CanadianSolar

Asset Management Report for the 7th FP

From July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020

〈 Yukon River, Canada 〉

Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund, Inc.
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Tokyo 163-0450 Japan
https://www.canadiansolarinfra.com/

Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund, Inc. aims to advance the widespread adoption and use of renewable energy to build a more sustainable economy and society at a local community level whilst contributing to the global environment.

To Our Investors

On behalf of the Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "CSIF"), I would like to express sincere appreciation to all unitholders for their continued patronage and support.

In the previous fiscal period, CSIF acquired no new properties and, as of the end of the previous fiscal period, we had a portfolio of 21 properties (total panel output 119.7MW, total valuation price 49.58 billion yen) and continued being the largest listed infrastructure fund.

In the 7th fiscal period, operating revenue was 2,413 million yen, operating income was 858 million yen, and ordinary income was 717 million yen. In the fiscal period under review, CSIF acquired two properties with borrowing and cash on hand on September 28, 2020 (panel output 3.3 MW, acquisition price 888 million yen. As a result of the acquisition of the photovoltaic power generation facilities, as of the end of the fiscal period under review, we had a portfolio of 23 properties (total panel output 123.0MW, total valuation price 48.89 billion yen) and continued being the largest listed infrastructure fund. Additionally, on March 8, 2021, CSIF acquired CS Hiji-machi Dai-ni Power Plant and CS Ogawara-machi Power Plant, increasing assets under management to 25 properties, with a total panel output of 183.9MW and total valuation price of 80.21 billion yen. Operating income for the fiscal period under review fell short of the initial forecast, reflecting lower than initially anticipated actual energy output as well as higher expenses such as power plant operating expenses and repair expenses. Net income exceeded the initial forecast due to lower than initially anticipated investment-related expenses and revision of the purchase price of CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant. The forecast distribution per unit is 3,700 yen, unchanged from the initial forecast. This is comprised of profit distribution of 3,099 yen, which is an increase of 47 yen from the forecast and distributions in excess of earnings of 601 yen which is decreased by the same amount.

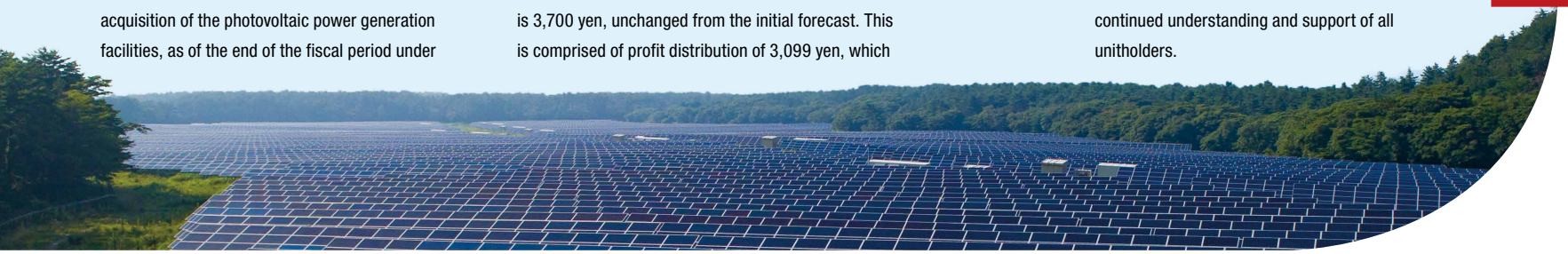
Expected distribution per unit for the 8th period (January 1, 2021 to June 30, 2021), the 9th period (July 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021) and the 10th period (January 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022) are 3,700 yen, 3,750 yen and 3,750 yen respectively.

CSIF aims to achieve efficient investment, taking advantage of the vertical integration model of the Canadian Solar Group, and to advance the widespread adoption and use of renewable energy to build a more sustainable economy and society at a local community level whilst contributing to the global environment.

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

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

Tetsuya Nakamura



DPU for the 7th FP

JPY 3,700

Forecasted DPU for the 8th FP	Forecasted DPU for the 9th FP	Forecasted DPU for the 10th FP
JPY 3,700	JPY 3,750	JPY 3,750

Contents

Canadian Solar Group

History and Accomplishment of the Group

2001	Founded in Ontario, Canada, as a solar panel manufacturer
2006	Listed on NASDAQ (CSIQ) 14,000 employees globally as of today
2009	Entered into the Japan market for sales of PV modules (by Canadian Solar Japan K.K.)
2013	Started development business of solar power plant in Japan (by Canadian Solar Project K.K.)
2016	Established Canadian Solar Asset Management K.K., the asset management of the fund, as 100% subsidiary of Canadian Solar Project K.K.
2017	Listed Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund, Inc. on Tokyo Stock Exchange

Share of shipping PV modules
2019 Global share Top 5
over 46GW cumulative shipping volume
Source: THE SOLAR FLARE Issue 2, SPV Market Research

Bankability
2020 #1 bankable solar panel manufacturer (Solar module segment)
Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance 2020 Module Bankability Survey

Operational solar power plants
537MW
(panel output basis as of Sep. 30, 2020)

Solar power plants under development or construction
16GW
(panel output basis as of Sep. 30, 2020)

Canadian Solar Group's Global Operations

Canadian Solar Group operates 22 sales hubs in North America, South America, and Asia, providing high-quality solar power generation systems at low cost to customers worldwide.

(As of Sep. 30, 2020)
● Base of sales

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

- Module and System solutions (MSS) segment: 18countries
- Energy segment: 17countries
- Solar panel factory: 6countries (15 factories)


Canada (2009)


U.S. (2010)

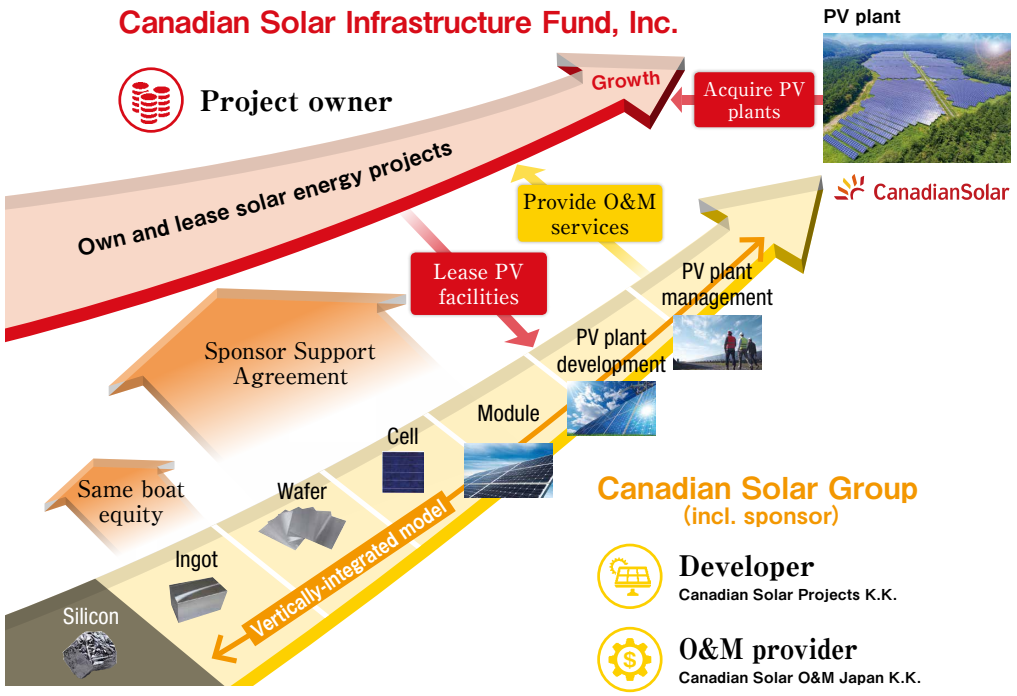
Source: Compiled by the Asset Manager based on "Investor Presentation as of Dec. 9, 2020" by Canadian Solar Inc.
(Note) There is no assurance that we can acquire the solar energy projects showed in the above pictures in the future as of this writing.

Unique Aspects of the Fund

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

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

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



Stable Bank Formation

As of December 31, 2020, CSIF has successfully achieved obtainment of debt financing from a total of 13 banks centering on Shinsei Bank, Ltd., 3 megabanks, and other large financial institutions. This is because the credibility and operational stability of CSIF are healthy enough for banks to provide debt financing, and we believe that additional financing for future acquisitions of new assets can be obtained in stable manner.

Global Offering

In the past two public offerings, about half of the units issued by CSIF were issued in overseas markets. By having foreign institutional investors as unitholders, Canadian Solar Asset Management K.K., the asset manager of CSIF, operates the fund while being conscious of global standards of infrastructure fund management. Additionally, the base of candidate investors can be broadened so that the liquidity of units is heightened and future public offerings are conducted stably.

Financial Highlights

Distribution Per Unit for the 7th FP

JPY 3,700

Operational Revenue for the 7th FP

JPY 2,413mln

Operating Income for the 7th FP

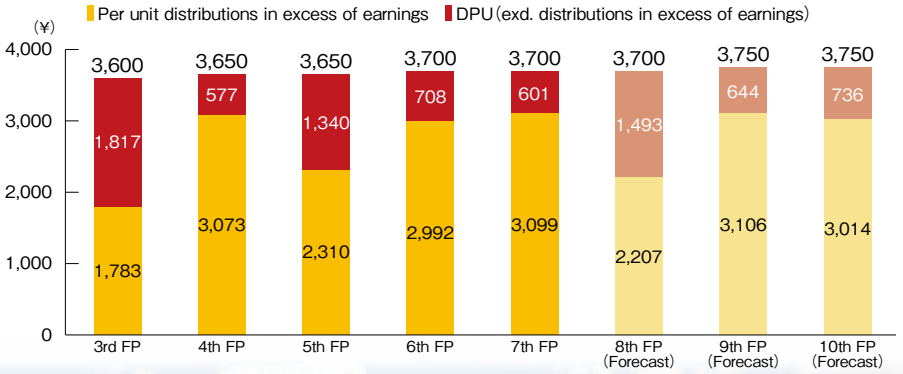
JPY 858mln

Net Income for the 7th FP

JPY 716mln

Forecasted DPU for the 8th FP	Forecasted DPU for the 9th FP	Forecasted DPU for the 10th FP
JPY 3,700	JPY 3,750	JPY 3,750

Historical Distribution and Forecast



(Note) Figures for the 8th~10th Fiscal Period are forecasts and are subject to change. They do not represent guaranteed distribution amounts.

Management Interview

Aiming to advance
the **widespread adoption**
and use of **renewable energy**
to build a more
sustainable economy
and **society.**

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

Q1 How did the COVID-19 pandemic impact your business and financial results?

CSIF leases photovoltaic power generation business assets, which it owns, to lessees and receives rents from them. Lessees sell electricity that they generate using the feed-in tariff (FIT) scheme, and CSIF receives rents based on the volume of electricity sold. Therefore, CSIF's revenue is linked to the actual results of the volume of electricity sold. Moreover, actual results of CSIF show that they are not really affected by economic trends.

Since January 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has had major economic consequences not only in Japan but across the globe but, according to our estimates, the pandemic has not directly impacted the electricity output of the power generation facilities we own. On the other hand, during the previous fiscal period, decline in electricity demand due to general economic stagnation did appear to have an indirect impact, as exemplified by an increase in the number of output curtailments at power generation facilities in the Kyushu area. However, during the period under review, the impact was minimal, reflecting a sharp drop in number of output curtailments mainly due to the suspension of operations for installation of anti-terrorism functions and regular inspections at nuclear power plants owned and operated by Kyushu EPCO.

Q2 In October 2020, Japan declared that it will become carbon neutral by 2050. What kind of government initiatives are underway for achievement of this goal? Will this affect wide spread adoption and use of renewable energy in any way?

Following this "2050 Carbon Neutral Declaration", participants at the 42nd meeting of the Global Warming Prevention Headquarters discussed initiatives to be taken to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, and the Prime Minister Yoshihide Suga stated to the Cabinet members that taking on the challenge of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 was Japan's new growth strategy, which should expand the development of the industrial structure and the economy and society to create a virtuous circle of economy and the environment. The industrial policy for creating such a virtuous circle is the "Green Growth Strategy" announced in December last year. Figures given as reference on matters such as the energy mix required to achieve the carbon neutral goal include that Japan expects demand for electricity to surge 30-50 percent by 2050 and aims for renewable energy to cover 50-60 percent of national electricity needs by 2050.

The government established a task force for the total inspections of regulations related to renewable energy in November 2020 to promptly implement regulatory reforms based on its view that a shift in renewable energy to the main energy source and the maximum level of adoption were crucial for achieving a carbon neutral society by 2050, and it was essential to inspect all regulations that would be a barrier to this goal and to expand the regulatory revision required and the acceleration of this revision. Requests for the relaxation and abolition of a number of regulations concerning locations, systems, markets, coexistence with local communities, and other fields have been made and are now being examined.

Q3 How do you see the market environment and trends in the investment unit price of listed infrastructure investment funds in the second half of last year?

Japanese stocks traded in a narrow range from July through October and then, from the end of October onwards, factors such as stronger signs of global economic recovery, the growing possibility of Democratic Party nominee Joe Biden winning the United States presidential election, and the possibility of effective vaccines against COVID-19 prompted a major turnaround. These factors encouraged expectations for global economic recovery, and the Japanese stock market, which has a large portion of shares sensitive to the economy, rose substantially from a somewhat late start, and the Nikkei average surpassed 26,000 yen for the first time after approximately 29 years in November. The start of COVID-19 vaccination overseas in December was received positively and the stock price rapidly increased. It continued to rise steadily amid growth in the global risk appetite due to widespread expectations of agreement on the U.S. economic policy talks. The Nikkei average closing price on December 29 reached 27,568 yen, the highest in approximately 30 years and four months.

The Infrastructure Fund Market rose to 1,180.95 points on November 9, the highest after the TSE Infrastructure Fund Index fell to a record low of 1,046.50 points at the end of July. This was likely a result primarily of a fall in the prices of the investment units of listed Infrastructure funds, which was less than a fall in the TSE REIT Index, the focus of investors on high distribution yields, and an increase in investors' interest after the start of full operation of the Japanese policy aiming to achieve a decarbonized society. Subsequently, the TSE Infrastructure Fund Index stopped rising partly due to a shift in part of the private investors' funds to environment-related stocks, and the closing price at the end of December was 1,138.20 points.

Q4 The impact of output curtailments during the 7th fiscal period was limited. What impact will they have in the future? In addition, will you take any specific measures?

In the 7th fiscal period, the impact of output curtailments was slight. Output curtailment was conducted by Kyushu EPCO for two days, and the finally calculated assumed lost variable rent income was about 95 million yen in terms of average rent income. The ratio to the expected rent income was 0.004%. This is believed to be because two reactors were shut down for the majority of the fiscal period to install anti-terrorism functions and another two reactors were not fully operational mainly due to regular inspections. During the 8th fiscal period, Unit No. 4 of the Genkai Nuclear Power Plant will stop for approximately three months due to periodic inspections which have been underway since December 19, 2020. However, from the second half of December 2020, there was a nationwide cold snap and energy demand was far higher than usual. In seven regions, mainly in western Japan, on January 8, 2021, maximum power demand surpassed the levels believed to be seen once in about 10 years. Moving forward, we intend to continue monitoring the energy supply-demand balance, given that unseasonable weather and severe cold are expected to persist in the future while working from home is also expected to become more widespread largely due to the effects of COVID-19.

With the largest panel output in our portfolio, CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant makes up more than 60% of the total panel output of nine photovoltaic power plants owned by CSIF in the Kyushu area. The revision to online output curtailment control by Kyushu Electric Power Transmission and Distribution Co., Inc. was completed at the end of September 2020, enabling CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant to shift from full-day control to hourly control centered around peak hours while maintaining the upper limit of 30 days at the power plant to which the 30-day rule is applied. In addition, the revision of online curtailment control was also completed at CS Minamishimabara-shi Power Plant (east) and CS Minamishimabara-shi Power Plant (west), which have the second largest panel output in Kyushu, in January 2021.

Q5 Have there been any subsequent developments with respect to the amendment of the Renewable Energy Act? How does CSIF currently recognize other important system changes?

The Renewable Energy Act was amended on June 25, 2020, and the amended act will take effect on April 1, 2022. Regarding the details of a system for ensuring the reserve of decommissioning costs for solar power generation facilities, participants at the 8th meeting of the Working Group on Securing Costs for Decommissioning and Disposal of Renewable Power Generation Facilities held on October 19, 2020 discussed the possibility of allowing for savings if the overall contract signed between a listed

infrastructure fund and an approved power producer included provisions indicating financial and organizational integrity as long as the requirements for listing the infrastructure fund are satisfied. Concerning the timing of implementation, July 1, 2022, was mentioned as the earliest timing for a business to start the saving.

The joint meeting of the Subcommittee on Large-Scale Integration of Renewable Energy and Next Generation Power Network and the Subcommittee on Making Renewable Energy the Main Energy Source is working on the detailed design of the FIP scheme (new scheme), concluding that views such as the status (power generation characteristics, scale, and domestic and overseas cost trends) and business environment (trading conditions in the wholesale electricity trading market and aggregator trends) of each power source may be used as a reference when determining the categories and other details of the FIP scheme. The categories to which the FIP scheme due to be introduced in April 2022 will apply, those categories in which the FIP price will be determined by tenders, the basic tariff (FIP price), and the duration of the support payments are required to respect the view of the Calculation Committee for Procurement Price, etc.

Considering the automatic expiration system of certification for power plants the operation start of which is delayed, it will not have a direct impact on CSIF because we regard it as an issue in the development stage.

Participants in the System Design Specialist meeting of the Electricity and Gas Market Surveillance Commission resumed their discussions on power producer-side base charges at the meeting held on December 15, 2020. Industrial associations related to renewable energy attended this meeting, received a report on former proposals for the power producer-side base charges, and resumed discussions on the detailed design of the charges.

Q6 You seem to be using your policy of financing debt through the capital market more actively, as indicated by your issuance of public offering investment corporation bonds in January 2021 using the registration statement submitted in the previous fiscal period, following the issuance of private placement investment corporation bonds in 2019. What is your future policy?

In January 2021, we became the first listed infrastructure investment corporation to issue 5-year bonds for Japanese institutional investors such as regional financial institutions and life insurance companies and issued public offering investment corporation bonds with a total issue value of 3.8 billion yen. CSIF issued these bonds as green bonds, having been assigned "Green 1," the highest grade in the overall evaluation of the Green Finance Framework Evaluation, from Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR) on May 11, 2020.

We acquired a rating of "A" from JCR and a rating of "A-" from Rating and Investment Information, Inc. (R&I) and we used these ratings when filing registration statements for these bonds issues and they will enable us to continue developing more flexible financial strategies in the future. However, given the nature of bonds, the issuance will be significantly affected by the market environment. We will use them effectively, paying attention to maintaining a balance with bank loans when we use the proceeds for the acquisition of assets and the refinancing of existing loans, while continuing to observe trends in market interests and investor demand.

Q7 What progress have you made most recently in terms of ESG initiatives?

Canadian Solar Asset Management K.K. (CSAM), asset manager of CSIF, became a signatory of the United Nations' Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI) in 2019 and formulated "Approach to the United Nations' Principles for Responsible Investment" as its basic ESG policy at the end of December 2020.

We concluded agreements on specified wholesale supplying with Minna-denryoku, Inc. in the case of CS Marumori-machi Power Plant and with Zero Watt Power Inc. in the case of CS Izu-shi Power Plant, enabling us to begin supplying energy from photovoltaic power plants we own to users who want renewable energy via these retail electricity utilities who use renewable energy sources in February 2021.

Through these specified wholesale agreements, we will also be able to sell electricity at slight premium over the FIT price. Additionally, by purchasing energy used at the above power plants from these retail electricity utilities, we also expect to be able to achieve green energy consumption and cost reductions.

As already explained in answer to Q6, CSIF issued green bonds for the first time in January 2021 and we acquired "Green 1," the highest grade in the overall evaluation of the Green Finance Framework Evaluation, from Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR). While some of the assets we own (including land outside the business area to which CSIF has land rights) have sustained damage from abnormal weather thought to be caused by global climate change, which has occurred frequently in recent years, we aim to operate as sustainable power plants by using insurance and making necessary and sufficient repairs and capital expenditure after having discussions with local communities and residents, considering the local environment.

Q8 You set a policy of acquiring properties from the secondary market for some time, but this has not yet become a reality. What is your future outlook?

As purchases and sales of photovoltaic power plants in the secondary market increase, we are also selectively considering acquisitions of properties developed by third parties other than the sponsor which meet our investment criteria because this can contribute not only to the growth of our portfolio but also to its regional diversification.

The difficulty of acquisition is increasing because of the rise in alternative investments in Japan and overseas that note the relatively stable business income of photovoltaic power plants in an environment where long-term interest rates have long remained low, as well as strong inquiries from renewable energy business operators. However, there are some promising proposals amongst those being considered and CSIF will continue diligently considering them with a view to acquisition.

Portfolio

Portfolio Highlight

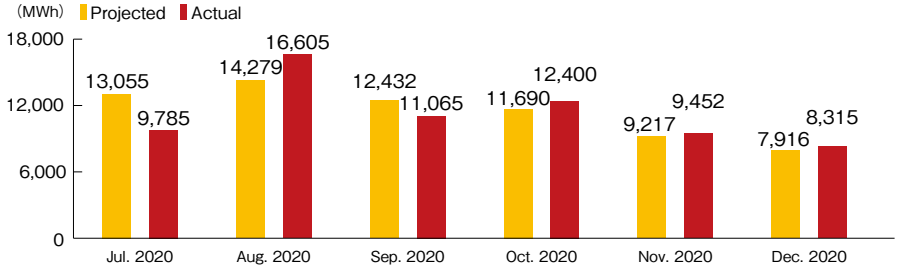
As of Dec. 31, 2020

# of Projects	Total Acquisition Price	Panel Output of AUM
23 PV Facilities	JPY 49.40 bln	123.0 MW

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

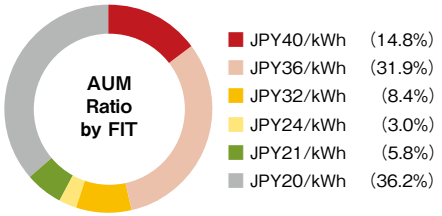
Total Energy Output for the Period

7th FP Actual Energy Output / 7th FP Projected Energy Output = 98.60%

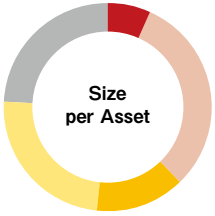


FIT Price Range and Regional Allocation

As of Dec. 31, 2020

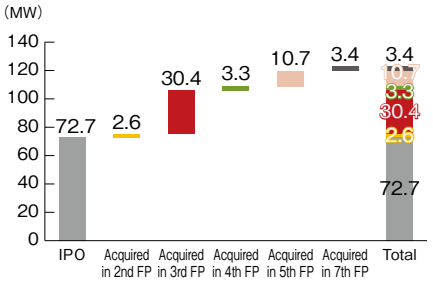


JPY40/kWh	(14.8%)
JPY36/kWh	(31.9%)
JPY32/kWh	(8.4%)
JPY24/kWh	(3.0%)
JPY21/kWh	(5.8%)
JPY20/kWh	(36.2%)

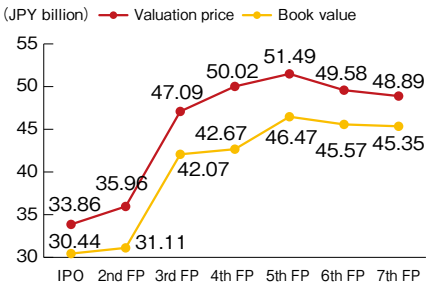


50MW～	(2)
10MW～50MW	(9)
5MW～10MW	(4)
2MW～5MW	(7)
～2MW	(7)

Historical panel output of AUM



Historical valuation and book value(after depreciation)



List of Power Plant Assets

No.	Project name	Location	Acquisition price (yen millions)	Price (yen millions)	Investment ratio (%)	Panel output (kW)
S-01	CS Shibushi-shi PP	Shibushi-shi, Kagoshima	540	504	1.09	1,224.00
S-02	CS Isa-shi PP	Isa-shi, Kagoshima	372	334	0.75	931.77
S-03	CS Kasama-shi PP	Kasama-shi, Ibaraki	907	972	1.84	2,127.84
S-04	CS Isa-shi Dai-ni PP	Isa-shi, Kagoshima	778	695	1.58	2,013.99
S-05	CS Yusui-cho PP	Aira-gun, Kagoshima	670	599	1.36	1,749.30
S-06	CS Isa-shi Dai-san PP	Isa-shi, Kagoshima	949	859	1.92	2,225.08
S-07	CS Kasama-shi Dai-ni PP	Kasama-shi, Ibaraki	850	845	1.72	2,103.75
S-08	CS Hiji-machi PP	Hayami-gun, Oita	1,029	922	2.08	2,574.99
S-09	CS Ashikita-machi PP	Ashikita-gun,Kumamoto	989	903	2.00	2,347.80
S-10	CS Minamishimabara-shi PP (East & West)	Shimabara-shi,Nagasaki	1,733	1,682	3.51	3,928.86
S-11	CS Minano-machi PP	Chichibu-gun, Saitama	1,018	1,061	2.06	2,448.60
S-12	CS Kannami-cho PP	Tagata-gun, Shizuoka	514	526	1.04	1,336.32
S-13	CS Mashiki-machi PP	Kamimashiki-gun, Kumamoto	19,751	20,385	40.65	47,692.62
S-14	CS Koriyama-shi PP	Koriyama-shi, Fukushima	246	237	0.50	636.00
S-15	CS Tsuyama-shi PP	Tsuyama-shi, Okayama	746	724	1.51	1,930.50
S-16	CS Ena-shi PP	Ena-shi, Gifu	757	775	1.53	2,124.20
S-17	CS Daisen-cho PP (A) (B)	Saihaku-gun, Tottori	10,447	10,046	21.15	27,302.40
S-18	CS Takayama-shi PP	Takayama-shi, Gifu	326	315	0.66	962.28
S-19	CS Misato-machi PP	Kodama-gun, Saitama	470	447	0.95	1,082.88
S-20	CS Marumori-machi PP	Igu-gun, Miyagi	850	800	1.72	2,194.50
S-21	CS Izu-shi PP	Izu-shi, Shizuoka	4,569	4,383	9.25	10,776.80
S-22	CS Ishikari Shinshinotsu-mura PP	Ishikari Shinshinotsu-mura	680	666	1.38	2,384.64
S-23	CS Osaki-shi Kejonuma PP	Osaki-shi Kejonuma	208	205	0.42	954.99
Total			49,405	48,890	100.00	123,054.11

(Note) "Price" refers to the median project valuation report amount, which is the estimated values provided to us by PricewaterhouseCoopers Sustainability LLC (S01 – S18) and EY Strategy and Consulting Co., Ltd.(S-19 – S-23) in its project valuation reports as of December 31, 2020.

Portfolio Overview as of Dec. 31, 2020

S-01 CS Shibushi-shi PP

Panel Output	1,224.00kW
FIT Price	JPY 40/kWh
End of FIT Period	September 16, 2034

S-02 CS Isa-shi PP

Panel Output	931.77kW
FIT Price	JPY 40/kWh
End of FIT Period	June 8, 2035

S-03 CS Kasama-shi PP

Panel Output	2,127.84kW
FIT Price	JPY 40/kWh
End of FIT Period	June 25, 2035

S-04 CS Isa-shi Dai-ni PP

Panel Output	2,013.99kW
FIT Price	JPY 36/kWh
End of FIY Period	June 28, 2035

S-05 CS Yusui-cho PP

Panel Output	1,749.30kW
FIT Price	JPY 36/kWh
End of FIT Period	August 20, 2035

S-06 CS Isa-shi Dai-san PP

Panel Output	2,225.08kW
FIT Price	JPY 40/kWh
End of FIT Period	September 15, 2035

S-07 CS Kasama-shi Dai-ni PP

Panel Output	2,103.75kW
FIT Price	JPY 40/kWh
End of FIT Period	September 23, 2035

S-08 CS Hiji-machi PP

Panel Output	2,574.99kW
FIT Price	JPY 36/kWh
End of FIT Period	October 12, 2035

S-09 CS Ashikita-machi PP

Panel Output	2,347.80kW
FIT Price	JPY 40/kWh
End of FIT Period	December 10, 2035

S-10 CS Minamishimabara-shi PP (East & West)

Panel Output	3,928.86kW
FIT Price	JPY 40/kWh
End of FIT Period	December 24, 2035 (E) January 28, 2036 (W)

S-11 CS Minano-machi PP

Panel Output	2,448.60kW
FIT Price	JPY 32/kWh
End of FIT Period	December 6, 2036

S-12 CS Kannami-cho PP

Panel Output	1,336.32kW
FIT Price	JPY 36/kWh
End of FIT Period	March 2, 2037

S-13 CS Mashiki-machi PP

Panel Output	47,692.62kW
FIT Price	JPY 36/kWh
End of FIT Period	June 1, 2037

S-14 CS Koriyama-shi PP

Panel Output	636.00kW
FIT Price	JPY 32/kWh
End of FIT Period	September 15, 2036

S-15 CS Tsuyama-shi PP

Panel Output	1,930.50kW
FIT Price	JPY 32/kWh
End of FIT Period	June 29, 2037

S-16 CS Ena-shi PP

Panel Output	2,124.20kW
FIT Price	JPY 32/kWh
End of FIT Period	September 12, 2037

S-17 CS Daisen-cho PP (A)/(B)

Panel Output	20,885.76kW(A)、 6,416.64kW(B)
FIT Price	JPY 40/kWh
End of FIT Period	August 9, 2037

S-18 CS Takayama-shi PP

Panel Output	962.28kW
FIT Price	JPY 32/kWh
End of FIT Period	October 9, 2037

S-19 CS Misato-machi PP

Panel Output	1,082.88kW
FIT Price	JPY 32/kWh
End of FIT Period	March 26, 2037

S-20 CS Marumori-machi PP

Panel Output	2,194.50kW
FIT Price	JPY 36/kWh
End of FIT Period	July 12, 2038

S-21 CS Izu-shi PP

Panel Output	10,776.80kW
FIT Price	JPY 36/kWh
End of FIT Period	November 29, 2038

S-22 CS Ishikari Shinshinotsu-mura PP

Panel Output	2,384.64kW
FIT Price	JPY 24/kWh
End of FIT Period	July 15, 2039

S-23 CS Osaki-shi Kejonuma PP

Panel Output	954.99kW
FIT Price	JPY 21/kWh
End of FIT Period	July 21, 2039

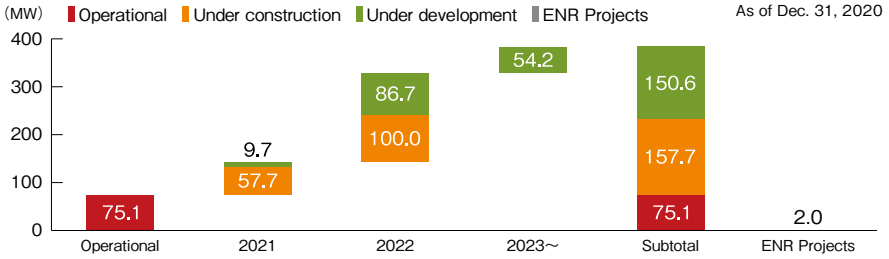
Sponsor Pipeline

Aim to achieve ¥100 billion in asset size as a medium-term goal by mainly acquiring assets from the sponsor pipeline

Operational and under construction	+	Under development	=	Total sponsor portfolio
11 projects, 232.9MW		18 projects, 150.6MW		29 projects, 383.5MW

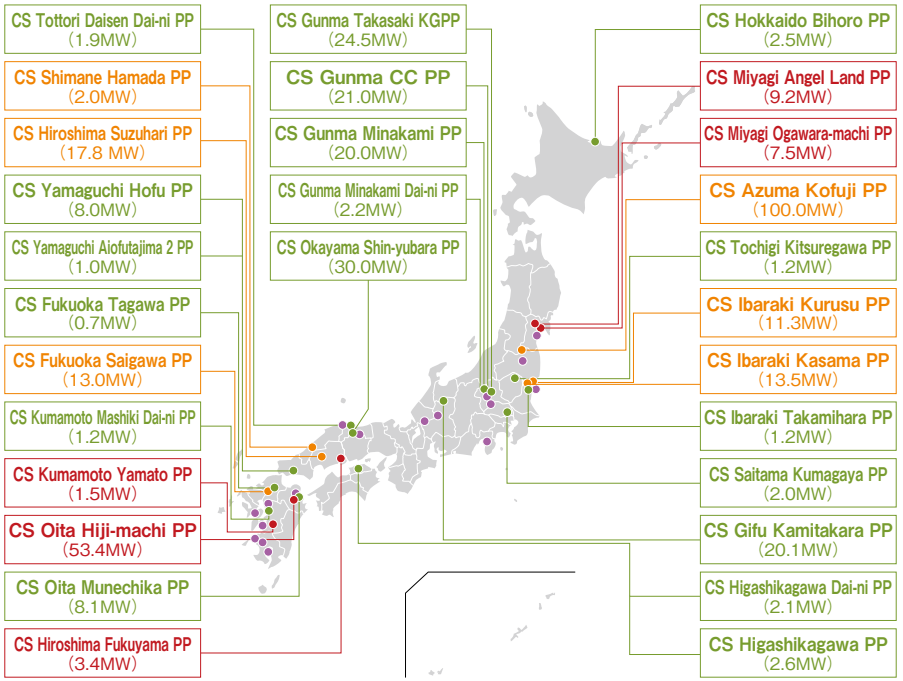
ENR projects 2.0MW

Operational start year and status of sponsor portfolio assets



Map of owned assets and sponsor assets

Operational ● Under construction ● Under development ● Acquired by CSIF



Effort in ESG

Signatory to UN PRI

On August 13, 2019, Canadian Solar Asset Management K.K (“The Company”)., the asset management company of CSIF, announced that it signed the United Nations Principles of Responsible Investment (UN PRI). The Company has been actively making ESG efforts in the Canadian Solar Group and the operation of CSIF, and with the declaration of this signature, it will work on the operation of CSIF, taking ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) issues into consideration.

Signatory of: PRI Principles for Responsible Investment

CSAM’s approach on UN PRI

As a signatory to the UN PRI, CSAM devised an “Approach to UN PRI Guidelines” as of the end of December 2020 as its basic ESG policy, which can be found on CSIF’s website as of February 17, 2021.

External Certification and Recognition Related to ESG

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

Major ESG-related efforts made thus far in the Canadian Solar Group and the operation of CSIF are as follows.

Environmental (Environmental Considerations)

Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (/kW)			Reduction of industrial water consumption (/MW)		
2016	-42.1%	2019	2016	-40.2%	2019
533.53kg	➡	308.96kg	550m³	➡	329m³

- The Canadian Solar Group is focused on reducing the environmental impact from solar panel manufacturing processes such as greenhouse gases and industrial waste water.
- CS Marumori-machi Power Plant and CS Izu-shi Power Plant have concluded a Wholesale Electricity Supply Agreement with Minna-denryoku,Inc. (hereinafter “Minna-denryoku”) and Zero Watt Power Inc. (hereinafter “Zero Watt Power”), respectively, to supply electricity to FIT electricity users from February 2021.
- CSIF emphasizes environmentally conscious operation in the surrounding areas, including the use of non-chemical panel cleaning fluid at its power generation facilities.
- The Company avoids excessive land development by the sponsor, achieving for the installation of power generation facilities that take advantage of the original land form.

Social (Social Contributions)

- Canadian Solar Project K.K. (“CSP”), the sponsor of the CSIF, constructed the Daisen Canadian Garden and donated it to the Daisen-cho Town Government in commemoration of the completion of S-17 CS Daisen-cho Power Plant as part of its contribution to local communities under the concept of an ambitious attempt for harmony between nature and large-scale solar power plant. In addition, it repaired the Hima Jinja Shrine in the same town and donated an incense holder made of white granite to the Shimpukuji Temple.
- CSP and the Company offered consolatory donations to the Marumori-machi Town Government. The town was severely hit by Typhoon Hagibis in October 2019.

Governance (Corporate Governance)

- The Company is working to strengthen governance by taking measures against the conflicts of interest and adopting an operation system that secures the third-party nature.
- Operations are conducted under an appropriate check function among departments and persons in charge due to the enhancement of the organizational structure.

Numbers of units held by the sponsor and holding ratio: 33,895 units [14.66%] As of Dec. 31, 2020

Financial Summary

Financial soundness attributed to fixed interest rate conversion / LTV level is under stable controls

Fixed-to variable interest rate ratio (as at end of December 2020)

78.4%

LTV (as at end of December 2020)

55.5%

(Note) "Fixed-to-variable interest rate ratio" refers to the ratio of fixed interest rate liabilities to total interest-bearing liabilities at that time. Variable interest rate liabilities that were converted to fixed interest rate liabilities through interest rate swap agreements were deemed as fixed interest rate liabilities. "LTV" are calculated without consumption tax bridge loan.

Debt profile

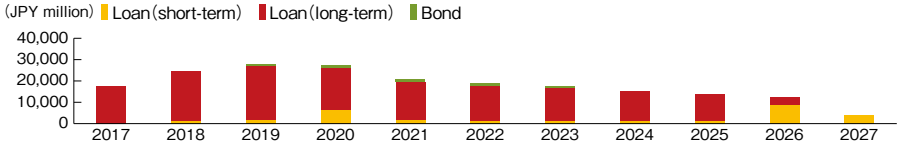
(as of Dec. 31, 2020)

Category	Type	Initial amount (yen millions)	Outstanding (yen millions)	Interest rate	Interest rate type	Drawdown date	Maturity
Loan	Long-term	13,602	13,189	Base rate plus 0.45% (fixed at 0.845% upon executing interest rate swap)	Fixed	31-Oct-2017	10 years from drawdown date JCR Green Finance Evaluation
	Long-term	7,210	6,998	Base rate plus 0.45% (fixed at 1.042% upon executing interest rate swap)	Fixed	6-Sep-2018	10 years from drawdown date
	Long-term	643	623	Base rate plus 0.45%	Variable	29-Mar-2019	3 years from drawdown date
	Long-term	4,377	4,249	Base rate plus 0.45%	Variable	29-Nov-2019	2 years from drawdown date
	Borrowings to be repaid within one year	—	981	Base rate plus 0.3%	Variable	28-Sep-2020	1 year from drawdown date
Sub total of Loan		25,832	26,042				
Bond	Long-term	1,100	1,100	0.71%	Fixed	6-Nov-2019	5 years from issuance date
Sub total of Bond		1,100	1,100				
Total		30,000	26,932				

Credit rating

Rating Agency	Subject to Rating	Rating Date	Rating	Outlook
Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.	Long-term Issuer Rating	July 31, 2020	A	Stable
	The 1st Unsecured Investment Corporation Bond (only for Qualified Institutional Investors)	July 31, 2020	A	—
Rating and Investment Information, Inc.	Long-term Issuer Rating	August 7, 2020	A-	Stable

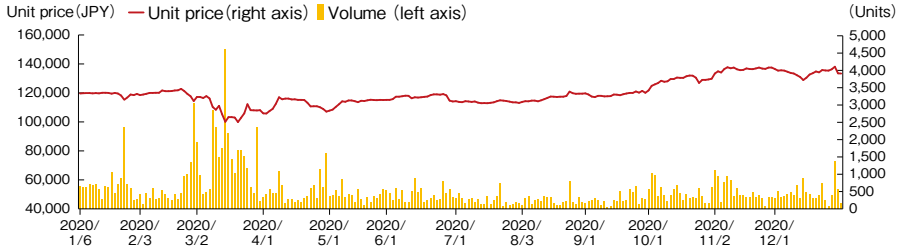
Historical balance of interest-bearing debt



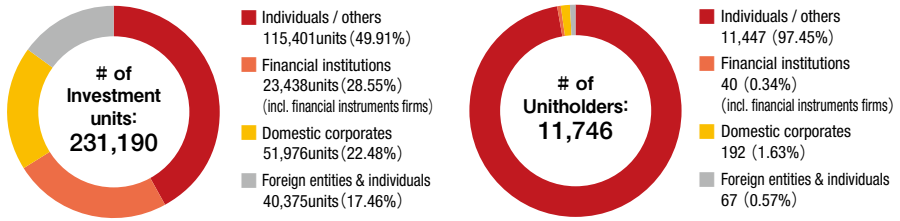
(Note) Amount after 2020 is based on the forecast as of December 31, 2020.

Information for Unitholders

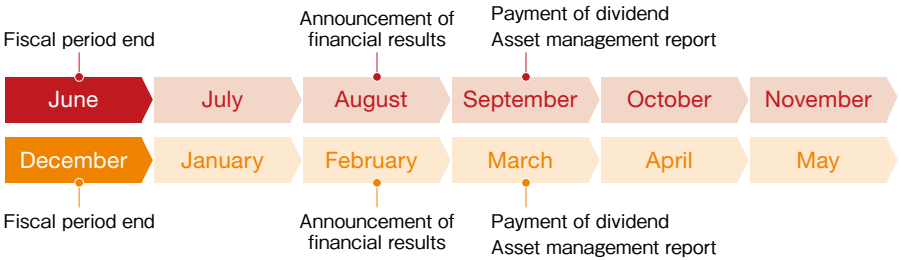
Unit price performance



Status of unitholders



IR calendar



Memorandum for unitholders

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

1. Overview of Fund Operation

(1) Historical Operating Result of the Fund

Fiscal Period	3rd FP	4th FP	5th FP	6th FP	7th FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2018 To Dec. 31, 2018	Fr. Jan. 1, 2019 To Jun. 30, 2019	Fr. Jul. 1, 2019 To Dec. 31, 2019	Fr. Jan. 1, 2020 To Jun. 30, 2020	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020
Operating Revenue (in JPY mln)	1,785	2,185	2,088	2,331	2,413
(Rental revenue of renewable energy power plants, out of operating revenue) (in JPY mln)	1,785	2,185	2,088	2,331	2,413
Operating Expense (in JPY mln)	1,140	1,368	1,391	1,490	1,555
(Expense for rental of renewable energy power plants, out of operating expense) (in JPY mln)	1,035	1,234	1,261	1,362	1,409
Operating Income / Loss (-) (in JPY mln)	644	817	696	840	858
Ordinary Income / Loss (-) (in JPY mln)	413	711	534	692	717
Net Income / Loss (-) (in JPY mln)	412	710	534	691	716
Unitholders' Capital (net) (Note 5) (in JPY mln)	21,902	21,482	21,349	21,039	20,876
Total number of units issued (unit)	231,190	231,190	231,190	231,190	231,190
Total Assets (in JPY mln)	46,773	45,981	50,069	49,132	49,052
(vs prior FP) (%)	30.5	(1.7)	8.9	(1.9)	(0.2)
Total Net Assets (in JPY mln)	22,315	22,193	21,883	21,731	21,592
(vs prior FP) (%)	26.8	(0.5)	(1.4)	(0.7)	(0.6)
Interest-bearing Liabilities (in JPY mln)	24,297	23,513	27,973	26,931	27,142
Net Asset Value per Unit (Base price) (in JPY)	96,523	95,996	94,656	93,998	93,397
Total Distribution (in JPY mln)	832	843	843	855	855
Distribution per Unit (in JPY)	3,600	3,650	3,650	3,700	3,700
(DPU excl. distribution in excess of earnings, in JPY)	1,783	3,073	2,310	2,992	3,099
(Distribution in excess of earnings per unit, in JPY)	1,817	577	1,340	708	601
Return on Assets (Note 4) (%)	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.5
(annualized ratio) (%)	2.0	3.1	2.2	2.8	2.9
Return on Capital (Note 4) (%)	2.1	3.2	2.4	3.2	3.3
(annualized ratio) (%)	4.1	6.4	4.8	6.4	6.6
Capital Ratio (Note 4) (%)	47.7	48.3	43.7	44.2	44.0
(vs prior FP) (%)	(1.4)	0.6	(4.6)	0.5	(0.2)
Distribution Payout Ratio (Note 4) (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
[Other Information]					
Number of Days for FP (days)	184	181	184	182	184
Number of Invested Asset as of End of FP	18	20	21	21	23
Depreciation Expenses (in JPY mln)	713	813	839	911	913
CAPEX (in JPY mln)	27	54	6	10	44
Rental NOI (Note 4) (in JPY mln)	1,462	1,764	1,665	1,881	1,918
FFO (Funds from Operation) (Note 4) (in JPY mln)	1,125	1,523	1,374	1,604	1,630
FFO per Unit (Note 4) (in JPY)	4,869	6,591	5,943	6,938	7,053
Interest-bearing Liabilities Ratio (Note 4) (%)	51.9	51.1	55.9	54.8	55.3

(Note 1) Fiscal periods of the fund are six months for January 1 to June 30 and July 1 to December 31 every year.
(Note 2) Consumption taxes are not included in the operating revenue etc.
(Note 3) Unless otherwise described, the numbers are rounded down and the ratio are rounded up or down.

(Note 4) The calculation methods are as below.

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

(Note 5) Deductible amount for unitholders' capital is deducted from the gross amount of unitholders' capital.

(2) Overview of the Fiscal Period under Review

a. Brief History of Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund

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

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

In addition, CSIF issued new investment units (46,667 units) through public offering on September 5, 2018 and issued new investment units (2,333 units) through third-party allotment on October 4, 2018. As a result, the total units issued at the end of the fiscal period under review (as of December 31, 2020) were 231,190 units.

b. Investment Environment

Real GDP in July-September 2020 grew 5.3% quarter on quarter (22.9% on an annualized basis), and consumption and export increased substantially. In the second half of the six-month period, the resurgence of COVID-19 cases in Japan and overseas caused a fall in consumption and export. Adjustment of wages and capital expenditure increased, recovery slowed down, and preliminary real GDP growth for the October-December quarter was 3.0% from the previous quarter (12.0% on an annualized basis).

The stock market in Japan fluctuated in a small range from July to October. The U.S. presidential election held in November, a rise in COVID-19 cases in the U.S. and Europe, and aggravation of the global economy and corporate performance were among the factors that prevented a rise in stock prices. From the end of October, signs of recovery in the global economy increased, the victory of U.S. Democratic Presidential candidate Joe Biden became more probable, and the use of COVID-19 vaccines became more realistic, which constituted a significant turning point. These factors encouraged expectations for global economic recovery. The Japanese stock market, having a large portion of shares sensitive to the economy, rose substantially from a somewhat late start, and the Nikkei average surpassed 26,000 yen for the first time after approximately 29 years. The start of COVID-19 vaccination overseas in December was received positively and the stock price rapidly increased. It continued to rise steadily amid growth in the global risk appetite due to widespread expectations for the agreement on the U.S. economic policy talks. The Nikkei average closing price on December 29 reached 27,568 yen, the highest in approximately 30 years and four months.

Meanwhile, the Infrastructure Fund Market rose to 1,180.95 points on November 9, the highest after the TSE Infrastructure Fund Index fell to a record low of 1,046.50 points at the end of July. This was likely a result primarily of a fall in the prices of the investment units of listed Infrastructure funds, which was less than a fall in the TSE REIT Index, the focus of investors on high distribution yields, and an increase in investors' interest after the start of full operation of the Japanese policy aiming to achieve a decarbonized society. Subsequently, the TSE Infrastructure Fund Index stopped rising partly due to a shift in part of the private investors' funds to environment-related stocks, and the closing price at the end of December was 1,138.20 points.

In light of the power demand-supply environment in Japan during the period between October and December 31, Mizuho Securities reports that power demand was down 0.1% on average nationwide, down 0.1% for Hokkaido Electric Power, up 2.2% for Tohoku Electric Power, down 0.9% for Tokyo Electric Power, up 0.8% for Chubu Electric Power, up 1.3% for Hokuriku Electric Power, down 0.6% for Kansai Electric Power, down 1.6% for Chubu Electric Power, down 2.1% for Shikoku Electric Power, up 0.7% for Kyushu Electric Power, and down 0.6% for Okinawa Electric Power. Despite a slight recovery, the national average of prices on the Japan Electric Power Exchange (JEPX) in the first week of December was approximately 5.9 yen/kWh, a substantial fall from approximately 8 yen in the same period of the previous year. By region, prices in east Japan remained lower than west Japan since September. From mid-December 2020, a decrease in temperature caused a steep rise in the market price, and the national average of the JEPX price in the first week of January 2021 (December 29, 2020 to January 4, 2021) was 32.5 yen/kWh.

In the environment surrounding renewable energy power generation facilities (stipulated in Paragraph 3, Article 2 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Procurement of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources by Electricity Utilities (Act No. 108 of 2011; hereinafter referred to as the "Act on Renewal Energy Special Measures," including subsequent amendments)(excluding facilities that fall under real estate); hereinafter referred to as "renewable energy power generation facilities" (Note 1)) 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 2), resumed on October 13, 2019, for the first time since May 13, 2019, across the mainland of Kyushu.The output curtailment was taken over by Kyushu Electric Power Transmission and Distribution Co., Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "Kyushu Electric Power Transmission and Distribution"), a company established on April 1, 2020, and succeeded to a general power transmission and distribution business absorbed and split by Kyushu Electric Power, and implemented for one day each in September and October, totaling two days during the period under review. The primary reasons for the considerable drop in the number of days for the suspension of power generation are because the No. 1 and No. 2 reactors at Sendai Nuclear Power Plant were shut down on March 16 and May 20, respectively, to install anti-terrorism functions called facilities for dealing with specific severe accidents and resumed operation on November 19 and December 24, respectively. Operation of the No. 3 reactor at the Genkai Nuclear Power Plant was suspended for 67 days from September 18 to November 23 due to regular inspections. Regular inspections of the No. 4 reactor at the Genkai Nuclear Power Plant started on December 19.

On October 26, 2020, at the 203rd extraordinary session of the Diet, Prime Minister Yoshihide Suga declared the goal of achieving overall zero emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050, that is the creation of a carbon neutral, decarbonized society. Participants at the meeting of the Global Warming Prevention Headquarters held on October 30, 2020, discussed initiatives to be taken to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, and the Prime Minister stated to the Cabinet members that taking on the challenge of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 was Japan's new growth strategy, which should expand the development of the industrial structure and the economy and society to create a virtuous circle of economy and the environment. The climate emergency declaration was adopted at the plenary session of the House of Representatives held on November 19, 2020, and the plenary session of the House of Councilors held on the following day, which stated that Japan and the rest of the world shared the recognition that global warming had reached a state of climate crisis beyond the range of climate change and Japan was determined to redesign its economy and society, dramatically improve its efforts, and implement appropriate measures as an honored member of international society to achieve a low-carbon society as soon as possible to overcome this crisis.

The government established a task force for the total inspections of regulations related to renewable energy in November 2020 to promptly implement regulatory reforms based on its view that a shift in renewable energy to the main energy source and the maximum level of adoption were crucial for achieving a carbon neutral society by 2050, and it was essential to inspect all regulations that would be a barrier to this goal and to expand the regulatory revision required and the acceleration of this revision.

On June 12, 2020, 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" in Section b.), 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 the "Act

on Special Measures Concerning Procurement of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources by Electricity Utilities" (hereinafter the REA after amendment by the Act is referred to as the "2020 Revised Act on Renewal Energy Special Measures"); (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 fuel for electricity generation; and (ii) to enable JOGMEC to gain additional functions, for example, 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.

While not included in the revisions under the Act, the introduction of power producer-side base charges is being considered. Power producer-side base charges are imposed on a per-kW basis to ensure that the power producers that 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. The introduction of power producer-side base charges is currently under consideration.If power producer-side charges are imposed on FIT renewable energy sources, power producers that 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. Regarding the specific conditions and extent of relief measures with power producers that sell electricity under the FIT scheme in connection with the detailed design of the system, the Calculation Committee for Procurement Price convened on December 27, 2019, discussed cuts to wheeling charges (national average of 0.5 yen per kWh) and adjustment measures through surcharges on the assumption that adjustment through the transfer of costs was possible for FIT renewable energy sources in the same way as for other energy sources. However, arguments from both sides 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. 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 the Committee held on May 22, 2020, a supplementary resolution was passed upon approval of the Act stating that "in 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 the use of trunk power-transmission lines (being considered to accelerate the adoption of renewable energy while reducing existing inefficient thermal power sources). METI held discussions in response to the instructions of Minister Kajiyama, and the argument resumed at the 53rd meeting of the System Design Working Group of the Electricity and Gas Market Surveillance Commission held on December 15, 2020.

Under the 2020 Revised Act on Renewal Energy Special Measures, approved power producers are, in principle, 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 stated that (a) the amount to be reserved for projects approved prior to FY2019 for which the procurement price was already decided would 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 would 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 would only be permitted if operators prepared and published business plans, etc., for the implementation of long-term and stable power generation projects and also met six other requirements, and the consideration of whether an operator was eligible to internally reserve decommissioning costs in terms of financial and organizational integrity, etc. should consider the variety of business formats adopted, including listed infrastructure funds. There was an argument at the eighth meeting of the Working Group on Securing Costs for Decommissioning and Disposal of Renewable Power Generation Facilities held on October 19, 2020, that internal savings could be permitted if the overall contact signed between a listed infrastructure fund and an approved power producer included provisions indicating financial and organizational integrity, such as a fund flow demonstrating the same electricity sale income used as the capital for both parties' businesses, limitation on the termination of contracts from lessees, and restrictions on other purposes for use of power generation facilities and land where the facilities are located as long as the requirements for listing the infrastructure fund are satisfied.

The 2020 Act on Renewal Energy Special Measures also includes a new section titled "Supply of Renewable Energy through Market Transactions." While a Feed-In-Premium ("FIP") system will be put in place under this section, under the 2020 Act on Renewal Energy Special Measures, the only projects that will be eligible for the existing FIT scheme will be renewable energy generators that meet the regional use requirements. The FIP scheme will allow renewable energy generators to sell their electricity through a wholesale power exchange or over-the-counter transactions while receiving an additional premium (defined as a "Subsidy for Supply Promotion" in the 2020 Act on Renewal Energy Special Measures), that is 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 will 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 that are expected to grow into competitive energy sources (competitive energy sources)" and "energy sources whose generation costs can be steadily reduced and energy sources that can be used as cheap energy sources" and specifies mega-solar projects and wind projects. Moreover, the discussions and interim report of the 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 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 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 2020 Act on Renewal Energy Special Measures, 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 introduced from the viewpoint of freeing up grid capacity reserved 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 2020 Act on Renewal Energy Special Measures and will be prescribed in a METI ordinance. However, the photovoltaic power generation

facilities owned by CSIF have already started selling electricity under the FIT scheme and even when the 2020 Act on Renewal Energy Special Measures goes into effect and expiration of certification is introduced, certification of the photovoltaic power generation facilities 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 did not acquire new photovoltaic power generation or other facilities. As a result, it held a portfolio consisting of 21 facilities with a total panel output (Note 3) of 119.7 MW, a total acquisition price (Note 4) of ¥48,850 million, and a total price (Note 5) of ¥49,580 million as of the end of the previous fiscal period. During the fiscal period under review, CSIF acquired two facilities (total panel output of 3.3 MW and total acquisition price of ¥880 million) on September 28, 2020, by using borrowings and cash on hand. As a result, it held a portfolio consisting of 23 facilities with a total panel output of 123.05 MW, a total acquisition price of ¥49,405 million (Note 5), and a total price (Note 6) of ¥48,890 million as of the end of the fiscal period under review and continued to be a large 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) The acquisition price of CS Mishiki Power Plant had reduced in the amount of 332 million yen on December 16, 2020, back from the signing date of the Property Purchase Agreement

(Note 6) "Price" shall mean the total intermediate value calculated by CSIF pursuant to paragraph 1, Article 41 of its Articles of Incorporation, using the appraised value as of June 30, 2020, and December 31, 2020, in the range stated in the valuation report obtained from PricewaterhouseCoopers Sustainability LLC. for the renewable energy power generation facilities at power plants from S-01 through S-18. The appraised value of renewable energy power generation facilities at power plants from S-19 through S-23 is the total appraised value as of June 30, 2020, and December 31, 2020, stated as the median in the valuation report obtained from Ernst & Young Transaction Advisory Services Co., Ltd. or EY Strategy and Consulting Co., Ltd. Ernst & Young Transaction Advisory Services Co., Ltd. was merged with EY Advisory & Consulting Co., Ltd. and established as EY Strategy and Consulting Co., Ltd. on October 1, 2020.

d. Overview of Financing

CSIF borrowed ¥1,000 million on September 28, 2020, during the period under review. It also made a contractual repayment of ¥789 million at the end of the period, and the amount of borrowings as of the end of the period under review came to ¥26,042 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 55.3%.

CSIF received a credit rating and re-rating of its first unsecured Investment Corporation bonds from the following rating agency on July 31, 2020.

Rating Agency	Rating Subject	Rating	Outlook
JCR	Long-term Issuer Rating	A	Stable
	The 1st Unsecured Investment Corporation Bond (Specified investment corporation bonds with limited inter-bond pari passu clause and for qualified institutional investors only)	A	-

CSIF received a credit rating also from the following rating agency on August 7, 2020.

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

e. Overview of Business Performance and Distributions

As a result of the management described above, the business results in the fiscal period under review included operating revenue of ¥2,413 million, operating income of ¥858 million, ordinary income of ¥717 million, and net income of ¥716 million mainly due to the impact of unseasonable weather and the revision of the purchase price of CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant disclosed by CSIF on December 16, 2020.

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 7th fiscal period is 89.0%) 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 decided to make a distribution for the fiscal period under review of ¥855,403,000, equivalent to 89.0% of projected NCF for the period (¥960,272,000), of which distribution in excess of earnings is ¥138,945,190 after deducting dividends for the period of ¥716,457,810. Dividend per investment unit is ¥3,700 for the fiscal period under review.

(3) Summary of Public Offering etc.

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

(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 forth fiscal period (ended June 30, 2019), and began to pay it from September 17, 2019.
(Note 10) CSIF decided, at a meeting of its Board of Directors held on February 13, 2020, to pay a cash distribution in excess of earnings (refund of investment) in an amount of ¥1,340 per unit for the fifth fiscal period (ended December 31, 2019), and began to pay it from March 17, 2020.
(Note 11) CSIF decided, at a meeting of its Board of Directors held on August 14, 2020, to pay a cash distribution in excess of earnings (refund of investment) in an amount of ¥708 per unit for the sixth fiscal period (ended June 30, 2020), and began to pay it from September 15, 2020.

(4) Historical Distributions

Based on the unappropriated earnings of JPY 716mln for the 7th FP, after a rounding down for the amount below JPY 1 million, JPY 716 million is the distribution for profit. Together with JPY 138 million of distribution in excess of earnings, as the result, JPY 3,700 is the DPU for the period.

I Period	3rd FP	4th FP	5th FP	6th FP	7th FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2018 To Dec. 31, 2018	Fr. Jan. 1, 2019 To Jun. 30, 2019	Fr. Jul. 1, 2019 To Dec. 31, 2019	Fr. Jan. 1, 2020 To Jun. 30, 2020	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020
Unappropriated Earnings or Undisposed Losses (in JPY thousand)	412,298	710,506	534,065	691,823	716,565
Retained Earnings (in JPY thousand)	86	59	16	103	108
Total Distribution (in JPY thousand)	832,284	843,843	843,843	855,403	855,403
(DPU, in JPY)	(3,600)	(3,650)	(3,650)	(3,700)	(3,700)
Distribution for Profit (in JPY thousand)	412,211	710,446	534,048	691,720	716,457
(Distribution for Profit per Unit, in JPY)	(1,783)	(3,073)	(2,310)	(2,992)	(3,099)
Distribution in Excess of Earnings (in JPY thousand)	420,072	133,396	309,794	163,682	138,945
(Distribution in Excess of Earnings per Unit, in JPY)	(1,817)	(577)	(1,340)	(708)	(601)
Distribution from Allowance for Adjustment for Temporary Difference out of Distribution in Excess of Earnings (in JPY thousand)	-	-	-	-	-
(Distribution from Allowance for Adjustment for Temporary Difference per Unit out of Distribution in Excess of Earnings per Unit, in JPY)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Distribution as Redemption of Capital based on Tax Law (in JPY thousand)	420,072	133,396	309,794	163,682	138,945
(Distribution as Redemption of Capital based on Tax Law, in JPY)	(1,817)	(577)	(1,340)	(708)	(601)

(Note) The fund makes distribution in excess of earnings every FP based on its article 47.2. Based on this policy, JPY 138mln which is 15.2% of the depreciation expenses, JPY 914mln, is to be distributed as the distribution in excess of earnings. As a result, JPY 3,700 is DPU for the 7th FP.

(5) Operational Policy and Agendas in the Future

a. Outlook for the Future Management

The Japanese economy was overwhelmingly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. The growth rate in fiscal 2020 is forecasted to be -5.5% year on year, which may reflect an adverse impact of approximately ¥30 trillion yen in terms of monetary value. In late December 2020, the working group of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) instructed local governments to prepare for vaccinating health care providers in direct contact with COVID-19 patients in late February at the earliest and older people aged 65 and above comprising approximately 70% of those subject to priority vaccination in late March at the earliest. However, COVID-19 vaccination poses a number of challenges, including transportation at an extremely low temperature and scheduling a large number of vaccinations in a short period of time. Therefore, effective vaccines are expected to become widely available in Japan and overseas in the latter half of 2021 or early 2022 and restrictions such as social distancing are likely to be lifted in the first half of 2022. With this outlook, real GDP is projected to grow approximately 3.4% year on year in 2021, assuming that COVID-19 measures will continue around the world. Economic recovery is expected to be slow despite a stimulus through public investment in national resilience as part of the government's economic measures, which will likely be insufficient to offset a fall in the previous year. The composition of household expenditures is predicted to change dramatically due to restricted outings during the COVID-19 crisis. Some changes due to an increase in people working from home and online consumption will presumably continue after the pandemic subsides.

Residents in 11 prefectures, including Fukui Prefecture, filed a lawsuit against the government, claiming that the decision of the Nuclear Regulation Authority that the earthquake resistance of Units No. 3 and No. 4 at the Oi Nuclear Power Plant (Oi, Fukui Prefecture) of Kansai Electric Power Company conformed to the new standards was wrong. The Osaka District Court ruled that the approval was illegal and rescinded the permission. The Osaka District Court stated that the decision of the Nuclear Regulation Authority was an inexcusable mistake that resulted from the omission of necessary examination based on the assumption of earthquake-level disasters. Meanwhile, the government was dissatisfied with this ruling of the Osaka District Court and appealed to the Osaka High Court on December 17. Attention must be paid to trends in provisional dispositions and litigation related to the prohibition of nuclear power plant operation, including an opposition hearing at the Hiroshima High Court seeking rescindment of a provisional disposition to suspend the operation of the Ikata Nuclear Power Plant of Shikoku Electric Power Company and a lawsuit at the Osaka District Court seeking the suspension of operation of all nuclear power plants in operation of Kansai Electric Power Company.

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 power generation operators to temporarily suspend power generation through photovoltaic power generation facilities, etc. was resumed in areas under the jurisdiction of Kyushu Electric Power from October 2019. 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, installation of anti-terrorism facilities known as facilities for dealing with specific severe accidents in Units No. 1 and No. 2 of the Sendai Nuclear Power Plant of Kyushu Electric Power Company was completed and power generation resumed on November 19, 2020, and December 24, 2020, respectively. The periodic inspections of Unit No.3 of the Genkai Nuclear Power Plant were completed and operation resumed on November 23, 2020. Periodic inspections of Unit No. 4 of the Genkai Nuclear Power Plant started on December 19, 2020, and the reactor will stop for approximately three months.Because Prime Minister Yoshihide Suga declared the goal of achieving carbon neutrality (a decarbonized society) by 2050 (2050 Carbon Neutral Goal) at the 203rd extraordinary session of the Diet held on October 26, 2020, activities associated with this goal have been progressed. The Prime Minister stressed that the key was innovation, including next-generation solar cells and carbon recycling and that the government would increasingly encourage for R&D in view of practical use. He also emphasized the government's plans to save energy, maximize the introduction of renewable energy, and implement nuclear power policies prioritizing safety to establish a stable energy supply and to dramatically change its policy of coal power generation that Japan had continued for many years. In addition, the Prime Minister instructed all Cabinet members to work together to achieve the 2050 Carbon Neutral goal and the central and local governments to hold growth strategy meetings and discussions at new places shared between them in an effort to accelerate the improvement of long-term strategies based on anti-global warming plans, basic energy plans, and the Paris Agreement. Japan's medium-term goal for greenhouse gas emissions is a 26% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (the amount in 2013) by 2030 and its long-term goal is a 80% reduction (no reference year) by 2050.

The government held its sixth growth strategy meeting on December 25, 2020, and announced the Green Growth Strategy associated with the 2050 Carbon Neutral goal. According to the strategy, the reference values for the energy mix for achieving the carbon neutral goal included an increase of 30% to 50% in demand for electric power, the component ratio of renewable energy, of which introduction will be maximized, of approximately 50% to 60%, that of thermal power from hydrogen and ammonia of approximately 10%, and thermal power generation on the assumption of collecting nuclear power and CO_2 of 30% to 40%. The strategy related to off-shore wind power generation is characterized by the clear commitment of the government to its introduction targets (10 GW in 2030 and 30 GW to 45 GW in 2040) and the mention of the revision of system operation rules to allow the priority of connecting renewable energy and the start of specific consideration of developing systems, such as direct current power transmission.

Kono, Minister for Administrative Reform and Regulatory Reform, convened a taskforce to conduct the first and second inspections of regulations on renewable energy on December 1 and December 25, 2020. This taskforce requested the relaxation and abolition of a number of regulations concerning locations, systems, markets, coexistence with local communities, and other fields. The government plans to inspect all regulations that become a barrier in making renewable energy the main power source and maximizing its introduction, which comprise improvements in achieving a carbon neutral society by 2050, make the necessary regulatory revisions, and accelerate these revisions.

As described in "b. Investment Environment" under "I. Overview of the Fiscal Period under Review" above, the discussion on the power producer-side base charges resumed at the System Design Specialist meeting of the Electricity and Gas Market Surveillance Commission held on December 15, 2020. Industrial associations related to renewable energy attended this meeting, received a report on former proposals for the power producer-side base charges, and started discussing the detailed design of the charges.

As described in "b. Investment Environment" under "I. Overview of the Fiscal Period under Review" above, there was an argument on the system to secure reserves for the expenses for the disposal of photovoltaic power generation facilities at the eighth meeting of the Working Group on Securing Costs for Decommissioning and Disposal of Renewable Power Generation Facilities held on October 19, 2020, that internal saving could be permitted if the overall contact signed between a listed infrastructure investment corporation and an approved power producer included provisions indicating financial and organizational integrity, such as a fund flow demonstrating the same electricity sale income used as capital for both parties' businesses, limitation on the termination of contracts from lessees, and restrictions on other purposes of use of power generation facilities and land where the facilities were located as long as the requirements for listing the infrastructure fund are satisfied. Concerning the timing of implementation, July 1, 2022, was mentioned as the earliest timing for a business to start the saving.

As stated in "b. Investment Environment" under "I. Overview of the Fiscal Period under Review" above, the Act of Partial Revision of the Electricity Business Act and Other Acts for Establishing Resilient and Sustainable Electricity Supply Systems ("Energy Supply Resilience Act"), which includes the revision of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Procurement of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources by Electricity Utilities ("Act on Renewal Energy Special Measures"), taking into account the dramatic reform of the FIT scheme, was established in June 2020, and the new FIP scheme would be established in April 2022 in addition to the FIT scheme. The joint meeting of the Subcommittee on Large-Scale Integration of Renewable Energy and Next Generation Power Network and the Subcommittee on Making Renewable Energy the Main Energy Source is currently discussing the detailed design of the FIP scheme and concluding that views such as the status (power generation characteristics, scale, and domestic and overseas cost trends) and business environment (trading conditions in the wholesale electricity trading market and aggregator trends) of each power source may be used as a reference when determining the categories and other details of the FIT scheme. The 2020 Revised Act on Renewal Energy Special Measures that will take effect in April 2022 states that the opinions of the Procurement Price Calculation Committee on the subsidy categories (categories to which the FIP scheme will apply), subsidy categories subject to bidding, basic tariffs (FIP prices), and subsidy periods (assistance periods) in the FIP scheme scheduled to start in April 2022 shall be heard and respected.

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 response to the output curtailment implemented by Kyushu Electric Power described in "b. Investment Environment" under "I. Overview of the Fiscal Period under Review" above, CSIF performed construction for online output curtailment (output curtailment of photovoltaic power generation facilities with a remote output controller installed; the same will apply below) of CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant, the largest asset in its portfolio. While CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant is subject to the 30-day rule for output curtailment, the above construction in September 2020 required for online output curtailment allows a shift from the previous all-day curtailment to hourly curtailment and reduction of a decrease in lease revenue caused by output curtailment. In addition, curtailment within a day is counted as one day regardless of the duration, which allows the power plant to respond to output curtailment during peak demand for electricity while complying with the 30-day rule. CS Minami Shimabara-shi Power Plant (East) and CS Minami Shimabara-shi Power Plant (West) also plan to shift to the same online method of output curtailment at the end of January 2021.

As part of its activities related to the Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI), the Asset Manager signed the UN PRI on August 13, 2019, and established the Approach to the Principles for Responsible Investment at the end of December 2020 as the basic ESG policy of the Asset Manager. CSIF obtained the following evaluation from the Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR) regarding the green finance framework in order to apply for external certification and assessment for its ESG..

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.

(6) Subsequent Event

Issuance of Investment Corporation Bonds (Green Bonds)

CSIF issued investment corporation bonds ("Green Bonds") based on the shelf registration for its issuance of investment corporation bonds filed to Kanto Local Finance Bureau as of June 26, 2020.

① Name	Canadian Solar Infrastructure Investment Corporation The 1st Unsecured Bond (Green Bonds)
② Total issue amount	3,800 million yen
③ Form of the bond certificate	Subject to the provisions of the Act on Book-Entry Transfer of Company Bonds, Shares, etc. bond certificates will not be issued.
④ Issue price	100 yen per par value of 100 yen for each bond
⑤ Redemption price	100 yen per par value of 100 yen for each bond
⑥ Interest rate	0.80% per annum
⑦ Denomination of each bond	100 million yen
⑧ Offering method	Public offering
⑨ Offering period	January 20, 2021
⑩ Payment date	January 26, 2021
⑪ Collateral / Guarantee	No collateral or guarantee is provided for the Green Bonds. None of CSIF's assets are secured for the Green Bonds.
⑫ Redemption method and date	The total amount of the Green Bonds will be redeemed on January 26, 2026 (5-year bond) Early redemption is possible any time after the payment date,except for the case separately determined by the depositary.
⑬ Interest payment date	January 26 and July 26 of every year (When an interest paymentdate falls on a bank holiday it will be moved to the preceding business day. Initial interest payment date will be July 26, 2021)
⑭ Credit rating	A (Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.)
⑮ Special financial covenant	Collateral provision restriction clause is added.
⑯ Depositary	Japan Securities Depositary Center, Inc.
⑰ Fiscal agent, issuing agent and payment agent	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.
⑱ Underwriter for private placement	Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. and SMBC Nikko Securities Inc.

2. Overview of Fund Corporation

(1) Summary of Invested Capital

Fiscal Period	3rd FP	4th FP	5th FP	6th FP	7th FP
	Dec. 31, 2018	Jun. 30, 2019	Dec. 31, 2019	Jun. 30, 2020	Dec. 31, 2020
The Number of Units Allowed for Issuance	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total Number of Units Issued	231,190	231,190	231,190	231,190	231,190
Unitholders' Capital (net) (Note) (in JPY mln)	21,902	21,482	21,349	21,039	20,876
The Number of Unitholders	9,815	11,143	11,400	12,005	11,746

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

(2) Major Unitholders List

Major unitholders as of December 31, 2020 are as follows.

Name	The Number of Units Held	Ratio vs Total Number of Units Issued (%)
Canadian Solar Project K.K.	33,895	14.66
SSBTC CLIENT OMNIBUS ACCOUNT	8,292	3.58
UBS AG LONDON A/C IPB SEGREGATED CLIENT ACCOUNT	6,105	2.64
THE BANK OF NEW YORK	4,654	2.01
THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON	4,379	1.89
The Bank of Fukuoka, Ltd.	3,510	1.51
JP MORGAN CHASE BANK	3,497	1.51
Individual	3,300	1.42
THE FUKUHO BANK, LTD.	2,440	1.05
CITIBANK INTERNATIONAL PLC AS TRUSTEE FOR STANDARD LIFE WEALTH PHOENIX FUND	2,437	1.05
Total	72,509	31.36

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

(3) Summary of Executives

a.Executive Director, Supervisory Director and Accounting Auditor

Position	Name	Concurrent Post	Compensation (in JPY thousand)
Executive Director	Tetsuya Nakamura	Representative director of Canadian Solar Asset Management K.K.	-
Supervisory Director	Takashi Handa	Mazars Carl (Partner) Mazars FAS K.K. (Representative Director) Zuken Inc. (Audit and Supervisory board member) KACHIKAIHATSU CO.LTD. (Outside Director)	2,400
	Eriko Ishii	Shin Saiwai Law Office (Partner, Attorney at law) Itochu REIT Management Co., Ltd. (Member of the compliance committee)	
Accounting Auditor	Grant Thornton Taiyo LLC	-	11,100

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

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

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

(4) Asset Manager, Asset Custodian and Administrator

Asset manager, asset custodian and administrator as of December 31, 2020 are as follows.

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

3. Overview of Assets under Management

(1) Composition of Assets and Regional Diversification

		6th FP		7th FP	
		As of Jun. 30, 2020		As of Dec. 31, 2020	
Type of asset	Region (Note 1)	Total Asset-Under-Management (AUM) ('000yen)(Note 2)	% of total AUM (Note 3)	Total Asset-Under-Management (AUM) ('000yen)(Note 2)	% of total AUM (Note 3)
Solar energy facility	Hokkaido/Tohoku	998,200	2.0	978,114	2.0
	Kanto	2,349,633	4.8	2,297,723	4.7
	Tokai	5,644,544	11.5	5,527,098	11.3
	Chugoku/Shikoku	10,030,169	20.4	9,805,090	20.0
	Kyushu	21,327,299	43.4	20,562,109	41.9
Subtotal		40,349,847	82.1	39,170,137	79.9
Land	Hokkaido/Tohoku	48,970	0.1	48,970	0.1
	Kanto	648,591	1.3	648,591	1.3
	Tokai	63,309	0.1	63,309	0.1
	Chugoku/Shikoku	523,905	1.1	539,396	1.1
	Kyushu	3,184,875	6.5	3,184,875	6.5
Subtotal		4,469,653	9.1	4,485,144	9.1
Land lease	Hokkaido/Tohoku	17,924	0.0	17,924	0.0
	Kanto	59,197	0.1	59,197	0.1
	Tokai	282,151	0.6	282,151	0.6
	Chugoku/Shikoku	3,415	0.0	3,415	0.0
	Kyushu	390,450	0.8	390,450	0.8
Subtotal		753,139	1.5	753,139	1.5
Solar energy facility in trust	Hokkaido/Tohoku	-	-	804,355	1.6
Subtotal		-	-	804,355	1.6
Land in trust	Hokkaido/Tohoku	-	-	116,748	0.2
Subtotal		-	-	116,748	0.2
Solar energy facility etc.	Hokkaido/Tohoku	1,065,095	2.2	1,966,112	4.0
	Kanto	3,057,423	6.2	3,005,513	6.1
	Tokai	5,990,005	12.2	5,872,560	12.0
	Chugoku/Shikoku	10,557,490	21.5	10,347,903	21.1
	Kyushu	24,902,625	50.7	24,137,435	49.2
Subtotal		45,572,640	92.8	45,329,524	92.4
Solar energy facility etc. total		45,572,640	92.8	45,329,524	92.4
Saving/other assets		3,559,738	7.2	3,722,790	7.6
Asset total (2)		49,132,379	100.0	49,052,315	100.0

(Note 1) "Hokkaido/Tohoku" refers to Hokkaido, Aomori prefecuture, Iwate prefecture, Akita prefecutre, Miyagi prefecture, Fukushima prefecture and Yamagata prefecture. "Kanto" refers to Ibaraki prefecture, Tochigi prefecture, Gunma prefecture Tokyo, Kanagawa prefecture, Saitama prefecture, Chiba prefecture, Yamanashi prefecture, Nagano prefecture and Niigata prefecture. "Tokai" refers to Shizuoka prefecture, Aichi prefecture, Gifu prefecture, Mie prefecture, Toyama prefecture, Ishikawa prefecture and Fukui prefecture. "Chugoku/Shikoku" refers to Okayama prefecture, Hiroshima prefecture, Yamaguchi prefecture, Tottori prefecture, Shimane prefecture, Kagawa prefecture, Kochi prefecture, Tokushima prefecture and Ehime prefecture. "Kyushu" refers to Fukuoka prefecture, Oita prefecture, Miyazaki prefecture, Kagoshima prefecture, Kumamoto prefecture, Nagasaki prefecture, Saga prefecture and Okinawa prefecture. The same applies hereinafter.
(Note 2) AUM refers to the numbers in the balance sheet.
(Note 3) The ratios are rounded off to the first decimal place.

(2) Major Assets List

The summary of the top 10 assets as of December 31, 2020 is as follows.

Name of Infrastructure Asset	Rental Revenue Earned by Infrastructure Asset (in JPY thousand)	Book Value (in JPY mln)
CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant	994,192	17,867
CS Daisen-cho Power Plant (A) and (B)	516,387	9,594
CS Izu-shi Power Plant	211,420	4,438
CS Minamishimabara-shi Power Plant	94,677	1,538
CS Minano-machi Power Plant	38,842	963
CS Hiji-machi Power Plant	56,436	905
CS Ashikita-machi Power Plant	53,190	876
CS Isa-shi Dai-san Power Plant	50,357	842
CS Kasama-shi Power Plant	39,992	831
CS Marumori-machi Power Plant	37,448	810
Total	2,092,941	38,664

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

(3) Details of Assets

a.Details of Power Generation Facilities

(i) Summary

Type of Asset		Beginning Balance	Increase in the FP	Decrease in the FP	Ending Balance	Accumulated Depreciation / Amortization		Net Ending Balance	Abstract
							For this FP		
Property and Equipment	Structures	1,041	1	-	1,043	106	21	936	(Note1)
	Machinery and Equipment	42,736	27	336	42,426	4,716	872	37,710	(Note 1)
	Tools, Furniture and Fixtures	592	0	2	590	66	11	523	
	Land	4,469	15	-	4,485	-	-	4,485	(Note1)
	Construction in progress	10	12	6	17	-	-	17	(Note2)
	Structures in trust	-	33	-	33	0	0	32	(Note3)
	Machinery and Equipment in trust	-	776	-	776	8	8	768	(Note3)
	Tools, Furniture and Fixtures in trust	-	3	-	3	0	0	3	(Note3)
	Land in trust	48,850	986	345	49,492	4,898	913	44,593	
	Total	48,829	21	-	48,850	4,020	911	44,830	
Intangible Assets	Leasehold Rights	753	-	-	753	-	-	753	
	Software	3	-	-	3	2	0	1	
	Total	757	-	-	757	2	0	754	

(Note1) The increase for the 7th FP is related to the capital expenditure of the power plants. And, the decrease for 7th FP is mainly for the decrease adjustment of the acquisition price for S-13 CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant.
(Note2)The increases for the 7th FP are related to the disaster recovery constructions for CS Kannami-cho PV. Further construction plan for CS Kannami-cho PV is not determined.
(Note3) The increase for the 7th FP is related to the acquisition of the power plants etc. on September 28, 2020.

(ii) Details of Power Generation Facilities

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

(Note 1) The numbers for “Site Area” are not equal to the real situation but based on the ground register.
(Note 2) “PPA Purchase Price” are the FIT price for each power plant (excluding consumption tax amount).

(Note 3) “Certification Date” denotes the date each power plant is certified under the article 6.1 of Revision Renewable Energy Special Measures Law. Each power plant is deemed being certified on April 1, 2017 based on the article 9.3 of Revision Renewable Energy Special Measures Law.
(Note 4) “FIT Term End” denotes the date 20-year FIT term ends for each power plant.
(Note 5) The number for the site area is only for the power plant’s land ownership rights and doesn’t include easement.
(Note 6) The number for the site area is only for the power plant’s and self-employed line’s land ownership rights and doesn’t include easement.
(Note 7) The number for the site area is only for the power plant’s and self-employed line’s surface right and doesn’t include leasehold right and easement.
(Note 8) The number for the site area is only for the power plant’s, self-employed line’s and access road’s surface right and doesn’t include 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	504	365 139	492
S-02	CS Isa-shi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	372	334	312 22	331
S-03	CS Kasama-shi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	TEPCO Energy Partner, Incorporated	907	972	732 240	831
S-04	CS Isa-shi Dai-ni Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	778	695	655 40	687
S-05	CS Yusui-cho Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	670	599	569 29	593
S-06	CS Isa-shi Dai-san Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K..	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	949	859	802 56	842
S-07	CS Kasama-shi Dai-ni Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K..	TEPCO Energy Partner, Incorporated	850	845	807 37	747
S-08	CS Hiji-machi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	1,029	922	884 38	905
S-09	CS Ashikita-machi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K..	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	989	903	865 37	876
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	1,682	1,605 76	1,538
S-11	CS Minano-machi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	TEPCO Energy Partner, Incorporated	1,018	1,061	804 257	963
S-12	CS Kannami-cho Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K..	TEPCO Energy Partner, Incorporated	514	526	484 42	461
S-13	CS Mashiki-machi Power Plan	Tida Power01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc.	19,751	20,385	16,805 3,580	17,867
S-14	CS Koriyama-shi Power Plan	Tida Power01 G.K..	Tohoku Electric Power Co., Inc.	246	237	186 51	234
S-15	CS Tsuyama-shi Power Plan	Tida Power01 G.K..	The Chugoku Electric Power Co., Inc.	746	724	588 136	753
S-16	CS Ena-shi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K..	The Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc.	757	775	738 36	659
S-17	CS Daisen-cho Power Plant (A) and (B)	Tida Power01 G.K..	The Chugoku Electric Power Co., Inc.	10,447	10,046	9,694 352	9,594
S-18	CS Takayama-shi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	The Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc.	326	315	254 61	312
S-19	CS Misato-machi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	TEPCO Energy Partner, Incorporated	470	447	326 121	462
S-20	CS Marumori-machi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Tohoku Electric Power Co., Inc.	850	800	783 16	810
S-21	CS Izu-shi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K. (Note5)	TEPCO Power Grid, Incorporated	4,569	4,383	4,143 240	4,438
S-22	CS Ishikari Shinshinotsu-mura Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K. (Note5)	Hokkaido Electric Power Network Co., Ltd.	680	666	597 68	699
S-23	CS Osaki-shi Kejonuma Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K. (Note5)	Tohoku Electric Power Co.,Inc.	208	205	165 39	221
Total				49,405	48,890	43,171 5,718	45,329

(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-23, 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 as of June 30, 2019.
(Note 5) Former certified operator,CS Hokkaido Ishikari G.K. for CS Ishikari Shinshinotsu-mura Power Plant and CS Miyagi Kejonuma G.K. for CS Osaki-shi Kejonuma Power Plant, were merged into Tida Powe01 G.K. as of December 3, 2020.
(Note 6) The acquisition price of CS Mishiki Power Plant had reduced in the amount of 332 million yen on December 16, 2020, back from the signing date of the Property Purchase Agreement.

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

S-01 CS Shibushi-shi Power Plant

Accounting Item	3rd FP	4th FP	5th FP	6th FP	7th FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2018 To Dec. 31, 2018	Fr. Jan. 1, 2019 To Jun. 30, 2019	Fr. Jul. 1, 2019 To Dec. 31, 2019	Fr. Jan. 1, 2020 To Jun. 30, 2020	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	19,235	18,727	19,137	18,632	19,039
Variable rent linked to actual output(Note)	7,474	6,605	6,288	3,336	7,573
Incidental income	–	–	–	–	–
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	26,710	25,332	25,426	21,968	26,612
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	2,664	2,254	2,254	1,917	1,916
(Property tax)	2,664	2,254	2,254	1,917	1,916
(Other and public dues)	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenses	1,912	1,907	2,296	2,273	2,114
(Management entrustment expenses)	1,745	1,701	2,073	2,014	1,872
(Repair and maintenance costs)	–	–	–	–	–
(Utilities expenses)	–	–	–	–	–
(Insurance expenses)	166	205	223	258	241
(Land rent)	–	–	–	–	–
(Other rental expense)	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation expenses	9,456	9,459	9,472	9,472	9,472
(Structures)	445	447	457	457	457
(Machinery and equipment)	8,969	8,970	8,973	8,973	8,973
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	41	41	41	41	41
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	14,032	13,621	14,023	13,663	13,503
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	12,677	11,711	11,402	8,304	13,109

(Note)As a result of the failure of the wheeling charge calculation system of Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc.,, CSIF determined variable rent linked to actual output for December 2019 based on output measured by the monitoring system. 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.

-02 CS Isa-shi Power Plant

Accounting Item	3rd FP	4th FP	5th FP	6th FP	7th FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2018 To Dec. 31, 2018	Fr. Jan. 1, 2019 To Jun. 30, 2019	Fr. Jul. 1, 2019 To Dec. 31, 2019	Fr. Jan. 1, 2020 To Jun. 30, 2020	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	14,244	14,313	14,171	14,240	14,099
Variable rent linked to actual output(Note)	7,166	5,648	5,230	3,522	6,502
Incidental income	–	–	–	–	–
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	21,411	19,961	19,402	17,763	20,602
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	1,346	1,699	1,698	1,452	1,456
(Property tax)	1,346	1,699	1,698	1,452	1,456
(Other and public dues)	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenses	2,248	2,261	2,635	2,617	2,241
(Management entrustment expenses)	1,328	1,299	1,655	1,610	1,247
(Repair and maintenance costs)	–	–	–	–	–
(Utilities expenses)	–	–	–	–	–
(Insurance expenses)	141	168	182	209	197
(Land rent)	778	794	797	797	797
(Other rental expense)	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation expenses	7,833	7,835	7,837	7,837	7,837
(Structures)	256	256	256	256	256
(Machinery and equipment)	7,559	7,561	7,563	7,563	7,563
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	17	17	17	17	17
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	11,428	11,796	12,170	11,907	11,535
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	9,982	8,165	7,232	5,855	9,066

(Note)As a result of the failure of the wheeling charge calculation system of Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc.,, CSIF determined variable rent linked to actual output for December 2019 based on output measured by the monitoring system. 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.

S-03 CS Kasama-shi Power Plant

Accounting Item	3rd FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2018 To Dec. 31, 2018	4th FP Fr. Jan. 1, 2019 To Jun. 30, 2019	5th FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2019 To Dec. 31, 2019	6th FP Fr. Jan. 1, 2020 To Jun. 30, 2020	7th FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	29,549	35,327	29,399	35,147	29,249
Variable rent linked to actual output	11,846	17,266	10,669	14,795	10,743
Incidental income	110	202	173	94	–
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	41,506	52,796	40,242	50,038	39,992
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	3,050	3,791	3,792	3,283	3,284
(Property tax)	3,050	3,791	3,792	3,283	3,284
(Other and public dues)	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenses	4,359	3,277	3,255	3,322	3,461
(Management entrustment expenses)	3,033	2,931	2,879	2,887	3,051
(Repair and maintenance costs)	1,025	–	–	–	–
(Utilities expenses)	–	–	–	–	–
(Insurance expenses)	299	346	375	434	409
(Land rent)	–	–	–	–	–
(Other rental expense)	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation expenses	14,462	14,462	14,462	14,462	14,462
(Structures)	324	324	324	324	324
(Machinery and equipment)	14,104	14,104	14,104	14,104	14,104
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	33	33	33	33	33
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	21,872	21,532	21,510	21,068	21,207
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	19,634	31,264	18,731	28,970	18,784

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

Accounting Item	3rd FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2018 To Dec. 31, 2018	4th FP Fr. Jan. 1, 2019 To Jun. 30, 2019	5th FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2019 To Dec. 31, 2019	6th FP Fr. Jan. 1, 2020 To Jun. 30, 2020	7th FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	29,412	29,510	29,263	29,360	29,114
Variable rent linked to actual output	11,590	10,641	9,522	5,875	12,142
Incidental income(Note)	–	–	–	–	–
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	41,003	40,152	38,785	35,235	41,257
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	2,964	3,768	3,768	3,232	3,230
(Property tax)	2,964	3,768	3,768	3,232	3,230
(Other and public dues)	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenses	5,150	5,236	4,695	4,653	5,646
(Management entrustment expenses)	2,871	2,866	2,756	2,659	3,677
(Repair and maintenance costs)	418	458	–	–	–
(Utilities expenses)	–	–	–	–	–
(Insurance expenses)	269	320	347	402	378
(Land rent)	1,590	1,590	1,590	1,590	1,590
(Other rental expense)	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation expenses	16,445	16,449	16,457	16,457	16,457
(Structures)	306	306	306	306	306
(Machinery and equipment)	16,097	16,101	16,109	16,109	16,109
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	41	41	41	41	41
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	24,559	25,454	24,920	24,343	25,334
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	16,443	14,697	13,864	10,892	15,922

(Note)As a result of the failure of the wheeling charge calculation system of Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc.,, CSIF determined variable rent linked to actual output for December 2019 based on output measured by the monitoring system. 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.

S-05 CS Yusui-cho Power Plant

Accounting Item	3rd FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2018 To Dec. 31, 2018	4th FP Fr. Jan. 1, 2019 To Jun. 30, 2019	5th FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2019 To Dec. 31, 2019	6th FP Fr. Jan. 1, 2020 To Jun. 30, 2020	7th FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	23,595	26,827	23,476	26,691	23,356
Variable rent linked to actual output(Note)	10,410	5,533	8,425	3,444	10,114
Incidental income	–	–	–	–	–
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	34,006	32,361	31,901	30,135	33,471
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	2,634	3,277	3,274	2,805	2,802
(Property tax)	2,634	3,277	3,274	2,805	2,802
(Other and public dues)	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenses	4,010	3,987	4,438	4,508	4,510
(Management entrustment expenses)	2,494	2,425	2,850	2,869	2,893
(Repair and maintenance costs)	–	–	–	–	–
(Utilities expenses)	–	–	–	–	–
(Insurance expenses)	252	298	324	375	353
(Land rent)	1,263	1,263	1,263	1,263	1,263
(Other rental expense)	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation expenses	14,229	14,242	14,260	14,263	14,263
(Structures)	571	582	595	598	598
(Machinery and equipment)	13,423	13,425	13,429	13,429	13,429
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	235	235	235	235	235
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	20,873	21,507	21,972	21,577	21,575
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	13,132	10,853	9,928	8,558	11,895

(Note)As a result of the failure of the wheeling charge calculation system of Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc.,, CSIF determined variable rent linked to actual output for December 2019 based on output measured by the monitoring system. 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.

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

Accounting Item	3rd FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2018 To Dec. 31, 2018	4th FP Fr. Jan. 1, 2019 To Jun. 30, 2019	5th FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2019 To Dec. 31, 2019	6th FP Fr. Jan. 1, 2020 To Jun. 30, 2020	7th FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	35,028	35,695	34,851	35,514	34,673
Variable rent linked to actual output(Note)	15,056	12,165	11,728	7,953	15,683
Incidental income	–	–	–	–	–
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	50,085	47,860	46,579	43,467	50,357
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	3,526	4,494	4,494	3,876	3,874
(Property tax)	3,526	4,494	4,494	3,876	3,874
(Other and public dues)	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenses	5,500	5,551	5,459	6,385	5,829
(Management entrustment expenses)	3,172	3,080	3,042	3,907	3,377
(Repair and maintenance costs)	–	84	–	–	–
(Utilities expenses)	–	–	–	–	–
(Insurance expenses)	290	349	379	441	414
(Land rent)	2,036	2,036	2,036	2,036	2,036
(Other rental expense)	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation expenses	19,783	19,784	19,799	19,861	19,861
(Structures)	290	290	290	290	290
(Machinery and equipment)	19,441	19,443	19,458	19,520	19,520
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	51	51	51	51	51
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	28,809	29,830	29,753	30,123	29,564
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	21,275	18,030	16,826	13,343	20,792

(Note)As a result of the failure of the wheeling charge calculation system of Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc.,, CSIF determined variable rent linked to actual output for December 2019 based on output measured by the monitoring system. 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.

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

Accounting Item	3rd FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2018 To Dec. 31, 2018	4th FP Fr. Jan. 1, 2019 To Jun. 30, 2019	5th FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2019 To Dec. 31, 2019	6th FP Fr. Jan. 1, 2020 To Jun. 30, 2020	7th FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	29,161	34,897	29,013	34,720	28,865
Variable rent linked to actual output	12,354	16,386	9,415	14,507	9,763
Incidental income	–	–	–	–	–
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	41,516	51,284	38,429	49,227	38,629
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	3,370	4,304	4,304	3,689	3,688
(Property tax)	3,370	4,304	4,304	3,689	3,688
(Other and public dues)	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenses	6,000	6,964	5,606	5,695	5,802
(Management entrustment expenses)	3,318	3,532	2,847	2,881	3,012
(Repair and maintenance costs)	–	700	–	–	–
(Utilities expenses)	–	–	–	–	–
(Insurance expenses)	285	335	362	417	393
(Land rent)	2,396	2,396	2,396	2,395	2,396
(Other rental expense)	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation expenses	17,604	17,604	17,604	17,604	17,604
(Structures)	247	247	247	247	247
(Machinery and equipment)	17,314	17,314	17,314	17,314	17,314
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	42	42	42	42	42
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	26,975	28,873	27,514	26,988	27,095
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	14,541	22,410	10,914	22,238	11,534

S-08 CS Hiji-machi Power Plant

Accounting Item	3rd FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2018 To Dec. 31, 2018	4th FP Fr. Jan. 1, 2019 To Jun. 30, 2019	5th FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2019 To Dec. 31, 2019	6th FP Fr. Jan. 1, 2020 To Jun. 30, 2020	7th FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	37,673	37,949	37,482	37,757	37,292
Variable rent linked to actual output(Note)	17,650	15,805	10,943	10,964	19,144
Incidental income	–	–	–	–	–
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	55,323	53,755	48,426	48,721	56,436
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	4,112	5,167	5,166	4,427	4,426
(Property tax)	4,112	5,167	5,166	4,427	4,426
(Other and public dues)	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenses	5,682	5,622	5,547	5,524	5,894
(Management entrustment expenses)	3,733	3,562	3,578	3,391	3,881
(Repair and maintenance costs)	75	–	–	–	–
(Utilities expenses)	–	–	–	–	–
(Insurance expenses)	361	419	456	530	498
(Land rent)	1,512	1,639	1,512	1,602	1,514
(Other rental expense)	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation expenses	22,064	22,066	22,070	22,070	22,070
(Structures)	835	835	835	835	835
(Machinery and equipment)	21,114	21,116	21,120	21,120	21,120
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	114	114	114	114	114
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	31,858	32,855	32,783	32,021	32,390
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	23,464	20,899	15,643	16,700	24,045

(Note)As a result of the failure of the wheeling charge calculation system of Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc.,, CSIF determined variable rent linked to actual output for December 2019 based on output measured by the monitoring system. 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.

S-09 CS Ashikita-machiPower Plant

Accounting Item	3rd FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2018 To Dec. 31, 2018	4th FP Fr. Jan. 1, 2019 To Jun. 30, 2019	5th FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2019 To Dec. 31, 2019	6th FP Fr. Jan. 1, 2020 To Jun. 30, 2020	7th FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	37,301	35,753	37,113	35,571	36,924
Variable rent linked to actual output(Note)	15,543	12,815	11,371	8,257	16,265
Incidental income	–	–	–	–	–
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	52,845	48,568	48,484	43,829	53,190
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	3,972	4,879	4,876	4,167	4,164
(Property tax)	3,972	4,879	4,876	4,167	4,164
(Other and public dues)	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenses	5,431	5,337	5,880	6,154	5,723
(Management entrustment expenses)	3,347	3,249	3,758	3,964	3,562
(Repair and maintenance costs)	66	–	–	–	–
(Utilities expenses)	–	–	–	–	–
(Insurance expenses)	336	406	440	509	479
(Land rent)	1,681	1,681	1,681	1,681	1,681
(Other rental expense)	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation expenses	20,203	20,207	20,216	20,216	20,216
(Structures)	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441
(Machinery and equipment)	18,509	18,514	18,523	18,523	18,523
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	252	252	252	252	252
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	29,606	30,424	30,973	30,539	30,104
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	23,238	18,144	17,511	13,290	23,086

(Note)As a result of the failure of the wheeling charge calculation system of Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc.,, CSIF determined variable rent linked to actual output for December 2019 based on output measured by the monitoring system. 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.

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

Accounting Item	3rd FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2018 To Dec. 31, 2018	4th FP Fr. Jan. 1, 2019 To Jun. 30, 2019	5th FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2019 To Dec. 31, 2019	6th FP Fr. Jan. 1, 2020 To Jun. 30, 2020	7th FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	65,854	63,488	65,521	63,166	65,188
Variable rent linked to actual output(Note)	30,406	27,370	20,782	13,840	29,488
Incidental income	–	–	–	–	–
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	96,260	90,859	86,303	77,006	94,677
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	6,744	8,533	8,530	7,296	7,296
(Property tax)	6,744	8,533	8,530	7,296	7,296
(Other and public dues)	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenses	10,331	11,314	10,188	10,118	10,791
(Management entrustment expenses)	5,601	6,502	5,317	5,127	5,840
(Repair and maintenance costs)	–	–	–	–	–
(Utilities expenses)	–	–	–	–	–
(Insurance expenses)	469	551	611	731	689
(Land rent)	4,260	4,260	4,260	4,260	4,260
(Other rental expense)	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation expenses	35,224	35,224	35,224	35,224	35,224
(Structures)	739	739	739	739	739
(Machinery and equipment)	34,235	34,235	34,235	34,235	34,235
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	248	248	248	248	248
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	52,299	55,071	53,943	52,639	53,311
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	43,960	35,787	32,360	24,367	41,366

(Note)As a result of the failure of the wheeling charge calculation system of Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc.,, CSIF determined variable rent linked to actual output for December 2019 based on output measured by the monitoring system. 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.

S-11 CS Minano-machi Power Plant

Accounting Item	3rd FP	4th FP	5th FP	6th FP	7th FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2018 To Dec. 31, 2018	Fr. Jan. 1, 2019 To Jun. 30, 2019	Fr. Jul. 1, 2019 To Dec. 31, 2019	Fr. Jan. 1, 2020 To Jun. 30, 2020	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	30,843	35,519	30,688	35,340	30,533
Variable rent linked to actual output	9,769	15,005	2,722	10,950	8,305
Incidental income	1	–	–	–	3
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	40,614	50,525	33,410	46,291	38,842
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	4,904	4,412	4,410	3,816	3,816
(Property tax)	4,904	4,412	4,410	3,816	3,816
(Other and public dues)	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenses	4,143	3,953	3,750	3,700	4,909
(Management entrustment expenses)	3,491	3,372	3,313	3,195	4,432
(Repair and maintenance costs)	330	178	–	–	–
(Utilities expenses)	–	–	–	–	–
(Insurance expenses)	321	402	436	504	476
(Land rent)	–	–	–	–	–
(Other rental expense)	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation expenses	15,798	16,132	16,132	16,132	16,198
(Structures)	766	766	766	766	766
(Machinery and equipment)	15,031	15,366	15,366	15,366	15,432
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	–	–	–	–	–
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	24,845	24,499	24,293	23,649	24,924
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	15,769	26,025	9,117	22,642	13,918

S-12 CS Kannami-cho Power Plant

Accounting Item	3rd FP	4th FP	5th FP	6th FP	7th FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2018 To Dec. 31, 2018	Fr. Jan. 1, 2019 To Jun. 30, 2019	Fr. Jul. 1, 2019 To Dec. 31, 2019	Fr. Jan. 1, 2020 To Jun. 30, 2020	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	18,550	19,644	18,456	19,545	18,363
Variable rent linked to actual output	5,241	9,060	5,304	7,872	5,528
Incidental income	–	–	–	–	–
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	23,791	28,705	23,760	27,418	23,892
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	2,770	2,398	2,398	2,069	2,068
(Property tax)	2,770	2,398	2,398	2,069	2,068
(Other and public dues)	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenses	3,978	3,735	3,976	3,641	5,371
(Management entrustment expenses)	1,905	1,840	2,108	1,743	1,832
(Repair and maintenance costs)	–	42	–	–	1,653
(Utilities expenses)	–	–	–	–	–
(Insurance expenses)	125	198	213	243	231
(Land rent)	1,947	1,653	1,654	1,654	1,654
(Other rental expense)	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation expenses	9,639	9,662	9,662	9,662	9,662
(Structures)	357	380	380	380	380
(Machinery and equipment)	9,226	9,226	9,226	9,226	9,226
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	55	55	55	55	55
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	16,388	15,796	16,036	15,373	17,101
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	7,402	12,908	7,724	12,045	6,790

S-13 CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant

Accounting Item	3rd FP	4th FP	5th FP	6th FP	7th FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2018 To Dec. 31, 2018	Fr. Jan. 1, 2019 To Jun. 30, 2019	Fr. Jul. 1, 2019 To Dec. 31, 2019	Fr. Jan. 1, 2020 To Jun. 30, 2020	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	691,759	664,560	688,283	661,218	684,807
Variable rent linked to actual output(Note)	254,450	247,774	232,965	167,511	309,385
Incidental income	12	–	–	–	–
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	946,222	912,334	921,249	828,729	994,192
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	112,206	96,650	96,650	83,464	83,464
(Property tax)	112,206	96,650	96,650	83,464	83,464
(Other and public dues)	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenses	67,638	68,918	69,026	72,071	90,501
(Management entrustment expenses)	61,168	61,168	60,428	62,244	81,080
(Repair and maintenance costs)	–	–	176	98	226
(Utilities expenses)	–	–	–	–	–
(Insurance expenses)	6,397	7,703	8,356	9,662	9,148
(Land rent)	71	45	65	65	45
(Other rental expense)	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation expenses	344,335	344,340	344,350	344,512	337,941
(Structures)	3,531	3,531	3,531	3,531	3,551
(Machinery and equipment)	332,915	332,915	332,916	333,078	326,487
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	7,888	7,893	7,902	7,902	7,902
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	524,180	509,908	510,027	500,048	511,906
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	422,042	402,426	411,221	328,680	482,286

(Note)As a result of the failure of the wheeling charge calculation system of Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc.,, CSIF determined variable rent linked to actual output for December 2019 based on output measured by the monitoring system. 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.

S-14 CS Koriyama-shi Power Plant

Accounting Item	3rd FP	4th FP	5th FP	6th FP	7th FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2018 To Dec. 31, 2018	Fr. Jan. 1, 2019 To Jun. 30, 2019	Fr. Jul. 1, 2019 To Dec. 31, 2019	Fr. Jan. 1, 2020 To Jun. 30, 2020	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	7,619	8,085	7,580	8,044	7,542
Variable rent linked to actual output	3,978	5,215	3,317	4,396	2,880
Incidental income	2	–	2	–	2
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	11,600	13,300	10,901	12,441	10,426
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	–	1,298	1,296	1,171	1,168
(Property tax)	–	1,298	1,296	1,171	1,168
(Other and public dues)	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenses	1,081	990	1,590	965	952
(Management entrustment expenses)	922	883	876	837	829
(Repair and maintenance costs)	–	–	600	–	–
(Utilities expenses)	–	–	–	–	–
(Insurance expenses)	158	106	113	128	122
(Land rent)	–	–	–	–	–
(Other rental expense)	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation expenses	4,191	4,191	4,191	4,191	4,191
(Structures)	327	327	327	327	327
(Machinery and equipment)	3,864	3,864	3,864	3,864	3,864
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	–	–	–	–	–
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	5,272	6,479	7,077	6,328	6,311
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	6,328	6,820	3,823	6,113	4,114

S-15 CS Tsuyama-shi Power Plant

Accounting Item	3rd FP	4th FP	5th FP	6th FP	7th FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2018 To Dec. 31, 2018	Fr. Jan. 1, 2019 To Jun. 30, 2019	Fr. Jul. 1, 2019 To Dec. 31, 2019	Fr. Jan. 1, 2020 To Jun. 30, 2020	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	22,253	24,444	22,141	24,321	21,796
Variable rent linked to actual output	10,447	12,668	12,485	12,548	10,929
Incidental income	–	–	–	–	–
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	32,701	37,113	34,627	36,869	32,725
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	–	3,901	3,898	3,469	3,468
(Property tax)	–	3,901	3,898	3,469	3,468
(Other and public dues)	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenses	3,156	10,045	2,982	3,482	4,820
(Management entrustment expenses)	2,846	2,727	2,704	3,206	3,078
(Repair and maintenance costs)	–	7,096	–	–	1,746
(Utilities expenses)	–	–	–	–	–
(Insurance expenses)	310	221	278	275	261
(Land rent)	–	–	–	–	3
(Other rental expense)	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation expenses	12,768	12,946	12,949	12,914	13,061
(Structures)	348	365	376	376	376
(Machinery and equipment)	12,114	12,276	12,267	12,232	12,380
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	304	304	304	304	304
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	15,924	26,893	19,829	19,866	21,350
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	16,776	10,219	14,797	17,003	11,375

S-16 CS Ena-shi Power Plant

Accounting Item	3rd FP	4th FP	5th FP	6th FP	7th FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2018 To Dec. 31, 2018	Fr. Jan. 1, 2019 To Jun. 30, 2019	Fr. Jul. 1, 2019 To Dec. 31, 2019	Fr. Jan. 1, 2020 To Jun. 30, 2020	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	14,524	26,398	25,611	26,266	25,482
Variable rent linked to actual output	7,383	15,982	12,203	14,224	13,562
Incidental income	–	–	–	–	4
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	21,908	42,381	37,815	40,490	39,050
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	–	4,344	4,344	3,776	3,776
(Property tax)	–	4,344	4,344	3,776	3,776
(Other and public dues)	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenses	2,561	4,306	4,007	4,288	4,552
(Management entrustment expenses)	1,827	3,115	2,801	2,772	3,051
(Repair and maintenance costs)	–	–	–	–	–
(Utilities expenses)	–	–	–	–	–
(Insurance expenses)	138	252	273	314	298
(Land rent)	595	938	933	1,202	1,202
(Other rental expense)	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation expenses	9,226	14,510	14,510	14,510	14,510
(Structures)	374	589	589	589	589
(Machinery and equipment)	8,790	13,823	13,823	13,823	13,823
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	61	97	97	97	97
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	11,788	23,161	22,862	22,576	22,839
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	10,120	19,219	14,953	17,914	16,211

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

Accounting Item	3rd FP	4th FP	5th FP	6th FP	7th FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2018 To Dec. 31, 2018	Fr. Jan. 1, 2019 To Jun. 30, 2019	Fr. Jul. 1, 2019 To Dec. 31, 2019	Fr. Jan. 1, 2020 To Jun. 30, 2020	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	211,123	327,901	385,926	326,253	383,529
Variable rent linked to actual output	29,966	247,066	121,853	268,083	132,857
Incidental income	–	–	–	–	–
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	241,089	574,967	507,780	594,336	516,387
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	–	59,954	59,954	51,761	51,760
(Property tax)	–	59,954	59,954	51,761	51,760
(Other and public dues)	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenses	34,450	54,498	53,885	54,604	61,710
(Management entrustment expenses)	23,490	36,805	36,009	36,036	43,616
(Repair and maintenance costs)	140	–	–	–	–
(Utilities expenses)	–	–	–	–	–
(Insurance expenses)	2,511	4,622	5,019	5,812	5,500
(Land rent)	8,308	13,070	12,856	12,755	12,593
(Other rental expense)	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation expenses	136,406	214,526	214,565	214,567	214,567
(Structures)	3,088	4,863	4,902	4,905	4,905
(Machinery and equipment)	132,820	208,879	208,879	208,879	208,879
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	497	782	782	782	782
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	170,857	328,979	328,404	320,933	328,038
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	70,232	245,988	179,375	273,403	188,349

S-18 CS Takayama-shi Power Plant

Accounting Item	3rd FP	4th FP	5th FP	6th FP	7th FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2018 To Dec. 31, 2018	Fr. Jan. 1, 2019 To Jun. 30, 2019	Fr. Jul. 1, 2019 To Dec. 31, 2019	Fr. Jan. 1, 2020 To Jun. 30, 2020	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	4,937	11,075	9,720	11,019	9,671
Variable rent linked to actual output	1,841	5,290	4,625	4,989	3,829
Incidental income	–	–	–	–	–
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	6,779	16,365	14,346	16,009	13,501
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	–	2,007	2,006	1,762	1,762
(Property tax)	–	2,007	2,006	1,762	1,762
(Other and public dues)	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenses	891	1,411	1,393	1,399	1,391
(Management entrustment expenses)	828	1,296	1,269	1,256	1,256
(Repair and maintenance costs)	–	–	–	–	–
(Utilities expenses)	–	–	–	–	–
(Insurance expenses)	62	114	123	142	135
(Land rent)	–	–	–	–	–
(Other rental expense)	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation expenses	3,494	5,496	5,496	5,496	5,496
(Structures)	218	344	344	344	344
(Machinery and equipment)	3,267	5,139	5,139	5,139	5,139
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	8	12	12	12	12
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	4,386	8,915	8,895	8,657	8,649
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	2,393	7,450	5,450	7,351	4,851

S-19 CS Misato-machi Power Plant

Accounting Item	3rd FP	4th FP	5th FP	6th FP	7th FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2018 To Dec. 31, 2018	Fr. Jan. 1, 2019 To Jun. 30, 2019	Fr. Jul. 1, 2019 To Dec. 31, 2019	Fr. Jan. 1, 2020 To Jun. 30, 2020	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	–	10,733	13,005	15,300	12,939
Variable rent linked to actual output	–	6,273	5,628	7,717	6,517
Incidental income	–	–	–	–	–
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	–	17,006	18,634	23,017	19,457
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	–	–	–	2,646	2,644
(Property tax)	–	–	–	2,646	2,644
(Other and public dues)	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenses	–	877	2,230	1,506	1,743
(Management entrustment expenses)	–	877	1,315	1,315	1,562
(Repair and maintenance costs)	–	–	645	–	–
(Utilities expenses)	–	–	–	–	–
(Insurance expenses)	–	–	269	190	181
(Land rent)	–	–	–	–	–
(Other rental expense)	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation expenses	–	5,056	7,594	7,594	7,594
(Structures)	–	117	176	176	176
(Machinery and equipment)	–	4,896	7,345	7,345	7,345
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	–	41	72	72	72
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	–	5,934	9,824	11,747	11,982
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	–	11,072	8,809	11,270	7,474

S-20 CS Marumori-machi Power Plant

Accounting Item	3rd FP	4th FP	5th FP	6th FP	7th FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2018 To Dec. 31, 2018	Fr. Jan. 1, 2019 To Jun. 30, 2019	Fr. Jul. 1, 2019 To Dec. 31, 2019	Fr. Jan. 1, 2020 To Jun. 30, 2020	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	–	17,989	28,330	32,391	28,188
Variable rent linked to actual output	–	11,768	6,694	15,151	9,260
Incidental income	–	–	–	–	–
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	–	29,758	35,025	47,542	37,448
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	–	–	–	5,430	5,430
(Property tax)	–	–	–	5,430	5,430
(Other and public dues)	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenses	–	3,730	8,421	8,059	13,151
(Management entrustment expenses)	–	1,376	2,666	2,797	2,666
(Repair and maintenance costs)	–	–	346	–	5,227
(Utilities expenses)	–	–	–	–	–
(Insurance expenses)	–	–	782	526	513
(Land rent)	–	2,354	4,625	4,735	4,744
(Other rental expense)	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation expenses	–	8,847	17,036	17,036	17,051
(Structures)	–	261	503	503	503
(Machinery and equipment)	–	8,464	16,297	16,297	16,313
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	–	121	234	234	234
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	–	12,578	25,457	30,526	35,633
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	–	17,179	9,567	17,016	1,815

S-21 CS Izu-shi Power Plant

Accounting Item	3rd FP	4th FP	5th FP	6th FP	7th FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2018 To Dec. 31, 2018	Fr. Jan. 1, 2019 To Jun. 30, 2019	Fr. Jul. 1, 2019 To Dec. 31, 2019	Fr. Jan. 1, 2020 To Jun. 30, 2020	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	–	–	17,832	155,813	141,970
Variable rent linked to actual output	–	–	8,750	84,936	69,450
Incidental income	–	–	–	–	–
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	–	–	26,582	240,749	211,420
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	–	–	–	28,252	28,252
(Property tax)	–	–	–	28,252	28,252
(Other and public dues)	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenses	–	–	3,786	21,398	27,011
(Management entrustment expenses)	–	–	2,270	12,770	12,770
(Repair and maintenance costs)	–	–	–	–	–
(Utilities expenses)	–	–	–	–	–
(Insurance expenses)	–	–	–	–	3,525
(Land rent)	–	–	1,516	8,628	10,716
(Other rental expense)	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation expenses	–	–	15,742	87,776	87,776
(Structures)	–	–	732	4,082	4,082
(Machinery and equipment)	–	–	14,755	82,271	82,271
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	–	–	254	1,421	1,421
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	–	–	19,528	137,427	143,039
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	–	–	7,053	103,322	68,380

S-22 CS Ishikari Shinshinotsu-mura Power Plant

Accounting Item	3rd FP	4th FP	5th FP	6th FP	7th FP
	Fr. Jul. 1, 2018 To Dec. 31, 2018	Fr. Jan. 1, 2019 To Jun. 30, 2019	Fr. Jul. 1, 2019 To Dec. 31, 2019	Fr. Jan. 1, 2020 To Jun. 30, 2020	Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	–	–	–	–	11,916
Variable rent linked to actual output	–	–	–	–	3,884
Incidental income	–	–	–	–	–
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	–	–	–	–	15,800
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	–	–	–	–	–
(Property tax)	–	–	–	–	–
(Other and public dues)	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenses	–	–	–	–	2,639
(Management entrustment expenses)	–	–	–	–	2,074
(Repair and maintenance costs)	–	–	–	–	–
(Utilities expenses)	–	–	–	–	–
(Insurance expenses)	–	–	–	–	165
(Land rent)	–	–	–	–	–
(Trust fees)	–	–	–	–	400
(Other rental expense)	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation expenses	–	–	–	–	6,533
(Structures in trust)			–	–	186
(Machinery and equipment in trust)			–	–	6,326
(Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust)			–	–	20
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	–	–	–	–	9,173
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	–	–	–	–	6,627

(Note)The operating term for the 7th FP is 184days, but S-22 CS Ishikari Shinshinotsu-mura Power Plantt was acquired on September 28, 2020, therefore, the facility's operating term is 95 days.

S-23 CS Osaki-shi Kejonuma Power Plant

Accounting Item	3rd FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2018 To Dec. 31, 2018	4th FP Fr. Jan. 1, 2019 To Jun. 30, 2019	5th FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2019 To Dec. 31, 2019	6th FP Fr. Jan. 1, 2020 To Jun. 30, 2020	7th FP Fr. Jul. 1, 2020 To Dec. 31, 2020
Rental revenue of renewable energy power plant					
Basic rent	–	–	–	–	3,741
Variable rent linked to actual output	–	–	–	–	1,510
Incidental income	–	–	–	–	–
Total of rental revenue of renewable energy power plant (A)	–	–	–	–	5,251
Expense for rental of renewable energy power plant					
Tax and public dues	–	–	–	–	–
(Property tax)	–	–	–	–	–
(Other and public dues)	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenses	–	–	–	–	1,054
(Management entrustment expenses)	–	–	–	–	793
(Repair and maintenance costs)	–	–	–	–	–
(Utilities expenses)	–	–	–	–	–
(Insurance expenses)	–	–	–	–	61
(Land rent)	–	–	–	–	–
(Trust fees)	–	–	–	–	200
(Other rental expense)	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation expenses	–	–	–	–	1,858
(Structures in trust)			–	–	155
(Machinery and equipment in trust)			–	–	1,691
(Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust)			–	–	12
Total of expense for rental of renewable energy power plant (B)	–	–	–	–	2,913
Income from rental of renewable energy power plant (A-B)	–	–	–	–	2,337

(Note)The operating term for the 7th FP is 184days, but S-23 CS Osaki-shi Kejonuma Power Plant was acquired on September 28, 2020, therefore, the facility's operating term is 95 days.

b.Details of Investment in Operating Rights for Public Facilities

Not applicable.

c.Details of Investment in Real Estate

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

d.Details of Investment in Securities

Not applicable.

(4) Other Assets

Assets related to the power plants are described in "(3) Details of Assets / a. Details of Power Generation Facilities / (iii) Operational Results of Each Power Generation Facilities (in JPY thousand)" and other assets as of December 31, 2020 are as follows.

Category	Type	Contracted Amount (Note 1)	Contracted Amount Over 1 year (Note 1)	Fair Value (Note 2)
Transaction Outside of Market	Interest Rate Swap	20,187,606	18,939,441	-
Total		20,187,606	18,939,441	-

(Note 1) The contracted amount is based on notional amount.
(Note 2) As the transaction is booked based on special treatment under the financial instrument accounting standard, the fair value is omitted.

(5) Location of Assets by Country

There is no asset in the countries outside Japan as of December 31, 2020.

4. Capital Expenditures for Assets under Management

(1) Scheduled Capital Expenditures

The following table shows capital expenditures for renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. owned by CSIF during the following fiscal periods. The amount includes the portion which is to be treated as the expense during the period.

Name of infrastructure assets, etc.	Location	Purpose	Projected period	Projected amount (million yen) Total amount	Projected amount (million yen) Amount paid during the fiscal period under review	Projected amount (million yen) Amount paid by prior FP
CS Kannami-cho Power Plant	Kannami-cho Shizuoka	Disaster recovery construction	From September 2020 To January 2021	49	17	17

(2) Capital Expenditures during the Period

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

Name of infrastructure assets, etc. (Location)	Purpose	Implementation period	Amount paid (thousand yen)
CS Minano-machi Power Plant (Chichibu-gun, Saitama)	Modification works for communication equipment at interconnection point	From April 15, 2020 To July 6, 2020	3,951
CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant (Kami mashiki-gun, Kumamoto)	Remodeling work for online curtailment	From April 1, 2020 To October 30, 2020	16,916
CS Tsuyama-shi Power Plan (Tsuyama-shi, Okayama)	The third-round recovery work from disaster	From April 1, 2020 To July 20, 2020	18,606
CS Tsuyama-shi Power Plan (Tsuyama-shi, Okayama)	Reconnecting work for PCS strings	From August 1, 2020 To August 31, 2020	1,985
CS Marumori-machi Power Plant (Igu-gun, Miyagi)	Remodeling work for online curtailment	From June 5, 2020 To August 24, 2020	1,157
Other plants			1,969
Total			44,584

(3) Cash Reserved for Long-term Maintenance Plan

Not applicable.

5. Summary of Expenses and Debts

(1) Summary of Expenses

Fiscal Period	6th FP From January 1, 2020 To June 30, 2020	7th FP From July 1, 2020 To December 31, 2020
Asset Management Fee	59,407	61,062
Administrative Service Fee	19,402	18,994
Directors' Compensation	2,400	2,400
Other Operating Expenses	47,705	63,348
Total	128,915	145,805

(2) Summary of Debts

Category / Lender	Borrowing Date	Beginning Balance	Ending Balance	Average Interest Rate (%) (Note 1)	Repayment Date	Repayment Method	Use	Abstract
Long-term								
Shinsei Bank, Ltd.	October 31, 2017	2,079	2,016	0.84500 (Note 2)	October 31, 2027	Partial amortization	(Note 3)	Unsecured and no guarantee
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.		1,299	1,260					
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		1,299	1,260					
MUFG Bank, Ltd.		866	840					
Resona Bank, Ltd.		1,559	1,512					
Orix Bank Corporation		866	840					
The Hiroshima Bank, Ltd.		1,559	1,512					
Nanto Bank, Ltd.		1,559	1,512					
The Oita Bank, Ltd.		779	756					
The Shonai Bank, Ltd.		779	756					
The Mie Bank, Ltd.		173	168					
The Tochigi Bank, Ltd.		779	756					
Shinsei Bank, Ltd.	September 6, 2018	1,560	1,514	1.04200 (Note 2)	September 6, 2028	Partial amortization	(Note 3)	Unsecured and no guarantee
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		1,560	1,514					
MUFG Bank, Ltd.		1,802	1,749					
Nanto Bank, Ltd.		901	874					
The Ashikaga Bank, Ltd.		923	896					
The Hiroshima Bank, Ltd.		461	448					
Shinsei Bank, Ltd.	March 29, 2019	643	623	0.57646	March 29, 2022	Partial amortization	(Note 3)	Unsecured and no guarantee
Shinsei Bank, Ltd.	November 29, 2019	972	944	0.57646	November 29, 2021	Partial amortization	(Note 3)	Unsecured and no guarantee
MUFG Bank, Ltd.		680	661					
The Ashikaga Bank, Ltd.		486	472					
The Shonai Bank, Ltd.		972	944					
Nanto Bank, Ltd.		486	472					
The Hiroshima Bank, Ltd.		778	755					
Current portion of long-term loans payable								
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	September 28, 2020	—	981	0.36893	September 28, 2021	Partial amortization	(Note 3)	Unsecured and no guarantee
Total		25,831	26,042					

(Note 1) Average interest rate are based on actual number of days and weighted average. The number are rounded down.
(Note 2) For the debts with interest rate swap for hedging interest rate risk, the average interest rate incorporates the effect of such interest rate swap.
(Note 3) The uses of the debt proceeds are the purchase of power plants.

(3) Investment Corporation Bond

Name of Investment Corporation Bond	Issue date	Beginning balance (million yen)	Ending Balance (million yen)	Interest rate (%)	Redemption date	Redemption method	Purpose	Abstract
Canadian Solar Infrastructure Investment Corporation / The 1st Unsecured Bond	November 6, 2019	1,100	1,100	0.71	November 6, 2024	Bullet	(Note)	Unsecured and no guarantee
Total		1,100	1,100					

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

(4) Short-term Investment Corporation Bond
Not applicable.

(5) Unit Acquisition Right
Not applicable.

6. Sales and Purchases during the Period

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

Asset No,	Name	Purchase		Sales			
		Date	Amount (in JPY min) (Note)	Date	Amount (in JPY min)	Book Value (in JPY min)	Profit / Loss (in JPY min)
S-22	CS Ishikari Shinshinotsumura Power Plant	September 28, 2020	680	–	–	–	–
S-23	CS Osakishi Kejonuma Power Plant	September 28, 2020	208	–	–	–	–
Total		–	888	–	–	–	–

(Note)"Amout"is the purchase price based on the purchase contract and excludes costs such as property tax and comsumption tax.

(2) Summary for Sales and Purchases of Other Assets
Not applicable.

(3) Valuation of Specified Assets
a.Real Estate(appraisal value)

Purchase or Sales	Name	Transaction Date	Purchase Price (in JPY min) (Note 1)	Appraisal Value (in JPY min) (Note 2)	Valuation Date
Purchace	CS Ishikari Shinshinotsumura Power Plant	September 28, 2020	70	70	June 30, 2020
Purchase	CS Osakishi Kejonuma Power Plant	September 28, 2020	40	40	June 30, 2020
Total		–	110	110	–

(Note 1) "Purchase Price" denotes the contracted price for land ownership night or land surface right.
(Note 2) Daiwa Estate Appraisal Co.,Ltd. is the appraiser.

b.Infrastructure Asset

Purchase or Sales	Name	Transaction Date	Purchase Price (in JPY min) (Note 1) (Note 1)	Asset Value (in JPY min) (Note 2)	Valuation Date
Purcahse	CS Ishikari Shinshinotsumura Power Plant	September 28, 2020	680	662～702	September 1, 2020
Purchase	CS Osakishi Kejonuma Power Plant	September 28, 2020	208	203～217	September 1, 2020
Total		-	888	865～919	-

(Note 1) "Purchase Price" denotes the contracted price on the purchase agreement.
(Note 2) "Asset Value" includes the appraisal value of the real estate mentioned in "a. Real Estate (appraisal value)"above.
(Note 3) The investigation of the asset valuce is conducted by Grant Thomtom Taiyo LLC based on the guideline NO,23 published by JICPA.

(4) Transactions with Interested Parties

a.Sales and Purchases

Category	Purchase / Sales Amount (Note 2)			
	Purchase Amount (in JPY thousand)		Sales Amount (in JPY thousand)	
Total	888,000		-	
Breakdown of Transactions with Interested Parties(Note 1)				
CSHokkaido Ishikari Godo Kaisha	680,000	(76.6%)	-	(-%)
CSMiyagi Kejonuma Godo Kaisha	208,000	(23.4%)	-	(-%)
Total	888,000	(100.0%)	-	(-%)

(Note 1) The definition of "Interested Parties" is depending on the relevant law.
(Note 2) The amounts are based on the amount stated in the purchase and sales agreement of the assets.
(Note 3) The parties above were the interested parties at the time of purchase of the assets.But, after the purchase, they were no longer the interested parties.

b.Lease

Not applicable.

c.Commission Paid

Not applicable.

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

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

7. Summary of Accounts

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

Please see the balance sheet, statement of income, statement of changes in unitholders' equity, note and statement of cash distribution.

(2) Change in Calculation Method of Depreciation

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

(4) Company Setting Investment Trust Beneficial Securities

Not applicable.

8. Other

(1) Notification

a.Unitholders' Meeting

No unitholders' meeting was held during the FP.

b.Board of Executives Meeting

Not applicable.

(2) Treatment of Amount and Ratio with Fractional Point

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

(Unit: thousand yen)

	6th Period (June 30, 2020)	7th Period (December 31, 2020)
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and bank deposit	2,627,638	2,828,532
Operating accounts receivable	477,976	362,206
Prepaid expenses	109,917	155,628
Consumption taxes receivable	−	26,241
Other current assets	1,799	2,130
Total current assets	3,217,332	3,374,740
Fixed Assets		
Property and equipment		
Structures	1,041,843	1,043,042
Accumulated depreciation	(85,025)	(106,526)
Structures, net	956,818	936,515
Machinery and equipment	※2 42,736,685	※2 42,426,996
Accumulated depreciation	(3,880,573)	(4,716,860)
Machinery and equipment ,net	38,856,111	37,710,136
Tools, furniture and fixtures	592,249	590,418
Accumulated depreciation	(55,331)	(66,933)
Tools, furniture and fixtures, net	536,917	523,485
Land	4,469,653	4,485,144
Construction in progress	10,560	17,017
Structures in trust	−	33,071
Accumulated depreciation	−	(341)
Structures in trust, nett	−	32,729
Machinery and equipment in trust	−	776,471
Accumulated depreciation	−	(8,017)
Machinery and equipment in trust ,net	−	768,453
Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust	−	3,204
Accumulated depreciationt	−	(33)
Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust, netLand	−	3,171
Land in trust	−	116,748
Total property and equipment	44,830,061	44,593,402
Intangible assets		
Leasehold rights	753,139	753,139
Software	1,960	1,566
Total intangible assets	755,099	754,706
Investments and other assets		
Long-term prepaid expenses	284,425	269,287
Deferred tax assets	15	13
Long-term deposit	-	15,600
Guarantee deposits	37,790	37,790
Total investment and other assets	322,230	322,690
Total fixed assets	45,907,391	45,670,799
Deferred Assets		
Investment corporation bond issuance cost	7,656	6,776
Total deferred assets	7,656	6,776
Total Assets	49,132,379	49,052,315

(Unit: thousand yen)

	6th Period (June 30, 2020)	7th Period (December 31, 2020)
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable – operating	29,958	67,910
Current portion of long-term loans payable	1,534,806	6,517,867
Accounts payable – other	78,655	109,145
Accrued expenses	155,410	102,519
Income taxes payable	922	879
Consumption tax payable	203,692	33,948
Deposits received	301	3,085
Total current liabilities	2,003,746	6,835,355
Non-current liabilities		
Investment corporation bond	1,100,000	1,100,000
Long-term loan payable	24,297,106	19,524,374
Total non-current liabilities	25,397,106	20,624,374
Total liabilities	27,400,853	27,459,730
Net assets		
Unitholders' equity		
Unit holders' capital	22,050,175	22,050,175
Deduction from unitholders' capital	(1,010,472)	(1,174,155)
Unitholders' capital (net value)	21,039,702	20,876,019
Surplus		
Unappropriated retained earnings (Accumulated deficit)	691,823	716,565
Total surplus	691,823	716,565
Total unitholders' equity	21,731,525	21,592,585
Total net assets	※1 21,731,525	※1 21,592,585
Total liabilities and net assets	49,132,379	49,052,315

Ⅲ. Statement of Income

(Unit: thousand yen)

	6th period (from January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020)		7th period (from July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020)	
Operating revenues				
Rental revenues of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.	※1	2,331,291	※1	2,413,625
Total operating revenues		2,331,291		2,413,625
Operating expenses				
Rental expenses of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.	※1	1,362,007	※1	1,409,487
Asset management fee		59,407		61,062
Administrative service fees		19,402		18,994
Director's compensation		2,400		2,400
Taxes and duties		101		436
Other operating expenses		47,603		62,912
Total operating expenses		1,490,922		1,555,292
Operating income or loss		840,369		858,332
Non-operating incomes				
Interest income		13		14
Insurance income		-		1,219
Interest on refund		400		-
Other non-operating income	※2	-	※2	35,501
Total non-operating income		413		36,735
Non-operating expenses				
Interest expenses		112,576		111,324
Interest on investment corporation bond		3,894		3,937
Amortization of investment corporation bond issuance cost		879		879
Borrowing-related expenses		30,701		56,792
Loss on retirement of non-current assets		-		4,787
Total non-operating expenses		148,053		177,721
Ordinary income		692,729		717,346
Income before income taxes		692,729		717,346
Income taxes - current		924		881
Income tax - deferred		(2)		2
Total income taxes		921		883
Net income		691,807		716,462
Retained earnings (deficit) brought forward		16		103
Unappropriated retained earnings (Accumulated deficit)		691,823		716,565

Ⅳ. Statements of Changes in Unitholders' Equity

CanadianSolar

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

7th Fiscal Period (From July 1, 2020 to December 31, 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	(1,010,472)	21,039,702	691,823	691,823	21,731,525	21,731,525
Changes of items during the period							
Distribution in excess of earnings	-	(163,682)	(163,682)	-	-	(163,682)	(163,682)
Dividend of surplus	-	-	-	(691,720)	(691,720)	(691,720)	(691,720)
Net Income	-	-	-	716,462	716,462	716,462	716,462
Total changes of items during the period	-	(163,682)	(163,682)	24,742	24,742	(138,940)	(138,940)
Balance as of June 30, 2020	*1 22,050,175	(1,174,155)	20,876,019	716,565	716,565	21,592,585	21,592,585

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies(from January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020

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 deferred assets amortization	Investment corporation bond issuance cost The straight-line method over the period until the redemption date is adopted.
3.Standards for revenue and expense recognition	Accounting for fixed assets tax With respect to fixed assets tax, city planning tax and depreciable assets tax, among other taxes, on the infrastructure assets held, of the tax amount assessed and determined, the amount corresponding to the calculation period is accounted as rental expenses. In addition, reimbursement such as fixed assets tax, which is paid to the seller and other persons on the acquisition of infrastructure assets and other assets (“the amount equivalent to the fixed assets taxes and other taxes”) is not recognized as rental expenses but included in the acquisition cost of the concerned infrastructure assets and other assets.
4.Method of hedge accounting	(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.
5.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.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies(from July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020)

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 Structures in trust… 25 years Machinery and equipment in trust…… 25 years Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust…… 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 deferred assets amortization	Investment corporation bond issuance cost The straight-line method over the period until the redemption date is adopted.
3.Standards for revenue and expense recognition	Accounting for fixed assets tax With respect to fixed assets tax, city planning tax and depreciable assets tax, among other taxes, on the infrastructure assets held, of the tax amount assessed and determined, the amount corresponding to the calculation period is accounted as rental expenses. In addition, reimbursement such as fixed assets tax, which is paid to the seller and other persons on the acquisition of infrastructure assets and other assets (“the amount equivalent to the fixed assets taxes and other taxes”) is not recognized as rental expenses but included in the acquisition cost of the concerned infrastructure assets and other assets. 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 527 thousand yen.
4.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.
5.Other significant matters serving as the basis for preparation of financial statements	(1) Accounting treatment with regard to trust beneficiary interest in real estate With regards to trust beneficial interest in equipment of renewable energy power plants, all assets and liabilities within entrusted assets as well as all revenue and expense items which occur to entrusted assets are recorded as the respective account titles on the balance sheet and statements of income. The following important account titles among the entrusted assets which are recorded as the respective account titles are separately indicated on the balance sheet: Structures in trust, Machinery and equipment in trust,Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust, Land in trust. (2) Accounting for Consumption tax Consumption tax and local consumption tax are excluded from the corresponding transaction amount.

Notes to Balance Sheet

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

(Unit: thousand yen)

As of June 30, 2020	As of December 31, 2020
50,000	50,000

*2 JPY amount of a decrease in acquisition price for machine and equipment of S-13 CS Mashiki-machi PV Power Plant

(Unit: thousand yen)

As of June 30, 2020	As of December 31, 2020
-	332,606

Notes to Statement of Income

(Unit: thousand yen)

	From January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020	From July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020
*1 Breakdown of profits and losses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.		
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)	1,646,317	1,698,289
(Variable rent linked to actual output)	684,879	715,325
(Incidental income)	94	11
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.	2,331,291	2,413,625
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)	159,491	191,463
(Repair and maintenance costs)	98	8,585
(Taxes and duties)	223,768	223,744
(Utilities expenses)	–	–
(Insurance expenses)	22,112	24,676
(Depreciation expenses)	911,865	913,915
(Land rent)	44,670	46,502
(Trust fees)	–	600
(Other rental expenses)	–	–
Total operating expenses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.	1,362,007	1,409,487
C. Profits and losses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (A-B)	969,284	1,004,138

*2 Breakdown of other non-operating income

(Unit: thousand yen)

	From January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020	From July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020
Reversal of accumulated depreciation corresponding to impairment of the acquisition price of S-13 Mashiki-machi Power Plant	–	35,478

Notes to Statements of Changes in Unitholders' Equity

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

	From January 1, 2020 To June 30, 2020	From July 1, 2020 To December 31, 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 on Tax Effect Accounting

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

(Unit: thousand yen)

	Fiscal period ended June 30, 2020	Fiscal period ended December 31, 2020
Accrued business tax not deductible from taxable income	15	13
Total deferred tax assets	15	13
Net amount of deferred tax assets	15	13

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

(Unit: thousand yen)

	Fiscal period ended June 30, 2020	Fiscal period ended December 31, 2020
Effective statutory tax rate	31.46%	31.46%
(Adjustment)		
Dividends paid deductible for tax purpose	(31.41)%	(31.42)%
Others	0.09%	0.08%
Rate of burden of corporate tax and other taxes after the application of tax effect accounting	0.14%	0.12%

Notes on Financial Instruments

For the 6th fiscal period (From January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020)

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, issuring investment corporation bond or issuing investment units. The basic policy is to build stable and sound financial operations to maintain and increase earnings in the medium to long term and grow the size and value of assets

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

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

(3) Supplementary explanation on fair value of financial instruments

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

2. Matters relating to fair values of financial instruments

The table below shows the book value and fair values of financial instruments as of June 30, 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.

Liabilities

(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 (6) 2. below), the fair value is measured by discounting the total sum of the principal and interest treated together with the said interest rate swap as one at the interest rate that is applied when the similar loan is obtained and that is reasonably estimated.

(5) Investment corporation bond

Fair value is based on market value.

(6) Derivative transaction

1. Those to which hedge accounting is not applied

Not applicable.

2. Those to which hedge accounting is applied

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) (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” .

(Note 2) 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 (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

For the 7th fiscal period (From July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020)

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, issuring investment corporation bond or issuing investment units. The basic policy is to build stable and sound financial operations to maintain and increase earnings in the medium to long term and grow the size and value of assets

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

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

(3) Supplementary explanation on fair value of financial instruments

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

2. Matters relating to fair values of financial instruments

The table below shows the book value and fair values of financial instruments as of December 31, 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	2,828,532	2,828,532	-
(2) Operating accounts receivable	362,206	362,206	-
(3) Long-term deposits	15,600	15,600	-
Total assets	3,206,339	3,206,339	-
(4) Current portion of long-term loans payable	6,517,867	6,509,162	(8,704)
(5) Long-term loans payable	19,524,374	19,684,965	160,591
(6) Investment corporation bond	1,100,000	1,088,120	(11,880)
Total liabilities	27,142,241	27,280,052	140,006
(7) 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) Long-term deposits

These financial instruments are fixed deposits and there is no significant fluctuation between estimated interest rates upon new deposit and engaged rates of interest and their fair market values approximate their book values. Therefore, the book values are used as the values.

Liabilities

(4) Current portion of long-term loans payable (5) 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 (7) 2. below), the fair value is measured by discounting the total sum of the principal and interest treated together with the said interest rate swap as one at the interest rate that is applied when the similar loan is obtained and that is reasonably estimated.

(6) Investment corporation bond

Fair value is based on market value.

(7) Derivative transaction

1. Those to which hedge accounting is not applied

Not applicable.

2. Those to which hedge accounting is applied

Method of hedge accounting	Type of derivative transactions and other matters	Major items hedged	Contract amount and other amounts	Longer than one year	Fair value	Method of calculation of said market value
Special treatment of interest rate swap	Interest rate swap transaction Fixed payment/variable receipt	Long-term loans payable	20,187,606	18,939,441	(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” .

(Note 2) Scheduled redemption amounts of monetary receivables after the closing date (December 31, 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	2,828,532	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Operating accounts receivable	362,206	-	-	-	-	-
(3) Long-term deposits		-	15,600	-	-	-
Total	3,109,739	-	15,600	-	-	-

(Note 3) Scheduled redemption amount of loans payables after the closing date (December 31, 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
(4) Current portion of long-term loans payable	6,517,867	-	-	-	-	-
(5) Long-term loans payable	-	1,860,238	1,292,889	1,254,936	1,291,266	13,825,044
(6) Investment corporation bond	-	-	-	1,100,000	-	-
Total	6,517,867	1,860,238	1,292,889	2,354,936	1,292,266	13,825,044

Notes on Investment and Rental Property

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

(Unit: thousand yen)

	Fiscal period ended June 30, 2020	Fiscal period ended December 31, 2020
Book value (Note 2)		
Beginning balance	46,473,806	45,572,640
Change during the period (Note 3)	(901,166)	(243,115)
Ending balance	45,572,640	45,329,524
Fair value at the end of the period (Note 4)	49,588,000	48,890,000

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

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

(Note 3) 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). And the change during the period ended December 31, 2020 primarily consisted of the increase due to acquisition of two photovoltaic power generation facilities (929,496 thousand yen), and the decrease due to depreciation expenses (913,915 thousand yen).

(Note 4) The fair value is the total sum of the median amount that we calculated according to Article 41, paragraph 1 of the CSIF's Articles of Incorporation on the basis of the appraised value in the range stated in the valuation report with the date of the value opinion on June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2020, which was obtained from PricewaterhouseCoopers Sustainability LLC (for S-01 to S-18). And, the fair value is the total sum of the median amount on the basis of the appraised value stated in the valuation report with the date of the value opinion on June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2020, which was obtained from Ernst & Young Transaction Advisory Services Co., Ltd. or Ernst & Young Strategy and Consulting Co., Ltd. (for S-19 to S-23). Please note that E&Y Transaction Advisory Services Co., Ltd. and Ernst & Young Advisory and Consulting Co., Ltd. have been integrated and those were incorporated as E&Y Strategy and Consulting Co., Ltd. as of October 1, 2020.

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 Restriction for Asset Management

Not applicable.

Notes on Related Party Transaction

For prior period (from January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020)

Attribute	Name	Address	Capital (in JPY thousand)	Business	Number of Units Held (Held)	Relationship: Concurrent Position of Executive	Relationship: Business Relationship	Transaction	Transaction Amount (in JPY thousand) (Note 1) (Note 2)	Account	Ending Balance (in JPY thousand) (Note 1)
Interested Party of Asset Manager	Canadian Solar O&M Japan K.K.	50F Shinjuku Mitsui Bldg., Nishi-shinjuku 2-1-1, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo JAPAN	100,000	Operation and Maintenance	-	Not applicable	Outsourcing of Operation and Maintenance	Payment of O&M Fee	159,272	Accounts Payable	29,958

(Note 1) The amounts exclude consumption taxes.
(Note 2) The condition of transactions are referring to market prices etc.

For current period (from July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020)

Attribute	Name	Address	Capital (in JPY thousand)	Business	Number of Units Held (Held)	Relationship: Concurrent Position of Executive	Relationship: Business Relationship	Transaction	Transaction Amount (in JPY thousand) (Note 1) (Note 2)	Account	Ending Balance (in JPY thousand) (Note 1)
Related Party of Main Investor	CS Hokkaido Ishikari G.K. 13,862	50F Shinjuku Mitsui Bldg., Nishi-shinjuku 2-1-1, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo JAPAN	0	Development, Acquisition, Building, Posession and Operation, etc. of Renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.	-	Not applicable	Acquisition of Solar Power Generation Facilities	Acquisition of Solar Power Generation Facilities	680,000	-	-
Related Party of Main Investor	CS Miyagi Kejonuma G.K.	50F Shinjuku Mitsui Bldg., Nishi-shinjuku 2-1-1, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo JAPAN	0	Development, Acquisition, Building, Posession and Operation, etc. of Renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.	-	Not applicable	Acquisition of Solar Power Generation Facilities	Acquisition of Solar Power Generation Facilities	208,000	-	-
Interested Party of Asset Manager	Canadian Solar O&M Japan K.K.	50F Shinjuku Mitsui Bldg., Nishi-shinjuku 2-1-1, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo JAPAN	100,000	Operation and Maintenance	-	Not applicable	Outsourcing of Operation and Maintenance	Payment of O&M Fee	191,245	Accounts Payable	67,910

(Note 1) The amounts exclude consumption taxes.
(Note 2) The condition of transactions are referring to market prices etc.

Notes on Per Unit Information

Prior fiscal period	Current fiscal period
From January 1,2020 to June 30, 2020	From July 1, 2020 December 31, 2020
Net assets per unit 93,998 yen Net income per unit 2,992 yen Net income per unit is calculated by dividing net income by the average number of investment units during the period. With respect to diluted profit per unit for the period, there are no dilutive investment units, and thus the statement is omitted.	Net assets per unit 93,397 yen Net income per unit 3,099 yen Net income per unit is calculated by dividing net income by the average number of investment units during the period. With respect to diluted profit per unit for the period, there are no dilutive investment units, and thus the statement is omitted.

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

	Prior fiscal period	Current fiscal period
	From January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020	From July 1, 2020 December 31, 2020
Net income (Net loss) (Thousand yen)	691,807	716,462
Amount not attributable to common unit holders (Thousand yen)	-	-
Net income (Net loss) attributable to Common unit holders (Thousand yen)	691,807	716,462
Average number of investment units during the period (Units)	231,190	231,190

Notes on Subsequent Event after the Balance Sheet Date

For the 6th fiscal period (From January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020)

Not applicable.

For the 7th fiscal period (From July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020)

(ⅰ) Issuance of Investment Corporation Bonds (Green Bonds)

CSIF issued investment corporation bonds (“Green Bonds”) based on the shelf registration for its issuance of investment corporation bonds filed to Kanto Local Finance Bureau as of January 26, 2021.

①	Name	Canadian Solar Infrastructure Investment Corporation / The 1st Unsecured Bond (Green Bonds)
②	Total issue amount	3,800 million yen
③	Form of the bond certificate	Subject to the provisions of the Act on Book-Entry Transfer of Company Bonds, Shares, etc. bond certificates will not be issued.
④	Issue price	100 yen per par value of 100 yen for each bond
⑤	Redemption price	100 yen per par value of 100 yen for each bond
⑥	Interest rate	0.80% per annum
⑦	Denomination of each bond	100 million yen
⑧	Offering method	Public offering
⑨	Offering period	January 20, 2021
⑩	Payment date	January 26, 2021
⑪	Collateral / Guarantee	No collateral or guarantee is provided for the Green Bonds. None of CSIF’s assets are secured for the Green Bonds.
⑫	Redemption method and date	The total amount of the Green Bonds will be redeemed on January 26, 2026 (5-year bond) Early redemption is possible any time after the payment date,except for the case separately determined by the depositary.
⑬	Interest payment date	January 26 and July 26 of every year (When an interest paymentdate falls on a bank holiday it will be moved to the preceding business day. Initial interest payment date will be July 26, 2021)
⑭	Credit rating	A (Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.)
⑮	Special financial covenant	Collateral provision restriction clause is added.
⑯	Depositary	Japan Securities Depositary Center, Inc.
⑰	Fiscal agent, issuing agent and payment agent	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.
⑱	Underwriter for private placement	Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. and SMBC Nikko Securities Inc.

	Fiscal Period under Review (From January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020)	Fiscal Period under Review (From July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020)
Ⅰ Unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	691,823,858Yen	716,565,873Yen
Ⅱ Distributions in excess of retained earnings		
Deduction from unitholders' capital	163,682,520Yen	138,945,190Yen
Ⅲ Cash distributions	855,403,000Yen	855,403,000Yen
(Cash distributions per unit)	(3,700)Yen	(3,700)Yen
Profit distributions	691,720,480Yen	716,457,810Yen
(Profit distributions per unit)	(2,992)Yen	(3,099)Yen
Distributions in excess of retained earnings	163,682,520Yen	138,945,190Yen
(Distributions in excess of retained earnings)	(708)Yen	(601)Yen
Ⅳ Retained earnings (deficit) carried forward	103,378Yen	108,063Yen
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 ¥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.	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 ¥716,457,810 which is the entire amount equivalent to the unappropriated retained earnings for the fiscal period under review of ¥716,565,873 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 ¥138,945,190 which is equivalent to 15.2% of the amount of depreciation expenses recorded for the fiscal period under review of ¥914,309,028. 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 ¥855,403,000 which is within the limitation of 95% of forecast NCF amount for the fiscal period under review of ¥902,632,000 and equivalent to 94.7% of that. 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.
Based on this policy, CSIF decided to make distributions for the current fiscal period of ¥855,403,000 which is equivalent to 89.0% of forecast NCF amount for the fiscal period under review of ¥960,272,000. Of this, ¥138,945,190 which is the amount less of distributions of profit of ¥716,457,810 is distributions in excess of retained earnings.

(unit: thousand yen)

	6th period (From January 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020)		7th period (From July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020)	
Cash flows from operating activities				
Income (Loss) before income taxes		692,729		717,346
Depreciation cost		912,259		914,309
Investment corporation bond issuance expenses		879		879
Interest income		(13)		(14)
Interest expenses		116,471		115,261
Other non-operating income				(35,501)
Loss on retirement of non-current assets				4,787
Decrease (Increase) in operating accounts receivable		(209,049)		115,770
Decrease (Increase) in consumption taxes receivable		329,815		(26,241)
Decrease (Increase) in consumption taxes payable		195,374		(169,743)
Decrease (Increase) in prepaid expenses		47,606		(45,710)
Decrease (Increase) in long-term prepaid expenses		31,694		15,137
Increase (Decrease) in operating accounts payable		(3,030)		37,951
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable - other		11,184		30,490
Increase (Decrease) in accrued expenses		54,026		(53,510)
Other, net		(2,200)		2,453
Sub-total		2,177,748		1,623,665
Interest received		13		14
Interest paid		(117,120)		(114,642)
Income taxes paid		(862)		(925)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		2,059,778		1,508,112
Cash flows from investing activities				
Deposit into fixed deposits				(7,800)
Purchases of property and equipment	※1	(21,259)	※1	(646,543)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(21,259)		(654,343)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from long-term loans payable		–		1,000,000
Repayment of long-term loans payable		(1,041,093)		(789,671)
Dividends paid		(534,048)		(691,720)
Surplus earning distribution paid		(309,794)		(163,682)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		(1,884,936)		(645,074)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		153,581		208,694
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the fiscal period		2,466,256		2,619,838
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the fiscal period	※2	2,619,838	※2	2,828,532

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

	From January 1, 2020 To June 30, 2020	From July 1, 2020 To December 31, 2020
Scope of funds in statement of cash flows	Funds (cash and cash equivalents) in statement of cash flows consist of cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less at the date of acquisition that can readily be converted into cash and that are subject to insignificant risks of changes in value.	Funds (cash and cash equivalents) in statement of cash flows consist of cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less at the date of acquisition that can readily be converted into cash and that are subject to insignificant risks of changes in value.

Notes to Statement of Cash Flows

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

From January 1, 2020 To June 30, 2020		From July 1, 2020 To December 31, 2020	
*1 Summary of purchases of property and equipment	(as of June 30, 2020) (unit: thousand yen)	*1 Summary of purchases of property and equipment	(as of December 31, 2020) (unit: thousand yen)
Purchase prices of property and equipment in 6th period	(21,259)	Purchase prices of property and equipment in 7th period	(980,537)
Retrun of purchase prices of property and equipment purchased in previous years	-	Retrun of purchase prices of property and equipment purchased in previous years	333,933
Purchase prices of property and equipment	(21,259)	Purchase prices of property and equipment	(646,543)
*2 Relationship between the ending balance of cash and cash equivalents and the amounts on the balance sheet		*2 Relationship between the ending balance of cash and cash equivalents and the amounts on the balance sheet	
	(as of June 30, 2020) (unit: thousand yen)		(as of December 31, 2020) (unit: thousand yen)
Cash and deposits	2,627,638	Cash and deposits	2,828,532
Term deposits over three months	(7,800)	Term deposits over three months	-
Cash and cash equivalents	2,619,838	Cash and cash equivalents	2,828,532