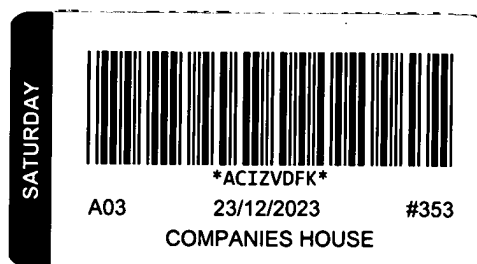


Report of the Directors and
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022
for
Csptuk 2 Ltd



Csptuk 2 Ltd

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for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

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Csptuk 2 Ltd

Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

DIRECTORS:

X Zhu
B H Sterley

REGISTERED OFFICE:

111 Park Street, Mayfair
London
W1K 7JF

REGISTERED NUMBER:

11120618 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

A.C.T. Audit Limited
48 Dover Street
Mayfair, London
W1S 4FF

Csptuk 2 Ltd

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 31 December 2022.

EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE YEAR

Information relating to events since the end of the year is given in the notes to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 January 2022 to the date of this report.

X Zhu
B H Sterley

QUALIFYING THIRD-PARTY AND PENSION SCHEME INDEMNITY PROVISION

The company did not have any qualifying third party indemnity provision and/or qualifying pension scheme for any directors, during the financial year and at the date of approval of the director's report.

GOING CONCERN

The Directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risk successfully. Having reviewed the Company's current position and given the existent financial support provided by the Company's ultimate parent Canadian Solar Inc., the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the director's report and financial statements. The financial support by Canadian Solar Inc has been confirmed for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of the signing these financial statements.

SMALL COMPANIES EXEMPTION

This report has been prepared taking advantage of the exemptions for small companies within Part 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

Each director who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirms that:

- So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information, information needed by the company's auditor in connection with preparing their report, of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- The director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Csptuk 2 Ltd

Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

AUDITORS

The auditors, A.C.T. Audit Limited, will be proposed for re-appointment in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, s. 485.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:


.....
X Zhu - Director

Date: 21 December 2023.....

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Csptuk 2 Ltd

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Csptuk 2 Ltd (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, Statement of Financial Position and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Report of the Directors, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Directors has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the Directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Csptuk 2 Ltd

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page two, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a Report of the Auditors that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud is detailed below:

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the company's sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including Companies Act 2006, taxation legislation, data protection, anti-bribery, employment, environmental (including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment recycling (WEEE) Regulations 2013) and health and safety legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
 - considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:
- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
 - tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
 - assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
 - investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions;

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulators including the Health and Safety Executive and the company's legal advisors.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
Csptuk 2 Ltd

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

ACT AUDIT LIMITED

Pierpaolo Spadoni (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of A.C.T. Audit Limited
48 Dover Street
Mayfair, London
W1S 4FF

Date: ..22..December..2023.....

Csptuk 2 Ltd

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	31.12.22 £	31.12.21 £
TURNOVER	-	-
Administrative expenses	<u>23,100</u>	<u>8,409</u>
	(23,100)	(8,409)
Other operating income	<u>-</u>	<u>(469)</u>
OPERATING LOSS and LOSS BEFORE TAXATION	(23,100)	(8,878)
Tax on loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	(23,100)	(8,878)
Retained earnings at beginning of year	<u>(28,994)</u>	<u>(20,116)</u>
RETAINED EARNINGS AT END OF YEAR	<u>(52,094)</u>	<u>(28,994)</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Csptuk 2 Ltd (Registered number: 11120618)Statement of Financial Position
31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.22 £	31.12.21 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Investments	6	8,578,170	15,133
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash at bank		340,946	651
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>9,236</u>	<u>6,715</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		<u>331,710</u>	<u>(6,064)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u><u>8,909,880</u></u>	<u><u>9,069</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		1,000	1,000
Capital Contribution Reserve		8,960,974	37,063
Retained earnings		<u>(52,094)</u>	<u>(28,994)</u>
		<u><u>8,909,880</u></u>	<u><u>9,069</u></u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on21 December 2023..... and were signed on its behalf by:

Xinbo Zhu

.....
X Zhu - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

Csptuk 2 Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Csptuk 2 Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

Going concern

The directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully. Having reviewed the Company's current position and given the existent financial support provided by the company's ultimate parent Canadian Solar Inc., the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the directors' report and financial statements. The financial support by Canadian Solar Inc. has been confirmed for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Csptuk 2 Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an assets carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The Company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

The Company did not own any derivatives during the period.

Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Statement of financial position date.

Csptuk 2 LtdNotes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when applicable are shown borrowings in current liabilities.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transactions price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transactions costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

4. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2021 - NIL).

5. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	£	£
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	5,640	3,000

6. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Shares in group undertakings £
COST	
At 1 January 2022	15,133
Additions	<u>8,563,037</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>8,578,170</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2022	<u>8,578,170</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>15,133</u>

Name Of Entity	% of Ownership	Address	Activity	Country Of Incorporation
Shun Yang 2 Solar Co., Ltd	100	9F.-1, No. 225, Sec. 5, Nanjing E. Rd., Songshan Dist., Taipei City 10569	Solar power project development	Taiwan
Shun Yang 3 Solar Co., Ltd	100	27 F., No. 251, Minquan 1st Rd., Xinxing Dist., Kaohsiung City 80043	Solar power project development	Taiwan
Shun Yang 5 Solar Co., Ltd	100	Zhongshan Road302 Hsinchu County - Zhubei City Hsinchu	Solar power project development	Taiwan
Shun Yang 6 Energy Co., Ltd	100	Zhongshan Road302 Hsinchu County - Zhubei CityHsinchu - Taiwan	Solar power project development	Taiwan
Shun Yang 1 Solar Co., Ltd	100	Shanghai Road640 Yunlin County - Douliu CityYunlin	Solar power project development	Taiwan

Csptuk 2 LtdNotes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 December 2022**7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	31.12.22	31.12.21
	£	£
Trade creditors	1	1
Other creditors	<u>9,235</u>	<u>6,714</u>
	<u>9,236</u>	<u>6,715</u>

8. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The Company has adopted the exemption permitted by paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 and has not disclosed transactions with other group members, which are wholly owned subsidiaries.

9. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There were no events after the balance sheet date which require adjustment to, or disclosure in these financial statements.

10. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

At the period end, the immediate parent undertaking is Canadian Solar Project Taiwan UK Limited, a company incorporated in England & Wales.

At the period end, the ultimate parent undertaking is Canadian Solar Inc, a company incorporated in Canada. The parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group of which the Company is a member and consolidated financial statements are prepared is Canadian Solar Inc. Copies of consolidated financial statements can be obtained from 545 Speedvale Avenue West, Guelph, Ontario, Canada, N1 K1 E6, which is its registered office.