Let's Make A Deal!

As the year sets out, and on the heels of the worst period of performance for the financial markets since the financial crisis, the Event Driven space finds itself at a unique intersection. Perhaps more so than at any time in recent memory, the handoff between the year that was and the one ahead, appears especially tricky. Concerns surrounding late cycle conditions, coupled with increased uncertainty surrounding financial tightening conditions, have left investors questioning the path ahead. In retrospect, 2018 can be characterized by a handful of key points for Event investors (Exhibits 1-4):

» A slate of large, highly contested deals ultimately closed, thereby shrinking the arbitrage profit pool

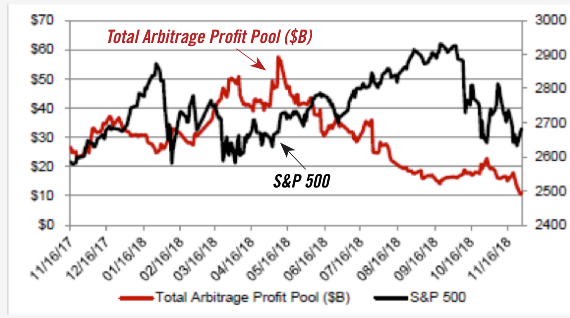
» Increased funding costs, due to both higher rates and wider spreads, raising concerns regarding the replenishment of the deal pipeline

» Acquirer stock price reaction turned decidedly negative, both for cash and equity deals

» Takeover premiums reached their lowest level in over a decade

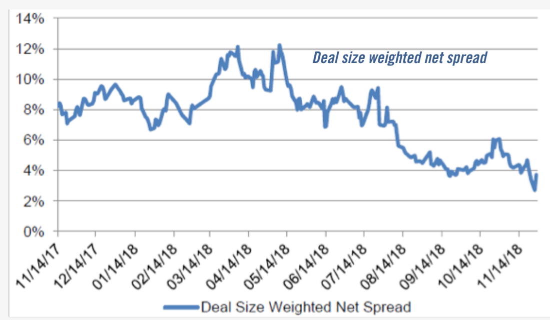
» A difficult catalyst driven environment across industries, driven by macroeconomic considerations, overwhelmed roll up and pro forma stories

Exhibit 1:
A Shrinking Arbitrage Profit Pool



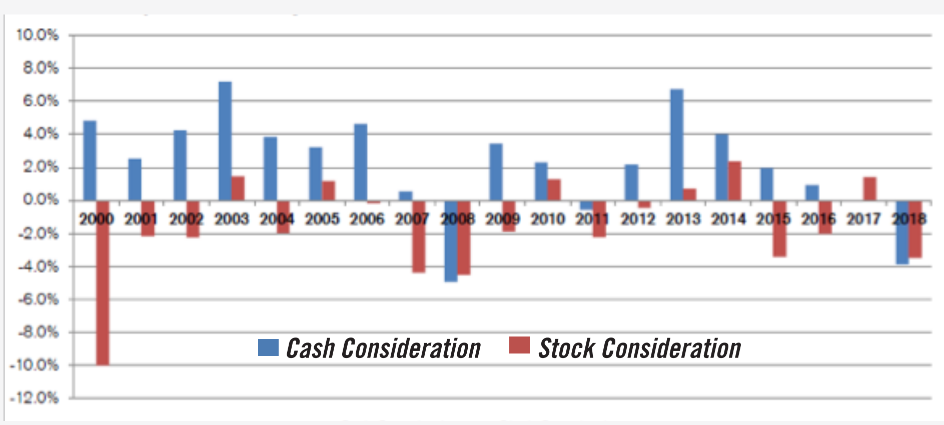
Source: CS Special Situations Desk

Exhibit 2:
Deal Size Weighted Net Spread



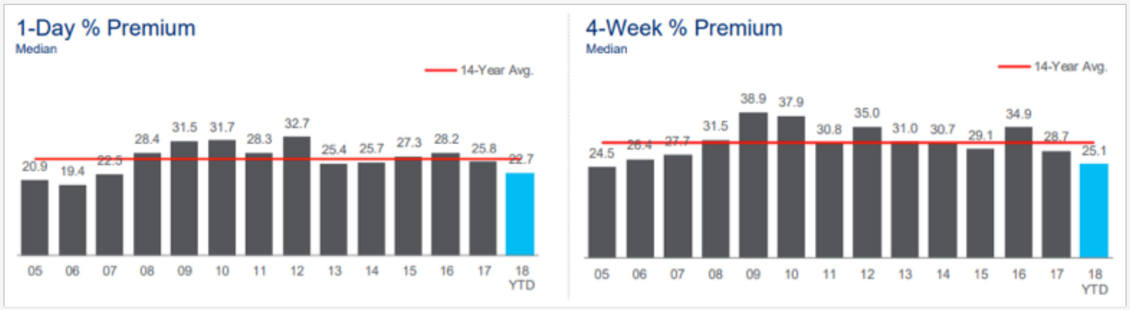
Source: CS Special Situations Desk

Exhibit 3:
Acquire price reaction for North American deals over $500M



Source: CS Special Situations Desk & Bloomberg

Exhibit 4:
Takeover Premiums Reached Decade Lows



Source: Citi, Thomson Reuters

In light of concerns surrounding what lies ahead in 2019, we are reminded of the old game show "Let's Make a Deal" (the original Monty Hall version, not the recent reboot which seems particularly out of place and contrived). For the better part of the last decade, financial markets have known the playing field and what they had in hand. Now, against the backdrop of last quarter's swift and sharp narrative change, investors are left wondering what's behind the other 'doors.'

As it relates to the Event space, and particularly for the fund's prospects, we thought it helpful to lay out the case behind the major doors we invest in. Our cross-asset approach capitalizes on our ability to remain nimble across opportunity sets and to dial our exposures up (or down) to the most (least) compelling pockets. Our process produces a portfolio that reflects the attractiveness of individual idiosyncratic catalysts we source.

Door # 1: Risk Arbitrage

As noted above, the arbitrage profit pool decreased materially throughout the past year. Ultimately driven by mega deal closures, either litigated in the courts or on the global political stage, a rash of deals managed to reach the finish line in 2018. With a limited playing field left into year end, risk arbitrage spreads remained fairly contained throughout most of the past quarter. The final throws of risk off in December however, pushed spreads wider, broadening the opportunity set. Still somewhat limited relative to other areas in the Event space, a select handful of risk arbitrage spreads offer healthy mid-to-upper single digit rates of return. The landscape is still populated with plenty of curveballs however, and given recent years filled with games of 'deal limbo,' a balanced and diversified approach appears most prudent. Considering recent credit spread widening, deal financing and sponsor appetite will be key focal points ahead. Investment grade yields are at near decade highs and the Leveraged Loan Index experienced the largest decline for the asset class since August 2011, two factors that may weigh heavily on acquirer behavior. The first week of the year saw a mega pharma deal for $74 billion, an encouraging sign, although it is noteworthy that investors sold the acquirer stock to the tune of 15% on the day of the announcement. This type of acquirer stock price action was firmly in place throughout much of last quarter, and with each additional 'late cycle' commentary, may act as an impediment to further large-scale acquisitions.

Bottom Line: After appearing quite shut and unattractive, this door is starting to show signs of life again. We are circling the waters and fishing for opportunity.

Door # 2: Credit Opportunities

With the reset in credit spreads, and at this juncture of the cycle, there are a bevy of opportunities to capitalize on corporate actions and situational circumstances. With High Yield credit yielding near 8%, and an average trading price in the low-to-mid 90s, the universe of catalyst credit investments is fertile. These investments benefit from downside valuation support and tend to generally exhibit limited beta and correlation to broad markets. In previous low volatility years, we would forecast event driven bond positions to produce mid-single digit rates of return. Under the current environment, the fund is sourcing opportunities with similar risk profiles that are producing double-digit rates of return across a broad of array of industries and security types. Over the past year, this has become an increasingly compelling opportunity set, and we anticipate this to hold true for 2019. Approximately 35% of the portfolio is invested in credit instruments and this number has steadily increased over the past 18 months. The fund tends to focus on global refinances, callable securities and/or takeout candidates, and misunderstood security classes with identifiable points of inflection. Many of the largest exposures in this category currently have value unlocking events upcoming in the first half of the year. Given the spread and all-in yield environment, the pipeline for this category remains robust and we anticipate we will replenish 'completed' events from the growing bullpen of ideas.

Bottom Line: On a risk adjusted basis, this door provides some of the most compelling opportunities, and we welcome the chance to walk through it.

Door #3: Catalyst Driven Equities:

For the better part of the first half of last year the market debated the merits of equity event situations. Heading into the midway marker, a notable shift appeared to have occurred; roll up stories and pro forma situations, particularly in cyclical industries, came under intense pressure. Investors concerned with geopolitical tensions, slowing global economic indicators, and the impact of the Federal Reserve's rising rate policy all weighed on exposures.

As we stand in front of the 2019 door, this area continues to flash mixed signals. Admittedly, there has been quite a derating in catalyst driven equities. That said, many of the key issues plaguing these situations in 2018 persist. Throughout the year, the fund reduced exposure in the category, and continued to concentrate investments in more resilient industries. The healthcare space remains a fruitful ground for the fund in this regard, and the start of 2019 is no exception. A robust pipeline of trials, data readouts, de-risked biology, and inflecting product launches compose our key exposures in the category. A substantial amount of the portfolio's investments in the category have key milestones in the first half of the year, including trial updates and industry conferences, which should support a steady stream of value unlocking updates. As has been the case throughout the life of the fund, we continue to hedge the industry and market exposures to these holdings. The fund has held approximately a 10% net weighting to the space over time, and we plan to adjust the hedge accordingly as our holdings provide updates through the first part of the year.

Bottom Line: The most volatile and wacky, this door requires heightened trepidation overall. As such, the fund is shielding exposure to battleground areas. Through the tumult, we are remaining highly selective, focusing on areas such as healthcare, which continues to be an industry and event cycle full of fertile ground. In fact, as we go to press with our letter, one of the fund's core catalyst driven healthcare positions agreed to a takeover at nearly a 70% premium. We believe this selective and measured approach will continue to prove its worth as markets debate heightened uncertainty and digest the noise associated with the handoff into 2019.

Now let's go make some deals…

Until next quarter,

Michael, Tom & Yoav

Michael Caldwell
Portfolio Manager

Tom McCauley
Portfolio Manager

Yoav Sharon
Portfolio Manager

DEVDX Performance Review

For the fourth quarter, the Driehaus Event Driven Fund returned -8.52% and the S&P 500 Index returned -13.52.[1] The portfolio hedge category was the biggest contributor (+2.50%) while the equity catalyst driven trade type was the fund's biggest detractor (-3.51%).

The largest contributors for the quarter included our portfolio hedges in the healthcare sector (+441 basis points). The second largest contributor was a recent secondary offering for a genetics and diagnostics company scaling their product offering (+75 basis points). The third largest contributor for the quarter was a genetics diagnostic company gaining adoption with their technology (+65 basis points). The largest detractors for the quarter included a supply chain logistics and transportation company (-176 basis points), a catalyst driven equity holding of an insurance company (-165 basis points) and a biotechnology company in developmental stage (-106 basis points).

PERFORMANCE (%)

MONTH-END – 12/31/18

	MTH	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	Since Inception[2]
Driehaus Event Driven Fund	-2.03	-4.03	-4.03	2.09	-0.29	1.58
S&P 500 Index[3]	-9.03	-4.38	-4.38	9.26	8.49	10.21
FTSE 3-Month T-Bill Index[4]	0.20	1.86	1.86	0.99	0.60	0.57

CALENDAR QUARTER-END – 12/31/18

	QTR	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	Since Inception[2]
Driehaus Event Driven Fund	-8.52	-4.03	-4.03	2.09	-0.29	1.58
S&P 500 Index[3]	-13.52	-4.38	-4.38	9.26	8.49	10.21
FTSE 3-Month T-Bill Index[4]	0.57	1.86	1.86	0.99	0.60	0.57

ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENSES[5]

Gross Expenses: 1.77%
Net Expenses: 1.77%

[1]**Performance 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. 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 (877) 779-0079 or visit www.driehaus.com for more current performance information.**

[2]The Driehaus Event Driven Fund has an inception date of August 26, 2013. [3]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. [4]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. [5]Represents the Annual Fund Operating Expenses as disclosed in the current prospectus dated April 30, 2018. 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.

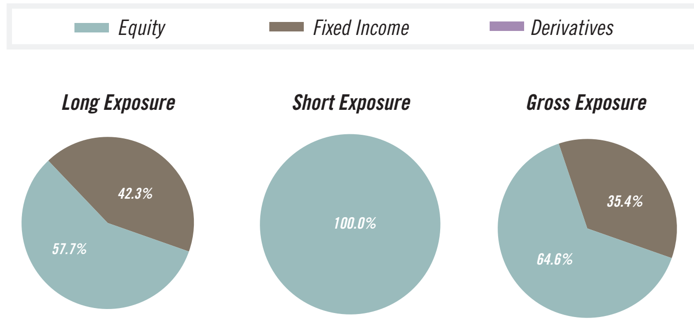
Investments in overseas markets can pose more risks than U.S. investments, and share prices are expected to be more volatile than that of a U.S.-only fund. The Driehaus Event Driven Fund invests in foreign securities, including small and mid cap stocks, which may be subject to greater volatility than 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.

DEVDX Portfolio Characteristics*

Executive Summary

Assets Under Management (AUM)	$51,700,557
Long Exposure	$48,563,769
Short Exposure	$(9,455,307)
Net Exposure	$39,108,462
Net Exposure % of AUM	75.64%
Gross Exposure	$58,019,077
Gross Exposure % of AUM	1.12x

Exposure Breakdown by Asset Class



Trade Type

	Gross Exposure	% of Gross Exposure	% Contribution to Total Return
Bond Catalyst Driven	20,191,029	34.8%	-0.93%
Deep Value	796,596	1.4%	-0.04%
Equity Catalyst Driven	27,576,145	47.5%	-3.51%
Portfolio Hedge	9,455,307	16.3%	2.50%
Risk Arbitrage	0	0.0%	0.00%
Cash			0.03%
Expenses**			-0.11%
Total	**58,019,077**	**100.0%**	**-2.06%**

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

Portfolio Summary

100 Day Volatility	10.31%
S&P 500 Index 100 Day Volatility	19.34%
Beta vs. S&P 500 Index[1] (since inception)	0.44
Beta vs. Merrill Lynch High Yield Index[2] (since inception)	0.87
Beta vs. Barclays US Aggregate Index[3] (since inception)	(0.55)
Correlation vs. S&P 500 Index (since inception)	0.69
Correlation vs. Merrill Lynch High Yield Index (since inception)	0.38
Correlation vs. Barclays US Aggregate Index (since inception)	(0.20)

Characteristics

FIXED INCOME	
Effective Duration	0.23 Years
Effective Spread Duration	2.11 Years
Average % of Par – Long Credit	91.35%
Average % of Par – Short Credit	n/a
EQUITY	
Weighted Average Market Capitalization (USD in billion)	4.74
Weighted Harmonic Average P/E using FY1 Estimation	1.5x

Source: Bloomberg

"*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-adjus ted underlying exposure. For credit default swap and credit default swap indices, exposure represents bond equivalent exposure.

**Estimated expenses for the month (not annualized) as a percentage of the fund's net assets for the month.

For options, exposure represents delta-adjusted underlying exposure. For credit default swap and credit default swap indices, exposure represents bond-equivalent exposure.

[1] 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. [2] The Bloomberg Barclays Capital US Aggregate Bond Index, an unmanaged index, represents securities that are SEC-registered, taxable and dollar denominated. This index covers the US investment grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities and asset-backed securities. These major sectors are subdivided into more specific indices that are calculated and reported on a regular basis. [3] The BofA Merrill Lynch US High Yield Index is an unmanaged index that tracks the performance of below-investment-grade, US-dollar-denominated corporate bonds publicly issued in the US domestic market.

Note: *A definition of key terms can be found on page 9*

Product Type

	Long Exposure ($)	% of Long Exposure	Short Exposure ($)	% of Short Exposure	Gross Exposure ($)	% of Gross Exposure
Bank Loan	7,572,463	15.6%	0	0.0%	7,572,463	13.1%
Corporate	12,987,243	26.7%	0	0.0%	12,987,243	22.4%
Fixed Income	**20,559,706**	**42.3%**	**0**	**0.0%**	**20,559,706**	**35.4%**
ADR/GDR	2,124,300	4.4%	0	0.0%	2,124,300	3.7%
Equity Common	25,042,476	51.6%	0	0.0%	25,042,476	43.2%
Exchange Traded Fund	0	0.0%	(9,455,307)	100.0%	9,455,307	16.3%
Private Equity	830,745	1.7%	0	0.0%	830,745	1.4%
Equity	**27,997,522**	**57.7%**	**(9,455,307)**	**100.0%**	**37,452,829**	**64.6%**
Currency Forward	232	0.0%	0	0.0%	232	0.0%
Equity Option	6,310	0.0%	0	0.0%	6,310	0.0%
Derivatives	**6,542**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**	**6,542**	**0.0%**
Total	**48,563,769**	**100.0%**	**(9,455,307)**	**100.0%**	**58,019,077**	**100.0%**

Region*

	Long Exposure ($)	% of Long Exposure	Short Exposure ($)	% of Short Exposure	Gross Exposure ($)	% of Gross Exposure
Developed	3,415,224	7.0%	0	0.0%	3,415,224	5.9%
Emerging	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
United States	45,148,545	93.0%	(9,455,307)	100.0%	54,603,852	94.1%
Total	**48,563,769**	**100.0%**	**(9,455,307)**	**100.0%**	**58,019,077**	**100.0%**

Contributors (by Trade Type)

TOP 5	
Portfolio Hedge	1.3%
Portfolio Hedge	0.8%
Equity Catalyst Driven	0.7%
Portfolio Hedge	0.4%
Equity Catalyst Driven	0.5%
Total	**3.7%**

BOTTOM 5	
Equity Catalyst Driven	-1.1%
Equity Catalyst Driven	-0.5%
Equity Catalyst Driven	-0.4%
Equity Catalyst Driven	-0.4%
Equity Catalyst Driven	-0.4%
Total	**-2.7%**

Source: Bloomberg
*Region exposure is based on country of domicile
Note: *A definition of key terms can be found on page 9*

Sector

GICS[1]	Long Exposure ($)	% of Long Exposure	Short Exposure ($)	% of Short Exposure	Gross Exposure ($)	% of Gross Exposure
Communication Services	7,143,828	14.7%	0	0.0%	7,143,828	12.3%
Consumer Discretionary	5,553,115	11.4%	0	0.0%	5,553,115	9.6%
Consumer Staples	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Energy	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financials	11,327,176	23.3%	(1,113,041)	11.8%	12,440,216	21.4%
Health Care	18,493,073	38.1%	(8,342,267)	88.2%	26,835,340	46.3%
Industrials	3,982,204	8.2%	0	0.0%	3,982,204	6.9%
Information Technology	2,064,142	4.3%	0	0.0%	2,064,142	3.6%
Materials	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Real Estate	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Utilities	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other[2]	232	0.0%	0	0.0%	232	0.0%
Total	**48,563,769**	**100.0%**	**(9,455,307)**	**100.0%**	**58,019,077**	**100.0%**

Quarterly and Year-to-date Trade Type

% Contribution to Total Return

	Oct	Nov	Dec	4th QTR	YTD
Bond Catalyst Driven	-0.55%	-0.35%	-0.93%	-1.82%	0.50%
Deep Value	0.00%	0.01%	-0.04%	-0.03%	-0.03%
Equity Catalyst Driven	-7.15%	-1.09%	-3.51%	-11.39%	-5.97%
Portfolio Hedge	3.32%	-0.74%	2.50%	5.12%	3.44%
Risk Arbitrage	-0.28%	0.33%	0.00%	0.05%	-0.44%
Cash	0.02%	0.03%	0.03%	0.07%	0.09%
Expenses*	-0.14%	-0.13%	-0.11%	-0.38%	-1.63%
Total	**-4.79%**	**-1.95%**	**-2.06%**	**-8.57%**	**-3.85%**

**Estimated expenses for the month (not annualized) as a percentage of the fund's net assets for the month.*

Source: Bloomberg, Moody's, Standard & Poor's

[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

Notes

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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 (877) 779-0079. 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 January 15, 2019 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.

Driehaus Securities LLC, Distributor

FUND INFORMATION

Types of events in which the fund frequently invests include:

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

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.

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

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

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

Types of trades in which the fund frequently invests include:

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS OF KEY TERMS

Agency Mortgage-Backed Security - A mortgage-backed security issued and guaranteed by a government agency such as the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or Government National Mortgage Association.

Asset-Backed Security (ABS) - A security whose value and income payments are derived from and collateralized (or "backed") by a specified pool of underlying assets.

Average % of Par – Long Credit - The average dollar price of a bond the Fund is long as a percentage of par.

Average % of Par – Short Credit - The average dollar price of a bond the Fund is short as a percentage of par.

Beta - A measure describing the relation of a portfolio's returns with that of the financial market as a whole. A portfolio with a beta of 0 means that its price is not at all correlated with the market. A positive beta means that the portfolio generally follows the market. A negative beta shows that the portfolio inversely follows the market; the portfolio generally decreases in value if the market goes up and vice versa.

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.

Equity Gamma - The ratio that compares the rate of change for the delta with respect to the underlying asset's price.

Effective 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.

Mortgage-Backed Security (MBS) - An asset-backed security or debt obligation that represents a claim on the cash flows from mortgage loans, most commonly on residential property.

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.

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

Stock Vega - The change in the price of an option that results from a 1% change in volatility. Vega changes when there are large price movements in the underlying asset and Vega falls as the option gets closer to maturity. Vega can change even if there is no change in the price of the underlying asset (e.g., if there is a change in expected volatility).

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.

Theta - A measure of the rate of decline in the value of an option due to the passage of time. Theta can also be referred to as the time decay on the value of an option.