

Financial Results for Fiscal Period Ended June 30, 2024 (Infrastructure Fund)

August 16, 2024

Infrastructure Fund Issuer	Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund, Inc.	Listed Stock	Tokyo Stock Exchange
Securities Code	9284	URL	https://www.canadiansolarinfra.com/
Representative	(Title) Executive Director	(Name)	Hiroshi Yanagisawa
Asset Management Company	Canadian Solar Asset Management K.K.		
Representative	(Title) CEO and Representative Director	(Name)	Hiroshi Yanagisawa
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Scheduled filing date of securities report	September 27, 2024	Scheduled date of commencement of cash distribution payment	September 13, 2024
Supplementary materials for financial results	YES		
Financial results briefing session	No (For institutional investors and analysts)		

(Amounts are rounded down to million yen)

1. Status of Management and Assets for Fiscal Period Ended June 30, 2024 (from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024)

(1) Management Status

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

	Operating revenues		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income	
	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%
Fiscal period ended Jun. 2024	4,367	(3.7)	1,608	(12.9)	1,361	(1.7)	1,361	(1.7)
Fiscal period ended Dec. 2023	4,537	31.4	1,846	59.7	1,386	38.1	1,385	38.1

	Profit per unit	Rate of return on equity	Ordinary profit to total assets ratio	Ordinary profit to operating revenue ratio
	yen	%	%	%
Fiscal period ended Jun. 2024	3,012	2.9	1.5	31.2
Fiscal period ended Dec. 2023	3,111	3.2	1.6	30.6

(2) Status of Cash Distributions

	Distributions per unit (excluding distributions in excess of earnings)	Total distributions (excluding distributions in excess of earnings)	Distributions in excess of earnings per unit	Total distributions in excess of earnings	Distributions per unit (including distributions in excess of earnings)	Total distributions (including distributions in excess of earnings)	Payout ratio	Ratio of distributions to net assets
	Yen	Million yen	Yen	Million yen	Yen	Million yen	%	%
Fiscal period ended Jun. 2024	3,013	1,361	762	344	3,775	1,705	100.0	2.9
Fiscal period ended Dec. 2023	3,067	1,385	683	308	3,750	1,694	100.0	3.0

(Note 1) The payout ratio is calculated according to the following formula.

$$\text{Payout ratio} = \text{distributions per unit (excluding distributions in excess of earnings)} / \text{profit per unit} \times 100$$

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

(Note 3) The 683 yen in distribution in excess of earnings per unit for the fiscal period ended December 2023 comprises 4 yen in reserve for temporary difference adjustments and 679 yen in the other part of distribution in excess of earnings. The total distribution in excess of earnings for the fiscal period ended December 2023 comprises 1 million yen in reserve for temporary difference adjustments and 306 million yen in refund of investment which falls under the category of a reduction in unitholders' paid-in capital under tax laws.

(Note 4) The 762 yen in distribution in excess of earnings per unit for the fiscal period ended June 2024 comprises 9 yen in reserve for temporary difference adjustments and 753 yen in the other part of distribution in excess of earnings. The total distribution in excess of earnings for the fiscal period ended June 2024 comprises 4 million yen in reserve for temporary difference adjustments and 340 million yen in refund of investment which falls under the category of a reduction in unitholders' paid-in capital under tax laws.

(Note 5) The ratio of the decrease in net assets upon distributions in excess of earnings (refunds of investments that constitute distributions on decrease of capital contribution under the tax law) is 0.007 for the fiscal period ended December 31, 2023 and 0.008 for the fiscal period ended June 30, 2024. In this regard, the ratio of the decrease in net assets is

calculated according to Item 4, Paragraph 1, Article 23 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Corporation Tax Act.

(3) Financial Position

	Total assets	Net assets	Equity ratio	Net assets per unit
	Million yen	Million yen	%	yen
Fiscal period ended Jun. 2024	92,391	46,324	50.1	102,543
Fiscal period ended Dec. 2023	95,017	46,657	49.1	103,280

(4) Status of Cash Flows

	Cash flows from operating activities	Cash flows from investing activities	Cash flows from financing activities	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the fiscal period
	Million yen	Million yen	Million yen	Million yen
Fiscal period ended Jun. 2024	4,495	(32)	(4,291)	6,081
Fiscal period ended Dec. 2023	1,307	(17,440)	17,054	5,911

2. Forecasts of Management Status for Fiscal Period Ending December 31, 2024 (from July 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024), Fiscal Period Ending June 30, 2025 (from January 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025) and Fiscal Period Ending December 31, 2025 (from July 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025)

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

	Operating revenues		Operating income		Ordinary income		Net income		Distributions per unit (excluding distributions in excess of earnings)	Distributions in excess of earnings per unit	Distributions per unit (including distributions in excess of earnings)
	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	Million yen	%	yen	%	yen	yen	yen
Fiscal period ending Dec. 2024	4,477	2.5	1,644	2.3	1,386	1.8	1,385	1.8	3,066	-	3,066
Fiscal period ending Jun. 2025	4,502	0.5	1,691	2.9	1,445	4.3	1,444	4.3	3,198	-	3,198
Fiscal period ending Dec. 2025	4,458	(1.0)	1,645	(2.7)	1,403	(2.9)	1,402	(2.9)	3,104	-	3,104

(Reference)

Fiscal period ending December 31, 2024 (184 days): Forecast total number of investment units issued and outstanding at end of the period: 451,756 units, Forecast profit per unit: 3,066 yen

Fiscal period ending June 30, 2025 (181 days): Forecast total number of investment units issued and outstanding at end of the period: 451,756 units, Forecast profit per unit: 3,198 yen

Fiscal period ending December 31, 2025 (184 days): Forecast total number of investment units issued and outstanding at end of the period: 451,756 units, Forecast profit per unit: 3,103 yen

* Other

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

- (i) Changes in accounting policies associated with amendments to accounting standards, etc.: No
- (ii) Changes in accounting policies other than (i): No
- (iii) Changes in accounting estimates: No
- (iv) Retrospective restatement: No

(2) Total number of investment units issued and outstanding

- (i) Total number of investment units issued and outstanding (including treasury units) at end of period
- (ii) Number of treasury units at end of period

Fiscal period Jun. 2024	451,756	Fiscal period Dec. 2023	451,756
Fiscal period Jun. 2024	0	Fiscal period Dec. 2023	0

(Note) For the number of investment units based on which profit per unit is calculated, please refer to "Notes on regarding per unit information" on page 33 below.

* Financial Results is out of scope from the audit by chartered accountant or corporate auditor.

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

Forecast of management status and other forward-looking statements contained in this document are based on information that is currently available and certain assumptions that are deemed reasonable by Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund. Accordingly, the actual management status, etc. may differ materially due to various factors. In addition, the forecast is not a guarantee of the amount of cash distributions. For details of the assumptions underlying the forecast of management status, please refer to “Assumptions Underlying Forecast of Management Status for Fiscal Period Ending Fiscal Period Ending December 31, 2024 (July 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024), Fiscal Period Ending June 30, 2025 (January 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025) and Fiscal Period Ending December 31, 2025 (July 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025),” described on or after page 12 below.

1. Management Policy and Management Status

(1) Management Status

I. Overview of the Fiscal Period under Review

a. Brief History of Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund

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

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

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

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

CSIF then issued new investment units (62,000 units) through public offering on July 18, 2023 and issued new investment units (3,100 units) through a third-party allotment on August 10, 2023.

As a result of the above, the total units issued at the end of the fiscal period under review (as of June 30, 2024) were 451,756 units.

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

Looking at the Japanese economy during the fiscal period under review, although the second preliminary estimate of the real GDP growth rate for January-March 2024 was on a par with the preliminary estimate, recording a decline by -0.5% contraction YoY on an annualized basis (a slight upward revision from a -2.0% contraction to a -1.8% contraction on an annual basis), the degree of revision was modest, indicating that the economy stagnated during the fiscal year under review. In terms of a breakdown, the contribution of domestic demand to YoY comparison was a -0.1% contraction, recording a negative figure for the fourth consecutive quarter, while that of foreign demand was a -0.4% contraction, recording the first negative figure in two quarters. Nominal GDP growth was 0.0% QoQ (0.1% on an annual basis), barely securing a positive growth. The GDP deflator, which shows comprehensive price trends for the overall economy, was 3.4% YoY, down from its peak 5.2% recorded in the July-September quarter in 2023. The growth of the index remained high, reflecting rising import prices that have been seeping into Japan on the back of higher resource prices, etc. Mitsubishi UFJ Research & Consulting Co., Ltd. forecasts a return to growth in April-June 2024, attributable to a recovery in automobile production, a reaction to the decline in service exports, and other factors. It also expects that positive growth will continue, reflecting a number of encouraging aspects, namely that (1) nominal wages will rise, reflecting high pay increases in the spring wage negotiations, (2) the negative balance in real wages will shrink as the upward pressure on prices gradually eases, (3) the overseas economy will start to improve, (4) a favorable business performance in the corporate sector is creating a strong appetite for capital expenditure, and (5) inbound tourism demand will continue to increase. On the other hand, Mitsubishi UFJ Research & Consulting also believes that there are reasons to be concerned about a slower recovery, given negative factors such as a delay in the recovery of consumer spending through rising import prices on the back of the weak yen, supply restrictions caused by labor shortages, and the growing impact of additional scandals in the automobile sector.

Looking at foreign exchange, the yen depreciated to the range of 161 yen to the dollar on July 1, 2024, the lowest in approximately 38 years since December 1986. SMBC Nikko Securities Inc. believes that the yen at its current weak levels reflects selling of the yen in the carry trade based on the interest rate differential between Japan and the US. It forecasts that the carry trade will shrink as the differential narrows in the future. In terms of forecast market interest rates, SMBC Nikko Securities believes that the dollar/yen rate will peak at 162-163 yen to the dollar, followed by a strengthening of the yen. It expects that there will be six rate cuts to the end of 2025 in the US market and that there will be a rate increase of up to 0.5% in Japan.

As for the Bank of Japan’s monetary policy, it terminated large-scale monetary easing at the monetary policy meeting held on March 18-19, 2024. In the background to this, the BoJ believed that a sustainable, stable path to a price stability target of 2% by the end of 2025 has been established. The materials that formed this decision were the facts that (1) wage growth rate accelerated according to the first aggregation after the spring wage negotiations, (2) price statistics have been stable, (3) a recovery is expected in the future in terms of economic and demand trends, because comprehensive consumer prices have been stable and because wages will likely be solid, (4) consumer sentiment has been consistently improving and (5) capital investment was revised upward in the GDP for October-December 2023. Subsequently, although the BOJ did not proceed with an additional rate increase at the monetary policy meeting held on June 13-14, it expressed, at the June 18th meeting of the Committee on Financial Affairs in the House of Councilors, it expressed the view that there would be a good chance to make an additional rate increase at the next monetary policy meeting to be held in July. However, SMBC Nikko Securities Inc. believes that the inflation rate is not likely to accelerate, judging from the current economic and price trends, with the Japanese economy remaining weak, the so-called core-core CPI still lower than 2%, although 1.7% YoY in May, and service prices having peaked

since the end of last year. In other words, it believes that BOJ Governor Kazuo Ueda intended to stop the weakening of the yen by suggesting an additional rate increase, and expects that the BoJ will increase rates by 10bp at the next monetary policy meeting to be held on July 30-31 and that it will reduce the purchase of government bonds to 3 trillion yen in the next two years.

Under the macro-economic environment described above, investment corporations maintained relatively stable operations in the market for listed infrastructure funds in the fiscal period under review. The TSE Infrastructure Fund Index remained comparatively stable until the middle of 2024, albeit being weak, while the Nikkei Stock Average and TOPIX continued to fluctuate over the short term after a rapid rise that began in January and continued until around April when they rose to historical highs. However, the index entered a sharp downward phase from May, mainly due to selling by individual investors and a sudden increase in transaction volume reflecting selling by certain large investors. This came against a backdrop of lingering concerns, raised in part due to media reporting, regarding rate rises, a future increase in operational cost caused by the mandatory recycling of panels for solar power generation and other renewable energy power generation facilities after the end of their FIT term, and concerns about revenue and expenses and cash distribution after the end of the FIT term. The index hit its high for the period, at 1,099.54 on January 10, after which prices fluctuated within a small range. At the end of May, the index started to fall sharply ahead of the end of the fiscal period, to a low of 963.78 on June 28. It was 901.04 points on July 9, reflecting its instability and continuing the downward trend in July.

“Output curtailment,” which is implemented by an electricity transmission and distribution business operator (Note 1) to adjust the supply-demand balance, was implemented with respect to “renewable energy power generation facilities” (Note 2) held by CSIF, for five days in January, nine days in February, 22 days in March, 20 days in April, 22 days in May, and 13 days in June during the period under review. This was same level in the same period of the previous year. On the other hand, average time for output curtailment was decreased compared to the previous period, the impact on the portfolio as a whole decreased on a YoY basis. Possible factors behind this result are the fact that national demand for electric power recovered in 2024, compared to 2023 when demand fell sharply YoY due to surges in resource prices, the fact that the amount of solar irradiation decreased YoY on a nationwide basis and the fact that the government’s policies showed effects to a certain degree. In addition, the effect of transition to the online output curtailment framework in the Kyushu Electric Power jurisdiction also helped suppress projected amounts of loss in variable rents (Note 3). Areas for output curtailment in renewable energy sources have been steadily expanding, and output curtailment has been implemented in all areas excluding the jurisdiction of Tokyo Electric Power with the commencement of output curtailment in Kansai Electric Power in June 2023. Except for Kyushu Electric Power jurisdiction, the number of days when output curtailment was implemented by renewable energy power generation facilities owned by CSIF during January and June 2024 was 52 days in the Chugoku Electric Power jurisdiction, the Chubu Electric Power jurisdiction and the Tohoku Electric jurisdiction. On a YoY basis, the frequency of output curtailment was trending higher in Chugoku Electric Power, Tohoku Electric Power and Chubu Electric Power jurisdictions as a whole as of the end of June 2024 and we believe that it will be necessary to continuously monitor relevant developments going forward. However, we consider that the effect of output curtailment on our revenue will be limited to a certain degree, because most of the power plants held by CSIF in the Kyushu Electric Power jurisdiction are under the old rule (30-day rule)(Note 4).

On the other hand, the scope of application of non-firm connection that allows new connections on condition of output control during busy times expanded sequentially after its application in the backbone system with no available capacity started in January 2021. In April 2023, its application started also in local power grids. Projects that involve non-firm connection to power grids are subject to output control during busy times in relevant power grids, in addition to output control implemented to adjust demand-supply balance described above. On the other hand, non-firm connection contributes to the expansion of renewable energy introduction because frameworks for the preferential use of renewable energy sources (especially, solar and wind power which are natural power sources) at busy times in grids have been developed and because the efficient use of existing grids aims to achieve smooth connection for renewable energy projects. Currently, Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund owns no non-firm connection type power plant.

The 6th Strategic Energy Plan approved by the Cabinet in October 2021 had two key themes: to indicate the direction of energy policies for the achievement of carbon neutrality by 2050 (declared in October 2020), the new target of a 46% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by fiscal year 2030 and a further reduction of as high as 50% (declared in April 2021) (Note 5); and to overcome issues in Japan’s energy supply-and-demand structure (Note 5). Furthermore, in connection with the second theme, it states that, on the premise that safety be guaranteed first and foremost, Japan will strive to ensure a stable energy supply and reduced costs (S+3E) while pursuing measures to respond to climate change (Note 5).

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

In April 2022, the 2020 revision of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Promotion of Utilization of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources came into force to introduce a system for reserving funds for the future discarding and other disposal of solar power generation facilities (Note 6). First, this system is applicable for all solar power generation projects with an output of 10 kW or more approved for a feed-in tariff (FIT) or feed-in premium (FIP) scheme, including projects with multiple solar power generation facilities. Second, this system obliges the approved operators to, in principle, externally reserve funds for disposal at the Organization for Cross-regional Coordination of Transmission Operators, Japan through direct

withholding of the required amounts from revenue. However, in exceptional cases, internal reserve will be permitted provided certain requirements are satisfied, and listed infrastructure funds will also be permitted to opt for internal reserve upon satisfying certain conditions such as recording funds in their financial statements in an appropriate manner.

Moreover, the revised Act on Special Measures Concerning Procurement of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources by Electricity Utilities (“2023 Revised Act on Renewable Energy Special Measures”) was enacted in April 2024 for the purpose of expanding renewable energy introduction that achieves coexistence with society. Under the 2023 Revised Act on Renewable Energy Special Measures, rules were developed on the adoption of procurement prices for the expansion or upgrades of solar panels and the accumulation of funds for disposal costs, etc. with an eye to the efficient use of existing renewable energy facilities. Under the 2023 Revised Act on Renewable Energy Special Measures, it was made mandatory, as one of FIT or FIP approval requirements, to hold explanatory meetings for local residents in which approved operators give explanations on certain matters and answer questions of residents living in the vicinity. Although these changes in the system put a burden on approved operators, it is deemed that the authorities have the intention to achieve the convergence of asset holding to operators who can contribute to the expansion of renewable energy over the long term based on the recognition that the entry of various types of operators is a cause hindering coexistence with local society. We believe that these policy trends may exert positive effects on listed infrastructure funds over the medium- to long-term.

Furthermore, in April 2024, the 2024 revision of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Promotion of Utilization of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources came into force, and rules for the expansion and renewal of solar panels were established for the effective use of existing renewable energy power generation facilities. As a requirement for approval under the FIT or FIP scheme, the holding of a briefing for residents, etc. became mandatory, with the explanation required to include (1) the contents of the business plan, (2) status of compliance with applicable laws and regulations, (3) status of acquisition of land title, (4) outline of construction related to business, (5) information about interested persons and (6) impact of the business and preventive measures. If a briefing is not held as planned or if a violation of approved plans occurs, guidance will be given, or else an improvement order will be issued or approval will be cancelled. Although these changes in the rules will impose a greater burden on business operators, they are considered to reflect the government’s intention to concentrate assets on those who can contribute to the expansion of renewable energy over the long term, and may be expected to become a tailwind for listed infrastructure funds.

After an extended review, policies for introducing generation-side charges were established, and a detailed policy design was published in April 2023 in the Interim Report on the Introduction of Generation-side Charges compiled by the Specialized Meeting for Policy Design of Electricity and Gas Market Surveillance Commission. The report stated that, while all power sources that are connected to the grid and supply electricity at the same time are basically billable, the subcommittee for the large-scale introduction of renewable energy and next generation electricity network confirmed that the points were summarized as follows: (1) FIT- and FIP-approved power sources will be subject to generation-side charges after the end of their FIT or FIP term; (2) Consideration will be given when purchase prices, etc. are calculated for newly approved FIT- or FIP- sources; (3) Operators of non-FIT sources and those which have ceased to be under the FIT scheme will be encouraged to take some creative measures (bilateral contracts, etc.) and to smoothly incorporate generation-side charges into selling prices; and (4) For pumped storage power generation and storage batteries, charges based on kilowatts alone will be levied and those based on kilowatt-hours be exempted, given that the financial burden would be heavier than those on other power sources. The introduction of the new framework began in April 2024.

Under these conditions, CSIF’s portfolio consisted of 31 facilities (with a total panel output (Note 7) of 226.4 MW, a total acquisition price (Note 8) of ¥97,010 million, and a total price (Note 9) of ¥88,750 million as of the end of the fiscal period under review. CSIF aims to build its portfolio, toward the new mid-term objective of ¥200,000 million set in 2023.

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

(Note 2) For the purposes of this report, the term “renewable energy power generation facilities” refers to renewable energy power generation facilities (excluding facilities falling under the category of real estate) defined in Article 2, Paragraph 2 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Promotion of Utilization of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources (Act No. 108 of 2011, including subsequent amendments; hereinafter referred to as the “Renewable Energy Special Measures Act.” The Act on Renewable Energy Special Measures in force before the enactment of the Act for Partial Revision of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Procurement of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources by Electricity Utilities (Act No. 59 of 2016) is referred to as the Act on Renewable Energy Special Measures before the revision in 2016. The Act on Renewable Energy Special Measures in force after the enactment of the Act for Partial Revision of the Electricity Business Act, etc. for the Establishment of Strong and Sustainable Electricity Supply System (Act No. 49 of 2020) is referred to as 2020 Revised Act on Renewable Energy Special Measures. The Act on Renewable Energy Special Measures in force after the enactment of the Act for Partial Revision of the Electricity Business Act, etc. for the Establishment of Electricity Supply System toward the Realization of Decarbonized Society (Act No. 44 of 2023) is referred to as 2023 Revised Act on Renewable Energy Special Measures. Renewable energy power generation facilities are those prescribed in Article 2, Paragraph 2 (excluding those that fall under real estate). For the purposes of this report, “renewable energy generation facilities, etc.” refers collectively to renewable energy generation facilities, and real estate, real estate leases (includes subleases) and land lease rights (hereinafter referred to as the “site, etc.”) necessary to install maintain and operate renewable, energy generation facilities. Hereinafter, any mention of “renewable energy power generation facilities” or “renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.” which CSIF is said to have invested in or acquired or operate shall also cover “renewable energy power generation facilities” and “renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.” that support CSIF’s assets under management. The same shall apply hereunder. Renewable energy may also hereinafter sometimes be referred to as “renewables.”

(Note 3) Projected amount of loss in variable rent means total performance co-varying rent lost in the day when output curtailment is implemented at

individual power plants in CSIF's portfolio subject to output curtailment. Projected amount of loss in variable rent in the day when each output curtailment is implemented at individual power plants in CSIF's portfolio is calculated using the following formula: Projected amount of loss in variable rent = Forecast Power Generation (P50) at the said power plants in CSIF's portfolio in the month that includes the said day / number of days in the said month × 30% × purchase price For a definition of "energy output value projected by professional specialists (P50)" in the context of this report, please refer to "Assumptions Underlying Forecast of Management Status for Fiscal Period Ending December 31, 2024 (July 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024), Fiscal Period Ending June 30, 2025 (January 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025), and Fiscal Period Ending December 31, 2025 (July 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025). The same shall apply hereunder.

- (Note 4) Even when a grid-connected business operator has implemented the preventive measures defined in the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Special Measures Concerning the Promotion of the Use of Renewable Energy Electricity (METI Ordinance No. 46 of 2012, including subsequent amendments), if the amount of electricity supplied by grid-connected business operators is expected to exceed demand, output curtailment without compensation under the connection agreement may be required. The rule setting the maximum number of days of such output curtailment at 30 days a year (360 hours a year in some cases) is referred to as the "30-day rule" (the rule when the maximum duration is 360 hours a year is referred to as the "360-hour rule") and the 30-day rule and the 360-hour rule are referred to collectively as the "old rule." The rule under which there is no maximum duration such as the above and unlimited output curtailment without compensation could be required is referred to as the "rule of unlimited output curtailment without compensation." The same applies hereinafter.
- (Note 5) All the above information is based on the "Outline of the Basic Energy Plan" published by the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy in October 2021.
- (Note 6) The term "photovoltaic power generation facilities" refers to renewable energy power generation facilities that generate electricity using sunlight as an energy source. The same shall apply hereunder. The term "photovoltaic power generation facilities" refers to photovoltaic power generation facilities as well as their site, etc. The same shall apply hereunder.
- (Note 7) "Panel output" shall mean output calculated by multiplying rated output per solar cell module (meaning the maximum output stated in specifications of solar cell module) used in each solar energy facility by the total number of panels. "Total panel output" shall mean the total panel output rounded off to one decimal place. The same shall apply hereunder.
- (Note 8) The term "acquisition price" represents transaction price (excluding remuneration for business outsourcing concerning the acquisition of assets and other acquisition costs, property taxes, city planning taxes, amount equivalent to consumption taxes, etc. and other commissions, etc.; the same shall apply hereunder) specified in the sales agreement for each asset held. The term "total acquisition price" is total of the transaction prices specified in the sales agreements for all the assets held rounded down to the nearest ten million yen. The same shall apply hereunder.
- (Note 9) "Appraisal value of power plant" means (1) the median calculated by CSIF based on the appraisal values of a power plant shown in valuation reports with the date of value opinion on June 30, 2024 from PricewaterhouseCoopers Sustainability LLC, Kroll International Inc or Japan Real Estate Institute to whom appraisal of the power plant consisting of a photovoltaic system and land on which such system is installed was entrusted by CSIF or (2) the median of the business value of the power plant shown in valuation reports.

c. Overview of Financing

No new procurement was made in terms of either equity or liabilities in the fiscal period under review. However, during the fiscal period under review, CSIF made a prepayment of ¥1,100 million at the end of the April 2024 and a contractual repayment of ¥1,497 million at the end of the fiscal period under review, bringing the total amount of interest-bearing debt as of the end of the fiscal period under review to ¥45,178 million (amount of borrowings ¥40,278 million and amount of investment corporation bonds ¥4,900 million). Consequently, the ratio of interest-bearing debt to total assets (ratio of interest-bearing debt to total assets at the end of fiscal period) was 48.9%.

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

Rating status of CSIF as of the date of this document

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

CSIF received a credit rating from the following rating agency.

Rating status of CSIF as of the date of this document

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

d. Overview of Business Performance and Distribution

As a result of the management described above, the business results in the fiscal period under review included operating

revenue of ¥4,367 million, operating income of ¥1,608 million, ordinary income of ¥1,361 million, and net income of ¥1,361 million.

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

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

CSIF intends to make cash distributions to its unitholders for each fiscal period from free cash flow (hereinafter referred to as “FCF”) generated by its renewable energy power generation facilities, in amounts determined in the following manner. The amount available for distribution shall be calculated by multiplying FCF, that is net cash flow (hereinafter referred to as “NCF”); CSIF shall incorporate the total amount of NCF remaining after deducting distributions for the preceding fiscal periods in calculating NCF) to be vested to equity investors after deducting FCF payable to debt investors, by a certain ratio (hereinafter referred to as “payout ratio”; the payout ratio for the 14th fiscal period is 88.7%) determined by CSIF in light of the amount of NCF for each fiscal period.

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

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

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

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

Based on the above policy, CSIF decided to make a distribution for the fiscal period under review of ¥1,705,378,900, equivalent to 88.7% of projected NCF for the period of ¥1,922,637,224. Dividend per investment unit is ¥3,775 for the fiscal period under review.

II. Outlook for the Next Fiscal Period

a. Outlook for the Future Management

As for the global surge in prices of energy resources triggered by Russia’s invasion of Ukraine in 2022 and the worldwide rise in interest rates, although the situation in overseas markets especially the U.S. has eased recently, their impact on the domestic economy needs to be kept under scrutiny, as interest rates in Japan are expected to rise to a certain degree going forward following the lifting of the zero-interest policy. On the other hand, the equity market continued to rally with the Nikkei Stock Average seeing new records set in July 2024, at one point rising above 42,000. The favorable trend in the market seen in the first half of 2024 is expected to continue with the US presidential elections coming in November.

With respect to the environment surrounding photovoltaic power generation facilities that are included in renewable energy power generation facilities, the 6th Basic Energy Plan states that a crucial part of energy policies for 2030 (Note 1) is to ensure, with “S+3E” as the basic premise, that renewables become a major power source and to focus on renewables as an overriding principle, encouraging maximum adoption whilst reducing the impact on Japanese people and seeking co-existence with local communities (Note 1), and the 2030 energy mix also indicates an increase in the share of renewables, setting ambitious forecasts. In the fall of 2024, the 7th Strategic Energy Plan is expected to be announced for the first time in the past three years. Towards carbon neutrality by 2050 under the Plan, an intermediate target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 2040 and energy mix will likely be disclosed

However, as stated in “(I. Process of Asset Management in the Fiscal Period under Review) b. Investment Environment and Management Performance for the Fiscal Period Under Review” above, the output curtailment that requires renewable energy power generation operators to temporarily suspend power generation through photovoltaic power generation facilities, etc. was resumed in areas under the jurisdiction of Kyushu Electric Power from October 2019. In addition, some output curtailments were introduced in the Tohoku Electric Power, Chugoku Electric Power and Shikoku Electric Power jurisdictions in April 2022 and in the Hokkaido Electric Power jurisdiction in May 2022. And also the Okinawa Electric Power, in January 2023 and the Chubu Electric Power the Hokuriku Electric Power in April 2023, the Kansai Electric Power in June 2023 have started. It was also announced that 10-500 kW commercial solar photovoltaic systems connected to the grid under the old rule, which were previously not subject to output curtailment, will also become subject to output curtailment. Furthermore, regarding the new package of measures for the reduction of renewable energy output curtailment, which has been discussed by experts for some time under the basic policy of scaling back output curtailment of renewable energy, at “The Sectional Meeting on Energy

Saving and New Energy under the Advisory Committee for Natural Resources and Energy; and the Subcommittee on Mass Introduction of Renewable Energy and Next-Generation Electricity Networks” held on December 19, 2023, a draft summary of a new package of measures for the reduction of renewable energy output curtailment was presented. This draft proposes adoption of a framework under which use of renewable energy is prioritized through supply-side measures such as bringing more renewable energy power generation facilities online and lowering the minimum output of new thermal power plants, alongside the promotion of behavioral changes and renewable energy use among customers during output curtailment time slots through demand-side measures such as creating demand through the introduction of storage batteries, renewable energy storage batteries and electrolyzers and supporting the introduction of storage batteries and the installation of communication control units at operator owned facilities, as well as the development of an environment for increasing the uptake and resilience of renewable energy through power grid measures such as expanding inter regional transmission through a review of grid operation and further augmentation of interregional grids. With the adoption of a seamless package of measures as above, going forward measures for reducing the output control was expected to be further reinforced compared with 2023. Subsequently, having entered the year 2024, we look at the status of output curtailment implemented from January to June, and it was same days compared to the level in 2023 as described above. However the impact on the portfolio as a whole was decreased on a YoY basis. It is therefore considered that measures announced by the committee had a certain effect in output curtailment.

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

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

b. Future Management Policy

(i) External Growth Strategy

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

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

Further, CSIF will strive to diversify acquisition routes, including acquiring assets from third parties through the Asset Manager’s own network, whilst at the same time putting emphasis on acquisitions from the Sponsor. Moreover, CSIF will aim for further external growth through the use of diverse acquisition methods, including acquiring assets via the Japan Green Infrastructure Fund, which was established by The Canadian Solar Group and invests in renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. in Japan, and the bridge fund, in addition to direct acquisitions from sellers.

Toward CSIF’s growth in the future, the transfer of CS Azuma Kofuji Solar Power Plant, which was the sponsor’s largest development project (100MW) in Japan and was among Japan’s largest projects, to the bridge fund was completed on May 31, 2023. The Asset Manager has preferential negotiation rights to purchase the said power plant for future acquisition by CSIF. Meanwhile, most recently, an acquisition by the bridge fund has also been completed with respect to a power plant facility (45.8MW) developed by a third party, in a bid to further accelerate external growth forward.

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Internal Growth Strategy

In circumstances where domestic power consumers are increasingly required to participate in decarbonization initiatives around the world, CSIF started a new approach in September 2022 to grant to power consumers tracking information (information regarding renewable energy power plants attached to FIT Non-Fossil Certificate (Note 1)) for CS Daisen-cho Power Plant (A), CS Daisen-cho Power Plant (B) and CS Marumori-machi Power Plant. The initiative aims to satisfy power consumers’ need to achieve RE100 (Renewable Energy 100%) and has achieved the receipt of ¥0.2/kWh in addition to CSIF’s FIT unit price. Moreover, agreements on the specified wholesale supply of renewable energy were concluded with electricity retailers regarding CS Hiji-machi Dai-ni Power Plant in April 2023, and CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant, CS Izu-shi Power

Plant and CS Ogawara-machi Power Plant in June 2023. As a result, CSIF was able to double the unit price to ¥0.2/kWh in addition to CSIF's FIT unit price.

CSIF will contract out O&M to CSOM Japan, which is part of the Canadian Solar Group and provides O&M services in Japan, in principle, for the availability of homogeneous O&M services to the extent that CSIF considers essential. By making the most of the strong operation and management abilities realized by utilizing the global monitoring platform of the Canadian Solar Group in the early discovery and repair of failures of power generation facilities, CSIF will aim to reduce the loss of power generation. In addition, CSIF will implement the appropriate repair and facilities replacement of assets under management to maintain and enhance the value of assets from the medium- to long-term perspective, thereby securing stable revenue in the medium to long term.

In response to the output curtailment implemented by Kyushu Electric Power described in *b. Investment Environment and Management Performance for the Fiscal Period Under Review* in *I. Overview of the Fiscal Period under Review* above, CSIF carried out the modification of individual power plants in its portfolio to support online output curtailment (which refers to output curtailment of photovoltaic power generation facilities with a remote output controller installed, the same applies below) as it did in the previous fiscal period. While all the CSIF-owned power plants in the area served by Kyushu Electric Power are subject to the 30-day rule for output curtailment, the above modifications required for online output curtailment led to a shift from the previous all-day curtailment to hourly curtailment and opened the way for controlling the decrease in lease revenue due to a decline in energy output for reason of output curtailment. In addition, curtailment within a day is counted as one day regardless of the duration, which allows the power plant to respond to output curtailment during peak demand for electricity while complying with the 30-day rule. As a result of further progress shifting to the online output curtailment arrangement, all photovoltaic power plants in Kyushu have shifted to online output curtailment. As a result, CSIF succeeded in reducing lost lease revenue due to curtailment compared with the same period of the previous year and this boosted operating revenue. In addition, CSIF is currently gradually installing online output curtailment equipment at power plants outside the Kyushu region.

As part of its activities related to the Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI), the Asset Manager signed the UN PRI on August 13, 2019, and established the Approach to the Principles for Responsible Investment at the end of December 2020 as the basic ESG policy of the Asset Manager. Subsequently, CSIF has announced annual reports in accordance with the PRI's disclosure rules and the latest report for this year in July 2024. Further, recognizing that climate change is an important environmental issue with potential risks and opportunities when conducting business focused on the environmental pillar of ESG, we disclosed information about initiatives to address climate change in line with the TCFD recommendations on February 14, 2022. On March 1, 2022, the Asset Manager established the Sustainability Committee, which will be required to report to CSIF's Board of Directors at least twice a year going forward. Meanwhile, CSIF established a green finance framework (hereinafter referred to as the "Green Finance Framework") for the financing of activities that will provide environmental benefits, covering debt financing such as green bonds and green loans, and on May 11, 2020, CSIF acquired the highest green finance evaluation of Green 1(F) for the Green Finance Framework from Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR), which is an independent rating agency. Subsequently, CSIF revised the green finance framework as of June 30, 2023 so that the framework would be applied to equity finance including the issuance of investment units at the time of offering investment units. The revised green finance framework acquired a third-party evaluation of Green1 (F) in Green Finance Framework Evaluation conducted by JCR.

Updated on	Evaluating Agency	Evaluation
June 30, 2023	Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR)	Overall Green 1 (F) Greenness (use of proceeds) g 1 (F) Management, Operation and Transparency m 1 (F)

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

(Note 1) A FIT Non-Fossil Certificate is a certificate representing the renewable energy value of the electric power purchased under the FIT scheme that is traded on the Non-Fossil Value Trading Market operated by Japan Electric Power Exchange (hereinafter referred to as "JPEX").

(Note 2) Part of the expenses for procuring FIT electric power is covered by the FIT surcharges paid by power consumers. Electricity retailers need to inform of this to consumers.

(Note 3) To present to consumers that the electric power they sell is effectively derived from renewable energy, electricity retailers must separately purchase non-fossil certificates according to the energy output sold and use them.

(iii) Financial Strategy

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

CSIF has resolved at the board meeting held on August 16th to amend its internal regulations, specifically the "Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund Investment Guidelines" (hereinafter referred to as "the Investment Guidelines"). This decision was made by Canadian Solar Asset Management K.K. (hereinafter referred to as "CSAM"), which is entrusted with managing the assets of the Fund.

The policy will be changed to set the limit for distribution funds, including payments (with continuous excess profit distributions limited to those), based on the total cash obtained from operating activities during each period (which includes net income + depreciation ± gains or losses on the sale of asset), referred to as Funds from Operations (hereinafter "FFO"). This adjustment will primarily use continuous excess profit distributions as a corrective measure if the actual distribution amounts do not meet the initially projected profit distribution. This change is expected to enable the retention of cash on hand in each period.

c Forecasts of Management Status

Forecast of management status for the fiscal period ending December 31, 2024 (July 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024), the fiscal period ending June 30, 2025 (January 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025) and the fiscal period ending December 31, 2025 (July 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025) is as follows. For details of the assumptions underlying the forecast of management status, please refer to "Assumptions Underlying Forecast of Management Status for Fiscal Period Ending December 31, 2024 (July 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024), the fiscal period ending June 30, 2025 (January 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025) and the fiscal period ending December 31, 2025 (July 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025)" described below.

	Operating revenues	Operating income	Ordinary income	Net income	Distributions per unit (excluding distributions in excess of earnings)	Distributions in excess of earnings per unit	Distributions per unit (including distributions in excess of earnings)
	million yen	million yen	million yen	million yen	yen	yen	
Fiscal period ending Dec. 2024	4,477	1,644	1,386	1,385	3,066	-	3,066
Fiscal period ending Jun. 2025	4,502	1,691	1,445	1,444	3,198	-	3,198
Fiscal period ending Dec. 2025	4,458	1,645	1,403	1,402	3,104	-	3,104

d Facts arising after the settlement of accounts

(i) Acquisition of assets

CSIF resolved at the board of directors meeting held on August 16, 2024 regarding the acquisition of the following solar energy facilities ("Planned Acquisition Asset") using fund in hand based on the basic policy of asset management stipulated in the terms and conditions, and plans to acquire the following assets on August 30, 2024.

Asset number (Note 1)	Project name	Location (Note 2)	Contemplated acquisition price (¥ million)	Seller
S-32	CS Sakura-shi Power Plant	Sakura shi, Chiba	321	Saturn Infrastructure Fund Godo Kaisha (photovoltaic power generation facilities) Infrastructure Land Lease Godo Kaisha (land ownership)

(Note 1) Asset numbers are assigned to the projects, based on the classification of the renewable energy power generation facility. "S" denotes a solar energy project.

(Note 2) Based on the land or parcel of land upon which the solar energy facility is located, as described in the property registry. The address is described down to the city or district level.

(ii) Determination of the acquisition of own investment units

CSIF resolved at the board of directors meeting held on August 16, 2024 regarding the acquisition of its own investment units, based on Article 80-2 of the Act on Investment Trusts and Investment Corporations of Japan (the "Investment Trusts Act") applied pursuant to Article 80-5, Paragraph 2 of the Investment Trusts Act. CSIF plans to cancel all the acquired investment units in the fiscal period ending December 31, 2024.

(1) Reason for acquiring own investment units

Considering the overall situation of level of investment units' price, situation of the fund in hand, financial conditions and market environment etc., CSIF judged that improvement of capital efficiency and return to unitholders by the acquisition and cancellation of its own investment units should contribute to enhancement of unitholder value over the medium and long term, and decided the acquisition of its own investment units.

(2) Details of acquisition of own investment units

Total number of own investment units to be acquired	12,000units (maximum)
Total amount of acquisition price	1,100 million yen (maximum)
Acquisition period	From August 19, 2024 to November 29, 2024
Method of acquisition of own investment units	To enter into a discretionary transaction contract with a securities company and entrust the market purchase of its own investment units on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Assumptions Underlying Forecast of Management Status for the fiscal period ending December 31, 2024 (July 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024), the fiscal period ending June 30, 2025 (January 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025) and the fiscal period ending December 31, 2025 (July 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025),

Item	Assumptions
Calculation period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15th fiscal period: from July 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024 (184 days) • 16th fiscal period: from January 1, 2025 to June 30, 2025 (181 days) • 17th fiscal period :from July 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025 (184 days)
Portfolio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumptions are based on the sum of 31 domestic solar energy projects CSIF owned at the end of the fiscal periods ending June 30, 2024 (14th fiscal period) (“Acquired Projects”) and 1 additional project to be acquired on August 30, 2024 (“Acquisitions in 15th FP”); totaling 32 projects and beneficiary interest, which holds solar power generation facilities in trust (“Projects Held”). CS Sakura-shi Power Plant to be acquired on August 30, 2024 (hereinafter refer to as the “Acquisitions in the 15th FP”) are included in the 32 projects. • These forecasts are based on the assumption that there have been no changes in the composition of CSIF’s portfolio (acquisition of new assets or sale of acquired assets, etc.) until the end of the 17th fiscal period, December 31, 2025. • CSIF’s portfolio may change, however, due to the acquisition of new assets other than the Acquisitions or disposal of the Projects Held, etc.

Item	Assumptions
Operating Revenues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leasing business revenue from the Acquired Projects, which is CSIF’s main operating revenue, is based on the lease agreement for power generation facilities affective as of today, and is calculated by totaling the following basic rents and result-linked rents, which are expected to be ¥4,477 million for the period ending December 2024 (15th FP), ¥4,502 million for the period ending June 2025 (16th FP), and ¥4,458 million for the period ending December 2025 (17th FP). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Basic rent for Projects Held is calculated as follows: Monthly projected energy output (P50) x (100-Y) % x 70% x FIT purchase price With respect to each of the Acquired Projects excluding CS Fukuyama-shi Power Plant, CS Shichikashuku-machi Power Plant, CS Miyako-machi Saigawa Power Plant, CS Kasama-shi Dai-san Power Plant and CS Yamaguchi-shi Power Plant, the monthly projected energy output (P50) (Note 1) (Note 2) refers to such figures disclosed in the technical reports (an evaluation report of the system, the capacity, the relevant contracts attached and continuity (performance degradation and environmental evaluation) of the photovoltaic power generation facilities acquired by CSIF) that the Asset Manager received from E&E Solutions Inc. (“Technical Report”), and with respect to CS Fukuyama-shi Power Plant, CS Shichikashuku-machi Power Plant, CS Miyako-machi Saigawa Power Plant, CS Kasama-shi Dai-san Power Plant, CS Yamaguchi-shi Power Plant and the acquisition in 15th FP, the monthly projected energy output (P50) (Note 1) (Note 2) refers to such figures disclosed in the energy yield reports that the Asset Manager received from TÜV Rheinland Japan Ltd. (the “Energy Yield Report”). b) Variable rents for the Acquired Projects and the Acquisitions are calculated as follows: Monthly actual energy output x (100-Y) % x FIT purchase price – basic rent Any amount that exceeds the basic rent after multiplying a certain rate of (100-Y) % (Note 3) to the monthly actual energy output for each solar energy project by FIT purchase price will be captured as a performance-related variable rent. In any case, if the calculation of the variable rent is a negative number, it shall be deemed to be zero.
Operating Revenues	<p>(Note 1) Projected energy output (P50) represents the output that is viewed to be achievable with a 50% probability by the third-party providers of the Technical Report, Energy Yield Report, and other experts. The same applies hereinafter.</p> <p>(Note 2) The calculation of parts of Acquired Projects is based on the estimated monthly power generation (P50) presented in the Technical Report or Energy Yield Report, after deducting the rate of curtailment from third party research firm. The same applies hereinafter.</p> <p>(Note 3) Y represents the value for management costs of the lessees and operator remuneration fees. The value of Y will vary for each of the Acquired Projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forecasted figures herein have been based on a projected energy output (P50) and are not guaranteed nor do they reflect the actual energy output, which will vary depending on the level of solar irradiation. • CSIF has assumed no cancellations of the lease agreements or delinquencies or non-payment of rents by lessees. • CSIF has assumed that the current lease agreements will be renewed on equal terms under these agreements.

Item	Assumptions			
Operating expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main items of main operating expenses are as follows. <p style="text-align: right;">unit : million yen</p>			
	Lease business expenses	15th fiscal period	16th fiscal period	17th fiscal period
	Maintenance expenses for the photovoltaic power generation and other facilities	286	286	286
	Periodic payment of repair and maintenance	49	37	49
	property tax	8	7	8
	Expenses for the land lease	96	96	96
	Insurance expenses	65	65	65
	Depreciation	1,743	1,746	1,750
Non-operating expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSIF has assumed interest expenses, interests on investment corporation bonds and other borrowing-related expenses of ¥258million, ¥246million and ¥242million for the 15th, 16th and 17th fiscal periods, respectively. 			
Borrowings and Investment corporation Bonds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSIF's balance of interest-bearing debt totals ¥45,178 million (borrowings and investment corporation bonds) as of today. CSIF assumes that it will repay such interest-bearing debt(borrowings) in amounts of ¥1,402 million, ¥1,478 million and ¥1,456 million at the end of 15th, 16th and 17th fiscal periods, respectively. The loan-to-value (LTV) ratios are expected to be approximately 48.76%, 47.87% and 47.02% as of the end of 15th, 16th and 17th fiscal periods, respectively. CSIF calculates LTV using the following formula. $LTV = \text{Total interest-bearing debt} / \text{Total assets} \times 100$ 			
Number of investment units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumption that CSIF uses is the total number of investment units issued and outstanding as of the date of this document, which is 451,756 units. CSIF has assumed that there will be no changes to the number of units issued and outstanding resulting from the issuance of additional investment units, etc., until the end of the 17th fiscal period ending December, 2025. Distributions per unit (excluding distributions in excess of earnings), distributions in excess of earnings per unit and distributions per unit (including distributions in excess of earnings) have been calculated based on the assumption that the number of units issued and outstanding as of the end of each fiscal period will be 451,756 units. Acquisitions and cancellations of proprietary investment units described in "d. Important facts that occurred after settlement of accounts" are not taken into account. 			
Distributions per unit (excluding distributions in excess of earnings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distributions per unit (excluding distributions in excess of earnings) are calculated based on the cash distribution policy prescribed in CSIF's Articles of Incorporation. Changes in lessees, fluctuations in rental revenues due to changes in lease agreements, fluctuations in energy output, unforeseeable repair and maintenance expenses incurred and other factors may lead to changes in the amount of distributions per unit (excluding distributions in excess of earnings). 			

Item	Assumptions
Distributions in excess of earnings per unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributions in excess of earnings per unit will generally be based on the cash distribution policy prescribed in CSIF’s Articles of Incorporation and the Asset Manager’s Investment Guidelines(Note). • CSIF will use Funds from Operations (FFO) generated from the operation of held assets, excluding gains or losses from asset sales, as the benchmark. Additionally, the upper limit for "continuous excess profit distribution" as specified in Article 47, Item 2 of the Fund's regulations will be calculated based on the following method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The source of funds for "continuous excess profit distribution" will be the amount obtained by adding carried-forward profit from the previous period to the FFO. "FFO" will be defined as the "net profit after tax" for the relevant operating period (excluding any gains or losses from asset sales during the period) plus depreciation expenses for that operating period. II. The upper limit for "continuous excess profit distribution" will be the amount obtained by subtracting the net profit after tax (excluding any gains or losses from asset sales during the period) and the scheduled repayment amounts for the relevant operating period from the FFO for that operating period. • In addition to the continuous excess profit distribution, if the total distribution amount per unit is expected to decrease from the expected amount due to financing such as the issuance of new investment units, large-scale repairs, or a decrease in rents due to the impact of the power generation of acquired assets that exceed assumptions, CSIF may temporarily make distributions in excess of earnings in excess of the upper limit for the purpose of leveling the amount of the total distribution per unit. In addition, after making a comprehensive judgment on the financial status in each fiscal period, CSIF may not distribute in excess of earnings, or may temporarily distribute in excess of earnings beyond the ratio of excess of earnings in depreciation stipulated in the rules of The Investment Trusts Association, Japan. • CSIF may not make cash distributions (refunds of investment) in excess of earnings upon consideration of other options, such as repair and capital expenditure, repayment of loans, appropriation to funds for the acquisition of new properties, and the acquisition of treasury investment units, by comprehensively considering the economic environment, the market environment relating to the renewable energy power generation projects, the financial positions of CSIF and other circumstances. • In this regard, cash distributions in excess of earnings (refunds of investment) involve a decrease in funds on hand, and thus if capital expenditure beyond the expectations of CSIF is required due to any sudden events or other causes, there is a possibility of a shortage of funds on hand or a restriction on the flexible acquisition of properties in terms of funds. In addition, in the case of a cash distribution (refund of investment) in excess of earnings, the amount of such distribution will be deducted from the total amount of funds contributed or the contribution surplus. <p>(Note)At the meeting of the Board of Directors of CSAM held on August 16, 2024, CSAM made some changes to the Investment Guidelines and changed the distribution policy. For details, please refer to the "Notice concerning Changes to the “Investment Guidelines” in the Internal Regulations of the Asset Management Company” announced on August 16, 2024.</p>
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSIF has assumed that no revisions that will impact the above projections will be made to laws and regulations, tax systems, accounting standards, securities listing regulations and the rules of The Investment Trusts Association, Japan, among others. • CSIF has assumed that no unforeseeable significant changes will occur in general economic trends or conditions in the solar energy facility market and the real estate market.

(2) Risk of Investment

Disclosure is omitted because there have been no significant changes from the description in the latest securities report (submitted on September 28, 2023 including subsequent amendments.)

2. Financial Statement

(1) Balance Sheet

	(Unit : thousand yen)	
	13th Period (December 31, 2023)	14th Period (June 30, 2024)
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and bank deposit	5,911,425	6,081,866
Operating accounts receivable	946,740	1,384,716
Prepaid expenses	337,251	244,506
Consumption taxes receivable	1,385,163	-
Other current assets	40,800	45,089
Total current assets	8,621,381	7,756,179
Fixed Assets		
Property and equipment		
Structures	1,074,228	1,074,228
Accumulated depreciation	(236,994)	(259,111)
Structures, net	837,233	815,116
Machinery and equipment	43,317,800	43,344,549
Accumulated depreciation	(9,964,984)	(10,860,056)
Machinery and equipment ,net	33,352,815	32,484,493
Tools, furniture and fixtures	592,466	593,797
Accumulated depreciation	(138,582)	(150,568)
Tools, furniture and fixtures, net	453,884	443,228
Land	4,570,689	4,571,427
Structures in trust	7,923,918	7,925,298
Accumulated depreciation	(706,649)	(852,530)
Structures in trust, net	7,217,268	7,072,767
Machinery and equipment in trust	33,005,488	33,005,488
Accumulated depreciation	(2,599,626)	(3,251,527)
Machinery and equipment in trust, net	30,405,862	29,753,961
Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust	134,095	134,095
Accumulated depreciation	(11,544)	(14,196)
Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust, net	122,550	119,898
Land in trust	6,948,625	6,948,625
Construction in progress in trust	3,751	3,751
Total property and equipment	83,912,681	82,213,270
Intangible assets		
Leasehold rights	1,486,690	1,486,690
Software	2,176	1,854
Total intangible assets	1,488,866	1,488,544
Investments and other assets		
Long-term prepaid expenses	914,460	856,227
Investment in capital	10	10
Deferred tax assets	16	12
Long-term bank deposit	23,400	23,400
Security deposits	46,909	46,909
Total investment and other assets	984,797	926,559
Total fixed assets	86,386,345	84,628,375
Deferred Assets		
Investment corporation bond issuance cost	9,361	6,581
Total deferred assets	9,361	6,581
Total assets	95,017,088	92,391,135
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable – operating	100,930	92,843
Short-term loans payable	1,100,000	-
Current portion of long-term loans payable	2,900,480	2,881,493
Current portion of investment corporation bond	1,100,000	1,100,000
Accounts payable – other	233,455	226,823
Accrued expenses	111,268	128,187
Income taxes payable	954	802
Consumption tax payable	48,654	369,870
Deposits received	16,424	1,916
Total current liabilities	5,612,168	4,801,937
Non-current liabilities		
Investment corporation bond	3,800,000	3,800,000
Long-term loan payable	38,876,005	37,397,078
Long-term accounts payable - other	71,215	67,467
Total non-current liabilities	42,747,220	41,264,545

Total liabilities	48,359,388	46,066,483
Net assets		
Unitholders' equity		
Unit holders' capital	47,953,452	47,953,452
Deduction from unitholders' capital		
Allowance for temporary difference adjustments	-	*2 (1,807)
Other deduction from unitholders' capital	(2,681,476)	(2,988,218)
Total deduction from unitholders' capital	(2,681,476)	(2,990,025)
Unitholders' capital (net value)	45,271,976	44,963,427
Surplus		
Unappropriated retained earnings (Accumulated deficit)	1,385,723	1,361,225
Total surplus	1,385,723	1,361,225
Total unitholders' equity	46,657,699	46,324,652
Total net assets	*1 46,657,699	*1 46,324,652
Total liabilities and net assets	95,017,088	92,391,135

(2) Statement of Income

(Unit: thousand yen)

	13th period (from July 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023)	14th period (from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024)
Operating revenues		
Rental revenues of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.	*1 4,537,922	*1 4,367,626
Total operating revenues	4,537,922	4,367,626
Operating expenses		
Rental expenses of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.	*1 2,414,802	*1 2,483,360
Asset management fee	168,639	166,242
Administrative service fees	28,023	30,613
Director's compensation	2,400	2,400
Taxes and duties	3,108	64
Other operating expenses	73,957	76,585
Total operating expenses	2,690,932	2,759,267
Operating income or loss	1,846,990	1,608,359
Non-operating income		
Interest income	32	391
Dividends	-	0
Interest on tax refund	-	1,202
Gain on forfeiture of unclaimed dividends	648	542
Insurance income	-	4,781
Guarantee commission received	688	-
Settlement money income	285	1,736
Total non-operating income	1,654	8,653
Non-operating expenses		
Interest expenses	183,994	186,266
Interest on investment corporation bond	19,262	19,052
Amortization of Investment corporation bond issuance cost	2,779	2,779
Borrowing-related expenses	213,085	47,009
Investment units issuance costs	42,181	-
Loss on retirement of noncurrent assets	653	-
Total non-operating expenses	461,956	255,108
Ordinary income	1,386,688	1,361,904
Income before income taxes	1,386,688	1,361,904
Income taxes - current	959	862
Income tax - deferred	55	4
Total income taxes	1,014	866
Net income	1,385,673	1,361,037
Retained earnings (deficit) brought forward	49	187
Unappropriated retained earnings (Accumulated deficit)	1,385,723	1,361,225

(3) Statements of Changes in Unitholders' Equity

13th Fiscal Period (From July 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023)

(Unit: thousand yen)

	Unitholders' equity						Total net assets
	Unitholders' capital			Surplus		Total unitholders' equity	
	Unitholders' capital	Deduction from unitholders' capital	Unitholders' capital(net)	Capital surplus or loss	Total surplus		
Balance as of July 1, 2023	40,631,004	(2,234,888)	38,396,116	1,003,421	1,003,421	39,399,537	39,399,537
Changes of items during the period							
Issuance of new investment units	7,322,448	-	7,322,448	-	-	7,322,448	7,322,448
Distribution in excess of earnings	-	(446,587)	(446,587)	-	-	(446,587)	(446,587)
Dividend of surplus	-	-	-	(1,003,372)	(1,003,372)	(1,003,372)	(1,003,372)
Net Income	-	-	-	1,385,673	1,385,673	1,385,673	1,385,673
Total changes of items during the period	7,322,448	(446,587)	6,875,860	382,301	382,301	7,258,161	7,258,161
Balance as of December 31, 2023	*1 47,953,452	(2,681,476)	45,271,976	1,385,723	1,385,723	46,657,699	46,657,699

14th Fiscal Period (From January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024)

(Unit: thousand yen)

	Unitholders' equity								Total net assets
	Unitholders' capital	Deduction from unitholders' capital			Unitholders' capital(net)	Surplus		Total unitholders' equity	
		Allowance for temporary difference adjustments	Deduction from unitholders' capital	Total deduction from unitholders' capital		Capital surplus or loss	Total surplus		
Balance as of January 1, 2024	47,953,452	-	(2,681,476)	(2,681,476)	45,271,976	1,385,723	1,385,723	46,657,699	46,657,699
Changes of items during the period									
Distribution in excess of earnings from allowance for temporary difference adjustments	-	(1,807)	-	(1,807)	(1,807)	-	-	(1,807)	(1,807)
Distribution in excess of earnings from others	-	-	(306,742)	(306,742)	(306,742)	-	-	(306,742)	(306,742)
Dividend of surplus	-	-	-	-	-	(1,385,535)	(1,385,535)	(1,385,535)	(1,385,535)

Net Income	-	-	-	-	-	1,361,037	1,361,037	1,361,037	1,361,037
Total changes of items during the period	-	(1,807)	(306,742)	(308,549)	(308,549)	(24,497)	(24,497)	(333,047)	(333,047)
Balance as of June 30, 2024	*1 47,953,452	(1,807)	(2,988,218)	(2,990,025)	44,963,427	1,361,225	1,361,225	46,324,652	46,324,652

(4) Statements of Cash Distribution

	Fiscal Period under Review (From July 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023) Unit: Yen	Fiscal Period under Review (From January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024) Unit: Yen
I Unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	1,385,723,092	1,361,225,203
II Distributions in excess of retained earnings		
Provision for temporary difference adjustments	1,807,024	4,065,804
Deduction from unitholders' capital	306,742,324	340,172,268
III Cash distributions	1,694,085,000	1,705,378,900
(Cash distributions per unit)	(3,750)	(3,775)
Profit distributions	1,385,535,652	1,361,140,828
(Profit distributions per unit)	(3,067)	(3,013)
Provision for temporary difference adjustments	1,807,024	4,065,804
(Distributions in excess of retained earnings per unit (for provision for temporary difference adjustments))	(4)	(9)
Distributions in excess of other retained earnings	306,742,324	340,172,268
(Distributions in excess of retained earnings per unit (for distributions in excess of other retained earnings))	(679)	(753)
IV. Retained earnings (deficit) carried forward	187,440	84,375
Calculation method for cash distributions	<p>In accordance with Articles 47, Paragraph 1 of Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund, Inc. ("CSIF")'s Articles of Incorporation, the amount of cash distributions shall be the amount of profit in excess of an amount equivalent to 90% of distributable profits, as stipulated in Article 67-15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Taxation. Based on this policy, CSIF decided to make distributions of ¥1,385,535,652 which is the entire amount equivalent to the unappropriated retained earnings for the fiscal period under review of ¥1,385,723,092 excluding fractions of the distribution per unit that are less than ¥1.</p> <p>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 ¥306,742,324 which is equivalent to 18.1% of the amount of depreciation expenses recorded for the fiscal period under review of ¥1,694,819,934 and ¥1,807,024 as provision for temporary difference adjustments.</p> <p>Accordingly, the distribution per unit is ¥3,750.</p>	<p>In accordance with Articles 47, Paragraph 1 of Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund, Inc. ("CSIF")'s Articles of Incorporation, the amount of cash distributions shall be the amount of profit in excess of an amount equivalent to 90% of distributable profits, as stipulated in Article 67-15 of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Taxation. Based on this policy, CSIF decided to make distributions of ¥1,361,140,828 which is the entire amount equivalent to the unappropriated retained earnings for the fiscal period under review of ¥1,361,225,203 excluding fractions of the distribution per unit that are less than ¥1.</p> <p>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 ¥340,172,268 which is equivalent to 19.7% of the amount of depreciation expenses recorded for the fiscal period under review of ¥1,729,930,376 and ¥4,065,804 as provision for temporary difference adjustments.</p> <p>Accordingly, the distribution per unit is ¥3,775.</p>

(Note) Distributions in excess of retained earnings per unit will generally be based on the cash distribution policy prescribed in CSIF's Articles of Incorporation and the Asset Manager's asset management guideline.

CSIF intends to make cash distributions of NCF within the FCF generated from the renewable energy power generation facilities. The amount available for distribution shall be calculated by multiplying NCF by the payout ratio.

Further, CSIF intends to make distributions in excess of retained earnings for each fiscal period in order to realize such policy.

CSIF's forecasts (including revised forecasts) for each fiscal period are based on the assumption of the Forecast Power Generation (P50) provided in the independent technical report which is used as a basis for calculating rents for renewable energy power generation facilities and if actual NCF calculated based on actual power generation during the applicable fiscal period exceeds forecast NCF, CSIF's policy is to set "forecast NCF multiplied by the payout ratio" as the upper limit of the amount of cash distributions for the applicable fiscal period.

On the other hand, if actual NCF is less than forecast NCF, CSIF's policy is to set "actual NCF multiplied by the payout ratio" as the amount of cash distributions for the applicable fiscal period.

Based on this policy, CSIF decided to make distributions for the previous fiscal period of ¥1,694,085,000 which is equivalent to 91.6% of forecast NCF amount for the fiscal period under review of ¥1,850,262,805. Of this, ¥308,549,348 which is the amount less of distributions of profit of ¥1,385,535,652 is distributions in excess of retained earnings.

And, CSIF decided to make distributions for the current fiscal period of ¥1,705,378,900 which is equivalent to 88.7% of forecast NCF amount for the fiscal period under review of ¥1,922,637,224. Of this, ¥344,238,072 which is the amount less of distributions of profit of ¥1,361,140,828 is distributions in excess of retained earnings.

(5) Statement of Cash Flow

(unit: thousand yen)

	13th period (From July 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023)	14th period (From January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Income (Loss) before income taxes	1,386,688	1,361,904
Depreciation costs	1,694,819	1,729,930
Investment unit issuance costs	42,181	-
Amortization of investment corporation bond issuance costs	2,779	2,779
Interest income and dividends	(32)	(391)
Interest expenses	203,256	205,318
Gain on forfeiture of unclaimed dividends	(648)	(542)
Loss on retirement of noncurrent assets	653	-
Decrease (Increase) in operating accounts receivable	89,148	(437,975)
Decrease (Increase) in accounts receivable	-	(164)
Decrease (Increase) in consumption taxes receivable	(1,385,163)	1,385,163
Decrease (Increase) in consumption taxes payable	(36,052)	321,351
Decrease (Increase) in prepaid expenses	(156,202)	92,745
Decrease (Increase) in long-term prepaid expenses	(471,191)	58,232
Increase (Decrease) in operating accounts payable	49,334	(8,086)
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable - other	80,147	(7,583)
Increase (Decrease) in accrued expenses	(11,970)	17,006
Other, net	21,315	(18,633)
Sub-total	1,509,064	4,701,055
Interest received	32	391
Interest paid	(200,814)	(205,405)
Income taxes paid	(853)	(1,014)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	1,307,428	4,495,026
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments into fixed deposits	(7,800)	-
Purchases of property and equipment	(17,168,817)	(28,838)
Purchases of intangible assets	(254,802)	(3,748)
Payments of guarantee deposits	(9,119)	-
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(17,440,539)	(32,586)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from short-term loans payable	1,100,000	-
Proceeds from long-term loans payable	11,600,000	-
Repayment of short-term loans payable	-	(1,100,000)
Repayment of long-term loans payable	(1,467,153)	(1,497,913)
Proceeds from issuance of investment units	7,322,448	-
Payments of investment unit issuance costs	(50,632)	-
Dividends paid	(1,003,372)	(1,385,535)
Surplus earning distribution paid	(446,587)	(308,549)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	17,054,702	(4,291,998)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	921,591	170,441
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the fiscal period	4,989,834	5,911,425
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the fiscal period	*1 5,911,425	*1 6,081,866

(6) NOTES ON GOING CONCERN PREMISE

Not applicable.

(7) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Method of depreciation and amortization of non-current assets	<p>(1) Property and equipment The straight-line method is adopted. In addition, the useful lives of major property and equipment are as shown below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Structures..... 22-30 yearsMachinery and equipment..... 6-29 yearsTools, furniture and fixtures..... 22-25 yearsStructures in trust 24-30 yearsMachinery and equipment in trust..... 24-29 yearsTools, furniture and fixtures in trust..... 24-29 years <p>(2) Intangible assets The straight-line method is adopted. In addition, the useful life is as shown below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Software..... 5 years <p>(3) Long-term prepaid expenses The straight-line method is adopted.</p>
2. Method of amortization of deferred assets	<p>(1) Investment corporation bond issuance expenses Amortized by the straight-line method over the life of the bonds.</p> <p>(2) Investment units issuance costs Expensed wholly when incurred.</p>
3. Standards for revenue and expense recognition	<p>Accounting for fixed assets tax</p> <p>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.</p>
4. Scope of funds in statement of cash flows	<p>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.</p>
5. Method of hedge accounting	<p>(1) Method of hedge accounting Special treatment is adopted for the interest rate swap that meets the requirements for special treatment.</p> <p>(2) Hedging instruments and hedged items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hedging instruments.....Interest rate swap transaction• Hedged items....Interest rate on loans <p>(3) Policy for hedging CSIF conducts derivative transactions to hedge risks as set forth in the CSIF’s Articles of Incorporation according to the rules for risk management.</p> <p>(4) Method of evaluation of effectiveness of hedging The interest rate swap meets the requirements for special treatment, and thus the evaluation of effectiveness is omitted.</p>

6. Other significant matters serving as the basis for preparation of financial statements	<p>Accounting treatment with regard to trust beneficiary interest in real estate</p> <p>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:</p> <p>Structures in trust, Machinery and equipment in trust, Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust, Land in trust, Construction in progress in trust.</p>
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(Additional Information)

(Notes to Provision and Reversal of Reserve for Temporary Difference Adjustments)

Prior fiscal period (from July 1, 2023 to December 31,2023)

1.Reasons for occurrence, assets and amount of the reserve

Subject asset	Reason for reserve	Reserve for temporary difference adjustment
Solar energy facility (mainly CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant)	Occurrence of the issue of inconsistency between accounting purposes and tax purposes regarding recording of depreciation expenses	1,807

(Note) Regarding the depreciation expenses related to the PCS 6th annual inspection parts that were acquired during the current period and recorded as machinery and equipment mainly at the CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant, there is a tax-accounting discrepancy between the accounting useful life and the statutory useful life for tax purposes on which the calculation was based. In order to reduce the tax burden due to the tax-accounting discrepancy, CSIF plans to record the amount equivalent to the tax-accounting discrepancy as a reserve for temporary difference adjustment and distribute it as a distribution in excess of earnings in the calculation of cash distribution for the current fiscal year.

2.Specific method of reversal

CSIF plans to reverse the amount to be reversed upon inclusion of the expenses after passing the useful life on the tax purpose.

Current fiscal period (from January 1, 2024 to June 30,2024)

1.Reasons for occurrence, assets and amount of the reserve

Subject asset	Reason for reserve	Reserve for temporary difference adjustment
Solar energy facility (mainly CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant)	Occurrence of the issue of inconsistency between accounting purposes and tax purposes regarding recording of depreciation expenses	4,065

(Note) Regarding the depreciation expenses related to the PCS 6th annual inspection parts that were acquired during the current period and recorded as machinery and equipment mainly at the CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant, there is a tax-accounting discrepancy between the accounting useful life and the statutory useful life for tax purposes on which the calculation was based. In order to reduce the tax burden due to the tax-accounting discrepancy, CSIF plans to record the amount equivalent to the tax-accounting discrepancy as a reserve for temporary difference adjustment and distribute it as a distribution in excess of earnings in the calculation of cash distribution for the current fiscal year.

2.Specific method of reversal

CSIF plans to reverse the amount to be reversed upon inclusion of the expenses after passing the useful life on the tax purpose.

(8) Notes to Changes in Presentation Methods

(Statement of Income)

In the previous fiscal period, "Settlement money income", which was included in "Other non-operating income" under "Non-operating income", is presented separately from this fiscal period because it is expected to occur on a materiality basis. The financial statements for the previous fiscal period have been reclassified to reflect this change in presentation method.

As a result, 285 thousand yen of "Other non-operating income" under "Non-operating income" has been reclassified to 285 thousand yen of "Settlement money income" under "Non-operating income".

(9) Notes regarding financial statements

[NOTES TO BALANCE SHEET]

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

(Unit: thousand yen)

	As of December 31, 2023	As of June 30, 2024
	50,000	50,000

*2 Allowance for Temporary Difference Adjustments

Prior fiscal period (for your reference) (from July 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023)

Not applicable

Current fiscal period (from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024)

(1) Reasons for occurrence, assets and amount of the reserve

Subject asset	Reason for reserve	Amount of occurrence	Beginning balance	Reserve amount	Reversal amount	Ending balance	Reason of reversal
Solar energy facility (mainly CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant)	Occurrence of excess depreciation for tax purposes	1,807	-	1,807	-	1,807	-

(2) Specific method of reversal

Subject asset	Specific method of reversal
Solar energy facility (mainly CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant)	CSIF plans to reverse the amount to be reversed upon inclusion of the expenses after passing the useful life on the tax purpose.

[NOTES TO STATEMENT OF INCOME]

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

(Unit: thousand yen)

	From July 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023	From January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024
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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)	3,100,065	3,121,911
(Variable rent linked to actual output)	1,437,806	1,245,331
(Incidental income)	50	383
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.	4,537,922	4,367,626

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)	298,151	296,807
(Repair and maintenance costs)	30,500	58,810
(Taxes and duties)	211,914	221,849
(Utilities expenses)	5,574	5,480
(Insurance expenses)	67,406	64,339

(Depreciation expenses)	1,694,467	1,729,608
(Land rent)	96,599	96,277
(Trust fees)	10,188	10,188
(Other rental expenses)	-	-
Total operating expenses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.	2,414,802	2,483,360

C. Profits and losses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (A-B)	2,123,120	1,884,266
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[NOTES TO STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS]

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

	From July 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023	From January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024
Total number of authorized investment units	10,000,000 units	10,000,000 units
Total number of investment units issued and outstanding	451,756 units	451,756 units

[NOTES TO STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS]

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

(Unit: thousand yen)

	From July 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023	From January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024
Cash and deposits	5,911,425	6,081,866
Fixed term deposits exceeding 3 months	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	5,911,425	6,081,866

[NOTES ON LEASE TRANSACTIONS]

Operating lease (as the lessor)

Future minimum lease payments

(Unit: thousand yen)

	Fiscal period ended December 31, 2023	Fiscal period ended June 30, 2024
Within one year	6,260,744	6,220,510
Longer than one year	81,394,527	78,280,605
Total	87,655,272	84,501,116

[NOTES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS]

1. Situation of financial instruments

(1) Policy for financial instruments

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

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

Long-term loans payables are one of the means to procure the funds for the acquisition of managed assets and are

exposed to interest rate fluctuation risk and liquidity risk, among other risks. However, this risk is deducted through the appropriate balancing of the loan period and the interest rate type, and diversification of lenders, and the appropriate management of various types of indexes, especially the general application of the upper limit of the ratio of interest-bearing, which is 60%.

(3) Supplementary explanation on fair value of financial instruments

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

2. Matters relating to fair values of financial instruments

The table below shows the book value and fair values of financial instruments as of December 31, 2023, and the difference between them. With respect to cash and deposits and operating account receivable, the condition that the cash and deposits are settled in the short term, and thus the market value is considered to be close to the book value. Accordingly, those are not included in the table. Long-term bank deposits and security deposits are not included in the table since those have little relevance.

(Unit: thousand yen)

	Book value	Fair value	Difference
(1) Current portion of investment corporate bond	1,100,000	1,097,690	(2,310)
(2) Current portion of long-term loans payable	2,900,480	2,904,388	3,907
(3) Long-term loans payable	38,876,005	39,291,685	415,680
(4) Investment corporation bond	3,800,000	3,782,520	(17,480)
Total liabilities	46,676,485	47,076,283	399,798
(5) Derivative transaction	-	-	-

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

(1) Current portion of investment corporate bond and (4) Investment Corporation Bond

The fair value of current portion of investment corporate bond and investment corporation bonds are determined based on market prices.

(2) Current portion of long-term loans payable (3) Long-term loans payable

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

(5) Derivative transaction

Please refer to the “Notes on derivative transactions” below.

The table below shows the book value and fair values of financial instruments as of June 30, 2024, and the difference between them. With respect to cash and deposits and operating account receivable, the condition that the cash and deposits are settled in the short term, and thus the market value is considered to be close to the book value. Accordingly, those are not included in the table. Long-term bank deposits and security deposits are not included in the table since those have little relevance.

(Unit: thousand yen)

	Book value	Fair value	Difference
(1) Current portion of investment corporate bond	1,100,000	1,098,570	(1,430)
(2) Current portion of long-term loans payable	2,881,493	2,882,621	1,127
(3) Long-term loans payable	37,397,078	37,548,290	151,212
(4) Investment corporation bond	3,800,000	3,773,020	(26,980)
Total liabilities	45,178,572	45,302,502	123,930
(5) Derivative transaction	-	-	-

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

(1) Current portion of investment corporate bond and (4) Investment Corporation Bond

The fair value of current portion of investment corporate bond and investment corporation bonds are determined based on

market prices.

(2) Current portion of long-term loans payable (3) Long-term loans payable

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

(5) Derivative transaction

Please refer to the “Notes on derivative transactions” below.

(Note 2) Scheduled redemption amount of loans payables after the closing date (December 31, 2023)

(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
Long-term loans payable	2,900,480	2,935,268	2,882,405	10,249,481	5,669,200	17,139,648
Investment corporation bond	1,100,000	-	3,800,000	-	-	-
Total	4,000,480	2,935,268	6,682,405	10,249,481	5,669,200	17,139,648

Scheduled redemption amount of loans payables after the closing date (June 30, 2024)

(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
Long-term loans payable	2,881,493	2,908,132	2,916,358	9,855,766	5,444,671	16,272,149
Investment corporation bond	1,100,000	3,800,000	-	-	-	-
Total	3,981,493	6,708,132	2,916,358	9,855,766	5,444,671	16,272,149

[NOTES ON SECURITIES]

Prior fiscal period (as of December 31, 2023)

Not applicable.

Current fiscal period (as of June 30, 2024)

Not applicable.

[NOTES ON DERIVATIVE TRANSACTIONS]

1. Those to which hedge accounting is not applied

Prior fiscal period (as of December 31, 2023) and Current fiscal period (as of June 30, 2024)

Not applicable.

2. Those to which hedge accounting is applied

Prior fiscal period (as of December 31, 2023)

(Unit: thousand yen)

Method of hedge accounting	Type of derivative transactions and other matters	Major items hedged	Contract amount and other amounts		Fair value	Method of calculation of said market value
				Longer than one year		
Special treatment of interest rate swap	Interest rate swap transaction Fixed payment/variable receipt	Long-term loans payable	36,144,664	33,579,958	(Note)	-

(Note) Those that are subject to special treatment of interest rate swap are treated together with the current portion of long-term loans payable and the long-term

loans payable to be hedged as one, and thus their fair value is presented together with the fair value of (Note 1) (1) Current portion of long-term loans payable and (2) Long-term loans payable in “Notes on financial instruments 2.Matters relating to fair values of financial instruments, among other matters”

Current fiscal period (as of June 30, 2024)

(Unit: thousand yen)

Method of hedge accounting	Type of derivative transactions and other matters	Major items hedged	Contract amount and other amounts		Fair value	Method of calculation of said market value
				Longer than one year		
Special treatment of interest rate swap	Interest rate swap transaction Fixed payment/variable receipt	Long-term loans payable	34,827,457	32,283,262	(Note)	-

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

[NOTES ON RETIREMENT BENEFITS]

Prior fiscal period (as of December 31, 2023)

Not applicable.

Current fiscal period (as of June 30, 2024)

Not applicable.

[NOTES ON TAX EFFECT ACCOUNTING]

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

(Unit: thousand yen)

	Fiscal period ended December 31, 2023	Fiscal period ended June 30, 2024
Deferred tax assets		
Accrued business tax not deductible from taxable income	16	12
Non-deductible excess depreciation	616	1,917
Sub total deferred tax assets	632	1,929
Valuation allowance	(616)	(1,917)
Total deferred tax assets	16	12
Net amount of deferred tax assets	16	12

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

	Fiscal period ended December 31, 2023	Fiscal period ended June 30, 2024
Effective statutory tax rate	31.46%	31.46%
(Adjustment)		
Dividends paid deductible for tax purpose	(31.47)%	(31.54)%
Others	0.09%	0.14%
Rate of burden of corporate tax and other taxes after the application of tax effect accounting	0.07%	0.06%

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

Prior fiscal period (from July 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023)

Not applicable.

Current fiscal period (from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024)

Not applicable.

[NOTES ON RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS]

Prior fiscal period (from July 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023)

Not applicable.

Current fiscal period (from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024)

Not applicable.

[NOTES ON ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS]

Prior fiscal period (from July 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023)

Not applicable.

Current fiscal period (from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024)

Not applicable.

With respect to some of the renewable energy power generation facilities that the Investment Corporation owns directly or as assets in trust, it bears the obligation of restoring relevant sites to their original conditions according to land lease contracts concluded with landowners. With these contracts being subject to automatic renewal, expected to be renewed unless there are special circumstances, or being highly likely to be renewed or re-concluded, the Investment Corporation has difficulty in reasonably estimating until when such contracts will remain effective. It therefore has not posted asset retirement obligations to reflect the said obligation. In addition, the Investment Corporation considers that the possibility of such contracts being cancelled is extremely low because it is difficult to use land covered by the contracts for purposes other than renewable energy power generation facilities.

[NOTES ON INVESTMENT AND RENTAL PROPERTY]

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

(Unit: thousand yen)

	Fiscal period ended December 31, 2023	Fiscal period ended June 30, 2024
Book value (Note 2)		
Beginning balance	69,596,907	85,395,621
Change during the period (Note 3)	15,798,713	(1,699,411)
Ending balance	85,395,621	83,696,209
Fair value at the end of the period (Note 4)	88,755,000	87,080,000

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

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

(Note 3) The change during the period ended December 31, 2023 primarily consisted of the increase due to acquisition of 6 photovoltaic power generation facilities (17,403,921 thousand yen), and the decrease due to depreciation expenses (1,694,467 thousand yen). And the change during the period ended June 30, 2024 primarily consisted of increase due to capital expenditure for photovoltaic power generation facilities (30,197 thousand yen), and the decrease due to depreciation expenses (1,729,608 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 December 31, 2023 and June 30, 2024, which was obtained from PricewaterhouseCoopers Sustainability LLC (for S-01 to S-18) and which was obtained from Japan Real Estate Institute (for S-31). 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 December 31, 2023 and June 30, 2024, which was obtained from Kroll International Inc (for S-19 to S-30).

In addition, profits and losses from the renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. for the fiscal period ended December 31, 2023 (the 13th period) and June 30, 2024 (the 14th period) are as stated in the “Notes to statement of income” above.

[NOTES ON REVENUE RECOGNITION]

Not applicable.

[NOTES ON SEGMENT INFORMATION]

1. Segment information

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

2. Related Information

Prior fiscal period (from July 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023)

(1) Information on products and services

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

(2) Information on regions

① Operating revenue

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

② Property and equipment

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

(3) Information on major customers

(unit: thousand yen)

Name of customer	Total net revenue	Name of related segment
Tida Power 01 G.K.	4,536,863	Renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. rental business
Yamaguchi Aio Futajima 2 G.K.	1,008	Renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. rental business

Current fiscal period (from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024)

(1) Information on products and services

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

(2) Information on regions

① Operating revenue

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

② Property and equipment

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

(3) Information on major customers

(unit: thousand yen)

Name of customer	Total net revenue	Name of related segment
Tida Power 01 G.K.	4,357,765	Renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. rental business
Yamaguchi Aio Futajima 2 G.K.	9,477	Renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. rental business

[NOTES ON PER UNIT INFORMATION]

	Prior fiscal period From July 1, 2023 December 31, 2023	Current fiscal period From January 1, 2024 June 30, 2024
Net assets per unit	103,280 yen	102,543 yen
Net income (Net loss) per unit	3,111 yen	3,012 yen

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

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

	Prior fiscal period From July 1, 2023 December 31, 2023	Current fiscal period From January 1, 2024 June 30, 2024
Net income (Net loss) (Thousand yen)	1,385,673	1,361,037
Amount not attributable to common unit holders (Thousand yen)	-	-
Net income (Net loss) attributable to Common unit holders (Thousand yen)	1,385,673	1,361,037
Average number of investment units during the period (Units)	445,353	451,756

[NOTES ON FACTS ARISING AFTER THE SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS]

(i) Acquisition of assets

CSIF resolved at the board of directors meeting held on August 16, 2024 regarding the acquisition of the following solar energy facilities (“Planned Acquisition Asset”) using fund in hand based on the basic policy of asset management stipulated in the terms and conditions, and plans to acquire the following assets on August 30, 2024.

Asset number (Note 1)	Project name	Location (Note 2)	Contemplated acquisition price (¥ million)	Seller
S-32	CS Sakura-shi Power Plant	Sakura shi, Chiba	321	Saturn Infrastructure Fund Godo Kaisha (photovoltaic power generation facilities) Infrastructure Land Lease Godo Kaisha (land ownership)

(Note 1) Asset numbers are assigned to the projects, based on the classification of the renewable energy power generation facility. “S” denotes a solar energy project.

(Note 2) Based on the land or parcel of land upon which the solar energy facility is located, as described in the property registry. The address is described down to the city or district level.

(ii) Determination of the acquisition of own investment units

CSIF resolved at the board of directors meeting held on August 16, 2024 regarding the acquisition of its own investment units, based on Article 80-2 of the Act on Investment Trusts and Investment Corporations of Japan (the “Investment Trusts Act”) applied pursuant to Article 80-5, Paragraph 2 of the Investment Trusts Act. CSIF plans to cancel all the acquired investment units in the fiscal period ending December 31, 2024.

(1) Reason for acquiring own investment units

Considering the overall situation of level of investment units’ price, situation of the fund in hand, financial conditions and market environment etc., CSIF judged that improvement of capital efficiency and return to unitholders by the acquisition and cancellation of its own investment units should contribute to enhancement of unitholder value over the medium and long term, and decided the acquisition of its own investment units.

(2) Details of acquisition of own investment units

Total number of own investment units to be acquired	● units (maximum)
Total amount of acquisition price	● million yen (maximum)
Acquisition period	From August 16, 2024 to December ●, 2024
Method of acquisition of own investment units	To enter into a discretionary transaction contract with a securities company and entrust the market purchase of its own investment units on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

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

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

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

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	
March 15, 2022	Cash distribution in excess of earnings (refund of investment)	-	386,656	(327)	38,632	(Note 16)
March 14, 2023	Cash distribution in excess of earnings (refund of investment)	-	386,656	(236)	38,396	(Note 17)
July 18, 2023	Capital increase by public offering	62,000	448,656	6,973	45,369	(Note 18)
August 10, 2023	Capital increase by third-party allotment	3,100	451,756	348	45,718	(Note 19)
September 15, 2023	Cash distribution in excess of earnings (refund of investment)	-	451,756	(446)	45,271	(Note 20)
March 15, 2024	Cash distribution in excess of earnings (refund of investment)	-	451,756	(308)	44,963	(Note 21)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Note 14) New investment units were issued to Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. by third-party allotment at an issue price of ¥119,517 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 15) CSIF decided, at a meeting of its Board of Directors held on August 13, 2021, to pay a cash distribution in excess of earnings (refund of investment) in an amount of ¥924 per unit for the eighth fiscal period (ended June 30, 2021), and began to pay it from September 15, 2021.

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

(Note 17) CSIF decided, at a meeting of its Board of Directors held on February 15, 2023, to pay a cash distribution in excess of earnings (refund of investment) in an amount of ¥612 per unit for the eleventh fiscal period (ended December 31, 2022), and began to pay it from March 14, 2022.

(Note 18) New investment units were issued at an issue price of 117,292 yen per unit (issue value of 112,480 yen per unit) through public offering in order

to raise funds for acquiring specified assets, etc.

(Note 19) New investment units were issued at an issue value of 112,480 yen per unit by way of third-party allotment to Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. in order to appropriate part of the funds for acquiring specified assets or for debt payments.

(Note 20) CSIF decided, at a meeting of its Board of Directors held on August 17, 2023, to a cash distribution in excess of earnings (contribution refunds) in an amount of ¥1,155 yen per unit for the twelfth fiscal period (ended June 30, 2023), and began to pay it from September 15, 2023.

(Note 21) CSIF decided, at a meeting of its Board of Directors held on February 15, 2024, to a cash distribution in excess of earnings (contribution refunds) in an amount of ¥683 yen per unit for the twelfth fiscal period (ended December 31, 2023), and began to pay it from March 15, 2024.

3. Reference

(1) Conditions of Investment

(as of June 30, 2024)

Type of asset	Region (Note 1)	Total Asset-Under-Management (AUM) (Note 2) (million yen)	% of total AUM (Note 3)
Solar energy facility	Hokkaido/Tohoku	829,488	0.9
	Kanto	1,918,531	2.1
	Tokai	4,730,759	5.1
	Chugoku/Shikoku	8,412,075	9.1
	Kyushu	17,851,985	19.3
Subtotal		33,742,839	36.5
Land	Hokkaido/Tohoku	48,970	0.1
	Kanto	648,591	0.7
	Tokai	63,309	0.1
	Chugoku/Shikoku	625,679	0.7
	Kyushu	3,184,875	3.4
Subtotal		4,571,427	4.9
Land lease	Hokkaido/Tohoku	112,698	0.1
	Kanto	146,493	0.2
	Tokai	332,421	0.4
	Chugoku/Shikoku	95,239	0.1
	Kyushu	799,838	0.9
Subtotal		1,486,690	1.6
Solar energy facility in trust	Hokkaido/Tohoku	6,273,746	6.8
	Kanto	5,026,287	5.4
	Chugoku/Shikoku	1,242,075	1.3
	Kyushu	24,404,518	26.4
Subtotal		36,946,627	40.0
Land in trust	Hokkaido/Tohoku	116,748	0.1
	Kanto	635,595	0.7
	Kyushu	6,196,281	6.7
Subtotal		6,948,625	7.5
Solar energy facility etc.	Hokkaido/Tohoku	7,381,651	8.0
	Kanto	8,375,499	9.1
	Tokai	5,126,490	5.6
	Chugoku/Shikoku	10,375,069	11.2
	Kyushu	52,437,499	56.8
Subtotal		83,696,209	90.6

Type of asset	Region (Note 1)	Total Asset-Under-Management (AUM) (Note 2) (million yen)	% of total AUM (Note 3)
Solar energy facility etc. total		83,696,209	90.6

	Amount (million yen)	% of total AUM (Note 3)
Saving/other assets	8,694,925	9.4
Asset total (Note 2)	92,391,135	100.0
Total liabilities	46,066,483	49.9
Total net assets	46,324,652	50.1

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

(Note 2) The amount posted on the balance sheet as of June 30, 2024.

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

(2) Investment Assets

① Investment Securities

Not Applicable

② Investment Properties

Not Applicable

③Major Investment Assets

a. summary information for the CSIF

The following table provides summary information for the CSIF current 31 solar energy projects as of June 30, 2024.

Asset #	Category	Project name	Location	Site Area (m ²)	PPA purchase price (yen/kwh)	Certification Date	FIT term end
S-01	Solar Plant etc.	CS Shibushi-shi Power Plant	Shibushi-shi, Kagoshima	19,861	40	February 26, 2013	September 16, 2034
S-02	Solar Plant etc.	CS Isa-shi Power Plant	Isa-shi, Kagoshima	22,223	40	February 26, 2013	June 8, 2035
S-03	Solar Plant etc.	CS Kasama-shi Power Plant	Kasama-shi, Ibaraki	42,666 (Note 1)	40	January 25, 2013	June 25, 2035
S-04	Solar Plant etc.	CS Isa-shi Dai-ni Power Plant	Isa-shi, Kagoshima	31,818	36	October 2, 2013	June 28, 2035
S-05	Solar Plant etc.	CS Yusui-cho Power Plant	Yusui-cho, 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-machi, Ashikita-gun, Kumamoto	45,740	40	February 26, 2013	December 10, 2035
S-10	Solar Plant etc.	CS Minamishimabarashi Power Plant (East) / CS Minamishimabarashi 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	Kannami-cho, Tagata-gun, Shizuoka	41,339	36	March 31, 2014	March 2, 2037
S-13	Solar Plant etc.	CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant	Machiki-machi, Kamimashiki-gun, Kumamoto	638,552 (Note2)	36	October 24, 2013	June 1, 2037
S-14	Solar Plant etc.	CS Koriyama-shi Power Plant	Koriyama-shi, Fukushima	30,376 (Note1)	32	February 27, 2015	September 15, 2036
S-15	Solar Plant etc.	CS Tsuyama-shi Power Plant	Tsuyama-shi, Okayama	31,059	32	September 26, 2014	June 29, 2037
S-16	Solar Plant etc.	CS Ena-shi Power Plant	Ena-shi, Gifu	37,373	32	February 24, 2015	September 12, 2037

Asset #	Category	Project name	Location	Site Area (m ²)	PPA purchase price (yen/kwh)	Certification Date	FIT term end
S-17	Solar Plant etc.	CS Daisen-cho Power Plant (A) and (B)	Daisen-cho, Saihaku-gun, Tottori	452,760 (Note 3)	40	February 22, 2013 (A) February 28, 2013 (B)	August 9, 2037
S-18	Solar Plant etc.	CS Takayama-shi Power Plant	Shingumachi, Takayama-shi, Gifu	16,278 (Note 1)	32	January 30, 2015	October 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 4)	36	February 28, 2014	July 12, 2038
S-21	Solar Plant etc.	CS Izu-shi Power Plant	Izu-shi, Shizuoka	337,160	36	March 31, 2014	November 29, 2038
S-22	Solar Plant etc.	CS Ishikari Shinshinotsu-mura Power Plant	Shinshinotsu-mura, Ishikari-gun, Hokkaido	42,977	24	November 18, 2016	July 15, 2039
S-23	Solar Plant etc.	CS Osaki-shi Kejonuma Power Plant	Osaki-shi, Miyagi	26,051	21	March 27, 2018	July 21, 2039
S-24	Solar Plant etc.	CS Hiji-machi Dai-ni Power Plant	HJj-machi, Hayami-gun, Oita	1,551,086 (Note 5)	40	March 15, 2013	October 30, 2039
S-25	Solar Plant etc.	CS Ogawara-machi Power Plant	Ogawara-machi, Shibata-gun, Miyagi	123,624 (Note 6)	32	February 9, 2015	March 19, 2040
S-26	Solar Plant etc.	CS Fukuyama-shi Power Plant	Fukuyama-shi, Hiroshima	90,794	40	February 22, 2013	October 15, 2040
S-27	Solar Plant etc.	CS Shichigashuku-machi Power Plant	Shichigasyuku-machi, Katta-gun, Miyagi	143,369 (Note 7)	36	March 13, 2014	March 30, 2040
S-28	Solar Plant etc.	CS Kama-shi Power Plant	Kama-shi, Fukuoka	35,352	36	March 12, 2014	March 30, 2037
S-29	Solar Plant etc.	CS Miyako-machi-Saigawa Power Plant	Kyouto-gun, Fukuoka	407,762	36	(1) March 17, 2014 (2) March 17, 2014 (3) March 17, 2014 (4) March 17, 2014 (5) February 14, 2014 (6) February 14, 2014	March 30, 2040

Asset #	Category	Project name	Location	Site Area (m ²)	PPA purchase price (yen/kwh)	Certification Date	FIT term end
S-30	Solar Plant etc.	CS Kasama-shi Dai-san Power Plant	Kasama-shi, Ibaraki	291,147 (Note 8)	32	April 30, 2014	September 29, 2040
S-31	Solar Plant etc.	CS Yamaguchi-shi Power Plant	Ymaguchi-shi, Yamaguchi	10,065	18	March 20, 2019	February 2, 2042

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

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

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

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

(Note 5) Site area for the portion of the solar energy plants and high-voltage land and access roads under ownership and right to lease land is shown and excludes the portion of the land where we hold an easement.

(Note 6) Site area for the portion of the solar energy plants and high-voltage land and access roads under superficies and right to lease land is shown and excludes the portion of the land where we hold an easement.

(Note 7) Site area for the portion of the solar energy plants under superficies is shown and excludes the portion of the land where we hold an easement.

(Note 8) The solar energy plants land includes land for which superficies have been established for a portion of a parcel of land, but the site area of the land is stated based on the area of the entire parcel of land in the registry.

Asset #	Project name	Certified Operator	PPA company	Acquisition Price (million yen) (Note 1) (Note 5)	Fiscal period end valuation (million yen) (Note 2)	Appraisal value of solar plants (million yen)(Note 3) (upper : solar energy facility) (lower : land)	Fiscal period end book value (million yen) (Note 4)
S-01	CS Shibushi-shi Power Plant	Tida Power 01 G.K	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	540	411	284	428
						127	
S-02	CS Isa-shi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	372	272	256	280
						15	
S-03	CS Kasama-shi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	TEPCO Energy Partner, Incorporated	907	777	569	736
						208	
S-04	CS Isa-shi Dai-ni Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	778	563	535	576
						27	
S-05	CS Yusui-cho Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	670	485	462	497
						22	
S-06	CS Isa-shi Dai-san Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K..	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	949	703	658	708
						44	
S-07	CS Kasama-shi Dai-ni Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K..	TEPCO Energy Partner, Incorporated	850	669	632	629
						36	
S-08	CS Hiji-machi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	1,029	758	732	756
						26	
S-09	CS Ashikita-machi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K..	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	989	739	711	738
						27	
S-10	CS Minamishimabar a-shi Power Plant (East) / CS Minamishimabar a-shi Power Plant (West)	Tida Power 01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	1,733	1,356	1,293	1,299
						62	
S-11	CS Minano-machi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	TEPCO Energy Partner, Incorporated	1,018	862	628	849
						234	
S-12	CS Kannami-cho Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K..	TEPCO Energy Partner, Incorporated	514	432	397	444
						34	
S-13	CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Transmission and Distribution Co., Inc.	19,751	17,678	14,248	15,577
						3,430	
S-14	CS Koriyama-shi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K..	Tohoku Electric Power Co., Inc.	246	200	149	204
						50	

Asset #	Project name	Certified Operator	PPA company	Acquisition Price (million yen) (Note 1) (Note 5)	Fiscal period end valuation (million yen) (Note 2)	Appraisal value of solar plants (million yen)(Note 3) (upper : solar energy facility) (lower : land)	Fiscal period end book value (million yen) (Note 4)
S-15	CS Tsuyama-shi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K..	The Chugoku Electric Power Co., Inc.	746	573	440	683
						133	
S-16	CS Ena-shi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K..	The Chubu Electric Power Miraiz Co., Inc.	757	627	595	558
						31	
S-17	CS Daisen-cho Power Plant (A) and (B)	Tida Power01 G.K..	Chugoku Electric Power Transmission & Distribution Company, Incorporated	10,447	8,501	8,210	8,116
						291	
S-18	CS Takayama-shi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	The Chubu Electric Power Miraiz Co., Inc.	326	262	206	295
						55	
S-19	CS Misato-machi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	TEPCO Energy Partner, Incorporated	470	380	265	409
						115	
S-20	CS Marumori-machi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Tohoku Electric Power Network Co., Inc.	850	670	656	691
						14	
S-21	CS Izu-shi Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K..	TEPCO Power Grid, Incorporated	4,569	3,939	3,746	3,828
						193	
S-22	CS Ishikari Shinshinotsu-mura Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Hokkaido Electric Power Network, Incorporated	680	540	482	629
						57	
S-23	CS Osaki-shi Kejonuma Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K.	Tohoku Electric Power Network Incorporated Company	208	174	133	196
						40	
S-24	CS Hij-machi Dai-ni Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K. (Note6)	Kyushu Electric Power Transmission and Distribution Co., Inc.	27,851	25,663	20,843	25,179
						4,820	
S-25	CS Ogawara-machi Power Plant	Tida Power 01 G.K.	Tohoku Electric Power Network Co.,Inc.	2,745	2,484	2,448	2,456
						35	
S-26	CS Fukuyama-shi Power Plant	Tida Power 01 G.K.	The Chugoku Electric Power Co., Inc.	1,340	1,305	1,222	1,333
						82	

Asset #	Project name	Certified Operator	PPA company	Acquisition Price (million yen) (Note 1) (Note 5)	Fiscal period end valuation (million yen) (Note 2)	Appraisal value of solar plants (million yen)(Note 3) (upper : solar energy facility) (lower : land)	Fiscal period end book value (million yen) (Note 4)
S-27	CS Shichigashuku-machi Power Plant	Tida Power 01 G.K.	Tohoku Electric Power Network Co.,Inc.	3,240	3,542	3,498	3,202
						43	
S-28	CS Kama-shi Power Plant	Tida Power 01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	586	565	541	668
						23	
S-29	CS Miyako-machi-Saigawa Power Plant	Tida Power 01 G.K.	Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc	5,780	5,830	4,290	5,724
						1,540	
S-30	CS Kasama-shi Dai-san Power Plant	Tida Power01 G.K..	TEPCO Energy Partner, Incorporated	5,840	5,866	5,171	5,749
						695	
S-31	CS Yamaguchi-shi Power Plant	CS Yamaguchi Aio Futajima 2 G.K..	Chugoku Electric Power Network Incorporated Company	230	249	186	241
						62	
Total				97,017	87,080	74,499	83,696
						12,580	

(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, consumption taxes, local consumption taxes and other fees).

(Note 2) The fiscal period end valuation is the median amount that the CSIF calculated in accordance with Article 41, paragraph 1 of the CSIF's Articles of Incorporation based on the range of valuation (including valuation for land, right to lease land or superficies right, hereinafter the same shall apply in Note 2) provided to us for S-01 to S-18 by PricewaterhouseCoopers Sustainability LLC and for S-31 by Japan Real Estate Institute, and the fiscal period end valuation for S-19 to S-30 is based on the median amount in the valuation report provided to us by Kroll International Inc. The total amount presents the total amount of the median amount calculated by the CSIF and the median amount in the valuation report which is rounded down to the nearest million yen. Therefore, the total amount may differ from the total of valuation amounts for each solar solar energy plant.

(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. for S-01 to S-30 and by Japan Real Estate Institute for S-31 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. for S-01 to S-30 and by Japan Real Estate Institute for S-31 is stated. Real estate includes its superficies right.

(Note 4) Fiscal period end book value is the book value of solar energy.

(Note 5) The acquisition price of CS Mashiki-machi 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.

b. Revenue and expenses of individual renewable energy power generation facilities
Twelfth fiscal period (from January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2024)

(Unit: thousand yen)

Asset number	Total portfolio	S-01	S-02	S-03	S-04	S-05
Project name		CS Shibushi-shi Power Plant	CS Isa-shi Power Plant	CS Kasama-shi Power Plant	CS Isa-shi Dai-ni Power Plant	CS Yusui-cho Power Plant
Rental revenue of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.						
Basic rent	3,121,911	17,597	13,435	34,429	27,700	25,178
Variable rent linked to actual output	1,245,331	5,575	4,735	12,812	9,769	4,470
Incidental income	383	0	-	-	-	-
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (subtotal A)	4,367,626	23,173	18,170	47,242	37,469	29,648
Operating expenses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.						
Taxes and duties	221,849	1,017	803	1,939	1,764	1,529
(Property-related taxes, etc.)	221,849	1,017	803	1,939	1,764	1,529
(Other taxes)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses	531,902	3,491	3,423	5,755	6,561	5,808
(Management entrustment expenses)	296,807	2,725	1,875	2,914	3,331	3,422
(Repair and maintenance costs)	58,810	-	146	1,547	432	-
(Utilities expenses)	5,480	-	-	-	-	-
(Insurance expenses)	64,339	766	604	1,294	1,207	1,122
(Land rent)	96,277	-	797	-	1,590	1,263
(Trust fees)	10,188	-	-	-	-	-
(Other rental cost)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation cost	1,729,608	9,546	7,925	14,956	16,547	14,364
(Structures)	22,116	468	256	345	306	605
(Machinery and equipment)	895,071	9,029	7,651	14,576	16,186	13,519
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	11,986	48	17	33	54	239
(Structures in trust)	145,881	-	-	-	-	-
(Machinery and equipment in trust)	651,901	-	-	-	-	-
(Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust)	2,652	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (subtotal B)	2,483,360	14,055	12,151	22,651	24,873	21,702
Profits and losses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (A-B)	1,884,266	9,117	6,018	24,590	12,595	7,946

(Unit: thousand yen)

Asset number	S-06	S-07	S-08	S-09	S-10
Project name	CS Isa-shi Dai-san Power Plant	CS Kasama-shi Dai-ni Power Plant	CS Hiji-machi Power Plant	CS Ashikita-machi Power Plant	CS Minamishimabara-shi Power Plant (East) / CS Minamishimabara-shi Power Plant (West)
Rental revenue of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.					
Basic rent	33,480	34,011	35,622	33,524	59,572
Variable rent linked to actual output	11,009	13,053	15,703	11,374	21,337
Incidental income	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (subtotal A)	44,490	47,064	51,325	44,899	80,910
Operating expenses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.					
Taxes and duties	2,126	2,035	2,436	2,255	3,979
(Property-related taxes, etc.)	2,126	2,035	2,436	2,255	3,979
(Other taxes)	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses	8,758	7,713	7,430	7,575	17,393
(Management entrustment expenses)	3,746	2,874	3,714	4,385	9,046
(Repair and maintenance costs)	1,626	1,235	534	-	1,856
(Utilities expenses)	-	-	-	-	-
(Insurance expenses)	1,349	1,207	1,624	1,508	2,229
(Land rent)	2,036	2,396	1,557	1,681	4,260
(Trust fees)	-	-	-	-	-
(Other rental cost)	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation cost	19,971	18,077	22,166	20,306	35,421
(Structures)	290	247	835	1,441	755
(Machinery and equipment)	19,629	17,786	21,252	18,612	34,417
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	51	42	78	252	248
(Structures in trust)	-	-	-	-	-
(Machinery and equipment in trust)	-	-	-	-	-
(Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust)	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (subtotal B)	30,856	27,826	32,032	30,136	56,794
Profits and losses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (A-B)	13,633	19,238	19,293	14,762	24,116

(Unit: thousand yen)

Asset number	S-11	S-12	S-13	S-14	S-15
Project name	CS Minano-machi Power Plant	CS Kannami-cho Power Plant	CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant	CS Koriyama-shi Power Plant	CS Tsuyama-shi Power Plant
Rental revenue of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.					
Basic rent	34,622	19,149	623,059	7,850	23,662
Variable rent linked to actual output	8,170	7,630	256,184	3,971	9,358
Incidental income	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (subtotal A)	42,793	26,779	879,244	11,822	33,021
Operating expenses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.					
Taxes and duties	2,175	1,154	47,093	652	2,013
(Property-related taxes, etc.)	2,175	1,154	47,093	652	2,013
(Other taxes)	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses	5,539	4,379	87,705	1,152	4,935
(Management entrustment expenses)	3,814	1,809	70,274	829	2,943
(Repair and maintenance costs)	209	233	7,585	-	1,159
(Utilities expenses)	-	-	-	-	-
(Insurance expenses)	1,516	681	9,789	322	829
(Land rent)	-	1,653	54	-	1
(Trust fees)	-	-	-	-	-
(Other rental cost)	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation cost	16,212	9,671	344,149	4,193	13,163
(Structures)	766	389	3,881	327	393
(Machinery and equipment)	15,446	9,226	332,365	3,866	12,465
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	0	55	7,902	-	304
(Structures in trust)	-	-	-	-	-
(Machinery and equipment in trust)	-	-	-	-	-
(Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust)	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (subtotal B)	23,928	15,205	478,947	5,998	20,112
Profits and losses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (A-B)	18,865	11,574	400,297	5,823	12,908

(Unit: thousand yen)

Asset number	S-16	S-17	S-18	S-19	S-20
Project name	CS Ena-shi Power Plant	CS Daisen-cho Power Plant (A) and (B)	CS Takayama-shi Power Plant	CS Misato-machi Power Plant	CS Marumori-machi Power Plant
Rental revenue of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.					
Basic rent	25,735	319,236	10,797	14,990	31,690
Variable rent linked to actual output	3,589	219,991	3,872	6,378	17,683
Incidental income	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (subtotal A)	29,325	539,228	14,669	21,368	49,373
Operating expenses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.					
Taxes and duties	2,076	28,868	1,248	1,583	3,028
(Property-related taxes, etc.)	2,076	28,868	1,248	1,583	3,028
(Other taxes)	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses	5,644	65,148	2,709	1,984	10,029
(Management entrustment expenses)	2,807	37,972	1,291	1,425	2,883
(Repair and maintenance costs)	719	10,818	990	-	1,426
(Utilities expenses)	-	-	-	-	-
(Insurance expenses)	938	3,795	427	559	1,064
(Land rent)	1,178	12,562	-	-	4,654
(Trust fees)	-	-	-	-	-
(Other rental cost)	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation cost	14,526	214,753	5,808	7,604	17,059
(Structures)	589	4,911	344	176	503
(Machinery and equipment)	13,840	209,058	5,442	7,346	16,321
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	97	782	21	80	234
(Structures in trust)	-	-	-	-	-
(Machinery and equipment in trust)	-	-	-	-	-
(Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust)	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (subtotal B)	22,247	308,770	9,766	11,172	30,117
Profits and losses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (A-B)	7,077	230,457	4,902	10,195	19,255

(Unit: thousand yen)

Asset number	S-21	S-22	S-23	S-24	S-25
Project name	CS Izu-shi Power Plant	CS Ishikari Shinshinotsu-mura Power Plant	CS Osaki-shi Kejonuma Power Plant	CS Hiji-machi Dai-ni Power Plant	CS Ogawara-machi Power Plant
Rental revenue of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.					
Basic rent	152,681	20,746	6,727	833,477	103,515
Variable rent linked to actual output	72,362	18,150	4,123	302,810	39,509
Incidental income	-	-	-	0	-
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (subtotal A)	225,044	38,896	10,851	1,136,287	143,025
Operating expenses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.					
Taxes and duties	15,625	1,754	508	52,214	5,583
(Property-related taxes, etc.)	15,625	1,754	508	52,214	5,583
(Other taxes)	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses	30,518	6,872	2,085	108,084	23,003
(Management entrustment expenses)	13,018	3,221	1,394	63,957	10,789
(Repair and maintenance costs)	4,432	1,900	-	12,159	528
(Utilities expenses)	-	-	-	5,480	-
(Insurance expenses)	1,895	1,150	391	14,130	3,275
(Land rent)	11,173	-	-	8,757	6,310
(Trust fees)	-	600	300	3,600	2,100
(Other rental cost)	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation cost	87,851	13,047	3,600	475,624	54,545
(Structures)	4,142	-	-	-	-
(Machinery and equipment)	82,271	-	-	-	-
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	1,437	-	-	-	-
(Structures in trust)	-	547	300	114,150	6,862
(Machinery and equipment in trust)	-	12,459	3,276	360,434	46,850
(Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust)	-	40	23	1,040	833
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (subtotal B)	133,995	21,674	6,195	635,923	83,132
Profits and losses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (A-B)	91,048	17,221	4,655	500,363	59,892

(Unit: thousand yen)

Asset number	S-26	S-27	S-28	S-29	S-30
Project name	CS Fukuyama-shi Power Plant	CS Shichigashuku-machi Power Plant	CS Kama-shi Power Plant	CS Miyako-machi-Saigawa Power Plant	CS Kasama-shi Dai-san Power Plant
Rental revenue of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.					
Basic rent	56,704	138,236	27,451	177,549	172,191
Variable rent linked to actual output	13,400	65,765	3,940	23,593	52,807
Incidental income	-	-	-	17	365
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (subtotal A)	70,105	204,001	31,391	201,161	225,363
Operating expenses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.					
Taxes and duties	2,497	6,064	3,564	12,080	10,802
(Property-related taxes, etc.)	2,497	6,064	3,564	12,080	10,802
(Other taxes)	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses	16,633	37,798	4,523	19,946	17,527
(Management entrustment expenses)	5,392	9,219	1,768	11,620	11,292
(Repair and maintenance costs)	1,707	946	1,693	3,688	1,235
(Utilities expenses)	-	-	-	-	-
(Insurance expenses)	1,032	1,649	1,061	3,636	2,551
(Land rent)	7,899	24,987	-	5	1,452
(Trust fees)	600	996	-	996	996
(Other rental cost)	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation cost	23,153	58,935	11,687	77,890	93,636
(Structures)	-	-	-	-	-
(Machinery and equipment)	-	-	11,687	-	-
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	-	-	-	-	-
(Structures in trust)	1,985	1,551	-	16,290	4,193
(Machinery and equipment in trust)	21,049	57,351	-	61,037	89,442
(Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust)	118	32	-	562	-
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (subtotal B)	42,284	102,797	19,775	109,918	121,967
Profits and losses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (A-B)	27,820	101,203	11,616	91,242	103,395

(Unit: thousand yen)

Asset number	S-31
Project name	CS Yamaguchi-shi Power Plant
Rental revenue of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.	
Basic rent	7,281
Variable rent linked to actual output	2,196
Incidental income	-
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (subtotal A)	9,477
Operating expenses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc.	
Taxes and duties	1,370
(Property-related taxes, etc.)	1,370
(Other taxes)	-
Expenses	1,765
(Management entrustment expenses)	1,041
(Repair and maintenance costs)	-
(Utilities expenses)	-
(Insurance expenses)	724
(Land rent)	-
(Trust fees)	-
(Other rental cost)	-
Depreciation cost	3,209
(Structures)	138
(Machinery and equipment)	3,070
(Tools, furniture and fixtures)	-
(Structures in trust)	-
(Machinery and equipment in trust)	-
(Tools, furniture and fixtures in trust)	-
Total operating revenue from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (subtotal B)	6,344
Profits and losses from the rental business of renewable energy power generation facilities, etc. (A-B)	3,132

(3) Plan for capital expenditure

The main planned capital expenditures for renovation work, etc. currently planned for the fiscal period ending June 2024 and after for the renewable energy power generation facilities owned by CSIF are as follows. Please note that the planned construction amounts below include portions that will be classified as expenses for accounting purposes.

Asset number	Name of infrastructure assets, etc.	Location	Purpose	Planned period	Planned construction amount		
					Total amount	Paid amount for this fiscal year	Toal already paid amount
S-15	CS Tsuyama-shi Power Plant	Tsuyama-shi, Okayama	Snow damage restoration work	July, 2024	9,070	-	-
S-16	CS Ena-shi Power Plant	Ena-shi, Gifu	Theft damage recovery and anti-theft measures	From September, 2024 to December, 2024	39,213	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	48,283	-	-

(4) Capital expenditure during the fiscal period

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

Name of infrastructure assets, etc. (Location)	Purpose	Implementation period	Amount paid (thousand yen)
CS Daisen-cho Power Plant (A) and (B) (Saihaku-gun, Tottori)	Curtailment online modification work	From March, 2024 To March, 2024	23,500
CS Takayama-shi Power Plant (Takayama-shi, Gifu)	Curtailment online modification work	From March, 2024 To March, 2024	1,850
CS Kasama-shi Dai-san Power Plant (Kasama-shi, Ibaraki)	Handhole drainage work	From January, 2024 To January, 2024	1,003
Other Power Plants			3,844
Total			30,197