The directors of Man Funds VI plc (the "Directors") listed in the Prospectus under the heading "THE COMPANY", accept responsibility for the information contained in the Prospectus and this Supplement. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in the Prospectus and this Supplement is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

MAN FUNDS VI PLC

SUPPLEMENT IN RESPECT OF THE MAN NUMERIC PORTFOLIO

MAN NUMERIC MARKET NEUTRAL ALTERNATIVE

(A Portfolio of Man Funds VI plc, an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Portfolios authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011, as amended)

INVESTMENT MANAGER

NUMERIC INVESTORS LLC

The Investment Manager is part of Man Group plc.

This Supplement dated 9 March 2021 forms part of, and should be read in the context of, and together with the Prospectus dated 9 March 2021, as may be amended from time to time (the "Prospectus"), in relation to Man Funds VI plc (the "Company") and contains information relating to Man Numeric Market Neutral Alternative (the "Man Numeric Portfolio") which is a separate portfolio of the Company, which issues the Share Classes outlined in this Supplement.

This Supplement should be read in conjunction with the general description of the Company contained in the Prospectus. All information contained in the Prospectus is deemed incorporated herein. Words and expressions not specifically defined in this Supplement bear the same meaning as that attributed to them in the Prospectus. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between this Supplement and the Prospectus, this Supplement shall prevail.

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Statements made in this Supplement are, except where otherwise stated, based on the law and practice currently in force in Ireland and are subject to change.

The Company is authorised and regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland (the "**Central Bank**") as a UCITS.

This Supplement forms part of, and should be read in the context of, and together with the Prospectus as may be amended from time to time (the "**Prospectus**"), which sets out general information in relation to the Company.

As the Company is availing of the provisions of the Investment Funds, Companies and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 2005, it is intended that each Portfolio will have segregated liability from the other Portfolios and that the Company will not be liable as a whole to third parties for the liability of each Portfolio. However, investors should note the risk factor "*Company's Liabilities*" under the section of the Prospectus titled "*Certain Investment Risks*".

THE MAN NUMERIC PORTFOLIO

The Company offers a choice of Portfolios, each of which issues separate Share Classes to allow investors a choice of strategic allocation.

This Supplement contains information relating to the following Portfolio of the Company (the "**Man Numeric Portfolio**"):

Man Numeric Market Neutral Alternative

Numeric Investors LLC ("**Numeric**"), a member of the Man Group plc group of companies, has been appointed as investment manager of the Man Numeric Portfolio and further information in relation to Numeric is set out in the section of this Supplement entitled "*The Investment Manager*".

Save as otherwise set out herein, the provisions of the Prospectus shall apply in respect of the Man Numeric Portfolio.

TERMINATION OF PORTFOLIOS

The Company may terminate the Man Numeric Portfolio, and redeem all of the Shares of such Portfolio or of a Share Class in the circumstances set out in the section of the Prospectus entitled "*Termination of Portfolios*".

OTHER INFORMATION

No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representation in connection with the offering or placing of Shares other than those contained in this Supplement and the reports referred to below and, if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Company. The delivery of this Supplement (whether or not accompanied by the reports), or any issue of Shares, shall not, under any circumstances, create any implication that the affairs of the Company have not changed since the date of this Supplement.

The distribution of this Supplement and the offering and placing of Shares in certain jurisdictions may be restricted and, accordingly, persons into whose possession this Supplement comes are required by the Company to inform themselves about and to observe such restrictions. This Supplement does not constitute an offer or solicitation to anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

Distribution of this Supplement is not authorised unless it is accompanied by a copy of the Prospectus and the Company's latest annual report and audited reports and/or half-yearly report and unaudited accounts (as applicable). These documents, delivered together, will comprise a complete current Prospectus for the offering of Shares of the Man Numeric Portfolio.

Prospective investors should seek the advice of their legal, tax and financial advisers if they have any doubts regarding the contents of this Supplement.

An investment in the Man Numeric Portfolio should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Unless specified in respect of a specific Portfolio in the "*Portfolio Specific Information*" section below, a Portfolio will not bear any Ongoing Data Charges (as described in the section of the Prospectus titled "*Fees and Expenses – Establishment and Operating Expenses*") incurred in the course of its operations.

THE INVESTMENT MANAGER

The Manager has appointed Numeric to act as discretionary investment manager to the Man Numeric Portfolio with responsibility for the investment selection, portfolio construction and portfolio management of the Man Numeric Portfolio.

Numeric Investors LLC, an indirect subsidiary of Man Group plc ("**Man Group**"), is registered as an "investment adviser" with the US Securities and Exchange Commission ("**SEC**") under the US Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Investment Manager is also registered with the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("**CFTC**") as a commodity pool operator and is a member of the US National Futures Association ("**NFA**"). The Investment Manager's SEC and CFTC registrations and NFA membership do not indicate any level of expertise or qualification, nor has the SEC, CFTC or NFA in any respect approved the Investment Manager, this Supplement or this offering.

The Investment Management Agreement dated 20 February 2015 between the Manager and the Investment Manager (the "**Numeric Investment Management Agreement**") provides that in the absence of negligence, wilful default, fraud or bad faith, neither Numeric nor any of its directors, officers, employees or agents shall be liable for any loss or damage arising out of its performance of its obligations and duties under the Agreement. Under the Numeric Investment Management Agreement, in no circumstances shall Numeric be liable for special, indirect or consequential damages, or for lost profits or loss of business, arising out of or in connection with the performance of its duties, or the exercise of its powers, under the Numeric Investment Management Agreement. The Manager is obliged under the Numeric Investment Management Agreement to indemnify Numeric from and against any and all claims, actions, proceedings, damages, losses, liabilities, costs and expenses (including legal fees and expenses) directly or indirectly suffered or incurred by Numeric in connection with the performance of its duties and/or the exercise of its powers under the Numeric Investment Management Agreement, in the absence of any negligence, wilful default, bad faith or fraud on the part of Numeric.

Under the Numeric Investment Management Agreement, Numeric is entitled to delegate or sub-contract all or any of its functions, powers, discretions, duties and obligations to any person approved by the Manager and with the prior approval of the Central Bank, provided that such delegation or sub-contract shall terminate automatically on the termination of the Numeric Investment Management Agreement and provided further that Numeric shall remain responsible and liable for any acts or omissions of any such delegate as if such acts or omissions were those of Numeric. Numeric will pay the fees of any such person so approved. Details of any entity to which investment management responsibilities are delegated will be provided to Shareholders on request and will be disclosed in the periodic reports of the Company.

The Numeric Investment Management Agreement shall continue in force until terminated by either party thereto on thirty (30) days written notice, provided that such termination shall not take effect until the appointment of a successor investment manager is approved by the Central Bank, unless terminated earlier by either party at any time if the other party: (i) commits any material breach of the Numeric Investment Management Agreement or commits persistent breaches of the Numeric Investment Management Agreement which is or are either incapable of remedy or has or have not been remedied within thirty (30) days of the non-defaulting party serving notice requiring the remedying of the default; (ii) becomes incapable of performing its duties or obligations under the Numeric Investment Management Agreement; (iii) is unable to pay its debts as they fall due or otherwise becomes insolvent or enters into any composition or arrangement with or for the benefit of its creditors or any class thereof; (iv) is the subject of a petition for the appointment of an examiner, administrator, trustee, official assignee or similar officer to it or in respect of its affairs or assets; (v) has a receiver appointed over all or any substantial part of its undertaking, assets or revenues; (vi) is the subject of an effective resolution for the winding up (except in relation to a voluntary winding up for the purposes of reconstruction or amalgamation upon terms previously approved in writing by the other parties); or (vii) is the subject of a court order for its winding up or liquidation. The Numeric Investment Management Agreement may also terminate forthwith on the termination of the Management Agreement.

The appointment of Numeric under the Numeric Investment Management Agreement is not exclusive and the Manager is entitled to appoint other persons to manage the assets of the Company, or of any Portfolio, or to provide investment advice to the Company. In this regard, as at the date of this Supplement the Manager has appointed GLG Partners LP to act in respect of the Man GLG Portfolios, GLG LLC to act in respect of the GLG LLC Portfolios and AHL Partners LLP to act in respect of the Man AHL Portfolios and details in respect of such services are set out in the Prospectus.

PORTFOLIO SPECIFIC INFORMATION

INVESTMENT POWERS AND RESTRICTIONS

A summary of the investment powers and restrictions applicable to the Portfolios is set out in the section of the Prospectus titled "*Investment Powers and Restrictions*".

EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

The Manager may employ investment techniques and instruments for efficient portfolio management of the assets of any Portfolio including hedging against market movements, currency exchange or interest rate risks under the conditions and within the limits stipulated by the Central Bank under the UCITS Regulations.

These investment techniques and instruments are described in further detail in the section of the Prospectus titled "*Efficient Portfolio Management*".

For the purposes of the section titled "*Efficient Portfolio Management –Currency Transactions"* it should be noted that the base currency of the Man Numeric Portfolio is USD or such other currency as the Directors shall from time to time determine and notify to the Shareholders. In its capacity as investment manager of the Man Numeric Portfolio, Numeric may hedge the investments in Man Numeric Portfolio against currency fluctuations that are adverse to the base currency of the relevant Portfolio.

BORROWING POLICY AND LEVERAGE

Subject to the provisions of the UCITS Regulations and the Central Bank UCITS Regulations, the Company may, from time to time, where collateral is required to be provided in respect of derivatives transactions, pledge Investments of the relevant Portfolio(s) equal in value to the relevant amount of required collateral to the relevant derivative counterparty provided that a pledge agreement has been entered into between the Company and that counterparty. As at the date of this Supplement, the Company has entered into a pledge agreement with Morgan Stanley & Co International plc on behalf of the Man Numeric Portfolio. The Company may from time to time at its own discretion enter into pledge agreements with derivative counterparties on behalf of the Portfolios.

A Portfolio may be leveraged as a result of its use of derivatives. However, each Portfolio will remain subject to the value-at risk provisions set out in this Supplement.

QUANTITATIVE INVESTMENTS AND SYSTEMATIC TRADING

Save as otherwise disclosed herein, the Man Numeric Portfolio is a quantitative investment fund, meaning that all or some of its underlying investments are purchased, held and sold in accordance with quantitative data analysis undertaken by computer-based proprietary systems developed by Numeric to implement the investment strategy of the Portfolio, rather than granting trade-by-trade discretion to Numeric's investment professionals. The proprietary systems and information and data provided by third parties are used to construct sets of transactions and investments, to value investments or potential investments for trading purposes, to provide risk management insights, and to assist in hedging the investments of the Portfolio.

Numeric's investment philosophy is based on the belief that, in the aggregate, markets are efficient and real economic performance drives returns. However, over certain time horizons, markets are inefficient. For example, Numeric believes that stock prices fluctuate more than the underlying information set, all new significant information is not perfectly priced, and companies can manipulate reported earnings to please the market. Numeric's investment professionals use the computer-based proprietary systems in conjunction with quantitative investment models to design the individual strategies. The strategies operate in accordance with an underlying quantitative investment model or models, which are used to select the securities in which a Portfolio may invest. Buy, sell, short and cover trades as determined by the underlying models are based on relative rankings of the stocks within the Portfolio.

Numeric's process is divided into underlying quantitative investment models (as referred to above) – Valuation, Information Flow, Reversal-Oriented, and Innovative.

Valuation: This model relies on a variety of factors to determine whether a stock is undervalued or overvalued relative to similar stocks. Numeric focuses on measures of profitability, such as earnings expectations and historical cash flows. This model will usually result in a strong focus on the relative value of a stock, measured by price/earnings ratios or other similar metrics and is generally used in application to diversified market neutral strategies.

Information Flow: This model relies on a variety of non-valuation oriented factors to determine whether a business is improving or declining. These factors may include concepts of earnings and price momentum, earnings quality, and informed investor sentiment and is generally used in application to diversified market neutral strategies. This model will generally result in stock selections which differ from those selected by the Valuation model.

Reversal-Oriented: This model seeks to profit from the tendency of stocks to over- or under-shoot over very short periods of time for liquidity or investor over-reaction to market developments. It generally buys (synthetically shorts) stocks whose price has fallen (risen) relative to peers without fundamental changes to the business. This model will generally not have persistent exposures to other models, such as Valuation and thus the expectation is that this will not generally result in similar stock selection. Reversal-Oriented is generally used in application to fundamental statistical arbitrage strategies.

Innovative: This model encompasses a variety of underlying trading strategies that are designed to be uncorrelated to Numeric's diversified market neutral process (as referred to above). It may include factor-based, industry-specific, or event-oriented strategies. The key feature of this model is that there are no persistent positive exposures to Valuation and Information Flow, thus the expectation is that this will not generally result in similar stock selection to Valuation and Information Flow.

Numeric places strong emphasis on research designed to enhance existing models and to develop new models. Numeric also focuses considerable effort on implementation, which includes determining trade size, deciding the level of aggressiveness and trading venue, and monitoring and modelling trade costs (including commission, market impact and opportunity cost). Each strategy attempts to implement efficiently one or more models across a range of equities and equity-related instruments to produce maximum trading profits, subject to the effectiveness of the models. Equity-related securities are derivative instruments in respect of which the underlying asset is an equity and exchange traded funds ("ETFs") or collective investment schemes which give exposure to equities. Further detail on the derivative instruments is set out in the "*Investment Policy – General*" section below.

Securities that exceed a comfortable positive or negative weight through price appreciation will be trimmed opportunistically to control risk in the Portfolio. Individual security weights are controlled and monitored. The process is designed to make relative stock-selection decisions only.

While stocks are selected based on the output of the underlying quantitative investment models, Numeric's portfolio managers are responsible for the final step in the decision process, which includes validation of the fundamental financial inputs to the models. There are times when the model rankings do not incorporate or pick up late-breaking events or news stories, e.g. potential takeovers, regulatory obstacles, coups, etc. In these instances, the portfolio manager has the authority and responsibility to override the model's relative ranking, consulting the Numeric Investment Committee as needed.

Numeric commits significant research resources towards enhancing its existing investment models, developing new trading strategies, and strengthening its implementation capabilities with careful consideration of the effects of trade size, trading venue, and transaction costs.

USE OF FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The Man Numeric Portfolio may use financial derivative instruments ("**FDI**") for investment and / or hedging purposes. The extent to which the Man Numeric Portfolio may invest in FDIs and adopt policies in relation to leverage will be formulated and agreed by the Directors. The extent to which the Man Numeric Portfolio may use leverage and FDIs will at all times remain within the limits set out by the UCITS Regulations and will be in accordance with the "*Man Numeric Market Neutral Alternative* - *Investment Policy*" section of this Supplement. Investors should refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "*Certain Investment Risks*" and the "*Man Numeric Market Neutral Alternative - Risk Considerations of the Portfolio*" section of this Supplement for information in relation to the risks associated with the use of FDI.

The section immediately below describes certain of the FDI which may be used by the Man Numeric Portfolio in implementing its investment policy. FDI may reference a broad range of underlying assets, including bonds, equities, currencies, interest rates, dividends and financial indices.

Futures

Futures could be used to gain exposure to positions in a more efficient manner or to hedge against market risk. For example a single stock future could be used to provide the Fund with exposure to a single security. Index futures could also be used to manage risk, for example to hedge the risk of a security or group of securities held within the underlying index or with a high correlation with the underlying index. A futures position can be created by way of paying a deposit. Because that is typically only a small part of the total value of the futures contract, it is possible to participate through this 'leverage effect' in the price changes of the underlying assets. Thus a small price movement in the underlying asset can result in substantial profits or substantial losses relative to the invested capital.

Forwards

Forward contracts are transactions involving an obligation to purchase or sell a specific instrument or entitlement at a future date at a specified price. Forward contracts may also be used for investment, non-hedging purposes to pursue the Company's investment objective, for example where it is anticipated that a particular currency will appreciate or depreciate in value. Forward contracts may also be used for hedging purposes, such as to protect against uncertainty in the level of future foreign currency exchange rates. Forward contracts may also be used to attempt to protect the value of the Company's existing holdings of securities held in currencies other than the reference currency of the relevant Portfolio.

Forward contracts and options thereon, unlike futures contracts, are not traded on exchanges and are not standardised; rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets, negotiating each transaction on an individual basis.

Options

An option contains the right to buy or sell a specific quantity of a specific asset at a fixed price at or before a specified future date. There are two forms of options: put or call options. Put options are contracts sold for a premium that give to the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to sell to the seller a specified quantity of a particular asset (or financial instrument) at a specified price. Call options are similar contracts sold for a premium that give the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy from the seller a specified quantity of a particular asset (or financial instrument or currency) at a specified price. Options may also be cash-settled. The Fund may use such instruments to hedge against market risk to gain exposure to an underlying, for example the relevant underlying equity or equity related security. Any option entered into by the Fund will be in accordance with the limits prescribed by the law. A Portfolio may enter into options in respect of FDI, including options on futures, credit default swaps, outperformance options and others.

Asset Swapped Convertible Option Transactions (ASCOTS)

An ASCOT consists of an option on a convertible bond that is used to separate the convertible bond into its two constituent parts, ie the bond and the option to acquire stock. ASCOTS will be used by the investment manager in an effort to protect a portfolio against the potential impact of credit risk or interest rate risk in a particular convertible bond. In an ASCOT transaction, the investment manager sells a convertible bond in return for a combination of a cash payment and a call option which entitles the investment manager to repurchase the convertible bond on demand. The convertible bond is repurchased when the investment manager determines that he wishes to realise the value of any gain or loss on this call option.

Warrants

A security which is usually issued along with a bond or preferred stock, entitling the holder to buy a specific amount of securities at a specified price, usually above the current market price at the time of issuance, for a specified or unspecified period. If the price of the security rises to above the warrant's exercise price, then the investor can buy the security at the warrant's exercise price and resell it for a profit. Otherwise, the warrant will simply expire.

Share Purchase Rights

Share purchase rights, which give the Fund the ability but not the obligation to purchase more shares, may be issued to the Fund pursuant to its investment in a particular security and, in such cases, may be retained for the purposes of efficient portfolio management and exercised when considered appropriate.

Swaps

Swaps are individually negotiated transactions where each party agrees to make a one-time payment or periodic payments to the other party. Swaps are entered into in an attempt to obtain a particular return without the need to purchase the underlying reference asset. There are a broad range of swaps including total return swaps, price return swaps, volatility swaps, variance swaps, performance swaps, rate swaps, basis swaps, forward rate transactions, swaptions, basket swaps, index swaps, cap transactions, floor transactions, collar transactions, currency swap transactions, cross-currency rate swap transactions which may reference fixed income, equity or hybrid securities, credit, rates, currencies, baskets or indices (including any option with respect to any of these transactions). Certain swap agreements require one party's payments to be "up-front" and timed differently than the other party's payments (such as is often the case with currency swaps), in which case the entire principal value of the swap may be subject to the risk that the other party to the swap will default on its contractual delivery obligations. Other swap agreements, such as interest rate swaps, typically do not obligate the parties to make "principal" payments, but only to pay the agreed rates or amounts as applied to an agreed "notional" amount. As swap transactions are not typically fully funded, a payment of margin is often required by the counterparty.

Exchange rate swaps may be used in order to protect the Fund against foreign exchange rate risks. Exchange rate swaps could be used by the Fund to protect assets held in foreign currencies from foreign exchange rate risk. Total return, interest rate and currency swaps, could be used to enable the Fund to gain exposure to securities, currencies or indices.

A recovery rate swap is an agreement between two parties to swap a real recovery rate (whenever it is ascertained) with a fixed recovery rate. Recovery rate swaps allow investors to hedge the uncertainty of recovery in default.

Swaptions

Swaptions are options which grant the owner the right but not the obligation to enter into an underlying swap.

Variance Swaps

Under the terms of a typical variance swap, parties agree to exchange, at maturity, an amount calculated by reference to realised volatility of an applicable equity index over the lifetime of the swap. The payment amount is determined in accordance with a standard formula which has regard to the anticipated volatility of the relevant index on inception of the swap (referred to as the 'strike level') and realised volatility over the lifetime of the swap. The seller of the variance swap (who is said to have a short variance position) will benefit when realised volatility is lower than the strike level over the period of the swap, in which case the buyer of the variance swap would suffer a loss. Conversely, the buyer of the variance swap (who is said to have a long variance position) will benefit when realised volatility is higher than the strike level, in which case the seller of the variance swap would suffer a loss.

The realised variance of each variance swap - whether long or short - within a Portfolio may be subject to a cap. The caps will limit the potential gains and/or losses within the Portfolio in respect of each variance swap. In addition, the terms of each swap transaction shall provide that the value of the Portfolio cannot fall below zero.

Forward starting variance swaps

Forward starting variance swaps are a type of variance swap contract. They differ from variance swaps in that the anticipated volatility of the swap is calculated with reference to a future time period.

Volatility Swaps

A forward contract whose underlying is the volatility of a given product. Volatility swaps allow investors to trade the volatility of an asset directly. The underlying is usually a foreign exchange rate but could be as well a single name equity or index. Unlike a stock option, which will derive its value from the stock price, these swaps provide pure exposure to volatility alone. Volatility swaps may be used to express a view on future volatility levels, to trade the spread between realised and implied volatility, or to hedge the volatility exposure of other positions.

Dividend Swaps

A dividend swap consists of a series of payments made between two parties at defined intervals over a fixed term (e.g., annually over 5 years). One party - the holder of the fixed leg - will pay its counterparty a pre-designated fixed payment at each interval. The other party - the holder of the floating leg - will pay its counterparty the total dividends that were paid out by a selected underlying, which can be a single company, a basket of companies, or all the members of an index. The payments are multiplied by a notional number of shares.

Total Return Swaps

Where a Portfolio undertakes a "total return swap" in respect of an underlying asset, it will obtain a return which is based principally on the performance of the underlying assets of the swap plus or minus the financing charges agreed with the counterparty. Such swap arrangements involve the Portfolio taking on the same market risk as it would have if it held the underlying assets of the swap itself and the return sought is the same financial rewards as if the Portfolio held the underlying security or index, plus or minus the financing costs that would have occurred had the transaction been fully funded from the outset.

Unless disclosed otherwise in relation to the relevant Portfolio in the "*Investment Instruments and Asset Classes*" section of this Supplement, each Portfolio may undertake a total return swap in respect of any asset in which its investment policies would allow it to invest directly.

The counterparties to total return swap transactions will be institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the Central Bank and will not have discretion over the composition or management of the Portfolio or over the underlying of the FDIs, nor will any counterparty's approval be required in relation to any of the Portfolio's investment transactions.

The counterparty risk associated with the Swap is set out in more detail at "*Key Risk Factors for the Man Numeric Portfolio – Counterparty Risk*.

Contracts for Differences

Contracts for difference ("CFD") are contracts between two parties, typically described as 'buyer' and 'seller', stipulating that the seller will pay to the buyer the difference between the current value of an asset and its value when the contract was entered into. In effect, CFDs are financial derivatives that allow investors to take long or short positions on underlying financial instruments. CFDs do not involve the purchase or sale of an asset, only the agreement to receive or pay the movement in its price.

Embedded Derivatives

Convertible Bonds

Convertible Bonds are bonds that can be converted into a predetermined amount of a company's equity at certain times during its life, usually at the discretion of the bondholder. Such bonds may embed leverage.

Convertible Preference Shares

Convertible Preference Shares are corporate fixed-income securities that can be converted into a certain number of shares of the company's common stock at a specific future date or after a predetermined time period. The fixed-income component offers a steady income stream and some capital protection. The option to convert these securities into stock gives the investor the opportunity to gain from a rise in the share price.

Partly Paid Securities

Partly paid securities are securities on which part only of the capital amount and any premium due has been paid. The outstanding amounts are payable at a time chosen by the company issuing the securities.

RISK MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

The Manager employs a risk management process in respect of the Company which enables it to accurately measure, monitor and manage the various risks associated with FDI. A statement of this risk management process has been submitted to the Central Bank. The Company will, on request, provide supplementary information to Shareholders relating to any risk management methods to be employed by the Company in respect of any Portfolio, including the quantitative limits that are applied, and any recent developments in the risk and yield characteristics of the main categories of investments. Any FDI contemplated by this Supplement but which are not included in the risk management process will not be utilised until such time as a revised risk management process has been provided to the Central Bank.

Each Portfolio is subject to an advanced risk management process in compliance with the UCITS Regulations. A Portfolio may determine to use an Absolute VAR approach or a Relative VAR approach in order to measure the value-at-risk of a Portfolio.

The value-at-risk of a Portfolio is a daily estimation of the maximum loss the Portfolio may incur over a specified holding period. It is arrived at through quantitative simulations with a one-tailed confidence interval of 99% and an observation period of at least 1 year (250 business days) unless a shorter period is justified by a significant increase in price volatility (for example, extreme market conditions). This process is described in detail in the statement of risk management procedures of the Company.

The "Absolute VAR" approach aims to ensure that the value-at-risk of the Portfolio, measured using a 20 business day (one month) holding period and a historical return observation period of 1 year unless the risk manager believes that the current risk environment is better represented by applying a longer or shorter observation period (subject to any change in observation period being disclosed in an updated risk management process approved by the Central Bank), will be no greater than 20% of the Net Asset Value of the Portfolio using a using a one-tailed confidence interval of 99%. The Portfolio will measure its value-at-risk using the Absolute VaR approach on a daily basis.

The Relative VAR approach aims to ensure that the value-at-risk of the Portfolio will be no greater than twice the value-at-risk of a comparable benchmark portfolio.

Where the Company enters into an arrangement with a counterparty, the Investment Manager's counterparty selection procedures are centred on various factors to ensure that the Investment Manager is acting in the best interests of the Company. These criteria include, amongst other factors, credit worthiness, reputation, regulatory oversight, fees and charges and reliability. The counterparties to swap transactions will be institutions subject to prudential supervision and belonging to categories approved by the Central Bank.

Investors should note that there can be no guarantee that any Portfolio will achieve its investment objective.

FINANCIAL INDICES

Where a Portfolio invests in a financial index, the Portfolio will ensure that the index satisfies the criteria in Article 53 of the UCITS Directive and Article 9 of the Eligible Assets Directive, including that of being a benchmark for the market to which it refers. For that purpose:

(a) An index will have a clear, single objective in order to represent an adequate benchmark for the market;

(b) The universe of the index components and the basis on which these components are selected for the strategy will be clear to investors and competent authorities; and

(c) If cash management is included as part of the index strategy, the Portfolio will demonstrate that this does not affect the objective nature of the index calculation methodology.

Further to the above and In accordance with the ESMA Guidelines, the Man Numeric Portfolio will not invest in the following financial indices:

(a) A financial index which has a single component that has an impact on the overall index return which exceeds 20/35%;

(b) A commodities index which does not consist of different commodities;

(c) A financial index if it has been created or calculated on the request of a limited number of market participants;

(d) A financial index whose rebalancing frequency prevents investors from being able to replicate the financial index such as indices which re-balance on an intra-day or daily basis;

(e) Financial indices which do not disclose the full calculation methodology for investors to replicate the financial index or whose methodology for the selection and re-balancing of components is not based on a set of pre-determined rules and objective criteria or whose methodology permits retrospective changes to previously published index values;

(f) Financial indices that do not publish their constituents together with their respective weightings, whose index provider accepts payments from potential index components for inclusion in the index or which is not subject to independent valuation.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES OF THE MAN NUMERIC PORTFOLIO

The investment objective and policies of the Man Numeric Portfolio are set out below.

The assets of the Man Numeric Portfolio will be invested with the aim of achieving the investment objective and in accordance with the investment policy of the Portfolio. They must also be invested so as to comply with: (1) the investment and borrowing powers and restrictions set out in the UCITS Regulations; (2) the Memorandum and Articles; and (3) the Prospectus and Supplement.

Details of Recognised Markets for the Man Numeric Portfolio are set out in Appendix III to the Prospectus.

At the date of this Supplement, the following Man Numeric Portfolio has been established with the following investment objectives and policies and subject to the restrictions specified in "*Investment Powers and Restrictions*" section of the Prospectus.

MAN NUMERIC MARKET NEUTRAL ALTERNATIVE

There are currently no Shareholders in Man Numeric Market Neutral Alternative and this Portfolio is closed to further subscription. An application will be made to the Central Bank for the withdrawal of approval of this Portfolio.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Man Numeric Market Neutral Alternative's objective is to earn an average return on investment, after fees, which is appreciably higher than the total return (assuming reinvestment of dividends) in USD of the Merrill Lynch 91-day Treasury Bills Index.

INVESTMENT POLICY

The Portfolio's investment policy is to provide Shareholders exposure to the performance of a reference basket (the "Reference Basket") whose constituents will be determined by Numeric in line with target allocations as set out below in accordance with the strategies set out in the section below titled "*Investment Approach*" and which is described in further detail in the section below titled "The *Reference Basket*". The Portfolio will primarily achieve these returns through entering into one or more total return swaps linked to the performance of the Reference Basket. However, direct investment in the securities and instruments set out in the description of the Reference Basket below may be made where this is more efficient or cost effective than entering into a total return swap.

Merrill Lynch 91-Day Treasury Bill Index is an index which is comprised of a single US Treasury Bill issue purchased at the beginning of each month and held for a full month, at which time that issue is sold and rolled into a newly selected issue which has a maturity date closest to, but not beyond 90 days from the rebalance date.

Exposure may be taken to a country or region through investment in companies or instruments that are listed or traded on a stock exchange or market that is located in another jurisdiction. Instruments used to effect such investments include depositary receipts and participatory notes.

The Portfolio may employ the various techniques and instruments set out in the section of the Prospectus titled "*Efficient Portfolio Management*".

The Portfolio may invest primarily in financial derivative instruments.

The Portfolio will seek to apply a long/short investment strategy and intends to invest in derivatives providing long and "synthetic short" positions, as set out in more detail in the *"General"* section below.

Investment Approach

Numeric will invest the assets of the Portfolio in a variety of proprietary market neutral investment strategies (as determined by Numeric's computer-based process), which aim to earn a positive return in all markets. A market neutral strategy is a strategy that is designed to be neutral to the particular market, for example, in this instance, offsetting long and short positions in equity securities are being taken with the result that there is no exposure maintained to the overall market. These market neutral strategies include:

- Regional or multi-region Diversified Market Neutral ("DMN") strategies, namely U.S. (large cap and small cap), International small cap, European, Japanese, World and Emerging Markets market neutral strategies. DMN relies on valuation, earnings trends and financial statement analysis to determine which equities and equity-related instruments are attractive and which to take long or short positions in. These strategies will give exposure to stock selection techniques contemplated by the Valuation and Information Flow models (see "*General Information – Quantitative Investments and Systematic Trading*");

- Regional or multi-region fundamental statistical arbitrage ("FSA") strategies namely U.S. FSA, European FSA, Japanese FSA or World FSA market neutral strategies. FSA is a higher frequency trading strategy that attempts to generate trading profits[1] from the short-term reversal[2] of individual equities and equity-related instruments after adjusting price moves for changes in fundamentals[3] and taking into account wider market trends. These strategies will give exposure to stock selection techniques contemplated by the Reversal-Oriented model (see "*General Information – Quantitative Investments and Systematic Trading*"); and

- Other innovative market neutral strategies developed by Numeric's Strategic Alpha Research group ("Innovation"), which invest in the instruments contemplated by DMN and FSA, but are designed to provide investment returns that have a low correlation to Numeric's DMN and FSA market neutral strategies. Any such other strategies will be disclosed in this Supplement upon development. These strategies will give exposure to stock selection techniques contemplated by the Innovative model (see "*General Information – Quantitative Investments and Systematic Trading*").

Strategies are standalone and distinct investment groupings to which capital can be allocated and each of which may provide exposure to any or all of the equity and equity-related instruments referred to at the sub-heading "*Investment Instruments and Asset Classes*" below. A strategy implements one or more models; the development of each strategy by Numeric with reference to its computer-based systems includes the creation of a set of strategy portfolio construction rules, a liquidity profile, a trading process and a risk model which covers eligible securities.

The strategies operate independently of each other, making investment decisions for their underlying instruments without knowledge of, or attention to similar decisions made by other strategies (investing in the same instruments). Therefore, while one strategy could be buying a particular instrument, another strategy could be selling the same instrument.

Numeric believes that diversification within and among the various strategies in the Portfolio's overall portfolio will be sufficient to diversify the portfolio from entity-specific risks.

Numeric will seek to adhere to the Portfolio's investment objective by giving the Portfolio exposure to certain quantitative stock selection models developed by Numeric. Certain models rank individual securities by the price of each stock relative to other stocks with comparable fundamentals or by recent revisions in their earnings per share estimates. Such models are based on the belief that a stock valued higher (or lower) than comparable stocks will underperform (or outperform) the market over time and that estimate revisions are persistent and drive future stock performance. Certain models analyse a company's financial statements to determine the quality of the earnings numbers. Such models seek to avoid companies with more aggressive accounting policies, for example where such policies may result in manipulated reported earnings. Other models derive investment signals from data on price trends, or momentum. These models are based on the premise that medium-term price trends tend to persist, particularly at the industry and country-sector level. Numeric regularly refines, tests and validates the results of its models.

The Portfolio will typically have in excess of 2,000 positions.

The Portfolio's assets will normally be allocated in the following manner: approximately 50% towards the DMN trading strategies (which rely on multiple stock selection models), and approximately 50% towards FSA and Innovation. In exceptional circumstances where DMN appears extraordinarily attractive or unattractive (due to perceived changes in the effectiveness of the models or strategies, Numeric may deviate significantly from this target allocation). Accordingly, in exceptional circumstances, the minimum and maximum exposures for the three strategies (DMN, FSA and Innovation) are 0 and 100%, respectively.

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1. Trading profits are generated where long positions taken outperform short positions taken.

2. Short-term reversal refers to the tendency of stocks to mean-revert over short periods of time. If a stock has performed extremely well (or poorly) over a short period of time, it is likely to partially revert.

3. Fundamentals here refers to changes in earning expectations relative to peers. Prices are adjusted to take account of changes in fundamentals by focusing on changes in inherent value which may not be reflected in a corresponding change in price and vice versa.

Under normal circumstances, DMN will usually represent a majority of the risk exposure, though this will be spread across the multiple geographic regions. Risk in this context is price volatility. The Portfolio is built such that no single trading strategy generates more than half of the overall expected risk exposure of the Portfolio. Numeric believes that it is difficult to determine which particular trading strategy will be most productive over the near-term, and transaction costs are a significant concern, reallocations tend to be focused on managing the overall risk within the portfolio. Numeric believes that this can generally be done with very minor changes in the allocations on a monthly, or even quarterly, basis. Numeric continually monitors risk within the Portfolio to determine if its Portfolio's allocations should be adjusted.

The Portfolio's investment may result in an exposure to emerging markets in excess of 20% of Net Asset Value and an exposure to below investment grade securities in excess of 30% of Net Asset Value. **Accordingly, an investment in this Portfolio should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.**

The Portfolio's investment, directly, or indirectly through the use of derivatives, in equity securities (including common stock, convertibles and warrants) listed or traded on Recognised Markets in Russia shall typically be in the region of 0% to 15% of the Net Asset Value of the Portfolio and shall not exceed 25% of the Net Asset Value of the Portfolio. These limits can be changed in the sole discretion of the Directors, subject to advance notification to the Shareholders in the Portfolio.

The Portfolio may invest in listed equity securities and common stock across all industrial and geographical sectors and market capitalisations.

Investment Instruments and Asset Classes

The Portfolio may invest in the various instruments set out below when allocating assets in accordance with the investment approach outlined above. The Portfolio may also invest in rights (including sub-underwriting).

As stated above, the Portfolio may seek to achieve its objective by: (a) primarily entering into one or more total return swaps linked to the performance of the Reference Basket; and/or (b) direct investment in the securities and instruments set out in the description of the Reference Basket. The Portfolio may use direct investment in circumstances where investment in a particular instrument or the underlying assets as a whole through the use of one or more total return swaps is not the most efficient way of achieving its objective.

Where the Portfolio seeks to achieve its investment objective by entering into one or more total return swaps, the constituents of the Reference Basket are generated by the DMN, FSA or Innovation Strategies detailed in the *"Investment Policy – Investment Approach"* section above. Where the Portfolio seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing directly in securities and instruments, the assets to which the Portfolio will gain exposure are selected from the assets referred to below at the sub-section "*The Reference Basket"* and selected using the DMN, FSA or Innovation Strategies detailed in the *"Investment Policy – Investment Approach"* section above.

(a) Total Return Swap

The Portfolio will principally seek to achieve its objective principally through entering into a total return swap (the "**Swap**") linked to the performance of the Reference Basket. The Swap is a bilateral financial contract, which allows the Portfolio to enjoy all of the cash flow benefits of an asset or portfolio of assets without actually owning this asset.

The net effect of the Swap will be to provide the Portfolio with the economic performance of the Reference Basket in exchange for the Portfolio paying a floating rate of return to the counterparty. The counterparty may provide collateral to the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's risk exposure to the counterparty is reduced to the extent required by the Central Bank. Collateral will be in the form required by the Central Bank.

The counterparties to the Swap are Morgan Stanley & Co International plc and Alphas Managed Accounts Platform XLV Limited. The counterparty risk associated with the Swap is set out in more detail at "*Key Risk Factors for the Man Numeric Portfolio – Counterparty Risk"*. The counterparty will assume no discretion in respect of the Portfolio's investments and is not an investment manager of the Portfolio.

(b) Direct Investment

Numeric may determine to seek the objective of the Portfolio through direct investment in any or all of the securities and instruments, including for the avoidance of doubt, the financial derivative instruments, described in detail in the description of the Reference Basket below where it believes that this is in the best interests of the Portfolio and the Shareholders as a whole.

Where the Portfolio invests directly in collective investment schemes, such investment may not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Portfolio. For the avoidance of doubt, the exposure of the Portfolio to collective investment schemes, by investing directly and/or through the Swap (where the Reference Basket includes collective investments schemes) may not exceed, in aggregate, 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Portfolio.

In exceptional market conditions or where Numeric is of the opinion that there are insufficient investment opportunities in the securities in which the Portfolio will primarily invest, Numeric may retain a significant portion of the Portfolio in cash and/or invest a significant proportion of the Portfolio in liquid assets including cash equivalents (such term deposits, bank certificates, fixed or floating rate, investment grade and non-investment grade liquid government debt instruments (please see "*The Reference Basket*" below, for more detail in relation to debt instruments) and money market instruments (including certificates of deposit, commercial paper and bankers acceptances).

Numeric shall also hold cash and/or invest in liquid assets in order to generate sufficient cash to make payment of any floating rate of return payable to the counterparty to the Swap and to comply with the requirements of the Prospectus, the UCITS Regulations and/or the Central Bank in relation to leverage and the cover of positions held through financial derivative instruments.

The Reference Basket

The Reference Basket is a notional portfolio representative of an actual portfolio of investments (long and short positions) in publicly traded equities and related securities (namely derivative instruments in respect of which the underlying asset is an equity and ETFs or collective investment schemes which give exposure to equities) that the strategies outlined above generate in order to provide an opportunity for short term investment gains uncorrelated with those available in the public equity markets. There is no assurance the Reference Basket's objective will be achieved.

The Reference Basket may invest in listed equity securities and common stock across all industrial and geographical sectors and market capitalisations.

The Reference Basket's investment policy will be to achieve those returns through investments in short, medium and long-term investment opportunities. This policy will be pursued through both active trading and investment primarily in listed equities including common stock and other equity and equity-linked securities (which may include such instruments as options and swaps). The Reference Basket may also hold ETFs or collective investment schemes, which are expected to be located in OECD Member States, be regulated and which are consistent with the Portfolio's investment objective and restrictions. The Reference Basket may hold up to 10% of the Portfolio Net Asset Value in other collective investment schemes. The Reference Basket may hold ancillary liquid assets.

Subject to complying with the Portfolio's investment objective, the Reference Basket will use financial derivative instruments and may use such instruments to (i) obtain exposure to equity, and other investments outlined above where Numeric determines that the use of financial derivative instruments is more efficient or cost effective than direct investment, (ii) take short exposures in relation to individual issuers; (iii) take exposure to equity indices and (iv) enter into currency transactions including forward currency contracts, currency swaps and currency options to alter foreign currency exposure characteristics of the Portfolio. In addition, financial derivative instruments may also be used for hedging purposes. Shareholders should have regard to the risk warnings set out in the "Investment Risks" section of the Prospectus.

The Reference Basket may use derivative instruments such as swaps (including contracts for differences), exchange traded and OTC call and put options and exchange traded and OTC futures and forward contracts. For example, contracts for differences may be used to secure a profit or avoid a loss by reference to fluctuations in the value or price of property of any description or in a UCITS-compliant index or other factor designated for that purpose in the contract. Swaps may be used to achieve a profit as well as to hedge existing long positions. The Reference Basket may undertake a "total return swaps" in respect of equities, UCITS-compliant financial indices, bonds or UCITS-compliant commodity indices. Please see the "*Use of Financial Derivative Instruments - Total Return Swaps"* section of this Supplement. Options may be used to hedge or to achieve exposure to a particular market instead of using a physical security. Futures contracts may be used to hedge against market risk or to gain exposure to a particular market or risk type (where risk arises from exposure to broad asset classes e.g. equity, bonds, short term interest rates, FX rates, commodities, volatility etc). For example, the Investment Manager may use equity index futures to gain exposure to equity markets as an alternative to individual equities. Forward contracts may be used to hedge or to gain exposure to a change in the value of an asset, currency or deposit.

The Reference Basket may also be leveraged. However, the leverage effect and additional market risk arising from such financial derivative instruments will be managed in accordance with the value-at-risk provisions as set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. For the avoidance of doubt, any reference in these investment objectives and policies to investment in securities by the Reference Basket may be deemed also to refer to indirect investment in such securities through the use of financial derivative instruments.

General

The Portfolio will limit its exposure to swaps that are fully funded ("Fully Funded Swaps") to 10% of its Net Asset Value. Fully Funded Swaps are swap agreements pursuant to which a Portfolio transfers a cash amount in full consideration of the swap value to the counterparty. In return the Portfolio will be entitled to receive the performance of the relevant investment strategy under the terms of the swap agreement. The counterparty will transfer collateral to the Portfolio in accordance with the UCITS rules to mitigate credit risk to the counterparty arising from entering into the swap agreement. Fully Funded Swaps are used to enhance the liquidity of the Portfolio.

Each of the DMN, FSA and Innovative Strategies employed by the Portfolio may seek to apply a long/short investment strategy. Numeric intends to take full advantage of the ability to invest in derivatives providing long and "synthetic short" positions through the use of contracts for differences, forwards, futures, options and swaps. However, the Portfolio may take long or synthetic short positions in any asset class in which it invests. The Portfolio's market exposure may vary in time and typically range between 100%-250% for long positions and 150%-250% for short positions of the Net Asset Value of the Portfolio, depending on the Investment Manager's analysis of the prevailing market conditions and considered in light of the investment objective of the Portfolio. These ranges are not limits and the actual exposures may from time to time fall outside these estimated ranges.

The Investment Manager may seek to deliver the long/short strategy by utilising, where it deems appropriate in its sole discretion, synthetic short positions to hedge certain long positions within the Portfolio. In addition, the Investment Manager may utilise synthetic short positions in pursuit of the Portfolio's investment objective by seeking to achieve a return in respect of those issuers whose securities the Investment Manager believes to be overvalued or expects to fall in value.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Man Numeric Portfolio will be subject to the investment restrictions set out in the UCITS Regulations, as further described in the section of the Prospectus titled "*Investment Powers and Restrictions*".

LEVERAGE

The Central Bank defines "leverage" as being a fund's global exposure divided by its net asset value, where global exposure is defined as a measure of incremental exposure and leverage generated by using FDIs.

The leverage (as measured by the "sum of the notionals" of derivative positions methodology) of the Portfolio (including the leverage of the Reference Basket) is generally expected to be between 100% and

500% of the Net Asset Value of the Portfolio, however, the leverage will always be subject to a maximum leverage of 600% of the Net Asset Value of the Portfolio. Therefore, although the Portfolio may be leveraged in this sense through its use of FDI, the Investment Manager does not expect the use of FDI to significantly increase the Portfolio's risk profile and the Investment Manager does not intend to use FDI as a means of gearing the Portfolio or as an alternative to borrowing.

VALUE AT RISK METHODOLOGY

The Portfolio will utilise an Absolute VAR approach to measure value-at-risk in accordance with the parameters set out in the "*Portfolio Specific Information – Risk Management Procedures"* section of this Supplement.

SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

The Portfolio's exposure to securities financing transactions is as set out below (in each case as a percentage of Net Asset Value). The expected proportion is not a limit and the actual percentage may vary over time depending on factors including, but not limited to, market conditions.

	Expected	**Maximum**
Total Return Swaps and CFDs	200%	400%
Repurchase Agreements & Reverse Repurchase Agreements	0%	20%
Stock Lending	5%	100%

RISK CONSIDERATIONS OF THE PORTFOLIO

Investors are referred to the section of the Prospectus entitled "*Certain Investment Risks*" and should have regard to all of the risks outlined therein as each of these risk factors will be relevant in the context of investment in the Portfolio. In the context of investment in this Portfolio investors should pay particular regard to the following risk factors "*Speculative Investment*", "*Operating and Performance History*", "*Swap Agreements*", "*Equities*", "*Underlying Funds*", "*Dependence on the Investment Manager*", "*Investment Selection*", "*Competition; Availability of Investments*", "*Operational Risk*", "*Futures and Options Contracts and Hedging Strategies*", "*Counterparty Risk Generally*", "*Market Risk*", "*Political and/or Regulatory Risks*", "*Currency Risk*", "*Settlement Risks*", "*Depositary Receipts*", "*Performance Fee*", "Em*erging Markets*", "*Derivative Instruments Generally*", "*Potential Illiquidity of Assets*", "*Non-execution of Orders*", "*Trade Error Risk*", "*Model and Data Risk*", "*Obsolescence Risk*", "*Crowding/Convergence*", "*Involuntary Disclosure Risk*", "*CNH Share Class Currency Risk*", "*Position Limits*" and "*Legal Risk in Emerging Markets*".

PROFILE OF A TYPICAL INVESTOR

Investment in the Portfolio is suitable for investors seeking a reasonable return through capital appreciation.

The Investment Manager expects that the Portfolio will have an SRRI of approximately 4. This is primarily due to the makeup of the investments in the Portfolio, which tend to have a moderate volatility for the purposes of SRRI calculations, when compared to other investment categories. The SRRI disclosed is correct as at the date of this Supplement but is subject to change. Investors should refer to the Key Investor Information Document for the Portfolio, which is available online at www.man.com, for the most recent SRRI.

BASE CURRENCY

The Base Currency of the Portfolio is USD.

MANAGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE FEES

The management and performance fees in respect of this portfolio are outlined in the table below. Further information on how these fees are calculated is set out later in the Prospectus in the "*Fees and Expenses*" section.

Class of Share	**"DN"**	**"DNY"**	**"IN"**	**"INU"**
Management Fee	2.00%	2.25%	1.25%	Up to 1.25%
Performance Fee	20%	20%	20%	20%
Benchmark Return	High Water Mark	High Water Mark	High Water Mark	High Water Mark

DEALING TERMS

Subscription Dealing Deadline (Irish Time)	**Redemption Dealing Deadline (Irish Time)**	**Business Day**	**Valuation Point (Irish time)**
1:00 pm at on the relevant Dealing Day	1:00 pm on the relevant Dealing Day	A day (except Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays) on which banks in New York, Dublin and London are open for normal business	11:00 pm each Dealing Day

SUBSCRIPTIONS

For detailed information concerning subscriptions, please consult the section under the heading "SUBSCRIPTIONS" in the Prospectus.

For details on the specific Share Classes of the Portfolios please refer to the Website.

Dealing Procedures

Each Business Day is both a Dealing Day and a Valuation Day for the Man Numeric Portfolio.

Applications for Shares should be made on the relevant Application Form which should be posted or sent by facsimile or such other form of electronic communication agreed in advance by the Administrator (with the original Application Form sent by post immediately thereafter save where the Administrator has specified that this is not required pursuant to its discretion below) to the Administrator. The address for the Administrator is set out in the Application Form.

Where the applicant is an existing Shareholder, the relevant Application Form may be submitted to the Administrator by facsimile or by any other form of electronic communication agreed in advance by the Administrator. The relevant contact details of the Administrator can be found in the Application Form.

In order to receive Shares at the Net Asset Value per Share as calculated in respect of that Dealing Day, Application Forms must be received before the relevant Subscription Dealing Deadline (as set out in the "*Portfolio Specific Information – Dealing Terms*" section of this Supplement) or such later time as the Manager may from time to time permit in exceptional circumstances, provided that applications will not be accepted after the Valuation Point in respect of the relevant Dealing Day. Applications received after the Subscription Dealing Deadline (where a later time for receipt has not been permitted by the Manager) will be held over until the following Dealing Day and will receive the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on the following Dealing Day.

Settlement Procedures

Cleared subscription monies must be received within three (3) Business Days of the Dealing Day. In circumstances where subscription monies are not received before the Dealing Deadline, Shares will be provisionally allotted. The Company reserves the right to cancel such provisional allotment.

For further information in respect of settlement procedures concerning subscriptions, please consult the section under the heading "SUBSCRIPTIONS" in the Prospectus.

REDEMPTION OF SHARES

For information concerning redemptions, please consult the section under the heading "REDEMPTION, CONVERSION AND TRANSFER OF SHARES" in the Prospectus.

Each Business Day is both a Dealing Day and a Valuation Day for the Man Numeric Portfolio.

The Shares in each Portfolio may be redeemed on each Dealing Day at the Net Asset Value per Share calculated in respect of that Dealing Day. A Redemption Request Form should be posted, sent by facsimile or by any other form of electronic communication agreed in advance with the Administrator and the Central Bank, so as to arrive at the Administrator no later than the relevant Redemption Dealing Deadline (as set out in the "*Portfolio Specific Information – Dealing Terms*" section of this Supplement) or, in exceptional circumstances (with the Manager ensuring that such exceptional circumstances are fully documented), such later time as the Manager may from time to time permit provided that Redemption Request Forms will not be accepted after the Valuation Point in respect of the relevant Dealing Day.

If a Redemption Request Form is received by the Administrator after the time specified for receipt of same for a particular Dealing Day, it shall be treated as a request for redemption on the next Dealing Day and will receive the Net Asset Value per Share calculated in respect of the following Dealing Day.

No redemption proceeds will be paid until all documentation required by the Company and the Administrator (including any documentation required in connection with anti-money laundering procedures) have been received and the anti-money laundering procedures have been complied with.

The relevant contact details of the Administrator can be found in the Application Form.

The Company expects to pay redemption proceeds within three (3) Business Days of the relevant Dealing Day, however, on occasion the payment of redemption proceeds may take longer subject always to the provision that redemption proceeds will be paid within ten (10) Business Days of the relevant Dealing Day. Redemption proceeds will be paid by telegraphic transfer to the Shareholder's account specified in the Redemption Request Form. If, however, the account specified in the Redemption Request Form differs from that previously specified by the Shareholder for receipt of redemption proceeds, an original Redemption Request Form where required must be received by the Administrator before the proceeds will be paid.

For further information in respect of dealing procedures concerning redemptions, please consult the section under the heading "REDEMPTIONS, CONVERSION AND TRANSFER OF SHARES" in the Prospectus.

FEES AND EXPENSES

For further information concerning the below listed fees and expenses, please consult the section under the heading "FEES AND EXPENSES" in the Prospectus.

MANAGEMENT FEES

Details of the management fee payable in respect of the Man Numeric Portfolio are set out in the *"Man Numeric Market Neutral Alternative - Management and Performance Fees"* section of this Supplement which needs to be read in conjunction with the *"Fees and Expenses"* section of the Prospectus.

PERFORMANCE FEES

Details of the performance fee payable in respect of the Man Numeric Portfolio are set out in the *"Man Numeric Market Neutral Alternative - Management and Performance Fees"* section of this Supplement which needs to be read in conjunction with the *"Fees and Expenses"* section of the Prospectus.

"N" Share Classes

In the case of the Man Numeric Portfolio, in relation to the "N Share Classes", the performance fee shall be calculated at the rate set out in the "*Man Numeric Market Neutral Alternative – Management and Performance Fees*" section of the this Supplement as applied aggregate appreciation in the value of the relevant Share Classes, subject to the outperformance of the previous High Water Mark.

The Performance Fee in respect of N Shares will be accrued as at each Valuation Day by applying the rate set out in the table above to any Accumulated Profits attributable to that Share Class. The Performance Fee will be calculated with respect to all outstanding Shares. Performance Fees are liabilities in the relevant Share Class' accounts and incorporated into the official net asset value of the relevant Share Class.

The calculation of the performance fees is verified by the Depositary.

The Accumulated Profits with respect to any Valuation Day, means the aggregated Net New Appreciation from the last Valuation Day of the preceding performance period to the Valuation Day at which the calculation is made, less any Loss Carryover which existed as at the last Valuation Day of the preceding performance period. Where this number is positive, it is referred to as "Accumulated Profits". Where this is a negative number it is referred to as the "Loss Carryover".

On any Valuation Day where the opening Loss Carryover exceeds the Net New Appreciation, no Performance Fee will be accrued. A Performance Fee will not be accrued for a subsequent Valuation Day until Accumulated Profits have been generated. Accordingly, Performance Fees are based on the outperformance of the previous highest Net Asset Value on which a Performance Fee was paid. The Performance fee can only be paid on the subsequent outperformance by the Net Asset Value of a Share Class of the Initial Offer Price of that Share Class.

If at the end of any performance period there are Accumulated Profits a Performance Fee is crystallised and paid and the balance carried forward to the next performance period will be zero. If at the end of any performance period there is a Loss Carryover, this Loss Carryover will be carried over in full.

In the event that the Shareholder redeems a portion of its Shares at a time in which the Shares have Accumulated Profits, a Performance Fee will become payable equal to the Performance Fee attributable to the Accumulated Profits at the Valuation Day immediately preceding the Dealing Day on which the redemption is effected, multiplied by the Redemption Adjustment Factor. Any Accumulated Profits relating to the redeemed Shares will be deducted from the overall Accumulated Profits balance.

In the event that the Shareholder redeems a portion of its Shares at a time in which the Shares are subject to a Loss Carryover, the amount of such Loss Carryover at the relevant Dealing Day applicable to the redemption shall be reduced by multiplying it by the Redemption Adjustment Factor. This reduced Loss Carryover amount will be carried over as the opening Loss Carryover balance.

"Net New Appreciation" means the trading profit or loss for the Valuation Day after the deduction of Management Fees and all other Portfolio expenses but prior to the deduction of Performance Fees.

"Redemption Adjustment Factor" means a percentage equal to 100% multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the aggregate number of Shares held by the relevant Shareholder to be redeemed, and the denominator of which is the aggregate number of Shares immediately prior to such redemption.

The Performance Fees are not calculated using an equalisation or series accounting methodology. As a result, the impact of the Performance Fee on a Shareholder will be different than if performance fees were individually calculated for each Shareholder based on the performance of that Shareholder's investment. Whether a Shareholder is disadvantaged or advantaged by this will depend on the timing of investments by that Shareholder and on the performance of the relevant Share Class.

Calculation Date

In the case of the Man Numeric Portfolio, the Calculation Date for the performance fee calculation is as set out below:

Calculation Date	**Portfolio**
The performance fee is calculated annually in arrears as at the last Business Day in the twelve month period ending on 31 December in each year.	Man Numeric Market Neutral Alternative

If a Share is redeemed at any time other than at a Calculation Date, any performance fee that has been accrued in respect of the redeemed Share will crystallise and be paid by the Company to the Manager as soon as possible at the beginning of the month immediately following the month in which such redemption takes place. For the purposes of calculating the performance fees, a performance period shall generally commence on the Business Day following the immediately preceding Calculation Date and end on the Calculation Date as at which the performance fee is to be calculated. If, however, a Share was redeemed between the immediately preceding Calculation Date and the Calculation Date as at which the performance fee is to be calculated, the performance period for that Share shall commence on the Business Day following the immediately preceding Calculation Date or the date of issuance of the Share, as applicable, and end on the Redemption Date of that Share. As performance fees are accrued on each Valuation Day, performance fees are reflected in the subscription price of Shares issued during a performance period.

In the case of Share Classes which have yet to commence trading, the first calculation period following the issue of such Shares will run from the end of the relevant Initial Offer Period, or such later date at which they may be issued in accordance with the provisions of this Supplement, to the next following Calculation Date.

ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES

The establishment expenses and amortisation periods of the Portfolios to which this Supplement relates are set out in the table below.

Name of Fund	**Formation Expenses**	**Amortisation Period**	**Fully Amortised**
Man Numeric Market Neutral Alternative	USD 50,000	36 months	Yes

The amortisation period will commence immediately upon the launch of the Portfolio.

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

The Man Numeric Portfolio may be comprised of accumulation Share Classes and Dist Share Classes. Further detail in respect of the distribution policy is set out in the "*Distribution Policy*" section of the Prospectus.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

Information in relation to applications (if any) to the Irish Stock Exchange for the listing of Classes of Shares in the Man Numeric Portfolio on the Official List and trading on the Global Exchange Market or Main Securities Market of the Irish Stock Exchange shall be set out on www.ise.ie.

THE PROSPECTUS

This Supplement forms part of the Prospectus and should be read in the context of, and together with the Prospectus. In addition to those sections of the Prospectus which have been referred to in the body of this Supplement, investors should note the following provisions of the Prospectus which apply to the Man Numeric Portfolio.

1. Important Information
2. Investment Objective and Policies
3. Investment Powers and Restrictions
4. Efficient Portfolio Management
5. Certain Investment Risks
6. Borrowing Policy and Leverage
7. Subscriptions
8. Redemption, Conversion and Transfer of Shares
9. Fees and Expenses
10. Distribution Policy
11. Determination and Publication and Temporary Suspension of Net Asset Value;
12. Termination of Portfolios;
13. The Company
14. The Manager
15. Fund Administration
16. The Depositary
17. The Distributor
18. Local Intermediaries
19. Taxation;
20. General;
    (a) The Share Capital;
    (b) Variation of Share Capital;
    (c) Variation of Shareholder Rights;
    (d) Voting Rights;
    (e) Memorandum and Articles of Association;
    (f) Conflicts of Interest;

(g) Meetings;

(h) Reports and Accounts;

(i) Account Communications;

(j) Confidential Information;

(k) Periodic Reports;

(l) Winding Up;

(m) Material Contracts; and

(n) Documents for Inspection;

21. Appendix I – Definitions;

22. Appendix II – Definition of US Person;

23. Appendix III – Recognised Markets;

24. Appendix IV – Additional Distribution and Selling Restrictions; and

25. Appendix V – Delegates and Sub-Delegates of the Depositary