

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**

**Affirmed**

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), related equipment and real estate, and renewable energy power generation facilities and real estate backed securities. CSIF's sponsor is Canadian Solar Asset Management K.K. ("CSAM") and its asset manager is Canadian Solar Asset Management Ltd. ("CSAM").

CSIF strives to build a renewable energy value chain in tandem with Canadian Solar Group so as to "contribute to the global environment," "realize a sustainable society," and "revitalize local communities" by expanding renewable energy use. Canadian Solar Infrastructure Group's core business is Canadian Solar Inc. (CSI), the sponsor of CSIF (the parent company of CSAM), which covers a wide range of business domains in the solar power generation segment under the vertical integration model.

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

CSI is the ultimate parent company of CSAM, the asset manager of CSIF. As CSI Group, CSI 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 water intensity and waste intensity per production (MW), aiming to decrease them by 15% (96t/MW) and by 20% (1.5t/MW), respectively, by 2028 relative to 2023.

CSAM, CSIF's asset manager, 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 discloses it on its website.

CSIF and CSAM made a disclosure on February 14, 2022 in accordance with the TCFD's recommendations: "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 members from CSAM's various business functions, 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 changed the materiality 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, which specifies that proceeds from green finance are invested in projects for solar power generation facilities (including transmission lines to the power plants) acquired or to be acquired and used for refinancing them (the "Framework"). JCR assigned Green1 (F) to the Framework on May 11, 2020.

Subsequently, JCR reviewed the Framework in response to its partial revisions, such as the addition of investment units (equity) to the financing schemes and CSIF's acquisition of five solar power generation facilities in July 2023. In this review, JCR focused on evaluating that after adding investment units to the financing schemes, all the CSIF's businesses including newly acquired five solar power generation facilities remain green and that an approach for managing the proceeds from investment units has been appropriately established. In conclusion, JCR has confirmed 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 the negative environmental and social impacts of the solar power generation facilities to be acquired had been identified and measures for them had been taken, and that the facilities remain environmentally-conscious. And JCR considers that CSIF has proper approaches for managing proceeds and reporting for investment units. Following the review, JCR announced on June 30, 2023 that

JCR had assigned "Green 1(F)" to the Framework for Green Finance Framework Subsequently on October 2024, JCR assigned "Green 1 (F)" for Green Finance Framework Overall Evaluation, to the Framework in response to the addition of two solar power plants, after the review to evaluate the above.

In this review, JCR evaluated whether all the solar power generation facilities including the CS Hiroshima Suzuhari Power Plant, which have been newly acquired in January 2025, continue to provide environmental benefits, whether the eligibility criteria and selection process for green projects are appropriate, and whether the management of and reporting on proceeds raised through loans, investment corporation bonds, and investment units are carried out appropriately. As a result, JCR has confirmed that the proceeds raised by CSIF under the Framework are used exclusively for the acquisition of renewable energy power generation facilities already in operation and that the projects remain environmentally-conscious as any negative impacts on the environment and society have been identified, and measures against them have been taken.

JCR has also confirmed that Canadian Solar demonstrates a high level of environmental commitment as a group, given the environmental and social initiatives of Canadian Solar Group and of CSIF's own.

In conclusion, based on the JCR Green Finance Evaluation Methodology, JCR assigned "g1 (F)" for a greenness evaluation (use of proceeds), and "m1 (F)" for a management, operation, and transparency evaluation, to the Framework. JCR assigned "Green 1 (F)," for 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 also meets the criteria for investment units.

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<sup>1</sup> *Green Bond Principles 2021* 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 2023* 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 Items

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

### 1. Use of Proceeds

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

### 2. Selection Standards and Processes for Use of Proceeds

The goals to be achieved through green finance, the selection standards of green projects and their selection process, and a series of the processes remain appropriate.

### 3. Management of Proceeds

The 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 in place.

### 4. Reporting

Environmental benefits from green projects to which proceeds from green finance are allocated are properly calculated 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

Under the Framework, CSIF specifies the use of proceeds as follows (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	Projects for solar power generation facilities acquired or to be acquired (including solar power generation equipment and transmission lines to the power plants)

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

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

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

###### (3) Funding Scheme and Investment Destinations

Funding Scheme: investment units, bonds and loans

Investment Destinations: New investments and refinance

### [JCR's Evaluation for the 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 transmission lines to the power plants) acquired or to be acquired or refinancing them, which is unchanged from the initial review. The use of the proceeds from the investment units designated as a financing scheme by the Framework may, for their nature as equity, include working capital. The article of the investment corporation<sup>5</sup> clearly state that it invests in renewable energy. JCR has confirmed through the interview with CSAM that the investment destinations designated by the article of the investment corporation will not be changed in the foreseeable future. Based on this, JCR considers 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 considers that the proceeds raised under the Framework are continuously used for projects with a potential of strong environmental benefits (solar power renewable energy business) given that all the CSIF projects remain environmentally-conscious.

As of February 2025, CSIF had solar power generation facilities at 33 power plants with a total capacity of 245.11MW (panel output\*1). CS Hiroshima Suzuhari Power Plant (S-33) 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 CO2 Reduction (t-CO2) (*4)	Acquisition Date	Supply Start Date
S-01	CS Shibushi-shi Power Plant	Shibushi-shi, Kagoshima-ken	1,224	999	1,386	640	2017/10/31	2014/9/17
S-02	CS Isa-shi Power Plant	Isa-shi, Kagoshima-ken	932	910	1,039	480	2017/10/31	2015/6/9
S-03	CS Kasama-shi Power Plant	Kasama-shi, Ibaraki-ken	2,128	1,966	2,360	887	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	1,100	2017/10/31	2015/6/29
S-05	CS Yusui-cho Power Plant	Aira-gun, Kagoshima-ken	1,749	1,500	2,036	941	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	1,187	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	875	2017/10/31	2015/9/24

<sup>5</sup> Source: Article of Investment Corporation  
[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-08	CS Hiji-machi Power Plant	Hayami-gun, Oita-ken	2,575	1,980	3,050	1,409	2017/10/31	2015/10/13
S-09	CS Ashikita-machi Power Plant	Ashikita-gun, Kumamoto-ken	2,348	1,700	2,650	1,224	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	2,167	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	1,126	2017/10/31	2016/12/7
S-12	CS Kannami-cho Power Plant	Tagata-gun, Shizuoka-ken	1,336	1,330	1,530	575	2017/10/31	2017/3/3
S-13	CS Mashiki-machi Power Plant	Kamimashiki-gun, Kumamoto-ken	47,693	34,000	53,414	23,395	2017/10/31	2017/6/2
S-14	CS Koriyama-shi Power Plant	Koriyama-shi, Fukushima-ken	636	500	702	323	2018/2/1	2016/9/16
S-15	CS Tsuyama-shi Power Plant	Tsuyama-shi, Okayama-ken	1,931	1,720	2,080	1,131	2018/2/1	2017/6/30
S-16	CS Ena-shi Power Plant	Ena-shi, Gifu-ken	2,124	1,500	2,318	1,020	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	11,152	2018/9/6	2017/8/10
S-18	CS Takayama Power Plant	Takayama-shi, Gifu-ken	962	880	926	408	2018/9/6	2017/10/10
S-19	CS Misato Power Plant	Kodama-gun, Saitama-ken	1,083	1,009	1,269	477	2019/3/1	2017/3/27
S-20	CS Marumori-machi Power Plant	Igu-gun, Miyagi-ken	2,195	1,990	2,403	1,052	2019/3/29	2018/7/13
S-21	CS Izu-shi Power Plant	Izu-shi, Shizuoka-ken	10,777	8,160	11,790	5,164	2019/11/29	2018/11/30

S-22	CS Ishikari Shinshinotsu-mura Power Plant	Shinshinotsu-mura, Ishikari-gun, Hokkaido	2,385	1,990	2,509	1,099	2020/9/28	2019/7/16
S-23	CS Osaki-shi Kejonuma Power Plant	Osaki-shi, Miyagi-ken	955	600	893	391	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	26,712	2021/03/08	2019/10/31
S-25	CS Ogawara-machi Power Plant	Shibata-gun, Miyagi-ken	7,515	7,500	8,564	3,751	2021/03/08	2020/3/20
S-26	CS Fukuyama-shi Power Plant	Fukuyama-shi, Hiroshima-ken	3,317	3,000	4,008	2,181	2023/07/19	2020/10/16
S-27	CS Shichikashuku-machi Power Plant	Katta-gun, Miyagi-ken	9,213	7,000	10,489	4,594	2023/07/19	2020/11/6
S-28	CS Kama-shi Power Plant	Kama-shi, Fukuoka-ken	2,243	1,750	2,279	1,053	2023/07/19	2017/3/31
S-29	CS Miyako-machi Saigawa Power Plant	Miyako-gun, Fukuoka-ken	13,011	8,381	14,585	6,738	2023/07/19	2021/7/15 (*5)
S-30	CS Kasama-shi Dai-san Power Plant	Kasama-shi, Ibaraki-ken	13,569	12,000	16,067	6,041	2023/07/19	2021/4/30
S-31	CS Yamaguchi-shi Power Plant	Yamaguchi-shi, Yamaguchi-ken	1,108	1,000	1,405	615	2023/12/1	2022/2/3
S-32	CS Sakura-shi Power Plant	Sakura-shi, Chiba-ken	1,218	1,000	1,280	560	2024/8/30	2023/6/27
S-33	CS Hiroshima-shi Suzuhari Power Plant	Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken	17,461	15,400	19,992	10,875	2025/01/29	2022/6/1
total			245,114	180,530	272,431	121,345		

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

\*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 FY2020. 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: CO2 reduction amount = estimated annual power generation x adjusted emission coefficient (FY2022 (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 "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 seismic performance and analyze the risk of damage to assets under management in the event of accidents or disasters. The Asset Management Department of CSAM identifies risks. As to risk management, CSAM selects an O&M operator capable of proper inspection and maintenance of renewable energy generation facilities. The asset manager has established and maintained a proper maintenance system to minimize the impacts of damage, loss, or deterioration of assets under management caused by accidents or disasters.

Regarding this review, JCR confirmed that the risks of all the green assets CSIF held as of February 2025 were properly analyzed based on the various reports and environmental assessment materials provided by CSIF.

JCR has also confirmed that CSAM properly manages all the green assets held as of February 2025 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.

## 2. Selection Standards and Processes for Use of Proceeds

The following shows the selection criteria and process for the use of proceeds that CSIF sets forth in the Framework (no changes from the previous review):

### Framework for Process

#### 2.2 Process for Project Evaluation and Selection

##### (1) Selection Standards and Processes for Use of Proceeds

When acquired from stakeholders, eligible projects under the Framework are selected through the following steps: the CSAM Compliance Committee deliberates and approves the project; the CSAM Investment Management Committee approves the project; (the CSAM Board of Directors approves the transactions of five billion yen or more after that); 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 reports 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 the project's eligibility, 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" that could inflict negative impacts on the environment, and obtains technical reports, soil survey reports, and earthquake risk analysis reports, to assess seismic performance and analyze the risks of damage to assets 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 in the relevant contracts. The clauses require the O&M operator to respond to an accident or a disaster and tenants and other parties involved in renewable energy power generation facilities to report and respond to an accident or a disaster.

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

The project selection criteria and process will be disclosed to investors or lenders through a securities registration statement at the issuance of investment units, through an official statement at the issuance of an investment corporation bond, and through the letter of intent at borrowing a loan.

## [JCR's Evaluation for the Framework]

Having confirmed it before the previous review, JCR evaluated that CSIF's approach to disclose the project selection criteria and process based on the Framework was appropriate in terms of investment units, investment corporation bonds, and loans. In this review, JCR confirmed that there were no changes to the approach under the Framework.

### 3. Management of Proceeds

The following shows the management of proceeds set forth by CSIF under the Framework (no changes from the previous review):

#### Framework for Management of Proceeds

##### 2.3 Management of Proceeds

###### (1) Allocating Proceeds

The all amount of the proceeds will be allocated to each project selected.

###### (2) Tracking and Managing Proceeds

Based on the Framework, CSIF manages the proceeds raised through offering investment units, borrowing a loan, issuing a bond, etc in a specific account and will promptly allocate the entire amount to eligible projects defined in the Framework.

In principle, the proceeds will be allocated promptly.

(As investment units continue to exist into the future, which makes it difficult to differentiate them from each other after the allocation,) CSIF manages all the assets where the proceeds from investment units, bonds, or loans are allocated in a portfolio 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 account is monitored and managed by CSAM's Financial Planning Department. Withdrawals are approved and directed by the head of the Financial Planning Department and the Executive Director. These deposit and withdrawal processes are subject to internal audits and external audits by an audit institution.

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

Unallocated proceeds are held in cash or cash equivalent until the allocation. CSIF will disclose it in the securities registration statement for investment units, the official statement for investment corporation bonds, or the Letters of Intent 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 LoI. Any residual proceeds will be held in cash or cash equivalents and used to fund the acquisition of assets for projects that meet the eligibility criteria or the refurbishment of existing assets.

## [JCR's Evaluation for the Framework]

Having confirmed it before the previous review, JCR evaluated that the management of the proceeds raised through investment units, investment corporation bonds, and loans set forth in the Framework was appropriate. In this review, JCR confirmed that there were no changes to the management of the proceeds under the Framework.

## 4. Reporting

The following is the reporting approach set forth by CSIF under the Framework (no changes from the previous review):

### Framework for Reporting

#### 2.4 Reporting

##### (1) Reporting on Proceeds Allocation Status

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

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

CSIF will disclose in the official statement and the Lol 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 acquired with 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 on its website every month.

### [JCR's Evaluation for the Framework]

#### Reporting on Proceeds Allocation Status

Having confirmed it before the previous review, JCR confirmed that the use of proceeds raised through investment units, loans, and investment corporation bonds would be disclosed in an official statement or a Lol for investment corporation bonds and bank loans, respectively, and in a securities registration statement for investment units. And JCR evaluated that any of them were appropriate.

And JCR concluded before the prior review that the reporting on the proceeds allocation status set forth in the Framework was appropriate. In this review, JCR confirmed that there were no changes to the reporting on the proceeds allocation status under the Framework.

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

designated eligible green assets, which can be viewed on the website. Accordingly, JCR has confirmed that CSIF properly applies the contents of the Framework.

### Impact Reporting

Having confirmed it before the previous review, JCR evaluated that the reporting on environmental benefits set forth in the Framework was appropriate. In this review, JCR confirmed that there were no changes to the reporting on environmental benefits under the Framework and that CSIF discloses the reporting items designated by the Framework on its website on a monthly basis.

In light of the above, JCR considers that CSIF's reporting is appropriate.

## 5. CSI's Initiatives toward Sustainability

### CSI's Sustainability Initiatives

CSI is the ultimate parent company of CSAM, which is the asset manager of CSIF. As CSI Group, CSI set out its policy for the environment and workplace safety, "Canadian Solar Environmental, Occupational Health and Safety Policy," to commit to preventing pollution, conserving energy, and reducing waste. The objectives of the policy are as follows:

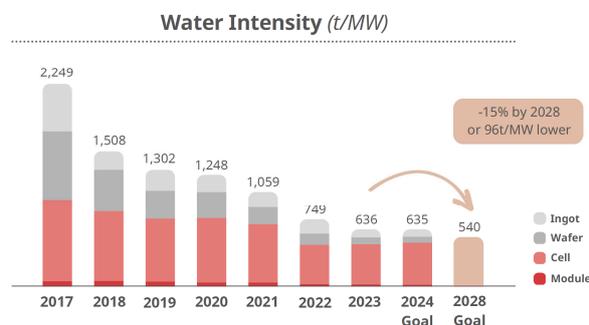
#### Canadian Solar Environmental, Occupational Health and Safety Policy

- 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.

CSI 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 water intensity and waste intensity per MW, aiming to reduce them by 15% (96t/MW) and by 20% (1.5t/MW), respectively, by 2028 relative to 2023.

### Water Intensity



### Waste Intensity

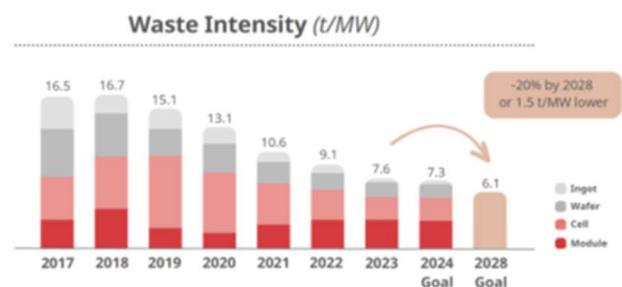


Figure 1: Water and Waste Intensity per MW<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Source: Canadian Solar Sustainability Report 2023

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 team, 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 members of the management team. 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, CSIF's asset manager, 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 the 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.

CSIF and CSAM made a disclosure on February 14, 2022<sup>8</sup> in line with TCFD's recommendations: "governance," "strategy," "risk management," and "metrics and targets."

In February 2023, CSIF and CSAM identified nine ESG materiality issues. In identifying these issues, the Sustainability Promotion Team made up of members from CSAM's various functions 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 changed 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 going concern 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. Accordingly, JCR has confirmed that CSAM reviewed its materiality in alignment with the positioning and direction.

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<sup>8</sup> CSIF's announcement regarding disclosure based on the TCFD recommendations  
<https://ssl4.eir-parts.net/doc/9284/tdnet/2085625/00.pdf>

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

## Review Results (Conclusion)

**Green 1(F)**

Based on the evaluation above, JCR has confirmed that CSIF's assets covered by the Framework remain green and have a significant environmental benefits. JCR considers 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*, and *the Green Bond Guidelines* and *the Green Loan Guidelines* formulated by the Ministry of the Environment.

		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) Kosuke Kajiwara, Haruna Goto

## 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)

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- EU Certified Credit Rating Agency
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