The Song (and Strategy) Remains the Same

4TH QUARTER 2022

"Markets in turmoil, rising rates, inflation, volatility across the commodities spectrum, fear of a recession or stagflation: there's certainly no shortage of macro topics to discuss or debate."

That was the opening passage of our June 2022 investor letter, and 6 months later, market participants are still debating those same topics. That's not to say nothing has changed. We have reams of additional information in terms of market and company specific data, economic survey results, and a surplus of Fed commentary, but ultimately, none of the big picture questions above have been resolved to the market's satisfaction.

As usual, we will refrain from making investment decisions based on macro forecasts or predictions, but that policy should not be conflated with willful ignorance of the various macro implications to the Fund. When market moving macro events are implied or occur, we quickly identify securities, sectors, asset classes and potential hedges that have become mispriced amidst the market volatility. Regardless of the market environment, our objective remains the same: identify and invest in catalyst driven equity, credit, and arbitrage situations that offer compelling risk-adjusted returns and a high probability of success.

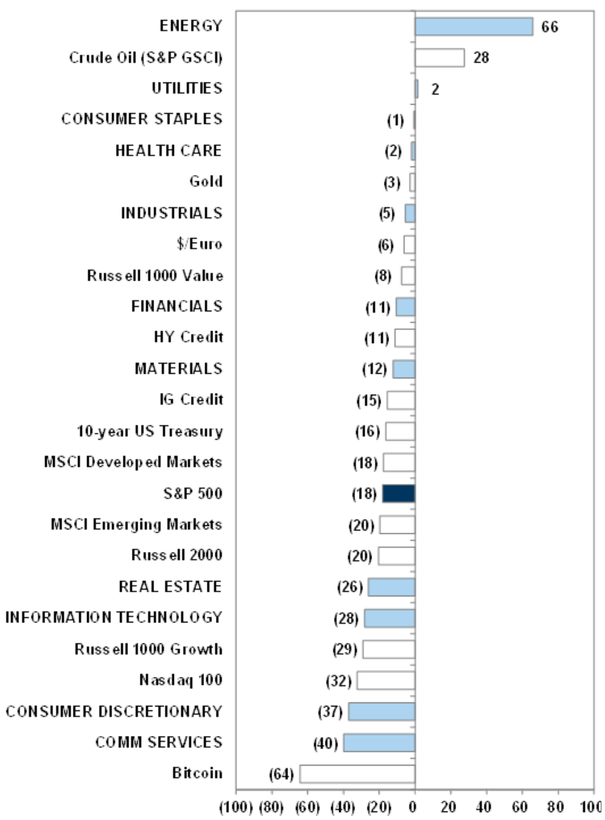
Herein, we provide a year-end recap of the markets and discuss the opportunity set and recent new investments across our three primary investment strategies: Arbitrage, Catalyst Driven Credit, and Catalyst Driven Equity.

2022 Market Review

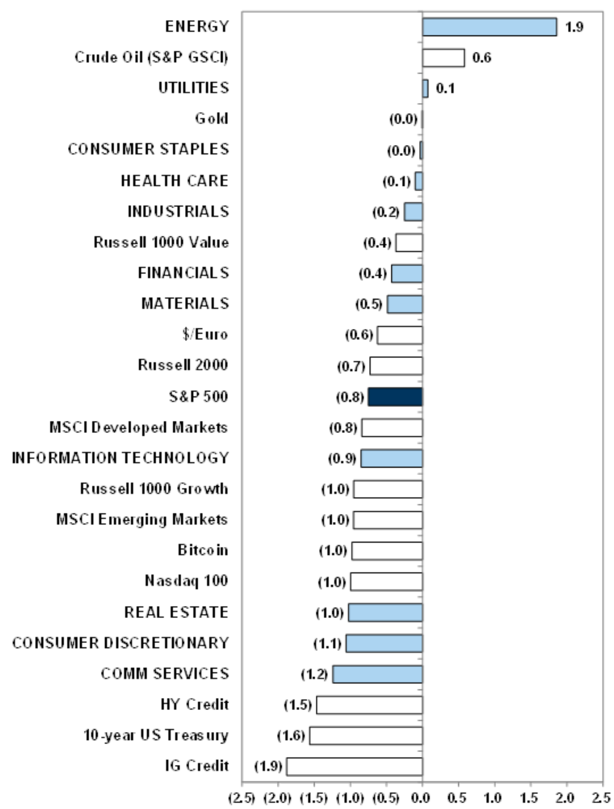
There's a reason the saying "Don't Fight the Fed" exists, and it is illuminated below by Exhibit A. In response to unrelenting interest rate hikes by the The Federal Reserve (Fed), the yield of the 10 Year Treasury Note rose from 1.5% at the end of 2021 to 3.9% by the end of 2022, after reaching a high of over 4.2% last October. The magnitude of the increases in base rates was a negative for almost all risk assets with the exceptions being energy equities, oil, and utilities. Long duration credit and equity assets were some of the worst performing categories on both an absolute and risk-adjusted basis. The 30-year Treasury was down an astounding 33%, its worst performance on record.

Exhibit A: Few Ports in the Storm

Total Return



Risk Adjusted Return (Sharpe Ratio)

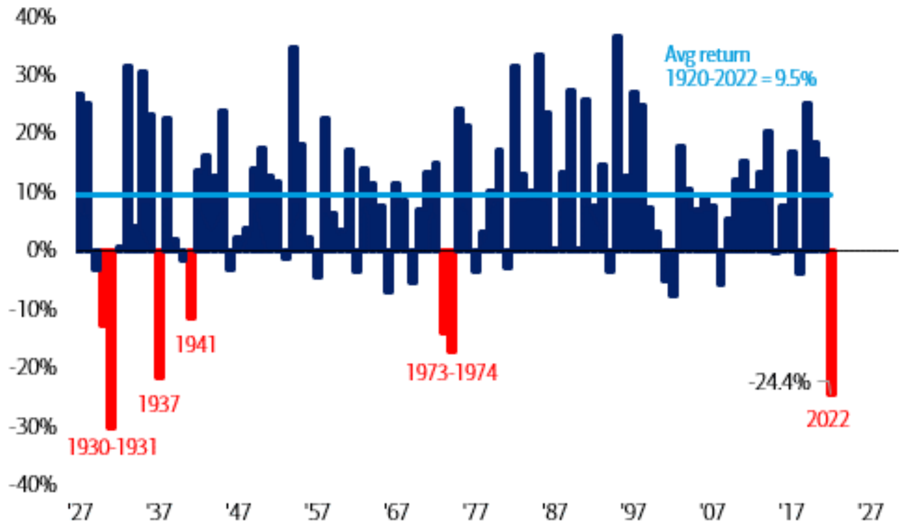


Source: FactSet, MSCI, Lipper, HFR, Goldman Sachs Investment Research.
Numbers within parentheses indicate negitive numbers.

In May of last year, see link to full piece here, we highlighted the challenging year to date performance of the 60/40 asset allocation and noted that "in an inflationary / rising rate environment, most fixed income exposures are no longer a hedge, and rates introduce a primary risk with asymmetric downside exposure." Ultimately, the 60 percent equity and 40 percent bond portfolio generated a loss of 24.4% during 2022. See Exhibit B, on the next page, for detail.

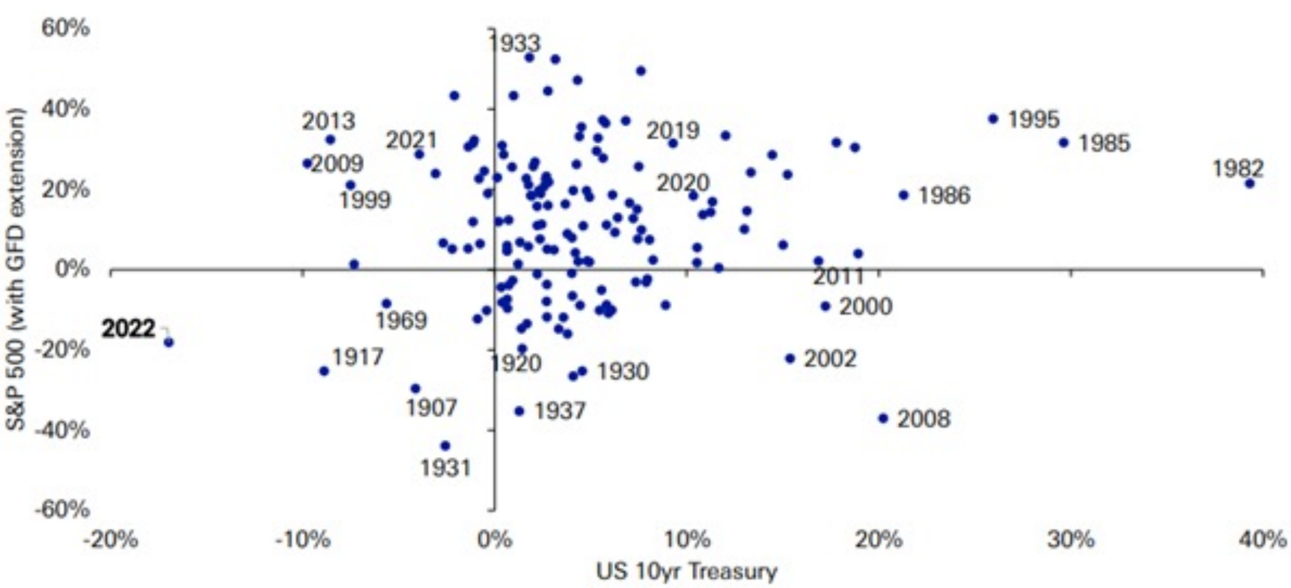
We are not declaring the 60/40 portfolio obsolete, nor are we calling for a reversal of fortune in 2023; however, we do continue to highlight the utility of diversifying a long only equity and bond portfolio to include alternative investments. The value proposition of many alternative investments mirrors the theoretical benefits of the 60/40 portfolio by providing exposure to equity market upside while also providing downside protection along with lower volatility and lower correlations to traditional long-only indexes.

Exhibit B: The 60/40 Portfolio Revisited



Source: BofA Global Investment Strategy, Global Financial Data (GFD)

Annual total return performance of the S&P 500 and US 10yr Treasury since 1872

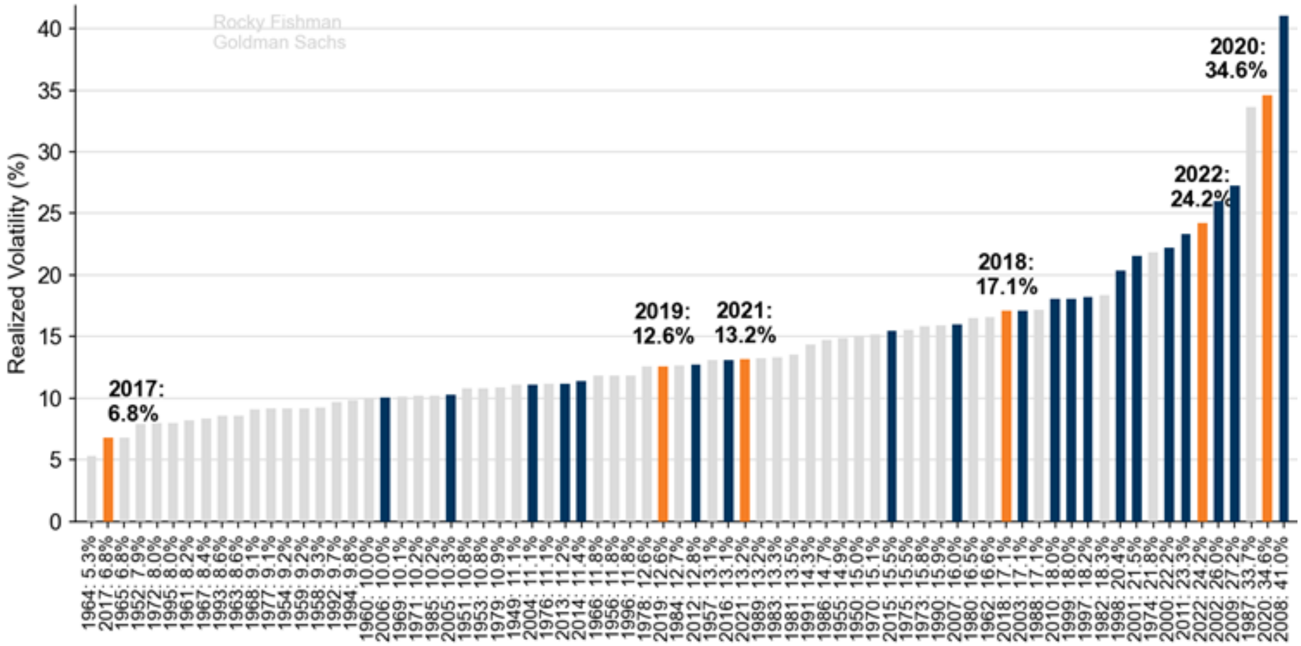


Source: GFD, Deutsche Bank

In last quarter's letter, "There Are Alternatives" found here, we highlighted historically high levels of volatility in the treasury market, which presents a sizeable hurdle for investors evaluating long duration credit and equities, since the discount rate assumption has such a significant impact on valuation. As shown in Exhibit C, equity volatility also reached historic proportions this year, as investors digested, forecasted, and re-forecasted the Fed's terminal rate with each market gyration.

Exhibit C: Annual Realized Equity Volatility* Was Among the Highest on Record

1949-present (2017-2022 in orange, pre-1997 in gray)



Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research, Bloomberg
*Volatility is in reference to standard deviation.

As event driven investors, we are fortunate to be able to mitigate some of the rates driven market volatility because most of our investments have discrete timelines, such as the closing of a transaction, or a call date for a bond. **Our strategy also benefits from equity volatility and dispersion as a source of new investment opportunities. Periods of sustained volatility often result in indiscriminate selling of certain asset classes, sectors, or investment themes, which invariably produces compelling risk adjusted return opportunities for investors that can identify value and catalysts amidst the market noise.**

2023 Outlook By Strategy & Recent Investments Across Investment Strategies

In the following sections, we discuss opportunity sets and outlooks across each of the Fund's core event driven strategies: Arbitrage, Catalyst Driven Credit, and Catalyst Driven Equity. Additionally we highlight one new investment for each strategy initiated during the quarter.

Strategy Outlook: Arbitrage

As of December 31, 2022 the Fund had 21% gross and 15% net exposure to arbitrage opportunities; we expect that this exposure will likely increase over the course of 2023 in the form of additional merger and capital structure arbitrage investments.

We continue to evaluate structuring arbitrage investments with both credit and equity securities to improve our probability of success, and mitigate downside, as we did with our successful investment in Twitter (the portfolio no longer has a holding in Twitter), which we discussed in detail in November.

Base rate volatility continues to impact the expected rates of return investors are willing to accept in arbitrage situations. We expect that investors' hurdle rates will remain fluid in 2023, which will result in continued mis-pricings of credit and equity risk in merger arbitrage situations, and keep our opportunity set robust.

We expect deal activity to intensify as public capital markets gradually re-open. Both corporate buyers and private equity enjoy significant dry powder and will continue to be opportunistic buyers of assets. To that end, we have seen sponsors finance multiple deals with all equity (no debt component) and have also witnessed private market lenders provide financing for large deals that would typically be syndicated by bulge bracket banks. Mergers and acquisitions (M&A) always seem to find a way.

Finally, convertible arbitrage as an opportunity set has also become more attractive as yields have risen and equity valuations have reset, many convertible bonds trading at 80 cents on the dollar and with a >10% yield to maturity.

New Investment Example: Arbitrage

During the quarter, the Fund initiated a new merger arbitrage position in Company A, a software developer. As we have discussed over the last two years, the current Administration has taken a blanket "no" approach to everything related to Big Tech. Consequently, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) has applied extreme scrutiny to any potential consolidation in the tech sector. The proposed acquisition of Company A is no exception and will face challenges as it migrates through the FTC review process. As such, the company trades at a 24% discount to its proposed cash acquisition price. We believe the challenges posed by the FTC are solvable and Company A is committed to pursuing solutions. As importantly, we believe if the deal is ultimately blocked by the FTC, the stand-alone value of Company A has increased meaningfully during the review process and, as such, the downside in a "deal break" scenario is limited. Thus, with potentially limited downside in a break scenario and a 24% potential return in a deal closing scenario, we believe the merger spread offers a very compelling asymmetric return profile.

Strategy Outlook: Catalyst Driven Credit

As of December 31, 2022, the Fund had 32% exposure to the catalyst driven credit category; we expect this exposure to grow over the course of 2023. Last quarter we highlighted several of the Fund's short-duration bond positions, that are very compelling on a risk-adjusted basis, given low to mid-teens yields and limited sensitivity to interest rate volatility. We have increased our exposure to this category and are evaluating several additional potential investments that offer similar risk-adjusted return profiles.

In the first half of 2023, we expect the resumption of new issuance of high yield bonds and loans will serve as a volatility catalyst for corporate credit markets. There are tens of billions of dollars of leveraged buyout (LBO) debt that need to move from bank balance sheets to investors, and those will require steep discounts to par, and periods of price discovery. The levels at which those loans and bonds clear the market will serve as a touchpoint for relative value based high yield funds that are benchmarked to an index and are likely to set off forced buying and selling of securities, which is always a welcome development for us.

New Investment Example: Catalyst Driven Credit

In a healthy market, the corporate debt underwriting process works as follows: banks promise to lend money to corporate clients and then (often months after they have made the promise) the banks syndicate the debt by selling it to investors at a price of par or very close to it. As we discussed above, the normal debt syndication process broke down during the fourth quarter of 2022 causing Wall Street banks to struggle to syndicate their underwriting commitments. This meant the banks retained billions of corporate debt that they had not budgeted to hold and therefore needed to sell this debt at meaningful discounts to par. Naturally, this creates opportunity for discerning buyers and led to the Fund's investment in the term loan of Company B, a high-quality lodging and hospitality company.

The loan is secured by the company's owned real estate, which has been appraised at a value that is three times higher than the amount outstanding on the term loan. Additionally, the company generates free cash flow that is more than twice the amount of its fixed cash charges. We believe this combination of high tangible asset value and significant cash generation represent high quality credit metrics, yet the loan was sold to us at a price of 96.5 and a current yield of 9% due to the breakdown in the traditional syndication process. As the company continues to execute its deleveraging plan, we believe this loan will appreciate to par, generating capital appreciation in addition to its current yield. Coupled with the company's strong credit metrics and the protections afforded to us as a first lien lender, we believe this represents an attractive risk adjusted return.

Strategy Outlook: Catalyst Driven Equities

As of December 31, 2022 the Fund had 38% gross and 36% net exposure to the catalyst driven equity category. We expect to increase our exposure to this strategy given a large and growing opportunity set. Volatility in equity and bond prices driven by pendulous swings in risk sentiment and exacerbated by short term options trading continues to create opportunities for equity investors.

In all environments, but especially today's, capital allocation is a critical tool to both creating and unlocking value. Astute and savvy capital allocation should be a primary obligation of any high-quality corporate management team and board of directors. We, along with many other engaged shareholders are increasingly homing in on investment opportunities wherein company capital is being allocated in a sub-optimal manner due to conflicts of interest or poor governance. Similarly, we maintain constructive dialogs on the topic of capital allocation with the management teams of the companies in which we are invested. These dialogs are valuable; in prior investments, they have often evolved into organic catalysts for value realization.

New Investment Example: Catalyst Driven Equities

During the quarter, the Fund initiated a long position in the common stock of Company C, a holding company which owns a diversified portfolio of publicly traded companies. The holding company trades at a price that is approximately 80% lower than the sum of its individual investments. Nearly all the holding company's investments are in public companies, which allows the Fund to short each of the individual holdings against its long holding company position. This structure of Long Holding Company / Short Company's Holdings can be thought of as creating an investment in these underlying companies at a price that is 80% below their daily trading price, and this structure has the added benefit of significantly reducing the daily volatility of the position. Company C is led by a management team with a multi-decade track record of creating billions of dollars in shareholder returns, and we believe they are taking the appropriate action to collapse the valuation discount between Company C and the value of its underlying holdings. While the market usually ascribes some discount to holding companies, an 80% discount to the sum of objectively valued assets is an extreme outlier. Our base case expectation is that the holding company discount will decrease, and return to its historical discount range, in which case the position could generate a positive return within the year.

Closing Thoughts

For the majority of 2022, there was a relative lull in the volume of typical corporate actions as management teams and market participants adjusted to the new rate regime. In the fourth quarter, however, capital markets began to reopen, and corporations found their footing, resulting in a measured pace resumption of corporate actions. We expect that the year ahead will provide heightened investment opportunities across all three of our core focus areas: arbitrage, catalyst driven credit, and catalyst driven equities. Regardless of whether the macro debates of 2022 remain the same, evolve, or even reverse, we will continue to apply our same philosophy and process of systematically exploiting the price inefficiencies that result from corporate actions.

Performance Review

For the fourth quarter of 2022, the Driehaus Event Driven Fund returned 2.51% and the S&P 500 Index returned 7.56%. The catalyst driven equities strategy was the largest contributor (2.06%), while the risk arbitrage (1.10%) and catalyst driven bond (0.34%) strategies accounted for the remainder of the Fund's positive attribution. The portfolio hedges investment strategy was the Fund's biggest detractor (-0.87%).

The largest contributors for the quarter were a business services company integrating an acquisition (0.51%), a risk arbitrage position in the social media space where the deal was consummated (0.48%), and a clinical stage bio pharmaceutical company that provided data earlier in the year (0.42%). The largest detractors for the quarter were a therapeutics company developing drugs for the treatment of cancer (-0.60%), a regional gaming operator that pared back some previous gains (-0.49%), and the preferred equity of a diversified telecommunications company (-0.42%).

Best Wishes in 2023,

Mike, Tom and Yoav

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.

Driehaus Event Driven Fund

% Quarter-End Performance (as of 12/31/22)

				Annualized		
	QTR	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	Inception[1]
Driehaus Event Driven Fund	2.51	-9.98	-9.98	6.41	6.69	4.92
S&P 500 Index[2]	7.56	-18.11	-18.11	7.66	9.42	11.47
FTSE 3-Month T-Bill Index[3]	0.87	1.50	1.50	0.71	1.25	0.79
Alpha to S&P 500 Index	--	--	-5.76%	4.21%	3.95%	1.40%
Beta to S&P 500 Index	--	--	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Correlation to S&P 500 Index	--	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Volatility as a % of S&P 500 Index	--	--	34%	39%	44%	--

Morningstar Event Driven Rankings[5] (as of 12/31/22)

	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year
Number of Funds in Category	37	37	37
Position - DEVDX	36	3	3
Percentile Ranking - DEVDX	**97%**	**8%**	**8%**

Source: Driehaus Capital Management, FactSet
Data as of 12/31/22

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[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, 2022. 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 and 37 mutual funds (all share classes) for the one, three and five 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	$204M
Strategy Assets	$543M
Firm Assets Under Management	$12.7B

Annual Operating Expenses[4]	
Gross Expenses	1.50%
Net Expenses	1.50%

Portfolio Management

Yoav Sharon, Portfolio Manager
16 years industry experience

Tom McCauley, Portfolio Manager
15 years industry experience

Michael Caldwell, Portfolio Manager
14 years of industry experience

DEVDX Portfolio Characteristics*

Fund Information

Catalyst Spectrum

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

Investment Strategy

	Long Exposure	Short Exposure	Gross Exposure	Net Exposure
Arbitrage	18.2%	-3.2%	21.4%	15.0%
Credit	32.2%	0.0%	32.2%	32.2%
Equity	37.1%	-0.9%	38.0%	36.2%
Hedges	0.0%	-9.7%	9.7%	-9.7%

Overall Morningstar Rating™

Based on risk-adjusted returns as of 12/31/22

★★★★

All Share Classes among 37 Funds in the Event Driven Category

Sector

GICS[1]	Long Exposure	Short Exposure	Gross Exposure	Net Exposure
Communication Services	2.6%	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%
Consumer Discretionary	29.9%	-1.9%	31.8%	28.0%
Consumer Staples	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	1.5%
Energy	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Financials	22.9%	0.0%	22.9%	22.9%
Health Care	9.0%	0.0%	9.0%	9.0%
Industrials	10.8%	0.0%	10.8%	10.8%
Information Technology	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Materials	3.8%	0.0%	3.8%	3.8%
Real Estate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Utilities	4.0%	0.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Other[2]	2.8%	-3.2%	6.0%	-0.4%

Top Contributors/Detractors (by Investment Strategy)

Top 5	
Equity	0.51%
Arbitrage	0.48%
Equity	0.42%
Equity	0.38%
Equity	0.36%
Total	2.14%

Bottom 5	
Equity	-0.60%
Hedges	-0.49%
Credit	-0.42%
Equity	-0.22%
Equity	-0.15%
Total	-1.89%

Source: Driehaus Capital Management, FactSet

Quarterly Contribution to Return (by Investment Strategy)

	October	November	December	4th Quarter
Arbitrage	0.89%	0.17%	0.04%	1.10%
Credit	0.30%	0.53%	-0.49%	0.34%
Equity	3.61%	0.83%	-2.31%	2.06%
Hedges	-1.16%	-0.46%	0.74%	-0.87%
Cash/Expenses[3]	-0.05%	-0.07%	-0.02%	-0.13%
Total	3.59%	1.00%	-2.03%	2.50%

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

*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 are 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% threeyear 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			**8.77**	**0.00**
	Credit	Corporate	5.21	-0.11
	Credit	Preferred	1.15	-0.37
	Arbitrage	Corporate	0.84	0.21
	Arbitrage	Equity Common	0.53	0.05
	Arbitrage	Equity Common	0.42	0.17
Consumer Discretionary			**20.06**	**0.65**
	Credit	Corporate	6.15	0.11
	Equity	Equity Common	5.96	0.36
	Credit	Corporate	4.88	0.10
	Hedges	Total Return Swap	-2.44	-0.49
	Credit	Bank Loan	1.87	0.04
Consumer Staples			**1.42**	**0.14**
	Equity	Equity Common	1.42	0.14
Financials			**14.59**	**0.82**
	Hedges	Exchange Traded Fund	-4.90	-0.05
	Equity	Equity Common	3.24	0.31
	Equity	Equity Common	2.85	-0.07
	Equity	Equity Common	2.68	0.38
	Arbitrage	Equity Common	2.51	0.07
Health Care			**6.35**	**-0.17**
	Hedges	Exchange Traded Fund	-3.12	-0.14
	Equity	Equity Common	2.79	-0.22
	Equity	Equity Common	2.27	0.22
	Equity	Equity Common	1.49	-0.60
	Equity	Equity Common	1.21	0.42
Industrials			**13.04**	**1.03**
	Equity	Equity Common	4.63	0.51
	Equity	Equity Common	2.81	0.08
	Arbitrage	Equity Common	2.51	0.13
	Equity	Equity Common	1.43	0.34
	Equity	Equity Common	1.35	-0.06
Information Technology			**3.70**	**0.21**
	Arbitrage	Corporate	3.70	0.21
Materials			**1.78**	**-0.14**
	Credit	Corporate	2.22	0.06
	Hedges	Equity Common	-0.23	-0.12
	Hedges	Equity Common	-0.22	-0.08
Utilities			**4.02**	**0.25**
	Credit	Corporate	3.90	0.24
	Credit	Corporate	0.12	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 underperforming 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 nondiversified 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.

Market Turbulence Resulting from COVID-19. The outbreak of COVID-19 has negatively affected the worldwide economy, individual countries, individual companies and the market in general. The future impact of COVID-19 is currently unknown, and it may exacerbate other risks that apply to the Fund.

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.

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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.