

LCMAX Performance Review

Features:

- Multi-strategy credit approach
- Absolute return focused, long/short credit strategy
- Volatility managed, low correlation return objectives
- Hedging of interest rate exposure
- Liquid, transparent “hedged” mutual fund vehicle

Inception Date: November 8, 2005*

Fund Assets Under Management: \$427 million

Firm Assets Under Management: \$8.1 billion

Portfolio Concentration: Flexible, best ideas approach, generally 60-80 positions

Duration Target: +/- 1 year

Volatility Target: Less than the Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Index (about 5%, annually)

Distributions: Quarterly dividends; annual capital gains

Portfolio Managers:

Thomas McCauley, CFA, Portfolio Manager
14 years experience

Yoav Sharon, Portfolio Manager
15 years experience

John Khym, CFA, Assistant Portfolio Manager
17 years experience

**The Driehaus Active Income Fund commenced operations on June 1, 2009 following the receipt of the assets and liabilities of the Lotsoff Capital Management Active Income Fund (the “Predecessor Fund”) through a reorganization into the Driehaus Active Income Fund.*

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.

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.

During the month of July, the fund returned +0.54% driven by continued strong performance from the directional long strategy, which contributed 61 basis points¹.

As we have discussed in previous letters, we position the fund to realize safe yield and hedge against duration risk, market volatility and the risk of capital impairment. The fund’s year-to-date performance reflects these portfolio actions: from an absolute return perspective, through July, the fund has recorded its best start to a year since 2012, while volatility and correlation remain muted relative to all relevant credit indexes from an absolute return perspective. Our investment process is best judged over a long period of time, but nonetheless, we are pleased that the fund has generated an attractive year-to-date return while protecting against market and position specific risks.

The environment for our strategy is increasingly attractive. We continue to maintain modest net exposure (approximately 80%) and a strong portfolio current yield (6.6% at month end). As the year has progressed, we are finding compelling opportunities, particularly in short duration corporate bonds and capital structure arbitrage. In July, the fund initiated two new capital structure arbitrage positions and short duration bonds now represent approximately 40% of the portfolio. We believe there is too much risk and too little reward in the leveraged loan market and are approaching the asset class with heightened caution.

During July, the directional long strategy contributed 61 basis points, while the directional short strategy detracted seven basis points and no other strategy had an impact of more than five basis points. The fund had two directional long positions that each contributed seven basis points during the month. The first was a directional long position in the first lien bonds of a diversified holding company, which continued to rise after it reported better than expected earnings. The second was a directional long position in the short duration secured bonds of a property and casualty insurance company. The fund’s third largest contribution (six basis points) came from a directional long position in the unsecured bonds of a transportation and logistics company. The directional long strategy had no meaningful detractors during the period.

The fund’s directional short strategy detracted seven basis points during the month, driven primarily by a detraction of four basis points from a portfolio hedge of leveraged loans. Directional short exposure as of July 31 was approximately 10.0%.

As always, we welcome the opportunity to discuss market developments and their impact on the fund with our client base, so please do not hesitate to reach out to us if you would like any additional details.

LCMAX Performance Review

Month-end Performance (%) as of 7/31/19

Fund/Index	MTH	YTD	1 Year	Average Annual Total Return			
				3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception ¹
Driehaus Active Income Fund ²	0.54	3.85	0.80	2.13	1.19	2.30	3.28
FTSE 3-Month T-Bill Index ³	0.20	1.42	2.33	1.42	0.88	0.48	1.21
Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Index ⁴	0.22	6.35	8.08	2.17	3.05	3.75	4.33

Calendar Quarter-end Performance (%) as of 6/30/19

Fund/Index	QTR	YTD	1 Year	Average Annual Total Return			
				3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception ¹
Driehaus Active Income Fund ²	0.96	3.29	0.98	2.39	1.07	2.55	3.26
FTSE 3-Month T-Bill Index ³	0.61	1.21	2.30	1.36	0.84	0.46	1.21
Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Index ⁴	3.08	6.11	7.87	2.31	2.95	3.90	4.34

Annual Operating Expenses (%)⁵

Gross Expense	1.10
Net Expense	1.10

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¹Inception Date: 11/8/2005. ²The Driehaus Active Income Fund commenced operations on June 1, 2009 following the receipt of the assets and liabilities of the Lotsoff Capital Management Active Income Fund (the "Predecessor Fund") through a reorganization into the Driehaus Active Income Fund (the "Fund"). Lotsoff Capital Management was the investment adviser from inception through April 2, 2009. Driehaus Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser") became the interim investment adviser to the Predecessor Fund on April 3, 2009. ³The 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. ⁴The Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Index, an unmanaged index, represents securities that are SEC-registered, taxable and dollar denominated. This index covers the U.S. 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. ⁵Represents the Annual Fund Operating Expenses as disclosed in the current prospectus dated April 30, 2019. 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.

The Driehaus Active Income Fund (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. 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. 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.

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.

Driehaus Securities LLC, Distributor

LCMAX Portfolio Characteristics*

Executive Summary

Assets Under Management (AUM)	\$426,661,639
Long Exposure	\$406,904,566
Short Exposure	\$(70,326,914)
Net Exposure	\$336,577,653
Net Exposure % of AUM	78.89%
Gross Exposure	\$477,231,480
Gross Exposure % of AUM	111.85%
Cash Exposure	\$15,190,484
Cash Exposure % of AUM	3.56%

Risk Summary

Effective Duration	0.56 Years
Spread Duration ¹	2.48 Years
30-day SEC Yield	5.15%
Portfolio Yield-to-Worst ²	6.00%
Average % of Par – Long Credit	101.30%
Average % of Par – Short Credit	103.56%
Correlation vs. S&P 500	0.48
100 Day Volatility	1.69%

Trade Type

	Gross Exposure	% of Gross Exposure	% Contribution to Total Return
Capital Structure Arbitrage ³	33,658,331	7.1%	0.01%
Convertible Arbitrage ³	0	0.0%	0.00%
Directional Long ³	378,036,984	79.2%	0.61%
Directional Short ³	42,576,595	8.9%	-0.07%
Event Driven ³	0	0.0%	0.00%
Interest Rate Hedge ³	22,959,570	4.8%	0.02%
Pairs Trading ³	0	0.0%	0.00%
Volatility ³	0	0.0%	0.00%
Cash and Expenses**			-0.05%
Total	477,231,480	100.0%	0.53%

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

Source: Bloomberg, Factset

¹ Spread duration excludes treasury rate hedges

² Refers to credit only

³ A definition of this term can be found on page 10.

*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.

**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.

Note: A definition of key terms can be found on page 10

Credit Rating*

	Long Exposure (\$)	% of Long Exposure	Short Exposure (\$)	% of Short Exposure	Gross Exposure (\$)	% of Gross Exposure
AAA ¹	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
AA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
A ²	10,716,084	2.7%	0	0.0%	10,716,084	2.5%
BBB	15,158,808	3.8%	(8,574,250)	37.0%	23,733,058	5.6%
BB	50,078,539	12.4%	(6,384,443)	27.5%	56,462,983	13.3%
B	249,861,906	62.1%	(4,094,283)	17.7%	253,956,188	59.7%
CCC	44,974,273	11.2%	(4,134,188)	17.8%	49,108,461	11.5%
CC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
C	5,036,396	1.3%	0	0.0%	5,036,396	1.2%
D	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Not Rated	26,421,348	6.6%	0	0.0%	26,421,348	6.2%
Total	402,247,354	100.0%	(23,187,163)	100.0%	425,434,517	100.0%

Credit rating data is shown only for the following asset classes: Bank Loan, Corporate CDS, Corporate Credit, Convertible Bonds and Preferred Stocks.

Sector

	Long Exposure (\$)	% of Long Exposure	Short Exposure (\$)	% of Short Exposure	Gross Exposure (\$)	% of Gross Exposure
GICS³						
Communication Services	79,134,183	19.4%	(2,145,178)	3.1%	81,279,361	17.0%
Consumer Discretionary	81,549,119	20.0%	(6,137,852)	8.7%	87,686,971	18.4%
Consumer Staples	28,179,110	6.9%	(656,320)	0.9%	28,835,430	6.0%
Energy	20,918,728	5.1%	0	0.0%	20,918,728	4.4%
Financials	100,042,596	24.6%	0	0.0%	100,042,596	21.0%
Health Care	10,115,984	2.5%	(8,130,256)	11.6%	18,246,240	3.8%
Industrials	25,256,874	6.2%	(4,094,042)	5.8%	29,350,915	6.2%
Information Technology	44,960,785	11.0%	(243,438)	0.3%	45,204,223	9.5%
Materials	16,747,187	4.1%	(2,436,398)	3.5%	19,183,585	4.0%
Real Estate	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Utilities	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other ⁴	0	0.0%	(46,483,430)	66.1%	46,483,430	9.7%
Total	406,904,566	100.0%	(70,326,914)	100.0%	477,231,480	100.0%

Source: Bloomberg, Factset Moody's, Standard & Poor's, Global Industry Classification Standard

*Credit ratings listed are subject to change. Credit quality ratings are measured on a scale that generally ranges from AAA (highest) to D (lowest). "NR" is used to classify securities for which a rating is not available. The Adviser receives credit quality ratings on underlying securities of the portfolio from the three major ratings agencies - Moody's Investors Service (Moody's), Fitch Ratings (Fitch), and Standard & Poor's (S&P). When calculating the credit quality breakdown, the Adviser utilizes Moody's and if Moody's is not available the manager selects the lower rating of S&P and Fitch.

Note: A definition of key terms can be found on page 10

Credit Ratings:

AAA and AA: High credit-quality investment grade
 A and BBB: Medium credit-quality investment grade
 BB, B, CCC, CC, C: Low credit-quality (non-investment grade), or "junk bonds"
 Not Rated: Bonds currently not rated

¹ All government bonds are rated AAA.

² All agency Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) are rated A.

³ 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.

⁴ The Other Industry Sector data is not categorized within the GICS classification system.

Product Type

	Long Exposure (\$)	% of Long Exposure	Short Exposure (\$)	% of Short Exposure	Gross Exposure (\$)	% of Gross Exposure
Bank Loan	101,746,162	25.0%	(241)	0.0%	101,746,403	21.3%
Corporate	286,407,606	70.4%	(23,186,922)	33.0%	309,594,529	64.9%
Preferred	14,093,585	3.5%	0	0.0%	14,093,585	3.0%
Fixed Income	402,247,354	98.9%	(23,187,163)	33.0%	425,434,517	89.1%
Equity Common	4,657,213	1.1%	(656,320)	0.9%	5,313,533	1.1%
Exchange Traded Fund	0	0.0%	(23,523,860)	33.4%	23,523,860	4.9%
Equity	4,657,213	1.1%	(24,180,180)	34.4%	28,837,393	6.0%
Government Bond Future	0	0.0%	(22,959,570)	32.6%	22,959,570	4.8%
Derivatives	0	0.0%	(22,959,570)	32.6%	22,959,570	4.8%
Total	406,904,566	100.0%	(70,326,914)	100.0%	477,231,480	100.0%

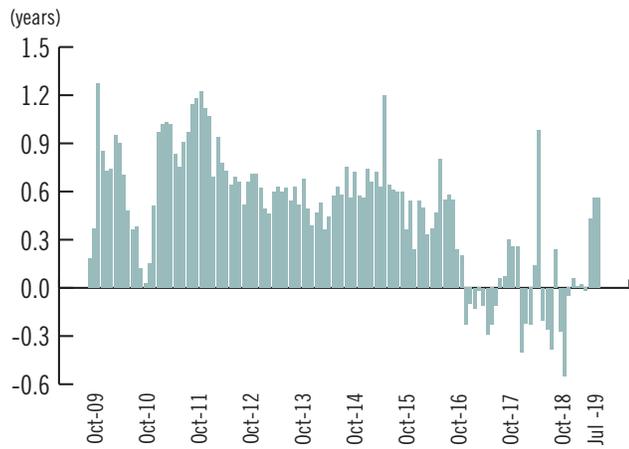
Region*

	Long Exposure (\$)	% of Long Exposure	Short Exposure (\$)	% of Short Exposure	Gross Exposure (\$)	% of Gross Exposure
Developed	36,042,513	8.9%	(656,320)	0.9%	36,698,833	7.7%
Emerging	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
United States	370,862,053	91.1%	(69,670,594)	99.1%	440,532,647	92.3%
Total	406,904,566	100.0%	(70,326,914)	100.0%	477,231,480	100.0%

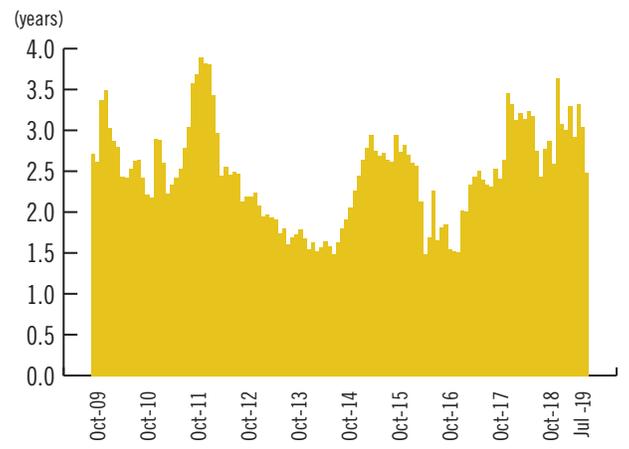
*Region exposure is based on country of domicile

Note: A definition of key terms can be found on page 10

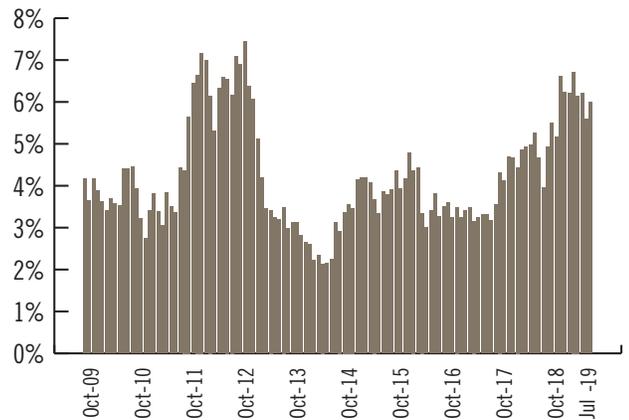
LCMAX Effective Duration



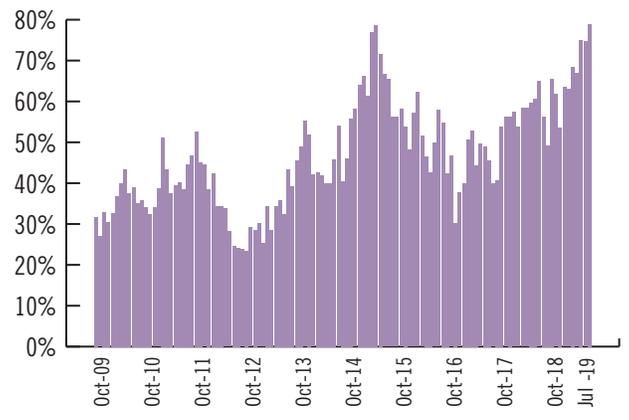
LCMAX Spread Duration



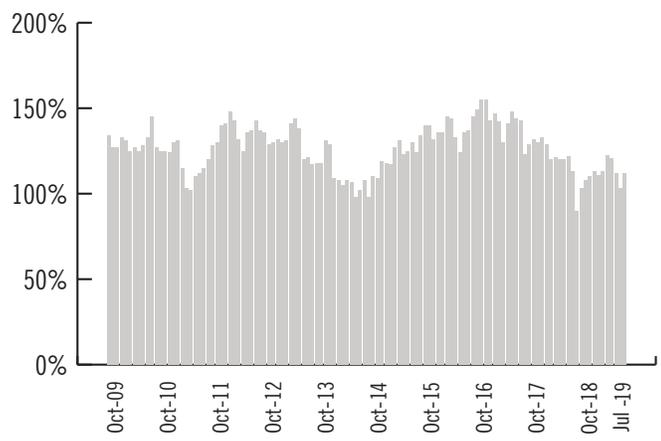
LCMAX Portfolio Yield-to-Worst



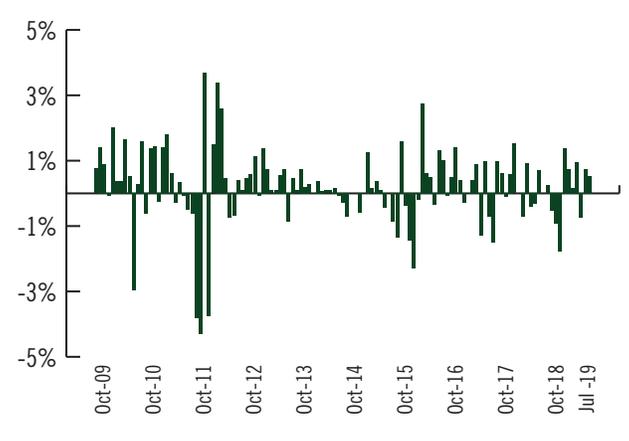
LCMAX Net Exposure % of AUM



LCMAX Gross Exposure % of AUM



LCMAX Monthly Return*



Sources: Driehaus Capital Management LLC, Bloomberg, Factset

Note: A definition of key terms can be found on page 10

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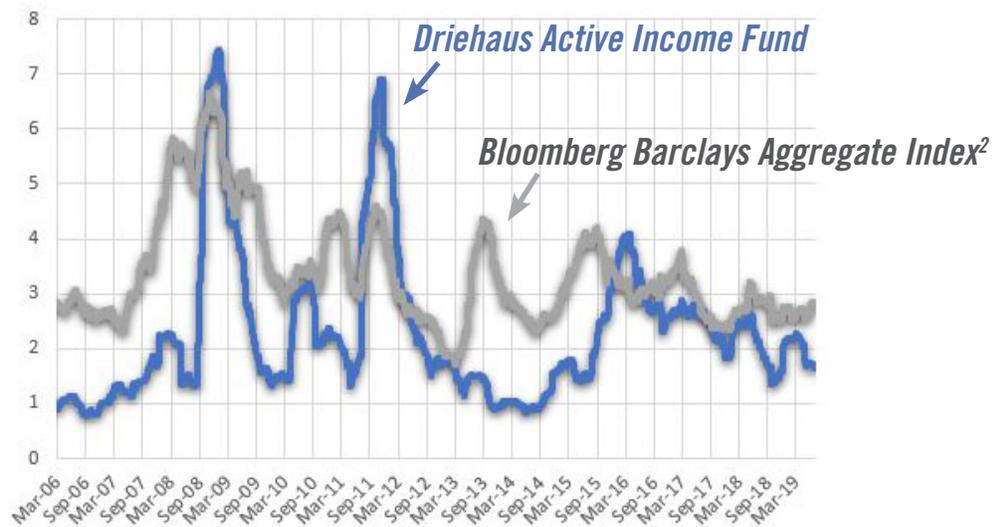
Spread Distribution* (\$M)

		0-300	300-600	600-1000	>1000	Total
Bank Loan	Long Exposure	0	46,749,637	49,364,832	5,631,694	101,746,162
	Short Exposure	0	(241)	0	0	(241)
	Net Exposure	0	46,749,396	49,364,832	5,631,694	101,745,922
	Gross Exposure	0	46,749,878	49,364,832	5,631,694	101,746,403
Corporate	Long Exposure	106,380,743	126,405,498	50,134,054	3,487,312	286,407,606
	Short Exposure	(17,040,139)	(2,012,596)	(4,134,188)	0	(23,186,922)
	Net Exposure	89,340,604	124,392,902	45,999,867	3,487,312	263,220,684
	Gross Exposure	123,420,882	128,418,093	54,268,242	3,487,312	309,594,529
Preferred	Long Exposure	0	14,093,585	0	0	14,093,585
	Short Exposure	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Exposure	0	14,093,585	0	0	14,093,585
	Gross Exposure	0	14,093,585	0	0	14,093,585
Total	Long Exposure	106,380,743	187,248,719	99,498,886	9,119,006	402,247,354
	Short Exposure	(17,040,139)	(2,012,836)	(4,134,188)	0	(23,187,163)
	Net Exposure	89,340,604	185,235,883	95,364,698	9,119,006	379,060,190
	Gross Exposure	123,420,882	189,261,556	103,633,073	9,119,006	425,434,517
	Net Exposure %	23.6%	48.9%	25.2%	2.4%	100.0%
	Gross Exposure %	29.0%	44.5%	24.4%	2.1%	100.0%

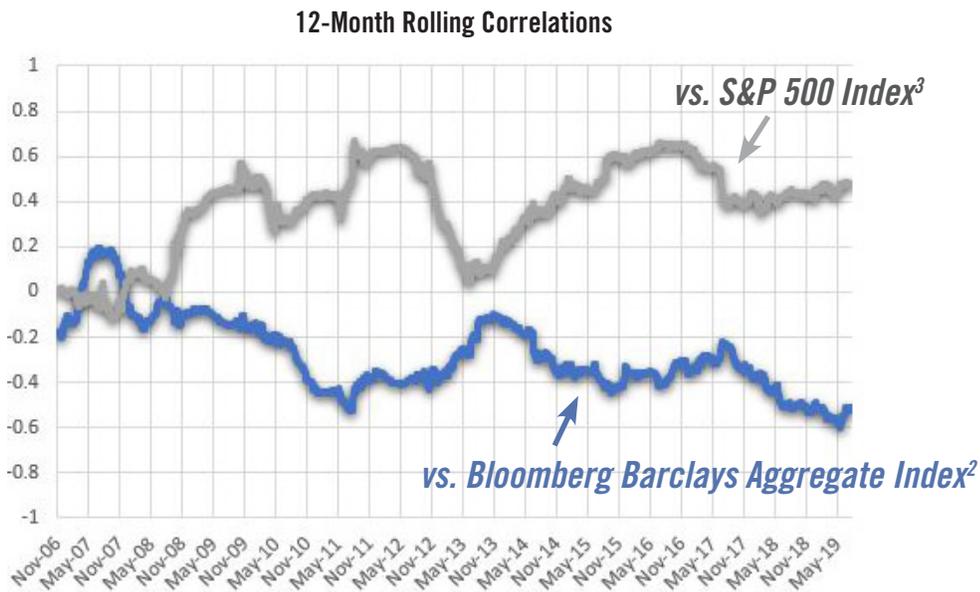
Source: Bloomberg, Factset *Spread Distributions are shown only for the following asset classes: Bank Loan, Corporate CDS, Corporate Credit, Convertible Bonds and Preferred Stocks. Spread differential between the underlying securities and Treasury bonds in basis points. The chart above measures the excess yield (in basis points) that these securities provide over the yield offered by U.S. treasuries of comparable maturities according to

market prices at the end of the month. We then define the security type, as well as the Fund's long and short exposure, and plot these exposures based on current market values to show a more accurate view of where the Fund's capital is allocated than can be depicted by simply defining exposures by credit rating or security type.
Note: A definition of key terms can be found on page 10

100 Day Volatility



Correlation¹ Comparison



Sources: Driehaus Capital Management, Bloomberg, Factset Standards & Poor's ("S&P") 500 Index total return data from Bloomberg. Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Index data from Barclays

The benchmarks for the Driehaus Active Income Fund are the FTSE 3-Month T-Bill and the Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Index. The S&P 500 Index is shown for illustrative purposes only.

¹ Correlation is a statistical measure of how return sets move in relation to each other. Correlation is computed into what is known as the correlation coefficient, which ranges between -1 and +1. Perfect positive correlation (a correlation co-efficient of +1) implies that as one security moves, either up or down, the other security will move in lockstep, in the same di-

rection. Alternatively, perfect negative correlation means that if one security moves in either direction the security that is perfectly negatively correlated will move by an equal amount in the opposite direction. If the correlation is 0, the movements of the securities are said to have no correlation; they are completely random. The S&P 500 Index and the Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Index are recognized proxies for the U.S. fixed income market.

² The Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Index is a broad base index, maintained by Barclays, used to represent investment grade bonds being traded in the United States.

³ The 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.

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This material 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. The opinions expressed are those of Driehaus Capital Management LLC (“Driehaus”) and are subject to change at any time due to changes in market or economic conditions. Driehaus does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of this information. This data was prepared on August 8, 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.

The information and opinions contained in this material are derived from proprietary and non-proprietary sources deemed by Driehaus to be reliable and are not necessarily all inclusive. Driehaus does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of this information. 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.

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Driehaus Securities LLC, Distributor

FUND INFORMATION

The Fund invests primarily in U.S. fixed income and floating rate securities, of both investment and non-investment grade credit quality, as well as equities and derivative instruments. The Fund intends to pursue its fundamental opportunistic “bottom-up” trading approach using the following investment strategies:

Capital Structure Arbitrage – attempt to exploit pricing inefficiencies between two securities of the same company. Example: buying a debt instrument that is believed to be undervalued while simultaneously shorting a subordinated debt instrument of the same issuer that is believed to be overvalued.

Convertible Arbitrage – attempt to profit from changes in a company's equity volatility or credit quality by purchasing a convertible bond and simultaneously shorting the same issuer's common stock.

Directional Trading – taking long or short positions in equity or corporate debt instruments in anticipation of profiting from movements in the prices of these assets.

Event Driven – attempt to profit from the consummation of a given event, e.g. a takeover, merger, reorganization or conclusion of material litigation, or based upon the perceptions of a potential pending corporate event.

Pairs Trading – attempt to exploit pricing inefficiencies between the securities of two similar companies by buying the security of one company and shorting the security of the other.

Interest Rate Hedging – attempt to reduce the performance impact of rising or falling interest rates.

Volatility Hedging – attempt to profit from extreme market volatility.

DEFINITIONS OF KEY TERMS

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.

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.

Equity 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.

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.

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.

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 - A measure of return per unit of risk, it 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.