



The Virgin Stakeholder Pension Scheme

Interim Report and Financial Statements

For the six month period ended 15 June 2023 (unaudited)

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Management and professional services

Manager (the 'Manager')

Virgin Money Unit Trust Managers Limited
Jubilee House
Gosforth
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE3 4PL

Directors:

J. Byrne
H. Chater
D. Mouille
F. Murphy
M. Phibbs
D. Taylor
S. Wemyss

Telephone 03456 10 20 30*

Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Investment Adviser

abrln Investments Limited
10 Queen's Terrace
Aberdeen
Aberdeenshire
AB10 1XL

Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Registrar

SS&C Financial Services Europe Limited
SS&C House
St Nicholas Lane
Basildon
Essex
SS15 5FS

Trustee

Citibank UK Limited
Citigroup Centre
Canada Square
Canary Wharf
London
E14 5LB

Authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority.

Independent auditor

KPMG LLP
319 St. Vincent Street
Glasgow
G2 5AS

* Calls to 03 numbers cost the same as calls to 01 or 02 numbers and they are included in inclusive minutes and discount schemes in the same way. Calls may be monitored and recorded.

Manager's investment report

For the six month period ended 15 June 2023 (unaudited)

Overview of the Virgin Stakeholder Pension Scheme (the "Scheme")

The Virgin Stakeholder Pension Scheme is an umbrella unit trust based pension scheme offering a range of seven pension feeder funds to provide unitholders with choice and flexibility. Unitholders can invest directly through one or more of the funds, or through the default Glidepath lifestyle approach. Each pension feeder fund invests solely in one other Virgin authorised unit trust, safeguarded by independent trustees.

The Scheme is categorised as an authorised Non-UCITS¹ retail scheme (feeder NURS) under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. The underlying Virgin unit trusts (qualifying master schemes) are categorised as authorised UK UCITS unit trusts under the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) Collective Investments Schemes Sourcebook. The Manager of the Scheme, the pension feeder funds and the qualifying master schemes is Virgin Money Unit Trust Managers Limited (the 'Manager'). The Trustee of the Scheme, the pension feeder funds and the qualifying master schemes is Citibank UK Limited (the 'Trustee').

Pension Funds within the Scheme

The Scheme offers the following seven pension funds:

- > **The Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 3** (invested in the Virgin Money Growth Fund 3)
- > **The Virgin Money Pension Defensive Fund** (invested in the Virgin Money Defensive Fund)
- > **The Virgin Money Pension Bond Fund** (invested in the Virgin Money Bond Fund)*
- > **The Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 1** (invested in the Virgin Money Growth Fund 1)
- > **The Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 2** (invested in the Virgin Money Growth Fund 2)
- > **The Virgin Pension Growth Fund** (invested in the Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust)
- > **The Virgin Pension Global Share Fund** (invested in the Virgin Global Share Fund)

The largest fund within the Scheme is the Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 3. In the default Glidepath approach, contributions are initially invested in the Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 3 and then, starting from age 51 over a 15 year period, some of this investment is moved into the Virgin Money Pension Defensive Fund. The majority of Scheme unitholders are invested in the default Glidepath approach. The other funds are available for Scheme unitholders who have chosen a tailored investment approach.

Details of the individual investment objectives, policy and strategy for each NURS feeder fund are on pages TBU to TBU. Half-yearly and annual long reports for the Qualifying Master Schemes can be found online in the Personal Pension section of myvirginmoney.com under the header 'Helpful information', or free on request to the Manager.

The Scheme only offers accumulation unit classes to investors in each of the funds as this aligns to the overall investment objective of the Scheme, which is to achieve capital growth. As a consequence any investment income earned is reinvested.

Important Information

The Manager is planning on moving to a new type of pension structure known as a Personal Pension. The intention is that the current Virgin Money Stakeholder Pension Scheme will be closed at that time, and all pension customers will have their savings transferred into the new structure. The new structure does not require feeder funds, which simplifies operations, and pension investors will be invested directly rather than indirectly as at present. For example, instead of holding units in Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 3 (which invests 100% into Virgin Money Growth Fund 3), customers will simply invest directly into Virgin Money Growth Fund 3.

The Manager will write to all pension customers before this happens with further details. This is a positive development and it will enable the Manager to add new functionality such as flexible drawdown. There will be no change in how customers are invested or the costs, but the new structure will allow the Manager to improve the overall service and experience. If the planned activity were not to take place, the Scheme would remain viable on an ongoing basis.

¹ Undertakings in Collective Investments in Transferable Securities (UCITS) that are established in accordance with the European Parliament and Council Directive of 13 July 2009 (No. 2009/65/EC). Where a scheme is authorised but not established in accordance with this Directive it is a Non-UCITS scheme.

* The Virgin Money Bond Fund and the Virgin Money Pension Bond Fund changed name on 01 December 2022; they were previously known respectively as the Virgin Money Bond and Gilt Fund and the Virgin Money Pension Bond and Gilt Fund.

Manager's investment report

For the six month period ended 15 June 2023 (unaudited)

Summary of Performance in the six month period ended 15 June 2023

Fund	Change in Net Asset Value per Unit	Total Income Accumulation per Unit
The Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 3 (invested in the Virgin Money Growth Fund 3)	4.75%	1.3025p
<i>Auto Enrolment Accumulation units²</i>	4.82%	1.3538p
The Virgin Money Pension Defensive Fund (invested in the Virgin Money Defensive Fund)	0.36%	0.7776p
<i>Auto Enrolment Accumulation units²</i>	0.36%	1.0062p
The Virgin Money Pension Bond Fund (invested in the Virgin Money Bond Fund)	-5.68%	2.7175p
<i>Auto Enrolment Accumulation units²</i>	-5.69%	1.0358p
The Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 1 (invested in the Virgin Money Growth Fund 1)	1.31%	1.0914p
The Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 2 (invested in the Virgin Money Growth Fund 2)	3.71%	1.4076p
The Virgin Pension Growth Fund (invested in the Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust)	4.22%	4.4765p
<i>Auto Enrolment Accumulation units²</i>	4.25%	1.6085p
The Virgin Pension Global Share Fund (invested in the Virgin Global Share Fund)	5.27%	1.7434p

² The Virgin AE Pension Growth Accumulation and the Virgin AE Pension Bond and Gilt Accumulation classes are only available to customers who are automatically enrolled into the Virgin Stakeholder Pension Scheme under Automatic Enrolment Workplace Pension Scheme Legislation.

Manager's investment report

For the period ended 15 June 2023

Markets overview for the 6 months to 15 June 2023

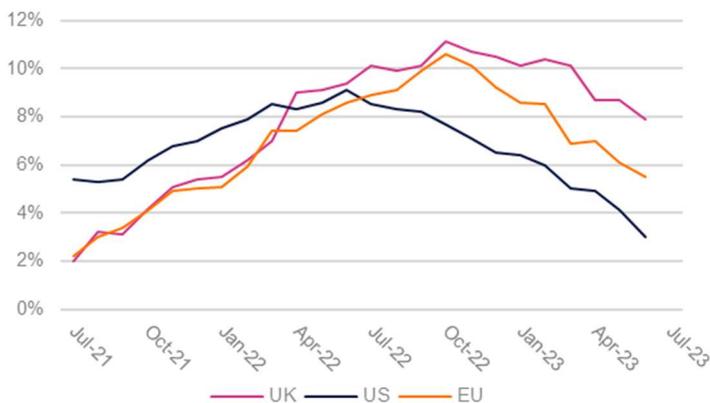
Each Fund in the Scheme has its own investment strategy. This means each Fund will perform differently depending on external and economic factors during the period.

It was a particularly tough year for investors, marked by a highly unusual twin sell-off in global stock and bond markets. Fears over the world economy, amid high inflation in many countries and surging interest rates, replaced initial post-pandemic investor optimism. Prices were already climbing sharply before Russia invaded Ukraine in 2022, which caused energy prices to soar.

UK inflation stays stubbornly high

- In the UK, inflation continued to remain high, making it an exception among G7 members. Annual core inflation, for instance, climbed to 7.1% in May, its highest level since 1992. The Bank of England (BoE) increased its base rate four times in the first six months of 2023, bringing it up to 5.0% at the end of June, as annual inflation stayed stubbornly high and the core rate rose further. The country faces a challenging economic situation, with increased cost of living and a slowdown in economic data.

Global Inflation Rates (Annual CPI)



- Other major central banks also continued to tighten their monetary policies. The European Central Bank (ECB) implemented 50 basis point (bps) increases in February and March, followed by 25bps hikes in May and June. The US Federal Reserve also persisted with its rate hikes in 2023 as the strong momentum in the US economy continued and annual core inflation remained elevated.
- In contrast, the Bank of Japan (BoJ) maintained its ultra-loose monetary policy as it comes out of a long and difficult deflationary period.

A regional banking crisis in the US causes ripples worldwide

- In the first quarter of 2023, the collapse of Silicon Valley Bank (SVB), Signature Bank, Silvergate Capital and First Republic in the US and Credit Suisse in Europe raised fears of a widespread credit crunch and a global recession.
- However, authorities took prompt action to salvage the situation, which provided investors with much-needed confidence in the

financial system. The state of California took over SVB, New York Community Bancorp acquired Signature Bank and a consortium of banks offered a US\$30 billion relief package to First Republic Bank. Meanwhile, in Europe, UBS took over Credit Suisse, wiping out some of its debt, which affected corporate bond markets.

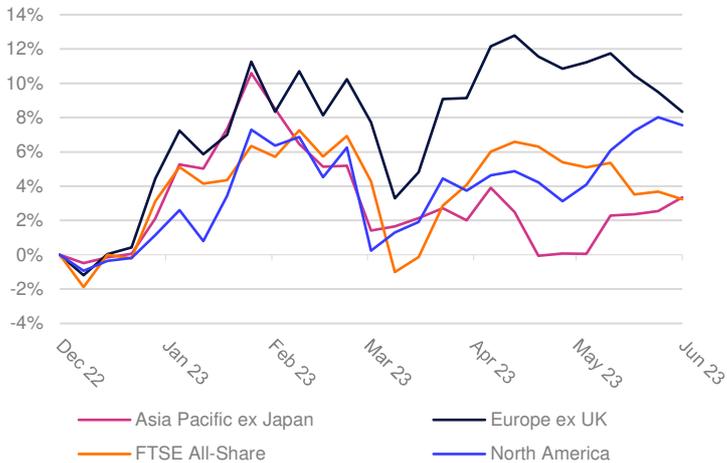
Stock markets stage a recovery in 2023

- Global stock markets rose strongly over the period as global economic growth held up better than many investors expected, defying fears of a recession triggered by higher interest rates. The strong start to the new year was abruptly reversed by the global banking issues in March. Stock markets recovered after an initial sell-off but weakened subsequently in May, against a backdrop of further interest-rate rises and signs of slowing economic momentum. A resolution to the US government's debt limit and encouraging inflation data then led to equities recovering in June.
- The UK stock market, as represented by the FTSE All-Share Index, recorded a modest gain over the period, with the pressures of high inflation weighing on UK companies. The BoE increased its base rate consistently throughout the period. Despite these efforts, UK inflation stood significantly higher than in the US and eurozone.
- On the other hand, US equities performed strongly over the same period, even shaking off the turmoil in the banking sector. The US economy maintained its positive momentum from 2022 into the new year despite successive rate hikes. Towards the end of the period, investor sentiment was helped by the long-awaited news of an agreement over raising the US debt ceiling and a strong performance by the technology sector amid investor demand for artificial intelligence (AI)-related stocks.
- European shares, as measured by the FTSE World Europe ex UK Index, performed well over the period, supported by falling annual inflation, dwindling fears of disruption to energy supplies and an unexpectedly resilient European economy. The ECB, like its major global counterparts, continued to raise rates over the period. Germany, Europe's largest economy, entered a technical recession after the German economy contracted by 0.3% in the first quarter of 2023, having also shrunk in the final quarter of 2022.
- Stock markets in the Asia Pacific (excluding Japan) region rose modestly. Chinese stock markets continued to rise sharply entering 2023, as the Chinese economy reopened and the latest wave of COVID-19 infections peaked. This supported other Asian stock markets. However, Chinese share prices then gave up some of their post-reopening gains on signs of a faltering economic recovery, while worsening US-China relations also affected investor sentiment. Meanwhile, the Taiwanese and South Korean stock markets recorded substantial gains in the six months, helped by their sizeable exposure to the technology sector.
- Emerging market stocks rose over the period, though they trailed developed markets. US monetary policy decisions and the pace of China's economic recovery were among the main market drivers.

Manager's investment report

For the period ended 15 June 2023

Equities Cumulative Performance Over the Period



Bond markets make modest gains

- Government bonds recorded small gains despite expectations of further interest rate rises ahead. Government bonds performed well in March, driven by concerns about the resilience of the global banking sector. However, bonds weakened thereafter amid persistently high inflation. As a result, the major central banks continued to hike interest rates.
- Corporate bonds outperformed government bonds throughout the period. Both investment-grade and riskier high-yield bonds finished in positive territory, helped by higher starting yields.
- UK bond prices fell over the period due to ongoing price pressures and increasing interest rates. The country faces a challenging economic situation with headline and core inflation above expectations for four consecutive months, as of June 2023, and a slowdown in economic data.

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Investment Objectives and Strategy of the Funds in the Scheme

The Scheme offers a range of seven pension funds, each of which has its own investment objective, policy and strategy. Each pension fund invests solely in an associated Virgin authorised unit trust with a corresponding investment objective. As a result, the performance of each pension fund is affected by different external market and economic conditions. An overview of each pension fund is provided below. Further details on fund policies and strategy are available in the individual fund prospectus, which are available from the Manager free of charge on request.

Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 3

The investment objective of the Fund is to invest solely into the Virgin Money Growth Fund 3 (the Master Scheme), an authorised unit trust scheme which is a UK UCITS fund. The investment objective and policy of the Virgin Money Growth Fund 3 is stated below.

Master Scheme Investment Objective

The aim of the Virgin Money Growth Fund 3 is to generate capital growth over the longer term (5 years or more) from a multi-asset portfolio of shares and bonds from around the world (i.e. globally invested). The Fund is the highest risk fund in the Virgin Money Growth range, which offers three funds with different levels of risk and potential return.

Policy and Strategy

The Virgin Money Growth Fund 3 aims to achieve the objective by investing in other funds, rather than investing directly in individual shares and bonds. This means that the Fund is what's often known as a 'fund-of-funds'. The funds which it invests in may be managed by us, our Investment Adviser, or any other authorised fund manager.

The Fund invests:

- > at least 80% in funds that have a higher return potential (compared to other investments in the Fund) – but which carry a higher level of risk, such as shares (from both developed and emerging countries) and higher yielding bonds. This includes company shares, property shares, and higher yielding bonds such as corporate bonds rated by the leading credit agencies as below investment grade (BB or lower); and
- > the rest in funds that have a lower return potential (compared to other investments in the Fund) – but which carry a lower level of risk. This includes government bonds (loans to a government) from developed countries, investment grade corporate bonds (loans to a company) with relatively strong credit ratings (BBB or higher), and cash.

The split between higher and lower risk investments, and the types of investment (for example, geography and types of bonds) are chosen so that risk (measured by how much the Fund's value fluctuates, known as 'volatility') is expected to remain within the range 80% to 100% of the risk of world stock markets over 10 year periods. The Fund uses the MSCI All Countries World Index GBP to represent world stock markets.

The underlying funds are chosen to implement the desired mix of assets as per the bullet points above. Normally at least 80% of the funds that the Fund invests in will be passively managed. This means that they aim to track the performance of a particular share index or bond index. The rest will be actively managed funds – this is where the fund manager chooses individual shares / bonds and as a result returns may be higher (or lower) than the market.

One way in which the Fund seeks to manage risks and opportunities is via Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations. Where the Investment Adviser feels it is beneficial from a risk or return perspective, and suitable investment options are available, investments will be chosen because of their integration of ESG considerations into stock selection (increasing / decreasing allocation to individual companies based on the ESG scoring process of the index provider / fund manager), adoption of sustainable investing objectives or policies, positive shareholder engagement policies, and / or investment in companies providing products and services that support the transition to a low carbon economy. In addition, the Fund will limit (to no more than 0.5% of the value of the Fund's assets) indirect exposure to companies which:

- > make more than 5% of their earnings from tobacco products, thermal coal or unconventional oil and gas (such as oil sands or shale gas),

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> are involved in the manufacture of controversial weapons such as cluster munitions or anti-personnel landmines,

> or who violate the UN Global Compact principles on human rights, labour, the environment and anticorruption.

If the Investment Adviser determines that the allocation to the above type of companies does exceed 0.5% of the value of the Fund's assets, the Investment Adviser will take action to reduce exposure to below 0.5% (by selling underlying funds identified as contributing to the overexposure) within a reasonable timeframe, ordinarily within two months.

We expect the Fund to have a better ESG rating (based on the analysis and scoring system of one or more market leading data providers) and lower carbon emissions compared to investing in the same mix of assets using a standard indexing approach without ESG consideration. This will be reported in the annual value statement when reviewing the non-financial performance of the Fund.

As well as investing in bond and share funds, the Fund may also hold cash or funds investing in cash and money-market investments.

The Fund's mix of investments will be reviewed at least annually, and may change in consideration of the outlook for each investment type, but it will always include at least 80% in funds with higher risk/return potential.

Performance:

Change in net assets value per unit during the year

4.75% (Auto Enrolment Accumulation units 4.82%).

Total income accumulation per unit for the year

1.3025p (Auto Enrolment Accumulation units 1.3538p).

Commentary

Despite tremors in the global banking sector after the collapse of two regional US banks and Credit Suisse's forced sale to rival UBS, global equities recovered over the period under review as price pressures reduced and economic data from the US was surprisingly positive. However, core inflation remained stubbornly high, meaning that rate-hiking cycles were not over quite yet. The UK stock market underperformed global stock markets over the last 6 months but still gained ground. The period was marked by continued volatility, with worries about the resilience of the international financial system re-emerging in May 2023 following the banking-sector crisis earlier in March. The prospect of an American government debt default also rattled US markets before Congress approved an eleventh-hour increase of the debt ceiling at the end of May. Lacklustre economic data from China throughout the period led to a weakening of commodities prices, which weighed on the UK's large-cap energy and mining stocks.

Global government bonds experienced mixed fortunes over the six months under review. Initially, the government bond market rose marginally as yields fell sharply (and prices rose) in March 2023 amid a flight to low-risk assets. The bond market then fell over the June quarter as core inflation stayed stubbornly high despite price pressures continuing to ease in most major economies. This, in turn, forced major central banks to continue raising interest rates. Corporate bonds remained resilient throughout the period. Both investment-grade and riskier high-yield bonds finished in positive territory, helped by higher starting yields.

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Virgin Money Pension Defensive Fund

The investment objective of the Fund is to invest solely into the Virgin Money Defensive Fund (the Master Scheme), an authorised unit trust scheme which is a UK UCITS fund. The investment objective and policy of the Virgin Money Defensive Fund is stated below.

Master Scheme Investment Objective

The Virgin Money Defensive Fund aims to grow investors' money over the medium term (3 years or more) whilst limiting ups and downs in value by investing mainly in assets considered to be lower risk or 'defensive' in nature.

Policy and Strategy

The Virgin Money Defensive Fund aims to achieve the objective by investing in other funds, rather than investing directly in individual bonds and shares. This means that the Fund is what's often known as a 'fund-of-funds'. The funds which it invests in may be managed by us, our Investment Adviser, or any other authorised fund manager.

The Fund invests:

- > at least 75% in funds that have a lower risk and return potential compared to other investments in the Fund. This includes government bonds (loans to a government) from developed countries, investment grade corporate bonds (loans to a company) with relatively strong credit ratings (BBB or higher), and cash;
- > the rest in funds that have a higher return potential compared to other investments in the Fund – but which carry a higher level of risk, such as shares (from both developed and emerging countries) and higher yielding bonds. This includes company shares, property shares, and higher yielding bonds such as corporate bonds rated by the leading credit agencies as below investment grade (BB or lower).

The split between higher and lower risk investments, and the types of investment (for example, geography and types of bonds) are chosen so that risk (measured by how much the Fund's value fluctuates, known as 'volatility') is expected to remain within the range 2% to 5% per year, measured over five year periods.

The underlying funds are chosen to implement the desired mix of assets as per the bullet points above. Normally at least 80% of the funds that the Fund invests in will be passively managed. This means that they aim to track the performance of a particular share index or bond index. The rest will be actively managed funds – this is where the fund manager chooses individual shares / bonds and as a result returns may be higher (or lower) than the market.

As well as investing in bond and share funds, the Fund may also hold cash or funds investing in cash and money-market investments.

The Fund's mix of investments will be reviewed at least annually, and may change in consideration of the outlook for each investment type, but it will always include at least 75% in funds with lower risk/return potential.

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Performance:

Change in net assets value per unit during the year

0.36% (Auto Enrolment Accumulation units 0.36%).

Total income accumulation per unit for the year

0.7776p (Auto Enrolment Accumulation units 1.0062p).

Commentary

Despite tremors in the global banking sector after the collapse of two regional US banks and Credit Suisse's forced sale to rival UBS, global equities recovered over the period under review as price pressures reduced and economic data from the US was surprisingly positive. However, core inflation remained stubbornly high, indicating that rate-hiking cycles were not over quite yet.

Global government bonds experienced mixed fortunes over the six months under review. Initially, the government bond market rose marginally as yields fell sharply in March 2023 amid a flight to low-risk assets. The bond market then fell over the June quarter as core inflation stayed stubbornly high despite price pressures easing in most major economies. This, in turn, forced major central banks to continue raising interest rates. Corporate bonds remained resilient throughout the period. Both investment-grade and riskier high-yield bonds finished in positive territory, helped by higher starting yields.

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Virgin Money Pension Bond Fund

The objective and policy of the Fund is to solely invest in the Virgin Money Bond Fund, an authorised unit trust scheme which is a UK UCITS fund. The investment objective and policy of the Virgin Money Bond Fund following a change on 1st December 2022 is stated below.

Master Scheme Investment Objective

The Virgin Money Bond Fund aims to provide a total return (income and capital growth) over the longer term (5 years or more) by investing mainly in sterling denominated bonds. The Fund aims to match or beat the performance of its benchmark (50% the FTSE 5-15 Year Gilt Index and 50% the ICE Bank of America Merrill Lynch 5-15 Year Non-Gilt Index), after charges, measured over periods of three years or more.

Policy and Strategy

The Virgin Money Bond Fund will invest in:

- > corporate bonds
- > bonds issued by governments and government agencies
- > bonds issued by supranational organisations, such as the European Investment Bank. All bonds are denominated in sterling.

At least 80% of the Fund's assets will be denominated in sterling or hedged back to sterling. Investment will mainly be directly in individual bonds, but the Fund can also invest up to 20% in other investment funds, which themselves invest in bonds.

Whilst the benchmark (see Objective) provides a starting point, the Investment Adviser has discretion over which bonds to invest in. The Fund can also invest in bonds which aren't part of the benchmark, including non-investment grade bonds (as rated by the leading credit rating agencies). Non-investment grade bonds, often called 'high-yield' bonds, won't exceed 10% of the value of the Fund.

The amount a Fund's returns differ from its benchmark is known as tracking error. It's calculated as the standard deviation of the difference in annual returns. This is low (0% to 0.5%) for index-tracking funds and higher (4%+) for active stock-picking funds. The Fund is expected to have relatively low tracking error of 1-3%, meaning returns will differ from the benchmark, but not by a large amount.

One way in which the Fund will differ from its benchmark is due to some exclusions and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations.

> The Fund won't invest in bonds issued by companies that make more than 5% of their earnings from the manufacture or sale of tobacco products, extraction or processing of thermal coal or unconventional fossil fuels (such as oil sands), and the manufacture of controversial weapons. It also excludes bonds issued by companies that violate the UN Global Compact principles on human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption.

> Using third party data and in-house research, the Fund will compare companies, against others in their industry and/or with similar credit rating / maturity profiles, on a range of ESG measures. Based on this analysis, the Fund will either not invest in companies within the benchmark or increase / decrease the amount it does invest. In this way, we expect the Fund to have a better ESG rating and lower carbon footprint than the benchmark itself.

> The Fund will engage with companies to encourage better ESG practices and as part of the transition to a low carbon economy. You can read about our 'investor engagement policy' on virginmoney.com

The Fund seeks to be fully invested at all times but may hold cash (up to 5%) for cash flow and transactional purposes as deemed appropriate to manage costs.

The Fund may use derivatives to reduce trading costs and generally for the efficient management of the Fund, for example managing money coming in and out of the Fund. The Fund will not use derivatives for speculative purposes or to increase the risk profile of the Fund.

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Typical Fund Mix

50% in UK Government Gilts and corporate bonds and 50% in UK shares.

Performance:

Change in net assets value per unit during the year

-5.68% (Auto Enrolment Accumulation units -5.69%).

Total income accumulation per unit for the year

2.7175p (Auto Enrolment Accumulation units 1.0358p).

Commentary

Global government bonds experienced mixed fortunes over the six months under review. Initially, the government bond market rose marginally as yields fell sharply in March 2023 amid a flight to low-risk assets. This followed turbulence in the US regional banking sector after the failures of Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank and, in Europe, the forced sale of Credit Suisse to UBS, prompting fears of wider problems in the global banking system. The bond market then fell over the June quarter as core inflation stayed stubbornly high despite price pressures easing in most major economies. This, in turn, forced major central banks to continue raising interest rates. UK Gilts were notably weaker, with persistently high inflation leading to the Bank of England (BoE) surprisingly raising its base rate by 50 basis points to 5% in June.

Corporate bonds remained resilient throughout the period. Both investment-grade and riskier high-yield bonds finished in positive territory, helped by higher starting yields. This was despite persistent concerns that interest rates may continue rising and the recent US regional banking crisis could weigh on the global economy and potentially lead to a deterioration in issuers' credit quality.

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Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 1

The investment objective and policy of the Fund is to invest solely in the Virgin Money Growth Fund 1 (the Master Scheme), an authorised unit trust scheme which is a UK UCITS fund. The investment objective and policy of the Virgin Money Growth Fund 1 is stated below.

Master Scheme Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Virgin Money Growth Fund 1 is to generate a total return (income and capital growth) over the longer term (5 years or more) from a multi-asset portfolio of shares and bonds from around the world (i.e. globally invested). The Fund is the lowest risk fund in the Virgin Money Growth range, which offers three funds with different levels of risk and potential return.

Policy and Strategy

The Virgin Money Growth Fund 1 aims to achieve the objective by investing in other funds, rather than investing directly in individual shares and bonds. This means that the Fund is what's often known as a 'fund-of-funds'. The funds which it invests in may be managed by us, our Investment Adviser, or any other authorised fund manager.

The Fund invests:

- > at least 30% in funds that have a higher return potential (compared to other investments in the Fund) – but which carry a higher level of risk, such as shares (from both developed and emerging countries) and higher yielding bonds. This includes company shares, property shares, and higher yielding bonds such as corporate bonds rated by the leading credit agencies as below investment grade (BB or lower); and
- > the rest in funds that have a lower return potential (compared to other investments in the Fund) – but which carry a lower level of risk. This includes government bonds (loans to a government) from developed countries, investment grade corporate bonds (loans to a company) with relatively strong credit ratings (BBB or higher), and cash.

The split between higher and lower risk investments, and the types of investment (for example, geography and types of bonds) are chosen so that risk (measured by how much the Fund's value fluctuates, known as 'volatility') is expected to remain within the range 30% to 50% of the risk of world stock markets over 10 year periods. The Fund uses the MSCI All Countries World Index GBP to represent world stock markets.

The underlying funds are chosen to implement the desired mix of assets as per the bullet points above. Normally at least 80% of the funds that the Fund invests in will be passively managed. This means that they aim to track the performance of a particular share index or bond index. The rest will be actively managed funds – this is where the fund manager chooses individual shares / bonds and as a result returns may be higher (or lower) than the market.

One way in which the fund seeks to manage risks and opportunities is through Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations. Where the Investment Adviser feels it is beneficial from a risk and return perspective and suitable opportunities are available, investments will be chosen because of their ESG credentials, sustainable investing practices, and or supporting the transition to a lower carbon economy. Also the fund will limit (to no more than 0.5% of the value of the fund) indirect exposure to companies which:

- > make more than 5% of their earnings from tobacco, thermal coal or unconventional oil and gas (such as oil sands or shale gas)
- > are involved in the manufacture of controversial weapons such as cluster munitions or anti-personnel land mines
- > or who violate the UN Global Compact principles on human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption.

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If the Investment Adviser determines that the allocation to the above type of companies does exceed 0.5% of the value of the Fund's assets, the Investment Adviser will take action to reduce exposure to below 0.5% (by selling underlying funds identified as contributing to the over-exposure) within a reasonable timeframe, ordinarily within two months.

We expect the Fund to have a better ESG rating (based on the analysis and scoring system of one or more market leading data providers) and lower carbon emissions compared to investing in the same mix of assets using a standard indexing approach without ESG consideration. This will be reported in the annual value statement when reviewing the non-financial performance of the Fund.

As well as investing in bond and share funds, the Fund may also hold cash or funds investing in cash and money-market investments.

The Fund's mix of investments will be reviewed at least annually, and may change in consideration of the outlook for each investment type, but it will always include at least 30% in funds with higher risk/return potential.

Performance:

Change in net assets value per unit during the year 1.31%

Total income accumulation per unit for the year 1.0914p

Commentary

Despite tremors in the global banking sector after the collapse of two regional US banks and Credit Suisse's forced sale to rival UBS, global equities recovered over the period under review as price pressures reduced and economic data from the US was surprisingly positive. However, core inflation remained stubbornly high, indicating that rate-hiking cycles were not over quite yet.

Global government bonds experienced mixed fortunes over the six months under review. Initially, the government bond market rose marginally as yields fell sharply in March 2023 amid a flight to low-risk assets. The bond market then fell over the June quarter as core inflation stayed stubbornly high despite price pressures continuing to ease in most major economies. This, in turn, forced major central banks to continue raising interest rates. Corporate bonds remained resilient throughout the period. Both investment-grade and riskier high-yield bonds finished in positive territory, helped by higher starting yields.

Manager's investment report

For the six month period ended 15 June 2023 (unaudited)

Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 2

The investment objective and policy of the Fund is to invest solely into the Virgin Money Growth Fund 2 (the Master Scheme), an authorised unit trust scheme which is a UK UCITS fund. The investment objective and policy of the Virgin Money Growth Fund 2 is stated below.

Master Scheme Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Virgin Money Growth Fund 2 is to generate a total return (income and capital growth) over the longer term (5 years or more) from a multi-asset portfolio of shares and bonds from around the world (i.e. globally invested). The Fund is the middle risk fund in the Virgin Money Growth range, which offers three funds with different levels of risk and potential return.

Policy and Strategy

The fund aims to meet the objective by investing in other funds, rather than investing directly in individual shares and bonds. This means that the fund is what's often known as a 'fund-of-funds'. The funds which it invests in may be managed by us, our Investment Adviser, or any other authorised fund manager.

The Fund invests:

- > At least 60% in funds that have a higher return potential (compared to other investments in the fund) – but which carry a higher level of risk, such as shares (from both developed and emerging countries) and higher yielding bonds (such as corporate bonds rated by the leading credit agencies as below investment grade – BB or lower).
- > The rest in funds that have a lower return potential (compared to other investments in the fund) – but which carry a lower level of risk such as bonds with strong credit ratings (for example, developed government and investment grade corporate bonds with relatively strong credit ratings – BBB or higher) and cash.

The split between higher and lower risk investments and the types of investment (for example geography and types of bonds), are chosen so that risk, (measured by how much the fund's value fluctuates, known as 'volatility') is expected to remain within the range of 60% to 80% of the risk of world stock markets over 10 year periods. The fund uses the MSCI All Countries World Index GBP to represent world stock markets.

The underlying funds are chosen to implement the desired mix of assets as per the bullet points above. Normally at least 80% of the funds that the fund invests in will be passively managed. This means that they aim to track the performance of a particular share index or bond index. The rest will be actively managed funds – this is where the fund manager chooses individual shares/bonds and as a result returns may be higher (or lower) than the market.

One way in which the Fund seeks to manage risks and opportunities is via Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations. Where the Investment Adviser feels it is beneficial from a risk or return perspective, and suitable investment options are available, investments will be chosen because of their integration of ESG considerations into stock selection (increasing / decreasing allocation to individual companies based on the ESG scoring process of the index provider / fund manager), adoption of sustainable investing objectives or policies, positive shareholder engagement policies, and / or investment in companies providing products and services that support the transition to a low carbon economy. In addition, the Fund will limit (to no more than 0.5% of the value of the Fund's assets) indirect exposure to companies which:

Manager's investment report

For the six month period ended 15 June 2023 (unaudited)

- > make more than 5% of their earnings from tobacco, thermal coal or unconventional oil and gas (such as oil sands or shale gas)
- > are involved in the manufacture of controversial weapons such as cluster munitions or anti-personnel landmines,
- > or who violate the UN Global Compact principles on humanrights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption.

If the Investment Adviser determines that the allocation to the above type of companies does exceed 0.5% of the value of the Fund's assets, the Investment Adviser will take action to reduce exposure to below 0.5% (by selling underlying funds identified as contributing to the over-exposure) within a reasonable timeframe, ordinarily within two months.

We expect the Fund to have a better ESG rating (based on the analysis and scoring system of one or more market leading data providers) and lower carbon emissions compared to investing in the same mix of assets using a standard indexing approach without ESG consideration. This will be reported in the annual value statement when reviewing the non-financial performance of the Fund.

As well as investing in bond and share funds, the Fund may also hold cash or funds investing in cash and money-market investments.

The fund's mix of investments will be reviewed at least annually, and may change in consideration of the outlook for each investment type. But it will always include at least 60% in funds with higher risk/return potential.

Manager's investment report

For the six month period ended 15 June 2023 (unaudited)

Performance:

Change in net assets value per unit during the year 3.71%

Total income accumulation per unit for the year 1.4076p

Commentary

Despite tremors in the global banking sector after the collapse of two regional US banks and Credit Suisse's forced sale to rival UBS, global equities recovered over the period under review as price pressures reduced and economic data from the US was surprisingly positive. However, core inflation remained stubbornly high, indicating that rate-hiking cycles were not over quite yet. The UK stock market underperformed global stock markets over the last 6 months but still gained ground. The period was marked by continued volatility, with worries about the resilience of the international financial system re-emerging in May 2023 following the banking-sector crisis earlier in March. The prospect of an American government debt default also rattled US markets before Congress approved an eleventh-hour increase of the debt ceiling at the end of May. Lacklustre economic data from China throughout the period led to a weakening of commodities prices, which weighed on the UK's large-cap energy and mining stocks.

Global government bonds experienced mixed fortunes over the six months under review. Initially, the government bond market rose marginally as yields fell sharply (and prices rose) in March amid a flight to low-risk assets. The bond market then fell over the June quarter as core inflation stayed stubbornly high despite price pressures easing in most major economies. This, in turn, forced major central banks to continue raising interest rates. Corporate bonds remained resilient throughout the period. Both investment-grade and riskier high-yield bonds finished in positive territory, helped by higher starting yields.

Manager's investment report

For the six month period ended 15 June 2023 (unaudited)

Virgin Pension Growth Fund

The objective and policy of the Fund is to invest solely in the Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust (the Master Scheme), an authorised unit trust scheme which is a UK UCITS fund. The investment objective and policy of the Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust is stated below.

Master Scheme Investment Objective The investment objective of the Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust is to provide a total return (income and capital growth) from UK Shares. The Fund aims to achieve this by tracking the performance of the FTSE¹ All-Share Index, measured annually, less charges.

Policy and Strategy The Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust aims to achieve the objective by holding the 600+ stocks that comprise the benchmark index, in similar proportions to the index.

To manage costs, some company shares which make up a very small part of the index may not always be held, whilst stock index futures are used to manage money coming in and out of the Fund.

Typical Fund Mix 100% in UK shares, across the 600+ companies on the FTSE All-Share Index.

Performance:

Change in net assets value per unit during the year 4.22% (Auto Enrolment Accumulation units 4.25%).

Total income accumulation per unit for the year 4.4765p (Auto Enrolment Accumulation units 1.6085p).

Commentary The UK stock market underperformed global stock markets over the last 6 months but still gained ground. The period was marked by continued volatility, with worries about the resilience of the international financial system re-emerging in May 2023 following the banking-sector crisis earlier in March. The prospect of an American government debt default also rattled US markets before Congress approved an eleventh-hour increase of the debt ceiling at the end of May. Lacklustre economic data from China throughout the period led to a weakening of commodities prices, which weighed on the UK's large-cap energy and mining stocks. Inflation remained stubbornly high. The Consumer Prices Index for May stood at 8.7%, not moving from the previous month and well above the Bank of England (BoE)'s long-term 2% target. Although energy prices fell, food inflation was estimated to be running at almost 20% a year in April and May. In response, the BoE consistently hiked the base rate, with further hikes expected later in 2023. Higher interest rates led to a surge in mortgage costs for homeowners and prompted a sharp decline in construction-sector activity. Nonetheless, the internationally focused FTSE 100 Index drove the UK market higher, outperforming the more domestically focused FTSE 250 Index.

¹ The Scheme has been developed solely by Virgin Money Unit Trust Managers Limited. The Scheme is not in any way connected to or sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by the London Stock Exchange Group plc and its group undertakings (collectively, the "LSE Group"). FTSE Russell is a trading name of certain of the LSE Group companies. All rights in the FTSE All-Share Index (the "Index") vest in the relevant LSE Group company which owns the Index. "FTSE®" is a trade mark of the relevant LSE Group company and is used by any other LSE Group company under license. The Index is calculated by or on behalf of FTSE International Limited or its affiliate, agent or partner. The LSE Group does not accept any liability whatsoever to any person arising out of (a) the use of, reliance on or any error in the Index or (b) investment in or operation of the Trust. The LSE Group makes no claim, prediction, warranty or representation either as to the results to be obtained from the Scheme or the suitability of the Index for the purpose to which it is being put by Virgin Money Unit Trust Managers Limited.

Manager's investment report

For the six month period ended 15 June 2023 (unaudited)

Virgin Pension Global Share Fund

The investment objective of the Fund is to solely invest into the Virgin Global Share Fund (the Master Scheme), an authorised unit trust scheme which is a UK UCITS fund. The investment objective and policy of the Virgin Global Share Fund is stated below:

Master Scheme Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Virgin Global Share Fund is to provide a total return (income and capital growth) from UK and overseas shares. The Fund aims to achieve this by tracking the performance of a composite index, comprising 25% FTSE All-Share Index, 12.5% FTSE World North America Index, 12.5% FTSE All-World Developed Europe ex UK Index, 12.5% FTSE Japan Index, 12.5% FTSE All-World Developed Asia Pacific ex Japan Index, and 25% MSCI Emerging Markets Index, measured annually, less charges.

Policy and Strategy

The Virgin Global Share Fund aims to achieve the objective by investing in other funds rather than in individual shares. This type of fund is often referred to as a 'fund-of-funds'.

The Fund's investments are funds which invest in shares.

In order to achieve the objective, the underlying funds aim to track the performance of the stock market indices specified within the investment objective. No decisions are taken by the Manager of these funds on which individual shares may perform better or worse. In this way, the underlying funds are designed to perform as closely as possible with the respective index, rather than trying to outperform it.

The Fund rebalances its investments at the end of each calendar quarter to the percentage allocations shown in the investment objective. If at any calendar quarter end, any particular allocation is within +/-0.5% from the specified allocation, that element of the fund may not be traded in order to minimise transaction costs.

Typical Fund Mix

25% in UK shares, 50% in overseas shares and 25% in emerging market shares.

Performance:

Change in net assets value per unit during the year

5.27%

Total income accumulation per unit for the year

1.7434p

Commentary

Despite tremors in the global banking sector after the collapse of two regional US banks and Credit Suisse's forced sale to rival UBS, global equities recovered over the period under review as price pressures reduced and economic data from the US was surprisingly positive. However, core inflation remained stubbornly high, indicating that rate-hiking cycles were not over quite yet. In the UK, the surprise decision by the Bank of England (BoE) to reaccelerate the pace of monetary tightening in June 2023 led to a dip in UK markets. However, the BoE forecasted some growth later in 2023. Meanwhile, Europe entered a mild technical recession after the revision of first-quarter gross domestic product data for 2023.

In the global equities market, pressures caused by high energy prices, geopolitical tensions, the cost-of-living crisis and rising interest rates still prevailed in many parts of the world and will likely be around for some time.

Net asset value and operating charges

As at 15 June 2023 (unaudited)

	Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 1			Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 2		
	Accumulation Units			Accumulation Units		
	15 Jun 23	15 Dec 22	15 Dec 21	15 Jun 23	15 Dec 22	15 Dec 21
Closing net asset value (£)	3,343,574	3,271,619	3,371,199	7,088,785	6,894,963	7,174,448
Closing number of units	2,942,088	2,916,495	2,738,873	5,150,199	5,195,529	4,999,449
Closing net asset value per unit (p)	113.65	112.18	123.09	137.64	132.71	143.50
Operating Charges (%) [‡]	0.75	0.85	0.85	0.75	0.85	0.85

	Virgin Pension Growth Fund					
	Accumulation Units			AE Accumulation Units		
	15 Jun 23	15 Dec 22	15 Dec 21	15 Jun 23	15 Dec 22	15 Dec 21
Closing net asset value (£)	203,770,884	203,272,487	200,794,798	2,435,385	2,334,049	2,551,380
Closing number of units	50,572,420	52,575,988	53,337,606	1,692,732	1,691,189	1,898,682
Closing net asset value per unit (p)	402.93	386.63	376.46	143.87	138.01	134.38
Operating Charges (%) [‡]	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60

	Virgin Pension Global Share Fund		
	Accumulation Units		
	15 Jun 23	15 Dec 22	15 Dec 21
Closing net asset value (£)	19,810,198	18,810,249	20,305,267
Closing number of units	12,249,626	12,244,784	12,364,812
Closing net asset value per unit (p)	161.72	153.62	164.22
Operating Charges (%) [‡]	0.75	0.85	0.85

[‡] No charges are levied at the NURS feeder fund level and these operating charges are the total expenses paid by the relevant Qualifying Master Scheme.

Portfolio Statements

As at 15 June 2023 (unaudited)

	Holdings	Market Value £'000	% of Net Assets
Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 3			
Virgin Money Growth Fund 3 Income Units (97.79%*)	797,235,900	967,845	97.80
Virgin Money Growth Fund 3 AE Income Units (2.21%*)	17,876,908	21,756	2.20
Portfolio of investments		989,601	100.00
Net other assets		-	-
Net assets		989,601	100.00
Virgin Money Pension Defensive Fund			
Virgin Money Defensive Fund Income Units (98.47%*)	134,274,139	128,433	98.47
Virgin Money Defensive Fund AE Income Units (1.53%*)	2,092,624	2,002	1.53
Portfolio of investments		130,435	100.00
Net other assets		-	-
Net assets		130,435	100.00
Virgin Money Pension Bond Fund			
Virgin Money Bond Fund Income Units (99.64%*)	83,897,489	86,079	99.62
Virgin Money Bond Fund AE Income Units (0.34%*)	382,639	312	0.36
Portfolio of investments		86,391	99.98
Net other assets		16	0.02
Net assets		86,407	100.00

Portfolio Statements

As at 15 June 2023 (unaudited)

	Holdings	Market Value £'000	% of Net Assets
Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 1			
Virgin Money Growth Fund 1 (100.00%*)	3,281,222	3,344	100.00
Portfolio of investments		3,344	100.00
Net other assets		-	-
Net assets		3,344	100.00
Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 2			
Virgin Money Growth Fund 2 (100.00%*)	5,863,346	7,089	100.00
Portfolio of investments		7,089	100.00
Net other assets		-	-
Net assets		7,089	100.00
Virgin Pension Growth Fund			
Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust Income Units (98.87%*)	72,957,712	203,771	98.82
Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust AE Income Units (1.13%*)	2,148,323	2,434	1.18
Portfolio of investments		206,205	100.00
Net other assets		1	-
Net assets		206,206	100.00

Portfolio Statements

As at 15 June 2023 (unaudited)

	Holdings	Market Value £'000	% of Net Assets
Virgin Pension Global Share Fund			
Virgin Global Share Fund (100.00%*)	13,862,980	19,810	100.00
Portfolio of investments		19,810	100.00
Net other assets		-	-
Net assets		19,810	100.00

*Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to percentage of total net assets at 15 December 2022. Investments in Collective Investment Schemes are a related party to the funds (see note 2 on page 32).

Purchases of investments

For the six month period ended 15 June 2023 (unaudited)

	Cost £'000
Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 3	
Virgin Money Growth Fund 3 Income Units	10,027
Virgin Money Growth Fund 3 AE Income Units	92.00
	10,119
Virgin Money Pension Defensive Fund	
Virgin Money Defensive Fund Income Units	14,161
Virgin Money Defensive Fund AE Income Units	291
	14,452
Virgin Money Pension Bond Fund	
Virgin Money Bond Fund Income Units	3,122
Virgin Money Bond Fund AE Income Units	10
	3,132
Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 1	
Virgin Money Growth Fund 1	611
	611
Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 2	
Virgin Money Growth Fund 2	550
	550
Virgin Pension Growth Fund	
Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust Income Units	5,887
Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust AE Income Units	82
	5,969

The above constitutes all purchases of investments in the period.

Purchases of investments

For the six month period ended 15 June 2023 (unaudited)

	Cost £'000
Virgin Pension Global Share Fund	
Virgin Global Share Fund	1,540
	1,540

The above constitutes all purchases of investments in the period.

Sales of investments

For the six month period ended 15 June 2023 (unaudited)

	Proceeds £'000
Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 3	
Virgin Money Growth Fund 3 Income Units	26,051
Virgin Money Growth Fund 3 AE Income Units	624
	26,675
Virgin Money Pension Defensive Fund	
Virgin Money Defensive Fund Income Units	7,168
Virgin Money Defensive Fund AE Income Units	170
	7,338
Virgin Money Pension Bond Fund	
Virgin Money Bond Fund Income Units	6,084
Virgin Money Bond Fund AE Income Units	1
	6,085
Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 1	
Virgin Money Growth Fund 1	551
	551
Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 2	
Virgin Money Growth Fund 2	543
	543
Virgin Pension Growth Fund	
Virgin Money Growth Fund 3 Income Units	11,661
Virgin Money Growth Fund 3 AE Income Units	55
	11,716

The above constitutes all sales of investments in the period.

Sales of investments

For the six month period ended 15 June 2023 (unaudited)

	Proceeds £'000
Virgin Pension Global Share Fund	
Virgin Global Share Fund	1,317
	1,317

The above constitutes all sales of investments in the period.

Statements of total return

For the six month period ended 15 June 2023 (unaudited)

	Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 3		Virgin Money Pension Defensive Fund		Virgin Money Pension Bond Fund		Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 1		Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 2		Virgin Pension Growth Fund		Virgin Pension Global Share Fund	
	15 Jun 23	15 Jun 22	15 Jun 23	15 Jun 22	15 Jun 23	15 Jun 22	15 Jun 23	15 Jun 22	15 Jun 23	15 Jun 22	15 Jun 23	15 Jun 22	15 Jun 23	15 Jun 22
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Income														
Net Capital Gains/(Losses)	34,094	(113,892)	(566)	(10,710)	(6,222)	(17,192)	14	(361)	187	(736)	6,372	(1,974)	784	(1,663)
Revenue	11,224	7,065	1,036	308	984	469	35	13	73	31	2,327	2,209	214	169
Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net revenue	11,224	7,065	1,036	308	984	469	35	13	73	31	2,327	2,209	214	169
Total return before accumulation	45,318	(106,827)	470	(10,402)	(5,238)	(16,723)	49	(348)	260	(705)	8,699	235	998	(1,494)
Accumulations	(11,224)	(7,065)	(1,036)	(309)	(984)	(469)	(35)	(13)	(73)	(31)	(2,327)	(2,209)	(214)	(169)
Change in unitholders' funds from investment activities	34,094	(113,892)	(566)	(10,711)	(6,222)	(17,192)	14	(361)	187	(736)	6,372	(1,974)	784	(1,663)

Statements of change in unitholders' funds

For the six month period ended 15 June 2023 (unaudited)

	Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 3		Virgin Money Pension Defensive Fund		Virgin Money Pension Bond Fund		Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 1		Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 2		Virgin Pension Growth Fund		Virgin Pension Global Share Fund	
	15 Jun 23	15 Jun 22	15 Jun 23	15 Jun 22	15 Jun 23	15 Jun 22	15 Jun 23	15 Jun 22	15 Jun 23	15 Jun 22	15 Jun 23	15 Jun 22	15 Jun 23	15 Jun 22
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Opening net assets	960,839	1,058,886	122,850	115,181	95,591	137,351	3,272	3,371	6,895	7,174	205,607	203,346	18,810	20,305
Amounts receivable on issue of units	10,030	13,561	14,370	14,707	2,127	3,075	573	336	471	450	3,585	7,455	1,306	1,615
Amounts payable on cancellation of units	(26,464)	(24,238)	(7,288)	(3,056)	(6,058)	(13,938)	(547)	(90)	(537)	(421)	(11,648)	(8,435)	(1,304)	(1,365)
	(16,434)	(10,677)	7,082	11,651	(3,931)	(10,863)	26	246	(66)	29	(8,063)	(980)	2	250
Change in unitholders' funds from investment activities	34,094	(113,892)	(566)	(10,711)	(6,222)	(17,192)	14	(361)	187	(736)	6,372	(1,974)	784	(1,663)
Income retained on accumulation units	11,102	7,016	1,069	329	969	448	32	14	73	31	2,290	2,221	214	171
Closing net assets	989,601	941,333	130,435	116,450	86,407	109,744	3,344	3,270	7,089	6,498	206,206	202,613	19,810	19,063

Comparative information is provided for the Statements of change in unitholders funds. Since this information is for the prior interim period, the net assets at the end of that period do not correspond to the net assets at the start of the current period.

Balance sheets

As at 15 June 2023 (unaudited)

	Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 3		Virgin Money Pension Defensive Fund		Virgin Money Pension Bond Fund		Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 1		Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 2		Virgin Pension Growth Fund		Virgin Pension Global Share Fund	
	15 Jun 23	15 Dec 22	15 Jun 23	15 Dec 22	15 Jun 23	15 Dec 22	15 Jun 23	15 Dec 22	15 Jun 23	15 Dec 22	15 Jun 23	15 Dec 22	15 Jun 23	15 Dec 22
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Assets														
Fixed assets														
Investments	989,601	960,839	130,435	122,850	86,391	95,575	3,344	3,272	7,089	6,895	206,205	205,606	19,810	18,810
Current assets														
Debtors	341	118	46	162	53	146	-	1	5	1	58	10	17	3
Cash and bank balances	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Total current assets	341	118	46	162	69	162	-	1	5	1	59	11	17	3
Total assets	989,942	960,957	130,481	123,012	86,460	95,737	3,344	3,273	7,094	6,896	206,264	205,617	19,827	18,813
Liabilities														
Current liabilities														
Creditors	(341)	(118)	(46)	(162)	(53)	(146)	-	(1)	(5)	(1)	(58)	(10)	(17)	(3)
Total liabilities	(341)	(118)	(46)	(162)	(53)	(146)	-	(1)	(5)	(1)	(58)	(10)	(17)	(3)
Net assets attributable to unitholders	989,601	960,839	130,435	122,850	86,407	95,591	3,344	3,272	7,089	6,895	206,206	205,607	19,810	18,810

Notes to the financial statements are on page 32.

Notes to the financial statements

For the six month period ended 15 June 2023 (unaudited)

1. Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The Interim financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the audited financial statements for the year ended 15 December 2022. They have been prepared under the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of investments, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 104 and the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) for Financial Statements of Authorised Funds issued by the Investment Management Association (now known as the Investment Association) in May 2014.

Under the SORP guidelines adopted by the Scheme, complete notes to the financial statements are not disclosed for the interim accounts. Complete notes to the financial statements will be available in the year end accounts.

2. Related parties

Virgin Money Unit Trust Managers Limited manages the following:

NURS Feeder Fund	Qualifying Master Scheme
The Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 3	Virgin Money Growth Fund 3
The Virgin Money Pension Defensive Fund	Virgin Money Defensive Fund
The Virgin Money Pension Bond Fund	Virgin Money Bond Fund
The Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 1	Virgin Money Growth Fund 1
The Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 2	Virgin Money Growth Fund 2
The Virgin Pension Growth Fund	Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust
The Virgin Pension Global Share Fund	Virgin Global Share Fund

The details of units created and cancelled by Virgin Money Unit Trust Managers Limited are shown in the Statements of change in unitholders' funds. The details of investment held in the Virgin Money Growth Fund 3; Virgin Money Defensive Fund; Virgin Money Bond Fund; Virgin Money Growth Fund 1; Virgin Money Growth Fund 2; Virgin UK Index Tracking Trust and Virgin Global Share Fund are shown in the Portfolio Statements.

Accumulation tables

For the six month period ended 15 June 2023 (unaudited)

Interim accumulation in pence per unit

Group 1	Units purchased prior to 16 December 2022
Group 2	Units purchased from 16 December 2022 to 15 June 2023 inclusive

Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 3

	Revenue (p)	Equalisation (p)	Accumulation payable 15 Aug 23 (p)	Accumulation paid 15 Aug 22 (p)
Accumulation units				
Group 1	1.3025	-	1.3025	0.8005
Group 2	0.3073	0.9952	1.3025	0.8005

AE Accumulation units

Group 1	1.3538	-	1.3538	0.8609
Group 2	0.1365	1.2173	1.3538	0.8609

Virgin Money Pension Defensive Fund

	Revenue (p)	Equalisation (p)	Accumulation payable to 15 Aug 23 (p)	Accumulation paid 15 Aug 22 (p)
Accumulation units				
Group 1	0.7776	-	0.7776	0.2680
Group 2	0.2398	0.5378	0.7776	0.2680

AE Accumulation units

Group 1	1.0062	-	1.0062	0.2696
Group 2	0.9766	0.0296	1.0062	0.2696

Accumulation tables

For the six month period ended 15 June 2023 (unaudited)

Virgin Money Pension Bond Fund

	Revenue (p)	Equalisation (p)	Accumulation payable 15 Aug 23 (p)	Accumulation paid 15 Aug 22 (p)
Accumulation units				
Group 1	2.7175	-	2.7175	1.1067
Group 2	1.1447	1.5728	2.7175	1.1067

AE Accumulation units

Group 1	1.0358	-	1.0358	0.4135
Group 2	1.0062	0.0296	1.0358	0.4135

Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 1

	Revenue (p)	Equalisation (p)	Accumulation payable 15 Aug 23 (p)	Accumulation paid 15 Aug 22 (p)
Accumulation units				
Group 1	1.0914	-	1.0914	0.4605
Group 2	0.7752	0.3162	1.0914	0.4605

Virgin Money Pension Growth Fund 2

	Revenue (p)	Equalisation (p)	Accumulation payable 15 Aug 23 (p)	Accumulation paid 15 Aug 22 (p)
Accumulation units				
Group 1	1.4076	-	1.4076	0.6092
Group 2	0.0744	1.3332	1.4076	0.6092

Accumulation tables

For the six month period ended 15 June 2023 (unaudited)

Virgin Pension Growth Fund

	Revenue (p)	Equalisation (p)	Accumulation payable 15 Aug 23 (p)	Accumulation paid 15 Aug 22 (p)
Accumulation units				
Group 1	4.4765	-	4.4765	4.1309
Group 2	0.9692	3.5073	4.4765	4.1309
AE Accumulation units				
Group 1	1.6085	-	1.6085	1.4660
Group 2	-	1.6085	1.6085	1.4660

Virgin Pension Global Share Fund

	Revenue (p)	Equalisation (p)	Accumulation payable 15 Aug 23 (p)	Accumulation paid 15 Aug 22 (p)
Accumulation units				
Group 1	1.7434	-	1.7434	1.3644
Group 2	0.1986	1.5448	1.7434	1.3644

Equalisation

Equalisation applies only to units purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 units). It is the average amount of income included in the purchase price of all Group 2 units and is refundable to holders of these units as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of units for capital gains tax purposes.

Directors' statement

For the six month period ended 15 June 2023 (unaudited)

We approve the Interim Report and Financial Statements of the Virgin Stakeholder Pension Scheme for the six month period ended 15 June 2023 on behalf of Virgin Money Unit Trust Managers Limited in accordance with the requirements of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook.



Jonathan Byrne
Director
14 August 2023



David Taylor
Director
14 August 2023

Virgin Money Unit Trust Managers Limited

Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Registered office: Jubilee House
Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 4PL

Registered in England no. 3000482