ANNEX IV

Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Man Funds VI plc – Man GLG European Mid-Cap Equity Alternative (the "**Portfolio**")
Legal entity identifier: 54930021P7PK8N411140

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☑ No
☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☑ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristic** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 58.29%[1] of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☑ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☑ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☑ with a social objective
☐ It made **sustainable investments with a social objective**: ___%	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

[1] Measured as a percentage of the Portfolio's Net Asset Value (NAV).

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The environmental characteristics promoted by the Portfolio are:

- the reduction of waste production;
- the reduction of greenhouse gas ("**GHG**") emissions; and
- the circular economy.

The social characteristics promoted by the Portfolio are:

- investing in human capital.

During the reference period these characteristics were met by the Portfolio as further set out below.

The Portfolio made sustainable investments during the reference period. The objectives of the sustainable investments and how the sustainable investments contributed to such objectives are set out below.

Although the Portfolio did not make a commitment to invest in Taxonomy-aligned investments, the Portfolio did make Taxonomy-aligned investments during the reference period. Further details of the extent of Taxonomy-alignment of the investments made by the Portfolio are set out below.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Portfolio was measured using the sustainability indicators specified below. The indicators are those prescribed by the UN Sustainable Development Goals ("**SDGs**")[2], and the principal adverse impacts ("**PAI"**) regime. The sustainability indicators have helped in maintaining the Portfolio's commitment to invest a minimum of 15% of the Portfolio's NAV In sustainable investments and maintaining a minimum of 15% of the Portfolio's NAV in investments which attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Portfolio; as well as ensuring the ESG credentials of all investee companies in the investment universe. The Investment Manager uses alignment with the SDGs as its proxy for measuring contributions to an environmental or social objective. The Investment Manager has implemented a proprietary process (the "**SDG Framework**") to measure the extent of an issuer's alignment to the SDGs (and, by extension, contribution to environmental or social objectives). The SDG Framework combines data from three external providers in order to measure the extent of an issuer's alignment to the SDGs, and produces an alignment score which may show positive alignment to one or more SDGs for a given investment.

The output of this process is a list of issuers which have been formally identified as aligned with one or more environmental or social objectives based on the SDG Framework. Where the Portfolio invests in any of these issuers, those issuers are accordingly treated as "contributing to" the

[2] There are 17 SDGs: (1) no poverty, (2) zero hunger, (3) good health and well-being, (4) quality education, (5) gender equality, (6) clean water and sanitation, (7) affordable and clean energy, (8) decent work and economic growth, (9) industry, innovation and infrastructure, (10) reduced inequalities, (11) sustainable cities and communities, (12) responsible consumption and production, (13) climate action, (14) life below water, (15) life on land, (16) peace, justice and strong institutions, and (17) partnerships for the goals.

objective of contributing to attaining the relevant SDG(s) with which the investment is deemed aligned through its positive score.

The tables below set out the sustainability indicators used to measure the promoted characteristics and the alignment (or other relevant metric) of the investments of the Portfolio to each sustainability indicator. All figures are calculated as a percentage of the Portfolio's NAV. SDGs are shown as a percentage of alignment, measured as the average of alignment as at each month end during the reference period ending 31 December 2023. Other metrics are shown in different units as included in the table of results.[3]

	Promoted characteristic	**Sustainability indicator**
Environmental		
1.	The reduction of waste production	Clean water and sanitation (SDG 6)
		Sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11)
2.	The reduction of GHG emissions	Affordable and clean energy (SDG 7)
		Climate action (SDG 13)
		GHG intensity of investee companies (weighted average carbon intensity-WACI) (PAI 3)
3.	The circular economy	Industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9)
		Responsible consumption and production (SDG 12)
Social		
4.	Investing in human capital	Gender equality (SDG 5)
		Decent work and economic growth (SDG 8)

	Sustainability indicator	**Alignment (as an average for reference period ending 31 December 2023)**
1.	Gender equality (SDG 5)	43.79%
2.	Clean water and sanitation (SDG 6)	4.82%
3.	Affordable and clean energy (SDG 7)	16.67%
4.	Decent work and economic growth (SDG 8)	24.33%

[3] Details of how the PAIs performed are available upon request.

5.	Industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9)	17.90%
6.	Sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11)	14.59%
7.	Responsible consumption and production (SDG 12)	17.11%
8.	Climate Action (SDG 13)	18.91%
9.	GHG intensity of investee companies (weighted average carbon intensity-WACI) (PAI 3)	62.49 tonnes CO2e / M$

…and compared to previous periods?

The table below sets out the alignment of the investments of the Portfolio to each sustainability indicator as at 31 December 2022 in accordance with the process set out above. None of the indicators are subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party.

	Sustainability indicator	**Alignment (as at 31 December 2022)**
1.	Gender equality (SDG 5)	25.92%
2.	Clean water and sanitation (SDG 6)	0.29%
3.	Affordable and clean energy (SDG 7)	7.38%
4.	Decent work and economic growth (SDG 8)	14.58%
5.	Industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9)	8.67%
6.	Sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11)	6.66%
7.	Responsible consumption and production (SDG 12)	10.71%
8.	Climate Action (SDG 13)	7.10%
9.	GHG intensity of investee companies (weighted average carbon intensity-WACI) (PAI 3)[4]	60.15 tonnes CO2e / M$

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Portfolio made sustainable investments during the reference period. The objective of the sustainable investments that the Portfolio made is to contribute to the attainment of the SDGs. In the case of the Portfolio, the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Portfolio made during the reference period were the attainment of the SDG goals relevant to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Portfolio, being:

- Gender equality (SDG 5);
- Clean water and sanitation (SDG 6);

[4] Details of how the PAIs have performed are available upon request.

- Affordable and clean energy (SDG 7);
- Decent work and economic growth (SDG 8);
- Industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9);
- Sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11);
- Responsible consumption and production (SDG 12); and
- Climate action (SDG 13).

The sustainable investments contributed to the identified sustainable investment objective by being aligned with the relevant SDGs as set out above.

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The Investment Manager has integrated the do no significant harm test (the "**DNSH Test**") into its investment due diligence process.

The Investment Manager assessed the DNSH test by reference to the mandatory principal adverse impact ("**PAI**") indicators as set out in Table 1 of Annex I of the SFDR Regulatory Technical Standards (Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288) (the "**RTS**"), namely:

Mandatory (from Table 1 of Annex I of the RTS)	
1.	GHG emissions
2.	Carbon footprint
3.	GHG intensity of investee companies
4.	Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
5.	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production
6.	Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector
7.	Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas
8.	Emissions to water
9.	Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio
10.	Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
11.	Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
12.	Unadjusted gender pay gap
13.	Board gender diversity
14.	Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)
15.	GHG intensity
16.	Investee countries subject to social violations

All indicators apply to investments in corporates only, other than indicators 15 and 16 from Table 1, which apply to investments in sovereigns.

How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?

For DNSH purposes, the Investment Manager sets its own subjective threshold of what it considers to be significant harm. This is typically judged on a relative basis to the industry benchmark for the relevant issuer's industry. If a particular potential investment is assessed by the Investment Manager to do significant harm, then it is excluded from being treated as a "sustainable investment". During the reporting period, all the potential investments assessed to do significant harm were excluded from being treated as sustainable investments.

Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

The Investment Manager ensured that sustainable investments were aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights by, as part of its investment due diligence, when investing in corporates at issuer level, considering if there is any violation of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Any company in violation of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is considered to be doing significant harm and is therefore excluded from being a sustainable investment. A company found in violation of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights was considered to do significant harm; and therefore was excluded from being treated as a sustainable investment.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The Portfolio considered the PAI of its investment decisions on sustainability factors by evaluating such decisions against the following PAI indicators: (i) all of the mandatory indicators as specified

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

in Table 1 of Annex I of the RTS and (ii) certain relevant indicators from Table 2 and Table 3 of the RTS.

The Investment Manager considered the following indicators for the Portfolio. All indicators apply to investments in corporates only, other than indicators 15 and 16 from Table 1, which apply to investments in sovereigns.

	Mandatory (from Table 1 of Annex I of the RTS)
1.	GHG emissions
2.	Carbon footprint
3.	GHG intensity of investee companies
4.	Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
5.	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production
6.	Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector
7.	Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas
8.	Emissions to water
9.	Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio
10.	Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
11.	Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
12.	Unadjusted gender pay gap
13.	Board gender diversity
14.	Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)
15.	GHG intensity
16.	Investee countries subject to social violations
	Additional (from Table 2 of Annex I of the RTS)
4.	Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives
6.	Water usage and recycling
7.	Investments in companies without water management policies
15.	Deforestation
	Additional (from Table 3 of Annex I of the RTS)
6.	Insufficient whistleblower protection
9.	Lack of a human rights policy
15.	Lack of anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies
16.	Cases of insufficient action taken to address breaches of standards of anti-corruption and anti-bribery

The Investment Manager conducted investment due diligence on every investment (data availability permitting), including a quantitative assessment of the impact of the investment against the above indicators, to assess any adverse harm identified by those indicators. For example, if a metric produces a numerical output for a given investment, the Investment Manager considers that the investment causes adverse impact if the investment is in the bottom decile relative to the industry sector of the issuer. If a metric produces a binary output for a given investment the Investment Manager considers that the investment causes adverse impact if the investment falls onto the harmful side of the binary output. The Investment Manager also assessed the adverse impacts based on materiality in respect of each relevant sector and jurisdiction.

Following the quantitative and materiality assessments, the Investment Manager decided what action to take, with a view to limiting or reducing the identified adverse impact. Such action included (subject at all times to the obligation of the Investment Manager to act in the best interests of the Portfolio and its investors in accordance with the Portfolio's investment objectives and policy):

- deciding not to make the investment;
- limiting the position size of the investment; or
- making the investment with an intention to engage with the management of the issuer to improve their business from a sustainability perspective.

The impact of the Portfolio's investments against the aforementioned indicators was monitored and reviewed on a regular basis. Details of actions taken at issuer level are available from the Investment Manager upon request.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

The top investments of the Portfolio are shown as at 31 December 2023. Please note that for the purposes of this section, the column "% Assets" refers to the exposure to each underlying issuer as a % of the entire Portfolio capital/NAV.

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
PIRELLI & C.	Consumer Discretionary	5.07%	Italy
ELIS	Industrials	4.96%	France
GREGGS PLC	Consumer Discretionary	4.93%	United Kingdom
BUREAU VERITAS	Industrials	4.90%	France
IMI PLC	Industrials	4.85%	United Kingdom
S.A. D`IETEREN N.V.	Consumer Discretionary	4.72%	Belgium
VIDRALA SA	Materials	4.71%	Spain
INFORMA PLC	Communication Services	4.63%	United Kingdom
ISS A/S	Industrials	4.31%	Denmark
GRAINGER PLC	Real Estate	4.16%	United Kingdom
SEGRO PLC	Real Estate	3.89%	United Kingdom
WH SMITH PLC	Consumer Discretionary	3.89%	United Kingdom

BIC	Industrials	3.68%	France
AMUNDI	Financials	3.52%	France
AZELIS GROUP NV	Industrials	2.29%	Belgium

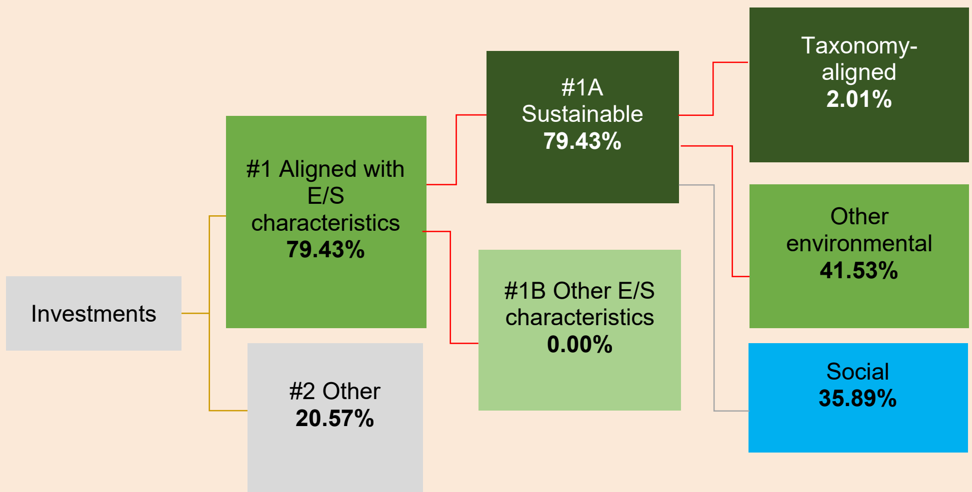
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?

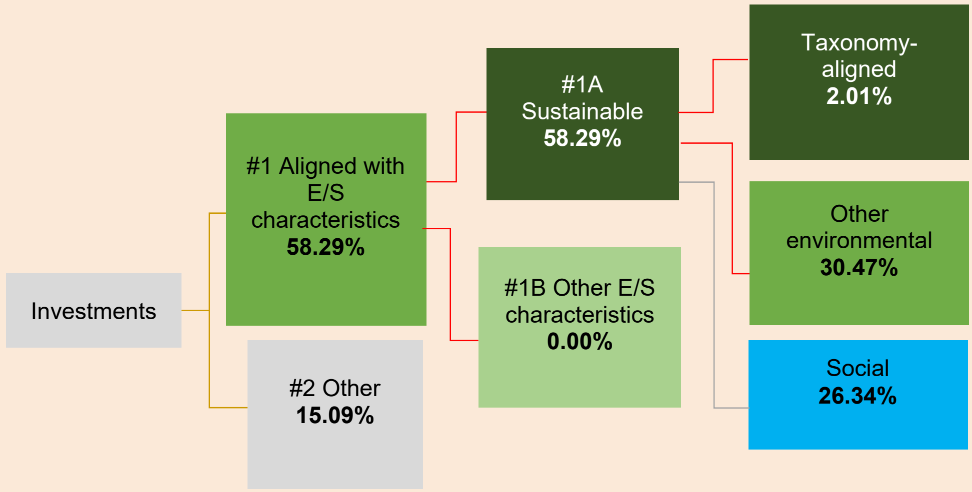
The asset allocation of the Portfolio has been calculated as at 31 December 2023. The first asset allocation table below shows the % of net long exposure; the second table shows the % of NAV.[5]

Data shown as a % of net long exposure



[5] Although the Portfolio's prospectus mentioned that the Investment Manager committed to invest a minimum of the Portfolio's NAV in sustainable investments, please note that as allowed by the prospectus, the Portfolio's overall investment exposure may be limited at the Investment Manager's discretion in the best interest of the Portfolio due to a variety of reasons (such as insufficient investment opportunities and macro-economic events). Therefore, from time to time, the Portfolio would have had total investment exposure considerably less than its NAV. The figures in the second allocation table in this section represent the true % of invested capital (except for Taxonomy alignment) and, accordingly, the figures listed in the second table total less than 100%. Cash is not considered as an investment. In 2022, "#2 Other" and "Other environmental" were adjusted to obtain totals equal to 100%. This year it shows the true exposure as a % of NAV for both figures and therefore totals will not be equal to 100%.

Data shown as % of NAV[6]



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmental and social sustainable objectives.

- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Please see below a breakdown of the Portfolio's exposure to economic sectors as at 31 December 2023. For the purposes of this section, please note that exposure is represented as a % of the Portfolio's capital/NAV.[7]

GICS Sector	% capital
Communication Services	4.63%
Consumer Discretionary	20.28%
Financials	3.52%
Industrials	29.41%
Information Technology	1.45%
Materials	4.71%

[6] Taxonomy alignment is shown as a percentage of net long exposure.
[7] For the purposes of this section, please note that the Portfolio may at times be under-invested. The table in this section represents the true % of invested capital in each sector and, accordingly, the percentages listed total less than 100%.

Real Estate	9.37%

To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

While the Portfolio did not make a commitment to invest in Taxonomy-aligned investments, it did make Taxonomy-aligned investments during the reference period, as further disclosed below.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?[8]

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☑ No

While the Portfolio made Taxonomy aligned investments during the reference period, as detailed in the asset allocation chart above, the Investment Manager relies on data from third party providers which are partial and do not consider all the Taxonomy environmental objectives in line with article 9 of the EU Taxonomy (data at this stage only consider "Climate change mitigation" and "Climate change adaptation" objectives).

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

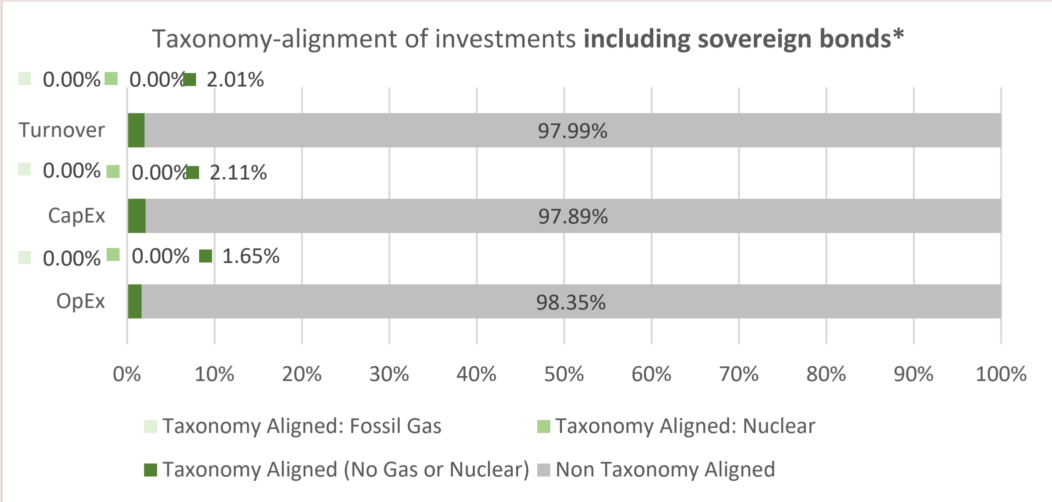
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

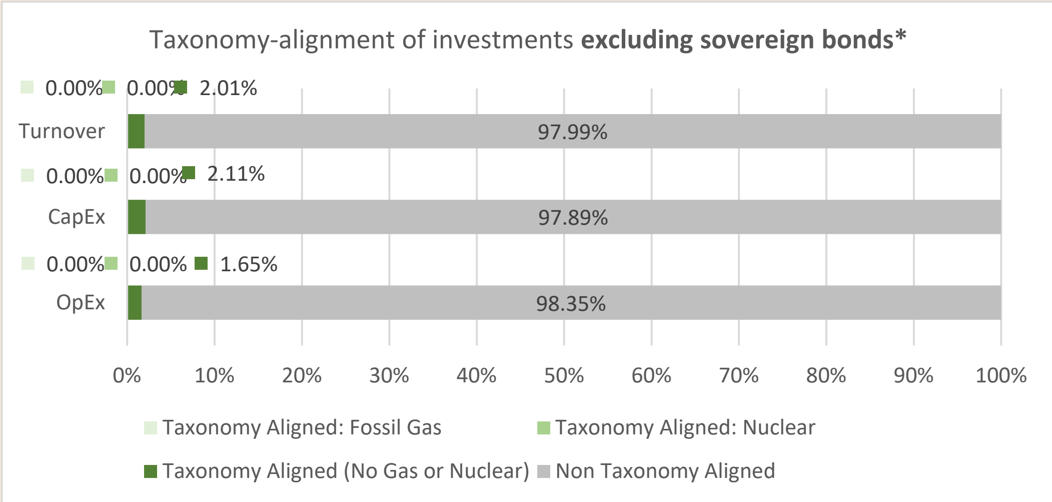
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

[8] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.





These graphs represent 100% of the netted long exposure. Please note that EU Taxonomy alignment is not based on a percentage of the Portfolio's NAV but as a percentage of the sum of all issuers whose net long exposure was greater than 0% of NAV (Total Net Long Issuer Exposure) as recommended in SFDR Q&A JC 2022 62 dated 17 November 2022.

The Portfolio made no investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy.

*For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

Not applicable.

How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

2.01% of the Portfolio's investments were in Taxonomy-aligned investments as at 31 December 2023 (calculated as a percentage of net long exposure), compared to 0.32% of the Portfolio's investments being Taxonomy-aligned as at 31 December 2022. As noted above, the Investment Manager relies on partial data.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Portfolio made 30.47% of its total investments in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy when measured as a percentage of invested capital. The Portfolio made 41.53% of its total investments in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy when measured as a percentage of net long exposure.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The Portfolio made 26.34% of its total investments in sustainable investments with a social objective when measured as a percentage of invested capital. The Portfolio made 35.89% of its total investments in sustainable investments with a social objective when measured as a percentage of net long exposure.

What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The "#Other" investments made by the Portfolio included investments which seek to achieve the broader objectives of the Portfolio, which did not match the Portfolio's ESG criteria in their entirety but have the adequate minimum safeguards, achieved through eg exclusions at the outset, the integration of sustainability risk management and the application of good governance policies. Additionally, as disclosed in the Prospectus, the Portfolio may have used investments for the purposes of efficient portfolio management, liquidity management and hedging and these are not subject to minimum environmental or social safeguards. A large portion of the Portfolio's NAV is uninvested; and may have bee held in cash or cash equivalents which are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.

What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

During the reference period, the Investment Manager took the following actions in order to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Portfolio:

- extensive due diligence was carried out on investments both prior to investment and on an ongoing basis.
- potential investments were assessed using the SDG Framework, as described above;

- the good governance practices of investee companies were periodically monitored by the Investment Manager while the investment remained in the portfolio, in each case in accordance with the Investment Manager's due diligence policy;
- the Investment Manager also closely monitored investee companies on a continuous basis to ensure the maintenance of ESG credentials;
- Man Group's proprietary engagement tool was used by the investment and stewardship teams to review, record and track engagements with companies. The Engagement Tool captures key information on the life cycle of an engagement activity, including type of interaction, key stakeholders, ESG objectives, milestones, next steps and outcomes;
- engagement activities were carried out dependent on the materiality of the issue at stake.

How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

Not applicable – the Portfolio has not designated a specific index as a reference benchmark for the purposes of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Portfolio.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?

Not applicable.

How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?

Not applicable.

How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?

Not applicable.

How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?

Not applicable.