

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR) announces the review results of the Green Finance Framework evaluation as follows:

## Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund, Inc.

### Green Finance Framework

### Affirmation

Overall  
Evaluation

**Green 1(F)**

Greenness  
Evaluation  
(Use of Proceeds)

**g1 (F)**

Management,  
Operation, and  
Transparency  
Evaluation

**m1 (F)**

Issuer/Borrower

Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund, Inc.  
(Security Code: 9284)

Subject

Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund  
Green Finance Framework

### Evaluation Overview

#### ▶▶▶ 1. Overview of Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund, Inc.

Canadian Solar Infrastructure Fund, Inc. (CSIF) is an investment corporation, which went public on the Tokyo Stock Exchange's Infrastructure Fund Market on October 30, 2017. CSIF's objective is to invest primarily in renewable energy power generation facilities (as defined in Article 2, paragraph (3) of the Act on Special Measures Concerning Procurement of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources by Electricity Utilities), their related equipment and real estate, and renewable energy power generation facilities and real estate backed securities related to renewable energy power generation facilities. CSIF's asset manager is Canadian Solar Asset Management K.K. (CSAM), and its sponsor is Canadian Solar Projects K.K. (CSP) (investment ratio: 100%).

CSIF strives to build a renewable energy value chain in tandem with the Canadian Solar Group, which covers a wide range of business domains in the solar power generation segment under the vertical integration model, centering on Canadian Solar Inc. (CSI), the ultimate sponsor of CSAM, so as to

"contribute to the global environment" and be part of "realization of a sustainable society," and "revitalization of local communities," by expanding renewable energy use in Japan.

## ▶▶▶2. ESG-Conscious Operations and Decarbonization Efforts of CSI, CSIF, and CSAM

As the CS Group, CSI, the ultimate sponsor of CSAM, has set out the "Canadian Solar Environmental, Occupational Health and Safety Policy" to prevent pollution, conserve energy, and reduce waste.

CSI places importance on the impact of its business operations on the environment and has committed to converting all the electricity it uses to renewable energy by 2030. It also works on reducing GHG emissions per production (MW), energy consumption, water usage, and waste and set their reduction targets to achieve by 2029.

CSAM operates its business in accordance with CSI's environmental and social policies. In August 2019, CSAM became the first domestic asset manager among infrastructure investment corporations to sign the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI). After that, CSAM formulated the "Approach to UN PRI" as its basic ESG policy at the end of December 2020 and can be viewed on its website.

CSIF and CSAM made a disclosure on February 14, 2022, in accordance with the TCFD's recommendations on climate-related financial disclosures: "governance," "strategy," "risk management," and "metrics and targets."

CSIF and CSAM identified nine ESG materiality issues in February 2023. In identifying these issues, the Sustainability Promotion Team, which is made up of CSAM's cross-functional members, had discussions on selecting issues and identifying materiality, and subsequently, the Sustainability Committee, a decision-making body, approved them. A Sustainability Committee meeting held in February 2025 reviewed the materiality issues to eight based on the following themes: "value created," "sources of value creation" and "management foundation and key issues supporting sustainable value creation."

## ▶▶▶3. Green Finance Framework

CSIF formulated a green finance framework (Framework), which specifies that proceeds from bonds and loans are invested in projects for solar power generation (including solar power generation facilities and transmission lines to the power plants) acquired or to be acquired and used for refinancing such projects. JCR assigned Green1 (F) to the Framework on May 11, 2020.

Subsequently, JCR reviewed the Framework in response to the addition of investment units (equity) to its financing schemes. (Financing based on the Framework is collectively referred to as green finance.) On June 30, 2023, JCR assigned Green 1(F) based on the review. Businesses run by investment corporations must be environmentally conscious to ensure that investment units are so-called green equity. To that end, JCR will review each addition of solar power generation facilities subsequent to this round of revision. JCR announced the assignment of Green Finance Framework rating Green 1(F) to the Framework.

In this round of review, JCR focuses on confirming whether all CSIF's solar power generation facilities including CS Tsukuba-shi Takamihara Power Plant newly acquired in November 2025 continue to generate environmental benefits and whether the eligibility criteria and process for selecting green projects and an approach for managing and making a report on the proceeds from loans, investment corporation bonds, or investment units are appropriate. In conclusion, JCR has verified that the proceeds raised by CSIF under the Framework are used exclusively for the acquisition of renewable energy power generation facilities already in operation, that negative impacts on the environment and society have been identified and addressed, and that reports cover components set forth by the Framework.

JCR has also evaluated that the CS Group and CSIF itself continue to demonstrate a high level of environmental commitment, given their environmental and social initiatives.

As a result, based on the JCR Green Finance Evaluation Methodology, JCR assigned a g1 (F) greenness evaluation (use of proceeds) and a m1 (F) management, operation and transparency evaluation. In conclusion, JCR assigned a Green 1 (F) JCR Green Finance Framework evaluation(overall evaluation). to the Framework.

JCR assesses that the Framework meets the criteria required by the Green Bond Principles<sup>1</sup>, the Green Loan Principles<sup>2</sup>, the Green Bond Guidelines<sup>3</sup> and the Green Loan Guidelines<sup>4</sup> and that investment units also meet the relevant criteria in the same way.

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<sup>1</sup> Green Bond Principles (2025) published by International Capital Market Association (ICMA)

<https://www.icmagroup.org/sustainable-finance/the-principles-guidelines-and-handbooks/green-bond-principles-gbp/>

<sup>2</sup> Green Loan Principles (2025) published by Loan Market Association (LMA), Asia Pacific Loan Market Association (APLMA), Loan Syndications and Trading Association (LSTA)

<https://www.lsta.org/content/green-loan-principles/>

<sup>3</sup> Green Bond Guidelines (2024) published by Ministry of the Environment

<https://www.env.go.jp/content/000128193.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> Green Loan Guidelines (2024) published by Ministry of the Environment

<https://www.env.go.jp/content/000128193.pdf>

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### ■ Review Results (Conclusion)

## Review Items

This section provides items to be verified in reviewing the Framework. In this round of review, JCR has focused on changes from the previous review:

### 1. Use of Proceeds

The category of eligibility criteria and use of the proceeds of green finance remain environmentally conscious after changes.

### 2. Process for Project Evaluation and Selection

The process for green project selection remains appropriate.

### 3. Management of Proceeds

Proceeds from green finance are allocated to green projects without fail, and a scheme and an internal structure to easily track and manage allocations are appropriately in place.

### 4. Reporting

Environmental benefits from green projects to which proceeds from green finance are allocated are properly calculated and disclosed in a way designated by the issuer at green finance rating.

### 5. Organizational Sustainability Initiatives

The management team of the issuer highly prioritizes sustainability as a material managerial issue on an ongoing basis.

## Review Content

### 1. Use of Proceeds

The following shows the use of proceeds set forth in the CSIF's Framework (no changes to the Framework from the previous review):

#### Framework for Use of Proceeds

##### 2.1 Use of Proceeds

###### (1) Overview of Use of Proceeds

The proceeds raised under the Framework will be used for making capital investments or refinancing them in the following eligible project:

Eligible Project	Use of Proceeds
Renewable Energy	Project for solar power generation facilities acquired or to be acquired (including solar power generation facilities and transmission lines to the power plants)

###### (2) Criteria for Eligible Projects

Eligible projects should have a potential of operating sound business, which was verified by a risk assessment based on the CSIF and CSAM screening criteria, and meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Facilities to be financed are located in Japan;
- When constructing and installing such facilities, the applicable laws and regulations, including the Forest Act, should be referred to and the necessary steps should be taken, to comply with them;
- When constructing and installing such facilities, the land rights and contractual relationships should be stable, and an appropriate level of understanding must be obtained from residents living in the vicinity of such facilities, including local governments;
- There is neither environmental or soil contamination in the locations of such facilities nor a risk that they will cause such contamination in the future;
- No reports from various experts indicate that the project does not meet the screening criteria; and
- An investment in the project should be made promptly after the relevant green financing.

###### (3) Financing Scheme and Use of Proceeds

Financing Scheme: investment units, bonds, and loans

Use of Proceeds: new investments and refinancing

## [JCR's Evaluation for Framework]

### a. Environmental Benefits of Projects

The proceeds raised under the Framework are used exclusively for making capital investments in projects for solar power generation facilities (including solar power generation facilities and transmission

lines to the power plants) acquired or to be acquired or refinancing them, which is unchanged from the initial review. The investment units designated as a financing scheme by the Framework may include working capital in the use of proceeds for their nature as equity. The article of the investment corporation<sup>5</sup> clearly states that CSIF's business is to invest in renewable energy. JCR has confirmed through the interview with CSAM that the use of proceeds designated by the article of the investment corporation will not be changed in the foreseeable future. Based on this, JCR has concluded that there is no problem with working capital included in the use of proceeds in the Framework as it is necessary for CSIF's business operations to invest exclusively in renewable energy. From the above, JCR assesses that the proceeds raised under the Framework are continuously used for projects with a potential of significant environmental benefits (solar power renewable energy business) given that all the CSIF projects remain environmentally conscious.

As of January 2026, CSIF had solar power generation facilities at 35 power plants with a total capacity of 247.57MW (panel output\*<sup>1</sup>). CS Tsukuba-shi Takamihara Power Plant (S-35) is a solar power generation facility newly added after the previous review.

**Table 1: Solar Power Generation Facilities Acquired and to be Acquired<sup>6</sup>**

Property Number	Project	Location	Solar Panel Output (kW) (*1)	Power Output (kW) (*2)	Estimated Annual Power Generation (MWh) (*3)	Annual CO <sub>2</sub> Reduction (t-CO <sub>2</sub> ) (*4)	Acquisition Date	Supply Start Date
S-01	CS Shibushi-shi Power Plant	Shibushi-shi, Kagoshima-ken	1,224	999	1,386	622	2017/10/31	2014/9/17
S-02	CS Isa-shi Power Plant	Isa-shi, Kagoshima-ken	932	910	1,039	466	2017/10/31	2015/6/9
S-03	CS Kasama-shi Power Plant	Kasama-shi, Ibaraki-ken	2,128	1,966	2,360	993	2017/10/31	2015/6/26
S-04	CS Isa-shi Dai-ni Power Plant	Isa-shi, Kagoshima-ken	2,014	1,980	2,381	1,069	2017/10/31	2015/6/29
S-05	CS Yusui-cho Power Plant	Aira-gun, Kagoshima-ken	1,749	1,500	2,036	914	2017/10/31	2015/8/21
S-06	CS Isa-shi Dai-san Power Plant	Isa-shi, Kagoshima-ken	2,225	1,990	2,569	1,153	2017/10/31	2015/9/16
S-07	CS Kasama-shi Dai-ni Power Plant	Kasama-shi, Ibaraki-ken	2,104	1,966	2,327	979	2017/10/31	2015/9/24
S-08	CS Hiji-machi Power Plant	Hayami-gun, Oita-ken	2,575	1,980	3,050	1,370	2017/10/31	2015/10/13

<sup>5</sup> Source: Article of CSIF

[https://www.canadiansolarinfra.com/file/ir\\_library\\_other\\_file-9a9d1f7b35208cde393a5c045644bacfd59cc4ff.pdf](https://www.canadiansolarinfra.com/file/ir_library_other_file-9a9d1f7b35208cde393a5c045644bacfd59cc4ff.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> Prepared by JCR based on securities reports, technical due diligence reports, and press releases

S-09	CS Ashikita-machi Power Plant	Ashikita-gun, Kumamoto-ken	2,348	1,700	2,650	1,190	2017/10/31	2015/12/11
S-10	CS Minami Shimabara-shi Power Plant (east) Minami Shimabara-shi Power Plant (west)	Minami Shimabara-shi, Nagasaki-ken	3,929	3,490	4,691	2,106	2017/10/31	2015/12/25 2016/01/29
S-11	CS Minano-machi Power Plant	Chichibu-gun, Saitama-ken	2,449	1,990	2,995	1,261	2017/10/31	2016/12/7
S-12	CS Kannami-cho Power Plant	Tagata-gun, Shizuoka-ken	1,336	1,330	1,530	644	2017/10/31	2017/3/3
S-13	CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant	Kamimashiki-gun, Kumamoto-ken	47,693	34,000	53,414	23,983	2017/10/31	2017/6/2
S-14	CS Koriyama-shi Power Plant	Koriyama-shi, Fukushima-ken	636	500	702	281	2018/2/1	2016/9/16
S-15	CS Tsuyama-shi Power Plant	Tsuyama-shi, Okayama-ken	1,931	1,720	2,080	982	2018/2/1	2017/6/30
S-16	CS Ena-shi Power Plant	Ena-shi, Gifu-ken	2,124	1,500	2,318	871	2018/9/6	2017/9/13
S-17	CS Daisen-cho Power Plant (A) Daisen-cho Power Plant (B)	Saihaku-gun, Tottori-ken	27,302	20,750	25,462	12,018	2018/9/6	2017/8/10
S-18	CS Takayama Power Plant	Takayama-shi, Gifu-ken	962	880	926	348	2018/9/6	2017/10/10
S-19	CS Misato Power Plant	Kodama-gun, Saitama-ken	1,083	1,009	1,269	534	2019/3/1	2017/3/27
S-20	CS Marumori-machi Power Plant	Igu-gun, Miyagi-ken	2,195	1,990	2,403	961	2019/3/29	2018/7/13
S-21	CS Izu-shi Power Plant	Izu-shi, Shizuoka-ken	10,777	8,160	11,790	4,964	2019/11/29	2018/11/30
S-22	CS Ishikari Shinshinots	Ishikari-gun, Hokkaido	2,385	1,990	2,509	1,299	2020/9/28	2019/7/16



	u-mura Power Plant							
S-23	CS Osaki-shi Kejonuma Power Plant	Osaki-shi, Miyagi-ken	955	600	893	357	2020/9/28	2019/7/22
S-24	CS Hiji-machi Dai-ni Power Plant	Hayami-gun, Oita-ken	53,404	44,000	60,986	27,383	2021/3/8	2019/10/31
S-25	CS Ogawara-machi Power Plant	Shibata-gun, Miyagi-ken	7,515	7,500	8,564	3,425	2021/3/8	2020/3/20
S-26	CS Fukuyama-shi Power Plant	Fukuyama-shi, Hiroshima-ken	3,317	3,000	4,008	1,892	2023/7/19	2020/10/16
S-27	CS Shichikashuku-machi Power Plant	Katta-gun, Miyagi-ken	9,213	7,000	10,489	4,196	2023/7/19	2020/11/6
S-28	CS Kama-shi Power Plant	Kama-shi, Fukuoka-ken	2,243	1,750	2,279	1,023	2023/7/19	2017/3/31
S-29	CS Miyako-machi Saigawa Power Plant	Miyako-gun, Fukuoka-ken	13,011	8,381	14,585	6,549	2023/7/19	2021/7/15 (*5)
S-30	CS Kasama-shi Dai-san Power Plant	Kasama-shi, Ibaraki-ken	13,569	12,000	16,067	6,764	2023/7/19	2021/4/30
S-31	CS Yamaguchi-shi Power Plant	Yamaguchi-shi, Yamaguchi-ken	1,108	1,000	1,405	663	2023/12/1	2022/2/3
S-32	CS Sakura-shi Power Plant	Sakura-shi, Chiba-ken	1,218	1,000	1,280	539	2024/8/30	2023/6/27
S-33	CS Hiroshima-shi Suzuhari Power Plant	Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken	17,461	15,400	19,992	9,436	2025/1/29	2022/6/1
S-34	CS Sakura-shi Kitsuregawa Power Plant	Sakura-shi, Tochigi-ken	1,210	1,000	1,548	652	2025/5/30	2023/3/24
S-35	CS Tsukuba-shi Takamihara Power Plant	Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki-ken	1,247	1,100	1,684	709	2025/11/28	2024/6/01
total			247,571	198,030	275,662	122,597		

\*1: Panel Output indicates the maximum output of the solar cell modules in the solar power generation facilities of each asset owned.

\*2: Power Output is the solar cell module capacity or PCS capacity of the solar power generation facilities of each asset, whichever is smaller.

- \*3: Estimated Annual Power Generation is the annual average for 20 years. The figures used are taken from the technical reports of each solar power generation facility, assuming that the supply start date is the start date. Therefore, the actual power generation amounts and the 20-year period for each solar power generation facility are inconsistent.
- \*4: CO<sub>2</sub> reduction amount = estimated annual power generation x adjusted emission coefficient (FY2024 (latest figures))  
The adjusted emission coefficient used is from a major electric power company in the area where the power plant is located.
- \*5: The CS Miyako-machi Saigawa Power Plant is comprised of six power plants, and its Supply Start Date is that of the power plant with the latest supply start date.

The above use of proceeds falls under Renewable Energy of the Green Bond Principles and the Green Loan Principles and Project related to Renewable Energy of the Green Bond Guidelines and the Green Loan Guidelines.

## b. Negative Impacts on Environment and Society

CSIF identifies operational risks when acquiring solar power generation facilities. The investment corporation conducts due diligence on the "risks of damage, loss, or deterioration of assets under management caused by accidents or disasters" which could negatively affect the environment and obtains technical reports, soil survey reports, and earthquake risk analysis reports to assess risk based on seismic performance assessment and damage to assets under management in the event of accidents or disasters. The Asset Management Department of CSAM identifies risks. CSAM selects an O&M operator capable of proper inspection and maintenance of renewable energy generation facilities and establish and maintain a proper maintenance system to minimize the impacts of damage, loss, or deterioration of assets under management caused by accidents or disasters so as to respond to potential risks. In addition to that, CSIF disclosed in June 2025 what it discussed for continuing its solar power generation business after the procurement period designated by the feed-in tariff (FIT) system<sup>7</sup> ends and a decommissioning cost reserve plan for properly decommissioning solar power generation facilities<sup>8</sup>.

In this round of review, JCR has evaluated that CSIF properly assessed risk of all eligible green assets it owns, including CS Tsukuba-shi Takamihara Power Plant, a new addition as of January 2026, based on the above various reports and environmental assessment materials that CSIF provided.

JCR has also evaluated that CSAM properly manages all the eligible green assets it held as of January 2026 in tandem with the O&M operator and that the power generation capacity of the entire portfolio is almost in line with its estimations.

Based on the above, JCR considers that CSIF continues to take appropriate mitigation measures for negative environmental and social impacts.

<sup>7</sup> Plan for Long-Term Stable Power Generation Business (related to Internal Reserve System for a cost of decommissioning solar power generation facilities)

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<sup>8</sup> Decommissioning Cost Reserve Plan based on Article 15-11, the Amended FIT/FIP Act

[https://www.canadiansolarinfra.com/file/ir\\_library\\_other\\_file-c00f8c50b7f91ed323f55482d6751de7f4be04e1.pdf](https://www.canadiansolarinfra.com/file/ir_library_other_file-c00f8c50b7f91ed323f55482d6751de7f4be04e1.pdf)

## 2. Process for Project Evaluation and Selection

The following shows the process for project evaluation and selection set forth in the CSIF's Framework (no changes from the previous review):

### Framework for Process

#### 2.2 Process for Project Evaluation and Selection

##### (1) Process for Eligible Project Selection

Eligible projects to be the use of proceeds under the Framework, including acquisitions from stakeholders, etc., are selected through the following steps: the CSAM Compliance Committee deliberates and approves the project; the CSAM Investment Management Committee approves the project; (after that, the CSAM Board of Directors approves the transactions of five billion yen or more); and the project is proposed to the CSIF Board of Directors for deliberation and final approval.

The Board of Directors is composed of executive officers and supervisory directors. The executive officers report to the supervisory directors on the status of business execution, and, as necessary, the supervisory directors request for reports on the asset management status from the officers and employees of CSAM.

##### (2) Negative Impacts of Eligible Project on Environment and Countermeasures

Assessing eligibility of projects, CSIF takes potential negative environmental impacts into consideration and ensures that the following are addressed:

CSIF identifies operational risks when acquiring solar power generation facilities. Among them, the investment corporation conducts due diligence on the "risks of damage, loss, or deterioration of assets under management caused by accidents or disasters" which could negatively affect the environment and obtains technical reports, soil survey reports, and earthquake risk analysis reports to assess risk based on seismic performance assessment and damage to assets under management in the event of accidents or disasters. To address such risks, CSIF selects an O&M operator that properly inspects and maintains renewable energy power generation facilities to establish and maintain a proper maintenance system to minimize negative impacts in the event of damage, loss, or deterioration of assets under management caused by accidents or disasters. CSIF mitigates the likelihood of negative impacts of damage, loss, or deterioration of the assets under management by including clauses to avoid them caused by accidents or disasters in the relevant contracts. The clauses require the O&M operator to respond to an accident or a disaster and tenants and other parties related to renewable energy power generation facilities to report and respond to an accident or a disaster.

##### (3) Approaches for Disclosing Eligible Project Selection Criteria and Process

The project selection criteria and process will be disclosed to investors or lenders through a securities registration statement at issuance as to investment units and through a bond prospectus at issuance as to investment corporation bonds or through a loan agreement at provision as to loans.

## [JCR's Evaluation for Framework]

In the previous review, JCR assessed that CSIF's project selection process based on the Framework was appropriate. In this round of review, JCR assesses that there are no changes to the process in the Framework.

### 3. Management of Proceeds

The following shows the management of proceeds set forth in the CSIF's Framework (no changes from the previous review):

#### Framework for Management of Proceeds

##### 2.3 Management of Proceeds

###### (1) Allocation of Proceeds

The all amounts of the proceeds will be allocated to each project selected in advance.

###### (2) Tracking and Management of Proceeds

Based on the Framework, CSIF manages the proceeds raised through investment units, loans, bonds, etc. in a specific account and will promptly allocate the entire amount to eligible projects selected based on the Framework.

In principle, the proceeds will be allocated promptly.

(As investment units continue to exist into the future, which makes it difficult to distinguish them from each other after the allocation,) CSIF manages in a portfolio all the assets where the proceeds from investment units, bonds or loans are allocated and the allocated and unallocated amounts in a traceable way. The use of the proceeds will be disclosed to investors or lenders semi-annually in securities reports, etc.

###### (3) Internal Control and External Audits for Tracking Management

The tracking management such as account monitoring is performed by CSAM's Financial Planning Department. Withdrawals are approved and directed by the head of the Financial Planning Department and Representative Director and President. These deposit and withdrawal processes are subject to internal audits and external audits by an audit institution.

###### (4) Management of Unallocated Proceeds

Proceeds are held in cash or cash equivalent until allocation. CSIF will disclose the matter in a securities registration statement for investment units, a bond prospectus for investment corporation bonds, or a basic loan agreement for loans.

###### (5) Disposal of Assets

At asset disposal, the amount equivalent to the outstanding principal, in principle, will be used to repay the loan for acquiring the asset in accordance with the basic loan agreement. Any residual proceeds will be held in cash or cash equivalents and used to finance the acquisition of assets for eligible projects or the refurbishment of existing assets.

## [JCR's Evaluation for Framework]

In the previous review, JCR assessed that the management of the proceeds raised through green finance set forth in the Framework was appropriate. In this round of review, JCR assesses that there are no changes to the management of the proceeds in the Framework and it remains appropriate.

## 4. Reporting

The following shows the reporting set forth in the CSIF's Framework (no changes from the previous review):

### Framework for Reporting

#### 2.4 Reporting

##### (1) Reporting on Allocation

CSIF will regularly disclose allocation of proceeds raised under the Framework on its website, etc. as to matters it deems necessary.

##### a. Investment Corporation Bonds and Loans

CSIF will disclose in a bond prospectus and a basic loan agreement that all the proceeds will be allocated promptly. Any unallocated proceeds will be held in cash or cash equivalents, and CSIF will regularly disclose the status on CSIF's website until they are reallocated to eligible projects.

##### b. Investment Units

CSIF will disclose in the securities information section of the securities registration statement that most of the proceeds will be allocated promptly. Proceeds for acquiring assets for future eligible projects will be held in cash or cash equivalents.

The assets financed by the proceeds will be managed in a portfolio, and a list of eligible projects will be disclosed in each fiscal period, using a statutory disclosure document. Any changes to the portfolio, such as disposal or loss of assets or restructuring of the portfolio, will be disclosed on the website in a timely manner.

##### (2) Impact Reporting

CSIF will disclose the amount of power generation and the panel output at solar power generation facilities it owns on its website every month.

## [JCR's Evaluation for Framework]

### Reporting on Allocation

In the previous review, JCR confirmed that the use of proceeds raised through green finance would be disclosed in a bond prospectus or a basic loan agreement for investment corporation bonds and bank loans, respectively, and in a securities registration statement for investment units. And JCR assesses that any of them is appropriate.

In the previous review, JCR evaluated that the reporting on the proceeds allocation status set forth in the Framework was appropriate. In this round of review, JCR has evaluated that there are no changes to the reporting on the proceeds allocation status under the Framework and the process remains appropriate.

In addition to that, the proceeds raised through green finance have been fully allocated to the eligible

green assets as planned, which can be viewed on the CSIF's website. Accordingly, JCR has verified that CSIF properly applies the contents of the Framework.

### Impact Reporting

In the previous review, JCR assessed that reporting on environmental benefits set forth in the Framework was appropriate. In this round of review, JCR has verified that there are no changes to the reporting in the Framework and concluded that it remains appropriate. JCR has also confirmed that CSIF discloses reporting items designated by the Framework on its website on a monthly basis.

Based on the above, JCR assesses that CSIF's reporting framework is appropriate.



## 5. CSI's Initiatives toward Sustainability

### CSI's Sustainability Initiatives

AS the CS Group, CSI, the ultimate sponsor of CSAM, set out its policy for the environment and workplace safety, "Canadian Solar Environmental, Occupational Health and Safety Policy." This was formulated to commit to preventing pollution, conserving energy, reducing waste, and managing risk and regulated substances. The specific principles and objectives of the policy are as follows:

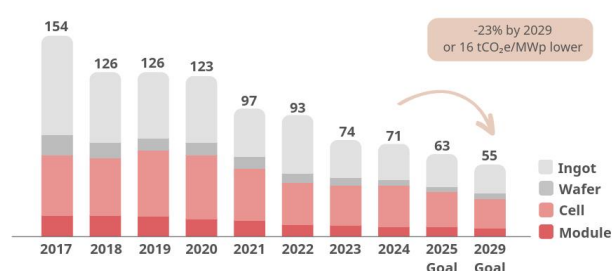
#### Canadian Solar Environmental, Occupational Health and Safety Policy

- Ensure compliance with all environment, health and safety (EHS) laws wherever Canadian Solar conducts business;
- Provide a safe and healthy work environment for our employees, contractors, visitors, customers and the community;
- Relentlessly pursue an EHS incident-free workplace through hazard identification and risk reduction;
- EHS is the responsibility of all. Demonstrate leadership and commitment, and encourage employee involvement in creating a safe workplace, free of occupational injuries and illness; emphasize individual responsibility for safety by all employees, supported at all levels of management;
- Monitor, measure and assess the Company's EHS performance and management system on a regular and continuing basis in order to continuously improve EHS policies, procedures and implementation;
- Management is responsible for providing training, systems and resources to ensure a safe, healthy and environmentally sound workplace; and
- All EHS incidents will be reported and major incidents investigated.

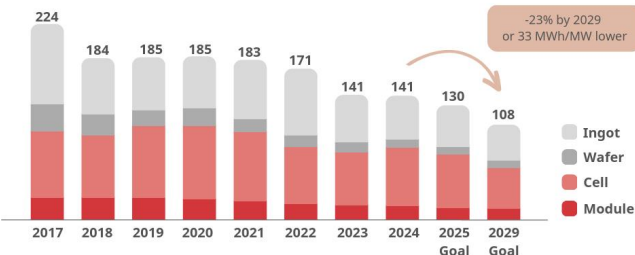
The CS Group's management proclaimed its commitment to achieving the above policy and objectives.

On top of that, CSI places importance on the impact of its business on the environment. The company expressed its intention to achieve the goal to convert all of the electricity it uses to renewable energy by 2030. It also strives to reduce GHG emissions per production (MW), energy consumption, water usage, and wastes. The following figures show respective reduction targets.

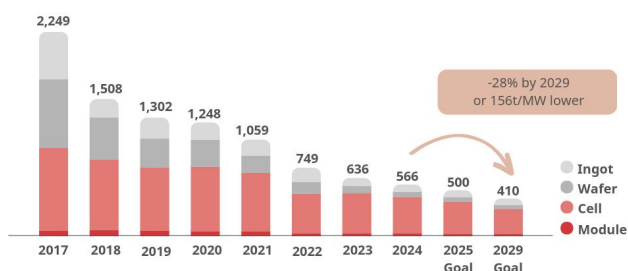
### Solar GHG Emissions Intensity<sup>1</sup> (tCO<sub>2</sub>e/MWp)



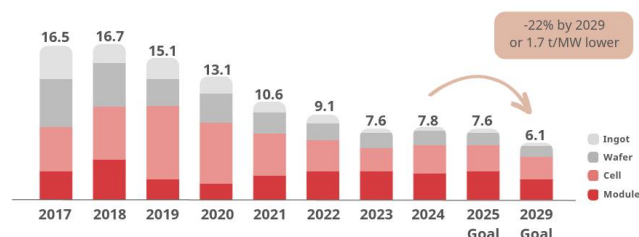
### Solar Energy Intensity (MWh/MW)



### Solar Water Intensity (t/MW)



### Solar Waste Intensity (t/MW)



**Figure 1: Water and Waste Intensity per Production (MW)<sup>9</sup>**

As a global player in the solar power generation business, CSI looks to spreading solar power generation across the world. JCR has confirmed that CSI values ESG factors in its business and strategic decisions and continues to work on improving its business practices to achieve long-term sustainability.

CSI identifies material issues and collects opinions from its management, including directors and executive officers, as well as employees around the world. The company also defines materiality, reflecting opinions from a wide range of external stakeholders, including customers, suppliers, investors, lenders, local communities, industry associations, NGOs, the media and the scientific community. CSI's ESG strategy and actions are driven by materiality analysis. Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) and the Sustainability Committee in charge of CSI's sustainability strategy, review them to seize further opportunities, minimize risks, and launch better initiatives to integrate the ESG concept into its business. The Sustainability Committee is consisted of three management members. The purpose of the committee is to analyze sustainability initiatives and associated opportunities and risks and contribute to CSI's long-term strategy and growth. The Sustainability Committee meets at least twice a year to review ESG-related matters.

## CSIF's Environmental and Social Initiatives

CSAM operates its business in accordance with its environmental and social policies. In August 2019, CSAM became the first domestic asset manager affiliated with an infrastructure investment corporation to sign UN PRI. After signing UN PRI, CSAM set forth its "Approach to UN PRI" as the ESG basic policy at the end of December 2020 and discloses it on its website.

<sup>9</sup> Canadian Solar Sustainability Report 2024

CSIF and CSAM made a disclosure on February 14, 2022, in line with TCFD's recommendations on climate-related financial disclosures: "governance," "strategy," "risk management," and "metrics and targets."<sup>10</sup>

In February 2023, CSIF and CSAM identified nine ESG materiality issues. In identifying these issues, the Sustainability Promotion Team made up of CSAM's cross-functional members had discussions on selecting issues and identifying materiality, and the Sustainability Committee, the decision-making body, approved them.

The Sustainability Committee held in February 2025 reduced the materiality issues to eight based on the themes of "value created," "sources of value creation," and "management foundation and key issues supporting sustainable value creation." The purpose of the change was to strategically review its materiality from the perspective of business continuity and to transform the previous ESG-focused materiality to be more holistic and sustainability-conscious. Based on that, CSAM reviewed the general idea and the direction of materiality and redefined it as material issues to be headed in the right direction.

In addition to that, CSAM holds meetings to understand the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) for the purpose of deepening the knowledge of sustainable fiancé disclosure and strengthening the trust of investors.

Based on the above, JCR assesses that the management of CSI, CSAM, and CSIF positions environmental issues as matters of high priority in operating business and promotes specific initiatives in collaboration with departments with expertise and external parties.

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<sup>10</sup> CSIF's announcement regarding disclosure based on the TCFD's recommendations  
<https://ssl4.eir-parts.net/doc/9284/tdnet/2085625/00.pdf>

## Review Results (Conclusion)

**Green 1(F)**

Based on the above assessment, JCR has evaluated that CSIF's assets covered by the Framework remain environmentally conscious and have potential significant environmental benefits. JCR evaluates that the changes to the Framework are appropriate and that the Framework meets the standards required by the Green Bond Principles, the Green Loan Principles, the Green Bond Guidelines, and the Green Loan Guidelines. JCR evaluates that the investment units also meet the relevant standards in the same way.

		Management, Operation, and Transparency Evaluation				
		m1(F)	m2(F)	m3(F)	m4(F)	m5(F)
Green Evaluation	g1(F)	Green 1(F)	Green 2(F)	Green 3(F)	Green 4(F)	Green 5(F)
	g2(F)	Green 2(F)	Green 2(F)	Green 3(F)	Green 4(F)	Green 5(F)
	g3(F)	Green 3(F)	Green 3(F)	Green 4(F)	Green 5(F)	Not qualified
	g4(F)	Green 4(F)	Green 4(F)	Green 5(F)	Not qualified	Not qualified
	g5(F)	Green 5(F)	Green 5(F)	Not qualified	Not qualified	Not qualified

(Responsible analysts for this evaluation) Rieko Kikuchi and Kosuke Kajiwara

## Important explanations of this Evaluation

### 1. Assumptions, Significance and Limitations of JCR Green Finance Framework Evaluation

JCR Green Finance Framework Evaluation, which is determined and provided by Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR), covers the policies set out in the Green Finance Framework, and expresses JCR's comprehensive opinion at this time regarding the appropriateness of the Green Project as defined by JCR and the extent of management, operation and transparency initiatives related to the use of funds and other matters. Therefore, JCR Green Finance Framework Evaluation is not intended to evaluate the effects of specific environmental improvements and the management, operation and transparency of individual bonds and borrowings, etc. to be implemented based on these policies. In the event an individual bond or individual borrowing based on this Framework is subject to a green finance evaluation, a separate evaluation is needed. JCR Green Finance Framework Evaluation does not prove the environmental improvement effects of individual bonds or borrowings implemented under this Framework, and does not assume responsibility for their environmental improvement effects. JCR confirms the environmental improvement effects of funds procured under the Green Finance Framework measured quantitatively and qualitatively by the issuer/borrower or by a third party nominated by the issuer/borrower, but in principle it does not directly measure such effects.

### 2. Method used to conduct this evaluation

The methodologies used in this assessment are described in "JCR Green Finance Evaluation" on the "Sustainable Finance ESG" section of the JCR website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en>).

### 3. Relationship with Acts Concerning Credit Rating Business

JCR Green Finance Framework Evaluation is determined and provided by JCR as a related business, which is different from its activities related to the credit rating business.

### 4. Relationship with Credit Ratings

The Evaluation is different from the Credit Rating and does not assure to provide or browse a predetermined credit rating.

### 5. Third-Party Evaluation of JCR Green Finance Framework Evaluation

There are no capital and/or personnel relationships that may result in a conflict of interests between the subject of this evaluation and JCR.

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## ■ Glossary

JCR Green Finance Framework Evaluation: This evaluates the extent to which the funds procured through Green Finance are appropriated for green projects as defined by JCR and the degree to which the management, operation and transparency of the Green Finance are ensured. Evaluations based on a 5-point scale are given from top to bottom using the Green 1(F), Green 2(F), Green 3(F), Green 4(F), and Green 5(F) symbols.

## ■ Status of Registration as an External Evaluator of Sustainability Finance

- Registered as an External Reviewer of Green Bonds by the Ministry of the Environment
- ICMA (registered as an observer with the Institute of International Capital Markets)

## ■ Status of registration as a credit rating agency, etc.

- Credit Rating Agency: the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency (Rating) No.1
- EU Certified Credit Rating Agency
- NRSRO: JCR has registered with the following four of the five credit rating classes of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO): (1) financial institutions, broker-dealers, (2) insurance companies, (3) general business corporations and (4) governments and municipalities. If the disclosure is subject to Section 17g-7 (a) of the Securities and Exchange Commission Rule, such disclosures are attached to the news releases appearing on the JCR website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

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