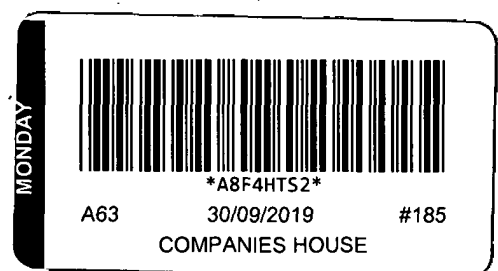


Miro Technologies Limited

Annual report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2018

Registered number: 01781077



Miro Technologies Limited

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

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Miro Technologies Limited

Directors' report

The directors present their report and financial statements for Miro Technologies Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Review of the business

The principal activity of the Company is custom software development and system integration solutions, primarily around its core suite of GOLDesp software products. The products provide MRO (maintenance, repair & overhaul), supply chain, asset, and logistics solutions. The Company's consolidated financial results include the activity reported for its branch registered in Oman as Miro Technologies Limited – Oman branch.

The activity for the year on the Company's principal contract with the Sultanate of Oman has presented continued challenges which have resulted in management reassessing its estimated costs to contract completion resulting in a significant increase in the loss making contract provision balance. The company continues to work closely with the Sultanate of Oman to complete the contract deliverables at the earliest opportunity.

Activity on all other contracts is in line with management expectations.

Due to known control and process deficiencies in prior year preparation of financial statements, we are aware that the auditor's opinion has a limitation on scope. Following a prior year change in management responsibility and a diligent process to accurately reconstruct the prior year financial statements, no further changes to prior year reported numbers have since been identified. The company now has stability in the preparation of its financial statements. Please refer to Note 1 for further details.

The Company has assessed the potential impact of Brexit if and when the UK leaves the European Union and has mitigated all known major risks which have been identified as regulatory, barriers to trade, and supply chain.

Directors

The directors who served throughout the year and subsequently, except as noted, were as follows:

DDM Turner (resigned 29 March 2019)

RS Mills

SJ Burnell

TK Pickett (resigned 18 January 2019)

PM Woodfield (appointed 13 September 2019)

Director's indemnities

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Miro Technologies Limited

Directors' report (continued)

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

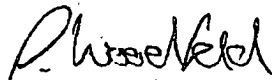
Deloitte LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor and a resolution to reappoint them will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Events after the balance sheet date

The directors are not aware of any post balance sheet events that would have a material impact on the reported Financial Statements of the Company.

This directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



P M Woodfield
Director

27 September 2019
Building 330 The Crescent, Bristol Business Park, Bristol, BS16 1EJ

Miro Technologies Limited

Directors' responsibilities statement

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), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". 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.

Independent auditor's report to the member of Miro Technologies Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Qualified opinion

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion section of our report, the financial statements of Miro Technologies Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the profit and loss account;
- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 11.

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 qualified opinion

For the year ended 31 December 2017, following a change in responsibility for the preparation of the financial statements, it became clear that appropriate processes and controls had not been operating over the preparation of financial statements in prior years. As a result of the breakdown in processes and controls we were unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence on the completeness of transactions for the year ended 31 December 2017 within the financial statements. Accordingly we were unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to support the opening balances at 1 January 2018 and any potential effect on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018. Our audit opinion on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 was modified accordingly.

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 Financial Reporting Council's (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 qualified opinion.

Independent auditor's report to the member of Miro Technologies Limited (continued)

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 respect of these matters.

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 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent auditor's report to the member of Miro Technologies Limited (continued)

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion section of our report, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the 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.

Except for the effects of the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion section of our report, 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 any material misstatements in the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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.



Sonya Butters FCA (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Bristol, United Kingdom

27 September 2019

Miro Technologies Limited

Profit and loss account For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover		4,423,391	5,978,951
Cost of sales		(8,537,753)	(3,837,555)
Gross (loss)/ profit		(4,114,362)	2,141,396
Administrative expenses		(459,914)	(1,227,270)
Operating (loss)/ profit		(4,574,276)	914,126
Finance cost	3	(189,906)	(207,103)
(Loss)/ profit on ordinary activities before taxation	4	(4,764,182)	707,023
Tax on profit on ordinary activities		(778,297)	(413,976)
(Loss)/ profit for the financial year attributable to the equity shareholder of the Company		(5,542,479)	293,047

All results have been derived from continuing operations.

Statement of comprehensive income For the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018 £	2017 £
(Loss)/ profit for the financial year	(5,542,479)	293,047
Other comprehensive income:		
(Loss)/ gain arising on translation to presentation currency	(1,040,611)	1,170,540
Total comprehensive (loss)/ income attributable to the equity shareholder of the Company	(6,583,090)	1,463,587

No interim dividend was paid and the directors recommend no final dividend for the period (2017: £nil).

Miro Technologies Limited

Balance sheet As at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	8,254	-
Current assets			
Debtors	7	10,587,105	8,891,664
Cash at bank and in hand		3,935,074	6,113,701
		14,522,179	15,005,365
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(19,643,551)	(15,169,294)
Net current liabilities		(5,121,372)	(163,929)
Total assets less current liabilities		(5,113,118)	(163,929)
Creditors: amounts falling greater than one year			-
Provisions	9	(2,462,824)	(828,923)
Net liabilities		(7,575,942)	(992,852)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		(7,576,042)	(992,952)
Total shareholder's deficit		(7,575,942)	(992,852)

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

The financial statements of Miro Technologies Limited, registered number 01781077, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 27 September 2019. They were signed on its behalf by:



P M Woodfield
Director

Miro Technologies Limited

Statement of changes in equity As at 31 December 2018

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 January 2017	100	(2,456,539)	(2,456,439)
Profit for the financial year	-	293,047	293,047
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	1,170,540	1,170,540
At 31 December 2017	100	(992,952)	(992,852)
Loss for the financial year	-	(5,542,479)	(5,542,479)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	(1,040,611)	(1,040,611)
At 31 December 2018	100	(7,576,042)	(7,575,942)

Miro Technologies Limited

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The Company's principal accounting policies, which have been applied consistently in the current and preceding year, are summarised below.

a. General information and basis of accounting

Miro Technologies Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is shown on page 2.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional currency of the Company is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

During 2018, following a change in management responsibilities for preparing the Financial Statements of the Company, management performed detailed reconciliations of the assets and liabilities held by the Company as part of the process of closing the books.

Management reworked the basis of the revenue recognition calculation for its primary long term contract, and as a result, the 2016 opening and closing balances relating to the contract were restated.

In addition it was identified that balances relating to internal trade within the Company were not fully eliminated for the 2016 financial statements, and revaluations of closing intercompany debtor and creditor balances in foreign currencies needed to be revalued in accordance with FRS 102.

Net adjustments on these specific balance sheet accounts required a prior year restatement to reserves of £2.5m in 2017. No further adjustments have since been identified.

b. Going concern

At 31 December 2018 the Company has net liabilities of £7,575,942 and is dependent on the continued financial support of the Ultimate parent company. The directors have obtained confirmation that they will continue to provide financial support for its continued operations for a period of not less than one year since the date of approval of these financial statements. Based on this support, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and therefore have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis.

c. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible assets, other than freehold land and assets under construction, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold improvements	5 years
Office equipment	3 years

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Miro Technologies Limited

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

d. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the balance sheet when, and only when, there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

e. Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Miro Technologies Limited

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

f. Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

g. Turnover

Turnover is stated net of VAT and trade discounts and is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the supply of services represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Where a service contract has only been partially completed at the balance sheet date turnover represents the fair value of the service provided to date based on the stage of completion of the contract activity at the balance sheet date. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided, the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of creditors due within one year.

Miro Technologies Limited

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

h. Employee benefits

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme. The amount charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are included as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

i. Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the rates ruling at that date. Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

j. Leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

k. Provisions

Where the unavoidable costs of a contract exceed the economic benefit agreed to be received from it, a provision is made for the remaining obligations under the contract. This is released over the remaining contract term.

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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 estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements and estimates:

Miro Technologies Limited

Notes to the financial statements

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Revenue recognition

The Company's operations support both external and internal customer contracts. In respect of the Company's external customer activity, the primary contract is a long term service contract operated through its Oman branch, and its associated policies are further explained within the accounting policies notes. The assessment of revenue and margin is supported by a detailed approval process on a quarterly basis, with senior management challenging the key inputs to the Estimate to Completion (EAC) model for the contract's lifecycle. Actual to date results are confirmed against those reported in the Company's accounts. Future revenue and costs require an element of judgement; risks and opportunities are evaluated and management ensure they assess all areas of information available to them when approving each EAC model.

Recoverability of amounts due from third parties

A significant proportion of the closing debtors balance is due to the Company's primary external contract operated through its Oman branch.

The closing trade debtors' balance is primarily related to monies due in relation to this contract, with the age of the overdue debt being greater than one year. The amount reported as outstanding, has since been settled prior to the date of signing of these financial statements.

The amounts recoverable on contract not settled, also reported in debtors on the balance sheet, is related in full to this same external contract. Management are confident in the recoverability of this asset.

There has been no provision for doubtful debt created in respect of this debt.

Key source of estimation uncertainty – Onerous contracts

As stated above, the primary external contract revenue reported by the Company is derived from a long term service contract. If the Company has an onerous contract (where unavoidable costs of meeting an obligation exceed the economic benefits expected to be received), the present obligation under the contract should be recognised and measured as a provision.

The Company has previously identified this contract as onerous and has measured the provision at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the contract obligation. The discounted future cash flows of the estimated contract loss has created the value of the provision which is held in Provision for liabilities (see note 9) at the end of the year and is valued at £5,578,691 (2017: £2,543,468) with an in year net charge of £2,831,515 (2017: in year release of £1,036,891).

Miro Technologies Limited

Notes to the financial statements

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Re-construction of 2016 balances

Subsequent to the filing of the 2016 accounts, the management of the Company decided to appoint new auditors to align with other Boeing entities in the UK, and as part of this exercise the management responsibilities for preparing the Financial Statements of the Company was also re-aligned.

As part of the process of closing the books for the year, management performed detailed reconciliations of the assets and liabilities held by the Company. Certain assets and liabilities in the 2016 closing balance sheet could not be supported. A number of the prior year accounting adjustments could not be fully supported, and as a result, additional investigative work was performed on the prior year accounts. This resulted in a restatement to reserves for 2016 of £2.55m.

During preparation of the 2017 financial statements, Management focussed significant and exhaustive effort on preparing a fully reconciled and supported balance sheet as at 31 December 2017 that presented a True and Fair view of the financial position of the Company, and were confident that the 2017 accounts presented a stable basis from which to prepare the 2018 accounts.

There has continued to be a significant focus on the preparation of the 2018 accounts, and in validating the conclusions drawn in the preparation of the 2017 financial statements. Management continue to be confident that the accounts prepared for 2018 present a True and Fair view of the financial position of the Company.

3 Finance cost

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank interest receivable and similar income	13,937	839
Unwinding of discount on provisions (see note 9)	(203,843)	(207,942)
Net finance cost	(189,906)	(207,103)

4 (Loss)/ profit on ordinary activities before taxation

	2018	2017
	£	£
(Loss)/ profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation	4,127	8,186
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(396,417)	426,260
Operating leases	28,184	45,049
Auditor's remuneration – audit fees	172,100	45,000

Miro Technologies Limited

Notes to the financial statements

5 Employees

The average monthly number of employees (including executive directors) during the year was 30 (2017: 28).

There is no directors' remuneration within the current year because they were remunerated by other companies in the group (2017: £nil).

6 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2018	3,090	71,100	74,190
Additions	12,381	-	12,381
At 31 December 2018	15,471	71,100	86,571
Accumulated depreciation			
At January 2018	3,090	71,100	74,190
Charge for the year	4,127	-	4,127
At 31 December 2018	7,217	71,100	78,317
Net book value:			
At 31 December 2018	8,254	-	8,254
At 31 December 2017	-	-	-

Miro Technologies Limited

Notes to the financial statements

7 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade debtors	1,732,841	1,622,603
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,647,369	1,518,132
Corporation tax receivable	1,322,664	980,640
Other debtors	31,584	4,156
Prepayments	75,695	288,981
Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	5,776,952	4,477,152
	10,587,105	8,891,664

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	55,308	45,149
Amounts owed to group undertakings	15,847,326	12,892,469
Provisions (see note 9)	3,128,383	1,714,545
Other taxes and social security	93,006	125,826
Other creditors	124,836	128,550
Accruals and deferred income	394,692	262,755
	19,643,551	15,169,294

All creditors are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

Miro Technologies Limited

Notes to the financial statements

9 Provisions for liabilities

	Onerous Contract	Dilapidations	Total 2018
	£	£	£
Balance as at 1 January 2018			
- Current (see note 8)	1,714,545	-	1,714,545
- Non-current	828,923	-	828,923
Released to the profit & loss account	(1,587,559)	-	(1,537,559)
Addition in year	4,419,074	12,381	4,431,455
Unwinding of discounts	203,708	135	203,843
Balance as at 31 December 2018	5,578,691	12,516	5,591,207
- Current (see note 8)	3,128,383	-	3,128,383
- Non-current	2,450,308	12,516	2,462,824

Provisions for liabilities primarily relates to the loss recognised on the Company's primary external revenue contract. The provision is denominated in the currency of the contract and any foreign exchange translation of the provision balance is included within the balance charged to other comprehensive income. The contract loss has been further described in note 2.

10 Financial commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Within one year	45,050	39,743
Between one and five years	35,203	80,253
Total: land and buildings	80,253	119,996

11 Ultimate parent company and controlling party

The smallest group of which the Company is a member for which group accounts are prepared is Tapestry Solutions Inc., a company incorporated in the USA. The address of Tapestry Solution Inc.'s registered office is 5643 Copley Drive, San Diego, California, 92111, USA.

The ultimate parent company, controlling party and largest group of which the Company is a member for which group accounts are prepared is The Boeing Company, a company incorporated in the State of Delaware, USA. Copies of the group consolidated accounts can be obtained from The Boeing Company, 100 North Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Illinois, 60606, USA.