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Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR) announces the following Green Finance Framework Evaluation Results.

Renova, Inc.

Green Finance Framework

Assignment

Overall Evaluation	Greenness Evaluation (Use of Proceeds)	Management, Operation and Transparency Evaluation
Green 1(F)	g1(F)	m1(F)

Issuer/Borrower	Renova, Inc. (security code: 9519)
Subject	Green Finance Framework of Renova, Inc.

Evaluation Overview

1. Overview of Renova, Inc.

Renova, Inc. is an independent renewable energy power generation, development, and operation company. Established in 2000 as Recycle One (renamed Renova in 2013), the company initially focused on research and consulting in the environment and energy sectors, then entered the plastic recycling business, and expanded into the renewable energy business in 2012, currently focusing on it as a specialized renewable energy operator. Renova went public in 2017 and was listed on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange in 2018. In 2022, it developed and owned renewable energy power generation projects such as large-scale solar and large-scale biomass, and its business model is characterized by handling everything from project development and promotion to financing and post-commissioning operation and management, utilizing the FIT (Feed-in Tariff) system to generate electricity sales revenue. On a consolidated basis, Renova operates through a group of SPCs established for individual power generation projects and the company also plays a holding company role.

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2. Renova's ESG management and decarbonization initiatives

Under the corporate slogan "Creating our future with renewable energy," Renova develops, constructs, and operates renewable energy power generation facilities. Renova has the management philosophy of "To create green and sustainable energy systems for a better world." and the vision of "To become Asia's renewable energy leader." Centering renewable energy, Renova is steadily working toward the goals set in the Medium-Term Management Plan established in 2025, which aims for a gross capacity of 5.0 GW, a net capacity of 3.5 GW, an annual power generation of 8.1 billion kWh, and a cumulative GHG reduction of 20 million tonnes of CO_2e by 2030.

Renova also endorsed the TCFD recommendations in 2021 and utilizes them as a framework for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities. As part of this, the company analyzes risks and opportunities, and these analyses are incorporated into business decision-making, including decisions regarding investments in battery storage facilities.

3. About the Green Finance Framework

The subject of this evaluation is the Green Finance Framework (the "Framework") published by Renova for the purpose of allocating proceeds exclusively to environmentally beneficial projects. JCR evaluates whether this Framework aligns with the Green Bond Principles[1], the Green Loan Principles[2], the Green Bond Guidelines[3] and the Green Loan Guidelines[4]. These principles and guidelines are voluntarily published by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA), Loan Market Association (LMA), APLMA (Asia Pacific Loan Market Association), LSTA (Loan Syndications and Trading Association) and the Ministry of Environment, respectively, and are voluntary guidelines and do not have legally binding force. JCR nevertheless refers to these principles and guidelines because they are widely recognized as common market standards in Japan and internationally.

JCR initially assigned Green 1(F) for the Green Bond Framework established by Renova in July 2020. Renova has now revised this Framework by adding loans as a means of financing under the Framework and adding projects eligible for the use of proceeds.

Renova intends to allocate the funds under this Framework to eligible projects such as the construction and development of solar power plants, offshore and onshore wind power plants, grid-scale battery storage facilities, biomass power plants, and geothermal power plants. Renova also identifies potential negative environmental impacts for the eligible projects covered by this Framework and takes measures to avoid or mitigate them. Based on the above, JCR evaluates that the use of proceeds in this Framework is expected to improve the environment.

Eligible projects are identified, reviewed and selected in accordance with the process set forth in the Framework. Eligible projects are selected by Renova's Finance and Corporate Planning Division and receive final approval from Renova's Executive Officer/CFO. Funds raised through

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[1] International Capital Market Association (ICMA) "Green Bond Principles 2025" https://www.icmagroup.org/sustainable-finance/the-principles-guidelines-and-handbooks/green-bond-principles-gbp/

[2] LMA (Loan Market Association), APLMA (Asia Pacific Loan Market Association), LSTA (Loan Syndications and Trading Association) (2025) *Green Loan Principles* https://www.lsta.org/content/green-loan-principles/

[3] Ministry of the Environment (2026) *Green Bond Guidelines* https://www.env.go.jp/content/000128193.pdf

[4] Ministry of the Environment (2026) *Green Loan Guidelines* https://www.env.go.jp/content/000128193.pdf

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green finance are fully linked to pre-selected individual projects, and a system for tracking and internal control is sufficiently established. The report on the status of fund allocation and environmental improvement effects is also appropriate. Based on the above, JCR evaluates that the management and operation system of Renova has been appropriately established and is transparent.

Based on JCR Green Finance Evaluation Methodology, JCR assigned "g1(F)" for "Greenness Evaluation (Use of Proceeds)" and "m1(F)" for "Management, Operation and Transparency Evaluation." As a result, JCR assigned "Green 1(F)" for the overall "JCR Green Finance Framework Evaluation."

The Framework meets the standards for the items required in the Green Bond Principles, the Green Loan Principles, the Green Bond Guidelines, and the Green Loan Guidelines.

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Evaluation Phase 1: Greenness Evaluation g1(F)

I. The Use of Proceeds

JCR's Key Consideration on This Factor

In this section, JCR first confirms whether the proceeds set out in the Framework are used for green projects that have clear environmental improvement effects. Then, in cases where the use of proceeds is expected to have a negative impact on the environment and society, JCR confirms whether the impact is fully examined by an internal specialist department or an external third party and whether appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures have been implemented. Finally, JCR confirms the consistency with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

▶▶▶ Current Status of Evaluation Targets and JCR's Evaluation

The renewable energy and grid-scale battery storage facilities for which Renova has designated the use of funds under this framework are all important measures that contribute to achieving the management targets and corporate philosophy, such as cumulative GHG emission reductions and installed capacity, in Renova's Medium-Term Management Plan 2030, and are expected to have environmental improvement effects.

The Framework for Use of Proceeds

2. Green Finance Framework

2.1 Use of Proceeds

The funds raised through green finance will be used for new expenditures or refinancing related to the following eligible projects.

Eligible Project Category	Eligibility Criteria
Renewable Energy and Grid-Scale Storage Battery	RENOVA operates a renewable energy power generation business and a storage battery business that supports the wider adoption of renewable energy and considers all the businesses it pursues to have a certain level of environmental benefit. From among these, RENOVA selects the projects to which proceeds will be allocated after a comprehensive review of output capacity, design concept, development progress, and other factors. RENOVA also applies uniform progress management and approval process to all its renewable energy power generation businesses. Projects eligible for allocation may include those currently under development; the following criteria have been set on the premise that such projects are expected to satisfy all requirements for commercialization. Expenditures for the development, construction/installation, operation, and maintenance of renewable energy power plants and facilities in Japan and overseas (solar, offshore and onshore wind, biomass, geothermal, etc.) and related facilities that meet the following criteria: - For projects in Japan, the applications and procedures required to operate the renewable energy power generation businesses, such as business plan certification by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and power purchase

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	agreements with electric utilities, have been completed properly and lawfully (or are expected to be). - For the construction and installation of the target facilities, the applicable laws and regulations have been identified, and the procedures, necessary to ensure compliance with them, including environmental impact assessment procedures, the Forest Act, and the River Act, have been carried out (or are expected to be). - Local residents and other stakeholders have been briefed in advance (or are expected to be) on the construction and installation of the target facilities. - Where the target facilities are conducted and installed overseas, the facility certifications and permits required in the host country have been obtained and the environmental impact assessment - procedures have been properly completed (or are expected to be). - The investment in the project was made no more than 36 months before the relevant green finance was raised. - Biomass and geothermal power generation projects contribute to CO_2 reduction throughout the project period (for geothermal power generation, direct emissions are below 100g-CO_2/kWh). - Fuel for biomass power generation is procured in compliance with the sustainability standards required by the Japanese government. In addition, projects selected for green finance under the Framework must satisfy all of the following criteria. ➢ ① the fuel does not compete with food; ② its environmental benefits have been confirmed through a life cycle assessment, or the fuel is procured domestically; and ③ for imported biomass, the wood or wood products are certified as sustainable(legal) by FSC or an equivalent scheme. - Grid-scale storage battery projects are commercialized in a manner that contributes to the wider adoption of renewable energy , such as by providing balancing capacity to respond to fluctuations in power generation and making effective use of surplus power.

JCR's Evaluation for the Framework

1. Environmental improvement effects of the project

(1) Use of proceeds 1: Renewable Energy Power Generation

Use of Proceeds 1 refers to expenditures related to the development, construction/installation, operation, and maintenance of renewable energy power plants and facilities, such as solar, offshore and onshore wind, biomass, and geothermal power. This use of proceeds falls under "Renewable Energy" among the uses of proceeds exemplified in the "Renewable Energy Projects" section of the "Green Bond Principles" and "Green Loan Principles," as well as the "Green Bond Guidelines" and "Green Loan Guidelines."

Solar, wind, biomass, and geothermal power generation are clean energy sources that reduce CO_2 emissions by displacing fossil fuel-based power generation. In the Paris Agreement, a multilateral international agreement on mitigating climate change, the goal is to achieve net-zero anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions in the second half of this century, and the widespread adoption of renewable energy such as solar, wind, biomass, and geothermal power is essential to achieve a decarbonized society. Furthermore, in the energy supply and demand outlook for fiscal year 2040, which serves as a reference for the 7th Strategic Energy Plan

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established by the Japanese government in February 2025, renewable energy accounts for approximately 40% to 50% and is positioned as a main power source alongside nuclear and thermal power. JCR evaluates that the introduction of renewable energy such as solar, wind, biomass, and geothermal power, as defined by Renova in this framework, contributes to achieving Japan's target energy mix and the construction of a decarbonized society aimed for by the Paris Agreement, and has a high environmental improvement effect.

		Fiscal Year 2023 (Preliminary Report)	Fiscal Year 2040 (Outlook)
Energy self-sufficiency rate		15.2%	Approx. 30-40%
Amount of electricity generated		985.4 billion kWh	Approx. 1.1 to 1.2 trillion kWh
Power generation mix	Renewable energy	22.9%	Approx. 40-50%
	Solar PV power	9.8%	Approx. 23% to 29%
	Wind power	1.1%	Approx. 4-8%
	Hydropower	7.6%	Approx. 8-10%
	Geothermal power	0.3%	Approx. 1-2%
	Biomass	4.1%	Approx. 5-6%
	Nuclear power	8.5%	Approx. 20%
	Thermal power	68.6%	Approx. 30-40%
Final energy consumption		300 million kL	Approx. 260 to 270 million kL
GHG reduction rate (compared to FY2013)		22.9% (%) (Actual results in FY2022)	73%

Figure1: Energy supply and demand outlook for fiscal year 2040[5]

Among the projects eligible for use of proceeds, solar power generation projects and offshore/onshore wind power generation projects are those that comply with relevant laws and regulations as described in the framework and appropriately conduct environmental impact assessment procedures, etc., to ensure that environmental improvement effects are more reliably realized. Biomass power generation projects are subject to the eligibility criteria on the condition that they are conducted within Japan and contribute to CO_2 reduction throughout the project period, considering the CO_2 emissions generated during fuel procurement and transportation, etc., and the CO_2 emission reduction achieved through power generation. Geothermal power generation facilities are selected as projects eligible for use of proceeds on the condition that the CO_2 emitted during the construction and operation of the facilities is less than 100g-CO_2/kWh. Regarding the procurement of fuel for biomass power generation projects, Renova has confirmed that it does not use palm oil and that it procures other fuels in compliance with the sustainability standards required by the Japanese government. Since the start of its renewable energy power generation business, Renova has been working to manage as diverse a range of renewable energy sources as possible, aiming to contribute to the diversification of the power source mix and the widespread adoption of renewable energy. As of August 2026, the total installed capacity of Renova's projects currently in operation or under construction is approximately 1.7 GW[6]. By energy source, solar power generation (accounting for 42% of the total installed capacity under operation and construction, with small-scale and distributed solar power being progressively commissioned), onshore wind (25%), and biomass (32%) are the main sources, and while centered in Japan, operations also extend to other Asian countries, including Vietnam. Renova aims to become Asia's renewable energy leader, and with consideration for

[5] Source: Agency for Natural Resources and Energy "The 7th Strategic Energy Plan (Outline)" https://www.enecho.meti.go.jp/en/category/others/basic_plan/pdf/7th_outline.pdf

[6] https://www.renovainc.com/en/business/power_plant/

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policy support and electricity demand, Renova intends to develop renewable energy power generation facilities not only domestically but also overseas. These are conducted after carefully examining and appropriately addressing potential environmental and social risks by assigning personnel with specialized knowledge for each power generation project.

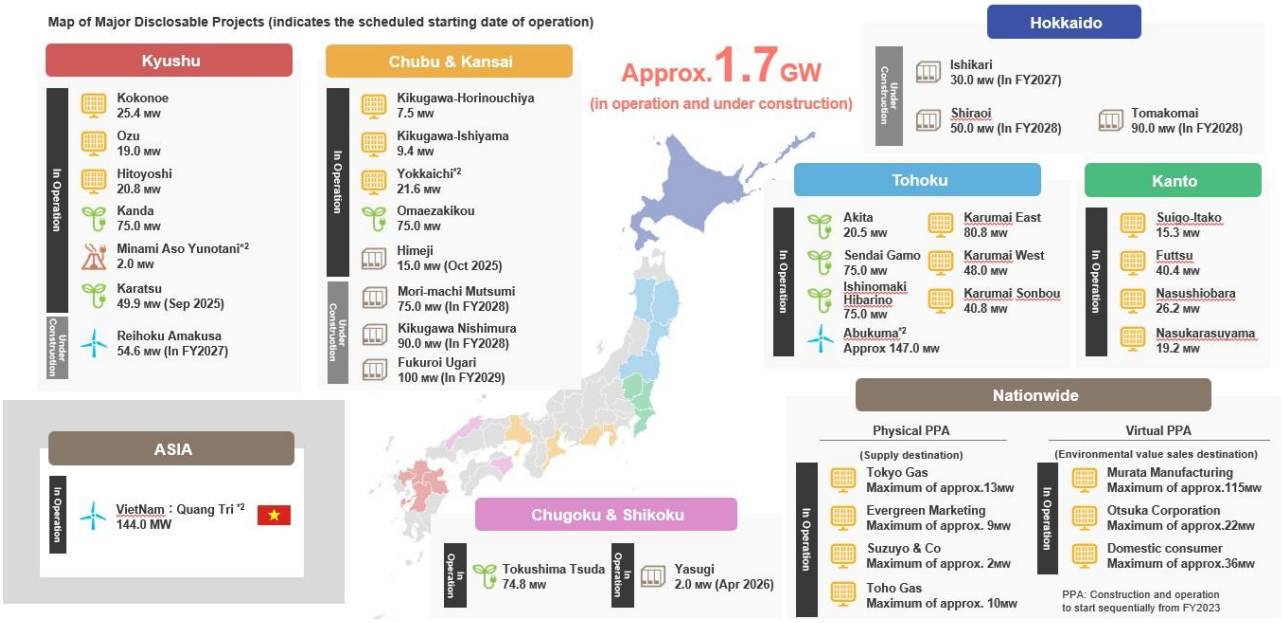


Figure2: RENOVA's Projects in Operation and Under Construction (as announced, as of August 2026)[7]

Among the eligible green projects listed in this framework, existing power generation projects are being operated appropriately, with power generation being conducted in accordance with the capacity of each power generation facility. Furthermore, power generation projects under development are expected to proceed in compliance with relevant laws and regulations, with consideration given to environmental and social risks.

Therefore, JCR evaluates the use of proceeds listed in this framework as having a high environmental improvement effect through CO_2 emission reduction.

(2) Use of proceeds 2: grid-scale battery storage facilities

Use of proceeds 2 is for the construction of grid-scale battery storage facilities to be connected to the grid and related costs. This use of proceeds falls under "Renewable Energy" among the uses of proceeds exemplified in the "Green Bond Principles," "Green Loan Principles," and "Renewable Energy Projects" exemplified in the "Green Bond Guidelines," and "Green Loan Guidelines."

Unlike grid-scale battery storage facilities co-located with renewable energy power plants, grid-scale battery storage facilities are directly connected to the power company's transmission system and are used to respond to supply and demand fluctuations in the entire power system, rather than to the output fluctuations of a specific power source. The renewable energy for which Renova proceeds with capital investment utilizes intermittent energy sources such as solar and wind power, and its variability increases as the installed capacity and power generation amount grow. This is a barrier to the introduction of renewable energy, given the characteristics of electricity that supply and demand must always be matched. Furthermore, it will support the expansion of renewable energy deployment, such as by addressing the risk of grid constraints

[7] Materials provided by Renova

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where transmission capacity is insufficient during periods of high power generation. IEA also states that storage batteries are an important flexibility resource that supports the large-scale introduction of renewable energy, and the introduction of storage batteries is expanding rapidly on a global scale. In Japan, the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy also expects the rapid expansion of grid-scale storage batteries, with the cumulative capacity estimated to increase to 14.1–23.8 GWh by fiscal 2030 according to materials published by the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy[8].

The grid-scale battery storage facilities defined in this framework are developed and operated in a manner that contributes to the expansion of renewable energy deployment, such as by securing adjustment capacity to respond to fluctuating power generation and effectively utilizing surplus electricity, and JCR evaluates that they can serve as solutions to the aforementioned challenges faced by the power grid.

Furthermore, the energy storage facility currently under construction by Renova is scheduled to begin operation between fiscal 2027 and fiscal 2029, and JCR evaluates it as a direct support measure for the future expansion of renewable energy power generation capacity within the electricity system.

2. Negative Impacts on the Environment and Society

Renova states in the framework that, in implementing eligible projects both domestically and internationally, it will comply with relevant environmental laws and regulations, ensure strict adherence to related laws and regulations, and follow its compliance charter, which sets forth matters to be observed to ensure sincere conduct in accordance with social ethics.

In addition, the following factors are considered as potential negative impacts on the environment and society for the projects covered by this framework.

- Destruction of the natural environment due to deforestation and large-scale land development at the project site
- Failure to reach a consensus with stakeholders in the areas surrounding the project
- Noise and vibration caused by the construction of the project (in the case of projects under construction)
- Environmental impact due to damage to power generation facilities

Renova intends to fully examine the potential negative impacts on the environment and society when developing, constructing, and operating renewable energy power generation projects that are eligible for use of funds, by utilizing expert knowledge. The target projects are promoted after taking measures to avoid or mitigate negative impacts depending on the case. JCR evaluates that the measures taken against these risks are appropriate.

3. Consistency with SDGs

JCR evaluates that the use of proceeds set out in the Framework contributes to the following SDGs' goals and targets in reference to ICMA's SDGs mapping.

[8] Source: Agency for Natural Resources and Energy "Current status and issues of grid-scale storage" (May 2024)

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Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Target 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.



Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Target 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.



Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Target 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



Target 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

Target 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.



Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Target 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.



Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Target 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.



Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.



Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Target 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.

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Evaluation Phase 2: Management, Operation and Transparency Evaluation

m1(F)

I. Selection Standards and Processes for Use of Proceeds

JCR's Key Consideration on This Factor

In this section, JCR confirms that the objectives to be achieved through green financing, the appropriateness of green project selection standards and processes, and whether or not a series of processes are properly disclosed to investors/lenders and others.

▶▶▶ Current Status of Evaluation Targets and JCR's Evaluation

JCR has determined that the goals, green project selection criteria, and processes in this framework are appropriate, considering that Renova's initiatives are consistent not only with its own goals but also with the Japanese government's energy policy, and that departments specializing in environmental fields are involved in the selection of green projects and the process.

1. Goals

The framework for the goals

1.2 Corporate Philosophy

As a company specializing in renewable energy, we undertake our business with the following mission and vision.



JCR's Evaluation for the Framework

Renova will promote the development and construction of renewable energy and grid-scale battery storage facilities through the execution of green finance. JCR evaluates this as being

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consistent with Renova's mission to "create green and sustainable energy systems for a better world." In its Medium-Term Management Plan 2030, Renova has set a specific target of "20 million tonnes of cumulative GHG emission reductions by 2030," and the development of renewable energy power generation facilities and grid-scale battery storage facilities, which are the subjects of the use of proceeds, will contribute to achieving these goals. Furthermore, the Japanese government has published the energy mix for 2040 as reference material for the 7th Strategic Energy Plan, and JCR evaluates that Renova's initiatives will contribute to the realization of making renewable energy a main power source as stated therein.

Therefore, JCR evaluates that the execution of green finance based on this framework is consistent with the goals Renova aims to achieve and also aligns with the objective of making renewable energy a main power source, as set by the Japanese government.

2. Selection criteria

The eligibility criteria for this Framework are described in Evaluation Phase 1 of this report. JCR assesses that the selection criteria for the project are appropriate.

3. Processes

The Framework for Processes

2.2 Process for Project Evaluation and Selection

(1) Project Selection Process

RENOVA's Finance and Corporate Planning Division selects eligible projects (businesses) in collaboration with each business division, and the final decision on the selected projects is made by the Executive Officer and CFO. In conducting its businesses, RENOVA also adheres to its Compliance Charter, which sets out the standards of conduct to be observed to ensure strict compliance with applicable laws and regulations and to act with integrity in accordance with social ethics.

Decisions to raise green finance are made by the Executive Officer and CFO based on a comprehensive resolution of the Board of Directors, RENOVA's highest decision-making body for business execution.

JCR's Evaluation for the Framework

The projects eligible for the use of green finance proceeds are selected by the Finance and Corporate Planning Division in cooperation with specialized departments and are decided by the Executive Officer CFO. JCR evaluates that the selection process involves specialized departments and management and is appropriate.

Renova's goals, selection criteria, and processes regarding green finance are disclosed in this evaluation report. Furthermore, Renova plans to disclose information regarding the target projects, etc., at the time of green finance execution through the loan agreement, registration statements and supplemental registration statements.
Based on collected information, JCR evaluates that transparency for investors is ensured.

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II. Management of the Proceeds

JCR's Key Consideration on This Factor

It is usually assumed that the management of the proceeds varies widely depending on issuers/borrowers. JCR confirms whether the proceeds are appropriately allocated to eligible green projects and whether a mechanism and internal system are in place to make tracking easy.

JCR also focuses on whether the proceeds are scheduled to be used for green projects at an early stage and the management and operation methods for unallocated proceeds.

▶▶▶ Current Status of Evaluation Targets and JCR's Evaluation

JCR evaluates that Renova has established an appropriate fund management system and that the management method for the raised funds is highly transparent, as it is disclosed in this evaluation report.

The Framework for Management of the Proceeds

2.3 Management of Proceeds

Until the proceeds from green finance have been fully allocated, RENOVA's Finance and Corporate Planning Division will track their allocation on a semi-annual basis using an internal management system. The majority of the proceeds are expected to be distributed within three years of issuance, and any unallocated proceeds will be held in cash or cash equivalents until they have been fully allocated to eligible projects (businesses) .

JCR's Evaluation for the Framework

The proceeds raised through green finance are tracked and managed by Renova's Finance and Corporate Planning Division using dedicated ledgers. The Finance and Corporate Planning Division records the deposits and withdrawals in the ledgers, which are then executed with the approval of the Executive Officer CFO and are scheduled to be reported periodically at the management meeting. In addition, the accounting department oversees the actual deposit and withdrawal operations. In addition, the status of tracking and management is scheduled to be periodically confirmed by the Finance Department.

Since the funds raised are to be allocated within three years, it is expected that unallocated funds will occur for a certain period after the execution of green finance. Renova stipulates that unallocated funds will be managed as cash or cash equivalents in specific accounts. As a general rule, the projects eligible for green finance are those owned and operated by the company itself; however, in the unlikely event that a target asset is no longer eligible for the use of proceeds due to loss or damage after the funds have been allocated, Renova will disclose the occurrence on its website and reallocate the funds to an alternative eligible project.

The management of the proceeds is subject to external audits by an accounting firm. The books related to the management of the proceeds will be appropriately preserved until the redemption/repayment of the green finance and the preservation period based on laws and regulations.

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Based on the above, JCR evaluates that Renova has established an appropriate fund management system, and that the management of the funds raised is highly transparent as it is disclosed in this evaluation report.

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III. Reporting

JCR's Key Consideration on This Factor

In this section, JCR evaluates whether the disclosure system for investors/lenders before and after financing conducted under the Framework is planned in detail and in an effective manner.

▶▶▶ Current Status of Evaluation Targets and JCR's Evaluation

JCR evaluates that Renova's reporting for both the status of fund allocation and the environmental improvement effects is planned to be appropriately disclosed to investors and others.

The Framework for Reporting

2.4 Reporting

RENOVA will report annually its website on the allocation of proceeds to eligible businesses, the management of proceeds, and the environmental benefits achieved. The first report is scheduled to be published within one year of raising green finance.

(1) Allocation reporting

Until the proceeds have been fully allocated to projects (businesses) that meet the eligibility criteria, RENOVA will disclose on its website the allocation of proceeds and the progress of the businesses annually, and in a timely manner in the event of any material change.

The disclosure will include the amount of proceeds allocated by category, the amount of unallocated proceeds, and, for each financing, the portion of the total allocated amount used to refinance existing expenditures.

(2) Impact reporting

Until the green finance is redeemed or repaid, RENOVA will report on its website, to the extent practicable, the following quantitative indicators of environmental benefits. Until the relevant business commences operation, estimated values for these indicators will be disclosed.

- Annual GHG emissions reductions (tons of CO_2 equivalent)
- Annual electricity production (MWh)
- Storage battery output (MW)

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JCR's Evaluation for the Framework

Reporting on the allocation status of the proceeds

Renova stipulates that the status of fund allocation for the funds raised through green finance will be disclosed on its website on an annual basis in accordance with the contents specified in this framework. JCR has confirmed that the report published based on the framework before the change is appropriately disclosed. In addition, it has confirmed that if there is a change in the use of funds raised through green finance and unallocated funds occur, the contents will be disclosed in the same manner.

Reporting on environmental improvement effects

Renova discloses the environmental improvement effects of green-eligible projects on its website on an annual basis in accordance with the contents specified in this framework. In cases where the target of fund use is projects under development or construction, the estimated annual power generation and GHG emissions reductions (tCO_2e) are scheduled to be disclosed at the beginning of the green finance execution, but depending on the progress of the project, the power generation forecast may not have been conducted yet. In such cases, the impact indicators will be disclosed promptly as soon as the technical study progresses and the power generation forecast calculation is completed in accordance with the project progress. JCR evaluates that the reporting on environmental improvement effects planned by Renova is appropriate, as the indicators necessary for calculating the environmental improvement effects are sufficiently disclosed.

Based on the above, JCR evaluates that Renova's reporting system is appropriate.

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IV. Organization's Sustainability Initiatives

JCR's Key Consideration on This Factor

In this section, JCR evaluates whether the management of the issuer/borrower positions sustainability issues as a high priority for management and whether the sustainability policy, process and selection criteria for green projects are clearly positioned through the establishment of a department specializing in environmental issues or in collaboration with external organizations.

▶▶▶ Current Status of Evaluation Targets and JCR's Evaluation

JCR evaluates that Renova positions sustainability-related issues as important management issues, identifies material issues, and makes decisions based on sustainability evaluation items at the time of investment decisions, and also evaluates that Renova has appropriately managed the development of renewable energy by incorporating the expertise of departments with specialized knowledge.

Renova develops, constructs, and operates renewable energy power generation facilities under the corporate slogan "Creating our future with renewable energy." The corporate slogan states that by considering the environment in which people live during the development and construction of renewable energy power generation facilities, the company aims to draw benefits from nature, pass them on to the next generation, and lead a prosperous life together with renewable energy.

The company lists "To create green and sustainable energy systems for a better world" as its management philosophy and "To become Asia's renewable energy leader" as its vision, demonstrating its commitment to increasing corporate value by actively addressing issues such as climate change, CO_2 emissions, and environmental conservation.

As part of its SDGs commitment, Renova aims to reduce GHG emissions by 20 million tonnes of CO_2e by 2030, and as of August 2026, Renova operates renewable energy power generation businesses (solar power, onshore wind, biomass power, and geothermal power; small-scale and distributed solar power are being commissioned sequentially) with a total capacity of 1,336 MW (based on installed capacity), as well as grid-scale storage battery facilities both domestically and internationally. The company has a total of 489 MW of projects under construction, including onshore wind and grid-scale storage battery projects, and is steadily building a track record toward achieving its commitment.

Renova has consistently been involved in environmental businesses, starting from its founding business as an environmental consultant, and there is a strong shared desire to leverage its extensive expertise to engage in as wide a range of renewable energy developments as possible. Renova aims to expand its business by further increasing renewable energy power sources and supplying renewable energy that meets needs, as well as investing in storage batteries to support their introduction, toward 2030.

Looking toward 2050, the company has a medium-to-long-term vision of achieving leapfrog growth as a decarbonization solution provider, anticipating further decarbonization.

Regarding sustainability in general, the Public Relations and IR team acts as a specialized department, engaging in dialogue with stakeholders and applying the insights to Renova's business operations.

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Additionally, the company has identified twelve material issues that are important to both Renova and its stakeholders, such as "contribution to greenhouse gas reduction," "prevention of corruption," and "renewable energy power generation." At the time of investment decisions, the Board of Directors and the Management Committee evaluated initiatives for each sustainability assessment item, and JCR confirmed that Renova is working steadily on these sustainability items along with the aforementioned growth.
Regarding renewable energy, there are departments with specialized knowledge for each stage of development, construction, and operation, and they have established a system to ensure comprehensive consideration of environmental and social aspects, from understanding laws and regulations to introducing the latest technologies for environmental consideration and building appropriate management systems.

Based on the above, JCR evaluates that Renova's management positions sustainability issues as high-priority management issues, and that the green finance procurement policy/process and green project selection criteria are clearly defined by departments with specialized expertise.

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Evaluation phase 3: Evaluation result (Conclusion)

Green 1(F)

Based on its JCR Green Finance Evaluation Methodology, JCR assigned "g1(F)" for the "Greenness Evaluation (Uses of Proceeds)" and "m1(F)" for the "Management, Operation and Transparency Evaluation." As a result, JCR assigned "Green 1(F)" for the "JCR Green Finance Framework Evaluation." The Framework meets the standards for the items required in the Green Bond Principles, the Green Loan Principles, the Green Bond Guidelines and the Green Loan Guidelines.

		Management, Operation, and Transparency Evaluation				
		m1(F)	m2(F)	m3(F)	m4(F)	m5(F)
Greenness 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, Kosuke Kajiwara

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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.

■Matters of Attention

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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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