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

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.

Product name: Man Funds VI plc – Man European Mid-Cap Equity Alternative (the **"Portfolio"**)

Legal entity identifier: 54930021P7PK8N411140

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **No**	☑ **Yes**
☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☑ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 47.60%[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?

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

The environmental characteristics promoted by the Portfolio are:

- environmental alignment to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (the "SDGs")[2]
- the reduction of waste production;
- the reduction of greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions; and
- the circular economy.

The social characteristics promoted by the Portfolio are:

- social alignment to the SDGs; and
- investment in human capital.

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

Compliance with the binding elements applied to the Portfolio were met during the reference period:

- Man Group exclusion policy was applied to all corporate issuers as detailed in the pre-contractual disclosures. In addition companies determined to be in non-compliance with the United Nations Global Compact were excluded.
- The Portfolio made sustainable investments during the reference period. The Portfolio mimimum commitment to invest minimum of 15% of the Portfolio's NAV in sustainable investments was met. As at 31 December 2024 the Portfolio had 47.60% of its NAV in sustainable investments. 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 2.44% of Taxonomy-aligned investments during the reference period (expressed as a percentage of Net long exposure). Further details of the extent of Taxonomy-alignment of the investments made by the Portfolio are set out below.

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**"). 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 investees 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

[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.

(the "**SDG Framework**") to measure the extent of an issuer's alignment to the SDGs (and, by extension, contribution to environmental or social objectives). There are 17 SDGs. The SDG Framework takes into account SDGs 1-15 (SDGs 16-17 are excluded).The SDG Framework combines data from three external providers in order to measure the extent of an issuer's alignment to the SDGs. An 'alignment score' to each relevant SDG(s) is then produced for a given investment. Each issuer is measured on a scale of +5 (aligned) to -5 (misaligned) with respect to each SDG using an algorithm and the issuer is then assigned an overall alignment score for 'E' (environmental) and 'S' (social) based on an average of the scores for the relevant 'E' (environmental) and 'S' (social) SDGs . If an issuer's alignment score is greater than or equal to0.5 for 'E' (environmental) and/or 'S' (social) then it is considered aligned environmentally, socially, or both.

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 objective of the sustainable investments the Portfolio partially intends to make (i.e. the attainment of the SDGs).

In respect of the SDGs used as sustainability indicators table below), the Portfolio was monitored against the SDG sustainability indicators in order to ensure the Portfolio's minimum commitment to sustainable investments (as per the asset allocation table below).

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 done as percentage of alignment, measured as the average of the alignment as at each month end during the reference period ending 31 December 2024. Other metrics are shown in different units as set out in the table of alignment .[3]

Promoted characteristic	Sustainability indicator[4]
Environmental	
Environmental Alignment to the SDGs	Overall positive Environmental SDG Alignment based on the alignment score under the SDG Framework (as set out below) in respect of the environmentally aligned SDGs
The reduction of waste production	Clean water and sanitation (SDG 6)
	Sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11)
The reduction of GHG emissions	Affordable and clean energy (SDG 7)
	Climate action (SDG 13)

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

[4] Please note, sustainability indicators 'Overall positive Environmental SDG Alignment based on the alignment score under the SDG Framework in respect of the environmentally aligned SDGs' and 'Overall positive Social SDG Alignment based on the alignment score under the SDG Framework in respect of the socially aligned SDGs' were added in November 2024.

Promoted characteristic	Sustainability indicator[4]
Environmental	
	GHG intensity of investee companies (weighted average carbon intensity-WACI) (PAI 3)[5]
The circular economy	Industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9)
	Responsible consumption and production (SDG 12)
Social	
Social Alignment to the SDGs	Overall positive Social SDG Alignment based on the alignment score under the SDG Framework (as set out below) in respect of the socially aligned SDGs
Investment in human capital	Gender equality (SDG 5)
	Decent work and economic growth (SDG 8)

	Sustainability indicator[6]	Alignment (as an average for reference period ending 31 December 2024)
1.	Overall positive Environmental SDG Alignment based on the alignment score under the SDG Framework (as set out below) in respect of the environmentally aligned SDGs	40.76%
2.	Overall positive Social SDG Alignment based on the alignment score under the SDG Framework (as set out below) in respect of the socially aligned SDGs	9.76%
3.	Gender equality (SDG 5)	54.84%
4.	Clean water and sanitation (SDG 6)	11.48%
5.	Affordable and clean energy (SDG 7)	17.65%
6.	Decent work and economic growth (SDG 8)	25.28%
7.	Industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9)	19.53%
8.	Sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11)	27.13%
9.	Responsible consumption and production (SDG 12)	24.36%

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

[6] The first two indicators are as at 31 December 2024.

	Sustainability indicator[6]	Alignment (as an average for reference period ending 31 December 2024)
10.	Climate Action (SDG 13)	24.84%
11.	GHG intensity of investee companies (weighted average carbon intensity-WACI) (PAI 3)	81.02 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 for previous reporting periods in accordance with the process set out above.

	Sustainability indicator[7]	Alignment (as an average for reference period ending 31 December 2024)	Alignment (as an average for reference period ending 31 December 2023)	Alignment (as an average for reference period ending 31 December 2022)
12.	Overall positive Environmental SDG Alignment based on the alignment score under the SDG Framework (as set out below) in respect of the environmentally aligned SDGs	40.76%	NA	NA
13.	Overall positive Social SDG Alignment based on the alignment score under the SDG Framework (as set out below) in respect of the socially aligned SDGs	9.76%	NA	NA
14.	Gender equality (SDG 5)	54.84%	43.79%	25.92%
15.	Clean water and sanitation (SDG 6)	11.48%	4.82%	0.29%
16.	Affordable and clean energy (SDG 7)	17.65%	16.67%	7.38%
17.	Decent work and economic growth (SDG 8)	25.28%	24.33%	14.58%
18.	Industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9)	19.53%	17.90%	8.67%

[7] The first two indicators are as at 31 December 2024.

	Sustainability indicator[7]	Alignment (as an average for reference period ending 31 December 2024)	Alignment (as an average for reference period ending 31 December 2023)	Alignment (as an average for reference period ending 31 December 2022)
19.	Sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11)	27.13%	14.59%	6.66%
20.	Responsible consumption and production (SDG 12)	24.36%	17.11%	10.71%
21.	Climate Action (SDG 13)	24.84%	18.91%	7.10%
22.	GHG intensity of investee companies (weighted average carbon intensity-WACI) (PAI 3)	81.02 tonnes CO2e / M$	62.49 tonnes CO2e / M$	60.15 tonnes CO2e / M$

None of the indicators are subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party.

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:

- Overall Environmental Alignment to the SDGs
- Overall Social Alignment to the SDGs
- Gender equality (SDG 5);
- Clean water and sanitation (SDG 6);
- 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?

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.

One of the requirements for an investment to be considered "sustainable" is that the investment must do no significant harm ("DNSH") to environmental or social objectives (the "DNSH Test"). The Investment Manager has integrated the do no significant harm test into its investment due diligence process.

The Investment Manager assessed the DNSH test by reference to the mandatory principal adverse impacts ("**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**")

	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

This is a list of specific indicators against which the Investment Manager obtains and reviews data on adverse impacts on investments. In order to identify whether the sustainable investments the Portfolio intended to make caused significant harm in this respect, an internal review process is carried out by which a filtering process takes place using multiple external data sources and relative to each issuer's industry, where relevant. The output of this process determines whether a sustainable investment caused significant harm. If a particular potential investment was assessed by the Investment Manager to do significant harm, then it was excluded from being treated as a "sustainable investment".

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. The mandatory PAI indicators that were deemed to indicate the presence of a PAI were assessed and excluded, or monitored, depending on the PAI indicator.

As mentioned above, the DNSH Test involved the Investment Manager obtaining and reviewing data on adverse impacts on investments. Where applicable, for corporate issuers, this was be judged on the basis of a qualitative and quantitative materiality assessment relative to the issuer's industry, where relevant; for government issuers, this was judged on the basis of available sovereign indicators. For example, if certain metrics produced a numerical output for a given investment, the Investment Manager considered that the investment caused adverse impact if the investment was in the bottom decile relative to the issuer's GICS (Global Industry Classification Standard) industry as used in the MSCI indices. If a metric produced a binary output for a given investment the Investment Manager considered that the investment caused adverse impact if the investment fell onto the harmful side of the binary output, for instance violations of the UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, exposure to controversial weapons or investee countries subject to social violations.

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: certain mandatory indicators as specified in Table 1 of Annex I.

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.

Selection of mandatory PAIs (from Table 1 of Annex I of the RTS)		Type of metric used for each PAI	Monitoring
1.	GHG emissions	GHG Emissions Scope 1,2 & 3 (tonnes CO2) per issuer	Numerical Out put - Industry relative
2.	Carbon footprint	Tonnes CO2//$1million invested	Numerical Out put - Industry relative
3.	GHG intensity of investee companies	Tonnes CO2/$1million revenue of the issuer	Numerical Out put - Industry relative
4.	Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Revenues greater than 50%
10.	Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Binary
13.	Board gender diversity	Average Ratio of female to male board members of the investee company	Numerical Out put - Industry relative
14.	Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	Exposure to anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons.	Binary
15.	GHG intensity	GHG Intensity of sovereign issuer	Numerial Output - Bottom decile of Emerging Market and Developed Market Countries
16.	Investee countries subject to social violations	Investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number and relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law	Binary

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):

- providing an explanation as to why the adverse harm is not a material risk;
- deciding not to invest;
- 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 semi-annual 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 the end of each quarter in the reference period. 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 ending 31 December 2024

Top 15 Holdings (31 March 2024)			
Issuer	Sector	Country	% Capital
VIDRALA SA	Materials	Spain	4.99%
KRONES AG	Industrials	Germany	4.99%
IMI PLC	Industrials	United Kingdom	4.09%
BIC	Industrials	France	4.05%
MITIE GROUP PLC	Industrials	United Kingdom	3.98%
DKSH HOLDING LTD.	Industrials	Switzerland	3.97%
JCDECAUX SE	Communication Services	France	3.47%
WAREHOUSES DE PAUW NV/SA	Real Estate	Belgium	3.43%
ISS A/S	Industrials	Denmark	3.41%
SEGRO PLC	Real Estate	United Kingdom	3.35%
AZELIS GROUP NV	Industrials	Belgium	3.22%
ELIS	Industrials	France	3.22%
GREGGS PLC	Consumer Discretionary	United Kingdom	3.05%
S.A. D`IETEREN N.V.	Consumer Discretionary	Belgium	2.58%
INTERPUMP GROUP SPA	Industrials	Italy	2.44%

Top 15 Holdings (30 June 2024)			
Issuer	Sector	Country	% Capital
VIDRALA SA	Materials	Spain	5.41%
IMI PLC	Industrials	United Kingdom	5.33%
SEGRO PLC	Real Estate	United Kingdom	4.88%
WAREHOUSES DE PAUW NV/SA	Real Estate	Belgium	4.63%
ELIS	Industrials	France	4.08%
DKSH HOLDING LTD.	Industrials	Switzerland	4.06%
MELIA HOTELS INTERNATIONAL	Consumer Discretionary	Spain	4.03%
HUSQVARNA AB	Industrials	Sweden	4.01%
FIELMANN GROUP AG	Consumer Discretionary	Germany	3.97%
MITIE GROUP PLC	Industrials	United Kingdom	3.96%
UNITE GROUP PLC	Real Estate	United Kingdom	3.90%
JCDECAUX SE	Communication Services	France	3.35%
GREGGS PLC	Consumer Discretionary	United Kingdom	2.29%
BIC	Industrials	France	1.53%
AZELIS GROUP NV	Industrials	Belgium	1.49%

Top 15 Holdings (30 September 2024)			
Issuer	Sector	Country	% Capital
DKSH HOLDING LTD.	Industrials	Switzerland	4.70%
ELISA CORPORATION	Communication Services	Finland	4.55%
VIDRALA SA	Materials	Spain	4.40%
FIELMANN GROUP AG	Consumer Discretionary	Germany	4.39%
MITIE GROUP PLC	Industrials	United Kingdom	4.06%
IMI PLC	Industrials	United Kingdom	3.94%
PIRELLI & C.	Consumer Discretionary	Italy	3.20%
INPOST SA	Industrials	Poland	3.04%
GREGGS PLC	Consumer Discretionary	United Kingdom	2.85%
AMUNDI	Financials	France	2.84%
ALTEN	Information Technology	France	2.39%
TRITAX BIG BOX REIT PLC	Real Estate	United Kingdom	2.27%
KLEPIERRE	Real Estate	France	2.14%
LONDONMETRIC PROPERTY PLC	Real Estate	United Kingdom	2.12%
MONTEA NV	Real Estate	Belgium	2.07%

Top 15 Holdings (31 December 2024)			
Issuer	Sector	Country	% Capital
FIELMANN GROUP AG	Consumer Discretionary	Germany	5.48%
DKSH HOLDING LTD.	Industrials	Switzerland	5.27%
IMI PLC	Industrials	United Kingdom	4.63%

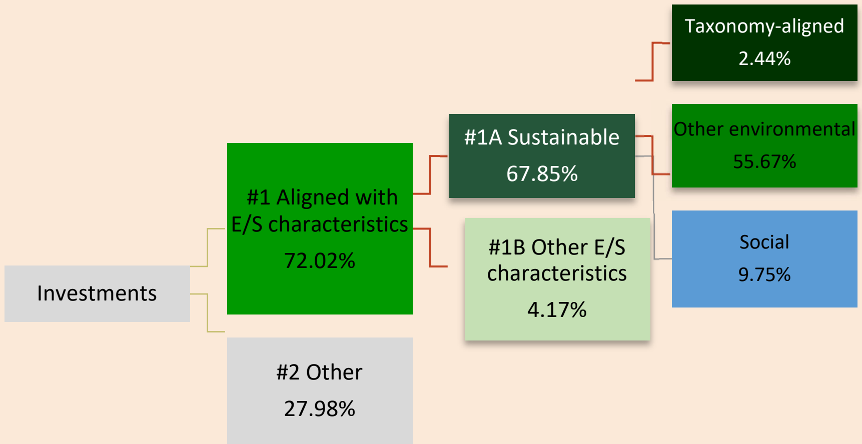
AMUNDI	Financials	France	3.92%
AALBERTS N.V.	Industrials	Netherlands	3.46%
STROEER SE & CO KGAA	Communication Services	Germany	3.25%
INPOST SA	Industrials	Poland	3.24%
PIRELLI & C.	Consumer Discretionary	Italy	3.17%
VIDRALA SA	Materials	Spain	3.14%
JCDECAUX SE	Communication Services	France	2.92%
IONOS GROUP SE	Information Technology	Germany	2.91%
SOFTCAT PLC	Information Technology	United Kingdom	2.90%
AZELIS GROUP NV	Industrials	Belgium	2.83%
HAYS PLC	Industrials	United Kingdom	2.72%
SOPRA	Information Technology	France	2.46%

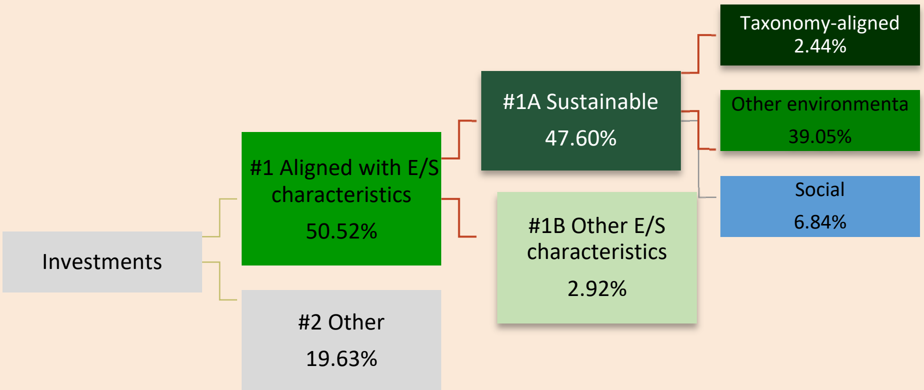
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

What was the asset allocation?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

As a % of Net Long Exposure





#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.
#2Other 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 environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

The asset allocation of the Portfolio has been calculated as at 31 December 2024. The first asset allocation table below shows the % of net long exposure; the second asset allocation table shows the % of invested capital (at the exception of the Taxonomy alignment figure which is calculated as a percentage of net long exposure in both tables).[8][9]

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Please see below a breakdown of the Portfolio's exposure to economic sectors as at the end of each quarter in 2024. For the purposes of this section, please note that exposure is represented as a % of the Portfolio's capital/NAV.[10]

Sub-sectors breakdown is provided for sub-sectors of the economy that derive revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, production, processing, storage, refining or distribution, including transportation, storage and trade, of fossil fuels. When no breakdown has been provided the exposure to these sub-sectors is nil.

Q1 Sector Breakdown (31 March 2024)	% Capital
Industrials	35.93%
Consumer Discretionary	8.53%
Real Estate	6.78%
Materials	4.99%
Communication Services	3.47%
Financials	2.39%
Information Technology	1.64%

Q1 Sub- Sector Breakdown (31 March 2024)	% Capital
Gas Utilities	-0.21%
Oil & Gas Storage & Transportation	-0.19%

Q2 Sector Breakdown (30 June 2024)	% Capital
Industrials	27.09%
Real Estate	13.41%
Consumer Discretionary	10.30%
Materials	5.41%
Communication Services	3.35%

Q3 Sector Breakdown (30 September 2024)	% Capital
Industrials	15.74%
Real Estate	15.46%

[8] 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 asset allocation table represent the true % of invested capital (except for Taxonomy alignment) and, accordingly, the percentages listed total less than 100%. Cash is not considered as an investment

[9] .**Taxonomy aligned percentage:** 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. This means that the sum of the sub-categories ''Taxonomy-aligned'', ''Other environmental'' and ''Social'' is not equal to ''#1A Sustainable'**.**

[10] 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%.

Consumer Discretionary	10.44%
Communication Services	4.55%
Materials	4.40%
Financials	2.84%
Information Technology	2.39%

Q4 Sector Breakdown (31 December 2024)	% Capital
Industrials	22.15%
Real Estate	15.92%
Information Technology	10.19%
Consumer Discretionary	8.65%
Communication Services	6.17%
Financials	3.92%
Materials	3.14%

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.

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 a third-party provider which are partial. Although under the EU Taxonomy Environmental Delegated Act[11], companies falling under the scope of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) will need to report in 2025 (for the financial 2024) on their alignment with all six environmental objectives outlined in Article 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation; at the time of this report, data only consider "Climate change mitigation" and "Climate change adaptation" objectives.

Please note however, that as the taxonomy alignment reported for the Portfolio is incidental (as the Portfolio didn't have any taxonomy commitment) and the data availability for categorisation under article 9 of the Taxonomy is still low, the split between "Climate change mitigation" and "Climate change adaptation" is not provided for the purpose of this report. We are however committed in reporting this information as data improves.

To assess alignment with the EU Taxonomy, the third-party provider utilizes Taxonomy-alignment data, where available, either as reported directly by companies or derived from their disclosures. As of 31 December 2024, the third-party dataset covered approximately 12,500 companies, of which only about 1,500 (roughly 12%) reported their Taxonomy alignment. To address this reporting gap, the provider employs proprietary estimation methodologies.To qualify an activity as Taxonomy-aligned, the third-party provider uses proprietary research to determine whether the activity is Taxonomy-eligible and conducted in accordance with the relevant Technical Screening Criteria.

For the "Do No Significant Harm" (DNSH) assessment, the provider relies on controversy research and evaluates management indicators. The minimum safeguards assessment is conducted using proprietary screening based on the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Global Compact, and underlying conventions and treaties.

[11] Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486 of 27 June 2023

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully 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.

Please note that as part of its internal process, the Man Data Science Data Management Team carried out regular manual and systematic data checks, through which ongoing data quality was monitored.

No additional assurance was provided by an auditor or third-party to check whether taxonomy-aligned investments were compliance with article 3 of the Taxonomy regulation.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy[12]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

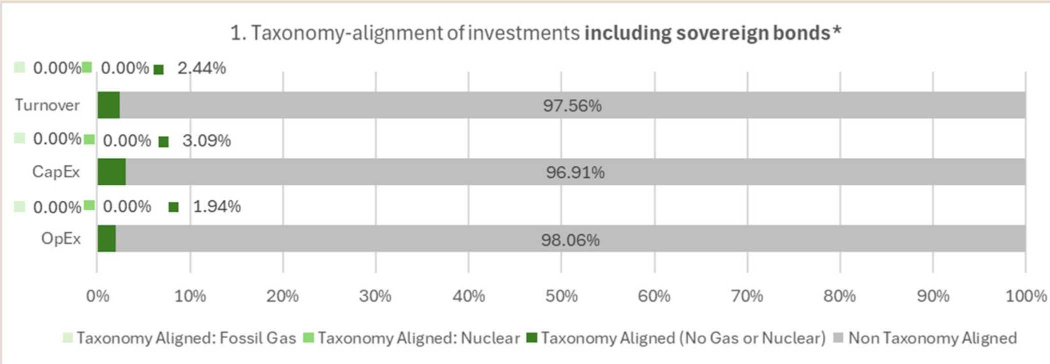
☑ No

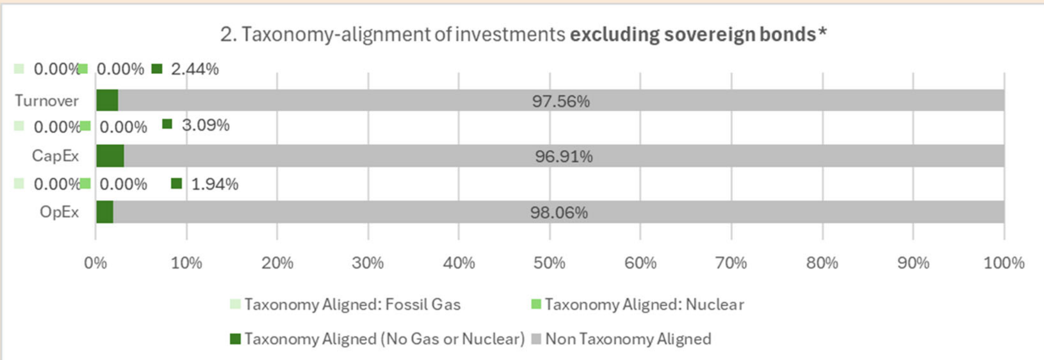
The Portfolio did not make investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy.

[12] 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.

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.





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 did not make investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy. Only reported data are considered for that purpose by the third-party provider.

* *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?

As at 31 December 2024, the share of investments[13] made in transitional and enabling activities were as follows:

[13] Daily notional Value

	Transition Aligned	Enabling Aligned
Turnover	0.00%	1.13%
CapEx	0.02%	1.16%
OpEx	0.00%	1.04%

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

2.44% of the Portfolio's investments were in Taxonomy-aligned investments as at 31 December 2024 (calculated as a percentage of net long exposure), compared to 2.01% as at 31 December 2023 and 0.32% as at 31 December 2022. As noted above, the Investment Manager relies on partial data.

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

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.

The Portfolio made 39.05% of its total investments in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy when calculated as a percentage of invested capital. The Portfolio made 55.67% of its total investments in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy when calculated as a percentage of net long exposure.

Since the Portfolio didn't have any minimum commitment to have sustainable investments in environmentally sustainable economic activities (taxonomy-aligned), this percentage is in line with the Portfolio's objective and investment policy.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The Portfolio made 6.84% of its total investments in sustainable investments with a social objective when calculated as a percentage of invested capital. The Portfolio made 9.75% of its total investments in sustainable investments with a social objective when calculated 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 did not match the Portfolio's ESG criteria in their entirety but had the adequate minimum safeguards, achieved through for example, 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 purposes and these are not subject to minimum environmental or social safeguards. The Portfolio may also have held cash and cash equivalents which are not subject to 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 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.