Giving Credit its Due

1ST QUARTER 2024

The fund returned 2.1% during the quarter. By strategy type, event driven credit made the largest contribution to the fund's return (+0.9%), followed by event driven equity (+0.7%) and risk arbitrage (+0.6%), while portfolio hedging detracted (-0.1%).[1]

We are not surprised to see the event driven credit category as the top contributor this quarter. As we have mentioned in recent quarterly letters, the investment landscape for event driven credit is more attractive now than it has been in many years, and we have increased our exposure to the category accordingly.

As of March 31, the fund's allocation to each of its three core investment strategies were as follows: 38% to event driven credit, 28% to event driven equity and 14% to risk arbitrage, with portfolio hedges and useable cash rounding out the remaining balance. While event driven equity and risk arbitrage remain in-line with their historical average allocation, event driven credit is now at the upper end of its historical allocation, as a percentage of fund AUM. This ability to dynamically allocate exposure across our core investment strategies as dictated by the risk adjusted return opportunities present in the market is a key point of differentiation for the fund.

In addition to this explicit credit exposure, the fund also frequently uses credit to invest in merger arbitrage. We define this as multi-asset merger arbitrage – investing in merger spreads using both long and short positions in bonds and equity. Traditional merger arbitrage investors use equity exclusively, and those situations typically offer a fixed return in the high-single/low-double digits and, in a deal break, can carry downside of as much as 3-4 times that amount. Using multiple securities within the same capital structure (e.g. long bonds and short equity) improves the effectiveness of hedging and more precisely targets the idiosyncratic event. The resulting effect can reduce downside risk and create a significantly improved projected risk adjusted return. We believe this approach is rare in the world of merger arbitrage and affords us the ability to deliver better risk adjusted returns than relying strictly on equity to invest in merger spreads.

Given the enhanced opportunity set in corporate credit, we are devoting the majority of this letter to describing the fund's approach to event driven credit and multi-asset arbitrage investments. In the following pages, we provide an overview of how we invest a portion of the fund in credit and provide an example of a current capital structure arbitrage position that we initiated in anticipation of an announced M&A transaction.

[1]The performance data shown represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Principal value and investment returns will fluctuate so that investors' shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Performance data represents the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost), during the given month, on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). Average annual total return reflects annualized change. Since Fund performance is subject to change after the month-end, please call (800) 560-6111 or visit www.driehaus.com for more current performance information.

How We Define Event Driven Credit

Corporate actions often create mispriced securities due to their complexity and lack of sponsorship by traditional investment mandates; this lack of sponsorship often results in forced selling of securities for which there are often few natural buyers. **This inefficiency is amplified in the credit market**. Event driven credit seeks to invest in the credit instruments that are often left undervalued in the aftermath of corporate actions because they are beyond the mandate of traditional "duration-plus-spread" fixed income investors. We believe this creates opportunities for idiosyncratic alpha by identifying and exploiting opportunities in these consistently undervalued areas of the market.

Below is a description of the categories of event driven credit in which the fund invests. As of quarter end, the largest portion of the fund's credit portfolio was invested in Opportunistic credit.

Exhibit 1: Categories of Event Driven Credit

Opportunistic	Arbitrage	Core Yield	Fundamental Shorts
• Total return opportunities driven by price appreciation, in addition to yield • Driven by near/intermediate-term event • Typical events: Asset Sales, Refinancings, Recapitalizations, Ratings Upgrades	• After announcement of M&A, long and short securities within the same capital structure • Equity tends to quickly reflect M&A scenarios, while bonds take longer to reflect new return drivers • Change of Control – usually at 101 – can provide meaningful capital appreciation, while bond protections afford muted downside relative to stock • Getting paid to wait for deal closure	• Performing credit with mispriced credit risk premia • Above-market yield driven by hedgeable market concerns • High conviction view informed by extensive knowledge of issuing company and industry • Expectation of event to drive repricing	• Idiosyncratic operational and/or competitive pressures • Capped upside in bonds means shorts have muted downside • Mispriced index holdings due to increased passive buyers • Use of industry and index shorts based on underlying market dynamics

Source: Driehaus

Investing across the capital structure in event driven situations – as opposed to investing strictly in equity – facilitates more effective risk management and targeted hedging. As importantly, it allows us to compare implied probabilities and pricing of events, across various asset classes.

We have found that credit and equity securities often price two very different implied probabilities about the same corporate event. We believe there are three primary reasons for this dynamic:

- First and foremost, the majority of event driven investors are focused strictly on equities, particularly in the merger arb arena.
- Secondarily, few credit market investors invest across the spectrum of corporate events.
- Lastly, the rise of passive investors in fixed income has led to an increase in buy/sell decisions being driven by capital flows, instead of investment merit. Consequently, buy/sell decisions are frequently made without consideration given to the returns and nuances associated with corporate actions.

By comparing the implied probabilities of events across security classes we are able to optimize the risk-adjusted return of each, investing in the security that offers the highest risk-adjusted return, while using the related securities as targeted hedges.

Current Position Example: Event Driven Credit

Below is a current example of an event driven credit position. We believe the "base case" return potential of this long bond/short stock position is 25% and the “adverse case” downside scenario is 5%. We are intentionally removing the company name and security identifiers from this example because it is a live situation and a public letter, but we always welcome the opportunity to discuss the thesis in detail with clients and interested parties.

Company A is a large “brick-and-mortar” department store chain with stores and distribution centers located throughout the United States. Like all brick-and-mortar retailers, its core business has been disrupted by e-commerce and changing consumption habits over the last decade. Consequently, the business has faced challenges but has weathered the operational storm relatively well by maintaining a strong balance sheet with modest debt and owned real estate that is estimated to be worth 200-250% of its current market cap.

During the first half of Q4 2023, the company’s shares trade at an average price of $11.55. In December 2023, the company received a buyout offer from a consortium of investors seeking to buy the company for a price of $21/share. These investors are attracted to the significant amount of tangible real estate value and the company’s relatively stable operating performance. The company rebuffed the overture based on price, but nonetheless, the shares traded as high as $20.77 in the days that followed.

We evaluated the situation and came to the following key conclusions:

1. The proposed transaction appears to be economically viable, and we believe the proposal is financeable at reasonable costs of capital. Secondarily, we think the deal rationale makes inherent sense because it is far more effective to navigate secular industry challenges as a private company.
2. The equity market reaction indicated that stock investors believed a deal was possible despite the company’s initial rejection, and likely to be done at a higher price than initially offered (i.e. an “overbid”).
3. If a deal doesn’t get done for some reason – maybe the company is able to fend off buyers – there is potential *downside of at least 35-40% in the stock*. Our view was that this downside was far too great to bear in exchange for a relatively small deal spread of 5% to the offer on the table and 15-20% in the case of an overbid.
4. However, in looking across the capital structure, we found an attractive return profile in the bonds. We believe the company’s bonds will return 25-30% in the event of a deal announcement and have muted downside of only 5% in the no-deal scenario. At the time of investment, the bonds had barely reacted to the news, so we believed they had relatively low M&A premium priced in and therefore minimal downside in a no-deal scenario.

Exhibit 2: Initial Price Reactions and Projected Returns Across Securities

	Initial Reaction (Week 1)	Upside in a Deal	From New Price (Week 1) Downside in No Deal	Return-to-Risk Ratio
Common Stock	+27%	8%	-40%	0.21x
Bonds	+4%	31%	-5%	6.25x

Source: Driehaus

Given significantly different upside/downside return prospects for the same event, we built a long position in the company's bonds and a short position in the company's equity. The position only requires a relatively small short position to hedge our long position due to the significantly different prospects of downside in a no-deal scenario – and our belief that ultimately a deal will get done. In this case, we initiated the long/short position on a 10-to-1 ratio.

The investment case for the bonds centers around a key component of the indenture, which is the governing legal agreement between the company and bondholders. The indenture states that in the event of a change of majority ownership, the company is required to repurchase the outstanding bonds at a price of $101 (a relatively common bond feature referred to as a change of control provision).

At the time we initiated the fund's position, the bonds were trading at a price of $80, meaning they carried 26% upside (plus coupon) to the contractually obligated purchase price. We conducted a deep dive research process – which included consulting with both internal and external attorneys – into the sturdiness of the legal requirements behind the change of control provision and gained high conviction that the indenture provision will legally require the bonds to be repurchased at a price of $101 in the event of a deal.

In March, the investor group increased their bid to $24.00/share which prompted the company to begin formally working with the group and grant them access to necessary due diligence information.

This incrementally positive news toward a deal announcement caused the bonds to rally 9% to a price of $87, as of March 31. Notably, the stock price has declined since its highs of December.

These price changes have led to a changed dynamic where the return-to-risk ratio has come down in the bonds and increased slightly in the equity; while the bonds are still far more attractive than the stock, we have increased the size of our equity hedge to reflect the change in risk-adjusted return skew.

Exhibit 3: Price Reactions and Projected Returns Across Securities, as of March 31st

	Price Reaction Since Dec. News	Upside in a Deal	Downside in No Deal	Return-to-Risk Ratio
Common Stock	22%	20%	-37%	0.54x
Bonds	10%	21%	-9%	2.31x

Source: Driehaus

Our Approach to Event Driven Credit

While this illustration is nuanced, we believe it is a relevant example of the type of opportunities that stem from our multi-security investment process. Our objective is always to exploit structural inefficiencies by utilizing a repeatable process to screen, research, structure, and hedge across the capital structure for each investment. While each investment is unique, we generally follow the same high-level process of investment evaluation.

- **Screening** in areas that offer consistent overlooked opportunities and mispricings: multi-asset arbitrage, strategic reviews, spin-offs, recapitalizations, etc.
- **Research** process applies deep fundamental research to determine if a security is undervalued and whether value will be unlocked through corporate catalysts.
- **Structuring** investments is a multi-step process aimed at optimizing the skew of risk-adjusted return. We are willing to alter payoff profiles to more favorably skew investments. To do so, we will often "borrow" from the projected return of a long in order to fund downside hedging. Our goal is always to limit loss in worst case scenarios, while optimising risk-adjusted returns.
- **Hedging** is done at both the position and portfolio level aiming to emphasize alpha, without introducing new risks to aggregate portfolio.

Conclusion

Corporate activity has been strong over the last year as capital markets have reopened and corporations are pursuing dynamic growth avenues. This increase in corporate action is providing a robust backdrop for our strategy of investing in both announced and anticipated events across asset classes. Fortunately, we have an event driven mandate and investing framework that allows us to seek out the most compelling risk adjusted returns across asset classes and event driven sub-strategies. Going forward, the fund will continue to utilize this framework to identify and invest in catalyst driven credit and equity securities that offer the most compelling risk-adjusted return potential.

As always, we welcome your engagement and feedback and look forward to being in touch throughout 2024.

Best,

Mike, Tom and Yoav

Driehaus Event Driven Fund

% Quarter-End Performance (as of 3/31/24)

			Annualized				
	QTR	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Inception[1]
Driehaus Event Driven Fund	2.10	2.10	9.36	1.57	7.48	4.43	5.43
S&P 500 Index[2]	10.56	10.56	29.88	11.49	15.05	12.96	13.58
FTSE 3-Month T-Bill Index[3]	1.37	1.37	5.52	2.70	2.07	1.39	1.32
Alpha to S&P 500 Index	--	--	4.42%	-1.31%	3.79%	0.64%	1.42%
Beta to S&P 500 Index	--	--	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Correlation to S&P 500 Index	--	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Volatility as a % of S&P 500 Index	--	--	46%	39%	40%	48%	--

Morningstar Event Driven Rankings[5] (as of 3/31/24)

	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Number of Funds in Category	37	37	37	31
Position - DEVDX	3	19	3	4
Percentile Ranking - DEVDX	**8%**	**51%**	**8%**	**13%**

Source: Driehaus Capital Management, FactSet
Data as of 3/31/24

The performance data shown represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Principal value and investment returns will fluctuate so that investors' shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Performance data represents the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost), during the given month, on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). Average annual total return reflects annualized change. Since Fund performance is subject to change after the month-end, please call (800) 560-6111 or visit www.driehaus.com for more current performance information.

[1]The Driehaus Event Driven Fund has an inception date of August 26, 2013. [2]The Standard & Poor's ("S&P") 500 Index consists of 500 stocks chosen for market size, liquidity, and industry group. It is a market-weighted index (stock price times number of shares outstanding), with each stock's weight in the index proportionate to its market value. [3]The FTSE 3-Month T-Bill Index is designed to mirror the performance of the 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill. The FTSE 3-Month T-Bill Index is unmanaged and its returns include reinvested dividends. An investor cannot invest directly in an index. [4]Represents the Annual Fund Operating Expenses as disclosed in the current prospectus dated April 30, 2023. It is important to understand that a decline in the Fund's average net assets due to unprecedented market volatility or other factors could cause the Fund's expense ratio for the current fiscal year to be higher than the expense information presented. A shareholder may be required to pay a commission to their financial intermediary. [5]Morningstar Event Driven (all share classes). Data based on monthly returns of 37, 37, 37 and 31 mutual funds (all share classes) for the one, three, five and ten year periods respectively. Net of fees. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Terms. **Beta:** A measure of a portfolio's volatility compared to that of the market as a whole. **Effective Duration:** Duration calculation for bonds with embedded options. Effective duration takes into account that expected cash flows will fluctuate as interest rates change. **Spread Duration:** The sensitivity of the price of a bond to a 100 basis point change to its option-adjusted spread.

Ticker
DEVDX

Fund Overview

- The Driehaus Event Driven Fund seeks to generate consistently high alpha, low beta and low correlation to major market indexes.
- The fund invests long and short in equities and bonds that we believe are mispriced due to an announced or anticipated idiosyncratic corporate action and/or special situation.
- The fund's long/short hedged portfolio construction is designed to generate idiosyncratic returns, reduce market exposure and provide downside protection.
- The opportunistic mandate across asset classes ensures a robust investment landscape throughout the market cycle.

The Driehaus Event Driven Fund seeks to provide:

- Superior risk-adjusted returns
- Consistently strong alpha with minimized beta
- Low volatility and correlation to major asset classes
- Absolute Returns with low market exposure

Facts

Inception Date	8/26/13
Fund Assets Under Management	$217M
Strategy Assets	$479M
Firm Assets Under Management	$17.3B

Annual Operating Expenses[4]

Gross Expenses	1.71%
Net Expenses	1.71%

Portfolio Management

Yoav Sharon, Portfolio Manager
19 years industry experience

Tom McCauley, Portfolio Manager
18 years industry experience

Michael Caldwell, Portfolio Manager
17 years of industry experience

DEVDX Portfolio Characteristics*

Fund Information

Catalyst Spectrum

Hard

Mergers & Acquisitions	Opportunistic Credit	Capital Allocation	Special Situations	Activism	Regulatory	Post M&A Combinations
	Reorganizations Refinancings Recapitalizations	Repurchases Divestitures & Asset Sales	Spin-offs SPACs IPOs	Collaborative Incentive Alignment	Data Releases Bank Regulation	Synergies Shareholder Transition

Soft

Investment Strategy

	Long Exposure	Short Exposure	Gross Exposure	Net Exposure
Arbitrage	16.8%	-3.0%	19.7%	13.8%
Credit	37.6%	0.0%	37.6%	37.6%
Equity	27.7%	0.0%	27.7%	27.7%
Hedges	0.0%	-18.9%	18.9%	-18.9%

Overall Morningstar Rating™

Based on risk-adjusted returns as of 3/31/24

★★★★

All Share Classes among 41 Funds in the Event Driven Category

Sector

GICS[1]	Long Exposure	Short Exposure	Gross Exposure	Net Exposure
Communication Services	5.4%	0.0%	5.4%	5.4%
Consumer Discretionary	24.1%	-2.5%	26.6%	21.6%
Consumer Staples	1.4%	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%
Energy	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%
Financials	14.1%	-4.7%	18.8%	9.4%
Health Care	9.5%	-4.2%	13.7%	5.2%
Industrials	16.5%	0.0%	16.5%	16.5%
Information Technology	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Materials	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Real Estate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Utilities	7.8%	0.0%	7.8%	7.8%
Other[2]	2.9%	-10.4%	13.3%	-7.6%

Top Contributors/Detractors (by Investment Strategy)

Top 5	
Equity	1.13%
Equity	1.05%
Arbitrage	0.40%
Equity	0.32%
Equity	0.23%
Total	3.13%

Bottom 5	
Equity	-0.86%
Equity	-0.29%
Equity	-0.20%
Equity	-0.20%
Equity	-0.16%
Total	-1.72%

Quarterly Contribution to Return (by Investment Strategy)

	January	February	March	1st Quarter
Arbitrage	-0.13%	0.25%	0.43%	0.55%
Credit	0.30%	0.21%	0.37%	0.88%
Equity	-1.05%	0.51%	1.25%	0.71%
Hedges	0.38%	-0.33%	-0.17%	-0.12%
Cash/Expenses[3]	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.05%
Total	-0.49%	0.67%	1.89%	2.08%

Preliminary data. May differ from data shown by third-party providers because of rounding or for other reasons.

Source: Driehaus Capital Management, FactSet

*Exposure: please note exposure may be different than market value. For equities, bonds, foreign exchange forwards and interest rate swap products, exposure is the same as market value. For options, exposure represents delta-adjusted underlying exposure. For credit default swap and credit default swap indices,-exposure represents bond equivalent exposure. [1]The Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS), a collaboration between Standard & Poor's and Morgan Stanley Capital International, is a system of classification that identifies a company according to its business activity. [2]The Other Industry Sector data is not categorized within the GICS classification system. [3]Estimated expenses for the month (not annualized) as a percentage of the fund's net assets for the month. Interest on cash balances is netted against fund expenses.

The Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating", is calculated for managed products (including mutual funds, variable annuity and variable life subaccounts, exchange-traded funds, closed-end funds, and separate accounts) with at least a three-year history. Exchange-traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. It is calculated based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a managed product's monthly excess performance, placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. The top 10% of products in each product category receive 5 stars, the next 22.5% receive 4 stars, the next 35% receive 3 stars, the next 22.5% receive 2 stars, and the bottom 10% receive 1 star. The Overall Morningstar Rating for a managed product is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating metrics. The weights are: 100% three year rating for 36-59 months of total returns, 60% five-year rating/40% three-year rating for 60-119 months of total returns, and 50% 10-year rating/30% five-year rating/20% three-year rating for 120 or more months of total returns. While the 10-year overall star rating formula seems to give the most weight to the 10-year period, the most recent three-year period actually has the greatest impact because it is included in all three rating periods. The Driehaus Event Driven Fund has a four star rating for the three and five year periods, with 37 and 37 funds respectively in the category.

Sector Breakout by Top Weighted Investment Strategy

Sector	Investment Strategy	Security Type	Average Weight	Contribution To Return
Communication Services			**3.95**	**0.04**
	Credit	Corporate	2.08	0.05
	Credit	Bank Loan	1.01	0.01
	Arbitrage	Equity Common	0.86	-0.02
Consumer Discretionary			**20.66**	**0.18**
	Equity	Equity Common	4.51	-0.29
	Credit	Corporate	3.86	0.09
	Credit	Corporate	3.71	0.13
	Credit	Corporate	2.96	0.05
	Hedges	Total Return Swap	-2.14	0.03
Consumer Staples			**1.47**	**-0.10**
	Arbitrage	Equity Common	1.47	-0.10
Energy			**2.28**	**-0.03**
	Credit	Corporate	1.36	0.02
	Credit	Corporate	0.70	0.00
	Equity	Equity Common	0.42	-0.08
	Hedges	Exchange Traded Fund	-0.21	0.04
Financials			**9.51**	**-0.92**
	Equity	Equity Common	3.10	-0.10
	Hedges	Exchange Traded Fund	-2.82	0.00
	Arbitrage	Equity Common	2.60	0.02
	Credit	Corporate	2.47	0.05
	Equity	Equity Common	2.25	-0.86
Health Care			**7.06**	**1.75**
	Equity	Equity Common	4.49	1.13
	Equity	Equity Common	3.00	-0.20
	Hedges	Exchange Traded Fund	-2.94	-0.05
	Equity	Equity Common	0.93	1.05
	Equity	Equity Common	0.73	-0.20
Industrials			**18.06**	**0.64**
	Equity	Equity Common	3.78	0.19
	Credit	Corporate	2.96	0.08
	Credit	Preferred	2.56	0.05
	Equity	Equity Common	2.07	0.32
	Credit	Corporate	2.05	0.02
Information Technology			**0.01**	**-0.01**
	Arbitrage	Warrant / Right	0.01	-0.01
	Arbitrage	Warrant / Right	0.00	0.00
Utilities			**7.29**	**0.24**
	Credit	Corporate	4.15	0.10
	Credit	Corporate	3.03	0.16
	Credit	Corporate	0.11	-0.01

Important Disclosures

Investments in overseas markets can pose more risks than U.S. investments, and share prices are expected to be more volatile than that of a U.S.-only fund. The Driehaus Event Driven Fund invests in foreign securities, including small and mid cap stocks, which may be subject to greater volatility than other investments. In addition, returns of this Fund will fluctuate with changes in stock market conditions, currency values, interest rates, foreign government regulations, and economic and political conditions in countries in which this Fund invests. These risks are generally greater when investing in emerging markets. These and other risk considerations are discussed in the prospectus for this Fund. At times, a significant portion of the Fund's return may be attributable to investments in initial public offerings (IPOs) or concentrations in certain strong performing sectors, such as technology. Returns from IPOs or sector concentrations may not be repeated or consistently achieved in the future. In addition, participating in IPOs and other investments during favorable market conditions may enhance the performance of a Fund with a smaller asset base, and this Fund may not experience similar performance results as its assets grow. Stocks of medium-sized companies tend to be more volatile in price than those of larger companies and may have underperformed the stocks of small and large companies during some periods. In addition, investments in medium-sized companies may be more susceptible to particular economic events or competitive factors than are larger, more broadly diversified companies. Growth stocks may involve special risks and their prices may be more volatile than the overall market.

The Fund, in addition to investing in unrated and investment grade bonds, may also invest in junk bonds, which involve greater credit risk, including the risk of default. The prices of high yield bonds are more sensitive to changing economic conditions and can fall dramatically in response to negative news about the issuer or its industry, or the economy in general. The use of derivatives involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying assets. Derivatives can be highly volatile, illiquid and difficult to value, and there is a risk that changes in the value of a derivative held by the Fund will not correlate with the Fund's other investments. Further, the Fund may invest in derivatives for speculative purposes. Gains or losses from speculative positions in a derivative may be much greater than the derivative's original cost and potential losses may be substantial. The Fund may make short sales. Short sales expose the Fund to the risk of loss. No investment strategy, including an absolute return strategy, can ensure a profit or protect against loss. Additionally, investing in an absolute return strategy may lead to under performing results during an upward moving market. When interest rates increase, bond prices decrease and bond funds become more volatile. It is anticipated that the Fund will experience high rates of portfolio turnover, which may result in payment by the Fund of above-average transaction costs. This is a non diversified fund compared to other funds, the Fund may invest a greater percentage of assets in a particular issuer or a small number of issuers. As a consequence, the Fund may be subject to greater risks and larger losses than diversified funds.

Fund holdings are subject to change and should not be viewed as a recommendation to buy or sell any security. Dividends are not guaranteed and may fluctuate.

Please consider the investment objectives, risks, fees and expenses of the Fund carefully prior to investing. The prospectus and summary prospectus contain this and other important information about the Fund. To obtain a copy of the prospectus and/or summary prospectus, please call us at (800) 560-6111. Please read the prospectus and summary prospectus carefully before investing.

This snapshot is not intended to provide investment advice. Nothing herein should be construed as a solicitation or a recommendation to buy or sell securities or other investments. You should assess your own investment needs based on your individual financial circumstances and investment objectives. Driehaus does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of this information. This data was prepared on April 3, 2024 and has not been updated since then. It may not reflect recent market activity. Driehaus assumes no obligation to update or supplement this information to reflect subsequent changes. This material is not intended to be relied upon as a forecast, research or investment advice, and is not a recommendation, offer or solicitation to buy or sell any securities or to adopt any investment strategy. The information and opinions contained in this material are derived from proprietary and non-proprietary sources deemed by Driehaus to be reliable, are not necessarily all inclusive and are not guaranteed as to accuracy. There is no guarantee that any forecasts made will come to pass. Reliance upon information in this material is at the sole discretion of the reader.

Foreside Financial Services, LLC, Distributor

FUND INFORMATION

Types of events in which the fund frequently invests include:

Corporate action: Changes to the company's strategy or capital structure as a result of mergers, acquisitions, spin-offs, lawsuits, etc.

Earnings: A trade involving an upside or downside surprise to earnings versus market expectations.

Market dislocation: Any mispricing of a security for a non-fundamental reason.

Product cycle: A key change to the company's product/service offering, or a change in customer preferences for the company's product/service.

Restructuring: A change to the company's capital structure or business prospects as a result of bankruptcy, reorganization or corporate distress.

Types of trades in which the fund frequently invests include:

Bond catalyst driven: Event-driven trades that are expressed predominately through bond positions.

Deep value: Trade that attempts to capture the mispricing of an extremely undervalued security.

Equity catalyst driven: Event-driven trades that are expressed predominately through equity positions.

Portfolio hedge: A hedge to an unwanted factor exposure, such as equity, volatility, credit or interest rate risk.

Risk arbitrage: Trades that attempt to capture a valuation discrepancy between similar securities.

DEFINITIONS OF KEY TERMS

Credit Default Swap (CDS) - A contract in which the buyer of the CDS makes a series of payments to the seller and, in exchange, receives a payoff if a credit instrument (typically a bond or loan) goes into default. In its simplest form, a credit default swap is a bilateral contract between the buyer and seller of protection.

Delta - The ratio that compares the change in the price of a derivative to the corresponding change in the price of an underlying asset.

Derivatives Premium – Value of a derivatives contract.

Effective Duration - A duration calculation for bonds with embedded options. Effective duration takes into account that expected cash flows will fluctuate as interest rates change.

Portfolio Coupon - The annualized interest earned for the portfolio.

Portfolio Current Yield - The annual income (interest or dividends) divided by the current price of the security, aggregated to the portfolio level.

Portfolio Yield-to-Worst - The lowest potential yield that can be received on a bond without the issuer actually defaulting, aggregated to the portfolio level. The yield to worst is calculated by making worst-case scenario assumptions on the issue by calculating the returns that would be received if provisions, including prepayment, call or sinking fund, are used by the issuer.

Spread Duration - The sensitivity of the price of a bond to a 100 basis point change to its option-adjusted spread. As the rate of the Treasury security in the option-adjusted spread increases, the rate of the option-adjusted spread also increases.

Swap - A derivative in which two counterparties exchange certain benefits of one party's financial instrument for those of the other party's financial instrument.

Special Purpose Acquisition Company (SPAC) - a company with no commercial operations that is formed strictly to raise capital through an initial public offering (IPO) for the purpose of acquiring or merging with an existing company.

Leveraged Buyout (LBO) - the acquisition of another company using a significant amount of borrowed money to meet the cost of acquisition.

Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization (EBITDA) - a measure of a company's overall financial performance and is used as an alternative to net income in some circumstances.

Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) - a calculation used to assess a company's efficiency at allocating the capital under its control to profitable investments.

Mortgage Servicing Rights (MSR) - a contractual agreement in which the right to service an existing mortgage is sold by the original mortgage lender to another party that specializes in the various functions involved with servicing mortgages.

High Yield (HY) - are bonds that pay higher interest rates because they have lower credit ratings than investment-grade bonds.

Investment Grade (IG) - Bonds that are believed to have a lower risk of default and receive higher ratings by the credit rating agencies.

World Government Bonds Benchmark – yields over a variety of short-, medium- and long-term time frames for a global array of government bonds.

Russell 2000 Index (RTY) – is comprised of the smallest 2000 companies in the Russell 3000 Index, representing approximately 8% of the Russell 3000 total market capitalization.

Credit Default Index (CDX) – is a financial instrument composed of a set of credit securities issued by North American or emerging market companies.

Risk-Free Rate – the theoretical return attributed to an investment that provides a guaranteed return with zero risks.

Risk Premium – the investment return an asset is expected to yield in excess of the risk-free rate of return.

Par – the fact value of a bond or stock, as stated in the issuing company's corporate charter.

Drawdown – a peak-to-trough decline during a specific period for an investment, trading account, or fund.

Yield to Call – refers to the return a bondholder receives if the bond is held until the call date, which occurs sometime before it reaches maturity.

Hurdle Rate – is the minimum required rate of return or target rate that investors are expecting to receive on an investment.

Free Cash Flow – is the amount by which a business's operating cash flow exceeds its working capital needs and expenditures on fixed assets.

Alpha – is the measure of performance on a risk-adjusted basis. Alpha takes the volatility (price risk) of a mutual fund and compares its risk-adjusted performance to a benchmark index. The excess return of the fund relative to the return of the benchmark index is a fund's alpha.

Sharpe Ratio – is calculated by finding the portfolio's excess return and then dividing by the portfolio's standard deviation.

Arbitrage Spread – is a difference in price between two markets or exchanges for a particular security, currency, or commodity.

Basis Point (BP) – a unit of measure used in finance to describe the percentage change in the value or rate of a financial instrument.

Percentage Point (PP) – the term is used when comparing two different percentages.

Return-to-Risk Ratio – marks the prospective reward an investor can earn for every dollar they risk on an investment.