Company registration number 11000162 (England and Wales)

STE UK SUB HOLDCO LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr M J Tokich

Mr J A Zangerle

Company number 11000162

Registered office 2200 Renaissance

Basing View Basingstoke Hampshire RG21 4EQ

Auditor Ernst & Young LLP

No.1 Colmore Square

Birmingham B4 6HQ

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of an intermediate holding company.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr M J Tokich Mr J A Zangerle

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company maintains directors' and officers' liability insurance for the directors, which gives appropriate cover for any legal action brought against its directors. This indemnity provision was in place throughout the financial year and is in place at the date of approval of the financial statements.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Ernst & Young LLP be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with a review of the business and the impact of the principal risks and uncertainties have been described in the strategic report. For the year to 31 March 2022 the company made a profit amounting to \$39,274 and had net liabilities of \$20,773. The company has also received confirmation from its Intermediate parent undertaking, STERIS Limited, of its intention to provide support, where needed, for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of the accounts. The directors have assessed the ability of STERIS Limited to provide support and therefore have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Small companies exemption

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption available to small companies under section 414B of the Companies Act 2006, and consequently no strategic report has been prepared.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

On behalf of the board

Mr M J Tokich Director

15 December 2022

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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;
- 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF STE UK SUB HOLDCO LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of STE UK Sub Holdco Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including 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).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its profit 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 Auditor's 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 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. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other Information

The other Information comprises the information included in the annual report 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 our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBER OF STE UK SUB HOLDCO LIMITED

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 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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

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.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered 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 irregularities, including fraud. 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 or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBER OF STE UK SUB HOLDCO LIMITED

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (FRS102 and the Companies Act 2006) and compliance with the relevant direct tax regulation in the United Kingdom.
- We understood how STE UK Sub Holdco Limited is complying with those frameworks by making
 enquiries of management and those charged with governance to understand how the company
 maintains and communicates its policies and procedures in these areas and corroborated this by
 reviewing minutes of the board meetings and the financial statements.
- 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 they considered there was
 susceptibility to fraud. We considered the processes and controls that the Company had established to
 address identified risks, or that otherwise prevent or detect fraud; and how management monitors those
 processes and controls. Due to the nature of the Company and its limited level of transaction activities,
 we have not identified any risk of material misstatement due to fraud.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved understanding management's internal controls over compliance with laws and regulations, enquiries of management, vouching transactions to source documentation and verifying that they are recorded in compliance with FRS102 and in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 member 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 member those matters we are required to state to the member 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 member, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Erns & Young LLP
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Adam Gittens (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

Date: 16 December 2022

No.1 Colmore Square Birmingham B4 6HQ

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Administrative expenses	Notes	2022 \$ 44,058	2021 \$ (61,190)
Operating profit/(loss)	3	44,058	(61,190)
Interest payable and similar expenses	5	(895)	(1,058)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		43,163	(62,248)
Tax on profit/(loss)	6	(3,439)	7,065
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		39,724	(55,183)
		 =	

The statement of comprehensive income has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

There is no other comprehensive income (2021: \$Nil).

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

		202	2	202	1
	Notes	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fixed assets					
Investments	7		68,748		43,686
			68,748		43,686
Current assets					
Debtors	9	10,130		13,273	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(99,651)		(117,456)	
Net current liabilities		`	(89,521)		(104,183)
Net liabilities			(20,773)		(60,497)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		1		1
Other reserves	12		21,147		21,147
Profit and loss reserves	12		(41,921)		(81,645)
Total equity			(20,773)		(60,497)

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 December 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M J Tokich
Director

Company Registration No. 11000162

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at 1 April 2020	1	17,980	(26,462)	(8,481)
Year ended 31 March 2021:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	, -	-	(55,183)	(55,183)
Capital contribution	-	3,167	‡	3,167
Balance at 31 March 2021	1	21,147	(81,645)	(60,497)
Year ended 31 March 2022:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	•	•	39,724	39,724
Balance at 31 March 2022	1	21,147	(41,921)	(20,773)
	.=			====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

STE UK Sub Holdco Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2200 Renaissance, Basing View, Basingstoke, Hampshire, RG21 4EQ.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in US Dollars, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \$.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position': Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares:
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues':
 Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- · Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of STERIS plc. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, 70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, D02 R296, Ireland.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with a review of the business and the impact of the principal risks and uncertainties have been described in the strategic report. For the year to 31 March 2022 the company made a profit amounting to \$39,274 and had net liabilities of \$20,773. The company has also received confirmation from its Intermediate parent undertaking, STERIS Limited, of its intention to provide support, where needed, for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of the accounts. The directors have assessed the ability of STERIS Limited to provide support and therefore have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Fixed asset investments

Unlisted investments are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.4 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade debtors, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Other financial liabilities

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 finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.5 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.6 Taxation

The tax expense represents the tax currently payable.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

1.7 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than US Dollars are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencles are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the income statement for the period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The directors have not made any material judgements or estimates in the preparation of these financial statements.

3 Operating profit/(loss)

	2022	2021
Operating profit/(loss) for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	\$	\$
Exchange (gains)/losses	(4,393)	7,004
Impairment of investments in group companies	•	25,062
Reversal of past impairment of investments in group companies	(25,062)	-

Auditors remuneration of \$15,073 (2021: \$16,322) was borne by another group company.

4 Employees

The company does not have any employees as it is a non trading holding company.

The directors' remuneration has been borne by another group company. The directors are also directors or officers of a number of group companies. The directors' services to the company do not occupy a significant amount of their time. As such, the directors do not consider that they have received any remuneration for their incidental services for the current or prior years.

5 Interest payable and similar expenses

	•	2022	2021
		\$	\$
	Interest payable to group undertakings	895	1,058
		-	
6	Taxation		
		2022	2021
		\$	\$
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	3,439	(7,065)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

6	Taxation	1	(Continued)
	The actual charge/(credit) for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:	e/(credit) for the	e year based
		2022 \$	2021 \$
	Profit/(loss) before taxation	43,163 ———	(62,248) =====
	Expected tax charge/(credit) based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	8,201	(11,827)
	Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit Effect of revaluations of investments	(4,762)	4,762
	Taxation charge/(credit) for the year	3,439	(7,065)
7	Fixed asset investments	2022 \$	2021 \$
	Unlisted investments	68,748 	43,686 ———
	Movements in fixed asset investments	1	nvestments
	Cost or valuation		\$
	At 1 April 2021 & 31 March 2022		68,748
	Impairment		
	At 1 April 2021 Impairment loss reversals		25,062 (25,062)
	At 31 March 2022		
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2022		68,748 ———
	At 31 March 2021		43,686

During the year, the product mix of the subsidiary company shifted to favour more profitable product lines, increasing future profitability and supporting a full reversal of the impairment.

8 Associates

Details of the company's associates at 31 March 2022 are as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

8	Associates				(Continued)	
	Name of undertaking	Registered office			Class of shares held	% Held Direct
	STERIS Solutions Do Brasil Importacio	Rua Tenente Onofre Rodi Villa Industrial, State of S		1S. 12Q. 00, Un.011	Ordinary	0.16
9	Debtors					
					2022	2021
	Amounts falling due wit	hin one year:			\$	\$
	Corporation tax recoverat	ole			3,759	12,779
	Amounts owed by group t	undertakings			6,371	494
					10,130	13,273
10	Creditors: amounts falli	ng due within one ye	ar		***************************************	· <u></u> .
					2022	2021
	9				\$	\$
	Amounts owed to group u	ındertakings			99,651	84,572
	Accruals and deferred inc	ome			•	32,884
					99,651	117,456
11	Share capital					
••	oner oup.u.		2022	2021	2022	2021
	Ordinary share capital		Number	Number	\$	\$
	Issued and fully paid				•	•
	Ordinary of 10p each		10	10		1

12 Reserves

Capital reserve

The capital reserve consists of capital contributions from the immediate parent company, STE UK Holdco Limited.

Profit and loss reserves

Retained earnings represent the cumulative earnings of the business, net of distributions to owners.

13 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by section 33 of FRS 102 "Related party disclosures" not to disclosure transactions with wholly owned members of the group headed by STERIS plc.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

14 Ultimate controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is STE UK Holdco Limited. The registered office of STE UK Holdco Limited is 2200 Renaissance, Basing View, Basingstoke, RG21 4EQ.

The ultimate parent undertaking at the year end is STERIS plc, a company incorporated in Ireland.

The largest and smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is STERIS plc. Copies of the consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office at 70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, D02 R296, Ireland.