Directors' report and financial statements

28 February 2005

Registered number: 3462640



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23/12/2005

Directors' report and financial statements

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Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 28 February 2005. Comparative amounts are stated for the 10 months ended 29 February 2004.

Principal activity

The principal activities of the Company are that of the design, development and manufacture of aircraft seating products.

Directors

The directors who served during the year were as follows:

Dr A J Reynard

(Chairman)

P Owens

Sir R C N Branson

F E Brandon-Farrow

I M J de Sousa

S T M Murphy

M Poole

S B Ridgway

R Segran

M Sirisena

J H Southern

K W Yap

JSLKoh

(alternate for M Sirisena)

T O Thoeng

(alternate for K W Yap)

None of the directors who held office at the end of the financial year had any disclosable interest in the shares of the Company at 28 February 2005.

Directors' report (continued)

Review of business and results

Both the level of business and the year end financial position are satisfactory. The directors expect that the present level of activity will be maintained. The results for the year are set out on page 5 of the financial statements.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2004: £nil).

Auditors

The members of the Company have passed elective resolutions in accordance with Sections 366A, 252 and 386 of the Companies Act 1985 dispensing with the previous statutory requirement of holding annual general meetings, laying accounts before the Company in general meetings and re-appointing auditors annually. This last resolution will lead to the continuing appointment of KPMG LLP as auditors of the Company until further notice.

By order of the Board



I M J de Sousa Company Secretary 120 Campden Hill Road London W8 7AR

21 December 2005

Statement of directors' responsibilities

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period which gives 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 those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The directors, having prepared the financial statements, note that the independent auditors are required by the Companies Act 1985 to take whatever steps and undertake whatever inspections they consider to be appropriate for the purpose of enabling them to give their audit report.



8 Salisbury Square London EC4Y 8BB United Kingdom

Report of the independent auditors to the members of Reynard Aviation Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 5 to 16.

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. 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 auditors' 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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and, as described on page 3, the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards. Our responsibilities, as independent auditors, are established in the United Kingdom by statute, the Auditing Practices Board and by our profession's ethical guidance.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the directors' report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the Company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the Company is not disclosed.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 28 February 2005 and of its loss for year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

KPMG LLP

KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants Registered Auditor

23 December 2005

Profit and loss account

for the year ended 28 February 2005

		Year ended 28 February 2005	10 months ended 29 February 2004
	Note	£	£
Turnover	2	620,373	1,040,186
Cost of sales		(129,293)	(493,303)
Gross profit		491,080	546,883
Administrative expenses		(589,644)	(503,215)
Operating (loss) / profit		(98,564)	43,668
Other interest receivable and similar income	5	6,339	3,524
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(421,909)	(284,247)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	7	(514,134)	(237,055)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	8	174,797	70,461
Loss for the financial period		(339,337)	(166,594)
Appropriation for the payment of preference share dividends	9	(541,520)	(541,520)
Retained loss for the financial year		(880,857)	(708,114)
Retained loss brought forward Preference share appropriation	9	(9,540,383) 541,520	(9,373,789) 541,520
Retained loss carried forward		(9,879,720)	(9,540,383)
			

The loss for the year arises from continuing activities.

The notes on pages 7 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet

at 28 February 2005

		28 Februa	ary 2005	29 Februa	ary 2004
	Note	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	10		25,995		41,392
Current assets Stock Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	11 12	396,709 4,645,793 458,912		390,644 4,446,409 641,795 5,478,848	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	5,501,414 (7,407,939)		(6,825,174)	
Net current liabilities		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(1,906,525)		(1,346,326)
Total assets less current liabilities			(1,880,530)		(1,304,934)
Provision for liabilities and charges	14		(261,574)		(497,833)
Net liabilities			(2,142,104)		(1,802,767)
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	16		7,737,616 (9,879,720)		7,737,616 (9,540,383)
Shareholders' deficit Equity Non-equity	17 17	(13,317,934) 11,175,830		(12,437,077) 10,634,310	
Shareholders' deficit			(2,142,104)		(1,802,767)

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 21 December 2005 and were signed on its behalf by:

J H Southern

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Director

The notes on pages 7 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1. Principal accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been consistently applied in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the Company's financial statements:

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and on a going concern basis in accordance with applicable accounting standards. This policy has been applied consistently for the period under review. Virgin Travel Group Limited has undertaken to provide such support as is necessary to maintain the Company as a going concern for the foreseeable future, whilst the Company remains a subsidiary of Virgin Travel Group Limited.

Under Financial Reporting Standard 1 (Revised), the Company is exempt from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement on the grounds that more than 90% of the voting share capital is owned by its parent undertaking, Virgin Atlantic Limited. The Company's cash flows are included within the consolidated cash flow statements of that company.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses comprise overhead expenses together with marketing and promotional costs.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided at 25% of cost to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets over their anticipated useful lives, or periods of the underlying finance leases if shorter.

Lease capitalisation

When an asset is acquired by a leasing arrangement which give rights approximating to ownership ("finance lease"), the asset is capitalised at an amount representing the outright purchase price of such an asset and included in tangible fixed assets. Depreciation is provided at rates designed to write off this cost less residual value in equal annual amounts over the shorter of the period of the lease or the anticipated useful life of the asset. The capital element of future rentals is treated as a liability and the interest element is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease in proportion to the balance outstanding.

All other leases are accounted for as "operating leases", whereby the rental charges are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis, and provision is made over the minimum term of the lease for any charges payable on termination.

Notes (continued)

1. Principal accounting policies (continued)

Development expenditure

Development expenditure is charged to the profit and loss account as it is incurred, and is included in cost of sales.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. For work in progress and finished goods, cost is taken as production cost, which includes an appropriate proportion of attributable overheads.

Warranty provision

The warranty provision is based on a proportion of the turnover relating to new seat sales for the year, and is reviewed regularly against expenditure incurred.

Deferred taxation

The credit for taxation is based on the loss for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting in respect of all timing differences between treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as otherwise required for Financial Reporting Standard 19.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, 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.

Pension costs

The Company contributes to employees' personal pension arrangements. The amount charged in the profit and loss account represents the contributions payable to the schemes by the Company in respect of the accounting period.

Translation of foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction or, if hedged forward, at the rate of exchange under the related forward currency contract. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the accounting period or where applicable at a hedged rate.

Notes (continued)

2. Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts, excluding value added tax, attributable to the principal activities of the Company, and arose wholly within the United Kingdom.

3. Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the Company, including directors, analysed by category was as follows:

	Year ended 28 February 2005	10 months ended 29 February 2004
Management and administration Sales and marketing Design and production	6 1 5	6 1 5
	12	12

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors) of these persons were as follows:

	Year ended 28 February 2005 £	10 months ended 29 February 2004 £
Wages and salaries	376,342	320,067
Social security costs	41,502	35,530
Pension costs	4,376	3,235
	422,220	358,832

4. Emoluments of the directors

The emoluments of the directors of the Company were:

	Year ended 28 February 2005 £	10 months ended 29 February 2004 £
Directors' emoluments	113,300	105,050

No retirement benefits are accruing to directors as a result of their employment by the Company.

Notes (continued)

5. Other interest receivable and similar income

	Year ended 28 February 2005 £	10 months ended 29 February 2004 £
On deposits	6,339	3,524

6. Interest payable and similar charges

	Year ended 28 February 2005 £	10 months ended 29 February 2004 £
On amounts owed to group undertaking	421,909	284,247
		

7. Loss on ordinary activities before taxation

The loss on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging / (crediting) the following:

	Year ended 28 February 2005 £	10 months ended 29 February 2004 £
Depreciation Rentals under operating leases:	15,284	16,623
Land and buildings	105,113	105,113
Auditors' remuneration for audit services	12,000	10,000
Exchange loss / (gain)	1,154	(69)
		7

Notes (continued)

8. Tax on loss on ordinary activities

	Year ended 28 February 2005	10 months ended 29 February 2004
UK corporation tax at 30% (2004: 30%): Group relief receivable in respect of current year	£ (169,668)	£ (65,475)
Total current tax Deferred taxation Adjustments in respect of prior years	(169,668) 15,428 (20,557)	(65,475) (4,986)
	(174,797)	(70,461)

Group relief payments will be received or paid where losses are surrendered to or from other group companies.

The standard rate of UK corporation tax for the year is 30% (2004: 30%). The actual tax charge for the current year differs from the standard rate for the reasons set out in the following reconciliation:

		Year ended 28 February 2005 £	10 months ended 29 February 2004 £
	Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(514,134) ————	(237,055)
	Tax at the standard rate (at 30%)	(154,240)	(71,117)
	Factors affecting the charge for the year: Accelerated capital allowances Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(15,428) -	4,986 656
	Total current tax	(169,668)	(65,475)
9.	Dividends and appropriations	Year ended	10 months ended
		28 February	29 February
		2005 £	2004 £
	Preference share appropriations:	***	E44 E00
	7% cumulative redeemable preference shares	541,520	541,520

In accordance with the provisions of Financial Reporting Standard 4, the Company has appropriated through the profit and loss account preference share dividends which relate to the Company's 7% cumulative redeemable preference shares. However, as the Company does not have sufficient distributable reserves in order to pay such preference share dividends, these dividends have been credited back within the profit and loss account reserve.

Notes (continued)

10.	Tangible fixed assets	Fixtures and fittings	Plant and machinery	Motor Vehicles	Total
	Cost	£	£	£	£
	At 1 March 2004	141,160	500,851	20,525	662,536
	Additions	-	3,631	,	3,631
	Disposals	•	(4,180)	-	(4,180)
	At 28 February 2005	141,160	500,302	20,525	661,987
	Depreciation		 -		
	At 1 March 2004	138,780	461,839	20,525	621,144
	Charge for the year	2,380	12,904	-	15,284
	Disposals	-	(436)	-	(436)
	At 28 February 2005	141,160	474,307	20,525	635,992
	Net book value				
	At 28 February 2005		25,995 		25,995
	At 29 February 2004	2,380	39,012	-	41,392
11.	Stocks		28 February		29 February
			2005		2004
			£		£
	Raw materials and consumables		396,709		390,644
	Haw materials and consumations				
12.	Debtors: amounts falling due within one	e year			
			28 February		29 February
			2005		2004
			£		£
	Amounts owed by group undertaking		251,747		237,090
	Other debtors		2,589		10,290
	Group relief receivable		4,261,054		4,091,386
	Prepayments and accrued income		65,550		47,920
	Deferred tax asset (note 15)		64,853		59,723
			4,645,793		4,446,409

The deferred tax asset is recoverable after more than one year.

Notes (continued)

13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	28 February 2005 £	29 February 2004 £
Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertaking Other taxes and social security Accruals and deferred income	71,502 7,290,436 8,248 37,753	23,804 6,776,663 7,019 17,688
	7,407,939	6,825,174

14. Provisions for liabilities and charges

	Warranty provision
Balance at 1 March 2004 Movement during the year	(497,833) 236,259
Balance at 28 February 2005	(261,574)

15. Deferred taxation

The elements of deferred tax are as follows:	28 February 2005 £	29 February 2004 £
Accelerated capital allowances	64,853	59,723

The deferred tax asset is included within debtors (see note 12).

Notes (continued)

16. Share capital

	28 February 2005	29 February 2004
Authorised:	£	£
200,000 ordinary shares of 1p each	2.000	2,000
200,000 preference shares of £50 each	10,000,000	10,000,000
	10,002,000	10,002,000
Issued, called up and fully paid:		
161,560 ordinary shares of 1p each	1,616	1,616
154,720 preference shares of £50 each	7,736,000	7,736,000
	7,737,616	7,737,616
		=

The preference shares are non-voting 7% cumulative redeemable preference shares, which rank before the ordinary shares in the event that the Company is wound up. The preference shares may be redeemed in whole or in part at the option of the Company upon giving notice of one month to the holders. They may also be redeemed at the shareholders' option on provision of notice of one month, provided that in the opinion of the directors there is no reason why the Company should not redeem the shares. The shares are to be redeemed at their nominal value.

17. Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' (deficit) / funds

	Equity shareholders' deficit	Non-equity shareholders' funds	Total shareholders' deficit	Year ended 29 February 2004
	£	£	£	£
Loss for the financial year Preference share appropriations	(339,337)	-	(339,337)	(166,594)
(note 9)	(541,520)	541,520	-	•
Net movement in shareholders' (deficit) / funds	(880,857)	541,520	(339,337)	(166,594)
Opening shareholders' (deficit) / funds	(12,437,077)	10,634,310	(1,802,767)	(1,636,173)
Closing shareholders' (deficit) / funds	(13,317,934)	11,175,830	(2,142,104)	(1,802,767)
	=			

Notes (continued)

18. Leasing commitments

As at 28 February 2005 the Company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

Operating leases on land and buildings which expire within:	28 February 2005 £	29 February 2004 £
One year	105,113	-
Second to fifth year inclusive	-	105,113

19. Related party transactions

At 28 February 2005, the Company's ultimate parent company was Virgin Group Investments Limited whose principal shareholders are certain trusts, none of which individually has a controlling interest in Virgin Group Investments Limited. The principal beneficiaries of those trusts are Sir R C N Branson and his immediate family. The shareholders of Virgin Group Investments Limited have interests directly or indirectly in certain other companies which are considered to give rise to related party disclosures under Financial Reporting Standard 8.

The Company has a trademark license from Reynard Motorsport Limited for the use of the Reynard name and logo. The license is without term limit, royalty free, and worldwide, for use in connection with design, development, manufacture, repair, overhaul and sale of aircraft seats and related ancillary equipment.

The Company being a 92.4% subsidiary undertaking of the group headed by Virgin Atlantic Limited has taken advantage of the exemption contained in Financial Reporting Standard 8, and has therefore not disclosed transactions with entities which form part of the group or investees of the group qualifying as related parties. These transactions have been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of Virgin Atlantic Limited, which are publicly available (see note 20).

There are no other material transactions and balances by the Company with related entities which are required to be disclosed by Financial Reporting Standard 8.

Notes (continued)

20. Ultimate holding company

As at 28 February 2005, the ultimate holding company is Virgin Group Investments Limited, a company registered in the British Virgin Islands.

As at 28 February 2005, the largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Virgin Holdings Limited, formerly Ivanco (No.1) Limited, and the smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Virgin Atlantic Limited. Both companies are registered in England and Wales. Copies of the financial statements for Virgin Holdings Limited and Virgin Atlantic Limited may be obtained from the Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.