Summary of Financial Results for Fiscal Period Ended June 30, 2020 (Infrastructure Fund)

August 14, 2020

Infrastructure Fund Issuer	Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund, Inc.		Listed Stock Exchange	Tokyo Stock Exchange
Securities Code	9284		URL	https://www.canadiansolarinfra.com/
Representative	(Title) Executive Director		(Name)	Tetsuya Nakamura
Asset Management Company	Canadian Solar Asset Management K.K.			
Representative	(Title) CEO and Representative Director		(Name)	Tetsuya Nakamura
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Scheduled filing date of securities report	September 28, 2020	Scheduled date of commencement of cash distribution payment	September 15, 2020

Supplementary materials for financial results	YES
Financial results briefing session	YES（For institutional investors and analysts）

(Amounts are rounded down to million yen)

1. Status of Management and Assets for Fiscal Period Ended June 30, 2020 (from January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020)

(1) Management Status (Percentage figures are the rate of period-on-period change)

	Operating revenues		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income	
	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%
Fiscal period ended Jun. 2020	2,331	11.6	840	20.5	692	29.5	691	29.5
Fiscal period ended Dec. 2019	2,088	(4.4)	696	(14.7)	534	(24.8)	534	(24.8)

	Profit per unit	Rate of return on equity	Ordinary profit to total assets ratio	Ordinary profit to operating revenue ratio
	yen	%	%	%
Fiscal period ended Jun. 2020	2,992	3.2	1.4	29.7
Fiscal period ended Dec. 2019	2,309	2.4	1.1	25.6

(2) Status of Cash Distributions

	Distributions per unit (excluding distributions in excess of earnings)	Total distributions (excluding distributions in excess of earnings)	Distributions in excess of earnings per unit	Total distributions in excess of earnings	Distributions per unit (including distributions in excess of earnings)	Total distributions (including distributions in excess of earnings)	Payout ratio	Ratio of distributions to net assets
	Yen	Million yen	Yen	Million yen	Yen	Million yen	%	%
Fiscal period ended Jun. 2020	2,992	691	708	163	3,700	855	100.0	3.2
Fiscal period ended Dec. 2019	2,310	534	1,340	309	3,650	843	100.0	2.4

(Note 1) The payout ratio is calculated according to the following formula.
Payout ratio = distributions per unit (excluding distributions in excess of earnings) / profit per unit x 100

(Note 2) The payout ratio and the ratio of distributions to net assets are calculated based on the numerical data excluding distributions in excess of earnings.

(Note 3) Total distributions in excess of earnings are all refunds of investments that constitute distributions on the decrease of capital contribution under the tax law.

(Note 4) The ratio of the decrease in net assets upon distributions in excess of earnings (refunds of investments that constitute distributions on decrease of capital contribution under the tax law) is 0.015 for the fiscal period ended December 31, 2019 and 0.008 for the fiscal period ended June 30, 2020. In this regard, the ratio of the decrease in net assets is calculated according to Item 4, Paragraph 1, Article 23 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Corporation Tax Act.

(3) Financial Position

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity ratio	Net assets per unit
	Million yen	Million yen	%	yen
Fiscal period ended Jun. 2020	49,132	21,731	44.2	93,998
Fiscal period ended Dec. 2019	50,069	21,883	43.7	94,656

(4) Status of Cash Flows

	Cash flows from operating activities	Cash flows from investing activities	Cash flows from financing activities	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the fiscal period
	Million yen	Million yen	Million yen	Million yen
Fiscal period ended Jun. 2020	2,059	(21)	(1,884)	2,619
Fiscal period ended Dec. 2019	1,045	(4,653)	3,607	2,466

2. Forecasts of Management Status for Fiscal Period Ending December 31, 2020 (from July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020), Fiscal Period Ending June 30, 2021 (from January 1, 2021 to June 30, 2021) and Fiscal Period Ending December 31, 2021 (from July 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021)

(Percentage figures are the rate of period-on-period change)

	Operating revenues		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income		Distributions per unit (excluding distributions in excess of earnings)	Distributions in excess of earnings per unit	Distributions per unit (including distributions in excess of earnings)
	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	yen	yen	yen
Fiscal period ending Dec. 2020	2,426	4.1	887	5.6	706	2.0	705	2.0	3,052	648	3,700
Fiscal period ending Jun. 2021	2,366	(2.5)	823	(7.2)	674	(4.6)	673	(4.6)	2,912	788	3,700
Fiscal period ending Dec. 2021	2,428	2.7	871	5.9	706	4.8	706	4.9	3,055	645	3,700

(Reference)

Fiscal period ending December 31, 2020 (184 days): Forecast total number of investment units issued and outstanding at end of the period: 231,190 units, Forecast profit per unit: 3,052 yen

Fiscal period ending June 30, 2021 (181 days): Forecast total number of investment units issued and outstanding at end of the period: 231,190 units, Forecast profit per unit: 2,912 yen

Fiscal period ending December 31, 2021 (184 days): Forecast total number of investment units issued and outstanding at end of the period: 231,190 units, Forecast profit per unit: 3,055 yen

* Other

(1) Changes in Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Retrospective Restatement

(i) Changes in accounting policies associated with amendments to accounting standards, etc.: No

(ii) Changes in accounting policies other than (i): No

(iii) Changes in accounting estimates: No

(iv) Retrospective restatement No

(2) Total number of investment units issued and outstanding

(i) Total number of investment units issued and outstanding (including treasury units) at end of period	Fiscal period Jun. 2020	231,190	Fiscal period Dec. 2019	231,190
(ii) Number of treasury units at end of period	Fiscal period Jun. 2020	0	Fiscal period Dec. 2019	0

(Note) For the number of investment units based on which profit per unit is calculated, please refer to "Notes on regarding per unit information" on page 30 below.

* Explanation of Appropriate Use of Forecast of Management Status and Other Matters of Special Note

Forecast of management status and other forward-looking statements contained in this document are based on information that is currently available and certain assumptions that are deemed reasonable by Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund. Accordingly, the actual management status, etc. may differ materially due to various factors. In addition, the forecast is not a guarantee of the amount of cash distributions. For details of the assumptions underlying the forecast of management status, please refer to "Assumptions Underlying Forecast of Management Status for Fiscal Period Ending December 31, 2020 (July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020), Fiscal Period Ending June 30, 2021 (January 1, 2021 to June 30, 2021) and Fiscal Period Ending December 31, 2021 (July 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021)," described on or after page 9 below.

1. Associated Corporations of Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund

Disclosure is omitted because there have been no significant changes from the description in the latest securities report (submitted on September 27, 2019).

2. Management Policy and Management Status

(1) Management Policy

Disclosure is omitted because there have been no significant changes from the description in the latest securities report (submitted on September 27, 2019).

(2) Management Status

I. 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 6, 2018 and issued new investment units (2,333 units) through third-party allotment on October 4, 2018. As a result, the total units issued at the end of the fiscal period under review (as of December 31, 2019) were 231,190 units.

b. Investment Environment

During the fiscal period under review, the Japanese economy felt the brunt of the COVID-19 pandemic on the demand side during the first half, with consumer spending and exports weakening due to the voluntary suspension of normal economic activity, supply constraints caused by the suspension of operations at plants in China, and the deterioration of overseas economies, and Japan's real GDP fell by 2.2% on an annualized basis and 0.6% quarter on quarter in January-March. In the second half, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic became starkly evident and Japan's real GDP is expected to fall by more than 20% during the April-June quarter.

The stock market in Japan fell slightly in January amid growing fears of a global recession triggered by the spread of the COVID-19, which emerged in Wuhan, China, despite a temporary upturn in investor confidence following the signing of the "phase 1" U.S.-China trade deal. Subsequent developments such as sharp increases in infections in Europe and the U.S., the WHO pandemic declaration, and concern over the global economic impact of entry restrictions from Europe imposed by the U.S. caused shares to fall across the board, with the Nikkei average also briefly breaking below 17,000 yen. Compared with its end-2019 level, the Nikkei average fell 20%, its biggest drop since 2008 after Lehman's bankruptcy filing. In the second quarter, the world's major stock markets trended up, reflecting growing moves to reopen economies and hopes that outbreaks in Europe and the U.S. had peaked as well as positive market reactions to stimulus packages around the world in April and expectations for a gradual resumption of economic activity amid the growing tendency to lift restrictions in Europe and the U.S. in May. In June, stock markets generally remained firm, with prices recovering to 70-80% of pre-crash levels, as the world economy was deemed to be over the worst and signs of economic recovery driven by advanced nations started to emerge.

Meanwhile, the Infrastructure Fund Market, like the J-REIT market, fell sharply in March due to an increase in investor risk aversion in face of the spread of COVID-19, but then rallied strongly for the remainder of the first half, as the market responded positively to the announcement of stimulus packages in Japan and overseas. The Infrastructure Fund Market subsequently fell again on negative reaction to the economic impact of COVID-19 and the declaration of a state of emergency. However, since May, the market has recovered alongside the lifting of the state of emergency and the resumption of economic activity. Moreover, the Infrastructure Fund Market has recovered to a greater extent than the J-REIT market, partly because of investors who focus on investments which are less susceptible to the impact of COVID-19.

Looking at the impact of COVID-19 on the power demand-supply environment in Japan, according to Mizuho Securities, over the period from April through to June 28, power demand was down 5.3% on average for nationwide, down 8.8% for Chubu Electric Power, and down 2.9% for Kyushu Electric Power. Meanwhile, monthly changes in demand by demand area show a

similar trend in all regions, with demand down around 3% year on year in June, improving from a contraction of around 9% in May. Regional data reveals that Chubu saw the largest decline, followed by Hokuriku and then Chugoku and that three regions saw an upswing in demand namely Okinawa, Shikoku and Kyushu. Prices on the Japan Electric Power Exchange (JEPX) were down around 3 yen per kWh on a year on year basis in the April-June quarter and a situation in which monthly average prices by time zone remained far below past levels persisted both in eastern and western regions.

In the environment surrounding renewable energy power generation facilities (stipulated in Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Procurement of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources by Electricity Utilities [Act No. 108 of 2011, including subsequent amendments; hereinafter referred to as the "Act on Renewal Energy Special Measures"] [excluding those that fall under real estate]; hereinafter referred to as "renewable energy power generation facilities") held by CSIF, the output curtailment implemented by Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "Kyushu Electric Power"), which requires renewable energy operators to temporarily suspend power generation through photovoltaic power generation facilities and wind power generation facilities (Note), was resumed for the first time since May 13, 2019 across Kyushu Mainland from October 13, and was implemented for 8 days including weekdays in January, 15 days in February, 19 days in March, 22 days in April, 16 days in May and 2 days in June.

Sendai Nuclear Power Plant Unit No.1 and Unit No. 2 suspended operations at their nuclear reactors on March 16 and May 20 respectively to install anti-terrorism facilities called facilities for dealing with specific severe accidents, etc. Unit No1 and Unit No. 2 are expected to resume operations at the end of December 2020 and January 2021 respectively.

On June 25,the Act of Partial Revision of the Electricity Business Act and Other Acts for Establishing Resilient and Sustainable Electricity Supply Systems (hereinafter referred to as the "Act"), which covers amendments to acts such as the Electricity Business Act, the Act on Special Measures Concerning Procurement of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources by Electricity Utilities, and the Act on the Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation, Independent Administrative Agency (hereinafter the "JOGMEC Act") was enacted. The parts of the Act concerning partial revision of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Procurement of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources by Electricity Utilities are due to go into effect on April 1, 2022.

The main points of the Partial Revision of the Electricity Business Act are to (i) require electricity transmission/distribution businesses to jointly formulate action plans on their collaboration in disaster responses, provide information to municipalities and other related entities in disaster response, and achieve efforts for systematic renewal of the existing facilities; (ii) add to the services provided by the Organization for Cross-regional Coordination of Transmission Operators (OCCTO) new services to formulate a Plan on Development of Cross-Regional Grids; (iii) inaugurate a charging system for wheeling services in which the METI Minister should regularly approve the upper threshold of business incomes based on the investment plans and other documents submitted by businesses and the Minister should encourage the businesses to introduce more efficient costs within the threshold; and (iv) take measures for defining distribution businesses under laws including small distributed energy resources, in specific service areas.

The main points of the partial revision of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Procurement of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources by Electricity Utilities (REA) are (i) to change the title to "Act on Special Measures Concerning Promotion of Utilization of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources" (hereinafter the REA after amendment by the Act is referred to as the "Revised Act"); (ii) to establish a Feed-in-Premium (FIP) scheme in addition to the existing FIT scheme, a new scheme in which renewable energy generators are able to receive a certain level of premium based on the market price; (iii) to establish a system in which part of the expenditures for fortifying electricity grids necessary for expanding the introduction of renewable energy into businesses, e.g., regional interconnection lines is to be supported based on the surcharge system across Japan; (iv) to impose obligations on renewable energy generators to establish an external reserve fund for the expenditures for discarding their facilities; and (v) to introduce a system for nullifying approvals for projects that do not commence operation within a certain period after obtaining the FIT/FIP approval to rectify a situation in which grids are not used effectively.

Finally, the main points of the partial revision of the JOGMEC Act are (i) to establish new functions of Japan Oil, Gas and Metals National Corporation, Independent Administrative Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JOGMEC") in which, in case of emergencies, JOGMEC will, at the request of the METI Minister based on the provisions of the Electricity Business Act, procure fuels for electricity generation; and (ii) to enable JOGMEC to gain additional functions, e.g., equity capital in transshipment or storage terminals for natural gases and in projects for mining and refining metallic minerals in order to secure diverse procurement sources of LNG and stable supply of metallic minerals.

Whilst not included in the revisions under the Act, the introduction of so-called power producer-side base charges is being considered. Power producer-side base charges will be imposed on a per-kW basis to ensure that the power producers which use power grids also bear a portion of the fixed costs for transmission and distribution facilities currently borne by retail electricity business operators on the demand side through wheeling charges. If power producer-side charges are imposed on FIT renewable

energy sources, power producers which sell electricity under the FIT scheme will have no way to transfer costs to a third party during the FIT period and their cashflows will be negatively affected unless adjustment measures are introduced for projects that have already obtained FIT approval. The System Design Working Group of the Electricity and Gas Market Surveillance Commission is currently examining the detailed design of the system, aiming for introduction in FY2023. Regarding the specific conditions and extent of relief measures with power producers which sell electricity under the FIT scheme, the Calculation Committee for Procurement Price, etc. convened on December 27, 2019 discussed cuts to wheeling charges (0.5 yen per kWh on average) and adjustment measures through surcharges on the assumption that adjustment through the transfer of costs is possible for FIT renewable energy sources in the same way as for other energy sources. However, arguments both for and against were presented and it was decided that the issues should be summarized and discussed again based on the perspectives of the national burden and the foreseeability of investment and it remains to be seen whether adjustment measures through surcharges will be introduced. Subsequently, in deliberations in the Diet, Hiroshi Kajiyama, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry stated in an answer at a meeting of the Committee on Economy, Trade and Industry at the House of Representatives held on May 20, 2020 “it is also true that, depending on the system design, renewable energy producers whose usage of transmission and distribution facilities is low will face higher costs. Therefore, in my view, some degree of consideration and creativity is required to ensure that an excessive burden is not placed on existing FIT power producers.” Then, at a meeting of said Committee held on May 22, 2020, a supplementary resolution was passed upon approval of the Act stating that “on consideration of power producer-side base charges, the situation of renewable energy power producers approved under the feed-in-tariff scheme will be taken into consideration and due consideration will also be given to ensure that renewable energy power producers are not unjustly disadvantaged compared with other power producers. In addition, at a post-cabinet meeting news conference held on July 3, 2020, METI Minister Kajiyama stated with respect to the power-producer-side base charges currently being considered from the viewpoint of encouraging efficient adoption of renewable energy through promotion of efficient use of power grids, that he has issued instructions for a review to ensure that the framework is also consistent with the review of rules surrounding use of trunk power-transmission lines (being considered to accelerate the adoption of renewable energy whilst reducing existing inefficient thermal power sources).

Under the Revised Act, approved power producers are obliged to set aside funds with the Organization for Cross-regional Coordination of Transmission Operators (OCCTO) to cover the cost of decommissioning solar power generation facilities and disposal of waste materials. However, the Revised Act states that the projects subject to reserve requirements will be designated by METI and the amount to be reserved and the frequency of withholding of decommissioning costs will be prescribed by a METI ordinance. Indeed, the details of a system for ensuring the reserve of decommissioning costs for solar power generation facilities have been considered on seven occasions since April 2019 at the Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy, the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Subcommittee, the Subcommittee on New Energy and the Working Group on Securing Costs for Decommissioning and Disposal of Renewable Power Generation Facilities and interim findings were published on December 10, 2019. The interim report states that (a) the amount to be reserved for projects approved prior to FY2019 for which the procurement price is already decided will be set at the level of decommissioning costs assumed upon calculation of the procurement price by the Calculation Committee for Procurement Price, etc. ; (b) the amount of external reserves will be the product of multiplying a standard price (on a kWh/yen basis) equivalent to the aforementioned decommissioning costs per unit of power generated adjusted for facility usage and the actual amount of electricity sold under the FIT scheme, and the funds should be reserved on a monthly-basis starting 10 years before the end of the procurement period; and (c) private reserves will only be permitted if operators prepare and publish business plans, etc., for the implementation of long-term and stable power generation projects, and also meet six other requirements, and the consideration of whether an operator is eligible to internally reserve decommissioning costs in terms of financial and organizational integrity, etc. should consider the various business formats adopted, including listed infrastructure funds.

The Revised Act also includes a new section titled “Supply of Renewable Energy through Market Transactions” and whilst a Feed-In-Premium (“FIP”) system will be put in place under this section, under the Revised Act, the only projects that will be eligible for the existing FIT scheme will be renewable energy generators which meet so-called regional use requirements. The FIP scheme will allow renewable energy generators to sell their electricity through a wholesale power exchange or through over-the-counter transactions whilst receiving an additional premium (defined as a “Subsidy for Supply Promotion” under the Revised Act) i.e. the difference between the basic tariff (FIP price) (fixed) and a tariff based on market prices (reference tariff) (fixed for a given period, sliding in the long term). The category to which the FIP scheme will apply is called the “subsidy category” and is to be designated by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, respecting the opinion of the Procurement Price Calculation Committee. However, the Interim Report by the Subcommittee on System Reform for Renewable Energy as Main Power Source (hereinafter referred to as the “Subcommittee for Renewable Energy as Main Power Source”) under the Strategic Policy Committee of the Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy published in February 2020 described the subsidy

category subject to the FIP scheme as “energy sources which are expected to grow into competitive energy sources (competitive energy sources)” and “energy sources whose generation costs can be steadily reduced (これでOK)and energy sources which can be used as cheap energy sources” and specifies mega-solar projects and wind projects. Moreover, the discussions and interim report of said subcommittee suggest that consideration is being given to making the reference price fixed for a given period but variable in the long term to simultaneously ensure investment incentive and energy generation behavior conscious of market prices. However, the photovoltaic power generation facilities, etc. owned by CSIF have already started selling electricity under the FIT scheme and, judging from discussions in the Subcommittee for Renewable Energy as Main Power Source and answers in Diet deliberations, these facilities, etc. are likely to remain eligible under the current FIT scheme and there is unlikely to be any transition to the FIP system. Therefore, even if eligibility for the FIT scheme is limited as described above, the feed-in-tariff prices of the photovoltaic power generation facilities owned by CSIF and currently in operation are unlikely to be affected.

Finally, under the Revised Act, a new system for nullifying FIT/FIP approval of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry for a project that has not started operation within a certain period of time after approval (hereinafter referred to as “expiration of certification”) will be newly introduced from the viewpoint of freeing up grid capacity saved for projects that have not started operation for years. The period of time for FIP/FIT approvals to be nullified is not specified in the Revised Act and will be prescribed in a METI ordinance. However, the photovoltaic power generation facilities, etc. owned by CSIF have already started selling electricity under the FIT scheme and even when the Revised Act goes into effect and expiration of certification is introduced, certification of the photovoltaic power generation facilities, etc. owned by CSIF will not be nullified as a result.

(Note 1) “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. The same shall apply hereunder.

(Note 2) “Photovoltaic power generation facilities” refers, among renewable energy power generation facilities, to those that generate electricity using sunlight as an energy source, and "wind power generation facilities" refers to those that generate power using wind power, among other renewable energy power generation facilities.

“Photovoltaic power generation facilities, etc.” refers collectively to photovoltaic power generation facilities, and real estate, real estate leases (includes subleases) or land lease rights necessary to install maintain and operate photovoltaic power generation facilities. The same shall apply hereunder.

c. Management Performance

During the previous fiscal period, CSIF acquired one facility (panel output (Note 3) of 10.8MW and acquisition price (Note 4) of ¥4,570 million) on November 29, 2019 with using borrowings and cash on hand. As a result, CSIF held a portfolio consisting of a total panel output of 119.8MW, a total acquisition price of ¥48,850 million and a total price (Note 5) of ¥51,490 million as of the end of the previous fiscal period.

During the fiscal period under review, there was no acquisition and, as a result, CSIF held a portfolio consisting of a total panel output of 119.7MW, a total acquisition price of ¥48,850 million and a total price of ¥49,580 million as of the end of the fiscal period under review and continued to be the largest operator among listed infrastructure funds.

(Note 3) “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. The same shall apply hereunder.

(Note 4) “Acquisition price” shall mean the sale and purchase price (excluding outsourcing service fees and other acquisition expenses related to the acquisition of assets, property-related taxes, urban planning taxes, consumption taxes and other fees and charges) described in the sale and purchase agreement pertaining to each asset acquired. It shall be rounded down to the nearest one million yen. The same shall apply hereunder.

(Note 5) “Price” shall mean the intermediate value calculated by CSIF using the appraisal value of each power plant as of December 31, 2019 for the previous fiscal period and as of June 30, 2020 for the fiscal period under review as stated in valuation reports obtained from PricewaterhouseCoopers Sustainability LLC (for S-01 to S-18) or Ernst & Young Transaction Advisory Services Co., Ltd. (for S-19 to S-21). The same shall apply hereunder.

d. Overview of Financing

In the fiscal period under review, CSIF made a contractual repayment at the end of the fiscal period under review, and the amount of borrowings as of the end of the fiscal period under review came to ¥25,831 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 54.8%.

On June 26, 2020, CSIF filed the shelf registration for its issuance of investment corporation bonds to Kanto Local Finance Bureau and the comprehensive resolution on the bonds issuance was approved at its board of directors’ meeting.

(1) Type of bonds : Domestic unsecured investment corporation bonds

(2) Amount to be issued : Up to ¥10 billion (the issuance can be divided into several times and tranches)

(3) Period of issuance : From July 4, 2020 to July 3, 2022
(4) Amount of each bond : JPY 100 million or more
(5) Use of proceeds : Acquisition of specified assets (defined in article 2, paragraph 1 of Act on Investment Trusts and Investment Corporation (Act No. 198 in 1958, including amendments thereafter)), related costs to such acquisition, acquisition of rights accompanying investments into specified assets, repayment of loans, redemption of investment corporation bonds (including short-term investment corporation bonds), repayment of security deposits and guarantees, and working capital such as repair costs (including capital expenditures) related to assets under management.
(6) Collateral and guarantee : No collateral and no guarantee, and no assets are specifically reserved for the issued bonds.

e. Overview of Business Performance and Distributions

As a result of the management described above, the business performance in the fiscal period under review recorded operating revenue of ¥2,331 million, operating income of ¥840 million (mainly due to the impact of unseasonable weather and curtailment by Kyushu Electric Power), ordinary income of ¥692 million and net income of ¥691 million.

Pursuant to the cash distribution policy set forth in Article 47, Paragraph 1 of its Articles of Incorporation, CSIF shall distribute an amount in excess of the amount equivalent to 90% of its distributable earnings as defined in Article 67-15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Taxation.

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 6th fiscal period is 95.0%.) 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) 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 determined to make a distribution for the fiscal period under review of ¥855,403,000, equivalent to 94.7% of projected NCF for the period (¥902,632,000). This ratio is within the 95% ratio set at the beginning of the period. As a result, distribution in excess of earnings is ¥163,682,520, after deducting dividends for the period of ¥691,720,480. Dividend per investment unit is ¥3,700 for the fiscal period under review.

II. Outlook for the Next Fiscal Period

a. Outlook for the Future Management

Preliminary gross domestic product (GDP) data for October-December 2019 were announced and Japan's GDP shrank an annualized 6.3%, turning negative for the first time in five quarters. The contraction was the biggest since a 7.4% decline marked in April-June 2014, reflecting the impact of the consumption tax hike and Typhoon No. 19. It has been pointed out that

the Japanese economy and the world economy may fall into a deep recession due to the domestic and international spread of COVID-19, which emerged in December last year. In the financial markets, global stocks including Japanese stocks fell dramatically in March due to the escalation of COVID-19 cases worldwide. Since then, global stock markets show an upward trend which varies from country to country, thanks to the measures taken by central banks, such as cuts to interest rates, quantitative easing and increased asset purchases, as well as moves to resume economic activity. However, whenever news abouts the COVID-19 pandemic emerges, stock prices tend to fall sharply, and market volatility has increased.

Meanwhile, according to statistics on COVID-19 global cases released by John Hopkins University in the U.S., the total number of confirmed cases worldwide had reached around 10.51 million as of July 2, 2020, with COVID-19 deaths reaching around 510 thousand. Data on daily confirmed cases also shows that COVID-19 continues to spread. Around six months on from when the COVID-19 outbreak began, WHO warned on June 29 that "globally the pandemic is actually speeding up and the worst could be yet to come."

On March 16, 2020, G7 leaders held an emergency video conference call and issued a joint statement saying "we are mobilizing the full range of instruments, including monetary and fiscal measures, to support the workers, companies, and sectors most affected," and further stating that finance ministers and central banks would coordinate to develop monetary measures in order to support economic and financial stability and "we will coordinate our efforts to delay the spread of the virus, including through appropriate border management measures." Under such conditions, the economies of Japan, the U.S. and Europe are all teetering on the verge of a recession due to the COVID-19 pandemic and it will be important to assess whether the spread of COVID 19 will be halted in the future, the progress of clinical trials for a vaccine or "silver bullet" and the effectiveness of the full range of fiscal policy instruments being mobilized by national governments.

Analysis of power supply and demand trends in light of the government's declaration of a state of emergency due to COVID-19 and its subsequent lifting, focusing on the impact on power demand most recently, shows that since late April the power demand trend (year on year) has been improving, from year-on-year decline of around 9% in May to decline of around 3% in June. However, it will probably take some time for economic activity to fully return to normal and for power demand to return to previous levels.

With respect to the environment surrounding photovoltaic power generation facilities that are included in renewable energy power generation facilities, as stated in "(I. Overview of the Fiscal Period under Review) b. Investment Environment" above, the output curtailment that requires renewable energy 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. However, if renewable energy adoption continues to expand in the future, output curtailment may also be implemented in other regions besides the Kyushu region such as the Tohoku region and the Chugoku region.

Meanwhile, Kyushu Electric Power shut down the No. 1 and No. 2 reactors at Sendai Nuclear Power Plant on March 16 and May 20, respectively, to install anti-terrorism facilities known as facilities for dealing with specific severe accidents, etc. Unit No 1 and Unit No. 2 are expected to resume operations at the end of December 2020 and January 2021 respectively.

The detailed design of the power producer-side base charges to be imposed on renewable energy generators has apparently not been discussed during the fiscal year under review even by the Calculation Committee for Procurement Price, etc. since the discussions in December 2019, partly because of the COVID-19 outbreak. Discussions on the details of adjustment measures are likely to be along the lines of the answers given by METI Minister Kajiyama and the supplementary resolution at the meeting of the Committee on Economy, Trade and Industry at the House of Representatives described earlier. Moreover, the System Design Working Group of the Electricity and Gas Market Surveillance Commission has said that it aims to introduce power producer-side base charges in FY2023 because, based on the time needed to develop a system for general electricity transmission and distribution utilities and to review existing over-the-counter transactions between power producers and retailers, it will take around three years to design the charges.

As for the system of setting aside funds to cover the cost of decommissioning solar power generation facilities, the projects subject to reserve requirements will be designated by METI and the amount to be reserved and the frequency of withholding of decommissioning costs will be prescribed by a METI ordinance. With regard to the conditions for permitting operators to internally reserve decommissioning costs in particular, the interim report concerning decommissioning costs envisages project finance projects, and discussions concerning eligibility in terms of financial and organizational integrity, etc. are expected to unfold in such a way that listed infrastructure investment corporations will also be allowed to internally reserve decommissioning costs.

Under the Revised Act, projects to which the FIP scheme will apply is called the subsidy category and are to be designated by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, respecting the opinion of the Procurement Price Calculation Committee and following a public comment period. In preparation for integration of renewable energy into the power market, the exceptional system under which renewable energy was exempted from market transactions under the FIT scheme will be reviewed and there

will be a shift towards a system under which renewable energy is traded on the market like other power sources and most large-scale solar power generators and wind power generators, which are eligible for the FIP scheme under the Revised Act when it goes into effect in April 2022, are likely to start selling electricity into the open market. In this case, renewable energy generators will mostly likely sell the electricity they have produced based on an assumed price per kWh by one of the following methods: on the wholesale electricity market themselves; in negotiated bilateral electricity transactions (OTC trading) with electricity retailers; or in the wholesale electricity market through an aggregator.

b. Future Management Policy

(i) External Growth Strategy

The Canadian Solar Group (Note 2), which is the Sponsor Group (Note 1) of CSIF, adopts the vertical integration model 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 based on the vertical integration model for the construction of the value chain with the aim of creating mutual value should lead to the enhancement of value for unitholders.

Specifically, CSIF intends to increase assets by utilizing the preferential trading negotiation right granted by the Sponsor Group and acquiring photovoltaic power generation facilities, etc. whose value is high from the pipelines of the Sponsor. In addition, CSIF will aim to acquire photovoltaic power generation facilities, etc. held by persons other than the Sponsor Group by utilizing the Sponsor Group's networks of brokers and power producers.

(Note 1) The "Sponsor Group" collectively refer 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 will apply below.

(Note 2) 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.

(ii) Internal Growth Strategy

CSIF will contract out O&M (Note) 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 addition to the strategies above, as a result of efforts in terms of sustainability, CSIF obtained the following evaluation from the Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR) regarding the green finance framework.

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

(Note) "O&M" is an abbreviation of Operation & Maintenance. The same will apply below.

(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.

CSIF's credit ratings and bond ratings are described as below.

CSIF's Credit Rating and Bond Rating

Rating Agency	Rating Subject	Rating	Rating Outlook

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR)	Long-term Issuer Rating	A	Stable
	The 1st Unsecured Investment Corporation Bond	A	-
Rating and Investment Information, Inc. (R&I)	Long-tern Issuer Rating	A-	Stable

c Forecasts of Management Status

The forecast of management status for the fiscal period ending December 31, 2020 (July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020), the fiscal period ending June 30, 2021 (January 1, 2021 to June 30, 2021) and the fiscal period ending December 31, 2021 (July 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021) is as follows. For details of the assumptions underlying the forecast of management status, please refer to "Assumptions Underlying Forecast of Management Status for Fiscal Period Ending December 31, 2020 (July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020), the fiscal period ending June 30, 2021 (January 1, 2021 to June 30, 2021) and the fiscal period ending December 31, 2021 (July 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021)" described on or after page 14 below.

	Operating revenues	Operating income	Ordinary income	Net income	Distributions per unit (excluding distributions in excess of earnings)	Distributions in excess of earnings per unit	Distributions per unit (including distributions in excess of earnings)
	million yen	million yen	million yen	million yen	yen	yen	yen
Fiscal period ending Dec. 2020	2,426	887	706	705	3,052	648	3,700
Fiscal period ending Jun. 2021	2,366	823	674	673	2,912	788	3,700
Fiscal period ending Dec. 2021	2,428	871	706	706	3,055	645	3,700

Ⅲ Facts arising after the settlement of accounts

Acquisition of assets

CSIF will acquire the assets below on September 1, 2020 (Note 1), in accordance with the basic policy of asset management defined in the terms and conditions of CSIF, upon obtaining the approval of CSIF's board of directors' meeting on August 14, 2020. The finance for this acquisition is not yet determined.

Asset no. (Note 2)	Name of project (Note 3)	Type of asset	Location (Note 4)	Acquisition price (JPY million) (Note 5)	Seller
S-22	CS Ishikari Shinshinotsu-mura Power Plant	Trust beneficiary interest	Ishikari-gun, Hokkaido	680	CS Hokkaido Ishikari G.K.
S-23	CS Osaki-shi Kejonuma Power Plant	Trust beneficiary interest	Osaki-shi, Miyagi	208	CS Miyagi Kejonuma G.K.
Total				888	

(Note 1) The date of acquisition may be changed in the period from September 2, 2020 to October 31, 2020 due to required time to conduct necessary procedures (including process to change the method of acquisition) for the acquisition.

(Note 2) Asset number is assigned to the projects to be acquired, based on the classification of the renewable energy. "S" denotes a solar energy project.

(Note 3) "CS" is the abbreviation for Canadian Solar.

(Note 4) Based on the land or a parcel of the land upon which the solar energy facility is located, as described in the property registry. The address is described up to the city or district level.

(Note 5) Anticipated acquisition price is as described in the purchase agreements (excluding acquisition expenses such as the payment of outsourcing service fees related to acquisition, property-related taxes, urban planning taxes, consumption taxes and other fees).

Assumptions Underlying Forecast of Management Status for Fiscal Period Ending December 31, 2020 (July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020), Fiscal Period Ending June 30, 2021 (January 1, 2021 to June 30, 2021) and Fiscal Period Ending December 31, 2021 (July 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021)

Item	Assumptions
Calculation period	・ 7th fiscal period :from July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020 (184 days) ・ 8th fiscal period :from January 1, 2021 to June 30, 2021 (181 days) ・ 9th fiscal period :from July 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021 (184 days)
Portfolio	・ The assumption is that CSIF has 23 photovoltaic power generation facilities, etc. that 2 facilities are added to the 21 facilities CSIF had at the end of June 2020 (hereinafter referred to as the "Assets in Possession"). For the details of the 2 facilities to be acquired, please refer to the announcement to be made today. ・ These forecasts are based on the assumption that there shall have been be no changes in the composition of CSIF's portfolio (acquisition of new projects or sale of acquired projects, etc.) until the end of the 9th fiscal period, December 31, 2021. ・ CSIF's portfolio may change, however, due to changes in the composition of the portfolio other than the assumed new acquisition of projects as outlined above. (Note) The date of acquisition may be changed in the period from September 2, 2020 to October 31, 2020 due to required time to conduct necessary procedures (including process to change the method of acquisition) for the acquisition.
Operating revenues	・ The lease agreements of the solar energy projects that CSIF intends to acquire will become effective as of the acquisition date. CSIF's leasing structure for its solar energy projects will be comprised of basic rent and variable rent. Revenue forecasts for the 7th, 8th and 9th fiscal periods are ¥2,426 million, ¥2,366 million and ¥2,428 million, respectively. a) Basic rent for each solar energy project that CSIF intends to acquire is calculated as follows: *Monthly projected energy output (P50) x (100-Y)% x 70% x FIT purchase price* Monthly projected energy output (P50) refers to such figure disclosed in the technical reports (an evaluation report of the system, the capacity, the relevant contracts attached and continuity (performance degradation and environmental evaluation)of the solar energy facility) that the Asset Manager received from E&E Solutions Inc. with respect to each solar energy project. Monthly projected energy output (P50) *¹x (100-Y)% *²represents the amount after deduction of fees CSIF pays to the operators and fees regarding management of the lessee. Such amount will vary for each anticipated acquisition. b) Variable rent for each solar energy project that CSIF intends to acquire is calculated as follows: *Monthly actual energy output x (100-Y)% x FIT purchase price) – basic rent* Any amount that exceeds the basic rent after multiplying a certain rate of (100-Y)% to the monthly actual energy output for each solar energy project by FIT purchase price will be captured as a performance-related variable rent. In any case, if the calculation of the variable rent is a negative number, it shall be deemed to be zero. (*Note 1) Projected energy output (P50) represents the output that is viewed to be achievable with a 50% probability by the third-party providers of the technical reports and other experts. (*Note 2) Y represents the value for management costs of the lessees and operator remuneration fees. The value of Y will vary for each anticipated acquisition. ・ Forecasted figures herein have been based on a projected energy output (P50) and are not guaranteed nor do they reflect the actual energy output, which will vary depending on the level of solar irradiation. ・ CSIF has assumed no cancellations of the lease agreements or delinquencies or non-payment of rents by tenants. ・ CSIF has assumed that the current lease agreements will be renewed on equal terms under these agreements.

Operating expenses	・ Of the main operating expenses for the lease of the acquired assets, operating expenses for the Assets in Possession other than depreciation costs have been accounted for based on past figures and estimates from subcontractors, etc., taking variables into account. Such costs for the 7th, 8th and 9th fiscal periods are assumed to be ¥623 million, ¥611 million and ¥624 million, respectively. ・ Of the expenses for the lease of the Assets in Possession, property-related taxes for the assets to be acquired are not accounted as expenses because those tax amount for 2020 are prorated and settled between CSIF and sellers and capitalized as acquisition cost. The property-related taxes for the assets held as of June 30, 2020 are estimated at ¥4 million, ¥4 million and ¥4 million for the fiscal periods ending December 31, 2020, June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2021, respectively. We assume the amount of property-related taxes to be included in the purchase cost is ¥0 million. ・ Periodic payment of repair and maintenance costs based on the figures provided in the technical reports and the Asset Manager's estimate have been taken into account. However, these figures are subject to revisions as the actual figures can vary significantly depending on the operating period and are paid in irregular intervals, in addition to any instances where unexpected repairs are required. ・ CSIF expects to pay ¥157 million, ¥159 million and ¥159 million for the 7th fiscal period, the 8th fiscal period and the 9th fiscal period, respectively, as O&M fees. ・ CSIF has assumed that it will incur expenses related to the land lease of the Assets in Possession in the amount of ¥43 million, ¥43 million and ¥43 million for the fiscal periods ending December 31, 2020, June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2021 (the 7th, 8th and 9th fiscal periods), respectively. ・ CSIF has assumed that it will incur depreciation expenses, including certain ancillary expenses of ¥915 million, ¥931 million and ¥932 million for the 7th, 8th and 9th fiscal periods, respectively. These figures are calculated using the straight-line method.
Non-operating expenses	・ CSIF has also assumed interest expenses and other borrowing-related expenses of ¥179 million, ¥147 million and ¥163 million for the 7th, 8th and 9th fiscal periods, respectively.
Borrowings	・ As of today, the balance of borrowings of CSIF is ¥26,931 million. CSIF assumes that it will repay such borrowings in amounts of ¥771 million, ¥763 million and ¥4,772 million at the end of December 2020, June 2021 and December 2021, respectively, under the agreement. ・ CSIF estimates that the LTV (loan-to-value) ratio will be approximately 55.63%, 55.13% and 54.56% as of the end of the 7th, 8th and 9th fiscal periods, respectively. ・ CSIF calculates LTV using the following formula. LTV = Total interest-bearing debt / Total assets × 100

Item	Assumptions
Number of investment units	・ The assumption that CSIF uses is the total number of investment units issued and outstanding as of the date of this document, which is 231,190 units. CSIF has assumed that there will be no change in the number of units issued and outstanding resulting from the issuance of additional investment units, etc. until the end of the 9th fiscal period ending December 31, 2021. ・ Distributions per unit (excluding distributions in excess of earnings), distributions in excess of earnings per unit and distributions per unit (including distributions in excess of earnings) have been calculated based on the assumption that the number of units issued and outstanding as of the end of each fiscal period will be 231,190 units.
Distributions per unit (excluding distributions in excess of earnings)	・ Distributions per unit (excluding distributions in excess of earnings) are calculated based on the cash distribution policy prescribed in CSIF's Articles of Incorporation. ・ Changes in lessees, fluctuations in rental revenues due to changes in lease agreements, fluctuations in energy output, unforeseeable repair and maintenance expenses incurred and other factors may lead to changes in the amount of distributions per unit (excluding distributions in excess of earnings).
Distributions in excess of earnings per unit	・ Distributions in excess of earnings per unit will be generally 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 to its unitholders for each fiscal period using cash flow generated by the renewable energy projects (the "Free Cash Flow"*1). The amount available for distribution shall be calculated by multiplying FCF less any amount payable to debt investors (the "Net Cash Flow,"*2 which shall belong to the equity investors; in the calculation of NCF, the total amount of NCF remaining after deducting distributions for the preceding fiscal periods is to be taken into account) by the applicable payout ratio, which will be determined by CSIF at its discretion for each fiscal period. Further, CSIF intends to make distributions in excess of earnings for each fiscal period in order to realize this policy. ・ With respect to distributions per unit (including distributions in excess of earnings) for the fiscal periods ending December 31, 2020, June 30, 2021 and December 31, 2021 (the 7th/8th/9th fiscal periods), CSIF intends to stably maintain the level of about ¥3,700. And the amount of distributions in excess of earnings which CSIF plans to pay is ¥648 for the 7th fiscal period ending December 31, 2020, ¥788 for the 8th fiscal period ending June 30, 2021 and ¥645 for the 9th fiscal period ending December 31, 2021. This amount, including distributions in excess of earnings, is calculated by multiplying the forecast NCF for the relevant fiscal period (which is calculated at the beginning of the relevant fiscal period) by a certain ratio, as described above. The ratio is determined at the beginning of each fiscal period, considering the forecast NCF for the relevant fiscal period. The ratio used for the 6th fiscal period ending December 31, 2020 is 89.0%. ・ CSIF may not make cash distributions (refunds of investment) in excess of earnings upon consideration of other options, such as repair and capital expenditure, repayment of loans, appropriation to funds for the acquisition of new properties, and the acquisition of treasury investment units, by comprehensively considering the economic environment, the market environment relating to the renewable energy power generation projects, the financial positions of CSIF and other circumstances. ・ In this regard, cash distributions in excess of earnings (refunds of investment) involve a decrease in funds on hand, and thus if capital expenditure beyond the expectations of CSIF is required due to any sudden events or other causes, there is a possibility of a shortage of funds on hand or a restriction on the flexible acquisition of properties in terms of funds. In addition, in the case of a cash distribution (refund of investment) in excess of earnings, the amount of such distribution will be deducted from the total amount of funds contributed or the contribution surplus. (*Note 1) Free Cash Flow (FCF): Rent revenues minus expenses related to rent business and capital expenditures related to assets. Expenses related to rent business include all cash expenses related to operation, including payment of asset management fees and administrative service fees, but exclude interest payments related to interest-bearing debt or other financing-related expenses. (*Note 2) Net cash flow (NCF): Free Cash Flow minus interest payments related to interest-bearing debt and

	repayments of interest-bearing debt for the relevant fiscal period plus the total amount of NCF remaining after deducting distributions for the preceding fiscal periods.
Others	・ CSIF has assumed that no revisions that will impact the above projections will be made to laws and regulations, tax systems, accounting standards, securities listing regulations and the rules of The Investment Trusts Association, Japan, among others. ・ CSIF has assumed that no unforeseeable significant changes will occur in general economic trends or conditions in the solar energy facility market and the real estate market.

(3) Risk of Investment

Disclosure is omitted because there have been no significant changes from the description in the latest securities report (submitted on March 30, 2020 including subsequent amendments.).

3. Financial Statement

(1) Balance Sheet

(Unit: thousand yen)

	5th Period (December 31, 2019)	6th Period (June 30 ,2020)
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and bank deposit	2,474,056	2,627,638
Operating accounts receivable	268,927	477,976
Prepaid expenses	157,523	109,917
Consumption taxes receivable	329,815	-
Other current assets	860	1,799
Total current assets	3,231,182	3,217,332
Fixed Assets		
Property and equipment		
Structures	1,040,844	1,041,843
Accumulated depreciation	(63,543)	(85,025)
Structures, net	977,300	956,818
Machinery and equipment	42,726,985	42,736,685
Accumulated depreciation	(3,002,153)	(3,880,573)
Machinery and equipment ,net	39,724,832	38,856,111
Tools, furniture and fixtures	592,249	592,249
Accumulated depreciation	(43,368)	(55,331)
Tools, furniture and fixtures, net	548,881	536,917
Land	4,469,653	4,469,653
Construction in progress	-	10,560
Total property and equipment	45,720,667	44,830,061
Intangible assets		
Leasehold rights	753,139	753,139
Software	2,353	1,960
Total intangible assets	755,492	755,099
Investments and other assets		
Long-term prepaid expenses	316,119	284,425
Deferred tax assets	12	15
Guarantee deposits	37,790	37,790
Total investment and other assets	353,922	322,230
Total fixed assets	46,830,082	45,907,391
Deferred Assets		
Investment corporation bond issuance cost	8,536	7,656
Total deferred assets	8,536	7,656
Total assets	50,069,801	49,132,379
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Operating Accounts payable		
Accounts payable – operating	32,988	29,958
Current portion of long-term loans payable	1,512,196	1,534,806
Accounts payable – other	67,471	78,655
Accrued expenses	102,033	155,410
Income taxes payable	860	922
Consumption tax payable	8,317	203,692
Deposits received	1,562	301
Total current liabilities	1,725,429	2,003,746
Non-current liabilities		
Investment corporation bond	1,100,000	1,100,000
Long-term loan payable	25,360,810	24,297,106
Total non-current liabilities	26,460,810	25,397,106
Total liabilities	28,186,239	27,400,853
Net assets		
Unitholders' equity		
Unit holders' capital	22,050,175	22,050,175
Deduction from unitholders' capital	(700,678)	(1,010,472)
Unitholders' capital (net value)	21,349,496	21,039,702
Surplus		
Unappropriated retained earnings (Accumulated deficit)	534,065	691,823

Total surplus	534,065	691,823
Total unitholders' equity	21,883,561	21,731,525
Total net assets	[*1] 21,883,561	[*1] 21,731,525
Total liabilities and net assets	50,069,801	49,132,379

（２）Statement of Income

(Unit: thousand yen)

	5th period (from July 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019)	6th period (from January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020)
Operating revenues		
Rental revenues of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.	*1 2,088,116	*1 2,331,291
Total operating revenues	2,088,116	2,331,291
Operating expenses		
Rental expenses of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.	*1 1,261,805	*1 1,362,007
Asset management fee	52,213	59,407
Administrative service fees	18,542	19,402
Director’s compensation	2,400	2,400
Taxes and duties	772	101
Other operating expenses	55,412	47,603
Total operating expenses	1,391,146	1,490,922
Operating income or loss	696,970	840,369
Non-operating incomes		
Interest income	13	13
Interest on refund	-	400
Total non-operating income	13	413
Non-operating expenses		
Interest expenses	107,285	112,576
Interest on investment corporation bond	1,176	3,894
Amortization of Investment corporation bond issuance cost	263	879
Borrowing-related expenses	53,389	30,701
Total non-operating expenses	162,115	148,053
Ordinary income	534,868	692,729
Income before income taxes	534,868	692,729
Income taxes - current	862	924
Income tax - deferred	0	(2)
Total income taxes	862	921
Net income	534,005	691,807
Retained earnings (deficit) brought forward	59	16
Unappropriated retained earnings (Accumulated deficit)	534,065	691,823

（３）【Statements of Changes in Unitholders' Equity】

5th Fiscal Period (From July 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019)

（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, 2019	22,050,175	(567,281)	21,482,893	710,506	710,506	22,193,399	22,193,399
Changes of items during the period							
Distribution in excess of earnings	-	(133,396)	(133,396)	-	-	(133,396)	(133,396)
Dividend of surplus	-	-	-	(710,446)	(710,446)	(710,446)	(710,446)
Net Income	-	-	-	534,005	534,005	534,005	534,005
Total changes of items during the period	-	(133,396)	(133,396)	(176,441)	(176,441)	(309,837)	(309,837)
Balance as of December 31, 2019	*1 22,050,175	(700,678)	21,349,496	534,065	534,065	21,883,561	21,883,561

6th Fiscal Period (From January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020)

（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, 2020	22,050,175	(700,678)	21,349,496	534,065	534,065	21,883,561	21,883,561
Changes of items during the period							
Distribution in excess of earnings	-	(309,794)	(309,794)	-	-	(309,794)	(309,794)
Dividend of surplus	-	-	-	(534,048)	(534,048)	(534,048)	(534,048)
Net Income	-	-	-	691,807	691,807	691,807	691,807
Total changes of items during the period	-	(309,794)	(309,794)	157,758	157,758	(152,035)	(152,035)
Balance as of June 30, 2020	*1 22,050,175	(1,010,472)	21,039,702	691,823	691,823	21,731,525	21,731,525

（4）Statements of Cash Distribution

	Fiscal Period under Review (From July 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019)	Fiscal Period under Review (From January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020)
		Unit: Yen
I Unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	534,065,162	691,823,858
II Distributions in excess of retained earnings	309,794,600	163,682,520
Deduction from unitholders' capital		
III Cash distributions	843,843,500	855,403,000
(Cash distributions per unit)	(3,650)	(3,700)
Profit distributions	534,048,900	691,720,480
(Profit distributions per unit)	(2,310)	(2,992)
Distributions in excess of retained earnings	309,794,600	163,682,520
(Distributions in excess of retained earnings)	(1,340)	(708)
IV. Retained earnings (deficit) carried forward	16,262	103,378
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 ¥534,048,900 which is the entire amount equivalent to the unappropriated retained earnings for the fiscal period under review of ¥534,065,162 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 ¥309,794,600 which is equivalent to 36.9% of the amount of depreciation expenses recorded for the fiscal period under review of ¥840,031,795. Accordingly, the distribution per unit is ¥3,650.	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 ¥691,720,480 which is the entire amount equivalent to the unappropriated retained earnings for the fiscal period under review of ¥691,823,858 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 ¥163,682,520 which is equivalent to 17.9% of the amount of depreciation expenses recorded for the fiscal period under review of ¥912,259,006. Accordingly, the distribution per unit is ¥3,700.

(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 ¥843,843,500 which is equivalent to 82.0% of forecast NCF amount for the fiscal period under review of ¥1,029,345,000. Of this, ¥309,794,600 which is the amount less of distributions of profit of ¥534,048,900 is distributions in excess of retained earnings.

Based on this policy, CSIF decided to make distributions for the current fiscal period of ¥855,403,000 which is equivalent to 94.7% of forecast NCF amount for the fiscal period under review of ¥902,632,000. Of this, ¥163,682,520 which is the amount less of distributions of profit of ¥691,720,480 is distributions in excess of retained earnings.

（５）Statement of Cash Flow

（unit: thousand yen）

	5th period (From July 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019)	6th period (From January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Income (Loss) before income taxes	534,868	692,729
Depreciation cost	840,031	912,259
Investment corporation bond issuance expenses	263	879
Interest income	(13)	(13)
Interest expenses	108,461	116,471
Decrease (Increase) in operating accounts receivable	157,829	(209,049)
Decrease (Increase) in consumption taxes receivable	(329,815)	329,815
Decrease (Increase) in consumption taxes payable	(41,587)	195,374
Decrease (Increase) in prepaid expenses	(85,718)	47,606
Decrease (Increase) in long-term prepaid expenses	(8,695)	31,694
Increase (Decrease) in operating accounts payable	6,644	(3,030)
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable - other	(15,532)	11,184
Increase (Decrease) in accrued expenses	(11,331)	54,026
Other, net	(833)	(2,200)
Sub-total	1,154,572	2,177,748
Interest received	13	13
Interest paid	(107,769)	(117,120)
Income taxes paid	(870)	(862)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	1,045,945	2,059,778
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of property and equipment	(4,396,022)	(21,259)
Purchases of intangible fixed assets	(240,727)	-
Payment of guarantee deposits	(16,769)	-
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(4,653,519)	(21,259)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term loans payable	4,800,000	－
Repayment of long-term loans payable	(1,440,151)	(1,041,093)
Proceeds from issuance of investment corporation bond	1,100,000	-
Payments for investment corporation bond issuance expenses	(8,800)	-
Dividends paid	(710,446)	(534,048)
Surplus earning distribution paid	(133,396)	(309,794)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	3,607,205	(1,884,936)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(368)	153,581
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the fiscal period	2,466,624	2,466,256
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the fiscal period	*1 2,466,256	*1 2,619,838

(6)NOTES ON GOING CONCERN PREMISE

Not applicable.

(7) [SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES]

1.Method of depreciation and amortization of non-current assets	(1) Property and equipment The straight-line method is adopted. In addition, the useful lives of major property and equipment are as shown below: Structures ..... 22 - 25 years Machinery and equipment ..... 22 - 25 years Tools, furniture and fixtures ..... 22 - 25 years (2) Intangible assets The straight-line method is adopted. In addition, the useful life is as shown below: Software ..... 5 years (3) Long-term prepaid expenses The straight-line method is adopted.
2. Method of amortization of deferred assets	(1) Investment corporation bond issuance expenses Amortized by the straight-line method over the life of the bonds.
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. In the fiscal period under review, the amount equivalent to the fixed assets tax and other taxes included in the acquisition cost of infrastructure assets and other assets is 504 thousand yen.
4.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.
5.Method of hedge accounting	(1) Method of hedge accounting Special treatment is adopted for the interest rate swap that meets the requirements for special treatment. (2) Hedging instruments and hedged items: ・Hedging instruments……Interest rate swap transaction ・Hedged items….Interest rate on loans (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. (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.
6.Other significant matters serving as the basis for preparation of financial statements	Accounting for Consumption tax Consumption tax and local consumption tax are excluded from the corresponding transaction amount.

(8) Notes regarding financial statements

[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 December 31, 2019	As of June 30, 2020
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 July 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019	From January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020
A. Operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.		
Rental revenue of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.		
(Basic rent)	1,567,010	1,646,317
(Variable rent linked to actual output)	520,930	684,879
(Incidental income)	176	94
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.	2,088,116	2,331,291
B. Operating expenses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.		
Rental expenses of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.		
(Management entrustment expenses)	146,524	159,491
(Repair and maintenance costs)	1,768	98
(Taxes and duties)	217,112	223,768
(Utilities expenses)	-	-
(Insurance expenses)	19,571	22,112
(Depreciation expenses)	839,638	911,865
(Land rent)	37,190	44,670
(Other rental expenses)	-	-
Total operating expenses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.	1,261,805	1,362,007
C. Profits and losses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. （A-B）	826,311	969,284

[NOTES TO STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS]

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

	From July 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019	From January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020
Total number of authorized investment units	10,000,000 unit	10,000,000 unit
Total number of investment units issued and outstanding	231,190 unit	231,190 unit

[NOTES TO STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS]

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

(Unit: thousand yen)

	From July 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019	From January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020
Cash and deposits	2,474,056	2,627,638
Fixed term deposits exceeding 3 months	(7,800)	(7,800)
Cash and cash equivalents	2,466,256	2,619,838

[NOTES ON LEASE TRANSACTIONS]

Operating lease (as the lessor)

Future minimum lease payments

(Unit: thousand yen)

	Fiscal period ended December 31, 2019	Fiscal period ended June 30, 2020
Within one year	3,329,182	3,320,471
Longer than one year	51,816,828	50,176,820
Total	55,146,011	53,497,291

[NOTES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS]

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 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, 2019 and the difference between them. Financial instruments whose fair values are extremely difficult to estimate are not included in the table.

(Unit: thousand yen)

	Book value	Fair value	Difference
(1) Cash and deposits	2,474,056	2,474,056	-
(2) Operating accounts receivable	268,927	268,927	-
Total assets	2,742,983	2,742,983	-
(3) Current portion of long-term loans payable	1,512,196	1,513,923	1,726
(4) Long-term loans payable	25,360,810	25,651,566	290,756
(5) Investment corporation bond	1,100,000	1,100,000	-
Total liabilities	27,973,006	28,265,489	292,482
(6) Derivative transaction	-	-	-

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

Assets

(1) Cash and deposits (2) Operating accounts receivable

These financial instruments are settled in the short term, and their fair values are deemed to approximate their book value. Therefore, the book values are used as the values.

(3) Current portion of long-term loans payable (4) 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 the "Notes on derivative transactions" 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.

(5) Investment Corporation Bond

The fair value of investment corporation bonds is determined based on market prices

(6) Derivative transaction

Please refer to the "Notes on derivative transactions" below.

The table below shows the book value and fair values of financial instruments as of June 30, 2020, and the difference between them. Financial instruments whose fair values are extremely difficult to estimate are not included in the table.

(Unit: thousand yen)

	Book value	Fair value	Difference
(1) Cash and deposits	2,627,638	2,627,638	-
(2) Operating accounts receivable	477,976	477,976	-
Total assets	3,105,615	3,105,615	-
(3) Current portion of long-term loans payable	1,534,806	1,536,238	1,432
(4) Long-term loans payable	24,297,106	24,526,517	229,410
(5) Investment corporation bond	1,100,000	1,086,690	(13,310)
Total liabilities	26,931,912	27,149,446	217,533
(6) Derivative transaction	-	-	-

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

Assets

(1) Cash and deposits (2) Operating accounts receivable

These financial instruments are settled in the short term, and their fair values are deemed to approximate their book value. Therefore, the book values are used as the values.

(3) Current portion of long-term loans payable (4) 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 the "Notes on derivative transactions" 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.

(6) Investment Corporation Bond

The fair value of investment corporation bonds is determined based on market prices

(6) Derivative transaction

Please refer to the "Notes on derivative transactions" below.

(Note 2) Scheduled redemption amounts of monetary receivables after the closing date (December 31, 2019)

(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) Cash and deposits	2,474,056	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Operating accounts receivable	268,927	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,742,983	-	-	-	-	-

Scheduled redemption amounts of monetary receivables after the closing date (June 30, 2020)

(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) Cash and deposits	2,627,638	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Operating accounts receivable	477,976	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,105,615	-	-	-	-	-

(Note 3) Scheduled redemption amount of loans payables after the closing date (December 31, 2019)

(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
(3) Current portion of long-term loans payable	1,512,196	-	-	-	-	-
(4) Long-term loans payable	-	5,836,435	1,860,238	1,292,889	1,254,936	15,116,310
(5) Investment corporation bond	-	-	-	-	1,100,000	-
Total	1,512,196	5,836,435	1,860,238	1,292,889	2,354,936	15,116,310

Scheduled redemption amount of loans payables after the closing date (June 30, 2020)

(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
(3) Current portion of long-term loans payable	1,534,806	-	-	-	-	-

(4) Long-term loans payable	-	5,986,293	1,286,533	1,285,273	1,242,792	14,496,212
(5) Investment corporation bond	-	-	-	-	1,100,000	-
Total	1,534,806	5,986,293	1,286,533	1,285,273	2,342,792	14,496,212

[NOTES ON SECURITIES]

Prior fiscal period (as of December 31, 2019)

Not applicable.

Current fiscal period (as of June 30, 2020)

Not applicable.

[NOTES ON DERIVATIVE TRANSACTIONS]

1. Those to which hedge accounting is not applied

Prior fiscal period (as of December 31, 2019) and current fiscal period (as of June 30, 2020)

Not applicable.

2. Those to which hedge accounting is applied

Prior fiscal period (as of December 31, 2019)

(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	21,411,430	20,187,606	(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) (3) Current portion of long-term loans payable and (4) Long-term loans payable in “Notes on financial instruments 2.Matters relating to fair values of financial instruments, among other matters” .

Current fiscal period (as of June 30, 2020)

(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	20,811,569	19,568,757	(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) (4) Current portion of long-term loans payable and (5) Long-term loans payable in “Notes on financial instruments 2.Matters relating to fair values of financial instruments, among other matters”

[NOTES ON RETIREMENT BENEFITS]

Prior fiscal period (as of December 31, 2019)

Not applicable.

Current fiscal period (as of June 30, 2020)
Not applicable.

[NOTES ON TAX EFFECT ACCOUNTING]

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

(Unit: thousand yen)

	Fiscal period ended December 31, 2019	Fiscal period ended June 30, 2020
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 December 31, 2019	Fiscal period ended June 30, 2020
Effective statutory tax rate	31.51%	31.46%
(Adjustment)		
Dividends paid deductible for tax purpose	(31.46)%	(31.41)%
Others	0.11%	0.09%
Rate of burden of corporate tax and other taxes after the application of tax effect accounting	0.16%	0.14%

[NOTES ON SHARE OF PROFIT (LOSS) OF ENTITIES ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD, ETC.]

Prior fiscal period (as of December 31, 2019)

Not applicable.

Current fiscal period (as of June 30, 2020)

Not applicable.

[NOTES ON RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS]

Prior fiscal period (from July 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019)

Not applicable.

Current fiscal period (from January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020)

Not applicable.

[NOTES ON ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS]

Prior fiscal period (from July 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019)

Not applicable.

Current fiscal period (from January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020)

Not applicable.

[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 December 31, 2019	Fiscal period ended June 30, 2020
Book value (Note 2)			
	Beginning balance	42,676,695	46,473,806
	Change during the period (Note 3)	3,797,111	(901,166)
	Ending balance	46,473,806	45,572,640
Fair value at the end of the period (Note 4)		51,498,500	49,588,000

(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 is the amount at acquisition cost less the accumulated depreciation.

(Note 3) The change during the period ended December 31, 2019 primarily consisted of the increase due to acquisition of one photovoltaic power generation facility (4,629,532 thousand yen), and the decrease due to depreciation expenses (839,638 thousand yen). And the change during the period ended June 30, 2020 primarily consisted of the increase due to capital expenditure for one photovoltaic power generation facility (10,699 thousand yen), and the decrease due to depreciation expenses (911,865 thousand yen).

(Note 4) The fair value is the total sum of the intermediate values 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 December 31, 2019 and June 30, 2020, which was obtained from PricewaterhouseCoopers Sustainability LLC (for S-01 to S-18) or Ernst & Young Transaction Advisory Services Co., Ltd. (for S-19 to S-21).

In addition, profits and losses from the renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. for the fiscal period ended December 31, 2019 (the 5th period) and the fiscal period ended June 30, 2020 (the 6th period) are as stated in the “Notes to statement of income” above.

[NOTES ON SEGMENT INFORMATION]

1.Segment information

Since CSIF has a single segment of the rental business of infrastructure assets, the segment information is omitted.

2.Related Information

Prior fiscal period (from July 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019)

(1) Information on products and services

Information is omitted because operating revenue from a single product/service to outside customers exceeds 90% of the operating revenue on the statement of income.

(2) Information on regions

① Operating revenue

Information is omitted because operating revenue from outside customers in Japan exceeds 90% of the operating revenue on the statement of income.

② Property and equipment

Information is omitted because the amount of property and equipment located in Japan exceeds 90% of the amount of property and equipment on the balance sheet.

(3) Information on major customers

（unit: thousand yen）

Name of customer	Total net revenue	Name of related segment
Tida Power 01 G.K.	2,061,357	Renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. rental business
CLEAN ENERGIES WORLD K.K.	26,582	Renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. rental business

Current fiscal period (from January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020)

(1) Information on products and services

Information is omitted because operating revenue from a single product/service to outside customers exceeds 90% of the operating revenue on the statement of income.

(2) Information on regions

① Operating revenue

Information is omitted because operating revenue from outside customers in Japan exceeds 90% of the operating revenue on the statement of income.

② Property and equipment

Information is omitted because the amount of property and equipment located in Japan exceeds 90% of the amount of property and equipment on the balance sheet.

(3) Information on major customers

（unit: thousand yen）

Name of customer	Total net revenue	Name of related segment
Tida Power 01 G.K.	2,331,196	Renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. rental business

[NOTES ON PER UNIT INFORMATION]

	Prior fiscal period From July 1, 2019 December 31, 2019	Current fiscal period From January 1, 2020 June 30, 2020
Net assets per unit	94,656 yen	93,998 yen
Net income (Net loss) per unit	2,309 yen	2,992 yen

(Note 1) Net income (Net loss) per unit is calculated by dividing net income (net loss) by the average number of investment units during the period. In the previous fiscal period, a loss was posted and there were no dilutive investment units, and thus diluted loss per unit is not stated. With respect to diluted profit per unit for the period under review, there are no dilutive investment units, and thus the statement is omitted.

(Note 2) The basis of calculation of net income (net loss) per unit is as follows.

	Prior fiscal period From July 1, 2019 December 31, 2019	Current fiscal period From January 1, 2020 June 30, 2020
Net income (Net loss) (Thousand yen)	534,005	691,807
Amount not attributable to common unit holders (Thousand yen)	-	-
Net income (Net loss) attributable to Common unit holders (Thousand yen)	534,005	691,807
Average number of investment units during the period (Units)	231,190	231,190

[NOTES ON FACTS ARISING AFTER THE SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS]

Acquisition of assets

CSIF will acquire the assets below on September 1, 2020, in accordance with the basic policy of asset management defined in the terms and conditions of CSIF, upon obtaining the approval of CSIF's board of directors' meeting on August 14, 2020. The finance for this acquisition is not yet determined.

Asset no. (Note 1)	Name of project (Note 2)	Type of asset	Location (Note 3)	Acquisition price (JPY million) (Note 4)	Seller
S-22	CS Ishikari Shinshinotsu-mura Power Plant	Trust beneficiary interest	Ishikari-gun, Hokkaido	680	CS Hokkaido Ishikari G.K.
S-23	CS Osaki-shi Kejonuma Power Plant	Trust beneficiary interest	Osaki-shi, Miyagi	208	CS Miyagi Kejonuma G.K.
Total				888	

(Note 1) The date of acquisition may be changed in the period from September 2, 2020 to October 31, 2020 due to required time to conduct necessary procedures (including process to change the method of acquisition) for the acquisition.

(Note 2) Asset number is assigned to the projects to be acquired, based on the classification of the renewable energy. "S" denotes a solar energy project.

(Note 3) "CS" is the abbreviation for Canadian Solar.

(Note 4) Based on the land or a parcel of the land upon which the solar energy facility is located, as described in the property registry. The address is described up to the city or district level.

(Note 5) Anticipated acquisition price is as described in the purchase agreements (excluding acquisition expenses such as the payment of outsourcing service fees related to acquisition, property-related taxes, urban planning taxes, consumption taxes and other fees).

(9) Change in the total number of investment units issued and outstanding

Change in the total number of investment units issued and outstanding and the total amount of unitholders' capital is as shown below since the establishment of the CSIF.

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	-	231,190	(420)	21,482	(Note 8)

	investment)					
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)

(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 14, 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 fourth fiscal period (ended December 31, 2019), and began to pay it from March 17, 2020.

3. Reference

(1) Conditions of Investment

(as of June 30, 2020)

Type of asset	Region (Note 1)	Total Asset-Under-Management (AUM) ('000yen) (Note 2)	% of total AUM (Note 3)
Solar energy facility	Hokkaido/Tohoku	998,200	2.0
	Kanto	2,349,633	4.8
	Tokai	5,644,544	11.5
	Chugoku/Shikoku	10,030,169	20.4
	Kyushu	21,327,299	43.4
Subtotal		40,349,847	82.1
Land	Hokkaido/Tohoku	48,970	0.1
	Kanto	648,591	1.3
	Tokai	63,309	0.1
	Chugoku/Shikoku	523,905	1.1
	Kyushu	3,184,875	6.5
Subtotal		4,469,653	9.1

Land lease	Hokkaido/Tohoku	17,924	0.0
	Kanto	59,197	0.1
	Tokai	282,151	0.6
	Chugoku/Shikoku	3,415	0.0
	Kyushu	390,450	0.8
Subtotal		753,139	1.5
Solar energy facility etc.	Hokkaido/Tohoku	1,065,095	2.2
	Kanto	3,057,423	6.2
	Tokai	5,990,005	12.2
	Chugoku/Shikoku	10,557,490	21.5
	Kyushu	24,902,625	50.7
Subtotal		45,572,640	92.8
Solar energy facility etc. total		45,572,640	92.8
Saving/other assets		3,559,738	7.2
Asset total (2)		49,132,379	100.0

	(Unit: thousand yen)	% of total AUM (Note 3)
Total liabilities	27,400,853	55.8
Total net assets	21,731,525	44.2

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

(Note 2) The amount posted on the balance sheet as of June 30, 2020.

(Note 3) The figures have been rounded to the first decimal place.

(2) Investment Assets

①Investment Securities

Not Applicable

②Investment Properties

Not Applicable

③Major Investment Assets

a. summary information for the CSIF

The following table provides summary information for the CSIF current 21 solar energy projects as of June 30, 2020.

Asset #	Category	Project name	Location	Site Area (m^2)	PPA purchase price (yen/kwh)	Certification Date	FIT term end

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 1)	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 06, 2036
S-12	Solar Plant etc.	CS Kannami-cho Power Plant	Tagata-gun, Shizuoka	41,339	36	March 31, 2014	March 02, 2037
S-13	Solar Plant etc.	CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant	Kamimashiki-gun, Kumamoto	638,552 （Note2）	36	October 24, 2013	June 01, 2037
S-14	Solar Plant etc.	CS Koriyama-shi Power Plan	Koriyama-shi, Fukushima	30,376 （Note1）	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 3）	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 1)	32	January 30, 2015	October 09, 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 4)	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

(Note 1) Site area for the portion of the solar energy plants land under ownership is shown and excludes the portion of the land where we hold an easement.

(Note 2) Site area for the portion of the solar energy plants and high-voltage land under ownership is shown and excludes the portion of the land where we hold an easement.

(Note 3) Site area for the portion of the solar energy plants and high-voltage land under superficies is shown and excludes the portion of the land where we hold an easement.

(Note 4) Site area for the portion of the solar energy plants and high-voltage land and access roads under superficies is shown and excludes the portion of the land where we hold an easement.

Asset #	Project name	Certified Operator	PPA company	Acquisition Price (million yen) (Note 1)	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 Power 01 G.K	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	540	525	383 142	501
S-02	CS Isa-shi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	372	345	323 21	339
S-03	CS Kasama-shi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	TEPCO Energy Partner, Incorporated	907	995	754 241	846
S-04	CS Isa-shi Dai-ni Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	778	717	678 38	704
S-05	CS Yusui-cho Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	670	614	582 32	607
S-06	CS Isa-shi Dai-san Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K..	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	949	881	820 60	862
S-07	CS Kasama-shi Dai-ni Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K..	TEPCO Energy Partner, Incorporated	850	849	807 41	765
S-08	CS Hiji-machi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	1,029	947	908 38	929
S-09	CS Ashikita-machi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K..	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	989	929	889 40	896
S-10	CS Minamishimabara-shi Power Plant (East) / CS Minamishimabara-shi Power Plant (West)	Tida Power 01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	1,733	1,684	1,603 81	1,573
S-11	CS Minano-machi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	TEPCO Energy Partner, Incorporated	1,018	1,087	821 266	975
S-12	CS Kannami-	Tida	TEPCO Energy	514	546	502	471

	cho Power Plant	Power01 G.K..	Partner, Incorporated			43	
S-13	CS Mashiki-machi Power Plan	Tida Power01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc.	20,084	21,071	17,601 3,470	18,486
S-14	CS Koriyama-shi Power Plan	Tida Power01 G.K..	Tohoku Electric Power Co., Inc.	246	247	195 51	238
S-15	CS Tsuyama-shi Power Plan	Tida Power01 G.K..	The Chugoku Electric Power Co., Inc.	746	755	618 137	748
S-16	CS Ena-shi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K..	The Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc.	757	807	770 37	673
S-17	CS Daisen-cho Power Plant (A) and (B)	Tida Power01 G.K..	The Chugoku Electric Power Co., Inc.	10,447	10,442	10,069 373	9,808
S-18	CS Takayama-shi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	The Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc.	326	327	266 61	318
S-19	CS Misato-machi Power Plant	Univergy 01 G.K. (Note 5)	TEPCO Energy Partner, Incorporated	470	462	341 121	470
S-20	CS Marumori-machi Power Plant	CLEAN ENERGIES SOLUTIONS K.K. (Note 5)	Tohoku Electric Power Co., Inc.	850	825	807 17	826
S-21	CS Izu-shi Power Plant	LOHAS CLEAN ENERGIES WORLD K.K.	TEPCO Power Grid, Incorporated	4,569	4,528	4,283 245	4,526
Total				48,850	49,588	44,027 5,560	46,473

(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-21, the fiscal period end valuation is based on the median amount provided to us by Ernst & Young Transaction Advisory Services Co., Ltd. in its project valuation report.

(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.

(Note 5) Former certified operator, LOHAS CLEAN ENERGIES WORLD K.K. for CS Izu-shi Power Plant, was merged into Tida Powe01 G.K. as of January 15, 2020.

b. Revenue and expenses of individual renewable energy power generation facilities

Sixth fiscal period (from January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020)

(Unit: thousand yen)

Asset number	Total portfolio	S-01	S-02	S-03	S-04	S-05
Project name		CS Shibushi-shi Power Plant	CS Isa-shi Power Plant	CS Kasama-shi Power Plant	CS Isa-shi Dai-ni Power Plant	CS Yusui-cho Power Plant
Rental revenue of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.						
Basic rent	1,646,317	18,632	14,240	35,147	29,360	26,691
Variable rent linked to actual output (Note)	684,879	3,336	3,522	14,795	5,875	3,444
Incidental income	94	-	-	94	-	-
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (subtotal A)	2,331,291	21,968	17,763	50,038	35,235	30,135
Operating expenses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.						
Taxes and duties	223,768	1,917	1,452	3,283	3,232	2,805
(Property-related taxes, etc.)	223,768	1,917	1,452	3,283	3,232	2,805
(Other taxes)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses	226,372	2,273	2,617	3,322	4,653	4,508
(Management entrustment expenses)	159,491	2,014	1,610	2,887	2,659	2,869
(Repair and maintenance costs)	98	-	-	-	-	-
(Utilities expenses)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Insurance expenses)	22,112	258	209	434	402	375
(Land rent)	44,670	-	797	-	1,590	1,263
(Other rental cost)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation cost	911,865	9,472	7,837	14,462	16,457	14,263
(Structures)	21,481	457	256	324	306	598
(Machinery and equipment)	878,420	8,973	7,563	14,104	16,109	13,429
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	11,963	41	17	33	41	235
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (subtotal B)	1,362,007	13,663	11,907	21,068	24,343	21,577
Profits and losses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (A-B)	969,284	8,304	5,855	28,970	10,892	8,558

(Note) As a result of the failure of the wheeling charge calculation system of Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc., in the case of CS Shibushi-shi Power Plant, CS Isa-shi Power Plant, CS Isa-shi Dai-ni Power Plant and CS Yusui-cho Power Plant, from which Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc. purchases

electricity, CSIF determined variable rent linked to actual output for December 2019 based on output measured by the monitoring system. As of the date of this report, CSIF has received notification of purchased electricity for December 2019 and, therefore, adjusted variable rent linked to actual output on February 10, 2020 to ensure that the variable rent linked to actual output is based on the purchased electricity stated in the notification of purchased electricity. CSIF judges that the impact of this adjustment on income in the current fiscal period is insignificant.

(Unit: thousand yen)

Asset number	S-06	S-07	S-08	S-09	S-10
Project name	CS Isa-shi Dai-san Power Plant	CS Kasama-shi Dai-ni Power Plant	CS Hiji-machi Power Plant	CS Ashikita-machi Power Plant	CS Minamishimabara-shi Power Plant (East) / CS Minamishimabara-shi Power Plant (West)
Rental revenue of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.					
Basic rent	35,514	34,720	37,757	35,571	63,166
Variable rent linked to actual output (Note)	7,953	14,507	10,964	8,257	13,840
Incidental income	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (subtotal A)	43,467	49,227	48,721	43,829	77,006
Operating expenses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.					
Taxes and duties	3,876	3,689	4,427	4,167	7,296
(Property-related taxes, etc.)	3,876	3,689	4,427	4,167	7,296
(Other taxes)	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses	6,385	5,695	5,524	6,154	10,118
(Management entrustment expenses)	3,907	2,881	3,391	3,964	5,127
(Repair and maintenance costs)	-	-	-	-	-
(Utilities expenses)	-	-	-	-	-
(Insurance expenses)	441	417	530	509	731
(Land rent)	2,036	2,395	1,602	1,681	4,260
(Other rental cost)	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation cost	19,861	17,604	22,070	20,216	35,224
(Structures)	290	247	835	1,441	739
(Machinery and equipment)	19,520	17,314	21,120	18,523	34,235
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	51	42	114	252	248
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (subtotal B)	30,123	26,988	32,021	30,539	52,639
Profits and losses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (A-B)	13,343	22,238	16,700	13,290	24,367

(Note) As a result of the failure of the wheeling charge calculation system of Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc., in the case of CS Isa-shi Dai-san Power

Plant, CS Hiji-machi Power Plant, CS Ashikita-machi Power Plant and CS Minamishimabara-shi Power Plant, from which Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc. purchases electricity, CSIF determined variable rent linked to actual output for December 2019 based on output measured by the monitoring system. As of the date of this report, CSIF has received notification of purchased electricity for December 2019 and, therefore, adjusted variable rent linked to actual output on February 10, 2020 to ensure that the variable rent linked to actual output is based on the purchased electricity stated in the notification of purchased electricity. CSIF judges that the impact of this adjustment on income in the current fiscal period is insignificant.

(Unit: thousand yen)

Asset number	S-11	S-12	S-13	S-14	S-15
Project name	CS Minano-machi Power Plant	CS Kannami-cho Power Plant	CS Mashiki-machi Power Plan	CS Koriyama-shi Power Plan	CS Tsuyama-shi Power Plan
Rental revenue of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.					
Basic rent	35,340	19,545	661,218	8,044	24,321
Variable rent linked to actual output (Note)	10,950	7,872	167,511	4,396	12,548
Incidental income	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (subtotal A)	46,291	27,418	828,729	12,441	36,869
Operating expenses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.					
Taxes and duties	3,816	2,069	83,464	1,171	3,469
(Property-related taxes, etc.)	3,816	2,069	83,464	1,171	3,469
(Other taxes)	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses	3,700	3,641	72,071	965	3,482
(Management entrustment expenses)	3,195	1,743	62,244	837	3,206
(Repair and maintenance costs)	-	-	98	-	-
(Utilities expenses)	-	-	-	-	-
(Insurance expenses)	504	243	9,662	128	275
(Land rent)	-	1,654	65	-	-
(Other rental cost)	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation cost	16,132	9,662	344,512	4,191	12,914
(Structures)	766	380	3,531	327	376
(Machinery and equipment)	15,366	9,226	333,078	3,864	12,232
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	-	55	7,902	-	304
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (subtotal B)	23,649	15,373	500,048	6,328	19,866
Profits and losses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (A-B)	22,642	12,045	328,680	6,113	17,003

(Note) As a result of the failure of the wheeling charge calculation system of Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc., in the case of CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant, from which Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc. purchases electricity, CSIF determined variable rent linked to actual output for December 2019 based on output measured by the monitoring system. As of the date of this report, CSIF has received notification of purchased electricity for December 2019 and, therefore, adjusted variable rent linked to actual output on February 10, 2020 to ensure that the variable rent linked to actual output is based on the purchased electricity stated in the notification of purchased electricity. CSIF judges that the impact of this adjustment on income in the current fiscal period is insignificant.

(Unit: thousand yen)

Asset number	S-16	S-17	S-18	S-19	S-20
Project name	CS Ena-shi Power Plant	CS Daisen-cho Power Plant (A) and (B)	CS Takayama-shi Power Plant	CS Misato-machi Power Plant	CS Marumori-machi Power Plant
Rental revenue of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.					
Basic rent	26,266	326,253	11,019	15,300	32,391
Variable rent linked to actual output	14,224	268,083	4,989	7,717	15,151
Incidental income	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (subtotal A)	40,490	594,336	16,009	23,017	47,542
Operating expenses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.					
Taxes and duties	3,776	51,761	1,762	2,646	5,430
(Property-related taxes, etc.)	3,776	51,761	1,762	2,646	5,430
(Other taxes)	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses	4,288	54,604	1,399	1,506	8,059
(Management entrustment expenses)	2,772	36,036	1,256	1,315	2,797
(Repair and maintenance costs)	-	-	-	-	-
(Utilities expenses)	-	-	-	-	-
(Insurance expenses)	314	5,812	142	190	526
(Land rent)	1,202	12,755	-	-	4,735
(Other rental cost)	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation cost	14,510	214,567	5,496	7,594	17,036
(Structures)	589	4,905	344	176	503
(Machinery and equipment)	13,823	208,879	5,139	7,345	16,297
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	97	782	12	72	234
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (subtotal B)	22,576	320,933	8,657	11,747	30,526
Profits and losses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (A-B)	17,914	273,403	7,351	11,270	17,016

(Unit: thousand yen)

Asset number	S-21
Project name	CS Izu-shi Power Plant
Rental revenue of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.	
Basic rent	155,813
Variable rent linked to actual output	84,936
Incidental income	-
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (subtotal A)	240,749
Operating expenses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.	
Taxes and duties	28,252
(Property-related taxes, etc.)	28,252
(Other taxes)	-
Expenses	21,398
(Management entrustment expenses)	12,770
(Repair and maintenance costs)	-
(Utilities expenses)	-
(Insurance expenses)	-
(Land rent)	8,628
(Other rental cost)	-
Depreciation cost	87,776
(Structures)	4,082
(Machinery and equipment)	82,271
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	1,421
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (subtotal B)	137,427
Profits and losses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (A-B)	103,322

(3) Plan for capital expenditure

The following table shows projected major capital expenditures for renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. owned by CSIF after January 2020. Some portion of the amount are to be treated as expenses for accounting purpose.

Name of infrastructure assets, etc.	Location	Purpose	Projected period	Projected amount (million yen)		
				Total amount	Amount paid during the fiscal period under review	Amount paid by prior period
CS Tsuyama-shi Power Plant	Tsuyama-shi Okayama	Disaster recovery construction	From April 2020 To July 2020	21	6	6
CS Marumori-machi Power Plant	Marumori-machi Miyagi	Access road restoration work/repair work inside the power plant	From July 2020 To November 2020	18	-	-
CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant	Mashiki-machi Kumamoto	Building works for curtailment control	From February 2020 To September 2020	32	9	9

(4) Capital expenditure during the fiscal 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 Mashiki-machi Power Plant (Kami mashiki-gun, Kumamoto)	Modification works for communication equipment at interconnection point	From February 14, 2020 To September 30, 2020	9,700
Other plants			999
		Total	10,699