF is scheduled to conduct SFDR Article 8 disclosure requirements of pre-defined ESG (environmental, social, governance) factors.

## External Certification and Recognition Related to ESG

On May 11, 2020, CSIF obtained Green 1 (F) rating, the highest overall rating in the JCR Green Finance evaluation, for the framework we established to limit the use of funds procured through green bonds and green loans to those with environmental improvement effects.

## Environment Incorporate measures to reduce environmental impact from manufacturing solar panels

The Canadian Solar Group is focused on reducing the environmental impact from solar panel manufacturing processes such as greenhouse gases and manufacturing waste and water. (2017-2021)

Greenhouse gas emissions

▲ 17%

Manufacturing water consumption

▲ 53%

## Canadian Solar Group's relationship with the local community around CS Daisen-cho

### Power plant carefully developed by protecting the rich environment of Daisen-cho

The district in which CS Daisen-cho Power Plant is located is in close proximity to districts known for their diverse and rich ecological environments with forests, plants and wild birds. Efforts were made to refrain from using chainsaws when developing the project to avoid damaging the habitat of rare species of indigenous falcons, while painting the fence around the site using camouflage colors.



The power plant can provide 27MWp of clean regenerated energy, equivalent to electricity for approximately 8,000 households.

## Social Canadian Solar Group's relationship with the local community

### Canadian Solar Group's relationship with local communities at Hiji-machi



Canadian Solar Asset Management Inc. is sponsoring the Xavier's Way Walking in Hiji-machi, where CS Hiji-machi Power Plant and CS Hiji-machi Dai-ni Power Plant are located. In 2022, CSAM employees participated in this event, which is a walk along a historic trail that Francisco Xavier is said to have passed through.

### Canadian Solar Group's relationship with the local community around CS Daisen-cho



The Sponsor constructed the Daisen Canadian Garden and donated it to the Daisen-cho Town Government in commemoration of the completion of CS Daisen-cho Power Plant, now owned by the CSIF after development, and as part of its contribution to local communities in an effort to create harmony between nature and the large-scale solar power plant. In addition, it repaired the Hima Jinja Shrine in the same town and donated an incense holder made of white granite to the Shimpukuji Temple.

### Donation to Marumori-machi, Igu-gun, Miyagi prefecture where CS Marumori-machi is located

The sponsor and CSAM offered donations to the Marumori-machi Town Government. The town was severely hit by Typhoon Hagibis in October 2019.

## G Governance Aligning the interest of unitholders with that of the Sponsor

We aim to increase unitholders' value by aligning the interest of unitholders with that of the sponsor.

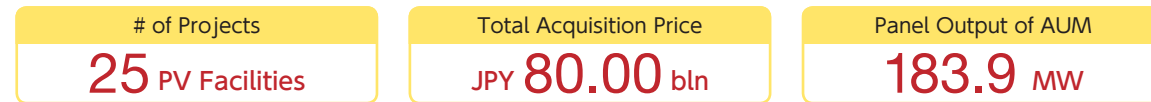
Number of units held by the sponsor and holding ratio after the offering

56,620 units (14.64%)

## Portfolio

### Portfolio Highlight

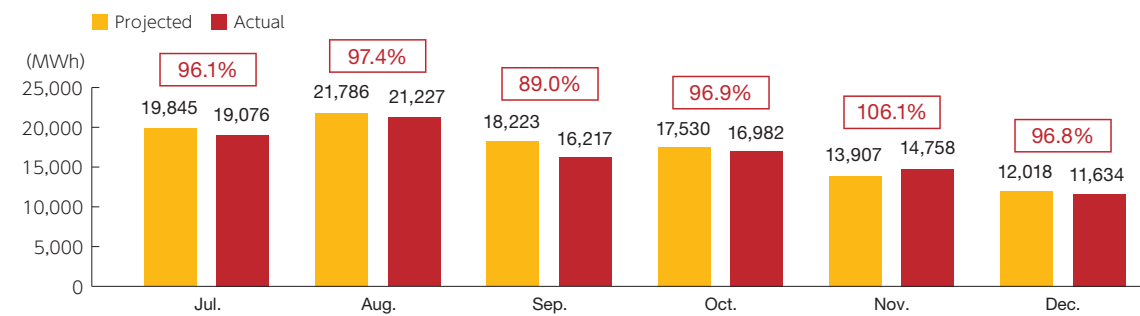
December 31, 2022



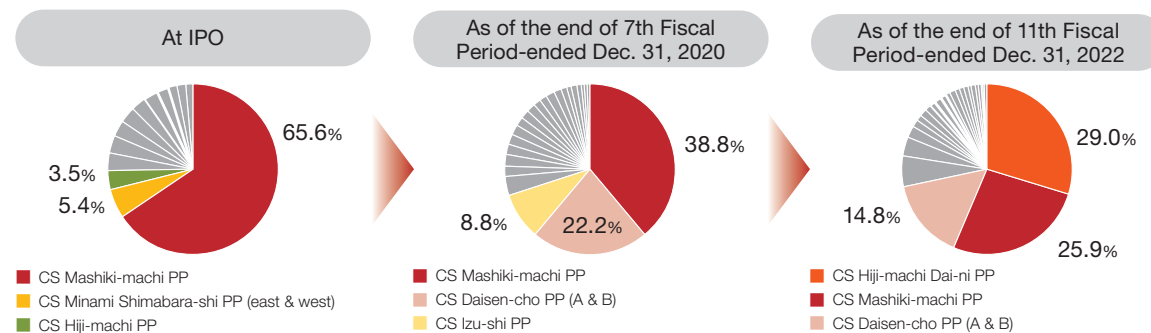
(Note) "Total Acquisition Price" is total of the purchase prices based on the sales and purchase agreement for each project.

### Total Energy Output for the Period

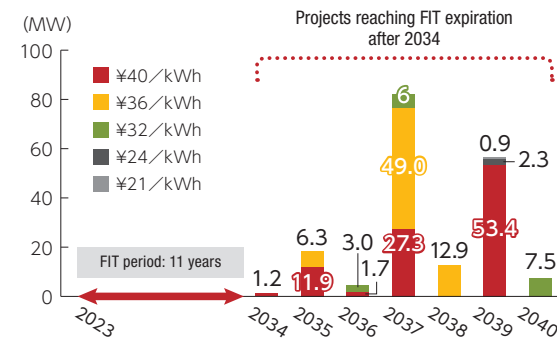
11th FP actual energy output ÷ projected energy output **96.69%**  
(10th FP (corresponding period of the previous year): 95.87%)



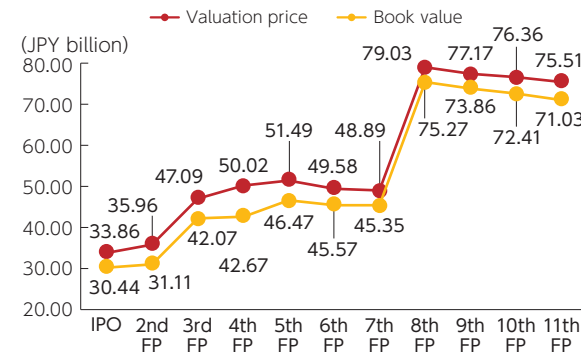
### Historical Portfolio Diversification (panel output basis)



### Remaining FIT period of projects-under-management (panel output basis)



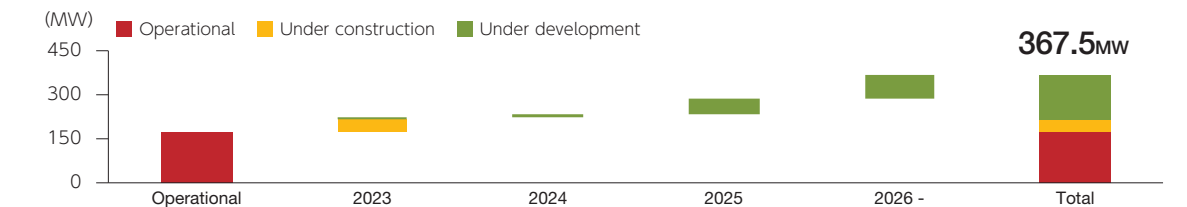
### Historical Valuation and Book Value (after depreciation)



## Sponsor Pipeline

### Operational Start Year and Status of Sponsor Portfolio Assets

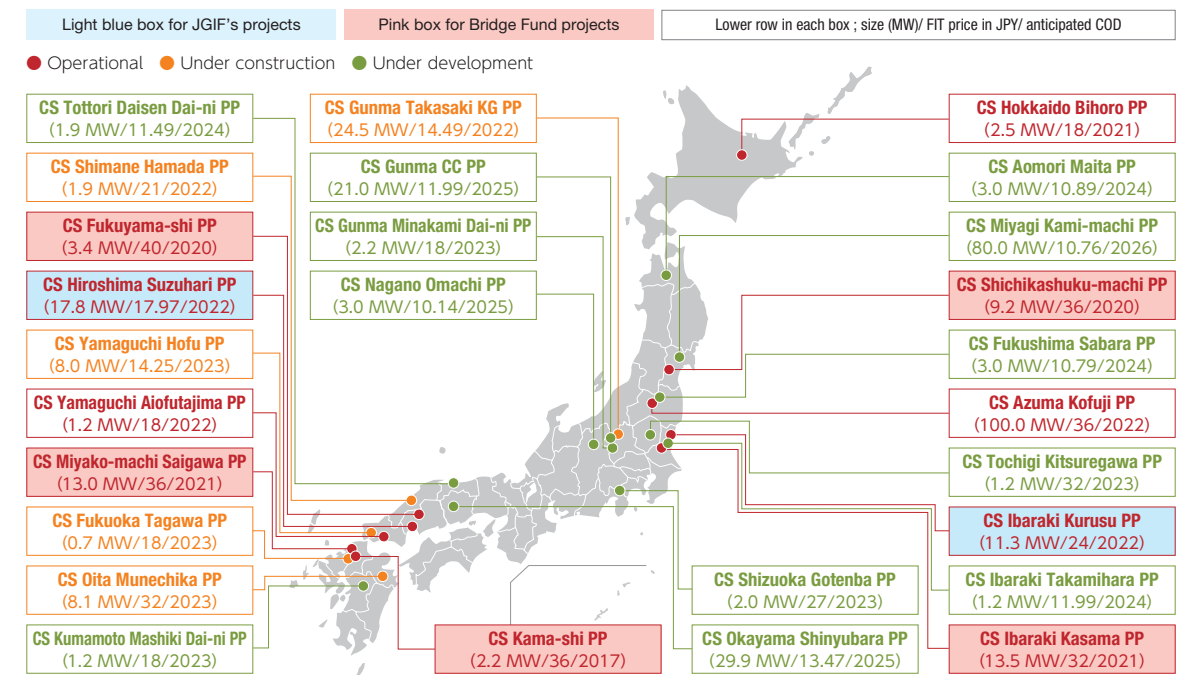
Target to achieve ¥100Bn in asset size in medium term by mainly acquiring assets from abundant sponsor pipeline



(Note) Include assets owned by Japan Green Infrastructure Fund (JGIF) and third-party bridge fund.

### Sponsor Pipeline Map (Including Projects Owned by JGIF and Bridge fund)

December 31, 2022



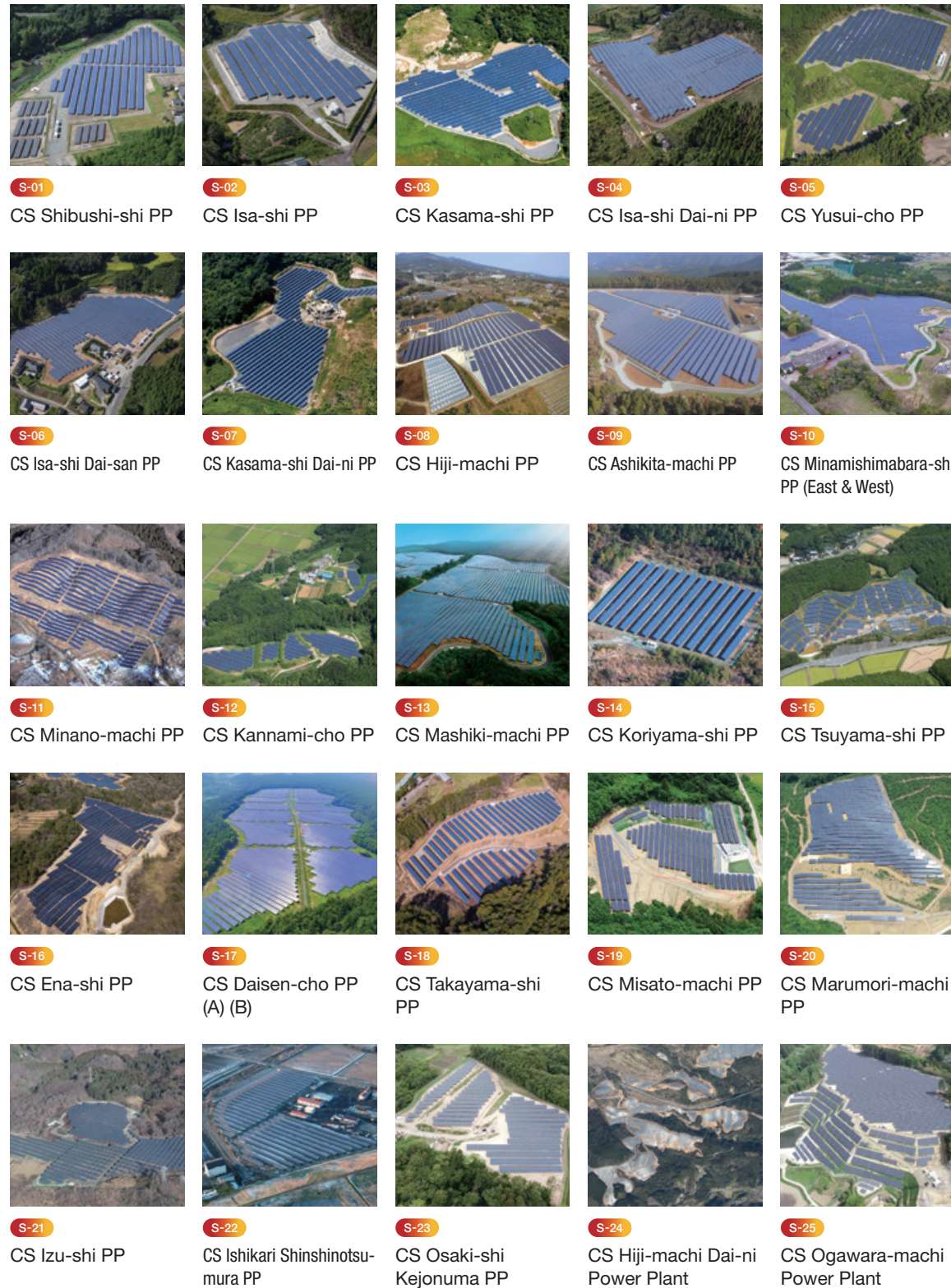
Source: Compiled by the Asset Manager based on disclosures by Canadian Solar Projects K.K.

### Enterprising assets acquisition from third parties

While we focus on acquiring solar energy projects from our Sponsor pipeline, we aim to diversify our acquisition opportunities not only by utilizing bridge funds but also by securing acquisition routes from third parties with Asset Manager's network.



# Portfolio Overview December 31, 2022



## List of Power Plant Assets

No.	Project name	Location	Acquisition Price (million yen)	Valuation Price (million yen) (Note)	Portfolio %	Panel Output (kW)	FIT Price (yen)	Electric Power service area	Curtailment rules	Online curtailment system status
S-01	CS Shibushi-shi Power Plant	Shibushi-shi, Kagoshima	540	468	0.6	1,224.00	40	Kyushu	30-day rule	○
S-02	CS Isa-shi Power Plant	Isa-shi, Kagoshima	372	311	0.4	931.77	40	Kyushu	30-day rule	○
S-03	CS Kasama-shi Power Plant	Kasama-shi, Ibaraki	907	870	1.2	2,127.84	40	Tokyo	30-day rule	○
S-04	CS Isa-shi Dai-ni Power Plant	Isa-shi, Kagoshima	778	645	0.9	2,013.99	36	Kyushu	30-day rule	○
S-05	CS Yusui-cho Power Plant	Aira-gun, Kagoshima	670	557	0.8	1,749.30	36	Kyushu	30-day rule	○
S-06	CS Isa-shi Dai-san Power Plant	Isa-shi, Kagoshima	949	802	1.1	2,225.08	40	Kyushu	30-day rule	○
S-07	CS Kasama-shi Dai-ni Power Plant	Kasama-shi, Ibaraki	850	744	1.0	2,103.75	40	Tokyo	30-day rule	○
S-08	CS Hiji-machi Power Plant	Hayami-gun, Oita	1,029	865	1.2	2,574.99	36	Kyushu	30-day rule	○
S-09	CS Ashikita-machi Power Plant	Ashikita-gun, Kumamoto	989	844	1.2	2,347.80	40	Kyushu	30-day rule	○
S-10	CS Minamishimabara-shi Power Plant (East & West)	Shimabara-shi, Nagasaki	1,733	1,525	2.1	3,928.86	40	Kyushu	30-day rule	○
S-11	CS Minano-machi Power Plant	Chichibu-gun, Saitama	1,018	982	1.3	2,448.60	32	Tokyo	30-day rule	○
S-12	CS Kannami-cho Power Plant	Tagata-gun, Shizuoka	514	482	0.7	1,336.32	36	Tokyo	30-day rule	○
S-13	CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant	Kamimashiki-gun, Kumamoto	19,751	19,318	26.2	47,692.62	36	Kyushu	30-day rule	○
S-14	CS Koriyama-shi Power Plant	Koriyama-shi, Fukushima	246	218	0.3	636.00	32	Tohoku	30-day rule	○
S-15	CS Tsuyama-shi Power Plant	Tsuyama-shi, Okayama	746	666	0.9	1,930.50	32	Chugoku	30-day rule	○
S-16	CS Ena-shi Power Plant	Ena-shi, Gifu	757	720	1.0	2,124.20	32	Chubu	360-hour rule	○
S-17	CS Daisen-cho Power Plant (A)(B)	Saihaku-gun, Tottori	10,447	9,227	12.2	27,302.40	40	Chugoku	30-day rule	13th FP (Scheduled)
S-18	CS Takayama-shi Power Plant	Takayama-shi, Gifu	326	291	0.4	962.28	32	Chubu	360-hour rule	○
S-19	CS Misato-machi Power Plant	Kodama-gun, Saitama-ken	470	417	0.5	1,082.88	32	Tokyo	30-day rule	○
S-20	CS Marumori-machi Power Plant	Igu-gun, Miyagi	850	737	1.0	2,194.50	36	Tohoku	Unlimited and Uncompensated rule	○
S-21	CS Izu-shi Power Plant	Izu-shi, Shizuoka	4,569	4,073	5.4	10,776.80	36	Tokyo	30-day rule	13th FP (Scheduled)
S-22	CS Ishikari Shinshinotsu-mura Power Plant	Ishikari-gun, Hokkaido	680	594	0.8	2,384.64	24	Hokkaido	Unlimited and Uncompensated rule	○
S-23	CS Osaki-shi Kejonuma Power Plant	Osaki-shi, Kejonuma	208	193	0.3	954.99	21	Tohoku	Unlimited and Uncompensated rule	○
S-24	CS Hiji-machi Dai-ni Power Plant	Hayami-gun, Oita	27,851	27,253	35.1	53,403.66	40	Kyushu	30-day rule	○
S-25	CS Ogawara-machi Power Plant	Shibata-gun, Miyagi	2,745	2,712	3.5	7,515.35	32	Tohoku	Unlimited and Uncompensated rule	○
<b>Total</b>			<b>80,001</b>	<b>75,519</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>183,973.12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

(Note) The term "price" refers to the price calculated based on appraised value as of the end of the fiscal period under review. The price of the renewable energy power generation facilities at power plants from S-01 through S-18 is the total intermediate value calculated by CSIF pursuant to paragraph 1, Article 41 of its Articles of Incorporation, using the appraised value as of December 31, 2022 in the range stated in the valuation report obtained from PricewaterhouseCoopers Sustainability LLC. The appraised value of renewable energy power generation facilities at power plants from S-19 through S-25 is the total appraised value as of December 31, 2022, stated as the median in the valuation report obtained from Kroll K.K., rounded down to the nearest ten million yen.



# Financial Summary

## Financial Soundness Attributed to Fixed Interest Rate Conversion / LTV Level is Under Stable Controls

December 31, 2022

Fixed-to-variable interest rate ratio <small>(Note1)</small>	DSCR <small>(Note2)</small>	LTV <small>(Note3)</small>
<b>100.00%</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>49.91%</b>

(Note1) "Fixed-to-variable interest rate ratio" refers to the ratio of fixed interest rate liabilities to total interest-bearing liabilities at that time. Variable interest rate liabilities that were converted to fixed interest rate liabilities through interest rate swap agreements were deemed as fixed interest rate liabilities.

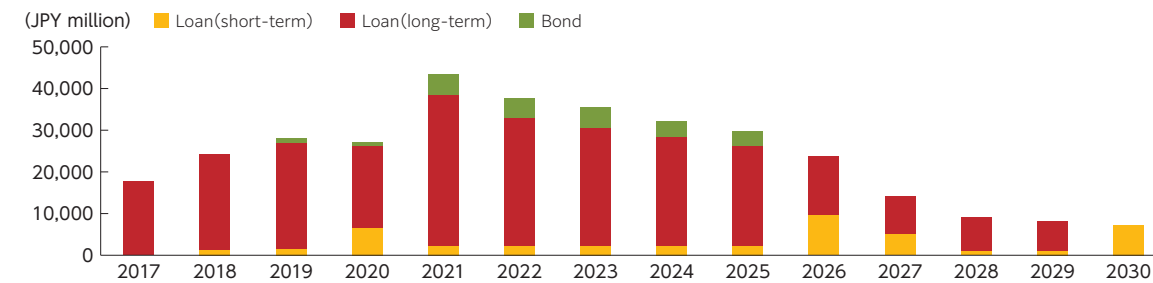
(Note2) DSCR, or Debt Service Coverate Ratio is calculated as the sum of our operating income, depreciation costs and the increased portion of the reserves in our reserve fund for repair fees divided by the sum of our loans payable and interest expenses for the relevant fiscal period. DSCR is an operating measure to illustrate the ability to meet principal and interest payment obligations on existing loan payable.

(Note3) Loan to value, or LTV is calculated as interest-bearing debt divided by total assets as of the end of the relevant fiscal period multiplied by 100.

## Credit rating

Rating Agency	Subject to Rating	Renewal Date	Rating	Outlook
Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.	Long-term Issuer Rating	August 10, 2022	A	Stable
	The 1st Unsecured Investment Corporation Bond (only for Qualified Institutional Investors)	August 10, 2022	A	—
Rating and Investment Information, Inc.	Long-term Issuer Rating	July 27, 2022	A-	Stable

## Historical Balance of Interest-bearing Debt



## Information for Unitholders

### Information for Unitholders

End of fiscal period	June 30 and December 31
Dividend payment record date	June 30 and December 31 (payment is to be made within 3 months after the date)
Listed financial instruments exchange	Tokyo Stock Exchange (securities code: 9284)
Unitholders' meeting	Once a every 2 years
Public announcement newspaper	Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Nikkei)
Administrator of unitholder list etc.	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited
[Contact information]	Izumi 2-8-4, Suginami-ku, Tokyo 168-0063 Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited TEL: 0120-782-031

## 1. Overview of Fund Operation

### (1) Historical Operating Result of the Fund

Fiscal Period	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Operating Revenue (in JPY mln)	2,413	3,425	3,587	4,060	3,715
(Rental revenue of renewable energy power plants, out of operating revenue) (in JPY mln)	2,413	3,425	3,587	4,060	3,715
Operating Expense (in JPY mln)	1,555	1,966	2,242	2,316	2,331
(Expense for rental of renewable energy power plants, out of operating expense) (in JPY mln)	1,409	1,781	2,033	2,090	2,114
Operating Income / Loss (-) (in JPY mln)	858	1,459	1,344	1,743	1,383
Ordinary Income / Loss (-) (in JPY mln)	717	1,074	1,123	1,509	1,214
Net Income / Loss (-) (in JPY mln)	716	1,073	1,122	1,509	1,213
Unitholders' Capital (net) (Note 5) (in JPY mln)	20,876	39,317	38,960	38,632	38,632
Total number of units issued (unit)	231,190	386,656	386,656	386,656	386,656
Total Assets (in JPY mln)	49,052	84,299	80,633	79,475	77,986
(vs prior FP) (%)	(0.2)	71.9	(4.3)	(1.4)	(1.9)
Total Net Assets (in JPY mln)	21,592	40,391	40,082	40,142	39,846
(vs prior FP) (%)	(0.6)	87.1	(0.8)	0.1	(0.7)
Interest-bearing Liabilities (in JPY mln)	27,142	43,376	39,937	38,805	37,688
Net Asset Value per Unit (Base price) (in JPY)	93,397	104,463	103,665	103,818	103,053
Total Distribution (in JPY mln)	855	1,430	1,449	1,509	1,449
Distribution per Unit (in JPY)	3,700	3,700	3,750	3,903	3,750
(DPU excl. distribution in excess of earnings, in JPY)	3,099	2,776	2,902	3,903	3,138
(Distribution in excess of earnings per unit, in JPY)	601	924	848	-	612
Return on Assets (Note 4) (%)	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.5
(annualized ratio) (%)	2.9	3.2	2.7	3.8	3.1
Return on Capital (Note 4) (%)	3.3	3.5	2.8	3.8	3.0
(annualized ratio) (%)	6.6	7.0	5.5	7.6	6.0
Capital Ratio (Note 4) (%)	44.0	47.9	49.7	50.5	51.1
(vs prior FP) (%)	(0.2)	3.9	1.8	0.8	0.6
Distribution Payout Ratio (Note 4) (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
[Other Information]					
Number of Days for FP (days)	184	181	184	181	184
Number of Invested Asset as of End of FP	23	25	25	25	25
Depreciation Expenses (in JPY mln)	913	1,258	1,451	1,452	1,453
CAPEX (in JPY mln)	44	107	56	32	69
Rental NOI (Note 4) (in JPY mln)	1,918	2,902	3,005	3,422	3,053
FFO (Funds from Operation) (Note 4) (in JPY mln)	1,630	2,332	2,574	2,961	2,667
FFO per Unit (Note 4) (in JPY)	7,053	6,031	6,658	7,660	6,897
Interest-bearing Liabilities Ratio (Note 4) (%)	55.3	51.5	49.5	48.8	48.3

(Note 1) Fiscal periods of the fund are six months for January 1 to June 30 and July 1 to December 31 every year.

(Note 2) Unless otherwise described, the numbers are rounded down and the ratio are rounded up or down.

(Note 3) The calculation methods are as below.

Return on Assets	Ordinary Income / { (Total Assets at Beginning of FP + Total Assets at End of FP) / 2 } x 100
Return on Capital	Net Income / { (Net Assets at Beginning of FP + Net Assets at End of FP) / 2 } x 100
Capital Ratio	Net Assets at End of FP / Total Assets at End of FP x 100
Distribution Payout Ratio	DPU excl. distribution in excess of earnings / Net Income x 100
Rental NOI	Rental Revenue for renewable energy power generation facilities - Rental Expenses for renewable energy power generation facilities + Depreciation Expenses
FFO	Net Income + Depreciation Expenses + Profit from sales of renewable energy power generation facilities
FFO per unit	FFO / The number of total issued units
Interest-bearing Liabilities Ratio	Interest-bearing Liabilities / Total Assets x 100

(Note 4) Deductible amount for unitholders' capital is deducted from the gross amount of unitholders' capital.



## (2) Overview of the Fiscal Period under Review

## a. Brief History of Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund

Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "CSIF") was established on May 18, 2017 with money invested of 150 million yen (1,500 units) by Canadian Solar Asset Management K.K. (hereafter referred to as the "Asset Manager") as the founder under the Act on Investment Trusts and Investment Corporations (Act No. 198 of 1951 including subsequent amendments; hereinafter referred to as the "Investment Trusts Act"). Registration with the Kanto Local Finance Bureau was completed on June 9, 2017 (registration number 127, filed with the Director of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau).

CSIF issued additional investment units (177,800 units) through a public offering on October 27, 2017, listed its investment units on Tokyo Stock Exchange Inc.'s (hereinafter referred to as the "Tokyo Stock Exchange") Infrastructure Fund Market on October 30, 2017 (security code: 9284), and issued new investment units (2,890 units) through third-party allotment on November 28, 2017.

In addition, CSIF issued new investment units (46,667 units) through public offering on September 5, 2018 and issued new investment units (2,333 units) through third-party allotment on October 4, 2018.

CSIF then issued new investment units (151,500 units) through public offering on March 5, 2021 and issued new investment units (3,966 units) through third-party allotment on April 7, 2021.

As a result of the above, the total units issued at the end of the fiscal period under review (as of December 31, 2022) were 386,656 units.

## b. Investment Environment and management performance for the fiscal period under review

Regarding the Japanese economy during the fiscal period under review, the second preliminary estimate of the real GDP in July-September 2022 was down 0.2% quarter on quarter (or down 0.8% on an annualized basis). This is higher than the first preliminary estimate. In July-September 2022, the Japanese economy showed negative growth. However, this is due chiefly to a massive increase in service exports that are seen to be temporary. The Japanese economy is thought to be better than suggested by the real GDP growth rate, given that consumer spending, capital investment and exports soared. It is estimated that the real GDP in October-December 2022 will be pushed up by a reactionary fall in service exports and by consumer spending, capital investment and other factors. It is expected that consumption driven by inbound tourists, which is a component of service exports, will increase. Meanwhile, the current COVID-19 infection situation is deteriorating. This could slow the turnaround of consumer spending. Attention must be paid to the growing downward risk regarding export goods for the United States, Europe and China.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine triggered a global price surge in energy resources in 2022. In addition, the yen depreciated sharply, severely impacting the Japanese economy. Although constraints on energy supply have been continuing, mainly because of the prolonged invasion, the economy is currently calm, with a peaking of both the crude oil price and the U.S. dollar-yen exchange rate.

The U.S. FRB reduced the pace at which it is increasing the federal funds rate target range from 75 basis points to 50 in the FOMC meeting on December 13-14, 2022. Vigilant about being seen as easing its monetary policy, the Federal Reserve commented that it was vital to pay attention to the time required for the policy to affect the real economy, hinting that it would be maintaining a monetary policy for the time being. The Bank of Japan decided to widen the range of yield curve control (YCC) from the conventional approximate range of negative 0.25% to 0.25% to a range of negative 0.5% to 0.5% in the financial policy decision meeting on December 19-20, 2022. Effectively, that was an interest rate increase. In contrast with the interest rate hikes in different countries, Japan had retained its low interest rate. This move corrected the fast depreciation of the Japanese currency to the U.S. dollar, that started in the middle of the year. Japan adopted a policy that was to some extent in line with other countries. However, the Bank of Japan set out a policy of delaying any further tightening in its policy meeting on January 17-18, 2023.

Meanwhile, during the fiscal period under review, conditions in the Infrastructure Fund Market were such that investment corporations maintained relatively stable business operations even in the economic environment described above. The TSE Infrastructure Fund Index remained stable in the second half of 2022, as in the first half. On July 7, it hit the lowest level during the period at 1,124.74. After that, it soared to reach the high of 1,203.77 on October 31. It ended the fiscal period at 1,159.63 on December 29. It fluctuated within a relatively narrow range during the period.

"Output curtailment," which is implemented by an electricity transmission and distribution business operator (Note 1) to adjust the supply-demand balance, was implemented in the Kyushu Electric Power jurisdiction with respect to "renewable energy power generation facilities" (Note 2) held by CSIF, for one day in September, three days in October, two days in November, and one day in December, totaling 7 days during the period under review. This was much less frequent than in the same period of the previous year. This result is consistent with the fact that the annual curtailment rate for fiscal 2022 was estimated to decrease compared to the previous year at the beginning of the fiscal year, partly because of the effect of the shift to the online curtailment control system in the Kyushu Electric Power jurisdiction. Some output curtailments were introduced in the areas served by Tohoku Electric Power, Chugoku Electric Power and Shikoku Electric Power in April 2022, followed by their introduction in the area served by Hokkaido Electric Power in May 2022.

While these developments need to be monitored in the future, one day curtailment in the Chugoku Electric Power jurisdiction was implemented during the fiscal period under review.

On October 22, 2021, the Cabinet approved the 6th Strategic Energy Plan. The 6th Strategic Energy Plan focuses on indicating the direction of energy policies for the achievement of carbon neutrality by 2050 (goal declared in October 2020) along with the new target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions 46% by FY2030 and trying to push the reduction as high as 50% (targets declared in April 2021) (Note 3). It mentions overcoming issues in Japan's energy supply-and-demand structure (Note 3) is also an important theme. In connection with the second theme, it adds that Japan will strive to increase energy security and the efficiency of energy cost while promoting climate change countermeasures (S+3E) (Note 3).

The ambitious new power-source composition for 2030 would be 36-38% for renewable energy (up from 22-24% in the previous projected mix), approximately 1% for hydrogen and ammonia (up from nearly 0%), 20-22% for nuclear power (unchanged), around 20% for LNG (down from 27%), around 19% for coal (down from 26%) and approximately 2% for oil (down from 3%). The renewable energy mix would be around 14-16% for solar power, around 5% for wind power, approximately 1% for geothermal power, nearly 11% for hydroelectric power and around 5% for biomass (Note 3).

In April 2022, the 2020 revision of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Promotion of Utilization of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources came into force to introduce a system for reserving funds for the future discarding and other disposal of solar power generation facilities (Note 4). First, this system is applicable for all solar power generation projects with an output of 10 kW or more approved for a feed-in tariff (FIT) or feed-in premium (FIP) scheme, including projects with multiple solar power generation facilities. Second, this system obliges the approved operators to, in principle, externally reserve funds for disposal at the Organization for Cross-regional Coordination of Transmission Operators, Japan through direct withholding of the required amounts from revenue. However, in exceptional cases, internal reserve will be permitted provided certain requirements are satisfied, and listed infrastructure funds will also be permitted to opt for internal

reserve upon satisfying certain conditions such as recording funds in their financial statements in an appropriate manner.

Regarding generation-side charges, the 6th Strategic Energy Plan states that the government will continue its consideration of smooth introduction of the generation-side charge program, including whether or not it is necessary to do so, under the policy of prioritizing renewable energy on the basis of S+3E. After determining that it would be difficult to make an early decision for various reasons, the Subcommittee on Mass Introduction of Renewable Energy and Next-Generation Electricity Networks met on December 24, 2021 and announced that, regarding the collection of funds for power transmission and distribution, including generation-side charges, it will be discussed by the relevant councils to reach a conclusion within 2022 with a view towards achieving it as soon as possible, envisioning its realization in FY2024. At a meeting of the same subcommittee on December 6, 2022, members discussed the treatment of FIT and FIP power sources for the implementation of generation-side charges and the introduction of renewable energy sources. In addition, they discussed what generation-side charges should be like for pumped storage hydropower and storage batteries in view of their peculiarities. As a result, they published a policy for the smooth introduction of generation-side charges. The policy includes the application of generation-side charges for power sources that have already gained FIT or FIP approval after the termination of the term of their FIT or FIP agreement, the calculation of the purchase prices to be considered for new FIT- or FIP-approved sources, and encouraging operators of non-FIT sources and those which have ceased to be under the FIT scheme to take some measures such as bilateral contracts and to smoothly and completely incorporate generation-side charges into selling prices. For pumped storage power generation and storage batteries, they concluded that charges based on kilowatts alone be levied and those based on kilowatt-hours be exempted, given that financial burdens would be heavier than those on other power sources.

Under such conditions, during the fiscal period under review, CSIF did not acquire any new assets nor sell any of the assets it owns but it continued to be the largest operator among listed infrastructure funds as of the end of the fiscal period under review, holding a portfolio consisting of 25 facilities (with a total panel output (Note 5) of 183.9 MW, a total acquisition price (Note 6) of ¥80,000 million, and a total price (Note 7) of ¥75,510 million as of the end of the fiscal period under review.

(Note 1) For the purposes of this report, the term "electricity transmission and distribution business operator" collectively refers to a general electricity transmission and distribution business operator (refers to a "general electricity transmission and distribution business operator" defined in Article 2, Paragraph 1, Item 9 of the Electricity Business Act (Act No. 170 of 1964; including subsequent amendments; hereinafter referred to as the "Electricity Business Act") and specified electricity transmission and distribution business operator (refers to "specified electricity transmission and distribution business operator" defined in Article 2, Paragraph 1, Item 13 of the Electricity Business Act).

(Note 2) For the purposes of this report, the term "renewable energy power generation facilities" refers to renewable energy power generation facilities (excludes facilities which fall into the category of real estate) defined in Article 2, Paragraph 2 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Promotion of Utilization of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources (Act No. 108 of 2011, including subsequent amendments; hereinafter referred to as the Renewable Energy Special Measures Act). The Renewable Energy Special Measures Act before amendment based on the Act for Partial Amendment of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Procurement of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources by Electricity Utilities (2016 Act No. 59) is referred to as the "2016 Renewable Energy Special Measures Act" and the Renewable Energy Special Measures Act after amendment based on the Act to Partially Amend the Electricity Business Act and Other Acts in Order to Establish a Resilient and Sustainable Electricity Supply System (Act No. 49 of 2020) is referred to as the "2020 Renewable Energy Special Measures Act.". For the purposes of this report, "renewable energy generation facilities, etc." refers collectively to renewable energy generation facilities, and real estate, real estate leases (includes subleases) and land lease rights (hereinafter referred to as the "site, etc.") necessary to install maintain and operate renewable, energy generation facilities. Hereinafter, any mention of "renewable energy power generation facilities" or "renewable energy power generation facilities, etc." which CSIF is said to have invested in or acquired or operate shall also cover "renewable energy power generation facilities" and "renewable energy power generation facilities, etc." that support CSIF's assets under management. The same shall apply hereunder. Renewable energy may also hereinafter sometimes be referred to as "renewables."

(Note 3) All the above information is based on the "Outline of the Basic Energy Plan" published by the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy in October 2021.

(Note 4) The term "photovoltaic power generation facilities" refers to renewable energy power generation facilities that generate electricity using sunlight as an energy source. The same shall apply hereunder. The term "photovoltaic power generation facilities" refers to photovoltaic power generation facilities as well as their site, etc. The same shall apply hereunder.

(Note 5) "Panel output" shall mean output calculated by multiplying rated output per solar cell module (meaning the maximum output stated in specifications of solar cell module) used in each solar energy facility by the total number of panels. "Total panel output" shall mean the total panel output rounded off to one decimal place. The same shall apply hereunder.

(Note 6) The term "acquisition price" represents transaction price (excluding remuneration for business outsourcing concerning the acquisition of assets and other acquisition costs, property taxes, city planning taxes, amount equivalent to consumption taxes, etc. and other commissions, etc.; the same shall apply hereunder) specified in the sales agreement for each asset held. The term "total acquisition price" is total of the transaction prices specified in the sales agreements for all the assets held rounded down to the nearest ten million yen. The same shall apply hereunder.

(Note 7) The term "price" refers to the price calculated based on appraised value as of the end of the fiscal period under review. The price of the renewable energy power generation facilities at power plants from S-01 through S-18 is the total intermediate value calculated by CSIF pursuant to paragraph 1, Article 41 of its Articles of Incorporation, using the appraised value as of December 31, 2022 in the range stated in the valuation report obtained from PricewaterhouseCoopers Sustainability LLC. The appraised value of renewable energy power generation facilities at power plants from S-19 through S-25 is the total appraised value as of December 31, 2022, stated as the median in the valuation report obtained from Kroll K.K., rounded down to the nearest ten million yen.

## c. Overview of Financing

In the fiscal period under review, CSIF has not raised any additional funds, including the issuance of new investment units, borrowing of funds, and issuance of investment corporation bonds. However, during the fiscal period under review, CSIF made a contractual repayment of ¥1,116 million at the end of the fiscal period under review, bringing the total amount of interest-bearing debt as of the end of the fiscal period



under review to ¥37,688 million (amount of borrowings ¥32,788 million and amount of investment corporation bonds ¥4,900 million). Consequently, the ratio of interest-bearing debt to total assets (ratio of interest-bearing debt to total assets at the end of fiscal period) was 48.3%.

As of the date of this document, CSIF received a bond rating for investment corporation bonds from the following rating agency.

Rating status of CSIF as of the date of this document

Rating Agency	Rating Subject	Rating	Rating Outlook
Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR)	The 1st Unsecured Investment Corporation Bond (Specified investment corporation bonds with limited inter-bond pari passu clause and for qualified institutional investors only)	A	—
	The 1st Unsecured Investment Corporation Bond (Specified investment corporation bonds with limited inter-bond pari passu clause) (Green bonds)	A	—

CSIF received a credit rating from the following rating agency.

Rating status of CSIF as of the date of this document

Rating Agency	Rating Subject	Rating	Rating Outlook
Rating and Investment Information, Inc. (R&I)	Long-term Issuer Rating	A-	Stable
Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR)		A	Stable

d. Overview of Business Performance and Distribution

As a result of the management described above, the business results in the fiscal period under review included operating revenue of ¥3,715 million, operating income of ¥1,383, ordinary income of ¥1,214, and net income of ¥1,213 million.

With respect to distributions, the cash distribution policy set out in Article 47, Paragraph 1 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Investment Corporation stipulates that the amount of distributions shall exceed the amount equivalent to 90% of "profit available for distribution" as provided for in Article 67-15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Taxation (Act No. 26 of 1957 including subsequent amendments, hereinafter the "Special Measures Taxation Act").

In addition, distributions in excess of earnings are calculated on the premise that such distributions will generally be made in accordance with the cash distribution policy prescribed in CSIF's Articles of Incorporation and the Asset Manager's asset management guidelines formulated as part of its internal regulations.

CSIF intends to make cash distributions to its unitholders for each fiscal period from free cash flow (hereinafter referred to as "FCF") generated by its renewable energy power generation facilities, in amounts determined in the following manner. The amount available for distribution shall be calculated by multiplying FCF, that is net cash flow (hereinafter referred to as "NCF") CSIF shall incorporate the total amount of NCF remaining after deducting distributions for the preceding fiscal periods in calculating NCF) to be vested to equity investors after deducting FCF payable to debt investors, by a certain ratio (hereinafter referred to as "payout ratio"; the payout ratio for the 11th fiscal period is 77.1%) determined by CSIF in light of the amount of NCF for each fiscal period.

At the same time, CSIF intends to maintain a stable level of distributions for the time being. In determining the payout ratio described above, CSIF will consider the forecast NCF for each fiscal period to realize that level of distributions.

In addition to a cash distribution within the range of profit, CSIF intends to make distributions in excess of earnings for each fiscal period on a continuous basis in order to realize this policy.

In developing its performance forecast (including any revisions thereof) for each fiscal period, in the case where NCF calculated from actual energy output in a fiscal period (hereinafter referred to as "actual NCF") CSIF shall incorporate the total amount of NCF remaining after deducting distributions for the preceding fiscal periods in calculating actual NCF) exceeds NCF projected for the fiscal period (hereinafter referred to as "projected NCF"; CSIF shall incorporate the total amount of NCF remaining after deducting distributions for the preceding fiscal periods in calculating projected NCF) on the basis of an energy output value projected by professional specialists (P50) (Note) which forms the foundation for the calculation of rents with regard to the renewable energy power generation facilities, CSIF intends to limit the cash distribution to the amount of projected NCF multiplied by the payout ratio for said fiscal period.

On the other hand, in the case where actual NCF is equal to or below projected NCF, CSIF intends to make a cash distribution for the fiscal period at the amount of actual NCF multiplied by the payout ratio.

Based on the above policy, CSIF decided to make a distribution for the fiscal period under review of ¥1,449,960,000, equivalent to 77.1% of projected NCF for the period of ¥1,880,540,436. Dividend per investment unit is ¥3,750 for the fiscal period under review.

(3) Summary of Public Offering etc.

Date	Event	Total number of investment units issued and outstanding (units)		Total amount of unitholders' capital (Note 1) (million yen)		Remarks
		Change	Balance	Change	Balance	
May 18, 2017	Establishment upon private placement	1,500	1,500	150	150	(Note 2)
October 27, 2017	Capital increase by public offering	177,800	179,300	16,891	17,041	(Note 3)
November 28, 2017	Capital increase by third-party allotment	2,890	182,190	274	17,315	(Note 4)
September 5, 2018	Capital increase by public offering	46,667	228,857	4,509	21,824	(Note 5)
September 14, 2018	Cash distribution in excess of earnings (refund of investment)	—	228,857	(147)	21,677	(Note 6)
October 4, 2018	Capital increase by third-party allotment	2,333	231,190	225	21,902	(Note 7)
March 14, 2019	Cash distribution in excess of earnings (refund of investment)	—	231,190	(420)	21,482	(Note 8)
September 17, 2019	Cash distribution in excess of earnings (refund of investment)	—	231,190	(133)	21,349	(Note 9)
March 17, 2020	Cash distribution in excess of earnings (refund of investment)	—	231,190	(309)	21,039	(Note 10)
September 15, 2020	Cash distribution in excess of earnings (refund of investment)	—	231,190	(163)	20,876	(Note 11)
March 5, 2021	Capital increase by public offering	151,500	382,690	18,106	38,982	(Note 12)
March 16, 2021	Cash distribution in excess of earnings (refund of investment)	—	382,690	(138)	38,843	(Note 13)
April 7, 2021	Capital increase by third-party allotment	3,966	386,656	474	39,317	(Note 14)
September 15, 2021	Cash distribution in excess of earnings (refund of investment)	-	386,656	(357)	38,960	(Note 15)
March 15, 2022	Cash distribution in excess of earnings (refund of investment)	-	386,656	(327)	38,632	(Note 16)

(Note 1) The amount of deduction of total amount of unitholders' capital is deducted.

(Note 2) In the establishment of the CSIF, the investment units were issued at an issue price of ¥100,000 per unit. The party who applied for subscription of investment units upon the establishment is Canadian Solar Projects K.K.

(Note 3) New investment units were issued by public offering for the purpose of raising funds for the acquisition of specified assets at an issue price of ¥100,000 (issue value of ¥95,000) per unit.

(Note 4) New investment units were issued to Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. by third-party allotment at an issue value of ¥95,000 per unit for the purpose of appropriation to a part of the funds for acquisition of specified assets or part of repayment of borrowings.

(Note 5) New investment units were issued by public offering for the purpose of raising funds for the acquisition of specified assets at an issue price of ¥102,180 (issue value of ¥96,625) per unit.

(Note 6) CSIF decided, at a meeting of its Board of Directors held on August 14, 2018, to pay a cash distribution in excess of earnings (refund of investment) in an amount of ¥808 per unit for the second fiscal period (ended June 30, 2018), and began to pay it from September 14, 2018.

(Note 7) New investment units were issued to Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. by third-party allotment at an issue price of ¥96,625 per unit for the purpose of appropriation to a part of the funds for acquisition of specified assets or a part of the funds for repayment of borrowings.

(Note 8) CSIF decided, at a meeting of its Board of Directors held on February 15, 2019, to pay a cash distribution in excess of earnings (refund of investment) in an amount of ¥1,817 per unit for the third fiscal period (ended December 31, 2018), and began to pay it from March 14, 2019.

(Note 9) CSIF decided, at a meeting of its Board of Directors held on August 13, 2019, to pay a cash distribution in excess of earnings (refund of investment) in an amount of ¥577 per unit for the fourth fiscal period (ended June 30, 2019), and began to pay it from September 17, 2019.

(Note 10) CSIF decided, at a meeting of its Board of Directors held on February 13, 2020, to pay a cash distribution in excess of earnings (refund of investment) in an amount of ¥1,340 per unit for the fifth fiscal period (ended December 31, 2019), and began to pay it from March 17, 2020.

(Note 11) CSIF decided, at a meeting of its Board of Directors held on August 14, 2020, to pay a cash distribution in excess of earnings (refund of investment) in an amount of ¥708 per unit for the sixth fiscal period (ended June 30, 2020), and began to pay it from September 15, 2020.

(Note 12) New investment units were issued by public offering for the purpose of raising funds for the acquisition of specified assets at an issue price of ¥125,115 (issue value of ¥119,517) per unit.

(Note 13) CSIF decided, at a meeting of its Board of Directors held on February 17, 2021, to pay a cash distribution in excess of earnings (refund of investment) in an amount of ¥601 per unit for the seventh fiscal period (ended December 31, 2020), and began to pay it from March 16, 2021.

(Note 14) New investment units were issued to Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. by third-party allotment at an issue value of ¥119,517 per unit for the purpose of appropriation to a part of the funds for acquisition of specified assets or part of repayment of borrowings.

(Note 15) CSIF decided, at a meeting of its Board of Directors held on August 13, 2021, to pay a cash distribution in excess of earnings (refund of investment) in an amount of ¥924 per unit for the eighth fiscal period (ended June 30, 2021), and began to pay it from September 15, 2021.

(Note 16) CSIF decided, at a meeting of its Board of Directors held on February 14, 2022, to pay a cash distribution in excess of earnings (refund of investment) in an amount of ¥848 per unit for the ninth fiscal period (ended December 31, 2021), and began to pay it from March 15, 2022.



## (4) Historical Distributions

Based on the unappropriated earnings of JPY 1,213 million for the 11<sup>th</sup> FP, after a rounding down for the amount below JPY 1 million, JPY 1,213 million is the distribution for profit, and JPY 236 million is the distribution in excess of earnings as the distribution as Redemption of Capital based on Tax Law. As a result, JPY 3,750 is the DPU for the period.

I Period	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Unappropriated Earnings or Undisposed Losses (in JPY thousand)	716,565	1,073,432	1,122,287	1,509,284	1,213,566
Retained Earnings (in JPY thousand)	108	75	211	165	239
Total Distribution (in JPY thousand)	855,403	1,430,627	1,449,960	1,509,118	1,449,960
(DPU, in JPY)	(3,700)	(3,700)	(3,750)	(3,903)	(3,750)
Distribution for Profit (in JPY thousand)	716,457	1,073,357	1,122,075	1,509,118	1,213,326
(Distribution for Profit per Unit, in JPY)	(3,099)	(2,776)	(2,902)	(3,903)	(3,138)
Distribution in Excess of Earnings (in JPY thousand)	138,945	357,270	327,884	—	236,633
(Distribution in Excess of Earnings per Unit, in JPY)	(601)	(924)	(848)	(—)	(612)
Distribution from Allowance for Adjustment for Temporary Difference out of Distribution in Excess of Earnings (in JPY thousand)	—	—	—	—	—
(Distribution from Allowance for Adjustment for Temporary Difference per Unit out of Distribution in Excess of Earnings per Unit, in JPY)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)
Distribution as Redemption of Capital based on Tax Law (in JPY thousand)	138,945	357,270	327,884	—	236,633
(Distribution as Redemption of Capital based on Tax Law, in JPY)	(601)	(924)	(848)	(—)	(612)

(Note) The fund had made distribution in excess of earnings every FP based on its article 47.2. Based on this policy, JPY 236mln which is 16.3% of the depreciation expenses, JPY 1,453mln, is to be distributed as the distribution in excess of earnings (Distribution as Redemption of Capital based on Tax Law). As a result, JPY 3,750 is DPU for the 11<sup>th</sup> FP.

## (5) Operational Policy and Agendas in the Future

## a. Outlook for the Future Management

Considering the economic outlook in Japan during the first half of 2023, although the number of COVID-19 infections and the number of deaths continue to be at a certain level, policies for the endemic COVID-19 era, whose goal is the revitalization of economic activity while tolerating a certain level of infection, are widespread. Japan is now seeing economic activity rally, mainly in service consumption. Meanwhile, both the global surge in prices for energy resources caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the worldwide increase of interest rates are currently calming down. Since they are both thought to significantly impact the Japanese economy, it is necessary to continue monitoring them.

With respect to the environment surrounding photovoltaic power generation facilities that are included in renewable energy power generation facilities, the 6<sup>th</sup> Basic Energy Plan states that a crucial part of energy policies for 2030 (Note 1) is to ensure, with "S+3E" as the basic premise, that renewables become a major power source and to focus on renewables as an overriding principle, encouraging maximum adoption whilst reducing the impact on Japanese people and seeking co-existence with local communities (Note 1), and the 2030 energy mix also indicates an increase in the share of renewables, setting ambitious forecasts.

However, as stated in "(I. Process of Asset Management in the Fiscal Period under Review) b. Investment Environment and Management Performance for the Fiscal Period Under Review" above, the output curtailment that requires renewable energy power generation operators to temporarily suspend power generation through photovoltaic power generation facilities, etc. was resumed in areas under the jurisdiction of Kyushu Electric Power from October 2019. In addition, some output curtailments were introduced in the Tohoku Electric Power, Chugoku Electric Power and Shikoku Electric Power jurisdictions in April 2022 and in the Hokkaido Electric Power jurisdiction in May 2022. It was also announced that 10-500 kW commercial solar photovoltaic systems connected to the grid under the old rule (Note 2), which were previously not subject to output curtailment, will also become subject to output curtailment. Furthermore, at a meeting of the Subcommittee on Mass Introduction of Renewable Energy and Next-Generation Electricity Networks held on December 24, 2021, the idea that lowering the minimum output of thermal power generation facilities would be an effective way to reduce the output curtailment of renewables was put forward. Further consideration of this idea could potentially lead to solar power generation facilities that are currently subject to output curtailment being less affected in the future.

As mentioned in *b. Investment Environment and management performance for the fiscal period under review in I. Overview of the Fiscal Period under Review* above, discussions are underway regarding the exemption of FIT- or FIP- approved power sources from generation-side charges during their FIT or FIP term. This means that it would no longer be necessary to take into account the negative impact, which was expected to be imposed on CSIF's management on performance in and after 2024.

As stated in "(I. Process of Asset Management in the Fiscal Period under Review) b. Investment Environment and Management Performance for the Fiscal Period Under Review" above, the 2020 Amendment to the Renewable Energy Special Measures Act was enacted in April 2022. Under this act, various measures such as the FIP system, system for nullifying approvals and reserve of decommissioning costs for solar power generation facilities were introduced.

(Note 1) All the above information is based on the "Outline of the Basic Energy Plan" published by the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy in October 2021.

(Note 2) Even when a grid-connected business operator has implemented the preventive measures defined in the Ordinance

for Enforcement of the Act on Special Measures Concerning the Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy Electricity (METI Ordinance No. 46 of 2012, including subsequent amendments), if the amount of electricity supplied by grid-connected business operators is expected to exceed demand, output curtailment without compensation under the connection agreement may be required. The rule setting the maximum number of days of such output curtailment at 30 days a year (360 hours a year in some cases) is referred to as the "30-day rule" (the rule when the maximum duration is 360 hours a year is referred to as the "360-hour rule") and the 30-day rule and the 360-hour rule are referred to collectively as the "old rule." The same shall apply hereunder.

## b. Future Management Policy

## (i) External Growth Strategy

The Canadian Solar Group (Note 1), which is the Sponsor belongs, adopts the vertical integration model (Note 2) that has developed mainly in the photovoltaic power generation market in Europe and America and applies this model in the global market, including Japan. CSIF considers that mutual cooperation between the Group and CSIF (engaging in investment in and management of photovoltaic power generation facilities) through the Sponsor Group (Note 4) based on the vertical integration model for the construction of the value chain (Note 5) with the aim of creating mutual value should lead to the enhancement of value for unitholders.

Specifically, CSIF intends to acquire promising solar power generation facilities developed by the Sponsor Group to increase assets utilizing the preferential trading negotiation right granted by the Sponsor Group.

In February 2021, Canadian Solar Group partnered with Macquarie Advisory & Capital Solutions (hereinafter referred to as "Macquarie"), the advisory and capital markets arm of the Macquarie Group (ASX:MQG) to establish Japan Green Infrastructure Fund (hereinafter referred to as the "Fund"), which will invest in renewable energy power generation facilities, etc., in Japan. Working with Canadian Solar Inc. and Macquarie, the Fund has secured ¥22 billion of committed capital to develop, build and accumulate new renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. in Japan, and it aims to catalyze large-scale investments within its six-year fund term. The Fund will indirectly invest in renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. by holding a silent partnership equity interest (hereinafter referred to as the "Silent Partnership Equity Interest") in SPCs of the Sponsor Group. The renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. targeted for investment will include not only renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. developed by the Sponsor but also renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. in the seed stage that have been partway developed by a third party and that the Sponsor is expected to complete. In this way, the Fund will support the development of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. not only in terms of improving the efficiency of development of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. by the Sponsor (accelerating development via financial contributions from the Fund) but also in terms of identifying third party seed projects. These renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. will be subject to the preferential trading negotiation right granted to CSIF and the Asset Manager by the Sponsor in accordance with the Sponsor Support Agreement executed between CSIF, the Asset Manager and the Sponsor. In addition to said preferential trading negotiation right granted under the Sponsor Support Agreement, CSIF and the Asset Manager have also acquired a preferential trading negotiation right in relation to the Silent Partnership Equity Interest held by the Fund in accordance with an Agreement Concerning Granting of Preferential Negotiation Right executed on March 30, 2021 between CSIF, the Asset Manager and Green Infrastructure Fund Pte. Ltd., which is the General Partner of the Fund. CSIF believes that establishment of the Fund will accelerate the development of projects by the Sponsor, thereby enhancing the pipeline (Note 6) and opening up further opportunities for CSIF.

Further, CSIF will strive to diversify acquisition routes, including acquiring assets from third parties through the Asset Manager's own network, whilst at the same time putting emphasis on acquisitions from the Sponsor. Moreover, CSIF will aim for further external growth through the use of diverse acquisition methods including acquiring assets via the Fund and the bridge fund in addition to direct acquisitions from sellers.

(Note 1) The "Canadian Solar Group" refers to the consolidated corporate group with Canadian Solar Inc. (headquartered in Canada) at the top to which the Sponsor (Canadian Solar Projects K.K.) belongs. The same shall apply hereunder.

(Note 2) The term "vertically integrated model" means a business model where a broad spectrum of business domains across the photovoltaic market, ranging from the planning, manufacture and sales of solar modules to the provision of EPC and O&M (Note 3) services, are vertically integrated. The same shall apply hereunder.

(Note 3) "O&M" is an abbreviation of Operation & Maintenance. The same shall apply hereunder.

(Note 4) The "Sponsor Group" collectively refers to (i) the Sponsor (Canadian Solar Projects K.K.), (ii) special purpose companies (they may be hereinafter referred to as "SPCs"), partnerships or other funds with which the Sponsor has entered into the asset management service agreement, (iii) Canadian Solar O&M Japan K.K. (it may be hereinafter referred to as "CSOM Japan") and (iv) special purpose companies, partnerships or other funds in which the Sponsor or its subsidiary own a majority interest. The same shall apply hereunder.

(Note 5) The term "value chain" generally refers to a relationship between processes such that value is added cumulatively to products and services with each process.

(Note 6) The Pipeline refers to those assets developed by the Sponsor Group or by the Canadian Solar Group for which CSIF holds or will hold preferential trading negotiation rights.

## (ii) Internal Growth Strategy

CSIF will contract out O&M to CSOM Japan, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Sponsor and provides O&M services in Japan, in principle, for the availability of homogeneous O&M services to the extent that CSIF considers essential. CSIF aims to thereby reduce the operational risk and operating costs by utilizing the services of CSOM Japan and placing a blanket order, respectively.

By making the most of the strong operation and management abilities realized by utilizing the global monitoring platform of the Sponsor Group in the early discovery and repair of failures of power generation facilities, CSIF will aim to reduce the loss of power generation. In addition, CSIF will implement the appropriate repair and facilities replacement of assets under management to maintain and enhance the value of assets from the medium- to long-term perspective, thereby securing stable revenue in the medium to long term.

In response to the output curtailment implemented by Kyushu Electric Power described in *b. Investment Environment and Management Performance for the Fiscal Period Under Review* in *I. Overview of the Fiscal Period under Review* above, CSIF carried out the modification of individual power plants in its portfolio to support online output curtailment (which refers to output curtailment of photovoltaic power generation facilities with a remote output controller installed, the same applies below) as it did in the previous fiscal period. While all the CSIF-owned power plants in the area served by Kyushu Electric Power are subject to the 30-day rule for output curtailment, the above modifications required for online output curtailment led to a shift from the previous all-day curtailment to hourly curtailment and opened the



way for controlling the decrease in lease revenue due to a decline in energy output for reason of output curtailment. In addition, curtailment within a day is counted as one day regardless of the duration, which allows the power plant to respond to output curtailment during peak demand for electricity while complying with the 30-day rule. As a result of further progress shifting to the online output curtailment arrangement, all photovoltaic power plants in Kyushu have shifted to online output curtailment. As a result, CSIF succeeded in reducing lost lease revenue due to curtailment compared with the same period of the previous year and this boosted operating revenue. In addition, CSIF is currently gradually installing online output curtailment equipment at power plants outside the Kyushu region.

As part of its activities related to the Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI), the Asset Manager signed the UN PRI on August 13, 2019, and established the Approach to the Principles for Responsible Investment at the end of December 2020 as the basic ESG policy of the Asset Manager. Further, recognizing that climate change is an important environmental issue with potential risks and opportunities when conducting business focused on the environmental pillar of ESG, we disclosed information about initiatives to address climate change in line with the TCFD recommendations on February 14, 2022. On March 1, 2022, the Asset Manager established the Sustainability Committee, which will be required to report to CSIF's Board of Directors at least twice a year going forward. Meanwhile, CSIF established a green finance framework (hereinafter referred to as the "Green Finance Framework") for the financing of activities that will provide environmental benefits, covering debt financing such as green bonds and green loans, and on May 11, 2020, CSIF acquired the highest green finance evaluation of Green 1(F) for the Green Finance Framework from Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR), which is an independent rating agency. Its Evaluation was updated in May, 2021.

Date of Evaluation	Evaluating Agency	Evaluation	
May 11, 2020	Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR)	Overall	Green 1 (F)
		Greenness (use of proceeds)	g 1 (F)
		Management, Operation and Transparency	m 1 (F)

CSIF successively signed specified wholesale supplying agreements with Zero Watt Power Inc. for CS Izu-shi Power Plant, CS Ōgawara-machi Power Plant, CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant and CS Hiji-machi Dai-ni Power Plant. These plants are part of the assets owned by CSIF. The agreements help these electricity retailers sell FIT electric power (Note 1) or electric power effectively derived from renewable energy (Note 2). In addition, CSIF announced the *Notice concerning the Conclusion of an Agreement Concerning the Granting of Tracking Information on Solar Power Plants Owned by CSIF* on September 29, 2022. As was mentioned there, CSIF signed a new agreement with power consumer, unidentified under non-disclosure agreements with them, for the granting of information on renewable energy power plants (hereinafter referred to as "tracking information") added to the FIT Non-Fossil Certificates for CS Daisen-cho Power Plant (A), CS Daisen-cho Power Plant (B) and CS Marumori-machi Power Plant. CSIF is thus taking actions towards decarbonization in response to the increasing needs of power consumers for renewable energy. These actions also support the global RE100 initiative, which aims to make 100% of the energy consumed in business activities renewable energy.

(Note 1) Part of the expenses for procuring FIT electric power is covered by the FIT surcharges paid by power consumers. Electricity retailers need to inform of this to consumers.

(Note 2) To present to consumers that the electric power they sell is effectively derived from renewable energy, electricity retailers must separately purchase non-fossil certificates according to the energy output sold and use them.

(Note 3) A FIT Non-Fossil Certificate is a certificate representing the renewable energy value of the electric power purchased under the FIT scheme that is traded on the Non-Fossil Value Trading Market operated by Japan Electric Power Exchange (hereinafter referred to as "JPEX")

(iii) Financial Strategy

To secure stable revenue and ensure the growth of the managed assets of CSIF, CSIF will consider financing by public offering, borrowings and other means in the acquisition of new assets, while watching changes in the financing environment closely.

(6) Facts arising after the settlement of accounts

Not applicable

2. Overview of Fund Corporation

(1) Summary of Invested Capital

Fiscal Period	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Dec. 31, 2020	Jun. 30, 2021	Dec. 31, 2021	Jun. 30, 2022	Dec. 31, 2022
The Number of Units Allowed for Issuance	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total Number of Units Issued	231,190	386,656	386,656	386,656	386,656
Unitholders' Capital (net) (Note) (in JPY mln)	20,876	39,317	38,960	38,632	38,632
The Number of Unitholders	11,746	17,931	18,488	18,489	18,184

(Note) Deductible amount for unitholders' capital is deducted from the gross amount of unitholders' capital.

(2) Major Unitholders List

Major unitholders as of December 31, 2022 are as follows.

Name	The Number of Units Held	Ratio vs Total Number of Units Issued (%)
Canadian Solar Project K.K.	56,620	14.64
THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON	10,839	2.80
THE BANK OF NEW YORK	10,475	2.70
THE BANK OF FUKUOKA LTD.	7,830	2.02
SSBTC CLIENT OMNIBUS ACCOUNT	7,387	1.91
JP MORGAN CHASE BANK 385650	6,226	1.61
The Rokinren Bank	6,223	1.60
Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (trust account)	5,147	1.33
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (trust account)	4,490	1.16
JP MORGAN CHASE BANK 380646	4,087	1.05
Total	119,324	30.86

(Note) The ratio is rounded down to two decimal places.

(3) Summary of Executives

a.Executive Director, Supervisory Director and Accounting Auditor

Position	Name	Concurrent Post	Compensation (in JPY thousand)
Executive Director	Hiroshi Yanagisawa	Representative director of Canadian Solar Asset Management K.K.	—
Supervisory Director	Takashi Handa	Zuken Inc. (Audit and Supervisory board member) IDERA Capital Management Ltd. (Audit and Supervisory board member) Polaris Holdings Co., Ltd. (Outside Director)	2,400
	Eriko Ishii	Shin Saiwai Law Office (Partner, Attorney at law) Sophia Holdings Co., Ltd. (Director)	
Accounting Auditor	Grant Thornton Taiyo LLC	—	11,000

(Note 1) The executive directors and the supervisory director don't hold the fund's unit. Although the supervisory directors may be in a position of executive officer of any corporations other than stated above, there is no conflict of interest related to the fund.

(Note 2) Compensation for the accounting auditor includes compensation for the audit of English financial statements and assessment of value of specified assets.

(Note 3) Overview of details of directors and officers liability insurance policy  
CSIF has entered into a directors and officers liability insurance policy with an insurance company, as provided for in Article 116-3, Paragraph 1 of the Investment Trust Act. This insurance policy covers losses arising from claims for damages borne by the insureds due to errors, breach of duty, nonfeasance, etc. The above-mentioned Executive Director and all of the Supervisory Directors are insureds under this insurance policy. However, CSIF does not cover losses and costs personally incurred by officers through criminal acts and intentional illegal activities, such as bribery, as a measure to ensure that the proper performance of duties of officers, etc., is not impaired. The full amount of the insurance premium for this insurance policy excluding special contract is borne by CSIF.

b.The policy on decision of removal / not-to-reappoint of accounting auditor

Decision of removal is made based on Investment Trust Law and not-to-reappoint is made by unitholders' meeting.

(4) Asset Manager, Asset Custodian and Administrator

Asset manager, asset custodian and administrator as of December 31, 2022 are as follows.

Delegated Position	Name
Asset Manager	Canadian Solar Asset Management K.K.
Asset Custodian	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Ltd.
Administrator (Institutional Operation)	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Ltd.
Administrator (Custodian of List of Unitholders)	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Ltd.
Administrator (Accounting)	Ernst & Young Tax Co.
Administrator (Administration of Bond)	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.



### 3. Overview of Assets under Management

#### (1) Composition of Assets and Regional Diversification

		10 <sup>th</sup> FP		11 <sup>th</sup> FP	
		As of Jun. 30, 2022		As of Dec. 31, 2022	
Type of asset	Region (Note 1)	Total Asset-Under-Management (AUM) ('000yen)(Note 2)	% of total AUM (Note 3)	Total Asset-Under-Management (AUM) ('000yen)(Note 2)	% of total AUM (Note 3)
Solar energy facility	Hokkaido/Tohoku	914,362	1.2	893,206	1.1
	Kanto	2,131,384	2.7	2,075,481	2.7
	Tokai	5,152,990	6.5	5,081,615	6.5
	Chugoku/Shikoku	9,122,956	11.5	8,895,539	11.4
	Kyushu	19,154,208	24.1	18,671,713	23.9
Subtotal		36,475,903	45.9	35,617,556	45.7
Land	Hokkaido/Tohoku	48,970	0.1	48,970	0.1
	Kanto	648,591	0.8	648,591	0.8
	Tokai	63,309	0.1	63,309	0.1
	Chugoku/Shikoku	560,196	0.7	560,196	0.7
	Kyushu	3,184,875	4.0	3,184,875	4.1
Subtotal		4,505,944	5.7	4,505,944	5.8
Land lease	Hokkaido/Tohoku	69,417	0.1	69,417	0.1
	Kanto	59,197	0.1	59,197	0.1
	Tokai	332,421	0.4	332,421	0.4
	Chugoku/Shikoku	3,415	0.0	3,415	0.0
	Kyushu	692,471	0.9	692,471	0.9
Subtotal		1,156,923	1.5	1,156,923	1.5
Solar energy facility in trust	Hokkaido/Tohoku	3,384,468	4.3	3,326,739	4.3
	Kyushu	22,118,457	27.8	21,650,730	27.8
Subtotal		25,502,926	32.1	24,977,470	32.0
Land in trust	Hokkaido/Tohoku	116,748	0.1	116,748	0.1
	Kyushu	4,653,157	5.9	4,653,157	6.0
Subtotal		4,769,905	6.0	4,769,905	6.1
Solar energy facility etc.	Hokkaido/Tohoku	4,533,967	5.7	4,455,082	5.7
	Kanto	2,839,174	3.6	2,783,271	3.6
	Tokai	5,548,721	7.0	5,477,346	7.0
	Chugoku/Shikoku	9,686,569	12.2	9,459,151	12.1
	Kyushu	49,803,171	62.7	48,852,948	62.6
Subtotal		72,411,603	91.1	71,027,800	91.1
Solar energy facility etc. total		72,411,603	91.1	71,027,800	91.1
Saving/other assets		7,064,267	8.9	6,958,203	8.9
Asset total (Note 2)		79,475,861	100.0	77,986,003	100.0

(Note 1) "Hokkaido/Tohoku" refers to Hokkaido, Aomori prefecture, Iwate prefecture, Akita prefecture, Miyagi prefecture, Fukushima prefecture and Yamagata prefecture. "Kanto" refers to Ibaraki prefecture, Tochigi prefecture, Gunma prefecture, Tokyo, Kanagawa prefecture, Saitama prefecture, Chiba prefecture, Yamanashi prefecture, Nagano prefecture and Niigata prefecture. "Tokai" refers to Shizuoka prefecture, Aichi prefecture, Gifu prefecture, Mie prefecture, Toyama prefecture, Ishikawa prefecture and Fukui prefecture. "Chugoku/Shikoku" refers to Okayama prefecture, Hiroshima prefecture, Yamaguchi prefecture, Tottori prefecture, Shimane prefecture, Kagawa prefecture, Kochi prefecture, Tokushima prefecture and Ehime prefecture. "Kyushu" refers to Fukuoka prefecture, Oita prefecture, Miyazaki prefecture, Kagoshima prefecture, Kumamoto prefecture, Nagasaki prefecture, Saga prefecture and Okinawa prefecture. The same applies hereinafter.

(Note 2) AUM refers to the numbers in the balance sheet.

(Note 3) The ratios are rounded off to the first decimal place.

#### (2) Major Assets List

The summary of the top 10 assets as of December 31, 2022 is as follows.

Name of Infrastructure Asset	Rental Revenue Earned by Infrastructure Asset (in JPY thousand)	Book Value (in JPY mln)
CS Hiji-machi Dai-ni Power Plant	1,192,276	26,605
CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant	972,023	16,522
CS Daisen-cho Power Plant (A) and (B)	511,203	8,736
CS Izu-shi Power Plant	213,813	4,090
CS Ogawara-machi Power Plant	117,231	2,620
CS Minamishimabara-shi Power Plant (East) and (West)	92,276	1,405
CS Minano-machi Power Plant	36,774	898
CS Hiji-machi Power Plant	55,048	823
CS Ashikita-machi Power Plant	50,504	799
CS Kasama-shi Power Plant	41,198	774
Total	3,282,352	63,278

(Note) There are no events which have impacts on any investment decision on infrastructure assets.

#### (3) Details of Assets

##### a.Details of Power Generation Facilities

##### (i) Summary

Type of Asset	Beginning Balance	Increase in the FP	Decrease in the FP	Ending Balance	Accumulated Depreciation / Amortization		Net Ending Balance	Abstract
						For this FP		
Property and Equipment	Structures	1,055	1	-	1,056	193	21	863 (Note 1)
	Machinery and Equipment	42,434	46	-	42,480	8,203	872	34,276 (Note 2)
	Tools, Furniture and Fixtures	591	0	-	591	114	11	476 (Note 1)
	Land	4,505	-	-	4,505	-	-	4,505
	Structures in trust	6,569	20	-	6,590	441	121	6,148 (Note 3)
	Machinery and Equipment in trust	20,291	-	-	20,291	1,549	422	18,741
	Tools, Furniture and Fixtures in trust	93	0	-	94	7	1	87 (Note 1)
	Land in trust	4,769	-	-	4,769	-	-	4,769
	Total	80,311	69	-	80,380	10,509	1,453	69,870
	Intangible Assets	Leasehold Rights	1,156	-	-	1,156	-	-
Software		6	-	-	6	4	0	2
Total		1,163	-	-	1,163	4	0	1,159

(Note1) The increase for the 11<sup>th</sup> FP is related to the capital expenditure of the power plants.

(Note2) The increase for the 11<sup>th</sup> FP is related to the snow damage recovery work for stand and panel of CS Takayama-shi Power Plant.

(Note 3) The increase for the 11<sup>th</sup> FP is related to the retention basin improvement work of CS Hiji-machi Dai-ni Power Plant and the logging work around the panel of CS Ogawara-machi Power Plant.

(ii) Details of Power Generation Facilities

The following table provides summary information for the CSIF owned 25 renewable energy facilities as of December 31, 2022. The renewable energy facilities suite to the standards stipulated in each section in the Article 9, 3 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Procurement of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources by Electricity Utilities.

Asset #	Category	Project Name	Location	Site Area (m <sup>2</sup> ) (Note 1)	PPA Purchase Price (yen/kwh) (Note 2)	Certification Date (Note 3)	FIT Term End (Note 4)
S-01	Solar Plant etc.	CS Shibushi-shi Power Plant	Shibushi-shi, Kagoshima	19,861	40	February 26, 2013	September 16, 2034
S-02	Solar Plant etc.	CS Isa-shi Power Plant	Isa-shi, Kagoshima	22,223	40	February 26, 2013	June 8, 2035
S-03	Solar Plant etc.	CS Kasama-shi Power Plant	Kasama-shi, Ibaraki	42,666 (Note 5)	40	January 25, 2013	June 25, 2035
S-04	Solar Plant etc.	CS Isa-shi Dai-ni Power Plant	Isa-shi, Kagoshima	31,818	36	October 2, 2013	June 28, 2035
S-05	Solar Plant etc.	CS Yusui-cho Power Plant	Aira-gun, Kagoshima	25,274	36	March 14, 2014	August 20, 2035
S-06	Solar Plant etc.	CS Isa-shi Dai-san Power Plant	Isa-shi, Kagoshima	40,736	40	February 26, 2013	September 15, 2035
S-07	Solar Plant etc.	CS Kasama-shi Dai-ni Power Plant	Kasama-shi, Ibaraki	53,275	40	January 25, 2013	September 23, 2035
S-08	Solar Plant etc.	CS Hiji-machi Power Plant	Hayami-gun, Oita	30,246	36	July 16, 2013	October 12, 2035
S-09	Solar Plant etc.	CS Ashikita-machi Power Plant	Ashikita-gun, Kumamoto	45,740	40	February 26, 2013	December 10, 2035
S-10	Solar Plant etc.	CS Minamishimabara-shi Power Plant (East) / CS Minamishimabara-shi Power Plant (West)	Minamishimabara-shi, Nagasaki	56,066	40	February 26, 2013 (East) February 26, 2013 (West)	December 24, 2035 (East) January 28, 2036 (West)
S-11	Solar Plant etc.	CS Minano-machi Power Plant	Chichibu-gun, Saitama	44,904	32	December 11, 2014	December 6, 2036
S-12	Solar Plant etc.	CS Kannami-cho Power Plant	Tagata-gun, Shizuoka	41,339	36	March 31, 2014	March 2, 2037
S-13	Solar Plant etc.	CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant	Kamimashiki-gun, Kumamoto	638,552 (Note 6)	36	October 24, 2013	June 1, 2037
S-14	Solar Plant etc.	CS Koriyama-shi Power Plant	Koriyama-shi, Fukushima	30,376 (Note 5)	32	February 27, 2015	September 15, 2036
S-15	Solar Plant etc.	CS Tsuyama-shi Power Plant	Tsuyama-shi, Okayama	31,059	32	September 26, 2014	June 29, 2037
S-16	Solar Plant etc.	CS Ena-shi Power Plant	Aza Ochise, Kusumi, Osashima-cho, Ena-shi, Gifu	37,373	32	February 24, 2015	September 12, 2037
S-17	Solar Plant etc.	CS Daisen-cho Power Plant (A) and (B)	Aza Magoese, Toyofusa, Daisen-cho, Saihaku-gun, Tottori (A) Aza Kamikawara, Toyofusa, Daisen-cho, Saihaku-gun, Tottori (B)	452,760 (Note 7)	40	February 22, 2013 (A) February 28, 2013 (B)	August 9, 2037
S-18	Solar Plant etc.	CS Takayama-shi Power Plant	Shingumachi, Takayama-shi, Gifu	16,278 (Note 5)	32	January 30, 2015	October 9, 2037
S-19	Solar Plant etc.	CS Misato-machi Power Plant	Misato-machi, Kodama-gun, Saitama	25,315	32	January 6, 2015	March 26, 2037
S-20	Solar Plant etc.	CS Marumori-machi Power Plant	Marumori-machi, Igu-gun, Miyagi	65,306 (Note 8)	36	February 28, 2014	July 12, 2038
S-21	Solar Plant etc.	CS Izu-shi Power Plant	Ono Aza Okubo, Izu-shi, Shizuoka	337,160	36	March 31, 2014	November 29, 2038
S-22	Solar Plant etc.	CS Ishikari Shinshinotsu-mura Power Plant	Ishikari-gun Hokkaido	42,977	24	November 18, 2016	July 15, 2039
S-23	Solar Plant etc.	CS Osaki-shi Kejonuma Power Plant	Osaki-shi Miyagi	26,051	21	March 27, 2018	July 21, 2039
S-24	Solar Plant etc.	CS Hiji-machi Dai-ni Power Plant	Hayami-gun Oita	1,551,086 (Note 9)	40	March 15, 2013	October 30, 2039
S-25	Solar Plant etc.	CS Ogawara-machi Power Plant	Shibata-gun Miyagi	123,624 (Note 10)	32	February 9, 2015	March 19, 2040

(Note 1) The numbers for "Site Area" are not equal to the real situation but based on the ground register.  
 (Note 2) "PPA Purchase Price" are the FIT price for each power plant (excluding consumption tax amount).  
 (Note 3) "Certification Date" denotes the date each power plant is certified under the article 6.1 of Revision Renewable Energy Special Measures Law. Each power plant is deemed being certified on April 1, 2017 based on the article 9.3 of Revision Renewable Energy Special Measures Law.  
 (Note 4) "FIT Term End" denotes the date 20-year FIT term ends for each power plant.  
 (Note 5) The number for the site area is only for the power plant's land ownership rights and doesn't include easement.  
 (Note 6) The number for the site area is only for the power plant's and self-employed line's land ownership rights and doesn't include easement.  
 (Note 7) The number for the site area is only for the power plant's and self-employed line's surface rights and doesn't include leasehold rights and easement.  
 (Note 8) The number for the site area is only for the power plant's, self-employed line's and access road's surface rights and doesn't include easement.  
 (Note 9) The number for the site area is only for the power plant's, self-employed line's and access road's land ownership rights and leasehold rights and does not include easement.  
 (Note 10) The number for the site area is only for the power plant's, self-employed line's and access road's surface rights and leasehold rights and does not include easement.

Asset #	Project name	Certified Operator	PPA company	Acquisition Price (million yen) (Note 1) (Note 5)	Fiscal period end valuation (million yen) (Note 2)	Appraisal value of solar plants (million yen)(Note 3) (upper:solar energy facility) (lower:land)	Fiscal period end book value (million yen) (Note 4)
S-01	CS Shibushi-shi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	540	468	337 131	456
S-02	CS Isa-shi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	372	311	292 19	304
S-03	CS Kasama-shi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	TEPCO Energy Partner, Incorporated	907	870	648 222	774
S-04	CS Isa-shi Dai-ni Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	778	645	611 33	625
S-05	CS Yusui-cho Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	670	557	532 25	540
S-06	CS Isa-shi Dai-san Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	949	802	754 47	768
S-07	CS Kasama-shi Dai-ni Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	TEPCO Energy Partner, Incorporated	850	744	703 40	677
S-08	CS Hiji-machi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	1,029	865	833 32	823
S-09	CS Ashikita-machi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	989	844	813 30	799
S-10	CS Minamishimabara-shi Power Plant (East) / CS Minamishimabara-shi Power Plant (West)	Tida Power01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	1,733	1,525	1,459 65	1,405
S-11	CS Minano-machi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	TEPCO Energy Partner, Incorporated	1,018	982	743 239	898
S-12	CS Kannami-cho Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	TEPCO Energy Partner, Incorporated	514	482	445 36	473
S-13	CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc.	19,751	19,318	15,798 3,520	16,522
S-14	CS Koriyama-shi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Tohoku Electric Power Co., Inc.	246	218	168 49	217
S-15	CS Tsuyama-shi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	The Chugoku Electric Power Co., Inc.	746	666	530 136	722
S-16	CS Ena-shi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	The Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc.	757	720	686 33	602
S-17	CS Daisen-cho Power Plant (A) and (B)	Tida Power01 G.K.	The Chugoku Electric Power Co., Inc.	10,447	9,227	8,932 295	8,736
S-18	CS Takayama-shi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	The Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc.	326	291	234 57	311
S-19	CS Misato-machi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	TEPCO Energy Partner, Incorporated	470	417	302 115	432
S-20	CS Marumori-machi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Tohoku Electric Power Co., Inc.	850	737	722 14	742
S-21	CS Izu-shi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	TEPCO Power Grid, Incorporated	4,569	4,073	3,871 202	4,090
S-22	CS Ishikari Shinshinotsu-mura Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Hokkaido Electric Power Network Co., Ltd.	680	594	535 59	667
S-23	CS Osaki-shi Kejonuma Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Tohoku Electric Power Network Co., Inc.	208	193	154 38	207
S-24	CS Hiji-machi Dai-ni Power Plant	LOHAS ECE 2 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc.	27,851	27,253	22,543 4,710	26,605
S-25	CS Ogawara Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Tohoku Electric Power Network Co., Inc.	2,745	2,712	2,670 41	2,620
Total				80,001	75,519	65,323 10,196	71,027

(Note 1) Acquisition price is based on acquisition price as described in the purchase agreements (excluding acquisition expenses related to the payment of outsourcing service fees, property-related taxes, taxes on depreciable assets, urban planning taxes, consumption taxes and other fees).  
 (Note 2) For S-01 to S-18, the fiscal period end valuation is the median amount that the Investment Corporation calculated in accordance with Article 41, paragraph 1 of the CSIF's Articles of Incorporation based on the range of valuation provided to us by PricewaterhouseCoopers Sustainability LLC and, for S-19 to S-25, the fiscal period end valuation is based on the median amount which is the total sum of the median amount rounded down to the nearest million yen stated in the valuation provided to us by Kroll International Inc.  
 (Note 3) On the upper row of the appraisal value of solar plants, an assumed appraisal value of solar energy projects that is obtained by deducting the real estate appraisal value calculated by Daiwa Real Estate Appraisal Co., Ltd. from the appraised value at the end of the period in (Note 2) above is stated, and on the lower row, an amount stated in the real estate appraisal report prepared by Daiwa Real Estate Appraisal Co., Ltd. is stated. Real estate includes its superficies right.  
 (Note 4) Fiscal period end book value is the book value of solar energy as of December 31, 2022.  
 (Note 5) The acquisition price of CS Mashiki Power Plant had reduced in the amount of 332 million yen on December 16, 2020, back from the signing date of the Property Purchase Agreement.



(iii) Operational Results of Each Power Generation Facilities (in JPY thousand)

S-01 CS Shibushi-shi Power Plant

Accounting Item	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	19,039	18,536	18,941	18,440	18,843
Variable rent linked to actual output	7,573	4,326	7,353	5,386	7,052
Incidental income	—	3	—	0	—
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	26,612	22,866	26,295	23,828	25,896
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	1,916	1,626	1,626	1,400	1,400
(Property tax)	1,916	1,626	1,626	1,400	1,400
(Other and public dues)	—	—	—	—	—
Other expenses	2,114	3,078	3,089	2,414	2,613
(Management entrustment expenses)	1,872	2,870	2,155	2,155	2,155
(Repair and maintenance costs)	—	—	696	—	199
(Utilities expenses)	—	—	—	—	—
(Insurance expenses)	241	207	237	258	258
(Land rent)	—	—	—	—	—
(Other rental expense)	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation expenses	9,472	9,486	9,539	9,539	9,539
(Structures)	457	466	468	468	468
(Machinery and equipment)	8,973	8,978	9,029	9,029	9,029
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	41	41	41	41	41
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	13,503	14,191	14,254	13,355	13,554
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	13,109	8,675	12,040	10,473	12,341

S-02 CS Isa-shi Power Plant

Accounting Item	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	14,099	14,168	14,027	14,095	13,954
Variable rent linked to actual output	6,502	4,105	5,006	5,707	6,359
Incidental income	—	—	—	—	—
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	20,602	18,273	19,034	19,802	20,314
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	1,456	1,244	1,244	1,090	1,090
(Property tax)	1,456	1,244	1,244	1,090	1,090
(Other and public dues)	—	—	—	—	—
Other expenses	2,241	2,726	2,619	2,611	2,761
(Management entrustment expenses)	1,247	1,610	1,610	1,610	1,610
(Repair and maintenance costs)	—	144	—	—	149
(Utilities expenses)	—	—	—	—	—
(Insurance expenses)	197	173	193	203	203
(Land rent)	797	797	797	797	797
(Other rental expense)	—	—	18	—	—
Depreciation expenses	7,837	7,837	7,837	7,924	7,925
(Structures)	256	256	256	256	256
(Machinery and equipment)	7,563	7,563	7,563	7,650	7,651
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	17	17	17	17	17
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	11,535	11,808	11,701	11,625	11,776
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	9,066	6,465	7,332	8,177	8,537

S-03 CS Kasama-shi Power Plant

Accounting Item	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	29,249	34,968	29,099	34,788	28,949
Variable rent linked to actual output	10,743	13,110	10,580	9,993	12,248
Incidental income	—	—	306	—	—
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	39,992	48,079	39,985	44,782	41,198
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	3,284	2,848	2,848	2,481	2,481
(Property tax)	3,284	2,848	2,848	2,481	2,481
(Other and public dues)	—	—	—	—	—
Other expenses	3,461	3,698	3,594	3,572	4,386
(Management entrustment expenses)	3,051	2,914	3,189	2,914	2,914
(Repair and maintenance costs)	—	426	—	220	1,034
(Utilities expenses)	—	—	—	—	—
(Insurance expenses)	409	357	405	438	438
(Land rent)	—	—	—	—	—
(Other rental expense)	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation expenses	14,462	14,462	14,483	14,483	14,483
(Structures)	324	324	345	345	345
(Machinery and equipment)	14,104	14,104	14,104	14,104	14,104
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	33	33	33	33	33
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	21,207	21,009	20,926	20,537	21,351
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	18,784	27,069	19,059	24,245	19,846

S-04 CS Isa-shi Dai-ni Power Plant

Accounting Item	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	29,114	29,210	28,965	29,060	28,815
Variable rent linked to actual output	12,142	9,139	10,513	12,249	11,483
Incidental income (Note)	—	—	—	—	—
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	41,257	38,350	39,478	41,310	40,298
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	3,230	2,769	2,769	2,395	2,395
(Property tax)	3,230	2,769	2,769	2,395	2,395
(Other and public dues)	—	—	—	—	—
Other expenses	5,646	4,815	4,861	4,893	5,101
(Management entrustment expenses)	3,677	2,893	2,893	2,893	2,893
(Repair and maintenance costs)	—	—	—	—	207
(Utilities expenses)	—	—	—	—	—
(Insurance expenses)	378	330	376	408	408
(Land rent)	1,590	1,590	1,590	1,590	1,590
(Other rental expense)	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation expenses	16,457	16,457	16,481	16,533	16,534
(Structures)	306	306	306	306	306
(Machinery and equipment)	16,109	16,109	16,133	16,186	16,186
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	41	41	41	41	41
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	25,334	24,042	24,111	23,822	24,031
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	15,922	14,307	15,366	17,487	16,267

S-05 CS Yusui-cho Power Plant

Accounting Item	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	23,356	26,555	23,236	26,418	23,117
Variable rent linked to actual output	10,114	4,925	8,331	6,377	9,785
Incidental income	—	—	—	—	—
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	33,471	31,480	31,568	32,796	32,903
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	2,802	2,396	2,396	2,076	2,076
(Property tax)	2,802	2,396	2,396	2,076	2,076
(Other and public dues)	—	—	—	—	—
Other expenses	4,510	4,828	4,822	4,856	5,109
(Management entrustment expenses)	2,893	2,966	2,966	3,213	2,966
(Repair and maintenance costs)	—	289	242	—	500
(Utilities expenses)	—	—	—	—	—
(Insurance expenses)	353	308	350	378	378
(Land rent)	1,263	1,263	1,263	1,263	1,263
(Other rental expense)	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation expenses	14,263	14,269	14,269	14,358	14,360
(Structures)	598	605	605	605	605
(Machinery and equipment)	13,429	13,429	13,429	13,517	13,519
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	235	235	235	235	235
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	21,575	21,494	21,487	21,290	21,546
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	11,896	9,986	10,080	11,505	11,356

S-06 CS Isa-shi Dai-san Power Plant

Accounting Item	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	34,673	35,332	34,496	35,151	34,318
Variable rent linked to actual output	15,683	9,647	13,204	14,338	14,687
Incidental income	—	—	—	—	—
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	50,357	44,979	47,701	49,490	49,006
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	3,874	3,323	3,323	2,882	2,882
(Property tax)	3,874	3,323	3,323	2,882	2,882
(Other and public dues)	—	—	—	—	—
Other expenses	5,829	5,583	6,704	6,418	6,454
(Management entrustment expenses)	3,377	3,185	4,253	3,719	3,719
(Repair and maintenance costs)	—	—	—	205	242
(Utilities expenses)	—	—	—	—	—
(Insurance expenses)	414	361	414	456	456
(Land rent)	2,036	2,036	2,036	2,036	2,036
(Other rental expense)	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation expenses	19,861	19,861	19,896	19,970	19,971
(Structures)	290	290	290	290	290
(Machinery and equipment)	19,520	19,520	19,554	19,628	19,629
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	51	51	51	51	51
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	29,564	28,767	29,924	29,271	29,308
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	20,792	16,211	17,776	20,218	19,697

S-07 CS Kasama-shi Dai-ni Power Plant

Accounting Item	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	28,865	34,543	28,718	34,365	28,570
Variable rent linked to actual output	9,763	14,194	10,587	13,697	12,345
Incidental income	—	80	—	27	—
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	38,629	48,817	39,305	48,090	40,916
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	3,688	3,161	3,161	2,710	2,710
(Property tax)	3,688	3,161	3,161	2,710	2,710
(Other and public dues)	—	—	—	—	—
Other expenses	5,802	5,621	5,928	5,940	5,778
(Management entrustment expenses)	3,012	2,878	3,145	2,878	2,878
(Repair and maintenance costs)	—	—	—	255	93
(Utilities expenses)	—	—	—	—	—
(Insurance expenses)	393	346	387	410	410
(Land rent)	2,396	2,396	2,396	2,396	2,396
(Other rental expense)	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation expenses	17,604	17,604	17,604	17,604	17,604
(Structures)	247	247	247	247	247
(Machinery and equipment)	17,314	17,314	17,314	17,314	17,314
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	42	42	42	42	42
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	27,095	26,387	26,695	26,256	26,094
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	11,534	22,429	12,610	21,834	14,821

S-08 CS Hijii-machi Power Plant

Accounting Item	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	37,292	37,564	37,101	37,372	36,910
Variable rent linked to actual output	19,144	13,581	16,053	22,236	18,138
Incidental income	—	—	—	—	—
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	56,436	51,146	53,155	59,608	55,048
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	4,426	3,798	3,798	3,299	3,299
(Property tax)	4,426	3,798	3,798	3,299	3,299
(Other and public dues)	—	—	—	—	—
Other expenses	5,894	6,221	6,729	6,354	6,629
(Management entrustment expenses)	3,881	4,185	4,719	4,248	4,248
(Repair and maintenance costs)	—	—	—	—	275
(Utilities expenses)	—	—	—	—	—
(Insurance expenses)	498	433	498	548	548
(Land rent)	1,514	1,602	1,512	1,557	1,557
(Other rental expense)	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation expenses	22,070	22,031	22,119	22,162	22,166
(Structures)	835	835	835	835	835
(Machinery and equipment)	21,120	21,120	21,205	21,248	21,252
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	114	75	78	78	78
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	32,390	32,051	32,647	31,815	32,094
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	24,045	19,095	20,507	27,793	22,954



S-09 CS Ashikita-machi Power Plant

Accounting Item	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	36,924	35,390	36,736	35,208	36,547
Variable rent linked to actual output	16,265	11,664	13,064	16,008	13,956
Incidental income	—	—	—	—	—
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	53,190	47,054	49,801	51,217	50,504
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	4,164	3,559	3,559	3,071	3,071
(Property tax)	4,164	3,559	3,559	3,071	3,071
(Other and public dues)	—	—	—	—	—
Other expenses	5,723	6,001	6,187	6,090	6,332
(Management entrustment expenses)	3,562	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900
(Repair and maintenance costs)	—	—	132	—	242
(Utilities expenses)	—	—	—	—	—
(Insurance expenses)	479	419	473	508	508
(Land rent)	1,681	1,681	1,681	1,681	1,681
(Other rental expense)	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation expenses	20,216	20,216	20,216	20,301	20,306
(Structures)	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441
(Machinery and equipment)	18,523	18,523	18,523	18,608	18,612
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	252	252	252	252	252
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	30,104	29,777	29,963	29,463	29,710
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	23,086	17,276	19,837	21,753	20,794

S-10 CS Minamishimabara-shi Power Plant (East and West)

Accounting Item	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	65,188	62,844	64,856	62,521	64,523
Variable rent linked to actual output	29,488	32,632	18,371	33,501	27,753
Incidental income	—	—	—	—	—
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	94,677	95,476	83,227	96,023	92,276
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	7,296	6,244	6,244	5,400	5,400
(Property tax)	7,296	6,244	6,244	5,400	5,400
(Other and public dues)	—	—	—	—	—
Other expenses	10,791	10,536	12,049	10,533	15,147
(Management entrustment expenses)	5,840	5,515	5,515	5,515	8,275
(Repair and maintenance costs)	—	152	1,580	—	1,853
(Utilities expenses)	—	—	—	—	—
(Insurance expenses)	689	606	693	757	757
(Land rent)	4,260	4,260	4,260	4,260	4,260
(Other rental expense)	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation expenses	35,224	35,333	35,397	35,397	35,404
(Structures)	739	751	755	755	755
(Machinery and equipment)	34,235	34,333	34,392	34,392	34,399
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	248	248	248	248	248
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	53,311	52,114	53,691	51,331	55,952
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	41,366	43,361	29,535	44,692	36,324

S-11 CS Minano-machi Power Plant

Accounting Item	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	30,533	35,160	30,378	34,981	30,223
Variable rent linked to actual output	8,305	11,831	8,454	10,801	6,551
Incidental income	3	—	—	—	—
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	38,842	46,993	38,832	45,783	36,774
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	3,816	3,330	3,330	2,886	2,886
(Property tax)	3,816	3,330	3,330	2,886	2,886
(Other and public dues)	—	—	—	—	—
Other expenses	4,909	4,234	5,468	4,620	4,431
(Management entrustment expenses)	4,432	3,814	4,117	3,814	3,814
(Repair and maintenance costs)	—	—	875	293	104
(Utilities expenses)	—	—	—	—	—
(Insurance expenses)	476	420	475	512	512
(Land rent)	—	—	—	—	—
(Other rental expense)	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation expenses	16,198	16,211	16,211	16,211	16,211
(Structures)	766	766	766	766	766
(Machinery and equipment)	15,432	15,445	15,445	15,445	15,445
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	—	—	—	—	—
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	24,924	23,776	25,010	23,718	23,529
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	13,918	23,217	13,821	22,064	13,245

S-12 CS Kannami-cho Power Plant

Accounting Item	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	18,363	19,446	18,270	19,347	18,177
Variable rent linked to actual output	5,528	10,093	6,460	9,032	6,661
Incidental income	—	—	—	—	—
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	23,892	29,539	24,731	28,379	24,839
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	2,068	1,785	1,785	1,541	1,541
(Property tax)	2,068	1,785	1,785	1,541	1,541
(Other and public dues)	—	—	—	—	—
Other expenses	5,371	3,696	5,416	4,093	4,932
(Management entrustment expenses)	1,832	1,809	1,809	1,809	1,809
(Repair and maintenance costs)	1,653	—	1,700	371	1,210
(Utilities expenses)	—	—	—	—	—
(Insurance expenses)	231	207	227	233	233
(Land rent)	1,654	1,678	1,678	1,678	1,678
(Other rental expense)	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation expenses	9,662	9,662	9,662	9,662	9,671
(Structures)	380	380	380	380	389
(Machinery and equipment)	9,226	9,226	9,226	9,226	9,226
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	55	55	55	55	55
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	17,101	15,144	16,864	15,297	16,146
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	6,790	14,395	7,866	13,081	8,692

S-13 CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant

Accounting Item	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	684,807	657,875	681,331	654,533	677,855
Variable rent linked to actual output	309,385	313,693	250,511	369,157	294,168
Incidental income	—	—	9	—	—
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	994,192	971,569	931,851	1,023,691	972,023
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	83,464	70,993	70,993	61,549	61,549
(Property tax)	83,464	70,993	70,993	61,549	61,549
(Other and public dues)	—	—	—	—	—
Other expenses	90,501	80,396	80,682	83,177	83,400
(Management entrustment expenses)	81,080	70,219	71,329	70,219	70,219
(Repair and maintenance costs)	226	1,996	248	3,408	3,630
(Utilities expenses)	—	—	—	—	—
(Insurance expenses)	9,148	8,121	9,051	9,493	9,493
(Land rent)	45	58	53	55	55
(Other rental expense)	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation expenses	337,941	338,234	338,300	338,329	338,389
(Structures)	3,551	3,562	3,626	3,646	3,706
(Machinery and equipment)	326,487	326,769	326,770	326,780	326,780
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	7,902	7,902	7,902	7,902	7,902
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	511,906	489,624	489,976	483,056	483,338
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	482,286	481,945	441,875	540,634	488,684

S-14 CS Koriyama-shi Power Plant

Accounting Item	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	7,542	8,003	7,504	7,962	7,465
Variable rent linked to actual output	2,880	4,148	3,481	4,165	3,277
Incidental income	2	—	2	—	2
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	10,426	12,152	10,988	12,128	10,746
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	1,168	1,007	1,007	869	869
(Property tax)	1,168	1,007	1,007	869	869
(Other and public dues)	—	—	—	—	—
Other expenses	952	940	945	1,218	940
(Management entrustment expenses)	829	829	829	829	829
(Repair and maintenance costs)	—	—	—	277	—
(Utilities expenses)	—	—	—	—	—
(Insurance expenses)	122	110	115	110	110
(Land rent)	—	—	—	—	—
(Other rental expense)	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation expenses	4,191	4,191	4,191	4,191	4,191
(Structures)	327	327	327	327	327
(Machinery and equipment)	3,864	3,864	3,864	3,864	3,864
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	—	—	—	—	—
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	6,311	6,138	6,143	6,279	6,001
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	4,114	6,013	4,844	5,849	4,744

S-15 CS Tsuyama-shi Power Plant

Accounting Item	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	21,796	24,053	21,685	23,931	21,575
Variable rent linked to actual output	10,929	12,364	8,308	11,850	12,106
Incidental income	—	—	—	—	—
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	32,725	36,417	29,994	35,781	33,681
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	3,468	3,020	3,020	2,624	2,624
(Property tax)	3,468	3,020	3,020	2,624	2,624
(Other and public dues)	—	—	—	—	—
Other expenses	4,820	3,706	3,338	3,374	3,587
(Management entrustment expenses)	3,078	2,820	2,820	3,084	2,764
(Repair and maintenance costs)	1,746	650	253	—	532
(Utilities expenses)	—	—	—	—	—
(Insurance expenses)	261	233	264	288	288
(Land rent)	3	3	—	1	1
(Other rental expense)	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation expenses	13,061	13,084	13,144	13,146	13,160
(Structures)	376	376	376	379	393
(Machinery and equipment)	12,380	12,403	12,462	12,462	12,462
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	304	304	304	304	304
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	21,350	19,811	19,502	19,145	19,372
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	11,375	16,606	10,492	16,636	14,309

S-16 CS Ena-shi Power Plant

Accounting Item	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	25,482	26,133	25,353	26,000	25,225
Variable rent linked to actual output	13,562	12,678	11,281	5,789	17,874
Incidental income	4	—	—	—	—
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	39,050	38,812	36,635	31,790	43,099
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	3,776	3,216	3,216	2,776	2,776
(Property tax)	3,776	3,216	3,216	2,776	2,776
(Other and public dues)	—	—	—	—	—
Other expenses	4,552	4,233	4,666	8,937	7,649
(Management entrustment expenses)	3,051	2,912	2,912	2,772	2,772
(Repair and maintenance costs)	—	122	—	4,653	3,364
(Utilities expenses)	—	—	—	—	—
(Insurance expenses)	298	265	300	325	325
(Land rent)	1,202	933	1,454	1,187	1,187
(Other rental expense)	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation expenses	14,510	14,510	14,510	14,510	14,526
(Structures)	589	589	589	589	589
(Machinery and equipment)	13,823	13,823	13,823	13,823	13,840
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	97	97	97	97	97
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	22,839	21,960	22,393	26,224	24,952
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	16,211	16,851	14,241	5,565	18,147



S-17 CS Daisen-cho Power Plant (A and B)

Accounting Item	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	383,529	324,605	381,584	322,958	379,639
Variable rent linked to actual output	132,857	261,534	139,595	259,138	131,563
Incidental income	—	—	—	—	—
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	516,387	586,140	521,180	582,096	511,203
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	51,760	44,701	44,701	38,623	38,623
(Property tax)	51,760	44,701	44,701	38,623	38,623
(Other and public dues)	—	—	—	—	—
Other expenses	61,710	55,972	61,085	62,128	72,124
(Management entrustment expenses)	43,616	37,972	43,044	43,632	40,508
(Repair and maintenance costs)	—	567	—	160	13,166
(Utilities expenses)	—	—	—	—	—
(Insurance expenses)	5,500	4,876	5,486	5,844	5,844
(Land rent)	12,593	12,555	12,554	12,491	12,604
(Other rental expense)	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation expenses	214,567	214,567	214,568	214,569	214,573
(Structures)	4,905	4,905	4,905	4,905	4,909
(Machinery and equipment)	208,879	208,879	208,880	208,881	208,881
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	782	782	782	782	782
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	328,038	315,241	320,354	315,321	325,321
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	188,349	270,898	200,825	266,774	185,882

S-18 CS Takayama-shi Power Plant

Accounting Item	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	9,671	10,963	9,622	10,908	9,573
Variable rent linked to actual output	3,829	5,009	3,173	—	730
Incidental income	—	—	—	—	782
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	13,501	15,973	12,796	10,908	11,086
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	1,762	1,545	1,545	1,362	1,362
(Property tax)	1,762	1,545	1,545	1,362	1,362
(Other and public dues)	—	—	—	—	—
Other expenses	1,391	2,886	1,554	4,265	3,484
(Management entrustment expenses)	1,256	1,285	1,285	2,516	1,256
(Repair and maintenance costs)	—	1,480	132	1,600	2,079
(Utilities expenses)	—	—	—	—	—
(Insurance expenses)	135	120	136	148	148
(Land rent)	—	—	—	—	—
(Other rental expense)	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation expenses	5,496	5,496	5,496	4,881	5,034
(Structures)	344	344	344	344	344
(Machinery and equipment)	5,139	5,139	5,139	4,524	4,675
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	12	12	12	12	14
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	8,649	9,928	8,595	10,509	9,880
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	4,851	6,044	4,201	399	1,205

S-19 CS Misato-machi Power Plant

Accounting Item	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	12,939	15,223	12,873	15,145	12,808
Variable rent linked to actual output	6,517	7,134	6,079	6,926	5,228
Incidental income	—	5	—	—	—
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	19,457	22,363	18,953	22,072	18,037
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	2,644	2,310	2,310	2,032	2,032
(Property tax)	2,644	2,310	2,310	2,032	2,032
(Other and public dues)	—	—	—	—	—
Other expenses	1,743	3,173	1,680	2,318	2,191
(Management entrustment expenses)	1,562	1,439	1,499	1,425	1,425
(Repair and maintenance costs)	—	1,572	—	701	574
(Utilities expenses)	—	—	—	—	—
(Insurance expenses)	181	161	180	191	191
(Land rent)	—	—	—	—	—
(Other rental expense)	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation expenses	7,594	7,595	7,600	7,602	7,603
(Structures)	176	176	176	176	176
(Machinery and equipment)	7,345	7,345	7,345	7,345	7,345
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	72	73	77	79	80
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	11,982	13,079	11,591	11,953	11,826
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	7,474	9,283	7,362	10,118	6,210

S-20 CS Marumori-machi Power Plant

Accounting Item	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	28,188	32,228	28,045	32,065	27,903
Variable rent linked to actual output	9,260	15,833	10,675	10,421	11,450
Incidental income	—	—	—	—	—
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	37,448	48,061	38,721	42,487	39,353
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	5,430	4,696	4,696	4,056	4,056
(Property tax)	5,430	4,696	4,696	4,056	4,056
(Other and public dues)	—	—	—	—	—
Other expenses	13,151	8,215	9,100	11,124	8,831
(Management entrustment expenses)	2,666	2,865	2,865	3,030	2,672
(Repair and maintenance costs)	5,227	118	1,040	3,058	1,045
(Utilities expenses)	—	—	—	—	—
(Insurance expenses)	513	487	464	366	366
(Land rent)	4,744	4,744	4,729	4,669	4,748
(Other rental expense)	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation expenses	17,051	17,059	17,059	17,059	17,059
(Structures)	503	503	503	503	503
(Machinery and equipment)	16,313	16,320	16,320	16,320	16,320
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	234	234	234	234	234
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	35,633	29,971	30,855	32,239	29,947
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	1,815	18,090	7,865	10,247	9,406

S-21 CS Izu-shi Power Plant

Accounting Item	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	141,970	155,030	141,256	154,247	140,541
Variable rent linked to actual output	69,450	95,230	81,935	89,977	73,271
Incidental income	—	—	—	—	—
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	211,420	250,260	223,191	244,225	213,813
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	28,252	24,329	24,329	20,967	20,967
(Property tax)	28,252	24,329	24,329	20,967	20,967
(Other and public dues)	—	—	—	—	—
Other expenses	27,011	27,016	25,817	26,418	27,046
(Management entrustment expenses)	12,770	13,018	13,018	13,018	13,018
(Repair and maintenance costs)	—	1,342	—	601	1,230
(Utilities expenses)	—	—	—	—	—
(Insurance expenses)	3,525	1,483	1,606	1,625	1,625
(Land rent)	10,716	11,173	11,192	11,173	11,173
(Other rental expense)	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation expenses	87,776	87,776	87,776	87,776	87,835
(Structures)	4,082	4,082	4,082	4,082	4,142
(Machinery and equipment)	82,271	82,271	82,271	82,271	82,271
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	1,421	1,421	1,421	1,421	1,421
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	143,039	139,122	137,922	135,161	135,850
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	68,380	111,138	85,268	109,063	77,963

S-22 CS Ishikari Shinshinotsu-mura Power Plant

Accounting Item	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	11,916	21,501	20,656	21,389	20,552
Variable rent linked to actual output	3,884	5,871	18,948	14,050	12,924
Incidental income	—	—	—	—	—
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	15,800	27,373	39,605	35,440	33,476
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	—	3,102	1,741	2,311	2,311
(Property tax)	—	3,102	1,741	2,311	2,311
(Other and public dues)	—	—	—	—	—
Other expenses	2,639	13,562	14,206	6,087	8,603
(Management entrustment expenses)	2,074	4,211	3,111	3,111	3,111
(Repair and maintenance costs)	—	8,426	10,127	1,980	4,495
(Utilities expenses)	—	—	—	—	—
(Insurance expenses)	165	324	366	395	395
(Land rent)	—	—	0	—	—
(Trust fees)	400	600	600	600	600
(Other rental expense)	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation expenses	6,533	12,493	12,665	12,995	13,015
(Structures)	—	—	—	—	—
(Machinery and equipment)	—	—	—	—	—
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	—	—	—	—	—
(Structures in trust)	186	361	274	527	547
(Machinery and equipment in trust)	6,326	12,091	12,350	12,427	12,427
(Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust)	20	40	40	40	40
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	9,173	29,158	28,614	21,394	23,930
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	6,627	(1,784)	10,990	14,046	9,546

S-23 CS Osaki-shi Kejonuma Power Plant

Accounting Item	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	3,741	6,756	6,288	6,664	6,254
Variable rent linked to actual output	1,510	3,764	2,600	3,964	2,878
Incidental income	—	—	18	—	9
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	5,251	10,520	8,907	10,628	9,142
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	—	745	745	654	654
(Property tax)	—	745	745	654	654
(Other and public dues)	—	—	—	—	—
Other expenses	1,054	2,602	1,804	3,314	1,676
(Management entrustment expenses)	793	2,182	1,372	1,372	1,240
(Repair and maintenance costs)	—	—	—	1,505	—
(Utilities expenses)	—	—	—	—	—
(Insurance expenses)	61	120	131	136	136
(Land rent)	—	—	—	—	—
(Trust fees)	200	300	300	300	300
(Other rental expense)	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation expenses	1,858	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600
(Structures)	—	—	—	—	—
(Machinery and equipment)	—	—	—	—	—
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	—	—	—	—	—
(Structures in trust)	155	300	300	300	300
(Machinery and equipment in trust)	1,691	3,276	3,276	3,276	3,276
(Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust)	12	23	23	23	23
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	2,913	6,948	6,150	7,570	5,932
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	2,337	3,571	2,756	3,058	3,209

S-24 CS Hiji-machi Dai-ni Power Plant

Accounting Item	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	—	626,679	827,769	851,537	824,936
Variable rent linked to actual output	—	140,790	274,268	470,887	367,340
Incidental income	—	—	60	0	—
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	—	767,470	1,102,098	1,322,425	1,192,276
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	—	—	—	66,926	66,926
(Property tax)	—	—	—	66,926	66,926
(Other and public dues)	—	—	—	—	—
Other expenses	—	54,998	96,779	97,328	108,186
(Management entrustment expenses)	—	43,276	60,195	62,960	62,960
(Repair and maintenance costs)	—	—	—	4,005	13,837
(Utilities expenses)	—	3,505	5,589	5,877	6,915
(Insurance expenses)	—	—	18,645	12,072	12,072
(Land rent)	—	5,791	8,700	8,763	8,750
(Trust fees)	—	2,400	3,600	3,600	3,600
(Other rental expense)	—	24	49	49	49
Depreciation expenses	—	301,767	475,055	475,277	475,568
(Structures)	—	—	—	—	—
(Machinery and equipment)	—	—	—	—	—
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	—	—	—	—	—
(Structures in trust)	—	72,436	114,009	114,025	114,109
(Machinery and equipment in trust)	—	228,681	360,024	360,229	360,434
(Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust)	—	649	1,021	1,021	1,024
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	—	356,765	571,835	639,532	650,681
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	—	410,704	530,262	682,893	541,594



## S-25 CS Ogawara-machi Power Plant

Accounting Item	7 <sup>th</sup> FP	8 <sup>th</sup> FP	9 <sup>th</sup> FP	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020	Fr. Jan. 1, 2021 To Jun. 30, 2021	Fr. Jul. 1, 2021 To Dec. 31, 2021	Fr. Jan. 1, 2022 To Jun. 30, 2022	Fr. Jul. 1, 2022 To Dec. 31, 2022
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	—	76,700	85,867	101,700	86,039
Variable rent linked to actual output	—	38,313	33,454	44,084	31,191
Incidental income	—	—	—	—	—
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	—	115,013	119,321	145,784	117,231
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	—	—	—	7,251	7,251
(Property tax)	—	—	—	7,251	7,251
(Other and public dues)	—	—	—	—	—
Other expenses	—	8,682	18,320	22,921	20,849
(Management entrustment expenses)	—	7,164	10,308	11,017	10,819
(Repair and maintenance costs)	—	—	—	2,365	491
(Utilities expenses)	—	—	—	—	—
(Insurance expenses)	—	—	1,626	1,129	1,129
(Land rent)	—	117	4,285	6,310	6,310
(Trust fees)	—	1,400	2,100	2,100	2,100
(Other rental expense)	—	—	—	—	—
Depreciation expenses	—	34,482	54,273	54,273	54,412
(Structures)	—	—	—	—	—
(Machinery and equipment)	—	—	—	—	—
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	—	—	—	—	—
(Structures in trust)	—	4,186	6,589	6,589	6,729
(Machinery and equipment in trust)	—	29,766	46,850	46,850	46,850
(Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust)	—	529	833	833	833
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	—	43,165	72,593	84,446	82,514
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	—	71,848	46,728	61,338	34,717

## b.Details of Investment in Operating Rights for Public Facilities

Not applicable.

## c.Details of Investment in Real Estate

The real estate that CSIF holds are to be provided for the use of renewable energy power generation facilities and described in “(3) Details of Assets / a. Details of Power Generation Facilities / (i) Summary” above.

## d.Details of Investment in Securities

Not applicable.

## (4) Other Assets

Assets related to the power plants are described in “(3) Details of Assets / a. Details of Power Generation Facilities / (iii) Operational Results of Each Power Generation Facilities (in JPY thousand)” and other assets as of December 31, 2022 are as follows.

Category	Type	Contracted Amount (thousand yen)		Fair Value (Note 2)
		(Note 1)	Over 1 year (Note 1)	
Transaction Outside of Market	Interest Rate Swap	32,788,321	30,512,844	-
Total		32,788,321	30,512,844	-

(Note 1) The contracted amount is based on notional amount.

(Note 2) As the transaction is booked based on special treatment under the financial instrument accounting standard, the fair value is omitted.

## (5) Location of Assets by Country

There is no asset in the countries outside Japan as of December 31, 2022.

## 4. Capital Expenditures for Assets under Management

## (1) Scheduled Capital Expenditures

Not applicable.

## (2) Capital Expenditures during the Period

The following table shows capital expenditures for renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. owned by CSIF during the fiscal period under review.

Name of infrastructure assets, etc. (Location)	Purpose	Implementation period	Amount paid (thousand yen)
CS Takayama-shi Power Plant (Takayama-shi, Gifu)	Snow damage recovery work for stand and panel	From June 13, 2022 To December 2, 2022	45,253
CS Hiji-machi Dai-ni Power Plant (Hayami-gun, Oita)	Retention basin improvement work	From July 1, 2022 To July 7, 2022	7,117
CS Ogawara-machi Power Plant (Shibata-gun, Miyagi)	Logging work around the panel	From August 1, 2021 To September 28, 2022	13,300
Other Power Plants			3,678
Total			69,349

## (3) Cash Reserved for Long-term Maintenance Plan

Not applicable.

## 5. Summary of Expenses and Debts

## (1) Summary of Expenses

(in thousand yen)

Fiscal Period	10 <sup>th</sup> FP	11 <sup>th</sup> FP
	From January 1, 2022 To June 30, 2022	From July 1, 2022 To December 31, 2022
Asset Management Fee	127,390	115,772
Administrative Service Fee	27,877	27,251
Directors' Compensation	2,400	2,400
Other Operating Expenses	68,326	71,777
Total	225,994	217,200

(2) Summary of Debts

Category Lender	Borrowing Date	Beginning Balance (million yen)	Ending Balance (million yen)	Average Interest Rate (%) (Note 1)	Repayment Date	Repayment Method	Use	Abstract
<b>Long-term</b>								
SBI Shinsei Bank, Limited	October 31, 2017	1,824	1,759	0.84500 (Note 2)	October 31, 2027	Partial amortization	(Note 4)	Unsecured and no guarantee
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.		1,140	1,099					
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		1,140	1,099					
MUFG Bank, Ltd.		760	732					
Resona Bank, Ltd.		1,368	1,319					
Orix Bank Corporation		760	732					
The Hiroshima Bank, Ltd.		1,368	1,319					
Nanto Bank, Ltd.		1,368	1,319					
The Oita Bank, Ltd.		684	659					
The Shonai Bank, Ltd.		684	659					
San ju San Bank, Ltd.		152	146					
The Tochigi Bank, Ltd.		684	659					
SBI Shinsei Bank, Limited	September 6, 2018	1,380	1,332	1.04200 (Note 2)	September 6, 2028	Partial amortization	(Note 4)	Unsecured and no guarantee
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		1,380	1,332					
MUFG Bank, Ltd.		1,594	1,539					
Nanto Bank, Ltd.		797	769					
The Ashikaga Bank, Ltd.		816	788					
The Hiroshima Bank, Ltd.	408	394						
SBI Shinsei Bank, Limited	March 8, 2021	1,265	1,227	0.81990 (Note 3)	March 8, 2031	Partial amortization	(Note 4)	Unsecured and no guarantee
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		1,265	1,227					
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.		1,236	1,198					
MUFG Bank, Ltd.		1,236	1,198					
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited		1,236	1,198					
Asahi Shinkin Bank		1,926	1,868					
The Tottori Bank, Ltd.		1,284	1,245					
The Chugoku Bank, Ltd.		1,236	1,198					
The 77 Bank, Ltd.		963	934					
The Oita Bank, Ltd.		642	622					
The Nanto Bank, Ltd.		642	622					
The Senshu Ikeda Bank, Ltd.		642	622					
The Bank of Saga, Ltd.		642	622					
The Bank of Nagoya, Ltd.		642	622					
The Fukuho Bank, Ltd.		458	444					
The Bank of Fukuoka, Ltd.		275	266					
<b>Total</b>		<b>33,905</b>	<b>32,788</b>					

(Note 1) Average interest rates are based on actual number of days and weighted average. The number are rounded down.

(Note 2) For the debts with interest rate swap for hedging interest rate risk, the average interest rate incorporates the effect of such interest rate swap.

(Note 3) As from March 29, 2021, for the debts with interest rate swap for hedging interest rate risk, the average interest rate incorporates the effect of such interest rate swap.

(Note 4) The uses of the debt proceeds are the purchase of power plants.

(3) Investment Corporation Bond

Name of Investment Corporation Bond	Issue date	Beginning balance (million yen)	Ending Balance (million yen)	Interest rate (%)	Redemption date	Redemption method	Purpose	Abstract
Canadian Solar Infrastructure Investment Corporation / The 1 <sup>st</sup> Unsecured Bond	November 6, 2019	1,100	1,100	0.71	November 6, 2024	Bullet	(Note)	Unsecured and no guarantee
Canadian Solar Infrastructure Investment Corporation / The 1 <sup>st</sup> Unsecured Bond (Green bond)	January 26, 2021	3,800	3,800	0.80	January 26, 2026	Bullet	(Note)	Unsecured and no guarantee
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,900</b>	<b>4,900</b>					

(Note) The purpose is repayment of the debt whose maturity is approaching, payment of future acquisition cost of specified assets, payment of repair cost and capital expenditure, and working capital.

(4) Short-term Investment Corporation Bond

Not applicable.

(5) Unit Acquisition Right

Not applicable.

**6. Sales and Purchases during the Period**

(1) Summary for Sales and Purchases of Infrastructure Assets, Infrastructure-related Assets, Real Estate and Asset-backed Securities

Not applicable.

(2) Summary for Sales and Purchases of Other Assets

Not applicable.

(3) Valuation of Specified Assets

Not applicable.



(4) Transactions with Interested Parties

a.Sales and Purchases

Not applicable

b.Lease

Name	Lease Income Amount (in JPY thousand) (Note)
Tida Power 01 Godo Kaisha	2,522,080
LOHAS ECE 2 Godo Kaisha	1,192,276

(Note) The lease income amount presents the total of the base lease income amount and the performance linked lease income amount in the 11th fiscal period.

c.Commission Paid

The summary of consignment of O&M services to stakeholders of the owing assets in the 11th fiscal period are as following.

Purchase or Sales	Name	Commission amount (in JPY thousand) (Note)
Canadian Solar O&M Japan K.K.	CS Shibushi-shi Power Plant	2,124
	CS Isa-shi Power Plant	1,579
	CS Kasama-shi Power Plant	2,914
	CS Isa-shi Dai-ni Power Plant	2,862
	CS Yusu-cho Power Plant	2,935
	CS Isa-shi Dai-san Power Plant	3,687
	CS Kasama-shi Dai-ni Power Plant	2,878
	CS Hiji-machi Power Plant	4,217
	CS Ashikita-machi Power Plant	3,869
	CS Minamishimabara-shi Power Plant (East) / CS Minamishimabara-shi Power Plant (West)	5,515
	CS Minano-machi Power Plant	3,814
	CS Kannami-cho Power Plant	1,809
	CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant	70,219
	CS Koriyama-shi Power Plant	829
	CS Tsuyama-shi Power Plant	2,764
	CS Ena-shi Power Plant	2,772
	CS Daisen-cho Power Plant (A) and (B)	40,508
	CS Takayama-shi Power Plant	1,256
	CS Misato-machi Power Plant	1,425
	CS Marumori-machi Power Plant	2,672
CS Izu-shi Power Plant	13,018	
CS Ishikari Shinshinotsu-mura Power Plant	3,111	
CS Osaki-shi Kejonuma Power Plant	1,240	
CS Hiji-machi Dai-ni Power Plant	62,960	
CS Ogawara-machi Power Plant	10,819	

(Note) The commission amount presents the commission amount for each owing asset in the 11th period.

(5) Asset Manager's Transaction Related to Asset Manager's Other Business

Asset Manager doesn't conduct any of the type1 and type2 financial instrument exchange business, real estate transaction business and specified joint real estate ventures. There was no applicable transaction during the period.

7. Summary of Accounts

(1) Summary of Assets, Liabilities, Capital and Income/Loss

Please see the balance sheet, statement of income, statement of changes in unitholders' equity, note and statement of cash distribution. Please note that the balance sheet, statement of income, statement of changes in unitholders' equity, note and statement of cash distribution for the 10th fiscal period are for reference and those are not subject to audit procedures for the 11th fiscal period by certified public accountant or audit firm under the Article 130 of the Act on Investment Trusts and Investment Corporations.

(2) Change in Calculation Method of Depreciation

Not applicable.

(3) Change in Valuation Method of Infrastructure Assets and Real Estate

Not applicable.

(4) Company Setting Investment Trust Beneficial Securities

Not applicable.

8. Other

(1) Notification

a.Unitholders' Meeting

Any unitholders' meetings of CSIF were not held in the 10th period.

b.Board of Executives Meeting

Not applicable.

(2) Treatment of Amount and Ratio with Fractional Point

Unless otherwise described, the amounts are rounded down and the ratio are rounded up or down.

## II. Balance Sheet

(Unit: thousand yen)

	10 <sup>th</sup> Period (June 30, 2022)	11 <sup>th</sup> Period (December 31, 2022)
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash and bank deposit	5,082,280	5,271,544
Operating accounts receivable	1,148,662	798,973
Accounts receivable	-	13,141
Prepaid expenses	163,589	262,709
Other current assets	75,513	59,468
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>6,470,046</b>	<b>6,405,837</b>
<b>Fixed Assets</b>		
<b>Property and equipment</b>		
Structures	1,055,391	1,056,877
Accumulated depreciation	(171,352)	(193,153)
Structures, net	884,038	863,724
Machinery and equipment	42,434,266	42,480,349
Accumulated depreciation	(7,330,697)	(8,203,513)
Machinery and equipment, net	35,103,568	34,276,835
Tools, furniture and fixtures	591,024	591,663
Accumulated depreciation	(102,728)	(114,667)
Tools, furniture and fixtures, net	488,296	476,996
Land	4,505,944	4,505,944
Structures in trust	6,569,721	6,590,138
Accumulated depreciation	(319,920)	(441,608)
Structures in trust, net	6,249,801	6,148,530
Machinery and equipment in trust	20,291,246	20,291,246
Accumulated depreciation	(1,126,547)	(1,549,535)
Machinery and equipment in trust, net	19,164,699	18,741,711
Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust	93,540	94,264
Accumulated depreciation	(5,114)	(7,036)
Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust, net	88,425	87,228
Land in trust	4,769,905	4,769,905
<b>Total property and equipment</b>	<b>71,254,680</b>	<b>69,870,876</b>
<b>Intangible assets</b>		
Leasehold rights	1,156,923	1,156,923
Software	2,761	2,226
<b>Total intangible assets</b>	<b>1,159,685</b>	<b>1,159,150</b>
<b>Investments and other assets</b>		
Long-term prepaid expenses	520,335	481,802
Investment in capital	10	10
Deferred tax assets	12	15
Long-term deposit	15,600	15,600
Guarantee deposits	37,790	37,790
<b>Total investment and other assets</b>	<b>573,747</b>	<b>535,217</b>
<b>Total fixed assets</b>	<b>72,988,113</b>	<b>71,565,244</b>
<b>Deferred Assets</b>		
Investment corporation bond issuance cost	17,701	14,921
<b>Total deferred assets</b>	<b>17,701</b>	<b>14,921</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>79,475,861</b>	<b>77,986,003</b>

(Unit: thousand yen)

	10 <sup>th</sup> Period (June 30, 2022)	11 <sup>th</sup> Period (December 31, 2022)
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable – operating	69,739	87,324
Current portion of long-term loans payable	2,261,543	2,275,477
Accounts payable – other	171,689	161,541
Accrued expenses	137,675	123,547
Income taxes payable	852	914
Consumption tax payable	148,202	76,773
Deposits received	485	1,265
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>2,790,188</b>	<b>2,726,843</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Investment corporation bond	4,900,000	4,900,000
Long-term loan payable	31,643,639	30,512,844
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>36,543,639</b>	<b>35,412,844</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>39,333,827</b>	<b>38,139,687</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		
<b>Unitholders' equity</b>		
Unit holders' capital	40,631,004	40,631,004
Deduction from unitholders' capital	(1,998,255)	(1,998,255)
<b>Unitholders' capital (net value)</b>	<b>38,632,749</b>	<b>38,632,749</b>
<b>Surplus</b>		
Unappropriated retained earnings (Accumulated deficit)	1,509,284	1,213,566
<b>Total surplus</b>	<b>1,509,284</b>	<b>1,213,566</b>
<b>Total unitholders' equity</b>	<b>40,142,034</b>	<b>39,846,315</b>
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>※1 40,142,034</b>	<b>※1 39,846,315</b>
<b>Total liabilities and net assets</b>	<b>79,475,861</b>	<b>77,986,003</b>



### III. Statement of Income

(Unit: thousand yen)

	10 <sup>th</sup> period (from January 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022)		11 <sup>th</sup> period (from July 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022)	
	Operating revenues			
Rental revenues of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.	※1	4,060,575	※1	3,715,150
Total operating revenues		4,060,575		3,715,150
Operating expenses				
Rental expenses of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.	※1	2,090,621	※1	2,114,647
Asset management fee		127,390		115,772
Administrative service fees		27,877		27,251
Director's compensation		2,400		2,400
Taxes and duties		65		164
Other operating expenses		68,261		71,612
Total operating expenses		2,316,616		2,331,848
Operating income or loss		1,743,958		1,383,301
Non-operating incomes				
Interest income		26		29
Dividends		0		-
Insurance income		-		39,287
Other non-operating income		3,259		202
Total non-operating income		3,285		39,519
Non-operating expenses				
Interest expenses		151,215		148,732
Interest on investment corporation bond		18,947		19,262
Amortization of investment corporation bond issuance cost		2,779		2,779
Borrowing-related expenses		37,730		37,730
Loss on retirement of non-current assets		26,635		-
Total non-operating expenses		237,310		208,505
Ordinary income		1,509,933		1,214,315
Income before income taxes		1,509,933		1,214,315
Income taxes - current		856		918
Income tax - deferred		4		(2)
Total income taxes		861		915
Net income		1,509,072		1,213,400
Retained earnings (deficit) brought forward		211		165
Unappropriated retained earnings (Accumulated deficit)		1,509,284		1,213,566

### IV. Statements of Changes in Unitholders' Equity

10<sup>th</sup> Fiscal Period (From January 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022)

(Unit: thousand yen)

	Unitholders' equity						Total net assets
	Unitholders' capital			Surplus		Total unitholders' equity	
	Unitholders' capital	Deduction from unitholders' capital	Unitholders' capital(net)	Capital surplus or loss	Total surplus		
Balance as of January 1, 2022	40,631,004	(1,670,370)	38,960,634	1,122,287	1,122,287	40,082,921	40,082,921
Changes of items during the period							
Distribution in excess of earnings	-	(327,884)	(327,884)	-	-	(327,884)	(327,884)
Dividend of surplus	-	-	-	(1,122,075)	(1,122,075)	(1,122,075)	(1,122,075)
Net Income	-	-	-	1,509,072	1,509,072	1,509,072	1,509,072
Total changes of items during the period	-	(327,884)	(327,884)	386,996	386,996	59,112	59,112
Balance as of June 30, 2022	*1 40,631,004	(1,998,255)	38,632,749	1,509,284	1,509,284	40,142,034	40,142,034

11<sup>th</sup> Fiscal Period (From July 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022)

(Unit: thousand yen)

	Unitholders' equity						Total net assets
	Unitholders' capital			Surplus		Total unitholders' equity	
	Unitholders' capital	Deduction from unitholders' capital	Unitholders' capital(net)	Capital surplus or loss	Total surplus		
Balance as of July 1, 2022	40,631,004	(1,998,255)	38,632,749	1,509,284	1,509,284	40,142,034	40,142,034
Changes of items during the period							
Dividend of surplus	-	-	-	(1,509,118)	(1,509,118)	(1,509,118)	(1,509,118)
Net Income	-	-	-	1,213,400	1,213,400	1,213,400	1,213,400
Total changes of items during the period	-	-	-	(295,718)	(295,718)	(295,718)	(295,718)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	*1 40,631,004	(1,998,255)	38,632,749	1,213,566	1,213,566	39,846,315	39,846,315

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (from January 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022)

1.Method of depreciation and amortization of non-current assets	<p>(1) Property and equipment The straight-line method is adopted. In addition, the useful lives of major property and equipment are as shown below:</p> <p>Structures..... 22 - 25 years Machinery and equipment..... 22 - 25 years Tools, furniture and fixtures..... 22 - 25 years Structures in trust... 24 - 30 years Machinery and equipment in trust..... 24 - 25 years Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust..... 24 - 25 years</p> <p>(2) Intangible assets The straight-line method is adopted. In addition, the useful life is as shown below: Software..... 5 years</p> <p>(3) Long-term prepaid expenses The straight-line method is adopted.</p>
2.Method of deferred assets amortization	Investment corporation bond issuance cost The straight-line method over the period until the redemption date is adopted.
3.Standards for revenue and expense recognition	Accounting for fixed assets tax With respect to fixed assets tax, city planning tax and depreciable assets tax, among other taxes, on the infrastructure assets held, of the tax amount assessed and determined, the amount corresponding to the calculation period is accounted as rental expenses. In addition, reimbursement such as fixed assets tax, which is paid to the seller and other persons on the acquisition of infrastructure assets and other assets ("the amount equivalent to the fixed assets taxes and other taxes") is not recognized as rental expenses but included in the acquisition cost of the concerned infrastructure assets and other assets.
4.Method of hedge accounting	<p>(1) Method of hedge accounting Special treatment is adopted for the interest rate swap that meets the requirements for special treatment.</p> <p>(2) Hedging instruments and hedged items: · Hedging instruments...Interest rate swap transaction · Hedged items....Interest rate on loans</p> <p>(3) Policy for hedging CSIF conducts derivative transactions to hedge risks as set forth in the CSIF's Articles of Incorporation according to the rules for risk management.</p> <p>(4) Method of evaluation of effectiveness of hedging The interest rate swap meets the requirements for special treatment, and thus the evaluation of effectiveness is omitted.</p>
5.Other significant matters serving as the basis for preparation of financial statements	Accounting treatment with regard to trust beneficiary interest in real estate With regards to trust beneficial interest in equipment of renewable energy power plants, all assets and liabilities within entrusted assets as well as all revenue and expense items which occur to entrusted assets are recorded as the respective account titles on the balance sheet and statements of income. The following important account titles among the entrusted assets which are recorded as the respective account titles are separately indicated on the balance sheet: Structures in trust, Machinery and equipment in trust, Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust, Land in trust.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (from July 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022)

1.Method of depreciation and amortization of non-current assets	<p>(1) Property and equipment The straight-line method is adopted. In addition, the useful lives of major property and equipment are as shown below:</p> <p>Structures..... 22 - 25 years Machinery and equipment..... 22 - 25 years Tools, furniture and fixtures..... 22 - 25 years Structures in trust... 24 - 30 years Machinery and equipment in trust..... 24 - 25 years Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust..... 24 - 25 years</p> <p>(2) Intangible assets The straight-line method is adopted. In addition, the useful life is as shown below: Software..... 5 years</p> <p>(3) Long-term prepaid expenses The straight-line method is adopted.</p>
2.Method of deferred assets amortization	Investment corporation bond issuance cost The straight-line method over the period until the redemption date is adopted.
3.Standards for revenue and expense recognition	Accounting for fixed assets tax With respect to fixed assets tax, city planning tax and depreciable assets tax, among other taxes, on the infrastructure assets held, of the tax amount assessed and determined, the amount corresponding to the calculation period is accounted as rental expenses. In addition, reimbursement such as fixed assets tax, which is paid to the seller and other persons on the acquisition of infrastructure assets and other assets ("the amount equivalent to the fixed assets taxes and other taxes") is not recognized as rental expenses but included in the acquisition cost of the concerned infrastructure assets and other assets.

4.Method of hedge accounting	<p>(1) Method of hedge accounting Special treatment is adopted for the interest rate swap that meets the requirements for special treatment.</p> <p>(2) Hedging instruments and hedged items: · Hedging instruments...Interest rate swap transaction · Hedged items....Interest rate on loans</p> <p>(3) Policy for hedging CSIF conducts derivative transactions to hedge risks as set forth in the CSIF' s Articles of Incorporation according to the rules for risk management.</p> <p>(4) Method of evaluation of effectiveness of hedging The interest rate swap meets the requirements for special treatment, and thus the evaluation of effectiveness is omitted.</p>
5.Other significant matters serving as the basis for preparation of financial statements	Accounting treatment with regard to trust beneficiary interest in real estate With regards to trust beneficial interest in equipment of renewable energy power plants, all assets and liabilities within entrusted assets as well as all revenue and expense items which occur to entrusted assets are recorded as the respective account titles on the balance sheet and statements of income. The following important account titles among the entrusted assets which are recorded as the respective account titles are separately indicated on the balance sheet: Structures in trust, Machinery and equipment in trust, Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust, Land in trust.

Notes to Balance Sheet

\*1 Minimum net assets stipulated in Article 67, Paragraph 4 of the Act on Investment Trusts and Investment Corporations

(Unit: thousand yen)

As of June 30, 2022	As of December 31, 2022
50,000	50,000

Notes to Statement of Income

\*1 Breakdown of profits and losses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.

(Unit: thousand yen)

	From January 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022	From July 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022
<b>A. Operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.</b>		
Rental revenue of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.		
(Basic rent)	2,610,799	2,603,324
(Variable rent linked to actual output)	1,449,747	1,111,032
(Incidental income)	28	794
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.	4,060,575	3,715,150
<b>B. Operating expenses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.</b>		
Rental expenses of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.		
(Management entrustment expenses)	257,667	254,787
(Repair and maintenance costs)	25,664	50,561
(Taxes and duties)	243,240	243,242
(Utilities expenses)	5,877	6,915
(Insurance expenses)	37,243	37,243
(Depreciation expenses)	1,452,362	1,453,152
(Land rent)	61,917	62,096
(Trust fees)	6,600	6,600
(Other rental expenses)	49	49
Total operating expenses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.	2,090,621	2,114,647
<b>C. Profits and losses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (A-B)</b>	1,969,953	1,600,502



## Notes to Statements of Changes in Unitholders' Equity

\*1 Total number of authorized investment units and the total number of investment units issued and outstanding

	From January 1, 2022 To June 30, 2022	From July 1, 2022 To December 31, 2022
Total number of authorized investment units	10,000,000 unit	10,000,000 unit
Total number of investment units issued and outstanding	386,656 unit	386,656 unit

## Notes on Tax Effect Accounting

1. Breakdown of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities by major cause

(Unit: thousand yen)

	Fiscal period ended	Fiscal period ended
	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2022
Accrued business tax not deductible from taxable income	12	15
Total deferred tax assets	12	15
Net amount of deferred tax assets	12	15

2. Breakdown of each major item that causes a significant difference between the effective statutory tax rate and the rate of the burden of corporate tax and other taxes after the application of tax effect accounting

	Fiscal period ended	Fiscal period ended
	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2022
Effective statutory tax rate	31.46%	31.46%
(Adjustment)		
Dividends paid deductible for tax purpose	(31.44)%	(31.43)%
Others	0.04%	0.05%
Rate of burden of corporate tax and other taxes after the application of tax effect accounting	0.06%	0.08%

## Notes on Financial Instruments

For the 10<sup>th</sup> fiscal period (From January 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022)

1. Situation of financial instruments

(1) Policy for financial instruments

CSIF procures funds for acquiring new assets or repaying loans through loans from financial institutions, issuing investment corporation bond or issuing investment units. The basic policy is to build stable and sound financial operations to maintain and increase earnings in the medium to long term and grow the size and value of assets

(2) Details of the financial instruments and their risks and the risk management system

Long-term loans payables are one of the means to procure the funds for the acquisition of managed assets and are exposed to interest rate fluctuation risk and liquidity risk, among other risks. However, this risk is deducted through the appropriate balancing of the loan period and the interest rate type, and diversification of lenders, and the appropriate management of various types of indexes, especially the general application of the upper limit of the ratio of interest-bearing, which is 60%.

(3) Supplementary explanation on fair value of financial instruments

The fair values of financial instruments are values based on market prices, or if there are no market prices, values are reasonably calculated. Since certain assumptions are used for the calculation of fair values, they may change if different assumptions are used.

2. Matters relating to fair values of financial instruments

The table below shows the book value and fair values of financial instruments as of June 30, 2022 and the difference between them. Cash and bank deposit and Operating accounts receivable whose fair values approximate to book values due to cash and being settled in a short period are not included in the table. Long-term deposit and Guarantee deposits which has little significance is not included in the table.

(Unit: thousand yen)

	Book value	Fair value	Difference
(1) Current portion of long-term loans payable	2,261,543	2,263,748	2,205
(2) Long-term loans payable	31,643,639	31,870,125	226,486
(3) Investment corporation bond	4,900,000	4,892,630	(7,370)
Total liabilities	38,805,182	39,026,504	221,322
(4) Derivative transaction	—	—	—

(Note 1) Methods used for estimating the fair values of financial instruments and matters related to derivative transactions

Liabilities

(1) Current portion of long-term loans payable (2) Long-term loans payable

With respect to long-term loans payable at variable interest rates, the condition that the interest rates are renewed every certain period is applied to loans, and thus the market value is considered to be close to the book value. Accordingly, the book value is used. In addition, for the long-term loans payable at variable interest rates subject to the special treatment of interest rate swap (refer to (4) 2. below), the fair value is measured by discounting the total sum of the principal and interest treated together with the said interest rate swap as one at the interest rate that is applied when the similar loan is obtained and that is reasonably estimated.

(3) Investment corporation bond

Fair value is based on market value.

(4) Derivative transaction

1. Those to which hedge accounting is not applied

Not applicable.

2. Those to which hedge accounting is applied

(Unit : thousand yen)

Method of hedge accounting	Type of derivative transactions and other matters	Major items hedged	Contract amount and other amounts		Fair value	Method of calculation of said market value
				Longer than one year		
Special treatment of interest rate swap	Interest rate swap transaction Fixed payment/variable receipt	Long-term loans payable	33,905,182	31,643,639	(Note)	—

(Note) Those that are subject to special treatment of interest rate swap are treated together with the current portion of long-term loans payable and the long-term loans payable to be hedged as one, and thus their fair value is presented together with the fair value of (Note 1) (1) Current portion of long-term loans payable and (2) Long-term loans payable in "Notes on financial instruments 2. Matters relating to fair values of financial instruments, among other matters".

(Note 2) Scheduled redemption amounts of loans payables after the closing date (June 30, 2022)

(Unit: thousand yen)

	Within one year	Longer than one year, within two years	Longer than two years, within three years	Longer than three years, within four years	Longer than four years, within five years	Longer than five years
(1) Long-term loans payable	2,261,543	2,267,295	2,206,896	2,301,459	2,240,050	22,627,936
(2) Investment corporation bond	—	—	1,100,000	3,800,000	—	—
Total	2,261,543	2,267,295	3,306,896	6,101,459	2,240,050	22,627,936

For the 11<sup>th</sup> fiscal period (From July 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022)

1. Situation of financial instruments

(1) Policy for financial instruments

CSIF procures funds for acquiring new assets or repaying loans through loans from financial institutions, issuing investment corporation bond or issuing investment units. The basic policy is to build stable and sound financial operations to maintain and increase earnings in the medium to long term and grow the size and value of assets

(2) Details of the financial instruments and their risks and the risk management system

Long-term loans payables are one of the means to procure the funds for the acquisition of managed assets and are exposed to interest rate fluctuation risk and liquidity risk, among other risks. However, this risk is deducted through the appropriate balancing of the loan period and the interest rate type, and diversification of lenders, and the appropriate management of various types of indexes, especially the general application of the upper limit of the ratio of interest-bearing, which is 60%.

(3) Supplementary explanation on fair value of financial instruments

The fair values of financial instruments are values based on market prices, or if there are no market prices, values are reasonably calculated. Since certain assumptions are used for the calculation of fair values, they may change if different assumptions are used.

2. Matters relating to fair values of financial instruments

The table below shows the book value and fair values of financial instruments as of December 31, 2022 and the difference between them. Cash and bank deposit and Operating accounts receivable whose fair values approximate to book values due to cash and being settled in a short period are not included in the table. Long-term deposit and Guarantee deposits which has little significance is not included in the table.

(Unit: thousand yen)

	Book value	Fair value	Difference
(1) Current portion of long-term loans payable	2,275,477	2,278,187	2,709
(2) Long-term loans payable	30,512,844	30,766,331	253,487
(3) Investment corporation bond	4,900,000	4,894,170	(5,830)
Total liabilities	37,688,321	37,938,688	250,367
(4) Derivative transaction	—	—	—

(Note 1) Methods used for estimating the fair values of financial instruments and matters related to derivative transactions  
Liabilities

(1) Current portion of long-term loans payable (2) Long-term loans payable

With respect to long-term loans payable at variable interest rates, the condition that the interest rates are renewed every certain period is applied to loans, and thus the market value is considered to be close to the book value. Accordingly, the book value is used. In addition, for the long-term loans payable at variable interest rates subject to the special treatment of interest rate swap (refer to (4) 2. below), the fair value is measured by discounting the total sum of the principal and interest treated together with the said interest rate swap as one at the interest rate that is applied when the similar loan is obtained and that is reasonably estimated.

(3) Investment corporation bond

Fair value is based on market value.

(4) Derivative transaction

- Those to which hedge accounting is not applied  
Not applicable.

- Those to which hedge accounting is applied

(Unit : thousand yen)

Method of hedge accounting	Type of derivative transactions and other matters	Major items hedged	Contract amount and other amounts		Fair value	Method of calculation of said market value
			Longer than one year	Longer than one year		
Special treatment of interest rate swap	Interest rate swap transaction Fixed payment/variable receipt	Long-term loans payable	32,788,321	30,512,844	(Note)	—

(Note) Those that are subject to special treatment of interest rate swap are treated together with the current portion of long-term loans payable and the long-term loans payable to be hedged as one, and thus their fair value is presented together with the fair value of (Note 1) (1) Current portion of long-term loans payable and (2) Long-term loans payable in "Notes on financial instruments 2. Matters relating to fair values of financial instruments, among other matters".

(Note 2) Scheduled redemption amount of loans payables after the closing date (December 31, 2022)

(Unit: thousand yen)

	Within one year	Longer than one year, within two years	Longer than two years, within three years	Longer than three years, within four years	Longer than four years, within five years	Longer than five years
(1) Long-term loans payable	2,275,477	2,228,931	2,270,245	2,256,998	9,570,112	14,186,556
(2) Investment corporation bond	—	1,100,000	—	3,800,000	—	—
Total	2,275,477	3,328,931	2,270,245	6,056,998	9,570,112	14,186,556

Notes on Investment and Rental Property

CSIF has renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. The book value change during the period and fair value at the end of the period are as shown below.

(Unit: thousand yen)

	Fiscal period ended	
	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2022
Book value (Note 2)		
Beginning balance	73,858,451	72,411,603
Change during the period (Note 3)	(1,446,847)	(1,383,803)
Ending balance	72,411,603	71,027,800
Fair value at the end of the period (Note 4)	76,365,000	75,519,000

(Note 1) The real estate that CSIF holds is real estate to be provided for the use of renewable energy power generation facilities, and thus with respect to the book value and the fair value, the amount of the renewable energy power generation facilities and real estate are stated together as one.

(Note 2) The book value for the balance sheet is the amount at acquisition cost less the accumulated depreciation.

(Note 3) The change during the period ended June 30, 2022 primarily consisted of the increase due to capital expenditure for photovoltaic power generation facilities (32,150 thousand yen), and the decrease due to depreciation expenses (1,452,362 thousand yen). And the change during the period ended December 31, 2022 primarily consisted of the increase due to capital expenditure for photovoltaic power generation facilities (69,349 thousand yen), and the decrease due to depreciation expenses (1,453,152 thousand yen).

(Note 4) The fair value is the total sum of the median amount that we calculated according to Article 41, paragraph 1 of the CSIF's Articles of Incorporation on the basis of the appraised value in the range stated in the valuation report with the date of the value opinion on June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2022, which was obtained from PricewaterhouseCoopers Sustainability LLC (for S-01 to S-18). And, the fair value is the total sum of the median amount on the basis of the appraised value stated in the valuation report with the date of the value opinion on June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2022, which was obtained from Kroll International Inc (for S-19 to S-25). The fair value which is the total sum of the median amount stated in the valuation report of Kroll International Inc is rounded down to the nearest million yen.

In addition, profits and losses from the renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. for the fiscal period ended June 30, 2022 (the 10th period) and the fiscal period ended December 31, 2022 (the 11th period) are as stated in the "Notes to statement of income" above.

Notes on Restriction for Asset Management

Not applicable.

Notes on Related Party Transaction

For current period (from January 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022)

Attribute	Name	Address	Capital (in JPY thousand)	Business	Number of Units Hold (Held)	Relationship		Transaction	Transaction Amount (in JPY thousand) (Note 1) (Note 2)	Account	Ending Balance (in JPY thousand) (Note 1)
						Concurrent Position of Executive	Business Relationship				
Interested Party of Asset Manager	Canadian Solar O&M Japan K.K.	50F Shinjuku Mitsui Bldg., Nishi-shinjuku 2-1-1, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo JAPAN	100,000	Operation and Maintenance	—	Not applicable	Outsourcing of Operation and Maintenance	Payment of O&M Fee	257,448	Accounts Payable	69,739

(Note 1) The amounts exclude consumption taxes.

(Note 2) The condition of transactions are referring to market prices etc.

For prior period (from July 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022)

Attribute	Name	Address	Capital (in JPY thousand)	Business	Number of Units Hold (Held)	Relationship		Transaction	Transaction Amount (in JPY thousand) (Note 1) (Note 2)	Account	Ending Balance (in JPY thousand) (Note 1)
						Concurrent Position of Executive	Business Relationship				
Interested Party of Asset Manager	Canadian Solar O&M Japan K.K.	43F Shinjuku Mitsui Bldg., Nishi-shinjuku 2-1-1, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo JAPAN	100,000	Operation and Maintenance	—	Not applicable	Outsourcing of Operation and Maintenance	Payment of O&M Fee	251,809	Accounts Payable	87,324

(Note 1) The amounts exclude consumption taxes.

(Note 2) The condition of transactions are referring to market prices etc.

## Notes on Per Unit Information

Prior fiscal period		Current fiscal period	
From January 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022		From July 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022	
Net assets per unit	103,818 yen	Net assets per unit	103,053 yen
Net income per unit	3,902 yen	Net income per unit	3,138 yen
Net income per unit is calculated by dividing net income by the average number of investment units during the period.		Net income per unit is calculated by dividing net income by the average number of investment units during the period.	
With respect to diluted profit per unit for the period, there are no dilutive investment units, and thus the statement is omitted.		With respect to diluted profit per unit for the period, there are no dilutive investment units, and thus the statement is omitted.	

(Note) The basis of calculation of net income (net loss) per unit is as follows.

	Prior fiscal period	Current fiscal period
	From January 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022	From July 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022
Net income (Net loss) (Thousand yen)	1,509,072	1,213,400
Amount not attributable to common unit holders (Thousand yen)	—	—
Net income (Net loss) attributable to Common unit holders (Thousand yen)	1,509,072	1,213,400
Average number of investment units during the period (Units)	386,656	386,656

## Notes on Subsequent Event after the Balance Sheet Date

For the 10<sup>th</sup> fiscal period (From January 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022)

Not applicable.

For the 11<sup>th</sup> fiscal period (From July 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022)

Not applicable.

## Notes on Revenue Recognition

Not applicable.

	Fiscal Period under Review	Fiscal Period under Review
	(From January 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022)	(From July 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022)
I Unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	1,509,284,238 Yen	1,213,566,004 Yen
II Distributions in excess of retained earnings Deduction from unitholders' capital	— Yen	236,633,472 Yen
III Cash distributions	1,509,118,368 Yen	1,449,960,000 Yen
(Cash distributions per unit)	(3,903) Yen	(3,750) Yen
Profit distributions	1,509,118,368 Yen	1,213,326,528 Yen
(Profit distributions per unit)	(3,903) Yen	(3,138) Yen
Distributions in excess of retained earnings (Distributions in excess of retained earnings)	— Yen	236,633,472 Yen
IV Retained earnings (deficit) carried forward	(—) Yen	(612) Yen
	165,870 Yen	239,476 Yen
Calculation method for cash distributions	In accordance with Articles 47, Paragraph 1 of Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund, Inc. ("CSIF") s Articles of Incorporation, the amount of cash distributions shall be the amount of profit in excess of an amount equivalent to 90% of distributable profits, as stipulated in Article 67-15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Taxation. Based on this policy, CSIF decided to make distributions of ¥1,509,118,368 which is the entire amount equivalent to the unappropriated retained earnings for the fiscal period under review of ¥1,509,284,238 excluding fractions of the distribution per unit that are less than ¥1. CSIF does not distribute cash in excess of retained earnings based on the cash distribution policy prescribed in Article 47, Paragraph 2 of CSIF's Articles of Incorporation. Accordingly, the distribution per unit is ¥3,903.	In accordance with Articles 47, Paragraph 1 of Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund, Inc. ("CSIF") s Articles of Incorporation, the amount of cash distributions shall be the amount of profit in excess of an amount equivalent to 90% of distributable profits, as stipulated in Article 67-15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Taxation. Based on this policy, CSIF decided to make distributions of ¥1,213,326,528 which is the entire amount equivalent to the unappropriated retained earnings for the fiscal period under review of ¥1,213,566,004 excluding fractions of the distribution per unit that are less than ¥1. CSIF distributes cash in excess of retained earnings every fiscal period based on the cash distribution policy prescribed in Article 47, Paragraph 2 of CSIF's Articles of Incorporation. Based on this policy, CSIF decided to make cash distributions in excess of earnings (return of capital categorized as a distribution of the reduction in capital for Japanese tax purposes) in the amount of ¥236,633,472 which is equivalent to 16.3% of the amount of depreciation expenses recorded for the fiscal period under review of ¥1,453,687,832. Accordingly, the distribution per unit is ¥3,750.

(Note) Distributions in excess of retained earnings per unit will generally be based on the cash distribution policy prescribed in CSIF's Articles of Incorporation and the Asset Manager's asset management guideline.  
CSIF intends to make cash distributions of NCF within the FCF generated from the renewable energy power generation facilities. The amount available for distribution shall be calculated by multiplying NCF by the payout ratio.  
Further, CSIF intends to make distributions in excess of retained earnings for each fiscal period in order to realize such policy.  
CSIF's forecasts (including revised forecasts) for each fiscal period are based on the assumption of the Forecast Power Generation (P50) provided in the independent technical report which is used as a basis for calculating rents for renewable energy power generation facilities and if actual NCF calculated based on actual power generation during the applicable fiscal period exceeds forecast NCF, CSIF's policy is to set "forecast NCF multiplied by the payout ratio" as the upper limit of the amount of cash distributions for the applicable fiscal period.  
On the other hand, if actual NCF is less than forecast NCF, CSIF's policy is to set "actual NCF multiplied by the payout ratio" as the amount of cash distributions for the applicable fiscal period.  
Based on this policy, CSIF decided to make distributions for the previous fiscal period of ¥1,509,118,368 which is equivalent to 63.3% of forecast NCF amount for the fiscal period under review of ¥2,382,855,627.  
Based on this policy, CSIF decided to make distributions for the current fiscal period of ¥1,449,960,000 which is equivalent to 77.1% of forecast NCF amount for the fiscal period under review of ¥1,880,540,436. Of this, ¥236,633,472 which is the amount less of distributions of profit of ¥1,213,326,528 is distributions in excess of retained earnings.



(unit: thousand yen)

	10 <sup>th</sup> period	11 <sup>th</sup> period
	(From January 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022)	(From July 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Income (Loss) before income taxes	1,509,933	1,214,315
Depreciation cost	1,452,880	1,453,687
Amortization of investment corporation bond issuance expenses	2,779	2,779
Interest income and dividends	(26)	(29)
Interest expenses	170,163	167,994
Other non-operating income	(2,394)	(202)
Loss on retirement of non-current assets	26,635	-
Decrease (Increase) in operating accounts receivable	(391,318)	349,688
Decrease (Increase) in account receivable	-	(13,141)
Decrease (Increase) in consumption taxes payable	(156,974)	(71,785)
Decrease (Increase) in prepaid expenses	59,952	(99,119)
Decrease (Increase) in long-term prepaid expenses	38,533	38,533
Increase (Decrease) in operating accounts payable	17,432	22,025
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable - other	27,308	(10,459)
Increase (Decrease) in accrued expenses	36,951	(15,040)
Other, net	(16,908)	16,824
Sub-total	2,774,951	3,056,072
Interest received	26	29
Interest paid	(171,183)	(167,082)
Income taxes paid	(948)	(857)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	2,602,846	2,888,162
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of property and equipment	(37,272)	(72,094)
Purchases of intangible assets	(2,500)	(825)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(39,772)	(72,919)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of long-term loans payable	(1,131,857)	(1,116,861)
Dividends paid	(1,122,075)	(1,509,118)
Surplus earning distribution paid	(327,884)	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(2,581,817)	(2,625,979)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(18,743)	189,264
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the fiscal period	5,101,023	5,082,280
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the fiscal period	※1 5,082,280	※1 5,271,544

(Note) The statement of cash flow is prepared based on the "Regulations Concerning Terminology, Forms, and Preparation Methods of Financial Statements" (Ministry of Finance Regulation No.59, 1963) and attached as the reference information. This statement of cash flow is not subject to the financial audit by an accounting auditor according to the Article 130 in the Act on Investment Trusts and Investment Corporations and so it has not undergone an accounting audit by an accounting auditor.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

	From January 1, 2022 To June 30, 2022	From July 1, 2022 To December 31, 2022
Scope of funds in statement of cash flows	Funds (cash and cash equivalents) in statement of cash flows consist of cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less at the date of acquisition that can readily be converted into cash and that are subject to insignificant risks of changes in value.	Funds (cash and cash equivalents) in statement of cash flows consist of cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less at the date of acquisition that can readily be converted into cash and that are subject to insignificant risks of changes in value.

Notes to Statement of Cash Flows

\*1 Relationship between the ending balance of cash and cash equivalents and the amounts on the balance sheet

	From January 1, 2022 To June 30, 2022	From July 1, 2022 To December 31, 2022
*1 Relationship between the ending balance of cash and cash equivalents and the amounts on the balance sheet (as of June 30, 2022) (unit: thousand yen)		*1 Relationship between the ending balance of cash and cash equivalents and the amounts on the balance sheet (as of December 31, 2022) (unit: thousand yen)
Cash and deposits	5,082,280	5,271,544
Term deposits over three months	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	5,082,280	5,271,544