Annex 3 – Pre-Contractual Disclosures under Article 8 of SFDR

Product name: Man Funds plc – Man Numeric Emerging Markets Equity (the "**Portfolio**")

Legal Entity Identifier (LEI): 549300QUIMF00BWNY492

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**. For the time being, it 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: ___%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of **20%** 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: ___%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental characteristics promoted by the Portfolio are:

- the use of renewable energy; and
- the reduction of greenhouse gas ("**GHG**") emissions.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purposes of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Portfolio.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The attainment of the environmental characteristics promoted by the Portfolio will be measured using the sustainability indicators specified below. The indicators are those prescribed by the UN Sustainable Development Goals ("**SDGs**")[1] (*further information on the SDGs is mentioned below*), the principal adverse impact ("**PAI**") regime (*further information on PAI is mentioned below*) and alignment with the Paris Agreement:

CHARACTERISTIC	SUSTAINABILITY INDICATOR
ENVIRONMENTAL	
The use of renewable energy	• Affordable and clean energy (SDG 7) • Climate action (SDG 13)
The reduction of GHG emissions	• Climate action (SDG 13) • GHG intensity of investee companies (weighted average carbon intensity-WACI) (PAI 3) • Paris Agreement portfolio temperature alignment

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The objectives of the sustainable investments that the Portfolio partially intends to make are to contribute to the attainment of the SDGs.

The Investment Manager uses alignment with the SDGs as its proxy for measuring contribution 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 data 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, to be used by the Investment Manager, 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 will accordingly be treated as "contributing to" the objective of contributing to attaining the relevant SDG(s) with which the relevant investment is deemed aligned through its positive score.

[1] 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.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

One element of the definition of a "sustainable investment" is that the investment must do no significant harm ("**DNSH**") to environmental or social objectives (the "**DNSH test**"). The Investment Manager has integrated the DNSH test into its investment due diligence process.

The Investment Manager assesses the DNSH test by reference to the PAI indicators.

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

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.

The Investment Manager maintains a list of mandatory and additional PAI indicators which it considers as part of the investment due diligence process. In other words, there is a list of sustainability indicators against which the Investment Manager obtains and reviews data on the adverse impact caused by investments.

The Investment Manager considers the following indicators. 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

For DNSH purposes, the Investment Manager sets its own subjective threshold of what it considers to be significant harm. This will typically be 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 will be excluded from being treated as a "sustainable investment".

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

As part of its investment due diligence, the Investment Manager will consider, when investing in corporates at issuer level, if there is any violation of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human

Rights. Following this assessment, any company in violation of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights would be considered to be doing significant harm and therefore would be excluded from being 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 EU 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.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☐ Yes, _____

☒ No, the Manager and the Investment Manager do not consider the PAI of investment decisions on sustainability factors in respect of the Portfolio because the Investment Manager only operates quantitative investment strategies, which are currently not compatible with position-by-position diligence on such adverse impacts.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Portfolio will seek to achieve its objective by using the Investment Manager's proprietary quantitative models to select securities for purchase or sale in order to allocate all or substantially all of its assets in accordance with the Portfolio's strategy. The strategy involves taking long positions in relation to issuers primarily in emerging markets throughout the world, that represent, in the judgment of Numeric, an opportunity for short-term investment gains. In selecting securities eligible for investment, Numeric will consider a security's market capitalisation, median daily value traded and analyst coverage criteria.

The Portfolio will be constrained to have approximately 25% less carbon intensity than the MSCI Emerging Markets Index benchmark and will have overall projected carbon emissions that are aligned with the 2 degrees Celsius target (as set in the Paris Agreement of 12 December 2015).

The Portfolio implements its strategy and selects securities for purchase and sale using quantitative stock selection models developed by Numeric. Stocks are selected using the balanced combination of two primary selection criteria: Fundamental Themes and ESG:

- Fundamental Themes: this model is a balanced approach which uses multiple models to blend fundamental investment concepts like valuation and quality with the actions of various market participants (i.e., analysts, corporate management and other informed investors) and other uncorrelated drivers of stock returns (including, but not limited to, investor sentiment and machine learning based signals) to aid Numeric in forecasting a company's business momentum, the direction and magnitude of its earnings, and investor sentiment.
- ESG: this model analyses the sustainability of a company's business and its ethical impact by taking into account the ESG issues surrounding the company.

Please refer to the main body of the Supplement for more information.

The Portfolio's assets will be invested based on a signal generally composed of approximately 90-95% allocated towards the Fundamental Investment Themes model and approximately 5-10% towards the ESG model.

While the SDG Framework detailed above under *"What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?"* is used to determine those investments which are sustainable investments and those which are aligned with environmental and/or social characteristics, as disclosed in the Supplement and above the Fundamental Themes and ESG models form part of the investment process.

These models do not form part of the binding commitments and are not used to determine the minimum levels of sustainable investments and investments aligned with environmental and/or social characteristics but do form part of the overall investment process.

Further information on the investment approach of the Portfolio is set out in the main body of the Supplement.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

(1) Exclusion List

The Investment Manager applies a proprietary exclusion list of controversial stocks or industries which may be related to arms and munitions, nuclear weapons, tobacco and coal-oriented activities. Further information on the exclusion policy can be obtained from the Investment Manager on request.

(2) Commitment to invest in Sustainable Investments

The Portfolio commits to have a minimum proportion of 20% of sustainable investments. This is a % of the Portfolio's Net Asset Value (NAV). To identify sustainable investments, the Investment Manager uses the SDG Framework, as described above at the section "*What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?".*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

Not applicable.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

The good governance practices of investee companies are assessed prior to making an investment and periodically thereafter in accordance with minimum standards. Such standards include, but are not limited to, sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

Good governance is defined as the set of rules, practices, and processes used to manage an enterprise to improve economic resilience and transparency for shareholders, regulators, and other stakeholders.

Third party data is used as part of the good governance test. This provides information on governance matters at investee and target investee companies. Depending on how a company scores in accordance with the good governance policy, this may result in confirming: (i) a company follows good governance; or (ii) further review is required which may include engagement with the relevant investee company. Any engagement may result in the Investment Manager concluding to either invest/remain invested, or alternatively not to invest/divest where the Investment Manager determines that the company does not follow good governance.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

As at the date of the Prospectus, the following allocations apply:

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics: The Investment Manager intends to invest a minimum of **20%** of the Portfolio's NAV in investments which attain the environmental characteristics promoted by the Portfolio.

#1A Sustainable: The Investment Manager commits to invest a minimum of **20%** of the Portfolio's NAV in sustainable investments.

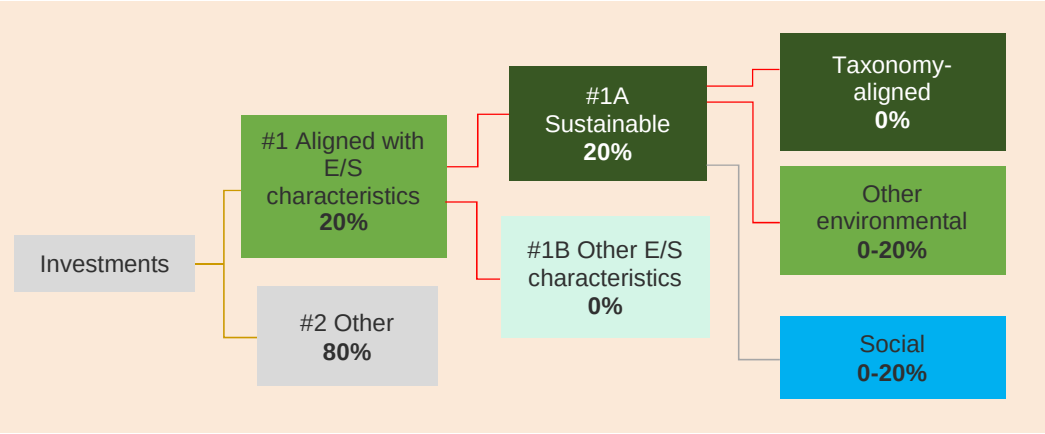
#2 Other: The remaining **80%** of the Portfolio's NAV will be in investments which seek to achieve the broader objectives of the Portfolio, including those which may not match the Portfolio's ESG criteria in its entirety but have the adequate minimum safeguards, achieved through eg exclusions at the outset, the integration of sustainability risk management and the application of good governance policies.

#1A Sustainable - Other Environmental and Social: The Investment Manager commits to invest a minimum of **20%** of the Portfolio's NAV in sustainable investments. In respect of the further sub-categories of sustainable investment indicated in the asset allocation chart below:

- The Investment Manager does not commit that the Portfolio's sustainable investments will be aligned to any minimum extent with the EU Taxonomy, and so is disclosing a 0% commitment to Taxonomy-aligned investments.
- In light of the Investment Manager's SDG Framework (as described above, in the section of this Annex titled "*What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?*"), while the Portfolio commits to investing a minimum in sustainable investments with both environmental and social objectives, as set out above, this minimum can be achieved through any mix of such environmental and/or social sustainable investments.
- As such, there is no prioritisation of one category over the other. Investments in these assets is based on materiality which is unique to each individual investment. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the Investment Manager the flexibility to allocate between these categories, based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.
- However, the Investment Manager believes that it would be potentially misleading to disclose "0%" commitment to the sub-categories of other environmentally sustainable investments, or socially sustainable investments, where the Investment Manager has committed to invest a minimum of **20%** of the Portfolio's NAV in sustainable investments.
- Instead, the Investment Manager has determined that it would be clearer to disclose a commitment to make investments in the range of **0% to 20%** in each sub-category.

Investors should note: there may be times when the Portfolio is not in a position to maintain a minimum commitment due to extenuating circumstances or reasons beyond the control of the Investment Manager. In such circumstances, the Investment Manager will take all reasonable steps as soon as reasonably possible to rectify any deviation taking into account the best interests of Shareholders.

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.



#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 sustainable investments with environmental or social 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.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable.

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

The Portfolio does not commit that its sustainable investments with an environmental objective will be aligned to any minimum extent with the EU Taxonomy.

As such, the Investment Manager discloses for the purposes of the SFDR and the EU Taxonomy that, at the date of this Prospectus, the Portfolio has a 0% minimum alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

The Investment Manager does not currently use the EU Taxonomy as a mandatory part of its investment process, and so wishes to retain the flexibility to invest in sustainable investments which are suitable for the Portfolio, without being tied to a minimum commitment to make Taxonomy-aligned investments. The Investment Manager considers that this approach is consistent with its duty to act in the best interests of Shareholders in the Portfolio.

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.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[2]

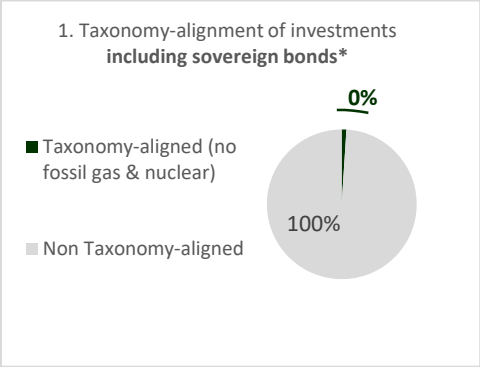
☐ Yes:

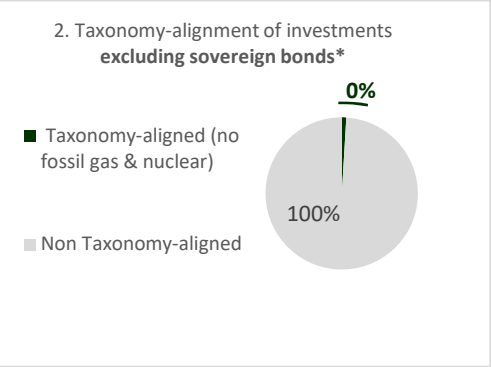
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

2. Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limited climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no 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 Regulations (EU) 2022/1214.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.





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

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

As the Portfolio does not commit to make investments which are aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is 0%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economy activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0-20% (*please see the asset allocation section above for further information*).

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0-20% (*please see the asset allocation section above for further information*).

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The purpose of any investments made by the Portfolio that may be classified as "#2 Other" is mainly in companies that may not match the Portfolio's ESG criteria in its 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, there could be investments for the purposes of efficient portfolio management, liquidity management or hedging purposes and these will not be subject to minimum environmental or social safeguards. The Portfolio may also hold cash and cash equivalents which will not be subject to minimum environmental or social safeguards.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No.

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

- *How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?*

  Not applicable.

- *How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?*

  Not applicable.

- *How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?*

  Not applicable.

- *Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?*

  Not applicable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.man.com/man-numeric-emerging-markets-equity-sustainability

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

The Portfolio does not commit that its sustainable investments with an environmental objective will be aligned to any minimum extent with the EU Taxonomy.

As such, the Investment Manager discloses for the purposes of the SFDR and the EU Taxonomy that, at the date of this Prospectus, the Portfolio has a 0% minimum alignment with the EU Taxonomy.

The Investment Manager does not currently use the EU Taxonomy as a mandatory part of its investment process, and so wishes to retain the flexibility to invest in sustainable investments which are suitable for the Portfolio, without being tied to a minimum commitment to make Taxonomy-aligned investments. The Investment Manager considers that this approach is consistent with its duty to act in the best interests of Shareholders in the Portfolio.

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.

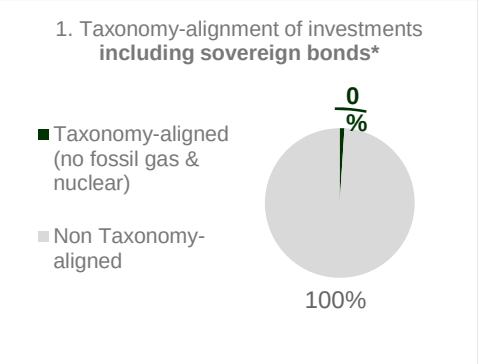
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[2]

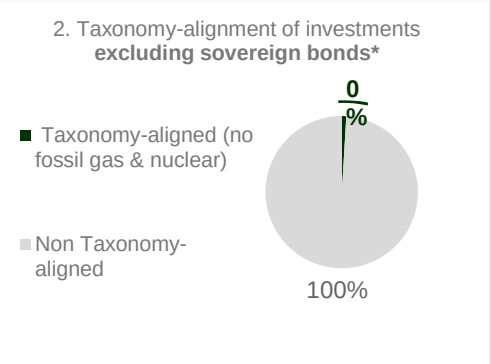
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.





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

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

As the Portfolio does not commit to make investments which are aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is 0%.

[2] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limited climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no 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 Regulations (EU) 2022/1214.