The directors of Man Funds 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 PLC

SUPPLEMENT IN RESPECT OF THE MAN NUMERIC PORTFOLIOS

MAN NUMERIC EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY
MAN NUMERIC RI US LARGE CAP EQUITY
MAN NUMERIC RI GLOBAL EQUITY
MAN NUMERIC RI EUROPEAN EQUITY
MAN NUMERIC CHINA A EQUITY
MAN NUMERIC US HIGH YIELD

(A Portfolio of Man Funds 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 plc (the "Company") and contains information relating to Man Numeric Emerging Markets Equity, Man Numeric RI US Large Cap Equity, Man Numeric RI Global Equity, Man Numeric RI European Equity, Man Numeric China A Equity and Man Numeric US High Yield (the "Man Numeric Portfolios") which are separate portfolios of the Company, which issue 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 PORTFOLIOS

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 Portfolios of the Company (the "**Man Numeric Portfolios**"):

Man Numeric Emerging Markets Equity
Man Numeric RI US Large Cap Equity
Man Numeric RI Global Equity
Man Numeric RI European Equity
Man Numeric China A Equity
Man Numeric US High Yield

Numeric Investors LLC ("**Numeric**"), a member of the Man Group plc group of companies, has been appointed as investment manager of the Man Numeric Portfolios 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 Portfolios.

TERMINATION OF PORTFOLIOS

The Company may terminate any Man Numeric Portfolio, and redeem all of the Shares of that Man Numeric 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 Man Numeric Portfolios.

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 Portfolios should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors. Please refer to the section of the Prospectus headed "Certain Investment Risks" for further detailed information on the risks of investment in the Company.

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 Portfolios with responsibility for the investment selection, portfolio construction and portfolio management of the Man Numeric Portfolios.

Numeric Investors LLC, an indirect, majority-owned subsidiary of Man Group plc, is registered as an "investment adviser" with the SEC. Numeric manages assets for clients globally, including corporate and public pension plans, foundations, endowments, and sovereign funds. Strategies encompass long-only, 130/30 and market-neutral equities across geographic regions, investment styles and capitalisation strata. Numeric currently manages several long-only 130/30 and market-neutral U.S., European, Japanese, emerging markets and global strategies. Numeric's offices are located at 470 Atlantic Avenue, 6th Floor, Boston, MA 02210 USA. As at 30 September 2017, Man Group plc had approximately USD 103 billion under management. Man Group plc is one of the world's largest alternative asset managers and a UK publicly listed company in the FTSE 250 index. As at 30 September 2015, Man Group employs about 1,200 people worldwide, with key centres in London, Pfaeffikon (Switzerland), New York, Tokyo, Hong Kong and Sydney.

The Investment Management Agreement dated 8 December 2014 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 and GLG LLC to act in respect of the GLG LLC 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 Portfolios is set out below 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 Portfolios, Numeric may hedge the investments in the Man Numeric Portfolios against currency fluctuations that are adverse to the Base Currency of the Man Numeric Portfolios.

Repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and stock lending may be entered into by the Portfolios for efficient portfolio management purposes only and subject to the conditions and limits set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

Collateral Re-Use and Reinvestment Risk

To the extent that collateral received by a Portfolio is re-used or reinvested, the Portfolio is exposed to the risk that cash collateral re-use or reinvestment could lead to a reduction of the value of the eligible collateral capital. This, in turn may causes losses to the Portfolio because it is obliged to return collateral to the counterparty.

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 Man Numeric Emerging Markets Equity. In addition, the Company may from time to time at its own discretion enter into pledge agreements with derivative counterparties on behalf of Portfolios.

A Portfolio may be leveraged as a result of its use of derivatives, as further detailed in the section "Leverage" of this Supplement in respect of each Portfolio.

USE OF FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The Man Numeric Portfolios may use financial derivative instruments ("**FDI**") for investment and / or hedging purposes. The extent to which each Man Numeric Portfolio may invest in FDIs and adopt policies in relation to leverage will be formulated and agreed by the Directors on an individual Portfolio basis. The description of each Man Numeric Portolio's investment objective is set out below. The extent to which each Man Numeric Portfolio may use leverage and FDIs will at all times remain within the limits set out by the UCITS Regulations. Investors should refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled "*Certain*

Investment Risks" and the "*Portfolio Specific Information – 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 a 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 Portfolio 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 ('Margin'). 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 Portfolio 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 Portfolio 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 a Portfolio the ability but not the obligation to purchase more shares, may be issued to a Portfolio 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 Portfolio against foreign exchange rate risks. Exchange rate swaps could be used by the Portfolio 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 Portfolio 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.

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 Portfolios – 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.

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.

INVESTMENT IN CONTINGENT CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Certain Portfolios may invest in contingent convertible ("CoCo") bonds. The performance of such bonds is dependent on a number of factors including interest rates, credit and equity performance, and the correlations between factors. As such these securities introduce significant additional risk to an investment in the relevant Portfolio.

Generally, convertible securities are subject to the risks associated with both fixed income securities and equities, namely credit risk, interest rate risk and market price risk. Contrary to traditional convertible securities which may be converted into equity by the holder, contingent convertible securities may be converted into equity or be forced to suffer a write down of principal upon the occurrence of a predetermined event (the “trigger event”). As such, contingent convertible securities expose the holder to specific risks such as trigger risk, write down risk, coupon cancellation, capital structure inversion risk, and call extension risk, as described below.

The trigger event is ordinarily linked to the financial position of the issuer and therefore the conversion is likely to occur as a result of a deterioration of the relative capital strength of the underlying. As a result of the potential trigger event for a conversion of these securities, it is likely that the conversion to equity would occur at a share price, which is lower than when the bond was issued or purchased. In stressed market conditions, the liquidity profile of the issuer can deteriorate significantly and it may be difficult to find a ready buyer which means that a significant discount may be required in order to sell it.

In some cases, the issuer may cause a convertible security to be written down in value based on the specific terms of the individual security if a pre-specified trigger event occurs. There is no guarantee that the Portfolio will receive return of principal on contingent convertible securities.

Coupon payments may be discretionary and could thus be cancelled at any time, for any reason. As a result, investment in contingent convertible bonds can carry higher risk than investment in traditional debt instruments/convertibles and, in certain cases, equities; the volatility and risk of loss can be significant.

Contingent convertible securities are typically structurally subordinated to traditional convertible bonds in the issuer’s capital structure. In certain scenarios, investors in contingent convertible securities may suffer a loss of capital ahead of equity holders or when equity holders do not.

Contingent convertible bonds can be issued as perpetual instruments (ie, bonds without a maturity date) and may only be callable at predetermined dates upon approval of the applicable regulatory authority. There is no guarantee that the Portfolio will receive a return of principal on contingent convertible securities.

The valuation of contingent convertible securities is influenced by many unpredictable factors such as:

(i) the creditworthiness of the issuer and the fluctuations in the issuer’s capital ratios;

(ii) the supply and demand for contingent convertible securities;

(iii) the general market conditions and available liquidity; and

(iv) the economic, financial and political events that affect the issuer, the market it is operating in or the financial markets in general.

Contingent convertible securities may experience periods of lower liquidity caused by market events, lower new issues during a period or large sales and such events may raise the risk that these securities will not be able to be sold during those periods or may have to be sold at reduced prices. Those events may influence the value of the Portfolio, as the lower liquidity in these assets may be reflected in a corresponding reduction in the Net Asset Value of the Portfolio.

Contingent convertible bonds are a relatively new instrument and the trigger events are generally untested, therefore it is uncertain how the asset class will perform in stressed market conditions and risk to capital, and volatility could be significant.

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.

The Man Numeric Portfolios may use financial derivative instruments ("FDI") for investment purposes. However, none of the Man Numeric Portfolios is expected to have an above average risk profile as a result of its investment in FDI.

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

SUSTAINABLE FINANCE DISCLOSURE REGULATION

Status under SFDR and Framework Regulation

The status of a Portfolio under EU Regulation 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector ("SFDR") and EU Regulation on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment (the "Framework Regulation") is determined depending on whether or not such Portfolio has as its objective sustainable investment or whether or not it promotes environmental or social characteristics as described in SFDR. Such information is set out in the section headed "Investment Policy" for each Portfolio."

Integration of Sustainability Risk

A "sustainability risk" means an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of an investment.

The Manager has implemented a Sustainability Risk Policy which is available at www.man.com/responsible-investment.

The Manager and the Investment Manager consider that sustainability risks may be relevant to the returns of the Portfolios, save for Man Numeric China A Equity. A sustainability risk is an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or potential material negative impact on the value of an investment.

In addition to the below, further detail in respect of how each Portfolio integrates sustainability risk is set out in the section headed "Investment Policy" for each Portfolio.

Man Numeric China A Equity

The Investment Manager has developed a comprehensive ESG alpha model that analyses company and management impact to shareholders, employees and the broader environment in a peer-relative framework on the basis that good governance practices and responsibly-minded companies create long-term benefits for those parties, and weak environmental, social, and/or governance practices present a sustainability risk for those parties.

However, due to the lack of access to reliable ESG data in respect of the Portfolio's portfolio, the ESG alpha model is not currently implemented for the Portfolio and the Investment Manager effectively deems the ESG alpha model, including sustainability risks, to not yet be relevant to the management of the Portfolio. The Investment Manager continues to monitor and research the data availability with the ultimate goal to improve the ESG alpha model and utilise it for the Portfolio when appropriate.

All other Portfolios

The Investment Manager's investment process for the Portfolio integrates a comprehensive ESG alpha model that analyses company and management impact to shareholders, employees and the broader environment in a peer-relative framework on the basis that good governance practices and responsibly-minded companies create long-term benefits for those parties, and weak environmental, social, and/or governance practices present a sustainability risk for those parties.

The Investment Manager's ESG integration is consistent with its existing investment philosophy: a principles-based approach that focuses on data and academic research rather than datamining factors. Using data science techniques, the Investment Manager created a fundamentally-based framework anchored by a number of key pillars representing E, S and G. Multiple data sources are mapped to the principles-based pillars and the factors used and resulting weights are industry-focused and based on the expertise of the hundreds of analysts from the primary data providers. The key pillars are adjusted for country, industry/sector and factor biases. The result is an ESG signal that is integrated into the Portfolio's model mix. All the stocks in the investment universe of the Portfolio are assigned alpha scores based on the ESG alpha model. The stocks considered to have weaker ESG practices compared to their peers, and which thus represent some form of sustainability risk, are expected to receive lower scores on the ESG model. If a stock scores poorly on the ESG alpha model, there is a higher hurdle that the other alpha models would need to overcome for the stock to be held in the Portfolio.

Potential Impact of Sustainability Risks on Investment Returns

Save as set out herein in respect of Man Numeric China A Equity, the Manager and the Investment Manager consider that sustainability risks are relevant to the returns of the Portfolios. A sustainability risk is an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or potential material negative impact on the value of an investment.

Assessment of sustainability risks is complex and requires subjective judgements, which may be based on data which is difficult to obtain and incomplete, estimated, out of date or otherwise materially inaccurate. Even when identified, there can be no guarantee that the Investment Manager will correctly assess the impact of sustainability risks on a Portfolio's investments.

To the extent that a sustainability risk occurs, or occurs in a manner that is not anticipated by the Investment Manager there may be a sudden, material negative impact on the value of an investment, and hence the Net Asset Value of a Portfolio. Such negative impact may result in an entire loss of value of the relevant investment(s) and may have an equivalent negative impact on the Net Asset Value of a Portfolio. The impacts following the occurrence of a sustainability risk may be numerous and vary depending on the specific risk and asset class. In general, where a sustainability risk occurs in respect of an asset, there will be a negative impact on, or entire loss of, its value. For a corporate, this may be because of damage to its reputation with a consequential fall in demand for its products or services, loss of key personnel, exclusion from potential business opportunities, increased costs of doing business and/or increased cost of capital. A corporate may also suffer the impact of fines and other regulatory sanctions. The time and resources of the corporate's management team may be diverted from furthering its business and be absorbed seeking to deal with the sustainability risk, including changes to business practices and dealing with investigations and litigation. Sustainability risks may also give rise to loss of assets and/or physical loss including damage to real estate and infrastructure. The utility and value of assets held by businesses to which a Portfolio is exposed may also be adversely impacted by a sustainability risk.

Sustainability risks are relevant as both standalone risks, and also as cross-cutting risks which manifest through many other risk types which are relevant to the assets of a Portfolio. For example, the occurrence of a sustainability risk can give rise to financial and business risk, including though a negative impact on the credit worthiness of other businesses. The increasing importance given to sustainability considerations by both businesses and consumers means that the occurrence of a sustainability risk may result in significant reputational damage to affected businesses. The occurrence of a sustainability risk may also give rise to enforcement risk by governments and regulators, and also litigation risk.

A sustainability risk may arise and impact a specific investment or may have a broader impact on an economic sector, geographical regions and/or jurisdictions and political regions.

Many economic sectors, regions and/or jurisdictions, including those in which a Portfolio may invest, are currently and/or in the future may be, subject to a general transition to a greener, lower carbon and less polluting economic model. Drivers of this transition include governmental and/or regulatory intervention, evolving consumer preferences and/or the influence of non-governmental organisations and special interest groups.

Laws, regulations and industry norms play a significant role in controlling the impact on sustainability factors of many industries, particularly in respect of environmental and social factors. Any changes in such measures, such as increasingly stringent environmental or health and safety laws, can have a material impact on the operations, costs and profitability of businesses. Further, businesses which are in compliance with current measures may suffer claims, penalties and other liabilities in respect of alleged prior failings. Any of the foregoing may result in a material loss in value of an investment linked to such businesses.

Further, certain industries face considerable scrutiny from regulatory authorities, non-governmental organisations and special interest groups in respect of their impact on sustainability factors, such as compliance with minimum wage or living wage requirements and working conditions for personnel in the supply chain. The influence of such authorities, organizations and groups along with the public attention they may bring can cause affected industries to make material changes to their business practices which can increase costs and result in a material negative impact on the profitability of businesses. Such external influence and can also materially impact the consumer demand for a business's products and services which may result in a material loss in value of an investment linked to such businesses.

Sectors, regions, businesses and technologies which are carbon-intensive, higher polluting or otherwise cause a material adverse impact on sustainability factors may suffer from a significant fall in demand and/or obsolescence, resulting in stranded assets the value of which is significantly reduced or entirely lost ahead of their anticipated useful life. Attempts by sectors, regions, businesses and technologies to adapt so as to reduce their impact on sustainability factors may not be successful, may result in significant costs being incurred, and future ongoing profitability may be materially reduced.

In the event that a sustainability risk arises, this may cause investors, including the Investment Manager in respect of a Portfolio, to determine that a particular investment is no longer suitable and to divest of it (or not make an investment in it), further exacerbating the downward pressure on the value of the investment.

In addition to the above, a description of certain other sustainability risks identified by the Investment Manager as being potentially relevant to the investments made by a Portfolio and hence its Net Asset Value is set out in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Certain Investment Risks – Sustainability Risks". This description is not exhaustive.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES OF MAN NUMERIC PORTFOLIOS

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

The assets of each Man Numeric Portfolio will be invested with the aim of achieving the investment objective and in accordance with the investment policy of that 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 Portfolios are set out in Appendix VI to the Prospectus.

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

QUANTITATIVE INVESTMENTS AND SYSTEMATIC TRADING

Save as otherwise disclosed herein, each 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 a computer-based proprietary model developed by Numeric to implement the investment strategy of the Man Numeric Portfolio, rather than granting trade-by-trade discretion to Numeric's investment professionals. The proprietary models and information and data provided by third parties are used to construct sets of transactions and investments, to value investments or potential investments (whether for trading purposes, or for the purpose of determining the net asset value of the Man Numeric Portfolio), to provide risk management insights, and to assist in hedging the investments of the Man Numeric Portfolio.

Numeric's long-standing philosophy is that, in the aggregate, markets are efficient and real economic performance drives returns. However, over certain time periods, markets are inefficient - 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 stock selection models were designed to take advantage of these inefficiencies. Although Numeric's investment processes have been enhanced over the years, the firm continues to adhere to these fundamental beliefs.

While Numeric takes a quantitative approach to investing, fundamental and intuitive underpinnings are a prerequisite for all alpha signals. Numeric seeks to exploit market inefficiencies related to security valuation, earnings momentum and earnings quality. These signals are divided into two complementary sets of models – Numeric's proprietary Valuation and Information Flow models. Valuation and Information Flow models are used in approximately equal weights to rank stocks.

The valuation signals are based on the idea that financial and behavioural attributes set a stock's price. The valuation signals are combined to form the Value Composite model, which seeks to identify companies that are mispriced relative to their projected earnings, cash flow, asset values, cash liquidity, dividend policy, growth and quality. Together these signals are designed to identify companies that are over- or under-valued in the market.

Information Flow signals analyse actions of various market participants (e.g. analysts, corporate management, and other informed investors) to aid Numeric in forecasting a company's business momentum and the direction and magnitude of its earnings. The signal is designed to exploit the fact that both analysts' earnings estimates and returns tend to under-react to news in the medium term. By forecasting which stocks are most likely to continue an earnings trend, Numeric also forecasts those that it believes will experience excess returns.

Beyond the quantitative stock selection process, Numeric's portfolio managers are responsible for validating all buy and sell decisions. This final oversight confirms the accuracy of the fundamental data inputs, accounts for late-breaking news or other information not incorporated in the model's output, and ensures compliance with portfolio and client guidelines. This added portfolio manager skill complements Numeric's quantitative process.

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

MAN NUMERIC EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Portfolio's objective is to earn a return on investment greater than the returns available from investments in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

INVESTMENT POLICY

The Portfolio will seek to achieve its objective by using Numeric'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 Man Numeric Emerging Markets 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. Further details in relation to the model is set out below under the heading "*Investment Approach"*.

At least 51% of the value of the Portfolio will be invested on an ongoing basis in holdings in equity securities that are authorised for official trading on a stock exchange or included in an organised market.

The Portfolio will implement its strategy by (i) investing all or part of the net proceeds of Shares in exchange traded and OTC financial derivative instruments, (ii) investing all or part of the net proceeds of Shares in transferable securities, (iii) collective investment schemes; (iv) money market instruments, and (v) deposits, cash or cash equivalents as described in further detail below under the heading "*Investment Instruments and Asset Classes".*

It is expected that the Portfolio will have a high volatility due to the make-up of the investments in the Portfolio.

The Portfolio may employ the various techniques and instruments set out in the section of the Prospectus titled "*Efficient Portfolio Management*". The Portfolio will invest in accordance with the investment restrictions set out in the UCITS Regulations and in the section of the Prospectus entitled "*Investment Powers and Restrictions*".

The Portfolio's investment, directly, or indirectly through the use of derivatives, in equity securities (including, without limitation, common stock and warrants) and fixed-income securities listed or traded on Recognised Markets in Russia shall typically be in the region of 0% to 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Portfolio and shall not exceed 20% 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 MSCI Emerging Markets Index (the "**Benchmark**") is a broad-based index covering a universe of countries selected by MSCI Inc. on the basis of their relative economic development, size, liquidity and market accessibility. As at the date of this Supplement, the Benchmark covers over 800 securities across 23 markets and represents approximately 11% of world market capitalisation. Investors should note that the Portfolio is actively managed. The Portfolio does not intend to track the Benchmark and is not constrained by it. The Benchmark is being used by the Portfolio for risk management purposes to ensure that the Portfolio is managed in a manner consistent with its investment objective and risk profile. The risk management function of the Investment Manager will perform additional monitoring of positions in the Portfolio relative to weights in the Benchmark. Relative weights will be assessed with reference to a threshold which may be updated from time to time. Other risk monitoring may include tracking error and / or relative Value at Risk (Var) versus the Benchmark as well as relative sector and/or country weights versus the Benchmark. While the Portfolio will focus on individual issuers that may or may not belong to the Benchmark, such investment may be in different weights than those used by the Benchmark. The above factors, considered together, may influence the extent to which the Portfolio deviates from the Benchmark and such deviation may be material. The Benchmark is also used for performance comparison purposes. The Investment Manager will have regard to the Benchmark for the calculation of performance fees for certain Share Classes (as described in the "*Management and Performance Fees*" section below).

The Benchmark captures large and mid cap representation across 26 emerging market countries. The Benchmark covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

Investment Approach

The Portfolio will primarily invest, directly or indirectly (through financial derivative instruments) in equity securities in global emerging markets. The Portfolio follows an investment strategy of purchasing and selling primarily emerging market securities identified by quantitative stock selection models.

The strategy is an equity long-only strategy with high volume trading in listed equities, in accordance with Numeric's proprietary quantitative models. The strategy may invest in securities with exposure to countries that are included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

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: Valuation and Information Flow models. An overview of the model groups is provided below.

Valuation: The valuation signals are based on the idea that financial and behavioral attributes set a stock's price. The valuation signals are comprised of the "Fair Value" signal, the "Alternative Value" signal and the "Cash Flow" signal (see below for further detail) which are combined to form the "Value Composite model", which seeks to identify companies that are mispriced relative to their projected earnings, cash flow, asset values, cash liquidity, dividend policy, growth and quality. Together, these signals are designed to identify companies that are over- or under-valued in the market.

The "Fair Value" signal is the primary forward-earnings based valuation signal utilized in the Value Composite model. The Fair Value signal is designed to screen investor overreaction in the marketplace. Numeric believes that investors often overreact to real and perceived news, sending stock prices away from their fundamental values at times. The Fair Value signal estimates the Fair Value of each stock based on a set of fundamental and behavioural characteristics. Identifying deviations of market prices from this fair value presents opportunities to gain excess returns when the price corrects.

In addition to the Fair Value signal, "Alternative Value" and "Cash Flow" signals are utilised to increase the robustness of the Value Composite model throughout the economic cycle. Alternative Value signals include measures of a company's valuation relative to its book value, balance sheet cash, dividend payout, and sales. In an effort to address the differences between accrual and cash earnings and different capital structures, operating cash flow and earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (or 'EBITDA') signals are incorporated as well. The Portfolio may also have regard to gross profits, being the difference between sales and the cost of goods sold. Firms with high gross profits can invest in sales and marketing efforts, along with research and development, potentially leading to competitive advantages relative to peers. The Value Composite model blends the different views on valuation into a single signal, which is designed to produce superior returns with lower volatility.

Information Flow: Information flow signals analyse actions of various market participants (e.g., analysts, corporate management, and other informed investors) to aid Numeric in forecasting a company's business momentum and the direction and magnitude of its earnings. The signals are designed to exploit the fact that both forecast fundamentals and stock returns tend to under-react to news in the medium term. By forecasting which stocks are most likely to continue an upward trend, Numeric also forecasts those that it believes will experience excess returns.

- The "Estrend" signal is designed to exploit the fact that both analysts' earnings estimates and returns tend to under-react to news in the medium term. By forecasting which stocks are most likely to continue an earnings trend, Numeric also forecasts those that it believes will experience excess returns.

- The "Quality" signal analyses the latest financial statement filings from company management. The stocks are then ranked based on Numeric's assessment of the aggressiveness of accounting practices followed. Companies using aggressive accounting practices may be more prone to future earnings and revenue shocks, whereas companies pursuing conservative accounting practices are more likely to perform in line with their estimates in the future.

- The “Momentum” signal is based on the premise that medium-term price trends tend to persist. Because price discovery in equity markets is a process that takes place under uncertainty, investors more often than not move with the herd. Also, momentum can be an indicator of developments not yet captured by analyst estimates. For example, this may result from selective dissemination of information or the trading action of investors with superior information processing ability. “Style Momentum” is predicated on the idea that investors tend to chase styles and spread their thematically-oriented investments over short- to mid-term horizons, thus creating momentum in style returns. This multi-variate approach to capturing style effects is then implemented bottom-up in the portfolio by buying stocks that have in-favour styles and avoiding stocks that have out-of-favour styles.

- The “Informed Investor” signal analyses the trading activities of market participants that Numeric believes have superior information. Numeric seeks to buy stocks about which these investors (e.g. investors engaged in short selling of stock or option trading) have a positive view, and sell candidates where they have a negative view. This signal is concerned with analysing the activities of market participants, and seeks to utilise information obtained from their trading activities in the context of stock selection for the Portfolio. The Investment Manager may decide to sell or buy stocks on the basis of this information, but will not engage in synthetic short selling.

Numeric regularly refines, tests and validates the results of its models. The Portfolio’s assets will be invested based on a signal generally composed of approximately 40% allocated towards the Value Composite model and 40% towards trend-following models (Estrend and Momentum), with no more than approximately 20% allocated towards Quality and other factors. This allocation is static over time, and changes to the allocation are subject to approval from Numeric’s Investment Committee, which comprises senior Numeric investment officers and senior personnel. Under extreme market conditions, Numeric may, in its discretion but subject to Investment Committee approval, reallocate the Portfolio’s investment model combination between the Valuation and Information Flow models as it deems necessary.

The Portfolio may use any combination of these models as well as other models developed by Numeric from time to time. Numeric will further refine and validate the results of the models through fundamental analysis, including reviewing company earnings and growth rates, and reading analyst notes and news releases.

As described in detail above, the primary stock selection criteria are the Value Composite and Information Flow models (Estrend, Momentum and Quality) (the “**Core Models**”) and the Portfolio will primarily use a combination of these Core Models. Where it is deemed to be of benefit to the Portfolio, or where the Investment Manager determines a more efficient and effective method of measuring the Core Models, for example through the availability of new data sets or newly developed ideas or research, the Investment Manager may utilise other models within the group of models outlined above or potentially a new group of models.

While stocks are recommended for selection based on Numeric’s proprietary quantitative models and in accordance with the Man Numeric Emerging Markets strategy, the final decision on whether to buy or sell a stock is made by Numeric’s portfolio managers after careful validation of the fundamental financial inputs to the models. Numeric’s Portfolio and Research team assist the portfolio managers in validating the financial inputs to the model. Numeric’s portfolio managers may override the models’ recommendations in the event of any late-breaking events, news stories, or data quality.

The Portfolio’s investment will result in an exposure to emerging markets in excess of 20% of Net Asset Value and up to 100% 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.**

While the Portfolio will invest primarily in emerging markets, it may also invest in global, non-emerging market equities, unrestricted by geographical location. The Portfolio’s exposure to non-emerging market equities shall range between 0% and 15% of the Net Asset Value of the Portfolio.

Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation

The Portfolio does not have as its objective sustainable investment and does not promote environmental or social characteristics for the purposes of SFDR. The Portfolio is therefore not subject to the additional disclosure requirements for financial products referred to in Article 8 or Article 9 SFDR. For the same reason, the Portfolio is not subject to the requirements of the Framework Regulation. The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Principal Adverse Impacts

The Manager and the Investment Manager do not consider the principal adverse impacts 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.

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.

Exposure may be taken to a country or region through investment in companies or instruments that are listed or traded on a stock exchange in another jurisdiction. Instruments used to effect such investment include Depositary Receipts (as set out below).

Transferable Securities

Equities	The Portfolio will invest primarily, directly or indirectly, in listed equities of emerging markets issuers across all industrial sectors and market capitalisations.
ADRs, EDRs and GDRs	The Portfolio may invest in American Depositary Receipts, European Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts as alternatives to directly purchasing the underlying equity securities in their national markets and currencies.

Money Market Instruments

Money Market Instruments	Money Market Instruments, including certificates of deposit, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, collateralised borrowing and lending obligations, negotiable certificates of deposit, government debt securities, floating rate/variable rate notes and other short-term debt obligations may be used for cash management purposes.

Other Collective Investment Schemes

UCITS	The Portfolio may invest in other UCITS, including exchange traded funds, which pursue a similar investment strategy or which facilitate the Investment Manager in effecting the investment strategy of the Portfolio.
Non-UCITS	The Portfolio may invest in non-UCITS which are eligible in accordance with the UCITS requirements and the requirements of the Central Bank.
ETFs (which will be UCITS or eligible non-UCITS)	The Portfolio may invest in ETFs as alternatives to directly purchasing the underlying equity securities and for cash management purposes. The Portfolio's investment in ETFs may include ETFs which embed some or all of the financial derivative instruments included beneath the sub-heading "Financial Derivative Instruments" below.

Cash and cash equivalents

Bank Deposits	Term deposits may be used for cash management purposes.
Foreign Currency	The Portfolio may take positions in foreign currencies for cash management purposes.
Other Liquid Assets	Other liquid assets, including cash equivalents (such as treasury bills, bank certificates and bankers' acceptances) and liquid government debt instruments, may be used for cash management purposes.

Financial Derivative Instruments

In general, financial derivatives as set out below may be used where the use of them is more efficient or cost effective than direct investment in the underlying assets referred to above.

Futures	UCITS eligible equity index futures may be used to gain exposure to equity markets as an alternative to individual equities and for cash management purposes. Futures contracts may be used to hedge against market risk.
Forwards	Forwards may be used to gain exposure to a change in the value of an asset or to hedge against market risk.
Options	Not applicable.
Swaps	Swaps may be used to gain exposure to equity markets in which direct investment requires prior registration and this registration has not been finalised or where swaps provide a more efficient means of implementation of the investment objective and policy. It is anticipated that the relevant jurisdictions will include India, Brazil and Chile.
Contracts for Differences	Not applicable.
Embedded Derivatives	Convertible bonds, convertible preference shares and partly paid securities may be used for investment purposes, as an alternative to investment in equities or bonds and such embedded derivatives may also embed leverage.

Leverage

"Leverage" in the context of UCITS funds such as the Portfolio is defined 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 of the Portfolio will not exceed 100% 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.

The Portfolio's global exposure relating to financial derivative instruments will be calculated using a commitment approach. For the avoidance of doubt, the Company may incur temporary borrowings for the account of any Man Numeric Portfolio in an amount not exceeding 10% of the Net Asset Value of a Portfolio, as disclosed in the section entitled "*Borrowing Policy and Leverage*".

Long Investment Strategy

The Portfolio applies a long-only investment strategy. The Portfolio's market exposure may vary in time but will typically not exceed a maximum of 100% of Net Asset Value of the Portfolio for long positions, depending on the Investment Manager's analysis of the preceding market conditions and considered in light of the investment objective of the Portfolio.

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	20%	100%
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, *"Equities", "Counterparty Risk Generally", "Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements", "Emerging Markets", "Potential Illiquidity of Assets", "Trade Error Risk", "Model and Data Risk", "Obsolescence Risk", "Crowding / Convergence", "Involuntary Disclosure 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 6. This is primarily due to the makeup of the investments in the Portfolio, which tend to have a high 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: USD

Management Fees 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.

Share Class Type	**"D"**	**"DY"**	**"I"**	**"IMU"**
Management Fee	1.60%	1.85%	0.85%	Up to 0.85%
Performance Fee	N/A	N/A	N/A	Up to 20%

Benchmark Return	N/A	N/A	N/A	MSCI Emerging Markets Index (USD, NDTR)

Performance Fee Calculation Date: Annually in arrears as at the last Business Day in the twelve month period ending 31 December each year.

Dealing Terms

Subscription Dealing Deadline (Irish Time)	Redemption Dealing Deadline (Irish Time)	Business Day	Valuation Point (Irish time)
1:00 pm 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 banking business.	11:00 pm (Irish time) on each Dealing Day

MAN NUMERIC RI US LARGE CAP EQUITY

There are currently no Shareholders in Man Numeric RI US Large Cap Equity 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 Portfolio's objective is to earn a return on investment greater than the returns available from investments in the S&P 500 Index.

INVESTMENT POLICY

The Portfolio will seek to achieve its objective by using Numeric'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 Man Numeric U.S. Large Cap Core strategy. The strategy involves taking long positions in relation to issuers primarily in the United States, 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, environmental, social and governance factors and analyst coverage criteria. Further details in relation to the model is set out below under the heading "*Investment Approach*".

At least 51% of the value of the Portfolio will be invested on an ongoing basis in holdings in equity securities that are authorised for official trading on a stock exchange or included in an organised market.

The Portfolio will implement its strategy by: (i) investing all or part of the net proceeds of Shares in transferable securities (as set out in the table below headed "*Transferable Securities*"); (ii) investing in exchange traded and OTC financial derivative instruments (as set out in the table below headed "*Financial Derivative Instruments*"); (iii) investing in collective investment schemes; (iv) investing in money market instruments; and (v) investing in deposits, cash or cash equivalents as described in further detail below under the heading "*Investment Instruments and Asset Classes*".

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 will invest in accordance with the investment restrictions set out in the UCITS Regulations and in the section of the Prospectus entitled "*Investment Powers and Restrictions*".

The S&P 500 Index (the "**Benchmark**") is a stock market index that represents the largest 500 stocks in the United States by market capitalization and captures approximately 80% coverage of available capitalization. Investors should note that the Portfolio is actively managed. The Portfolio does not intend to track the Benchmark and is not constrained by it. The Benchmark is being used by the Portfolio for risk management purposes to ensure that the Portfolio is managed in a manner consistent with its investment objective and risk profile. The risk management function of the Investment Manager will perform additional monitoring of positions in the Portfolio relative to weights in the Benchmark. Relative weights will be assessed with reference to a threshold which may be updated from time to time. Other risk monitoring may include tracking error and / or relative Value at Risk (VaR) versus the Benchmark as well as relative sector weights versus the Benchmark. While the Portfolio will focus on individual issuers that may or may not belong to the Benchmark, such investment may be in different weights than those used by the Benchmark. The above factors, considered together, may influence the extent to which the Portfolio deviates from the Benchmark and such deviation may be material. The Benchmark is also used for performance comparison purposes.

The Benchmark is a capitalization-weighted index and includes 500 leading companies and captures approximately 80% coverage of available market capitalization. The Benchmark's components and weightings are determined and maintained by S&P Dow Jones Indices.

Investment Approach

The Portfolio will primarily invest, directly or indirectly (through financial derivative instruments), in equity securities listed or domiciled in the United States. The Portfolio follows an investment strategy of purchasing and selling primarily U.S. securities identified by quantitative stock selection models.

The strategy is an equity long-only strategy with high volume trading in listed equities, in accordance with Numeric's proprietary quantitative models.

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 combination of three primary selection criteria: Valuation, Information Flow and Environmental, Social and Governance ("**ESG**") models. An overview of the model groups is provided below.

Valuation: The valuation signals are based on the idea that financial and behavioural attributes set a stock's price. The valuation signals are comprised of the "Fair Value" signal, the "Alternative Value" signal and the "Cash Flow" signal (see below for further detail) which are combined to form the "Value Composite model", which seeks to identify companies that are mispriced relative to their projected earnings, cash flow, asset values, cash liquidity, dividend policy, growth and quality. Together, these signals are designed to identify companies that are over- or under-valued in the market.

The "Fair Value" signal is the primary forward-earnings based valuation signal utilized in the Value Composite model. The Fair Value signal is designed to screen investor overreaction in the marketplace. Numeric believes that investors often overreact to real and perceived news, sending stock prices away from their fundamental values at times. The Fair Value signal estimates the fair value of each stock based on a set of fundamental and behavioural characteristics. Identifying deviations of market prices from this fair value presents opportunities to gain excess returns when the price corrects.

In addition to the Fair Value signal, "Alternative Value" and "Cash Flow" signals are utilised to increase the robustness of the Value Composite model throughout the economic cycle. Alternative Value signals include measures of a company's valuation relative to its gross profits (this "gross profit" signal compares company valuation relative to the gross earnings, which is simply the difference between sales and the cost of goods sold. Firms with high gross profits can invest in sales and marketing efforts, along with research and development, potentially leading to competitive advantages relative to peers), earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and sales. The Value Composite model blends the different views on valuation into a single signal, which is designed to produce superior returns with lower volatility.

Information Flow: Information flow signals analyse actions of various market participants (e.g., analysts, corporate management and other informed investors) to aid Numeric in forecasting a company's business momentum and the direction and magnitude of its earnings. The signals are designed to exploit the fact that both forecast fundamentals and stock returns tend to under-react to news in the medium term. By forecasting which stocks are most likely to continue an upward trend, Numeric also forecasts those that it believes will experience excess returns.

- The "Estrend" signal is designed to exploit the fact that both analysts' earnings estimates and returns tend to under-react to news in the medium term. By forecasting which stocks are most likely to continue an earnings trend, Numeric also forecasts those that it believes will experience excess returns.

- The "Quality" signal analyses the latest financial statement filings from company management. The stocks are then ranked based on Numeric's assessment of the aggressiveness of accounting practices followed. Companies using aggressive accounting practices may be more prone to future earnings and revenue shocks, whereas companies pursuing conservative accounting practices are more likely to perform in line with their estimates in the future.

- The "Momentum" signal is based on the premise that medium-term price trends tend to persist. Because price discovery in equity markets is a process that takes place under uncertainty, investors more often than not move with the herd. Also, momentum can be an indicator of developments not yet captured by analyst estimates. For example, this may result from selective dissemination of information or the trading action of investors with superior information processing ability. "Style Momentum" is predicated on the idea that investors tend to chase styles and spread their thematically-oriented investments over short- to mid-term horizons, thus creating momentum in style returns. This multi-variate approach to capturing style effects is then implemented bottom-up in the portfolio by buying stocks that have in-favour styles and avoiding stocks that have out-of-favour styles.

- The "Informed Investor" signal analyses the trading activities of market participants that Numeric believe have superior information. Numeric seeks to buy stocks about which these investors (e.g. investors engaged in short selling of stock or options trading) have a positive view, and sell stocks where investors have a negative view. This signal is concerned with analysing the activities of market participants, and seeks to utilise information obtained from their trading activities in the context of stock selection for the Portfolio. The Investment Manager may decide to sell or buy stocks on the basis of this information, but will not engage in synthetic short selling.

Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG"): ESG signals analyse the sustainability of a company's business and its ethical impact by taking into account the environmental, social and governances issues surrounding a company. Numeric will review and consider initial ESG information from a variety of sources. This information is then synthesised into a number of key ESG signals as outlined below. The Investment Manager believes that identifying sustainable companies and assessing their ethical impact will help to achieve the objective of excess returns and responsible investing for the Portfolio. The signals utilised by the Investment Manager are as follows:

- The "Environmental" signal evaluates a company's impact on the environment, in the context of operating its business. It takes into account a company's environmental policies, usage, reporting standards and incidents. In addition, measures of carbon intensity / emissions are taken into account and a "limit" may be applied on these measures at the overall portfolio level, which will ensure that the portfolio's investments reflect stated carbon emissions levels that are deemed to be responsible.

- The "Social" signal evaluates a company's societal impact. Key issues evaluated in this factor include (but are not limited to) diversity of workforce, labour and safety standards, data privacy, human rights, and animal welfare among others.

- The "Governance" signal evaluates the quality of a company's corporate governance and the effectiveness of the role of various stakeholders (directors, senior managers and shareholders). Key issues in this factor include board oversight, accounting and remuneration for senior staff and policies with respect to anti-corruption and whistle-blowing among others.

In addition to the above, two further portfolio construction overlays are applied. Firstly, an outright exclusion list of tobacco and cluster munitions stocks or industries to ensure no investments in such stocks or industries are made. Secondly, overall limits on the carbon output / emissions may be implemented to ensure the portfolio meets stated carbon emissions levels that are deemed to be responsible.

Numeric regularly refines, tests and validates the results of its models. The Portfolio's assets will be invested based on a signal generally composed by a weighting of approximately 20% to 40% towards the ESG model and approximately equal allocations of the remainder towards the Value Composite model and the Information Flow Model. This allocation to the three signals is typically static over time, and changes to the allocation are subject to approval from Numeric's Investment Committee, which comprises senior Numeric investment officers and senior personnel. Under extreme market conditions, Numeric may, in its discretion but subject to Investment Committee approval, reallocate the Portfolio's investment model combination between the Valuation, Information Flow and ESG models as it deems necessary.

Numeric will further refine and validate the results of the models through fundamental analysis, including reviewing company earnings and growth rates, and reading analyst notes and news releases.

As described in detail above, the primary stock selection criteria are the Valuation, Information Flow and ESG models (the "Core Models") and the Portfolio will use a combination of these Core Models. Where it is deemed to be of benefit to the Portfolio, or where the Investment Manager determines a more efficient and effective method of measuring the Core Models, for example through the availability of new datasets or newly developed ideas or research, the Investment Manager may utilise other supplementary models within the Core group of models. These supplemental models are intended to complement rather than modify the purpose of the Core Models and examples would include “style momentum” and “gross profit” models as referenced above.

While stocks are recommended for selection based on Numeric’s proprietary quantitative models and in accordance with the Man Numeric U.S. Large Cap Core strategy, the final decision on whether to buy or sell a stock is made by Numeric’s portfolio managers after careful validation of the fundamental financial inputs to the models. Numeric’s Portfolio Implementation and Research team assists the portfolio managers in validating the financial inputs to the model. Numeric’s portfolio managers may override the models’ recommendations in the event of any late-breaking events, news stories, or data quality.

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.

Transferable Securities

Equities	The Portfolio will primarily invest, directly or indirectly, in equity securities listed or domiciled in the United States, across all industrial sectors and market capitalisations.
ADRs, EDRs and GDRs	The Portfolio may invest in American Depositary Receipts, European Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts as alternatives to directly purchasing the underlying equity securities in their national markets and currencies.

Money Market Instruments

Money Market Instruments	Money Market Instruments, including certificates of deposit, commercial paper, bankers’ acceptances, collateralised borrowing and lending obligations, negotiable certificates of deposit, government debt securities, floating rate/variable rate notes and other short-term government debt obligations may be used for cash management purposes. Debt securities referenced in this paragraph and below in respect of “Other Liquid Assets” may be either fixed or floating rate, and may be investment grade or non-investment grade. The Portfolio shall not utilise money market instruments to any substantial degree.

Other Collective Investment Schemes

UCITS	The Portfolio may invest in other UCITS, including exchange traded funds, which pursue a similar investment strategy or which facilitate the Investment Manager in effecting the investment strategy of the Portfolio.
Non-UCITS	The Portfolio may invest in non-UCITS which are eligible in accordance with the UCITS requirements and the requirements of the Central Bank.
ETFs (which will be UCITS or eligible non-UCITS)	The Portfolio may invest in ETFs as alternatives to directly purchasing the underlying equity securities and for cash management purposes. The Portfolio’s investment in ETFs may include ETFs which embed some or all of the financial derivative instruments included beneath the sub-heading “Financial Derivative Instruments” below.

Cash and cash equivalents

Bank Deposits	Term deposits may be used for cash management purposes.

Foreign Currency	The Portfolio may take positions in foreign currencies for cash management purposes.
Other Liquid Assets	Other liquid assets, including cash equivalents (such as treasury bills, bank certificates and bankers' acceptances) and liquid government debt instruments, may be used for cash management purposes.

Financial Derivative Instruments

The financial derivatives as set out below may be used where the use of them is more efficient or cost effective than direct investment in the underlying assets referred to above.

Futures	UCITS eligible equity index futures may be used to gain exposure to equity markets as an alternative to individual equities and for cash management purposes. Futures contracts may be used to hedge against market risk.
Forwards	Forwards may be used to gain exposure to a change in the value of an asset or to hedge against market risk.
Options	Not applicable.
Swaps	Swaps may be used to gain exposure to equity markets where swaps provide a more efficient means of implementation of the investment objective and policy.
Contracts for Differences	Contracts for differences may be used to gain exposure to equity markets where contracts for differences provide a more efficient means of implementation of the investment objective and policy.
Embedded Derivatives	Convertible bonds, convertible preference shares and partly paid securities may be used for investment purposes, as an alternative to investment in equities or bonds, and such embedded derivatives may also embed leverage.

Leverage

"Leverage" in the context of UCITS funds such as the Portfolio is defined 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 of the Portfolio will not exceed 100% 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.

The Portfolio's global exposure relating to financial derivative instruments will be calculated using a commitment approach. For the avoidance of doubt, the Company may incur temporary borrowings for the account of any Man Numeric Portfolio in an amount not exceeding 10% of the Net Asset Value of a Portfolio, as disclosed in the section of this Supplement entitled "*Borrowing Policy and Leverage*".

Long Investment Strategy

The Portfolio applies a long-only investment strategy. The Portfolio's market exposure may vary in time but will not exceed a maximum of 100% of Net Asset Value of the Portfolio for long positions, depending on the

Investment Manager’s analysis of the preceding market conditions and considered in light of the investment objective of the Portfolio.

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	0%	100%
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 *“Equities”, “Counterparty Risk Generally”, “Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements”, “Potential Illiquidity of Assets”, “Trade Error Risk”, “Model and Data Risk”, “Obsolescence Risk”, “Crowding / Convergence”, “Involuntary Disclosure Risk” and “Position Limits”*.

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 5. 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: USD

Management Fees

The management fees in respect of this portfolio are outlined in the table below.

Share Class Type	“D”	“DY”	“I”
Management Fee	1.35%	1.60%	0.60%

Dealing Terms

Subscription Dealing Deadline (Irish Time)	Redemption Dealing Deadline (Irish Time)	Business Day	Valuation Point (Irish time)
1:00 pm on the relevant	1:00 pm on the relevant	A day (except	11:00 pm (Irish time) on

Dealing Day	Dealing Day	Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays) on which banks in New York, Dublin and London are open for normal banking business.	each Dealing Day

MAN NUMERIC RI GLOBAL EQUITY

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Portfolio's objective is to earn a return on investment greater than the returns available from investments in the MSCI World Index.

INVESTMENT POLICY

The Portfolio will seek to achieve its objective by using Numeric'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 Man Numeric Global Core strategy. The strategy involves taking long positions in relation to issuers in the countries included in the MSCI World Index, and in the judgment of Numeric, represent 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, environmental, social and governance factors and analyst coverage criteria. Further details in relation to the model is set out below under the heading "*Investment Approach*".

At least 51% of the value of the Portfolio will be invested on an ongoing basis in holdings in equity securities that are authorised for official trading on a stock exchange or included in an organised market.

The Portfolio will implement its strategy by: (i) investing all or part of the net proceeds of Shares in transferable securities (as set out in the table below headed "*Transferable Securities*"); (ii) investing in exchange traded and OTC financial derivative instruments (as set out in the table below headed "*Financial Derivative Instruments*"); (iii) investing in collective investment schemes; (iv) investing in money market instruments; and (v) investing in deposits, cash or cash equivalents as described in further detail below under the heading "*Investment Instruments and Asset Classes*".

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 will invest in accordance with the investment restrictions set out in the UCITS Regulations and in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Investment Powers and Restrictions".

The MSCI World Index (the "**Benchmark**") is a free float-adjusted market capitalisation weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets. The Benchmark captures large and mid-cap representation across 23 developed markets countries, and covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalisation in each country. Investors should note that the Portfolio is actively managed. The Portfolio does not intend to track the Benchmark and is not constrained by it. The Benchmark is being used by the Portfolio for risk management purposes to ensure that the Portfolio is managed in a manner consistent with its investment objective and risk profile. The risk management function of the Investment Manager will perform additional monitoring of positions in the Portfolio relative to weights in the Benchmark. Relative weights will be assessed with reference to a threshold which may be updated from time to time. Other risk monitoring may include tracking error and / or relative Value at Risk (VaR) versus the Benchmark as well as relative sector and/or country weights versus the Benchmark. While the Portfolio will focus on individual issuers that may or may not belong to the Benchmark, such investment may be in different weights than those used by the Benchmark. The above factors, considered together, may influence the extent to which the Portfolio deviates from the Benchmark and such deviation may be material. The Benchmark is also used for performance comparison purposes.

The Benchmark is a broad global equity index that represents large and mid-cap equity performance across 23 developed market countries. It covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

Investment Approach

The Portfolio will primarily invest, directly or indirectly (through financial derivative instruments), in equity securities listed or domiciled in the countries included in the Benchmark. No more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Portfolio will be invested in emerging markets. The Portfolio follows an investment strategy of purchasing and selling primarily global securities identified by quantitative stock selection models.

The strategy is an equity long-only strategy with high volume trading in listed equities, in accordance with Numeric's proprietary quantitative models.

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 combination of three primary selection criteria: Valuation, Information Flow and Environmental, Social and Governance ("**ESG**") models. An overview of the model groups is provided below.

These Valuation and Information Flow model groups are generally estimated for stocks both at a regional level (ie USA, Europe or Japan) and at a global level. Specifically, stocks are typically compared to regional industry-sector peers and global industry-sector peers. Each of these comparisons will produce a different model score. Since the model scores are defined as being peer relative (ie in comparison to similar stocks in the same sector), by altering the selection of stocks that make up the peer comparison (ie either the regional peer universe, or the global peer universe), the respective model will produce a different score. The regional and global model scores are then combined for each stock to form one final model score that drives the investment decision.

Valuation: The valuation signals are based on the idea that financial and behavioural attributes set a stock's price. The valuation signals are comprised of the "Fair Value" signal, the "Alternative Value" signal and the "Cash Flow" signal (see below for further detail) which are combined to form the "Value Composite model", which seeks to identify companies that are mispriced relative to their projected earnings, cash flow, asset values, cash liquidity, dividend policy, growth and quality. Together, these signals are designed to identify companies that are over- or under-valued in the market.

The "Fair Value" signal is the primary forward-earnings based valuation signal utilized in the Value Composite model. The Fair Value signal is designed to screen investor overreaction in the marketplace. Numeric believes that investors often overreact to real and perceived news, sending stock prices away from their fundamental values at times. The Fair Value signal estimates the fair value of each stock based on a set of fundamental and behavioural characteristics. Identifying deviations of market prices from this fair value presents opportunities to gain excess returns when the price corrects.

In addition to the Fair Value signal, "Alternative Value" and "Cash Flow" signals are utilised to increase the robustness of the Value Composite model throughout the economic cycle. Alternative Value signals include measures of a company's valuation relative to its gross profits (this "gross profit" signal compares company valuation relative to the gross earnings, which is simply the difference between sales and the cost of goods sold. Firms with high gross profits can invest in sales and marketing efforts, along with research and development, potentially leading to competitive advantages relative to peers), earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and sales. The Value Composite model blends the different views on valuation into a single signal, which is designed to produce superior returns with lower volatility.

Information Flow: Information flow signals analyse actions of various market participants (e.g., analysts, corporate management and other informed investors) to aid Numeric in forecasting a company's business momentum and the direction and magnitude of its earnings. The signals are designed to exploit the fact that both forecast fundamentals and stock returns tend to under-react to news in the medium term. By forecasting which stocks are most likely to continue an upward trend, Numeric also forecasts those that it believes will experience excess returns.

- The "Estrend" signal is designed to exploit the fact that both analysts' earnings estimates and returns tend to under-react to news in the medium term. By forecasting which stocks are most likely to continue an earnings trend, Numeric also forecasts those that it believes will experience excess returns.

- The “Quality” signal analyses the latest financial statement filings from company management. The stocks are then ranked based on Numeric’s assessment of the aggressiveness of accounting practices followed. Companies using aggressive accounting practices may be more prone to future earnings and revenue shocks, whereas companies pursuing conservative accounting practices are more likely to perform in line with their estimates in the future.

- The “Momentum” signal is based on the premise that medium-term price trends tend to persist. Because price discovery in equity markets is a process that takes place under uncertainty, investors more often than not move with the herd. Also, Momentum can be an indicator of developments not yet captured by analyst estimates. For example, this may result from selective dissemination of information or the trading action of investors with superior information processing ability. “Style Momentum” is predicated on the idea that investors tend to chase styles and spread their thematically-oriented investments over short- to mid-term horizons, thus creating momentum in style returns. This multi-variate approach to capturing style effects is then implemented bottom-up in the portfolio by buying stocks that have in-favour styles and avoiding stocks that have out-of-favour styles.

- The “Informed Investor” signal analyses the trading activities of market participants that Numeric believes have superior information. Numeric seeks to buy stocks about which these investors (e.g. investors engaged in short selling of stock or option trading) have a positive view, and sell candidates where they have a negative view. This signal is concerned with analysing the activities of market participants, and seeks to utilise information obtained from their trading activities in the context of stock selection for the Portfolio. The Investment Manager may decide to sell or buy stocks on the basis of this information, but will not engage in synthetic short selling.

Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”): ESG signals analyse the sustainability of a company’s business and its ethical impact by taking into account the environmental, social and governances issues surrounding a company. Numeric will review and consider initial ESG information from a variety of sources. This information is then synthesised into a number of key ESG signals as outlined below. The Investment Manager believes that identifying sustainable companies and assessing their ethical impact will help to achieve the objective of excess returns and responsible investing for the Portfolio. The signals utilised by the Investment Manager are as follows:

- The “Environmental” signal evaluates a company’s impact on the environment, in the context of operating its business. It takes into account a company’s environmental policies, usage, reporting standards and incidents. In addition, measures of carbon intensity / emissions are taken into account and a “limit” may be applied on these measures at the overall portfolio level, which will ensure that the portfolio’s investments reflect stated carbon emissions levels that are deemed to be responsible.

- The “Social” signal evaluates a company’s societal impact. Key issues evaluated in this factor include (but are not limited to) diversity of workforce, labour and safety standards, data privacy, human rights, and animal welfare among others.

- The “Governance” signal evaluates the quality of a company’s corporate governance and the effectiveness of the role of various stakeholders (directors, senior managers and shareholders). Key issues in this factor include board oversight, accounting and remuneration for senior staff and policies with respect to anti-corruption and whistle-blowing among others.

In addition to the above, two further portfolio construction overlays are applied. Firstly, an outright exclusion list of tobacco and cluster munitions stocks or industries to ensure no investments in such stocks or industries are made. Secondly, overall limits on the carbon output / emissions may be implemented to ensure the portfolio meets stated carbon emissions levels that are deemed to be responsible.

Numeric regularly refines, tests and validates the results of its models. The Portfolio’s assets will be invested based on a signal generally composed by a weighting of approximately 20% to 40% towards the ESG model and approximately equal allocations of the remainder towards the Value Composite model and the Information Flow Model. This allocation to the three signals is typically static over time, and changes to the allocation are subject to approval from Numeric’s Investment Committee, which comprises senior Numeric investment officers and senior personnel. Under extreme market conditions, Numeric may, in its discretion but subject to Investment Committee approval, reallocate the Portfolio's investment model combination between the Valuation, Information Flow and ESG models as it deems necessary.

Numeric will further refine and validate the results of the models through fundamental analysis, including reviewing company earnings and growth rates, and reading analyst notes and news releases.

As described in detail above, the primary stock selection criteria are the Valuation, Information Flow and ESG models (the "Core Models") and the Portfolio will use a combination of these Core Models. Where it is deemed to be of benefit to the Portfolio, or where the Investment Manager determines a more efficient and effective method of measuring the Core Models, for example through the availability of new datasets or newly developed ideas or research, the Investment Manager may utilise other supplementary models within the Core group of models. These supplemental models are intended to complement rather than modify the purpose of the Core Models and examples would include "style momentum" and "gross profit" models as referenced above.

While stocks are recommended for selection based on Numeric's proprietary quantitative models and in accordance with the Man Numeric Global Core strategy, the final decision on whether to buy or sell a stock is made by Numeric's portfolio managers after careful validation of the fundamental financial inputs to the models. Numeric's Portfolio Implementation and Research team assists the portfolio managers in validating the financial inputs to the model. Numeric's portfolio managers may override the models' recommendations in the event of any late-breaking events, news stories, or data quality.

Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation

The Portfolio promotes environmental or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of SFDR (sometimes referred to as "light green investment") by maintaining a material weighting of no less than 20% to the Investment Manager's ESG alpha model as described below. As the Portfolio does not have sustainable investment as its objective it should not be regarded as falling within Article 9 of SFDR (sometimes referred to as "dark green investment").

The Investment Manager's investment process for the Portfolio integrates a comprehensive ESG alpha model that analyses company and management impact to shareholders, employees and the broader environment in a peer-relative framework on the basis that good governance practices and responsibly-minded companies create long-term benefits for those parties, and weak environmental, social, and/or governance practices present a sustainability risk for those parties.

The Investment Manager's ESG integration is consistent with its existing investment philosophy: a principles-based approach that focuses on data and academic research rather than datamining factors. Using data science techniques, the Investment Manager created a fundamentally-based framework anchored by a number of key pillars representing E, S and G, including, without limitation, Policies, Usage, Reporting, Incidents and Budget representing "E" (Environmental) and Human Capital, Products, Supply Chain, Incidents and Social Consciousness for representing "S" (Social). Multiple data sources are mapped to the principles-based pillars and the factors used and resulting weights are industry-focused and based on the expertise of the hundreds of analysts from the primary data providers. The key pillars are adjusted for country, industry/sector and factor biases. The result is an ESG signal that is integrated into the Portfolios's model mix. All the stocks in the investment universe of the Portfolio are assigned alpha scores based on the ESG alpha model. The stocks considered to have weaker ESG practices compared to their peers, and which thus represent some form of sustainability risk, are expected to receive lower scores on the ESG model. If a stock scores poorly on the ESG alpha model, there is a higher hurdle that the other alpha models would need to overcome for the stock to be held in the Portfolio.

Principal Adverse Impacts

The Manager and the Investment Manager do not consider the principal adverse impacts 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.

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.

Transferable Securities

Equities	The Portfolio will primarily invest, directly or indirectly, in equity securities listed or domiciled in the countries included in the MSCI World Index, across all industrial sectors and market capitalisations.
ADRs, EDRs and GDRs	The Portfolio may invest in American Depositary Receipts, European Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts as alternatives to directly purchasing the underlying equity securities in their national markets and currencies.

Money Market Instruments

Money Market Instruments	Money Market Instruments, including certificates of deposit, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, collateralised borrowing and lending obligations, negotiable certificates of deposit, government debt securities, floating rate/variable rate notes and other short-term government debt obligations may be used for cash management purposes. Debt securities referenced in this paragraph and below in respect of "Other Liquid Assets" may be either fixed or floating rate, and may be investment grade or non-investment grade. The Portfolio shall not utilise money market instruments to any substantial degree.

Other Collective Investment Schemes

UCITS	The Portfolio may invest in other UCITS, including exchange traded funds, which pursue a similar investment strategy or which facilitate the Investment Manager in effecting the investment strategy of the Portfolio.
Non-UCITS	The Portfolio may invest in non-UCITS which are eligible in accordance with the UCITS requirements and the requirements of the Central Bank.
ETFs (which will be UCITS or eligible non-UCITS)	The Portfolio may invest in ETFs as alternatives to directly purchasing the underlying equity securities and for cash management purposes. The Portfolio's investment in ETFs may include ETFs which embed some or all of the financial derivative instruments included beneath the sub-heading "Financial Derivative Instruments" below.

Cash and cash equivalents

Bank Deposits	Term deposits may be used for cash management purposes.
Foreign Currency	The Portfolio may take positions in foreign currencies for cash management purposes.
Other Liquid Assets	Other liquid assets, including cash equivalents (such as treasury bills, bank certificates and bankers' acceptances) and liquid government debt instruments, may be used for cash management purposes.

Financial Derivative Instruments

The financial derivatives as set out below may be used where the use of them is more efficient or cost effective than direct investment in the underlying assets referred to above.

Futures	UCITS eligible equity index futures may be used to gain exposure to equity markets as an alternative to individual equities and for cash management purposes. Futures contracts may be used to hedge against market risk.
Forwards	Forwards may be used to gain exposure to a change in the value of an asset or to hedge against market risk.
Options	Not applicable.
Swaps	Swaps may be used to gain exposure to equity markets where swaps provide a more efficient means of implementation of the investment objective and policy.
Contracts for Differences	Contracts for differences may be used to gain exposure to equity markets where contracts for differences provide a more efficient means of implementation of the investment objective and policy.
Embedded Derivatives	Convertible bonds, convertible preference shares and partly paid securities may be used for investment purposes, as an alternative to investment in equities or bonds and such embedded derivatives may also embed leverage.

Leverage

"Leverage" in the context of UCITS funds such as the Portfolio is defined 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 of the Portfolio will not exceed 100% 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.

The Portfolio's global exposure relating to financial derivative instruments will be calculated using a commitment approach. For the avoidance of doubt, the Company may incur temporary borrowings for the account of any Man Numeric Portfolio in an amount not exceeding 10% of the Net Asset Value of a Portfolio, as disclosed in the section entitled "*Borrowing Policy and Leverage*".

Long Investment Strategy

The Portfolio applies a long-only investment strategy. The Portfolio's market exposure may vary in time but will typically not exceed a maximum of 100% of Net Asset Value of the Portfolio for long positions, depending on the Investment Manager's analysis of the preceding market conditions and considered in light of the investment objective of the Portfolio.

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	0%	100%
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, "*Equities", "Counterparty Risk Generally", "Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements", "Emerging Markets", "Potential Illiquidity of Assets", "Trade Error Risk", "Model and Data Risk", "Obsolescence Risk", "Crowding / Convergence", "Involuntary Disclosure 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 5. 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: USD

Management Fees

The management fees in respect of this portfolio are outlined in the table below.

Share Class Type	**"D"**	**"DY"**	**"I"**
Management Fee	1.30%	1.55%	0.55%

Dealing Terms

Subscription Dealing Deadline (Irish Time)	**Redemption Dealing Deadline (Irish Time)**	**Business Day**	**Valuation Point (Irish time)**
1:00 pm 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 banking business.	11:00 pm (Irish time) on each Dealing Day

MAN NUMERIC RI EUROPEAN EQUITY

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Portfolio's objective is to earn a return on investment greater than the returns available from investments in the MSCI Europe Index.

INVESTMENT POLICY

The Portfolio will seek to achieve its objective by using Numeric'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 Man Numeric European Core strategy. The strategy involves taking long positions in relation to issuers in the countries included in the MSCI Europe Index, and in the judgment of Numeric, represent 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, environmental, social and governance factors and analyst coverage criteria. Further details in relation to the model is set out below under the heading "*Investment Approach*".

At least 51% of the value of the Portfolio will be invested on an ongoing basis in holdings in equity securities that are authorised for official trading on a stock exchange or included in an organised market.

The Portfolio will implement its strategy by: (i) investing all or part of the net proceeds of Shares in transferable securities (as set out in the table below headed "*Transferable Securities*"); (ii) investing in exchange traded and OTC financial derivative instruments (as set out in the table below headed "*Financial Derivative Instruments*"); (iii) investing in collective investment schemes; (iv) investing in money market instruments; and (v) investing in deposits, cash or cash equivalents as described in further detail below under the heading "*Investment Instruments and Asset Classes*".

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.

The Portfolio may employ the various techniques and instruments set out in the section of the Prospectus titled "*Efficient Portfolio Management*". The Portfolio will invest in accordance with the investment restrictions set out in the UCITS Regulations and in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Investment Powers and Restrictions".

The MSCI Europe Index (the "**Benchmark**") is a free float-adjusted market capitalisation weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets in Europe. The Benchmark captures large and mid-cap representation across 15 developed markets countries, and covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalisation in each country. Investors should note that the Portfolio is actively managed. The Portfolio does not intend to track the Benchmark and is not constrained by it. The Benchmark is being used by the Portfolio for risk management purposes to ensure that the Portfolio is managed in a manner consistent with its investment objective and risk profile. The risk management function of the Investment Manager will perform additional monitoring of positions in the Portfolio relative to weights in the Benchmark. Relative weights will be assessed with reference to a threshold which may be updated from time to time. Other risk monitoring may include tracking error and / or relative Value at Risk (VaR) versus the Benchmark as well as relative sector and/or country weights versus the Benchmark. While the Portfolio will focus on individual issuers that may or may not belong to the Benchmark, such investment may be in different weights than those used by the Benchmark. The above factors, considered together, may influence the extent to which the Portfolio deviates from the Benchmark and such deviation may be material. The Benchmark is also used for performance comparison purposes.

The Benchmark is a European equity index which tracks the return of stocks within 15 European developed markets. The Benchmark reflects approximately 85% of the total market capitalisation of the European developed markets.

Investment Approach

The Portfolio will primarily invest, directly or indirectly (through financial derivative instruments), in equity securities listed or domiciled in the countries included in the MSCI Europe Index. The Portfolio follows an investment strategy of purchasing and selling primarily European securities identified by quantitative stock selection models.

The strategy is an equity long-only strategy with high volume trading in listed equities, in accordance with Numeric's proprietary quantitative models.

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 combination of three primary selection criteria: Valuation, Information Flow and Environmental, Social and Governance ("**ESG**") models. An overview of the model groups is provided below.

Valuation: The valuation signals are based on the idea that financial and behavioural attributes set a stock's price. The valuation signals are comprised of the "Fair Value" signal, the "Alternative Value" signal and the "Cash Flow" signal (see below for further detail) which are combined to form the "Value Composite model", which seeks to identify companies that are mispriced relative to their projected earnings, cash flow, asset values, cash liquidity, dividend policy, growth and quality. Together, these signals are designed to identify companies that are over- or under-valued in the market.

The "Fair Value" signal is the primary forward-earnings based valuation signal utilized in the Value Composite model. The Fair Value signal is designed to screen investor overreaction in the marketplace. Numeric believes that investors often overreact to real and perceived news, sending stock prices away from their fundamental values at times. The Fair Value signal estimates the fair value of each stock based on a set of fundamental and behavioural characteristics. Identifying deviations of market prices from this fair value presents opportunities to gain excess returns when the price corrects.

In addition to the Fair Value signal, "Alternative Value" and "Cash Flow" signals are utilised to increase the robustness of the Value Composite model throughout the economic cycle. Alternative Value signals include measures of a company's valuation relative to its book value, balance sheet cash, dividend payout, and sales. In an effort to address the differences between accrual and cash earnings and different capital structures, operating cash flow and earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (or 'EBITDA') signals are incorporated as well. The Portfolio may also have regard to gross profits, being the difference between sales and the cost of goods sold. Firms with high gross profits can invest in sales and marketing efforts, along with research and development, potentially leading to competitive advantages relative to peers, earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and sales. The Value Composite model blends the different views on valuation into a single signal, which is designed to produce superior returns with lower volatility.

Information Flow: Information flow signals analyse actions of various market participants (e.g., analysts, corporate management and other informed investors) to aid Numeric in forecasting a company's business momentum and the direction and magnitude of its earnings. The signals are designed to exploit the fact that both forecast fundamentals and stock returns tend to under-react to news in the medium term. By forecasting which stocks are most likely to continue an upward trend, Numeric also forecasts those that it believes will experience excess returns.

- The "Estrend" signal is designed to exploit the fact that both analysts' earnings estimates and returns tend to under-react to news in the medium term. By forecasting which stocks are most likely to continue an earnings trend, Numeric also forecasts those that it believes will experience excess returns.

- The "Quality" signal analyses the latest financial statement filings from company management. The stocks are then ranked based on Numeric's assessment of the aggressiveness of accounting practices followed. Companies using aggressive accounting practices may be more prone to future earnings and revenue shocks, whereas companies pursuing conservative accounting practices are more likely to perform in line with their estimates in the future.

- The “Momentum” signal is based on the premise that medium-term price trends tend to persist. Because price discovery in equity markets is a process that takes place under uncertainty, investors more often than not move with the herd. Also, Momentum can be an indicator of developments not yet captured by analyst estimates. For example, this may result from selective dissemination of information or the trading action of investors with superior information processing ability. “Style Momentum” is predicated on the idea that investors tend to chase styles and spread their thematically-oriented investments over short- to mid-term horizons, thus creating momentum in style returns. This multi-variate approach to capturing style effects is then implemented bottom-up in the portfolio by buying stocks that have in-favour styles and avoiding stocks that have out-of-favour styles.

- The “Informed Investor” signal analyses the trading activities of market participants that Numeric believes have superior information (e.g. investors engaged in short selling of stock or option trading). Numeric seeks to buy stocks about which these investors have a positive view, and sell candidates where they have a negative view. This signal is concerned with analysing the activities of market participants, and seeks to utilise information obtained from their trading activities in the context of stock selection for the Portfolio. The Investment Manager may decide to sell or buy stocks on the basis of this information, but will not engage in synthetic short selling.

Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”): ESG signals analyse the sustainability of a company’s business and its ethical impact by taking into account the environmental, social and governances issues surrounding a company. Numeric will review and consider initial ESG information from a variety of sources. This information is then synthesised into a number of key ESG signals as outlined below. The Investment Manager believes that identifying sustainable companies and assessing their ethical impact will help to achieve the objective of excess returns and responsible investing for the Portfolio. The signals utilised by the Investment Manager are as follows:

- The “Environmental” signal evaluates a company’s impact on the environment, in the context of operating its business. It takes into account a company’s environmental policies, usage, reporting standards and incidents. In addition, measures of carbon intensity / emissions are taken into account and a “limit” may be applied on these measures at the overall portfolio level, which will ensure that the portfolio’s investments reflect stated carbon emissions levels that are deemed to be responsible.

- The “Social” signal evaluates a company’s societal impact. Key issues evaluated in this factor include (but are not limited to) diversity of workforce, labour and safety standards, data privacy, human rights, and animal welfare among others.

- The “Governance” signal evaluates the quality of a company’s corporate governance and the effectiveness of the role of various stakeholders (directors, senior managers and shareholders). Key issues in this factor include board oversight, accounting and remuneration for senior staff and policies with respect to anti-corruption and whistle-blowing among others.

In addition to the above, two further portfolio construction overlays are applied. Firstly, an outright exclusion list of tobacco and cluster munitions stocks or industries to ensure no investments in such stocks or industries are made. Secondly, overall limits on the carbon output / emissions may be implemented to ensure the portfolio meets stated carbon emissions levels that are deemed to be responsible.

Numeric regularly refines, tests and validates the results of its models. The Portfolio’s assets will be invested based on a signal generally composed by a weighting of approximately 20% to 40% towrads the ESG model and approximately equal allocations of the remainder towards the Value Composite model and the Information Flow Model. This allocation to the three signals is typically static over time, and changes to the allocation are subject to approval from Numeric’s Investment Committee, which comprises senior Numeric investment officers and senior personnel. Under extreme market conditions, Numeric may, in its discretion but subject to Investment Committee approval, reallocate the Portfolio’s investment model combination between the Valuation, Information Flow and ESG models as it deems necessary.

Numeric will further refine and validate the results of the models through fundamental analysis, including reviewing company earnings and growth rates, and reading analyst notes and news releases.

As described in detail above, the primary stock selection criteria are the Valuation, Information Flow and ESG models (the "Core Models") and the Portfolio will use a combination of these Core Models. Where it is deemed to be of benefit to the Portfolio, or where the Investment Manager determines a more efficient and effective method of measuring the Core Models, for example through the availability of new datasets or newly developed ideas or research, the Investment Manager may utilise other supplementary models within the Core group of models. These supplemental models are intended to complement rather than modify the purpose of the Core Models and examples would include "style momentum" and "gross profit" models as referenced above.

While stocks are recommended for selection based on Numeric's proprietary quantitative models and in accordance with the Man Numeric European Core strategy, the final decision on whether to buy or sell a stock is made by Numeric's portfolio managers after careful validation of the fundamental financial inputs to the models. Numeric's portfolio analysts assist the portfolio managers in validating the financial inputs to the model. Numeric's portfolio managers may override the models' recommendations in the event of any late-breaking events, news stories, or data quality.

Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation

The Portfolio promotes environmental or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of SFDR (sometimes referred to as "light green investment") by maintaining a material weighting of no less than 20% to the Investment Manager's ESG alpha model as described below. As the Portfolio does not have sustainable investment as its objective it should not be regarded as falling within Article 9 of SFDR (sometimes referred to as "dark green investment").

The Investment Manager's investment process for the Portfolio integrates a comprehensive ESG alpha model that analyses company and management impact to shareholders, employees and the broader environment in a peer-relative framework on the basis that good governance practices and responsibly-minded companies create long-term benefits for those parties, and weak environmental, social, and/or governance practices present a sustainability risk for those parties.

The Investment Manager's ESG integration is consistent with its existing investment philosophy: a principles-based approach that focuses on data and academic research rather than datamining factors. Using data science techniques, the Investment Manager created a fundamentally-based framework anchored by a number of key pillars representing E, S and G, including, without limitation, Policies, Usage, Reporting, Incidents and Budget representing "E" (Environmental) and Human Capital, Products, Supply Chain, Incidents and Social Consciousness for representing "S" (Social). Multiple data sources are mapped to the principles-based pillars and the factors used and resulting weights are industry-focused and based on the expertise of the hundreds of analysts from the primary data providers. The key pillars are adjusted for country, industry/sector and factor biases. The result is an ESG signal that is integrated into the Portfolios's model mix. All the stocks in the investment universe of the Portfolio are assigned alpha scores based on the ESG alpha model. The stocks considered to have weaker ESG practices compared to their peers, and which thus represent some form of sustainability risk, are expected to receive lower scores on the ESG model. If a stock scores poorly on the ESG alpha model, there is a higher hurdle that the other alpha models would need to overcome for the stock to be held in the Portfolio.

Principal Adverse Impacts

The Manager and the Investment Manager do not consider the principal adverse impacts 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.

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.

Transferable Securities

Equities	The Portfolio will primarily invest, directly or indirectly, in equity securities listed or domiciled in the countries included in the MSCI Europe Index, across all industrial sectors and market capitalisations.
Depositary Receipts	The Portfolio may invest in Swedish Depositary Receipts, American Depositary Receipts, European Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts as alternatives to directly purchasing the underlying equity securities in their national markets and currencies.

Money Market Instruments

Money Market Instruments	Money Market Instruments, including certificates of deposit, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, negotiable certificates of deposit and floating rate/variable rate notes may be used for cash management purposes. Debt securities referenced in this paragraph and below in respect of "Other Liquid Assets" may be corporate issued, either fixed or floating rate, and may be investment grade or non-investment grade. The Portfolio shall not utilise money market instruments to any substantial degree.

Other Collective Investment Schemes

UCITS	The Portfolio may invest in other UCITS, including exchange traded funds, which pursue a similar investment strategy or which facilitate the Investment Manager in effecting the investment strategy of the Portfolio.
Non-UCITS	The Portfolio may invest in alternative investment funds ("**AIFs**") which are eligible in accordance with the UCITS requirements and the requirements of the Central Bank.
ETFs (which will be UCITS or eligible AIFs)	The Portfolio may invest in ETFs as alternatives to directly purchasing the underlying equity securities and for cash management purposes. The Portfolio's investment in ETFs may include ETFs which embed some or all of the financial derivative instruments included beneath the sub-heading "Financial Derivative Instruments" below.

Cash and cash equivalents

Bank Deposits	Term deposits may be used for cash management purposes.
Foreign Currency	The Portfolio may take positions in foreign currencies for cash management purposes.
Other Liquid Assets	Other liquid assets, including cash equivalents (such as treasury bills, bank certificates and bankers' acceptances) may be used for cash management purposes.

Financial Derivative Instruments

The financial derivatives as set out below may be used where the use of them is more efficient or cost effective than direct investment in the underlying assets referred to above.

Futures	UCITS eligible equity index futures may be used to gain exposure to equity markets as an alternative to individual equities and for cash management purposes.

	Futures contracts may be used to hedge against market risk.
Forwards	Forwards may be used to gain exposure to a change in the value of an asset or to hedge against market risk.
Options	Not applicable.
Swaps	Total return swaps and equity swaps may be used to gain exposure to equity markets where swaps provide a more efficient means of implementation of the investment objective and policy.
Contracts for Differences	Contracts for differences may be used to gain exposure to equity markets where contracts for differences provide a more efficient means of implementation of the investment objective and policy.
Embedded Derivatives	Convertible bonds, convertible preference shares and partly paid securities may be used for investment purposes, as an alternative to investment in equities or bonds and such embedded derivatives may also embed leverage.

Leverage

"Leverage" in the context of UCITS funds such as the Portfolio is defined 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 of the Portfolio will not exceed 100% 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.

The Portfolio's global exposure relating to financial derivative instruments will be calculated using a commitment approach. For the avoidance of doubt, the Company may incur temporary borrowings for the account of any Man Numeric Portfolio in an amount not exceeding 10% of the Net Asset Value of a Portfolio, as disclosed in the section entitled "*Borrowing Policy and Leverage*".

Long Investment Strategy

The Portfolio applies a long-only investment strategy. The Portfolio's market exposure may vary in time but will typically not exceed a maximum of 100% of Net Asset Value of the Portfolio for long positions, depending on the Investment Manager's analysis of the preceding market conditions and considered in light of the investment objective of the Portfolio.

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 & CFDs	5%	60%
Repurchase Agreements & Reverse Repurchase Agreement	0%	0%

Stock Lending	0%	0%

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, "*Market Risk*", "*Counterparty Risk*", "*Currency Risk*", "*Liquidity Risk*", "*Financial Derivatives Instruments*", "*Single Region/Country*" and "*Model and Data Risk*".

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 5. 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: Euro

Management Fees

The management fees in respect of this portfolio are outlined in the table below.

Share Class Type	**"DF"**	**"D"**	**"DY"**	**"I"**	**"IF"**	**"IU"**
Management Fee	1.25%	1.40%	1.65%	0.65%	0.5%	Up to 0.7%

Dealing Terms

Subscription Dealing Deadline (Irish Time)	**Redemption Dealing Deadline (Irish Time)**	**Business Day**	**Valuation Point (Irish time)**
1:00 pm 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 banking business.	11:00 pm (Irish time) on each Dealing Day

MAN NUMERIC CHINA A EQUITY

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Portfolio's objective is to earn a return on investment greater than the returns available from investments in the MSCI China A Net Return Index USD.

INVESTMENT POLICY

The Portfolio will seek to achieve its objective by using Numeric's proprietary quantitative models to select equity securities for purchase or sale in order to allocate all or substantially all of its assets in accordance with the Man Numeric China strategy. The strategy involves taking long positions in relation to issuers in China, that represent, in the judgement of Numeric, an opportunity for investment gains in respect of China A Shares. In selecting securities eligible for investment, Numeric will consider a security's market capitalisation, median daily value traded and analyst coverage criteria. Further details in relation to the model are set out below under the heading "*Investment Approach"*.

At least 51% of the value of the Portfolio will be invested on an ongoing basis in holdings in equity securities that are authorised for official trading on a stock exchange or included in an organised market.

The Portfolio will implement its strategy by: (i) investing all or part of the net proceeds of Shares in exchange-traded and OTC financial derivative instruments (as set out in the table below headed "Financial Derivative Instruments"); (ii) investing all or part of the net proceeds of Shares in transferable securities (as set out in the table below headed "Transferable Securities"); (iii) investing up to 10% of Net Asset Value in collective investment schemes; (iv) holding money market instruments; and (v) holding deposits, cash or cash equivalents as described in further detail below under the heading "*Investment Instruments and Asset Classes".* Investors should note that the Portfolio may achieve its investment objective by investing principally in financial derivative instruments as described below.

The Portfolio may employ the various techniques and instruments set out in the section of the Prospectus titled "*Efficient Portfolio Management*". The Portfolio will invest in accordance with the investment restrictions set out in the UCITS Regulations and in the section of the Prospectus entitled "*Investment Powers and Restrictions*".

The MSCI China A Net Return Index USD (the "**Benchmark**") captures large and mid capitalisation representation across China securities listed on the Shanghai and Shenzhen exchanges. Investors should note that the Portfolio is actively managed. The Portfolio does not intend to track the Benchmark and is not constrained by it. The Benchmark is being used by the Portfolio for risk management purposes to ensure that the Portfolio is managed in a manner consistent with its investment objective and risk profile. The risk management function of the Investment Manager will perform additional monitoring of positions in the Portfolio relative to weights in the Benchmark. Relative weights will be assessed with reference to a threshold which may be updated from time to time. Other risk monitoring may include tracking error and / or relative Value at Risk (VaR) versus the Benchmark as well as relative sector and/or country weights versus the Benchmark. While the Portfolio will focus on individual issuers that may or may not belong to the Benchmark, such investment may be in different weights than those used by the Benchmark. The above factors, considered together, may influence the extent to which the Portfolio deviates from the Benchmark and such deviation may be material. The Benchmark is also used for performance comparison purposes.

Investment Approach

The Portfolio will primarily invest, directly (through trading via Stock Connect) or indirectly (through financial derivative instruments) in China A Shares. Stock Connect provides a channel for investors from Hong Kong and overseas to access the PRC stock market directly and enables the Portfolio to invest in China A Shares listed on the Shanghai and Shenzhen markets, as applicable, through local securities firms or brokers. The Portfolio follows an investment strategy of purchasing and selling China A Shares identified by quantitative stock selection models.

The strategy is an equity long-only strategy with high volume trading in listed equities, in accordance with Numeric's proprietary quantitative models.

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: Value Composite and Information Flow models. An overview of the quantitative stock selection models is provided below.

Value Composite: The valuation signals are based on the idea that financial and behavioural attributes set a stock's price. The valuation signals are comprised of the "Fair Value" signal, the "Alternative Value" signal and the "Cash Flow" signal (see below for further detail) which are combined to form the "Value Composite model", which seeks to identify companies that are mispriced relative to their projected earnings, cash flow, asset values, cash liquidity, dividend policy, growth and quality. Together, these signals are designed to identify companies that are over- or under-valued in the market.

The "Fair Value" signal is the primary forward-earnings based valuation signal utilised in the Value Composite model. The Fair Value signal is designed to screen investor overreaction in the marketplace. Numeric believes that investors often overreact to real and perceived news, sending stock prices away from their fundamental values at times. The Fair Value signal estimates the Fair Value of each stock based on a set of fundamental and behavioural characteristics. Identifying deviations of market prices from this fair value presents opportunities to gain excess returns when the price corrects.

In addition to the Fair Value signal, "Alternative Value" and "Cash Flow" signals are utilised to increase the robustness of the Value Composite model throughout the economic cycle. Alternative Value signals include measures of a company's valuation relative to its book value, balance sheet cash, dividend payout, and sales. In an effort to address the differences between accrual and cash earnings and different capital structures, the Cash Flow signal is incorporated which reflects operating cash flow and earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (or 'EBITDA'). The Value Composite model blends the different views on valuation into a single signal, which is designed to produce superior returns with lower volatility than would be achieved if using only a single view.

Information Flow: Information flow signals analyse actions of various market participants (e.g., external analysts, corporate management and other informed investors) to aid Numeric in forecasting a company's business momentum and the direction and magnitude of its earnings. The signals are designed to exploit the fact that both forecast fundamentals and stock returns tend to under-react to news in the medium term. By forecasting which stocks are most likely to continue an upward trend, Numeric also forecasts those that it believes will experience excess returns.

- The "Estrend" signal is designed to exploit the fact that both analysts' earnings estimates and returns tend to under-react to news in the medium term. By forecasting which stocks are most likely to continue an earnings trend, Numeric also forecasts those that it believes will experience excess returns.

- The "Quality" signal analyses the latest financial statement filings from company management. The stocks are then ranked based on Numeric's assessment of the aggressiveness of accounting practices followed. Companies using aggressive accounting practices may be more prone to future earnings and revenue shocks, whereas companies pursuing conservative accounting practices are more likely to perform in line with their estimates in the future.

- The "Momentum" signal is based on the premise that medium-term price trends tend to persist. Because price discovery in equity markets is a process that takes place under uncertainty, investors more often than not move with the herd. Also, momentum can be an indicator of developments not yet captured by analyst estimates. For example, this may result from selective dissemination of information or the trading action of investors with superior information processing ability. "Style Momentum" is predicated on the idea that investors tend to pursue styles and spread their thematically-oriented investments over short- to mid-term horizons, thus creating momentum in style returns. This multi-variate approach to capturing style effects is then implemented bottom-up in the portfolio by buying stocks that have in-favour styles and avoiding stocks that have out-of-favour styles.

Numeric regularly refines, tests and validates the results of its models. The Portfolio's assets will be invested based on a composite model generally composed of approximately 40% allocated towards the Value Composite model and, within the Information Flow model 40% towards Estrend and Momentum, with no more than approximately 20% allocated towards Quality. This allocation is static over time, and changes to the allocation are subject to approval from Numeric's Investment Committee, which comprises senior Numeric investment officers and senior personnel. Under extreme market conditions, Numeric may, in its discretion but subject to Investment Committee approval, reallocate the Portfolio's investment model combination between the Value Composite and Information Flow models as it deems necessary.

Numeric will further refine and validate the results of the models through fundamental analysis, including reviewing company earnings and growth rates, and reading analyst notes and news releases.

As described in detail above, the stock selection criteria are the Value Composite and Information Flow models (Estrend, Momentum and Quality) (the "**Core Models**") and the Portfolio will use a combination of these Core Models. Where it is deemed to be of benefit to the Portfolio, or where the Investment Manager determines a more efficient and effective method of measuring the Core Models, for example through the availability of new data sets or newly developed ideas or research, the Investment Manager may utilise other supplemental models or signals within the core group of models. These supplemental models are intended to complement rather than modify the purpose of the Core Models and includes "style momentum" as referenced above.

While stocks are recommended for selection based on Numeric's proprietary quantitative models and in accordance with the Man Numeric China strategy, the final decision on whether to buy or sell a stock is made by Numeric's portfolio managers after careful validation of the fundamental financial inputs to the models. Numeric's Portfolio and Research team assists the portfolio managers in validating the financial inputs to the model. Numeric's portfolio managers may override the models' recommendations in the event of any late-breaking events, news stories, or data quality.

The Portfolio's investment will result in an exposure to emerging markets in excess of 20% of Net Asset Value and up to 100% 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.**

Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation

The Portfolio does not have as its objective sustainable investment and does not promote environmental or social characteristics for the purposes of SFDR. The Portfolio is therefore not subject to the additional disclosure requirements for financial products referred to in Article 8 or Article 9 SFDR. For the same reason, the Portfolio is not subject to the requirements of the Framework Regulation. The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Principal Adverse Impacts

The Manager and the Investment Manager do not consider the principal adverse impacts 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.

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.

Exposure may be taken to a country or region through investment in companies or instruments that are listed or traded on a stock exchange in another jurisdiction.

Transferable Securities

Equities	The Portfolio will invest primarily, directly or indirectly, in China A Shares across all industrial sectors and market capitalisations.

Money Market Instruments

Money Market Instruments	Money Market Instruments, including certificates of deposit, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances and negotiable certificates of deposit may be used for cash management purposes. The Portfolio shall not utilise money market instruments to any substantial degree.

Other Collective Investment Schemes

UCITS	The Portfolio may invest up to 10% of Net Asset Value in other UCITS, including exchange traded funds, which pursue a similar investment strategy or which facilitate the Investment Manager in effecting the investment strategy of the Portfolio.
AIFs	The Portfolio may invest up to 10% in alternative investment funds ("**AIFs**") which are eligible in accordance with the UCITS requirements and the requirements of the Central Bank.
ETFs (which will be UCITS or eligible AIFs)	The Portfolio may invest in ETFs as alternatives to directly purchasing the underlying equity securities and for cash management purposes. The Portfolio's investment in ETFs may include ETFs which embed some or all of the financial derivative instruments included beneath the sub-heading "Financial Derivative Instruments" below.

Cash and cash equivalents

Bank Deposits	Term deposits may be used for cash management purposes.
Foreign Currency	The Portfolio may take positions in foreign currencies for cash management purposes.
Other Liquid Assets	Other liquid assets, including cash equivalents (such as treasury bills, bank certificates and bankers' acceptances) may be used for cash management purposes.

Financial Derivative Instruments

In general, financial derivatives as set out below may be used where the use of them is more efficient or cost effective than direct investment in the underlying assets referred to above.

Futures	UCITS eligible equity index futures may be used to gain exposure to equity markets as an alternative to individual equities and for cash management purposes. Futures contracts may be used to hedge against market risk.
Forwards	Forwards may be used to gain exposure to a change in the value of an equity security or to hedge against market risk.
Swaps	Total return swaps and equity swaps may be used to gain exposure to equity markets where swaps provide a more efficient means of implementation of the investment objective and policy.

Embedded Derivatives	Convertible bonds, convertible preference shares and partly paid securities may be used for investment purposes, as an alternative to investment in equities and such embedded derivatives may also embed leverage.

Leverage

"Leverage" in the context of UCITS funds such as the Portfolio is defined 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 of the Portfolio will not exceed 100% 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.

The Portfolio's global exposure relating to financial derivative instruments will be calculated using a commitment approach. For the avoidance of doubt, the Company may incur temporary borrowings for the account of any Man Numeric Portfolio in an amount not exceeding 10% of the Net Asset Value of a Portfolio, as disclosed in the section entitled "*Borrowing Policy and Leverage*".

Long Investment Strategy

The Portfolio applies a long-only investment strategy. The Portfolio's market exposure may vary in time but will typically not exceed a maximum of 100% of Net Asset Value of the Portfolio for long positions, depending on the Investment Manager's analysis of the preceding market conditions and considered in light of the investment objective of the Portfolio.

Securities Financing Transactions

Any of the Portfolio's assets may be subject to 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	100%	100%
Repurchase Agreements & Reverse Repurchase Agreements	0%	0%
Stock Lending	0%	0%

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, *"Equities", "Counterparty Risk Generally", "Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements", "Hedging Transactions", "Business and Regulatory Risks", "Tax Considerations", "Emerging Markets", "Potential Illiquidity of Assets", "Trade Error Risk", "Model and Data Risk", "Obsolescence Risk", "Crowding / Convergence", "Involuntary Disclosure Risk", "Position Limits", "Investments in the PRC"* 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 6. This is primarily due to the makeup of the investments in the Portfolio, which tend to have a high 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: USD

Management Fees

The management fees in respect of this portfolio are outlined in the table below.

Share Class Type	**"D"**	**"DY"**	**"DF"**	**"I"**	**"IF"**	**"IU"**
Management Fee	1.65%	1.90%	1.25%	0.9%	0.5%	Up to 1.00%

Dealing Terms

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

MAN NUMERIC US HIGH YIELD

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Portfolio's objective is to earn a return on investment greater than the returns available from investments in the ICE BAML US High Yield Index (the "Index").

INVESTMENT POLICY

The Portfolio will seek to achieve its objective by using Numeric'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 Man Numeric U.S. High Yield strategy (the "US High Yield Strategy). The strategy involves taking long positions primarily in US dollar denominated high yield corporate bonds listed or traded on Recognised Markets in the US. These investments represent, in the judgment of Numeric, an opportunity for investment gains relative to the Index. In selecting corporate bonds eligible for investment, Numeric considers securities included within the Index, however, the Portfolio will be actively managed and the Investment Manager may invest in securities not included in the Index, however, these will generally be securities similar to those in the Index and/or securities anticipated to enter or having exited from the Index. The Investment Manager may invest in Index constituents using different weights than those used by the Index. The Index will also be used for performance comparison purposes. Further details in relation to the model is set out below under the heading "*Investment Approach*".

The Portfolio will implement the US High Yield Strategy by: (i) investing all or part of the net proceeds of Shares in transferable securities (as set out in the table below headed "*Transferable Securities*"); (ii) investing in exchange traded and OTC financial derivative instruments (as set out in the table below headed "*Financial Derivative Instruments*"); (iii) investing in collective investment schemes; (iv) investing in money market instruments; and (v) investing in deposits, cash or cash equivalents as described in further detail below under the heading "*Investment Instruments and Asset Classes*".

The Portfolio may employ the various techniques and instruments set out in the section of the Prospectus titled "*Efficient Portfolio Management*". The Portfolio will invest in accordance with the investment restrictions set out in the UCITS Regulations and in the section of the Prospectus entitled "*Investment Powers and Restrictions*".

Exposure may be taken to a country or region through investment in companies or instruments that are listed or traded on a Recognised Market other than a US stock exchange . Instruments used to effect such investments include ETFs. The Portfolio will not invest more than 10% of its assets in Emerging Markets. The Portfolio can invest, without limit, in fixed and floating rate securities rated below investment grade (as measured by Standard & Poor's or any other similar credit rating agencies) or which are unrated, without excluding the possibility of investing in investment grade securities. **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 Index is a bond market index that tracks the performance of US dollar denominated below investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the US domestic market. While, in selecting corporate bonds eligible for investment, Numeric considers securities similar to those in the Index as well as securities anticipated to enter or having exited from the Index, the selection of securities remains at the entire discretion of Numeric and thus the Portfolio may include securities which are not part of the Index. Thus investors should note that the Portfolio is actively managed and does not intend to track this Index, however the Index will be used for performance comparison purposes.

Investment Approach

The Portfolio will seek income from US high yield corporate bonds using a systematically driven approach. The Portfolio intends to implement a long-only strategy with fully quantitative issue and issuer modeling for enhanced yield potential and higher quality holdings relative to the Index. Systematic portfolio construction and risk management are both used with rigorous transaction cost analysis to help ensure efficient implementation. The Portfolio offers a fully systematic approach to US high yield fixed income investing, with returns driven by two factors: interest rate risk and credit risk. The Portfolio limits interest rate exposures and focuses primarily on identifying high quality bonds with attractive risk-adjusted spreads.

The Portfolio implements the US High Yield Strategy and selects securities for purchase and sale using quantitative bond selection models developed by Numeric. Bonds are selected using the combination of two primary selection criteria: Valuation and Information Flow. An overview of the model groups is provided below.

Valuation: The valuation signals are based on the idea that financial and behavioural attributes set a bond's price. Those signals analyze the market's pricing of bonds relative to risk characteristics aiming to identify potential divergences between those risk characteristics and market pricing.

- All bonds are compared on a relative value basis, seeking bonds with enhanced yield and higher option-adjusted spread exposure at a lower overall price, taking into account issue and issuer risk factors. The relative value model attempts to seek enhanced yield while avoiding deteriorating company fundamentals, in part by identifying what Numeric considers a fairly priced credit spread.

Information Flow: Information flow signals analyse actions of various market participants (e.g., analysts, corporate management and other informed investors) to aid Numeric in forecasting a company's business momentum. The signals are designed to exploit the fact that both forecast fundamentals and bond returns tend to under-react to news in the medium term. By forecasting which bonds are most likely to continue an upward trend, Numeric also forecasts those that it believes will experience excess returns.

- The "Quality" signal analyses the financial statement filings from company management. The bonds are then ranked based on Numeric's assessment of management financing decisions and the probability of default.

- The "Momentum" signal is based on the premise that medium-term price trends tend to persist. Because price discovery is a process that takes place under uncertainty, investors more often than not move with the herd. Also, momentum can be an indicator of developments not yet captured by analyst estimates. For example, this may result from selective dissemination of information or the trading action of investors with superior information processing ability.

- The "Informed Investor" signal analyses the trading activities of market participants that Numeric believes have superior information. Numeric seeks to buy securities about which these investors appear to have a positive view, and sell securities where they appear to have a negative view. This signal is concerned with analysing the activities of market participants, and seeks to utilise information obtained from their trading activities. Numeric may decide to sell or buy securities on the basis of this information, but will not engage in synthetic short selling.

Numeric regularly refines, tests and validates the results of its models. The Investment Manager will further refine and validate the results of the models through fundamental analysis, including reviewing company filings and reading analyst notes and news releases. The Portfolio's assets will be invested based on a composite model generally composed of no more than 40% allocated towards the Valuation model, no more than 40% allocated towards each of the three Information Flow signals, "Quality", "Momentum" and "Informed Investor" based on several factors including model efficacy, diversity of subcomponent models, and model correlation amongst other factors. This allocation is typically static over time, and changes to the allocation are subject to approval from Numeric's Investment Committee, which comprises senior Numeric investment officers and senior personnel. Under extreme market conditions, Numeric may, in its discretion but subject to Investment Committee approval, reallocate the Portfolio's investment model combination between the Valuation and Information Flow models as it deems necessary.

As described in detail above, the primary bond selection criteria are the Valuation and Information Flow models (the "Core Models") and the Portfolio will use a combination of these Core Models. Where it is deemed to be of benefit to the Portfolio, or where the Investment Manager determines a more efficient and effective method of measuring the Core Models, for example through the availability of new datasets or newly developed ideas or research, the Investment Manager may utilise other supplementary models within the Core group of models. .

While bonds are recommended for selection based on Numeric's proprietary quantitative models and in accordance with the Man Numeric U.S High Yield Strategy, the final decision on whether to buy or sell a bond is made by Numeric's portfolio managers after careful validation of the fundamental financial inputs to the models. Numeric's Portfolio and Research team assists the portfolio managers in validating the financial inputs to the model. Numeric's portfolio managers may override the models' recommendations in the event of any late-breaking events, news stories, or data quality.

Discretionary Management in Certain Circumstances

Although Numeric intends to rely heavily on its quantitative models in connection with the ongoing performance of portfolio management services to the Portfolio, Numeric will likely rely on more traditional discretionary input from its and its investment management personnel in managing the Portfolio's portfolio from time to time due to the types of instruments and markets in which the Portfolio intends to focus its investment activity. For example, upon a financial instrument held by the Portfolio becoming illiquid or a bankruptcy or similar corporate event with respect to an issuer of financial instruments held by the Portfolio, Numeric may rely on its personnel (who may receive advice from other Man Group personnel), to make decisions in connection with the management of the Portfolio's exposure to such instruments. Other circumstances such as late-breaking events, new stories or data quality may arise with respect to the Portfolio's investment activity from time to time which may similarly require discretionary decision making instead of reliance on quantitative investment processes.

Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation

The Portfolio does not have as its objective sustainable investment and does not promote environmental or social characteristics for the purposes of SFDR. The Portfolio is therefore not subject to the additional disclosure requirements for financial products referred to in Article 8 or Article 9 SFDR. For the same reason, the Portfolio is not subject to the requirements of the Framework Regulation. The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Principal Adverse Impacts

The Manager and the Investment Manager do not consider the principal adverse impacts 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.

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.

Transferable Securities

Fixed Income	The Portfolio will primarily invest, directly or indirectly, in US dollar denominated corporate bonds. The Portfolio may invest in bonds that are convertible from debt to equity upon the occurrence of a trigger event ("CoCos"), however, such investment in CoCos will only account for a small portion of the Portfolio volume (max. 10%). Please see the section headed "Portfolio Specific Information – Investment In Contingent Convertible Bonds" herein.

Money Market Instruments

Money Market Instruments	Money Market Instruments, including certificates of deposit, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, collateralised borrowing and lending obligations, negotiable certificates of deposit, government debt securities such as floating rate/variable rate notes and other short-term government bonds may be used for cash management purposes. Debt securities referenced in this paragraph and below in respect of "Other Liquid Assets" may be either fixed or floating rate, and may be investment grade or non-investment grade. The Portfolio shall not utilise money market instruments to any substantial degree.

Other Collective Investment Schemes

Limits on investment in Other Collective Investment Schemes	For the avoidance of doubt, the Portfolio may invest up to 10% of Net Asset Value in aggregate in other collective investment schemes, including UCITS, alternative investment funds and ETFs, as referred to below.
UCITS	The Portfolio may invest in other UCITS, which pursue a similar investment strategy or which facilitate the Investment Manager in effecting the investment strategy of the Portfolio.
Alternative Investment Funds	The Portfolio may invest in alternative investment funds which are eligible in accordance with the UCITS requirements and the requirements of the Central Bank.
ETFs (which will be UCITS or eligible alternative investment funds))	The Portfolio may invest in ETFs as alternatives to directly purchasing the underlying securities and for cash management purposes. The Portfolio's investment in ETFs may include ETFs which embed some or all of the financial derivative instruments included beneath the sub-heading "Financial Derivative Instruments" below.

Cash and cash equivalents

Bank Deposits	Term deposits may be used for cash management purposes.
Foreign Currency	The Portfolio may take positions in foreign currencies for cash management purposes.
Other Liquid Assets	Other liquid assets, including cash equivalents (such as treasury bills, bank certificates and bankers' acceptances) and liquid government debt instruments, may be used for cash management purposes.

Financial Derivative Instruments

The financial derivatives as set out below may be used where the use of them is more efficient or cost effective than direct investment in the underlying assets referred to above.

Futures	UCITS eligible fixed income index futures may be used to gain exposure to fixed income markets as an alternative to individual fixed income securities and for cash management purposes. Futures contracts may be used to hedge against market risk.
Forwards	Forwards may be used to gain exposure to a change in the value of an asset or to hedge against market risk and interest rate fluctuations.
Options	Options may be used to hedge or to gain exposure to fixed income markets instead of using a physical security
Swaps	Swaps may be used to gain exposure to fixed income markets where swaps provide a more efficient means of implementation of the investment objective and policy.
Contracts for Differences	Not applicable.
Embedded Derivatives	Convertible bonds, convertible preference shares may be used for investment purposes, as an alternative to investment in bonds, and such embedded

	derivatives may also embed leverage.

Leverage

"Leverage" in the context of UCITS funds such as the Portfolio is defined 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 of the Portfolio will not exceed 100% 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.

The Portfolio's global exposure relating to financial derivative instruments will be calculated using a commitment approach. For the avoidance of doubt, the Company may incur temporary borrowings for the account of any Man Numeric Portfolio in an amount not exceeding 10% of the Net Asset Value of a Portfolio, as disclosed in the section entitled " Borrowing Policy and Leverage ".

Long Investment Strategy

The Portfolio applies a long-only investment strategy. The Portfolio's market exposure may vary in time but will typically not exceed a maximum of 100% of Net Asset Value of the Portfolio for long positions.

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	0%	100%
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 *"Debt Securities", "Fixed Income Securities", "Lower Rated Security", "Non-investment Grade Securities", "Interest and Exchange Rate Risks", "Counterparty Risk Generally", "Single Region / Country / Industry", "Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements", "Potential Illiquidity of Assets", "Trade Error Risk", "Model and Data Risk", "Obsolescence Risk", "Crowding / Convergence", "Involuntary Disclosure Risk" and "Position Limits"*.

Profile of a Typical Investor

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

The Investment Manager expects that the Portfolio will have an SRRI of approximately 5. 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: USD

Management Fees

The management fees in respect of this portfolio are outlined in the table below.

Share Class Type	**"D"**	**"I"**	**"IU"**
Management Fee	1.25%	0.50%	Up to 0.5%

Dealing Terms

Subscription Dealing Deadline (Irish Time)	**Redemption Dealing Deadline (Irish Time)**	**Business Day**	**Valuation Point (Irish time)**
1:00 pm on the third Business Day prior to the relevant Dealing Day	1:00 pm on the third Business Day prior to 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 banking business.	11:00 pm (Irish time) on 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 Portfolios.

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 above) 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 on that Dealing Day, Application Forms must be received before the relevant Subscription Dealing Deadline for the relevant Man Numeric Portfolio (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 except for the Man Numeric US High Yield for which cleared subscription monies must be received within two (2) Business Days of the Dealing Day.

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 Portfolios.

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 on 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 Redemption Dealing Deadline. 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

MANAGEMENT FEES

Details of the management fee payable in respect of each Man Numeric Portfolio are set out in the *"Portfolio Specific Information - Management and Performance Fees"* or "*Portfolio Specific Information – Management Fees"* section (as applicable) of this Supplement which needs to be read in conjunction with the *"Fees and Expenses"* section of the Prospectus.

PERFORMANCE FEES

There are no performance fees in respect of Man Numeric RI US Large Cap Equity, Man Numeric RI Global Equity, Man Numeric RI European Equity or Man Numeric China A Equity or Man Numeric US High Yield.

Details of the performance fees payable in respect of Man Numeric Emerging Markets Equity are set out in the *"Portfolio Specific Information – Management and Performance Fees"* section of this Supplement which needs to be read in conjunction with the *"Fees and Expenses"* section of the Prospectus.

DEPOSITARY FEE

The Company will pay the Depositary a depositary fee which will not exceed 0.04% per annum of the Net Asset Value of the Portfolio together with value added tax, if any, applicable to such fees.

ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES

The establishment expenses and amortisation period of each Man Numeric Portfolio are set out in the table below.

Name of Portfolio	Formation Expenses	Amortisation Period	Fully Amortised
Man Numeric Emerging Markets Equity	USD 50,000	36 months	Yes
Man Numeric RI US Large Cap Equity	USD 50,000	36 months	Yes
Man Numeric RI Global Equity	USD 50,000	36 months	Yes
Man Numeric RI European Equity	EUR 50,000	36 months	Yes
Man Numeric China A Equity	USD 50,000	36 months	No
Man Numeric US High Yield	USD 50,000	36 months	No

In each case, the amortisation period will commence immediately upon the launch of the relevant Man Numeric Portfolio.

For additional information concerning fees and expenses, please consult the section under the heading "FEES AND EXPENSES"

DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Each of the Man Numeric Portfolios 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 Euronext Dublin for the listing of Classes of Shares in the Man Numeric Portfolios on the Official List and trading on the Global Exchange Market or the Main Securities 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 Portfolios.

1. Important Information;
2. The Company;
3. Fees and Expenses;
4. Investment Powers and Restrictions;
5. Efficient Portfolio Management;
6. Certain Investment Risks;
7. Determination and Publication and Temporary Suspension of Net Asset Value;
8. Termination of Portfolios;
9. Taxation;
10. 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;
11. Appendix I – Definitions;
12. Appendix II – Regulation S Definition of US Person;

13. Appendix III – Recognised Markets;

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

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