Directors' report and Financial Statements

For the period from 18 February 2022 to 31 December 2022

Company Number 13925916

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Report and financial statements For the period from 18 February 2022 to 31 December 2022

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Directors

J K Stipancich

J P Conley

Secretary and registered office

Squire Patton Boggs Secretarial Services Limited, Rutland House, 148 Edmund Street, Birmingham, B3 2JR

Company number

13925916

Auditors

BDO LLP, 55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU

Directors' report For the period from 18 February 2022 to 31 December 2022

The Directors present their report with the financial statements of the Company for the period from 18 February 2022 to 31 December 2022. The company was incorporated on 18 February 2022.

Principal activity

The Company is a non-trading entity in the period ended 31 December 2022.

Dividends

No dividends were paid during the period ended 31 December 2022.

Directors

The Directors who have held office during the period to the date of this report are as follows:

- J K Stipancich (appointed 18 February 2022)
- J P Conley (appointed 18 February 2022)
- S K Krull (appointed and resigned 23 November 2022)
- J Stroup (appointed and resigned 23 November 2022)

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the Directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force. The Company also purchased and maintained throughout the financial year directors' and officers' liability insurance in respect of itself and its directors.

Auditor

The auditor, BDO LLP, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487 (2), of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- 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.

Directors' report For the period from 18 February 2022 to 31 December 2022 (continued)

Statement as to disclosure of information to auditors

So far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the board:

JK Stipancich Ditector

Date: 29 June 2023

Independent Auditor's Report to members of Roper UK 2 Limited

Opinion on the financial statements 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 period 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.

We have audited the financial statements of Roper UK 2 Limited ("the Company") for the period ended 31 December 2022 which comprise Statement of Income and other comprehensive income, Balance sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity 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 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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.

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

Independent Auditor's Report to members of Roper UK 2 Limited (continued)

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

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

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

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 Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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.
- the Directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies
 regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and
 from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Report, 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 is 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.

Auditor's 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 an auditor's report 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to members of Roper UK 2 Limited (continued)

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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 our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company.
 We determined that the most significant which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements are those related to the reporting framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), the Companies Act 2006 and relevant tax compliance legislation.
- We understood how the Company are complying with those legal and regulatory frameworks by making enquiries of management, those responsible for legal and compliance procedures We corroborated our enquiries through our review of board minutes and discussion with management.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including
 how fraud might occur by meeting with management to understand where it is considered there was a
 susceptibility of fraud.
- Our audit planning identified fraud risks in relation to management override of controls. We obtained and
 understanding of the processes and controls that the Company has established to address risks identified;
 and how management monitors that processes and controls.
- With regards to the fraud risk in management override, our procedures included journal transaction testing, with a focus on large or unusual transactions based on our knowledge of the business. We also performed an assessment on the appropriateness of key judgements and estimates which are subject to management's judgement and estimation, and could be subject to potential bias.
- We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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 an auditor's report 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.

-DocuSigned by:

Andrew Viner

Andrew Viner (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor

London, UK

30 June 2023

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Statement of income and statement of other comprehensive income For the period from 18 February 2022 to 31 December 2022

	Note	For the period from 18 February 2022 to 31 December 2022 £'000
Administrative expenses		(11)
Operating loss and loss before tax	5	(11)
Taxation	6	-
Loss after taxation for the year		(11)
Other comprehensive income		-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(11)

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

Roper UK 2 Limited (Registered Number: 13925916)

Balance sheet At 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £'000
Current assets Cash at bank		4
		4
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year	7	(15)
Net current liabilities		(11)
Total assets less current liabilities		(11)
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Retained losses	8	(11)
Shareholders' deficit		(11)

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and were signed on its behalf by:

JK Stipancich

Date: 29 June 2023

The notes on pages 9 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity For the period from 18 February 2022 to 31 December 2022

	Called up share capital £'000	Retained (loss)/ earnings £'000	Shareholders' funds £'000
Balance at 18 February 2022	-	-	-
Changes in equity Total comprehensive loss	<u> </u>	(11)	(11)
Balance at 31 December 2022	-	(11)	(11)

The notes on pages 9 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements For the period from 18 February 2022 to 31 December 2022

1 Statutory information

Roper UK 2 Limited 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.

The presentation currency and functional currency of the financial statements and Company is the Pound Sterling (£).

2 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 and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- from the requirement to prepare a Statement of cash flows as required by paragraph 3.17(d) of FRS 102:
- ii. from the requirement to present certain financial instrument disclosures, as required by sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102;
- iii. from the requirement to present a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the period as required by paragraph 4.12(a)(iv) of FRS 102; and
- iv. from the requirement to disclose the key management personnel compensation in total as required by paragraph 33.7 of FRS 102.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis as the Directors believe it is appropriate on the basis that the ultimate parent company, Roper Technologies, Inc., has confirmed its intention, if required, to provide financial support to enable the Company to settle its liabilities as they fall due for at least twelve months from the date of signing these financial statements.

Current and deferred taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a change 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 reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Notes to the financial statements For the period from 18 February 2022 to 31 December 2022 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Current and deferred taxation (continued)

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 is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Financial assets

Financial assets are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs) and subsequently held at cost, less any impairment.

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than the financial instrument's legal form. Financial liabilities, are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs) and subsequently held at amortised cost.

Reserves

The Company's reserves are as follows:

- Called up share capital reserve represents the nominal value of the shares issued.
- Profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

Notes to the financial statements For the period from 18 February 2022 to 31 December 2022 (continued)

3 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed. Estimates and judgements 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. In preparing these financial statements the Directors have not had to make any significant judgements. There are no estimates or assumptions that have a significant risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4 Staff costs

There were no staff costs for the period ended 31 December 2022. The average monthly number of employees during the year was nil.

The Directors were remunerated for their services to the group as a whole by other group undertakings. No element of their remuneration related specifically to services for Roper UK 2 Limited.

5 Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging:

For the period from 18 February 2022 to 31 December 2022 £'000

Auditor's remuneration:
- For the audit of these financial statements
Other professional fees

Notes to the financial statements For the period from 18 February 2022 to 31 December 2022 (continued)

6	Taxation	
	Analysis of the tax charge	
	The tax charge for the period is nil:	
	Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss	
		For the period from 18 February 2022 to 31 December 2022 £'000
	Loss before tax	(11)
	Loss multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 – 19%)	(2)
	Effects of: Losses surrendered as group relief	
7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2022 €'000
	Accrued expenses Amounts owed to group undertakings	11 4
		15

Notes to the financial statements For the period from 18 February 2022 to 31 December 2022 (continued)

8 Called up share capital

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number: Class: Nominal 31 December 2022

value:

1,000 Ordinary £0.01 **10**

9 Related party disclosures

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Roper Technologies, Inc. and has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by FRS102 paragraph 33.1A not to disclose transactions with Roper Technologies, Inc. or other wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

10 Ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Roper UK Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Roper Technologies, Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America and is the smallest and largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated. The consolidated financial statements of Roper Technologies, Inc. are available from 6901 Professional Parkway, suite 200, Sarasota, Florida 34240, USA.