Registration number: 5323389

VEL Holdings Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2019



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Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

Business review

The principal activity of the Company is that of an investment holding company. The Company's principal operating subsidiaries, namely Virgin Enterprises Limited, Virgin Aviation TM Limited and VAL TM Limited, own and license the Virgin brand.

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £65.5m (2018: £114.8m).

Principal risks and uncertainties

As an investment holding company, the principal risk of the Company is deemed to be any material adverse change in the business of its subsidiaries, which impacts the recoverable value of the Company's investments. The subsidiaries' revenues consist of royalties under the trademark licence agreements they have entered into with companies using the Virgin brand ("Licensees").

The subsidiaries are therefore reliant on the strong reputation and loyalty engendered by the Virgin brand and are vulnerable to the risk of a decline in the perception of the Virgin brand and to brand infringement. The trademark licence agreements that the Company's subsidiaries have with Licensees govern the use of its intellectual property and require its Licensees to abide by quality control standards with respect to such use.

The subsidiaries are also reliant on royalty income generated by the trademark licence agreements and any material adverse change in the business or market in which the Licensees operate would affect the level of royalty income received. The subsidiaries take steps to mitigate this risk by setting minimum royalties and through actively monitoring their Licensee relationships.

Impact of Covid-19

Covid-19 is expected to impact the Company's dividend income and the carrying value of the Company's investments due to the impact on brand licensing revenues in the Company's subsidiaries Virgin Aviation TM Limited, Virgin Enterprises Limited and VAL TM Limited.

This impact is very difficult to quantify given the constantly evolving situation and unknown duration of current measures.

Financial key performance indicators

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the Company's directors are of the opinion that analysis of KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

Going Concern

As set out in note 1.2 to the Financial Statements, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

This report was approved by the Board on 26 June 2020 and signed on its behalf.

C R V Vile

Company secretary
The Battleship Building
179 Harrow Road
London
W2 6NB

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the financial statements year ended 31 December 2019.

Results and dividends

During the year the Company paid dividends of £69.0m (2018: £116.9m).

Directors' of the company

The directors, who served during the year, were as follows:

I P Woods

R P Blok

M D Bridge

A Stirling

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when the Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

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

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006 the auditors will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

This report was approved by the Board on 26 June 2020 and signed on its behalf.

CRVVile

Company secretary
The Battleship Building
179 Harrow Road

London

W2 6NB

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

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 for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and 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;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of VEL Holdings Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of VEL Holdings Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2019, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework; 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 are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model, including the impact of Brexit, and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of VEL Holdings Limited

Strategic report and directors' report

The directors are responsible for the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report;
- in our opinion, the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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 frombranches 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 these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of VEL Holdings Limited

Saira Ahmad-Yaneza (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

15 Canada Square London E14 5GL

26 June 2020

VEL Holdings Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Administrative expenses		-	(9)
Other operating income	3 _	65,489	114,771
Operating profit	_	65,489	114,762
Profit before tax		65,489	114,762
Tax on profit	5 _	2	
Profit for the year		65,491	114,762
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		65,491	114,762

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

(Registration number: 5323389) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2019

	Note	31 December 2019 £ 000	31 December 2018 £ 000
Non-current assets			•
Investments	11	404,537	404,537
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	3	-
Cash at bank and in hand		1	187
		4	187
Net current assets		4	187
Total assets		404,541	404,724
Current liabilities			
Shareholder loan payable	3	(3,378)	-
Trade and other payables	8		(9)
		(3,378)	(9)
Total liabilities		(3,378)	(9)
Net assets		401,163	404,715
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	9	15,023	15,023
Share premium account		172,422	172,422
Profit and loss account		213,718	217,270
Shareholders' funds		401,163	404,715

The financial statements were approved and authorised by the board and were signed on its behalf on 26 June 2020.

I P Woods Director

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Called up share capital £ 000	Share premium £ 000	Profit and loss account £ 000	Total £ 000
Balance as at 1 January 2019	15,023	172,422	217,270	404,715
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	<u> </u>		65,491	65,491
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	65,491	65,491
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity Dividends	<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(69,043)	(69,043)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners			(69,043)	(69,043)
Balance at 31 December 2019	15,023	172,422	213,718	401,163
Balance at 1 January 2018	15,023	172,422	219,379	406,824
Comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	114,762	114,762
Total comprehensive income for the year			114,762	114,762
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity Dividends		<u>.</u>	(116,871)	(116,871)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners			(116,871)	(116,871)
Balance at 31 December 2018	15,023	172,422	217,270	404,715

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

VEL Holdings Limited (the "Company") is a company incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The Company's registered office address is The Battleship Building, 179 Harrow Road, London, W2 6NB.

The Company is exempt by virtue of s400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

The Company's intermediate parent, Virgin UK Holdings Limited, includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Virgin UK Holdings Limited are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and are available to the public and may be obtained from the address in note 14.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ("FRS 101") and the Companies Act 2006.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ('Adopted IFRS'), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the exemptions under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- the requirements of IAS 7 statement of cash flows and related notes;
- comparative period reconciliations for share capital and tangible fixed assets;
- the requirements of IAS 24 related party disclosures in respect of wholly owned subsidiaries;
- •disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel;
- the requirements of IFRS 7 financial instruments disclosures; and
- •the effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Judgements made by the directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have a significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 1.11.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

1.2 Going concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, given the net asset position of the Company and the low level of expected costs over the next 12 months. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

In making this assessment, the Directors have considered the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the Company's dividend income due to the impact on brand licensing revenues in the Company's subsidiaries where licensee businesses have been required to suspend operations as a result of necessary decisions taken by governments in multiple jurisdictions.

In particular, the Directors have considered:

Royalties in subsidiaries: The impact of Covid-19 on the royalty revenue of Virgin Aviation TM Limited, Virgin Enterprises Limited and VAL TM Limited.

Cost base of the Company: Fixed costs incurred by the Company, expected additional costs and the net current liability position which is expected to be rectified based on expected dividends from profitable subsidiary companies.

1.3 Adoption of new revised standards

IFRS 16 'Leases' is mandatory for the current accounting period. This standard replaces IAS 17 'Leases' and for lessees eliminates the classifications of operating leases and finance leases. As the company were no other amendments to accounting standards, or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the year ended 31 December 2019 which have had any impact on the company.

IFRIC 23 Uncertainty Over Tax Treatments - effective for the year ending 31 December 2019 The IASB's Interpretations Committee has issued IFRIC Interpretation 23 which clarifies the application of recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12 'Income Taxes' when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments.

The Company has assessed the impact of the interpretation and it is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

1.4 Current and deferred taxation

Tax on profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised or that the Company has determined it is appropriate to recognise the deferred tax asset as it is recoverable due to the fact that the Company is part of a UK group for group relief purposes.

1.5 Valuation of investments

Investment in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

1.7 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the relevant instrument. In accordance with IFRS 9, financial instruments are recorded initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement of those instruments at the balance sheet date reflects the designation of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at each reporting date except for those financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

Non-derivative financial assets

Non-derivative financial assets are deemed to be assets which have no fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and would therefore be classified as 'loans and receivables'. Such non-derivative financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment and include trade and other receivables. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Impairment of non-derivative financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether a non-derivative financial asset is impaired. The expected credit loss approach is taken when calculating impairments on financial assets. All financial assets are reviewed for historic write-offs and this proportion is applied to its class of financial assets to calculated the required provision.

Derecognition of non-derivative financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs, and subsequently at amortised cost and include loans and borrowings and trade and other payables.

Derecognition of non-derivative financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability only when the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, such that the difference in the respective carrying amounts are recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 Debtors

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

1.9 Creditors

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers.

Creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

1.10 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised in other operating income on the date the Company's right to receive payments is established.

1.11 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from the estimates calculated.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

There are no accounting policies that are considered to be critical, because they either require a significant amount of management judgement or the results are material to the company financial statements.

2 Subsequent Events

The Covid-19 outbreak developed rapidly in 2020. It is expected to impact the Company's dividend income and the carrying value of the Company's investments due to the impact on brand licensing revenues in the Company's subsidiaries Virgin Aviation TM Limited, Virgin Enterprises Limited and VAL TM Limited.

It is not possible to estimate reliably this impact due to the current uncertainties which exist around consumer demand; access to government support; the recovery of the global economy; and the duration of government imposed restrictions which impact licensee businesses.

3 Other operating income

	2019	2018
	€ 000	£ 000
Distribution income	65,489	114,771
	65,489	114,771

On 25 February 2019, the Company recieved a dividend from its subsidary VAL TM (Holdings) Limited of £2.0m.

On 11 June 2019, the Company received a dividend from its subsidiary VAL TM (Holdings) Limited of £1.7m.

On 30 September 2019, the Company received a dividend from its subsidiary VAL TM (Holdings) Limited of £2.0m.

On 17 December 2019, the Company received a dividend from its subsidiary VAL TM (Holdings) Limited of f2 2m

On 17 December 2019, the Company received a dividend from its subsidiary Virgin Enterprises Limited of £48.9m.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

On 17 December 2019, the Company received a dividend from its subsidiary Virgin Avitaion TM Holdings Limited of £12.1m. The subsidiary did not have sufficient distributable reserves to pay this dividend in full. The Company immediately recognised its obligation to repay the portion of the dividend not supported by the subsidiary's reserves position and recorded a shareholder loan payable to its subsidiary of £3.3m.

4 Auditors' remuneration

Audit fees of £4,000 for the current and prior year have been borne by another group company. There were no non-audit services provided.

5 Taxation

	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Corporation tax		
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(2)	
Total current tax	<u>(2)</u>	-
Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the profit and le	oss account as follows:	
	2019	2018
	£ 000	£ 000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	65,489	114,762
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of		
corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%)	12.443	21.805

The standard rate of corporation tax in the UK is 19%, which came into effect from 1 April 2017. Accordingly, the Company's profit for the year is taxed at 19%.

(12,443)

(2) (2)

The Company has not recognised deferred tax assets in respect of gross unused tax losses of £nil (2018: £nil).

6 Directors' remuneration

Non-taxable income

Total tax credit

Adjustments in respect of prior periods

The directors did not receive any remuneration during the period for services to the Company (2018: £nil).

The Company has no employees.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

7 Debtors: amounts falling due within one year		
Debtors from group related undertakings	31 December 2019 £ 000 3	31 December 2018 £ 000
8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
·	£ 000	£ 000
Amounts due to group related undertakings		9
		9
9 Share capital		
	2019	2018
	£ 000	£ 000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
15,022,641 ordinary shares of £1 each	15,023	15,023

10 Related party transactions

At 31 December 2019, the Company's ultimate parent undertaking was Virgin Group Holdings Limited, whose sole shareholder is Sir Richard Branson. The shareholder of Virgin Group Holdings Limited has interests directly or indirectly in certain other companies which are considered to give rise to related party disclosures under International Accounting Standard 24: Related Party Disclosures.

As a 100% owned subsidiary of Virgin Group Holdings Limited, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 101: Reduced Disclosure Framework, which enables it to exclude disclosure of transactions with Virgin Group Holdings Limited and its wholly owned subsidiaries.

11 Investments

	Shares in group £000
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2019	404,537
At 31 December 2018	404,537
Net book value	
At 31 December 2019	404,537
At 31 December 2018 The Company has the following investments in subsidiaries:	404,537

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

Description	Address	Country of incorporation	% Holding	Share Type
VAL TM (Holdings) Limited	The Battleship Building, 179 Harrow Road, London W2 6NB, United Kingdom	England & Wales	51.0	Ordinary
Virgin Aviation TM Holdings Limited	The Battleship Building, 179 Harrow Road, London W2 6NB, United Kingdom	England & Wales	100.0	Ordinary
Virgin Enterprises Limited	The Battleship Building, 179 Harrow Road, London W2 6NB, United Kingdom	England & Wales	100.0	Ordinary
VAL TM Limited*	The Battleship Building, 179 Harrow Road, London W2 6NB, United Kingdom	England & Wales	51.0	Ordinary
VAL Trademark Three Limited*	The Battleship Building, 179 Harrow Road, London W2 6NB, United Kingdom	England & Wales	100.0	Ordinary
VAL Trademark Two Limited*	The Battleship Building, 179 Harrow Road, London W2 6NB, United Kingdom	England & Wales	100.0	Ordinary
Virgin Aviation TM Limited*	The Battleship Building, 179 Harrow Road, London W2 6NB, United Kingdom	England & Wales	100.0	Ordinary =

^{*} Indirectly held investment

12 Reserves

Profit & loss account

On 28 March 2019, the Company paid a dividend of £2.2m satisfied by the transfer of an intercompany debt receivable due from its parent company, Virgin Management Limited and a cash consideration.

On 13 June 2019, the Company paid a dividend of £1.6m satisfied by the transfer of an intercompany debt receivable due from its parent company, Virgin Management Limited.

On 17 December 2019, the Company paid a dividend of £65.2m satisfied by the transfer of intercompany debt receivables.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

13 Loans and borrowings

On 24 January 2019, Virgin Holdings Limited, Virgin Enterprises Limited and VEL Holdings Limited, as borrowers and guarantors entered into a new £250 million multi-currency revolving credit facility with Lloyds Bank plc, Barclays Bank plc and Royal Bank of Canada, comprising "RCF A", a one-year £100 million facility, and "RCF B", a three-year £150 million facility.

RCF A was cancelled on 13 December 2019.

RCF B is guaranteed by Virgin Holdings Limited, Virgin Enterprises Limited, VEL Holdings Limited, Virgin Group Holdings Limited and Virgin Aviation TM Limited.

At 31 December 2019, £nil was drawn down under the RCF B Facility.

14 Controlling party

At 31 December 2019, the Company's ultimate parent undertaking was Virgin Group Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the British Virgin Islands.

The largest and smallest groups into which the Company's results are consolidated are those of Virgin UK Holdings Limited and Virgin Holdings Limited repectively, both companies are registered in England and Wales. The consolidated financial statements of these groups can be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff CF14 3UZ.