



DRIEHAUS EMERGING MARKETS SMALL CAP GROWTH FUND

August 2015 Summary

Ticker: DRESX

Fund objective:

Provide risk-adjusted returns and down-market capture ratios superior to the MSCI EM Small Cap Index over full market cycles

Overview:

- A growth equity approach to EM small cap equities
- The fund seeks a lower risk profile through hedging
- Same portfolio management team since the fund's inception
- A long-bias fund with a net exposure generally 60-90%, ex-cash

Investment universe:

Emerging markets small cap equity and derivatives

Fund AUM: \$590 million

Inception date: December 1, 2008*

Ticker: DRESX

Portfolio managers:

Chad Cleaver, CFA
Lead Portfolio Manager
13 years experience

Howard Schwab
Co-Portfolio Manager
14 years experience

Trent DeBruin, CFA
Assistant Portfolio Manager
9 years experience

**The Fund's predecessor limited partnership has an inception date of 12/1/2008.*



Copycat

"More than 20 years ago I could say whatever came into my head when I was interviewed by a journalist, but the interview would undergo strict review and be drastically edited before publication; ten years ago I began to be more circumspect in interviews, because I discovered that newspapers would report everything I said, even my swear words; and now I am often amazed to read interviews I have never given—remarks that the reporter has simply concocted, a gushing stream of drivel attributed to me. Once I ran into a reporter who had fabricated just such an interview and I told him firmly, 'I have never been interviewed by you, ever.' He responded just as firmly: 'That was a copycat interview.'"

—Quote from *China in Ten Words*, by Yu Hua

Every so often, a story comes out of China that leaves me shaking my head (for example, see last year's letter [Hot Money, Hot Pot, Hot Mess](#)). Recently, actor Xiao Jiguo has raised eyebrows with his resemblance to President Obama, so much so that he has starred in his own comedy show, "Obama Goes on Dates" (Exhibit 1). As we drafted our August market review and outlook, we were inspired by four quotes from the real President Obama.

Exhibit 1: President Barack Obama copycat



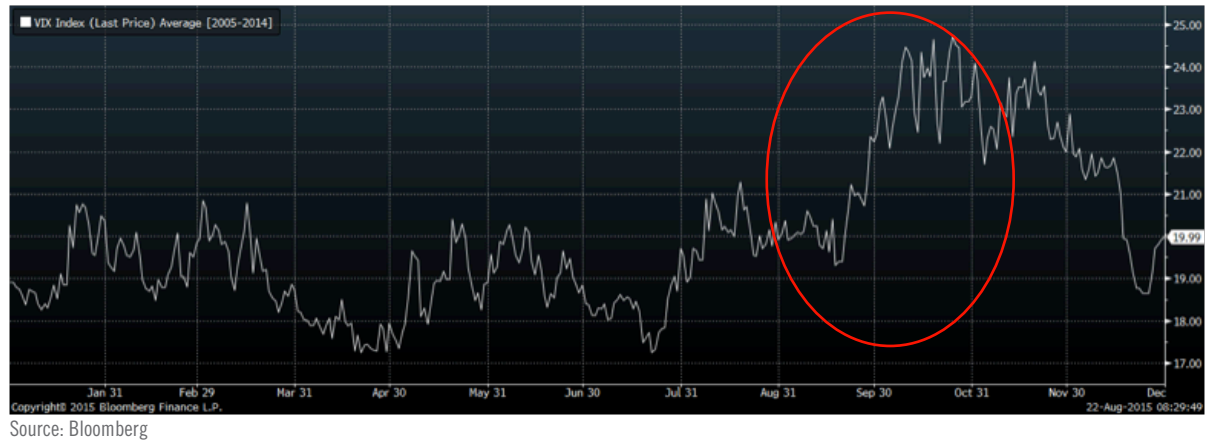
Source: EuroPics

“There’s something about August going into September, where everyone...gets all wee wee’d up.”
—President Barack Obama, August 20, 2009

Indeed history has not been on the side of risk assets in the month of August. The 1998 Russian default, 2007 quant meltdown, 2011 US debt downgrade, and the depths of the 2013 taper tantrum all occurred in August. This August was a copycat, with a correction sending a ripple effect through global markets.

Exhibit 2 shows the average trajectory of the VIX for each month for the past 10-year period. The pronounced trend toward higher volatility in August through October is notable.

Exhibit 2: VIX Index (seasonal average 2005-2014)



As we have written in the past couple of monthly commentaries, call options on the VIX, in our view, had been priced for attractive asymmetric payouts, and this has been the primary hedging tool in our arsenal since June.

Following the spike in the VIX toward the end of August, we have turned our focus to areas that may be more attractively priced with lower implied volatility, and to protecting meaningful overweight positions in the portfolio, such as India.

“It’s not going to get easier. It’s going to get harder. So we might as well do it now: pull off the Band-Aid, eat our peas. Now is the time to do it. If not now, when?”
—President Barack Obama, July 11, 2011

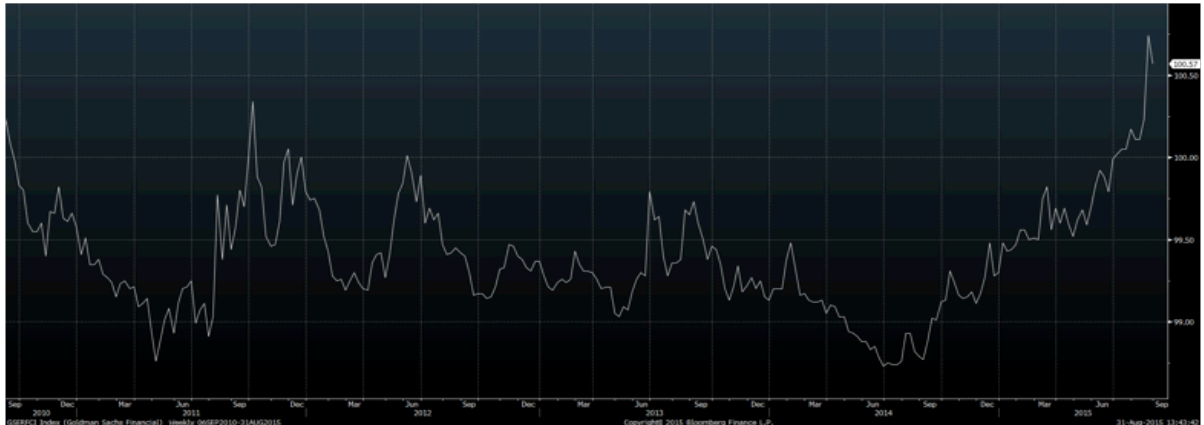
Numerous emerging markets are undergoing an adjustment phase. The wave of urbanization in China between 2002 and 2007 created significant demand for commodities, which led to the accumulation of foreign currency reserves, swelling fiscal coffers, and increasing employment in commodity-producing countries. Moreover, exporters to the west encountered booming demand for their products as western consumers piled on ever increasing amounts of leverage.

Following the unraveling of private sector leverage and excesses in housing and shadow finance, exporters from emerging markets faced a more challenging external environment. This led many export-driven economies to depreciate their currencies to preserve competitiveness.

In the aftermath of the global financial crisis, the world may have risked Great Depression II had it not been for an unprecedented fiscal stimulus by China. However, this was distinguished by the buildup of excess capacity without regard for economic return. This excess capacity has contributed heavily to the deflationary conditions currently faced by commodities. With the Chinese leadership turning its attention to structural reform and an anticorruption agenda in lieu of rapid economic growth, an adjustment was forced upon commodity-producing nations.

While it may be tempting to say “it’s all about China,” we believe that to be an incomplete assessment of the current landscape. As we wrote in March’s letter, ([Pushing on a String Theory](#)), QE undertaken by developed world central banks has distorted markets over the past six years. As one global fixed income strategist recently put it, “the global financial system remains an artificial construct reliant on the largesse of the authorities.” This largesse resulted in a wave of USD-denominated credit taken on by several emerging economies following the global financial crisis.

Exhibit 3: Goldman Sachs Financial Conditions Index



Source: Bloomberg

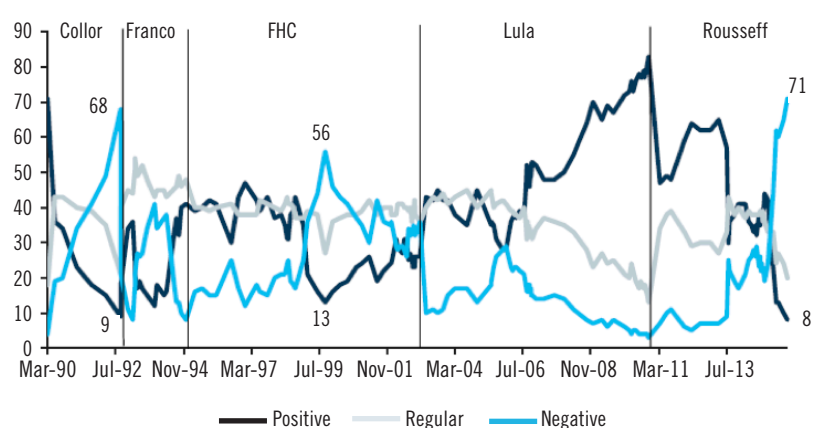
A tightening of the US financial conditions brought about by widening bond yields, a stronger dollar, and major sources of US dollar liquidity in the global financial system coming under pressure, creates risk for countries that are dependent on portfolio flows to finance heavy borrowing from abroad. Brazil, Turkey, South Africa, Malaysia, and Indonesia, among others, have been eating their peas since the taper tantrum episode of 2013 pulled off the proverbial Band-Aid.

“The stock market is sort of like a tracking poll in politics. It bobs up and down day to day, and if you spend all your time worrying about that, then you’re probably going to get the long-term strategy wrong.”

—President Barack Obama, March 3, 2009

Brazil, a country that is facing extreme challenges at the moment, is among the EM countries in need of a fiscal adjustment. President Dilma Rousseff is facing an approval rating of only 8%, a historical low for the country (Exhibit 4).

Exhibit 4: Brazil’s President Dilma Rousseff’s popular support is at historic lows



Source: Datafolha, Barclays research

We are not afforded enough space in this commentary to describe the litany of problems occurring during President Dilma's administration, but we would note that the iron ore price, shown in Exhibit 5, correlates closely with the presidential approval rating. As much as Dilma's predecessor may have been more lucky than good, Dilma faces a strained external backdrop given Brazil's status as a major commodity producer.

Exhibit 5: Iron Ore Price



Further, the overarching mantra of Dilma's administration has been to prioritize populist spending over fiscal discipline and infrastructure investment. The lack of fiscal credibility and exceptionally weak terms of trade have contributed to stubbornly high inflation and spiraling currency depreciation, which has in turn left Brazil with one of the highest real interest rates in the world.

While the solutions to these problems may seem relatively straightforward on the surface, they most likely would be accompanied by a painful recession. This is not a recipe for a politician to get re-elected, which is likely why the sensible policy prescription has as of yet not been followed.

The good news is the adjustment process appears to be getting underway. However, as this adjustment likely entails downside to earnings in the medium-term for many Brazilian corporates, we remain cautious in our positioning.

Performance Review and Portfolio Positioning

The Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund returned -9.13% in August, compared to the MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Index return of -9.60% and MSCI Emerging Markets Index return of -9.01%.¹

There were two notable detractors for the fund in August, the technology sector and India, whose losses were offset by our hedging tools, leaving the fund mostly in line with its relevant benchmarks.

Tech is struggling amid a weak backdrop for trade and various product cycles continue to slow. While we tend to avoid the most commoditized areas of tech and had already exited positions with the strongest cyclicality, the fund's technology holdings suffered from a combination of multiple de-ratings and weak earnings across the sector.

¹Performance Disclosure

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. The Fund will charge a redemption fee of 2.00% on shares held less than 60 days. Performance data represents the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). Average annual total return reflects annualized change, while cumulative total return reflects aggregate 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.** Sources: Driehaus Capital Management LLC, Factset, Reuters and MSCI Indices

India remains a meaningful overweight within the fund, and we see numerous positives for the intermediate term, including a strengthening investment cycle, potential for easing monetary policy, and shifting of domestic savings from physical to financial assets. The weakness we observed in August was concentrated in companies with stronger ties to the economy, such as ports, capital goods, financials, and urban consumption. This is partly emblematic of a broader global slowdown, which remains apparent in the economic data. It also reflects the high expectations on the part of investors for India to kick-start its own domestic economy, something that has occurred only in fits and starts.

Outlook

Relative to the MSCI AC World Index, EM is now trading at forward P/E discounts last seen in 2014 and 2008 (Exhibit 6). Is it enough to attract investors back to the asset class, which has been a consensus underweight for global investors (Exhibit 7)? In the words of President Obama in 2008:

“On the other hand, what you’re now seeing is profit and earning ratios [sic] are starting to get to the point where buying stocks is a potentially good deal if you’ve got a long-term perspective on it.”

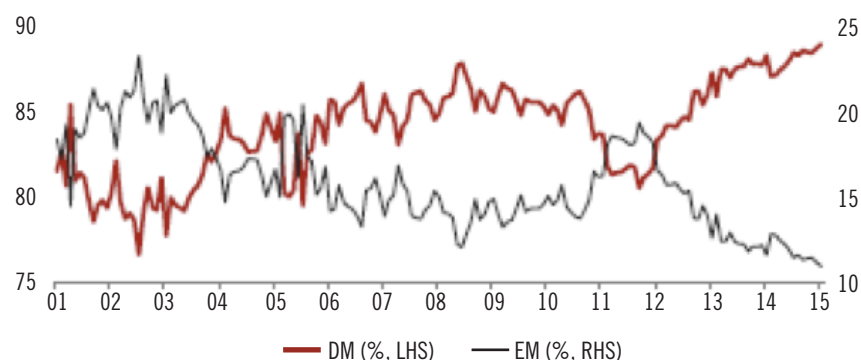
—President Barack Obama, March 3, 2008

Exhibit 6: MSCI EM Forward P/E vs. MSCI AC World Index Forward P/E



Source: Bloomberg

Exhibit 7: Equity Weightings within a global portfolio



Source: EPFR, Jefferies

It is tempting to call for a contrarian buy signal after seeing headlines of \$1 trillion in capital outflows from EM, and sell-siders coining terms such as “Troublesome Ten” (up from the “Fragile Five” of 2013). With outflows from EM equities topping \$11 billion in the last week of August and \$39 billion year to date—as compared to \$28 billion for the whole of 2013 and \$25 billion for 2012—sentiment toward EM equities has again reached extreme levels. Not to mention the ever-reliable “Economist Indicator”...



Valuation alone, without a fundamental catalyst, may not spur much more than a mean-reverting rally. While we have used the ongoing correction to build positions, particularly in North Asia, we are watching for two fundamental drivers before becoming more bullish in our portfolio positioning.

In the near term, we are looking for more meaningful policy action on the part of China. While we remain concerned about the pace of capital outflows from the country, we note that there is substantial room to ease monetary policy, where the reserve requirement ratio (RRR) currently stands at 17.5%. Further, we do not ascribe to the view the currency devaluation undertaken in August was a competitive devaluation that will lead to China exporting deflation around the globe. Rather, it was more of a natural adjustment to the depreciation that most currencies experienced over the course of 2015, a period in which China engineered an unnaturally stable currency in hopes of positioning the yuan for inclusion in the IMF's Special Drawing Rights (SDR).

Recent easing in liquidity has only been sufficient to offset the exodus of capital already flowing out of the country. Much more must be done if policy is to trigger a near-term rally in risk assets. Fiscal stimulus remains a potential catalyst as well, with beneficiaries in areas we have highlighted several times over the past year (rail infrastructure, power infrastructure, property, and environmental protection).

We have stayed the course with our investments in these areas, expecting incremental stimulus, and admittedly have been wrong thus far in this assessment. We maintain our view that policymakers will not tolerate a hard landing scenario, and have fiscal and monetary tools to support the economy.

In the intermediate and longer term, we expect that factors such as profit margin improvement, increasing managerial focus on metrics such as return on invested capital, and structural reform at the country level (as exemplified by our Brazil discussion) will be the next major drivers of a future bull market in EM equities.

Corporate profitability has languished for reasons such as poor management execution in some cases, escalating labor costs in certain areas, a deteriorating backdrop for commodities and exports, and the conflicting goals of state-affiliated companies, which are compelled to prioritize national service over shareholder value.

Reform, increasing focus on profitability, and the prioritization of quality of growth over rate of growth, are factors that we believe will ultimately lead investors to pay a higher multiple for the earnings derived by EM companies.

Until next month,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chad A. Cleaver". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Chad" being the most prominent.

Chad Cleaver

Lead Portfolio Manager, Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund

DRIEHAUS EMERGING MARKETS SMALL CAP GROWTH FUND PERFORMANCE RECAP

MONTH-END PERFORMANCE AS OF 8/31/15

Fund/Index	Average Annual Total Return						
	MTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception ¹
Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund ²	-9.13%	-6.59%	-10.19%	8.25%	6.56%	n/a	15.13%
MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Index ³	-9.60%	-9.59%	-18.67%	1.21%	0.13%	n/a	14.96%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index ⁴	-9.01%	-12.62%	-22.67%	-2.07%	-0.59%	n/a	9.73%

CALENDAR QUARTER-END PERFORMANCE AS OF 6/30/15

Fund/Index	Average Annual Total Return						
	QTR	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception ¹
Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund ²	2.98%	7.34%	4.80%	14.95%	10.89%	n/a	18.01%
MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Index ³	4.56%	8.35%	0.64%	8.30%	5.34%	n/a	18.59%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index ⁴	0.82%	3.12%	-4.77%	4.08%	4.03%	n/a	12.80%

Annual Fund Operating Expenses ⁵	
Management Fee	1.50%
Other Expenses	0.23%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.73%

The performance data shown above 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. The Fund will charge a redemption fee of 2.00% on shares held less than 60 days. Performance data represents the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). Average annual total return reflects annualized change, while cumulative total return reflects aggregate 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.

¹Inception Date: 12/1/2008. "Since Inception" is calculated to include performance from the Fund's predecessor limited partnership. ²The average annual total returns of the Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund include the performance of the Fund's predecessor limited partnership, which is calculated from December 1, 2008 before the Fund commenced operations and succeeded to the assets of its predecessor on August 22, 2011. The predecessor limited partnership was not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended ("1940 Act") and thus was not subject to certain investment and operational restrictions that are imposed by the 1940 Act. If the predecessor had been registered under the 1940 Act, its performance may have been adversely affected. The Fund's predecessor performance has been restated to reflect estimated expenses of the Fund. After-tax performance returns are not included for the predecessor limited partnership. The predecessor was not a regulated investment company and therefore did not distribute current or accumulated earnings. ³The Morgan Stanley Capital International Emerging Markets Small Cap Index (MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Index) is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure equity market performance of small cap stocks in 22 global emerging markets. ⁴The Morgan Stanley Capital International Emerging Markets Index (MSCI Emerging Markets Index) is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure equity market performance in 25 global emerging markets. ⁵Represents the Annual Fund Operating Expenses as disclosed in the current prospectus dated April 30, 2015. 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.

The Fund invests in foreign securities, including small and mid cap stocks, which may be subject to greater volatility than other investments. During certain periods, the Fund has benefited from unusually strong market conditions. At times, a significant portion of a 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 the Fund may not experience similar performance results as its assets grow. **Investments in overseas markets can pose more risks than U.S. investments, and the Fund's share prices are expected to be more volatile than that of a U.S.-only fund.** In addition, the Fund's returns will fluctuate with changes in stock market conditions, currency values, interest rates, foreign government regulations, and economic and political conditions in countries in which the Fund invests. These risks are generally greater when investing in emerging markets. These and other risk considerations are discussed in the Fund's prospectus.

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 or visit www.driehaus.com. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing.

Sources: Morgan Stanley Capital International Inc., eVestment Alliance, LLC, SS&C Inc.

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DRIEHAUS EMERGING MARKETS SMALL CAP GROWTH FUND

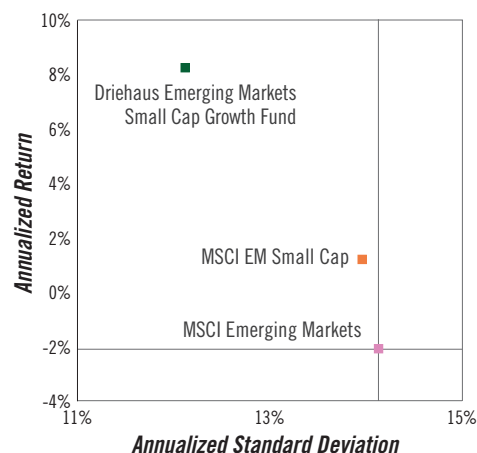
PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS

PORTFOLIO SNAPSHOT		
		ex-cash
AUM	\$589,459,069	
Cash/AUM	9.63%	
Long Exposure	\$592,746,297	\$536,008,859
Short Exposure	(\$97,066,874)	(\$97,066,874)
Net Exposure	\$495,679,423	\$438,941,985
Net Exposure/AUM	84.09%	74.47%
Gross Exposure	\$689,813,170	\$633,075,733
Gross Exposure/AUM	1.17x	1.07x

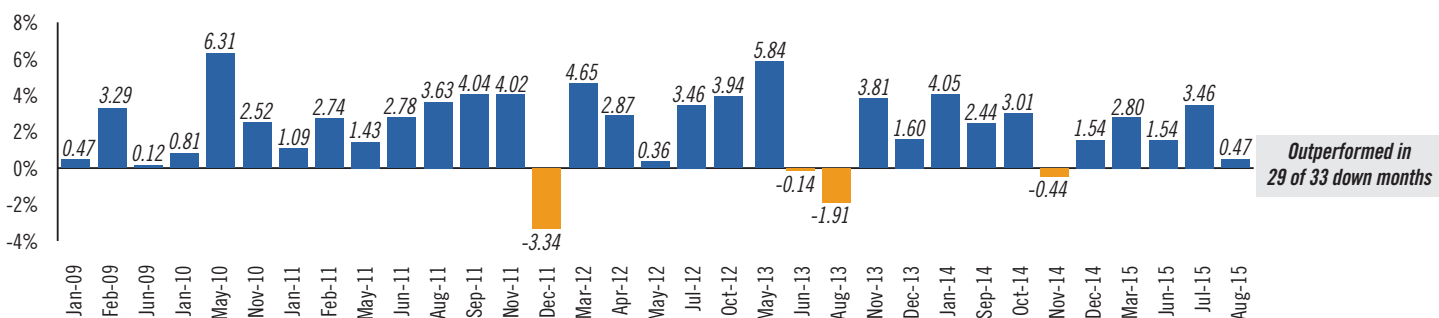
PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS		
	Fund	Benchmark
Number of Holdings	136	1,875
Active Share (3-year avg.) ¹	95.94	n/a
Est. 3-5 Year EPS Growth	22.2%	17.9%
Weighted Avg. Market Cap (\$M)	\$2,322	\$1,000
Median Market Cap (\$M)	\$1,647	\$501
Mkt. Cap Breakout	< \$5 billion	93.6%
	> \$5 billion	6.4%

RISK & RETURN CHARACTERISTICS (Trailing 3-years)

	Fund	vs. MSCI EM Small Cap	Fund	vs. MSCI Emerging Markets
Annualized Return	8.25	1.21	8.25	-2.07
Standard Deviation	12.12	13.96	12.12	14.13
Upside Capture	76.02	100.00	71.15	100.00
Downside Capture	44.40	100.00	33.18	100.00
Beta	0.73	1.00	0.58	1.00
Alpha	7.34	n/a	9.75	n/a
Sharpe Ratio	0.68	0.08	0.68	-0.15
R-Square	0.71	1.00	0.46	1.00
Tracking Error	7.52	0.00	10.65	0.00
Information Ratio	0.94	n/a	0.97	n/a
# Negative Monthly Returns	11	15	11	17
# Positive Monthly Returns	25	21	25	19



FUND'S EXCESS RETURNS² (%pts) vs. MSCI EM Small Cap Index — Months with Negative Index Returns (Since Inception on 12/1/08)



Source: FactSet Research Systems LLC and DrieHaus Capital Management. Data calculated with monthly returns.

Data as of 8/31/15.

¹Data is calculated monthly.

²This chart depicts DrieHaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund's (DRESX) outperformance (or underperformance) versus the MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Index in all instances where the MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Index had a negative monthly return since DRESX's inception on 12/1/2008. Net of fee performance is used. MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Index. Data as of April 30, 2015. Performance for the DrieHaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund (DRESX) is used. The performance quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. Performance data current to the most recent month end may be obtained by calling (800) 560-6111 or visiting our website at www.driehaus.com. Fund returns shown include the reinvestment of all dividends and capital gains. Contractual fee waivers are currently in effect. Without such fee waivers, performance numbers would be reduced. The total annual fund operating expense for DRESX is 1.73% as disclosed in the 4/30/15 prospectus.

Please see notes at end of presentation for more information on indices used. A definition of key terms can be found on page 12.

COUNTRY EXPOSURES ¹						
	Equity Weights	Long Hedges ³	Short Hedges ³	Net Exposure	Benchmark Weight	Net Exposure Over-/Underweight
Argentina	1.51%	--	--	1.51%	--	1.51%
Brazil	2.14%	--	--	2.14%	2.82%	-0.68%
Cambodia	0.30%	--	--	0.30%	--	0.30%
Chile	--	--	--	--	0.96%	-0.96%
China	20.19%	0.47%	-1.15%	19.51%	20.45%	-0.94%
Colombia	--	--	--	--	0.04%	-0.04%
Cyprus	0.81%	--	--	0.81%	--	0.81%
Czech Republic	--	--	--	--	0.04%	-0.04%
Egypt	--	--	--	--	0.78%	-0.78%
Greece	--	--	--	--	0.72%	-0.72%
Hungary	--	--	--	--	0.12%	-0.12%
India	19.88%	--	-5.95%	13.93%	11.48%	2.45%
Indonesia	1.70%	--	--	1.70%	2.50%	-0.80%
Kazakhstan	0.88%	--	--	0.88%	--	0.88%
Kenya	0.41%	--	--	0.41%	--	0.41%
Malaysia	0.94%	--	--	0.94%	3.32%	-2.38%
Mexico	3.75%	--	--	3.75%	3.01%	0.74%
Nigeria	0.30%	--	--	0.30%	--	0.30%
Pakistan	1.87%	--	--	1.87%	--	1.87%
Peru	--	--	--	--	0.07%	-0.07%
Philippines	1.64%	--	--	1.64%	1.52%	0.12%
Poland	2.13%	--	--	2.13%	1.18%	0.96%
Qatar	--	--	--	--	0.61%	-0.61%
Russia	1.64%	--	--	1.64%	0.51%	1.13%
Saudi Arabia	1.11%	--	--	1.11%	--	1.11%
South Africa	2.09%	--	--	2.09%	6.09%	-4.00%
South Korea	9.19%	--	--	9.19%	20.97%	-11.78%
Taiwan	10.00%	--	--	10.00%	16.11%	-6.11%
Thailand	1.59%	--	--	1.59%	3.89%	-2.31%
Turkey	1.57%	--	--	1.57%	1.34%	0.23%
United Arab Emirates	0.97%	--	--	0.97%	0.96%	0.01%
Other Countries ²	2.93%	--	--	2.93%	0.51%	2.42%
EM Index Equity Hedges	--	--	-2.88%	-2.88%	--	-2.88%
U.S. Index Equity Hedges	--	0.92%	-4.65%	-3.73%	--	-3.73%
Other - Sector/Currency Hedges	--	--	-1.84%	-1.84%	--	-1.84%
Total Exposure (ex-cash)	89.55%	1.39%	-16.47%	74.47%	100.00%	-25.53%

SECTOR EXPOSURES ¹						
	Equity Weights	Long Hedges ³	Short Hedges ³	Net Exposure	Benchmark Weight	Net Exposure Over-/Underweight
Consumer Discretionary	16.08%	--	--	16.08%	16.76%	-0.68%
Consumer Staples	6.30%	--	--	6.30%	8.52%	-2.22%
Energy	1.12%	--	--	1.12%	1.63%	-0.51%
Financials	19.84%	--	--	19.84%	19.07%	0.77%
Health Care	5.08%	--	--	5.08%	8.25%	-3.17%
Industrials	22.13%	--	-1.84%	20.29%	15.80%	4.49%
Information Technology	11.83%	--	--	11.83%	15.09%	-3.26%
Materials	3.51%	--	--	3.51%	10.86%	-7.35%
Telecom. Services	0.41%	--	--	0.41%	0.76%	-0.35%
Utilities	3.25%	--	--	3.25%	3.27%	-0.03%
Other - Market/Currency Hedges	--	1.39%	-14.63%	-13.24%	--	-13.24%
Total Exposure (ex-cash)	89.55%	1.39%	-16.47%	74.47%	100.00%	-25.53%

PORTFOLIO WEIGHTS (Net Exposure)		
Frontier Market: 7.20%	Emerging Market: 64.33%	Other Countries: 2.93%

¹Data is on a trade date basis and has not been reconciled. Exposures reflect hedged positions. ²Other represents companies with significant emerging markets related exposures that are not domiciled within an emerging market. ³Delta-adjusted and underlying exposures include ETFs that may be domiciled in the U.S. but provide specific sector, country or market related exposure.

COUNTRY PERFORMANCE ATTRIBUTION 7/31/15 to 8/31/15 (U.S. Dollar Denominated)

	Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund (Port) (%)			MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Index ¹ (Bench) (%)			Attribution Analysis (%)
MSCI/GICS Sector	Port Avg. Weight	Port Total Return	Port Contrib To Return	Bench Avg. Weight	Bench Total Return	Bench Contrib To Return	Total Effect ²
Argentina	1.03	9.29	-0.03	--	--	--	0.09
Bermuda	--	--	--	0.08	7.49	0.01	-0.02
Brazil	2.76	-14.61	-0.43	2.87	-13.38	-0.39	-0.06
British Virgin Islands	0.73	-1.68	-0.03	--	--	--	0.05
Cambodia	0.51	-20.91	-0.11	--	--	--	-0.07
Canada	0.46	-8.29	-0.04	--	--	--	0.01
Cayman Islands	--	--	--	0.06	-12.13	-0.01	-0.00
Chile	--	--	--	0.91	-4.05	-0.03	-0.06
China	12.64	-15.56	-2.14	10.90	-13.79	-1.64	-0.33
Colombia	--	--	--	0.05	-33.69	-0.02	0.01
Cyprus	0.75	-14.76	-0.11	--	--	--	-0.04
Czech Republic	--	--	--	0.04	4.83	0.00	-0.01
Egypt	--	--	--	0.77	-11.32	-0.09	0.01
Greece	--	--	--	0.70	-6.01	-0.04	-0.03
Hong Kong	7.27	-18.48	-1.24	10.70	-16.00	-1.83	0.18
Hungary	--	--	--	0.12	-2.45	-0.00	-0.01
India	21.70	-13.99	-3.28	11.74	-9.45	-1.19	-1.09
Indonesia	2.24	-11.63	-0.37	2.59	-16.95	-0.46	0.10
Kazakhstan	0.92	5.39	0.07	--	--	--	0.16
Kenya	0.40	-1.40	-0.01	--	--	--	0.03
Luxembourg	--	--	--	0.16	1.38	-0.00	-0.02
Malaysia	0.97	-17.47	-0.17	3.38	-17.90	-0.62	0.22
Mexico	3.15	-5.06	-0.13	2.99	-9.17	-0.27	0.15
Nigeria	0.26	-6.15	-0.02	--	--	--	0.01
Norway	0.51	23.56	0.15	--	--	--	0.19
Pakistan	1.90	-8.59	-0.17	--	--	--	0.02
Peru	--	--	--	0.07	-7.09	-0.00	-0.01
Philippines	1.05	-14.38	-0.10	1.53	-11.48	-0.18	-0.02
Poland	2.30	-6.45	-0.17	1.15	-5.64	-0.07	0.02
Qatar	--	--	--	0.61	-8.16	-0.05	-0.01
Russia	1.29	-3.55	-0.03	0.47	-7.48	-0.03	0.07
Saudi Arabia	1.86	-17.82	-0.36	--	--	--	-0.17
South Africa	2.52	-6.15	-0.16	5.97	-5.92	-0.36	-0.15
South Korea	9.02	-10.45	-0.84	20.14	-4.28	-0.61	-1.26
Suriname	0.19	-8.21	-0.03	--	--	--	-0.02
Taiwan	9.29	-10.84	-1.11	15.76	-8.29	-1.25	-0.46
Thailand	1.11	-5.85	-0.03	3.76	-3.79	-0.14	-0.19
Turkey	1.63	-12.39	-0.21	1.35	-13.36	-0.18	-0.03
United Arab Emirates	1.76	-7.18	-0.09	0.97	-11.82	-0.11	0.12
United States	1.54	279.72	5.71	0.17	-4.34	-0.01	6.00
Vietnam	0.18	-23.32	-0.07	--	--	--	-0.04
Cash	8.19	-3.17	-0.23	--	--	--	0.61
Unassigned	-0.14	129.83	-3.63	--	--	--	-3.75
Total	100.00	-9.40	-9.40	100.00	-9.60	-9.60	0.19

Sources: FactSet Research Systems Inc. and Driehaus Capital Management. Per FactSet Research Systems Inc., the Attribution Report provides an in-depth analysis of relative performance. With this report one can research whether a portfolio outperformed a benchmark, and how each group contributed to performance. The performance data shown above is estimated and represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. **Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. The information presented is intended for informational purposes only. Attribution data is on a trade date basis and is estimated and unreconciled.** ¹A definition of this index can be found on page 8. ²A definition of these key terms can be found on page 12.

SECTOR PERFORMANCE ATTRIBUTION 7/31/15 to 8/31/15 (U.S. Dollar Denominated)

	Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund (Port) (%)			MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Index ¹ (Bench) (%)			Attribution Analysis (%)
	Port Avg. Weight	Port Total Return	Port Contrib To Return	Bench Avg. Weight	Bench Total Return	Bench Contrib To Return	Total Effect ²
MSCI/GICS Sector							
Consumer Discretionary	17.09	-8.75	-1.49	16.58	-7.90	-1.31	-0.12
Consumer Staples	6.08	-9.65	-0.59	8.25	-6.29	-0.49	-0.30
Energy	0.97	8.15	0.11	1.62	-9.73	-0.16	0.19
Financials	22.52	-13.35	-3.07	19.13	-10.35	-2.02	-0.76
Health Care	6.15	-13.28	-0.87	8.11	-8.46	-0.63	-0.39
Industrials	18.09	-11.12	-2.09	16.14	-10.83	-1.78	-0.06
Information Technology	13.00	-18.53	-2.50	15.09	-11.03	-1.64	-1.17
Materials	4.34	-14.55	-0.65	10.96	-9.72	-1.08	-0.22
Telecomm. Services	0.40	-1.40	-0.01	0.75	-8.90	-0.07	0.01
Utilities	2.35	-5.66	-0.09	3.37	-11.52	-0.40	0.20
Cash	8.19	-3.17	-0.23	--	--	--	0.61
Unassigned	0.82	-34.07	2.09	--	--	--	2.22
Total	100.00	-9.40	-9.40	100.00	-9.60	-9.60	0.19

TOP 5 HOLDINGS³ (as of 7/31/15)

Company	Country	Description	% of Fund
Sino-Ocean Land Holdings Ltd.	Hong Kong	Real estate development, property investment, property management and hotel operation businesses	2.5%
SKS Microfinance Limited	India	An India-based financing company	2.5%
Zhuzhou CSR Times Electric Co., Ltd. Class H	Hong Kong	Manufactures locomotive train power converters, control systems and other train-borne electrical systems	1.9%
LIC Housing Finance Ltd	India	An India-based housing finance company	1.6%
Nine Dragons Paper Holdings Ltd.	Hong Kong	Manufactures & sells packaging paper, recycled printing and writing paper, pulp, and specialty paper	1.6%

Sources: FactSet Research Systems Inc. and Driehaus Capital Management LLC. The performance data shown above is estimated and represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. **Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. The information presented is intended for informational purposes only. Attribution data is on a trade date basis and is estimated and unreconciled.**

¹The Morgan Stanley Capital International Emerging Markets Small Cap Index (MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Index) is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure equity market performance of small cap stocks in 22 global emerging markets.

²Total Effect - The Total Effect for each MSCI/GICS Sector is equal to the sum of the individual Attribution Effects for that MSCI/GICS Sector.

³Holdings subject to change.

Notes

The Fund invests in foreign securities, including small and mid cap stocks, which may be subject to greater volatility than other investments. During certain periods, the Fund has benefited from unusually strong market conditions. At times, a significant portion of a 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 the Fund may not experience similar performance results as its assets grow. **Investments in overseas markets can pose more risks than U.S. investments, and the Fund's share prices are expected to be more volatile than that of a U.S.-only fund.** In addition, the Fund's returns will fluctuate with changes in stock market conditions, currency values, interest rates, foreign government regulations, and economic and political conditions in countries in which the Fund invests. These risks are generally greater when investing in emerging markets. These and other risk considerations are discussed in the Fund's prospectus. **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 or visit www.driehaus.com. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing.**

TERMS: **Beta** is a measure of a portfolio's volatility. A beta of 1.00 implies perfect historical correlation of movement with the market. A higher beta manager will rise and fall more rapidly than the market, whereas a lower beta manager will rise and fall slower. **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. **Standard deviation** is a measure of the average deviations of a return series from its mean; often used as a measure of portfolio volatility. A large standard deviation implies that there have been large swings or volatility in the manager's return series. **Sharpe ratio** is calculated by finding the portfolio's excess return and then dividing by the portfolio's standard deviation. **Downside/Upside capture** is a measure of performance in up markets (upside) and down markets (downside) relative to the Index. **Active share** represents the share of portfolio holdings that differ from the benchmark index holdings. Average drawdown is the arithmetic average of declines in value during a given period of time. Downside risk is a measure of the average deviations of a negative return series. A large downside risk implies that there have been large swings or volatility in the manager's return series. **Tracking error** measures of the amount of active risk that is being taken by a manager. Tracking error accounts for the deviation away from the benchmark and does not indicate in which direction it occurred, either positive or negative. **Information ratio** is a measure of the value added per unit of active risk by a manager over the index. A positive ratio indicates "efficient" use of risk by the manager. **R-Squared** is a statistical measure that represents the percentage of a fund's movements that can be explained by movements in a benchmark index. **At-the-money** is a term used to describe a situation where an option's strike price is identical to the price of the underlying security. **Out-of-the-money** is a term used to describe an option that has no intrinsic value, such as when a call option has a strike price that is higher than the market price of the underlying asset, or a put option with a strike price that is lower than the market price of the underlying asset. **Moneyness** is a description of a derivative relating its strike price to the price of its underlying asset. It describes the intrinsic value of an option in its current state.