

Driehaus Active Income Fund

JANUARY 2020

Performance Review

During the month of January, the fund returned 0.9%¹. January's return was driven by strong performance from the directional long and capital structure arbitrage strategies, offset in part by portfolio hedges.

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 strong start to the year reflects these portfolio actions: the fund delivered capital appreciation in addition to coupon accruals, while volatility and correlation remain muted relative to all relevant credit indexes.

The environment for our strategy remains attractive. The directional long and capital structural arbitrage strategies delivered particularly strong results to start the year; four separate positions contributed 11 basis points or more to January's return. The yield and capital appreciation generated by those strategies were, and will continue to serve as, as the foundation for the fund's returns. We believe this low-volatility, high absolute return profile is an illustration of the efficacy of our team's fundamental credit research process.

We continue to maintain modest net exposure and a strong portfolio current yield (6.3% at month end).

We are finding compelling opportunities in capital structure arbitrage and short duration corporate bonds. 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 January, the directional long strategy contributed 77 basis points and the capital structure arbitrage strategy contributed 33 basis points, while portfolio hedges detracted 17 basis points. At month-end, the fund's effective duration was +0.6.

We continue to position the portfolio conservatively but have done so in a way that allows the fund to generate an attractive portfolio yield. We believe these portfolio attributes, combined with the continued attractiveness of the opportunity set in corporate credit, position the fund to successfully navigate the range of market scenarios that might unfold this year.

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.

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 driehaus.com for more current performance information.

Driehaus Active Income Fund

% Month-End Performance (as of 1/31/20)

	Annualized						
	MTH	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Inception ^{1,4}
Driehaus Active Income Fund ¹	0.86	0.86	5.32	2.08	2.08	2.04	3.37
FTSE 3-Month T-Bill Index ²	0.13	0.13	2.18	1.68	1.07	0.57	1.24
Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index ³	1.92	1.92	9.64	4.62	3.01	3.79	4.48

% Quarter-End Performance (as of 12/31/19)

	Annualized						
	QTR	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Inception ^{1,4}
Driehaus Active Income Fund ¹	1.29	5.89	5.89	1.69	1.91	1.99	3.33
FTSE 3-Month T-Bill Index ²	0.46	2.25	2.25	1.65	1.05	0.56	1.24
Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index ³	0.18	8.72	8.72	4.03	3.05	3.75	4.36

% Calendar Year Performance¹ (10-year period)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Driehaus Active Income Fund ¹	5.18	-5.61	9.34	2.99	-0.87	-1.07	5.63	0.59	-1.26	5.89
FTSE 3-Month T-Bill Index ²	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.27	0.84	1.86	2.25
Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index ³	6.55	7.85	4.22	-2.02	5.97	0.55	2.65	3.54	0.01	8.72

Source: Driehaus Capital Management, FactSet, UMB Fund Services
Data as of 1/31/20.

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.

¹The 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. ²The 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. ³The Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond 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. An investor cannot invest directly in an index. ⁴Since Inception of the Driehaus Active Income Fund (11/8/05), FTSE 3-Month T-Bill Index Performance for 2005 is from 11/1/05 - 12/31/05. 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. ⁶Spread duration excludes treasury rate hedges. ⁷Refers to credit only.

TERMS: **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. **SEC yield** is an annualization of the Fund's total net investment income per share for the 30-day period ended on the last day of the month. **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. **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** 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.

Ticker

LCMAX

Facts

Inception Date	11/8/05 ¹
Fund Assets Under Management	\$212M
Firm Assets Under Management	\$8.6B
Portfolio Concentration	Flexible, best ideas approach, historically 60-80 trades
Distributions	Quarterly dividends; annual capital gains

Annual Operating Expenses⁵

Gross Expenses	1.10%
Net Expenses	1.10%

Executive Summary

Long Exposure	\$188,051,382
Short Exposure	\$(21,581,199)
Net Exposure	\$166,470,184
Net Exposure % of AUM	78.42%
Gross Exposure	\$209,632,581
Gross Exposure % of AUM	98.76%

Risk Summary

Effective Duration	0.59 Years
Spread Duration ⁶	2.67 Years
30-day SEC Yield	4.26%
Portfolio Yield-To-Worst ⁷	5.60%
Average % of Par - Long Credit	103.03%
Average % of Par - Short Credit	105.11%
Correlation vs. S&P 500	0.42
100 Day Volatility	1.26%

Portfolio Management

Thomas McCauley, CFA, Portfolio Manager
15 years of industry experience

Yoav Sharon, Portfolio Manager
16 years industry experience

John Khym, CFA, Assistant Portfolio Manager
18 years industry experience

Driehaus Active Income Fund

Trade Type

	Gross Exposure	% of Gross Exposure	% Contribution to Total Return
Capital Structure Arbitrage ¹	41,071,394	19.6%	0.33%
Convertible Arbitrage ¹	0	0.0%	0.00%
Directional Long ¹	151,473,367	72.3%	0.77%
Directional Short ¹	0	0.0%	-0.01%
Event Driven ¹	0	0.0%	0.00%
Interest Rate Hedge ¹	17,087,820	8.2%	-0.17%
Pairs Trading ¹	0	0.0%	0.00%
Volatility ¹	0	0.0%	0.00%
Cash and Expenses ²			-0.04%
Total	209,632,581	100.0%	0.89%

Credit Rating*

	Long Exposure (\$)	% of Long Exposure	Short Exposure (\$)	% of Short Exposure	Gross Exposure (\$)	% of Gross Exposure
AAA ³	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
AA	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
A ⁴	4,779,661	2.6%	0	0.0%	4,779,661	2.5%
BBB	3,948,386	2.1%	0	0.0%	3,948,386	2.1%
BB	19,719,688	10.6%	0	0.0%	19,719,688	10.4%
B	124,989,057	67.2%	(8)	0.0%	124,989,066	66.1%
CCC	32,463,561	17.5%	(3,090,498)	100.0%	35,554,059	18.8%
CC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
C	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
D	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Not Rated	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	185,900,353	100.0%	(3,090,507)	100.0%	188,990,859	100.0%

Source: Driehaus Capital Management, FactSet

Note: Exposure: please note exposure may be different than market value. For equities, bonds, foreign exchange forwards and interest rate swap products, exposure is the same as market value. For options, exposure represents delta-adjusted underlying exposure. For credit default swap and credit default swap indices, exposure represents bond equivalent exposure.

¹ A definition of this term can be found on the last page of this document. ² 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. ³ All government bonds are rated AAA.

⁴ All agency Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) are rated A.

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

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

A definition of key terms can be found on the last page of this document.

Driehaus Active Income Fund

Sector

	Long Exposure (\$)	% of Long Exposure	Short Exposure (\$)	% of Short Exposure	Gross Exposure (\$)	% of Gross Exposure
GICS¹						
Communication Services	33,369,353	17.7%	0	0.0%	33,369,353	15.9%
Consumer Discretionary	16,620,148	8.8%	(295,130)	1.4%	16,915,277	8.1%
Consumer Staples	18,209,803	9.7%	(685,290)	3.2%	18,895,093	9.0%
Energy	15,976,340	8.5%	0	0.0%	15,976,340	7.6%
Financials	40,673,515	21.6%	(232,900)	1.1%	40,906,415	19.5%
Health Care	4,748,951	2.5%	(2,577,258)	11.9%	7,326,210	3.5%
Industrials	18,613,641	9.9%	0	0.0%	18,613,641	8.9%
Information Technology	25,959,231	13.8%	(702,800)	3.3%	26,662,032	12.7%
Materials	13,880,400	7.4%	0	0.0%	13,880,400	6.6%
Real Estate	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Utilities	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other ²	0	0.0%	(17,087,820)	79.2%	17,087,820	8.2%
Total	188,051,382	100.0%	(21,581,199)	100.0%	209,632,581	100.0%

Product Type

	Long Exposure (\$)	% of Long Exposure	Short Exposure (\$)	% of Short Exposure	Gross Exposure (\$)	% of Gross Exposure
Bank Loan	45,806,727	24.4%	(8)	0.0%	45,806,736	21.9%
Corporate	132,067,684	70.2%	(3,090,498)	14.5%	135,158,183	64.6%
Preferred	8,025,941	4.3%	0	0.0%	8,025,941	3.8%
Fixed Income	185,900,353	98.9%	(3,090,507)	14.5%	188,990,859	90.3%
Equity Common	2,151,030	1.1%	(1,107,742)	5.2%	3,258,772	1.6%
Exchange Traded Fund	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Equity	2,151,030	1.1%	(1,107,742)	5.2%	3,258,772	1.6%
Government Bond Future	0	0.0%	(17,087,820)	80.3%	17,087,820	8.2%
Derivatives	0	0.0%	(17,087,820)	80.3%	17,087,820	8.2%
Cash & Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	188,051,382	100.0%	(21,286,069)	100.0%	209,337,451	100.0%

Source: Driehaus Capital Management, FactSet, Global Industry Classification Standard

¹The 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.

²The Other Industry Sector data is not categorized within the GICS classification system.

A definition of key terms can be found on the last page of this document.

Driehaus Active Income Fund

Region*

	Long Exposure (\$)	% of Long Exposure	Short Exposure (\$)	% of Short Exposure	Gross Exposure (\$)	% of Gross Exposure
Developed	17,296,151	9.2%	0	0.0%	17,296,151	8.3%
Emerging	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
United States	170,755,231	90.8%	(21,581,199)	100.0%	192,336,430	91.7%
Total	188,051,382	100.0%	(21,581,199)	100.0%	209,632,581	100.0%

Spread Distribution** (\$M)

		0-300	300-600	600-1000	>1000	Total
Bank Loan	Long Exposure	0	15,308,180	24,965,449	5,533,099	45,806,727
	Short Exposure	0	(8)	0	0	(8)
	Net Exposure	0	15,308,171	24,965,449	5,533,099	45,806,719
	Gross Exposure	0	15,308,188	24,965,449	5,533,099	45,806,736
Corporate	Long Exposure	48,296,381	61,733,231	22,038,073	0	132,067,684
	Short Exposure	0	0	(3,090,498)	0	(3,090,498)
	Net Exposure	48,296,381	61,733,231	18,947,575	0	128,977,186
	Gross Exposure	48,296,381	61,733,231	25,128,571	0	135,158,183
Preferred	Long Exposure	0	8,025,941	0	0	8,025,941
	Short Exposure	0	0	0	0	0
	Net Exposure	0	8,025,941	0	0	8,025,941
	Gross Exposure	0	8,025,941	0	0	8,025,941
Total	Long Exposure	48,296,381	85,067,351	47,003,521	5,533,099	185,900,353
	Short Exposure	0	(8)	(3,090,498)	0	(3,090,507)
	Net Exposure	48,296,381	85,067,343	43,913,023	5,533,099	182,809,846
	Gross Exposure	48,296,381	85,067,360	50,094,020	5,533,099	188,990,859
	Net Exposure %	26.4%	46.5%	24.0%	3.0%	100.0%
	Gross Exposure %	25.6%	45.0%	26.5%	2.9%	100.0%

Source: Driehaus Capital Management, FactSet

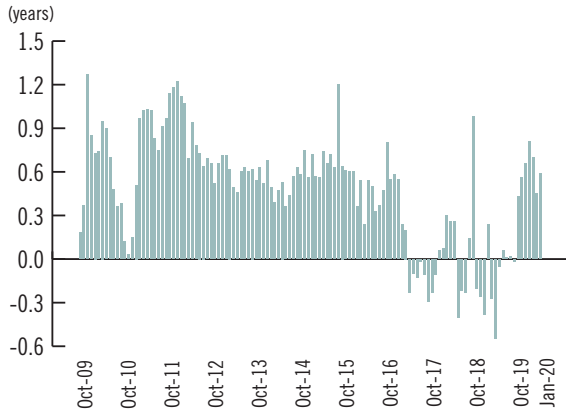
*Region exposure is based on country of domicile.

**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.

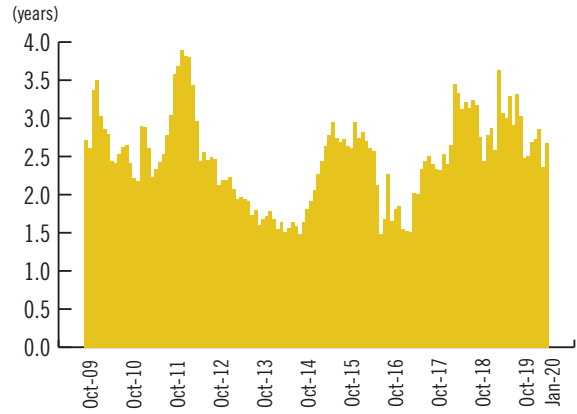
A definition of key terms can be found on the last page of this document.

Driehaus Active Income Fund

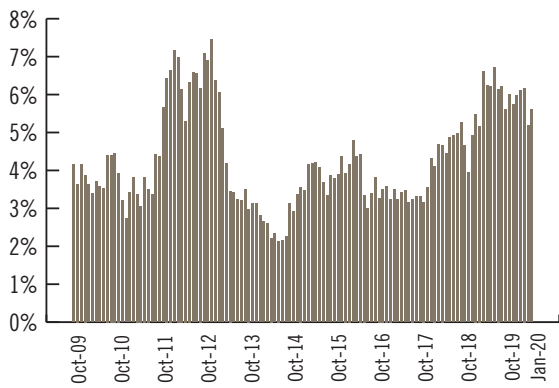
LCMAX Effective Duration



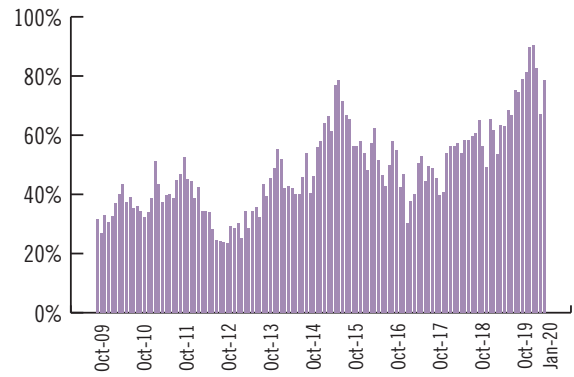
LCMAX Spread Duration



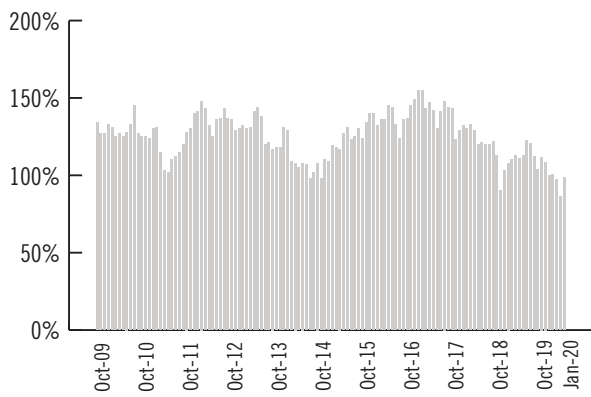
LCMAX Portfolio Yield-to-Worst



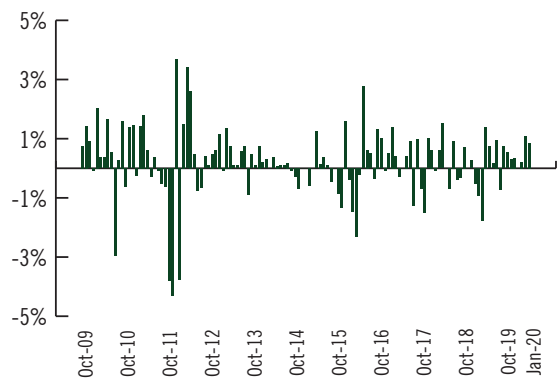
LCMAX Net Exposure % of AUM



LCMAX Gross Exposure % of AUM



LCMAX Monthly Return*



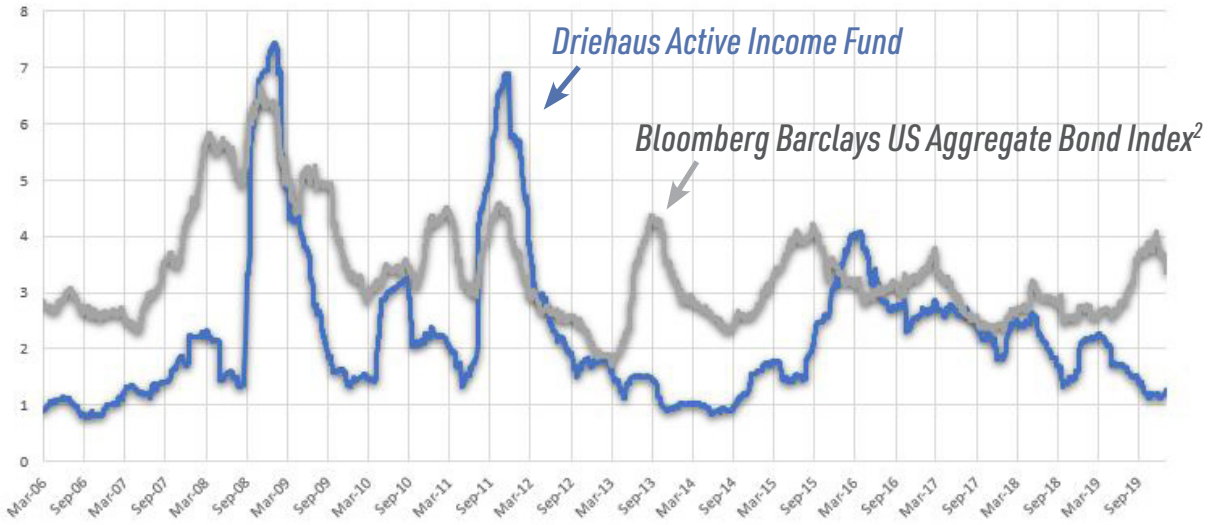
Source: Driehaus Capital Management, FactSet

***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.**

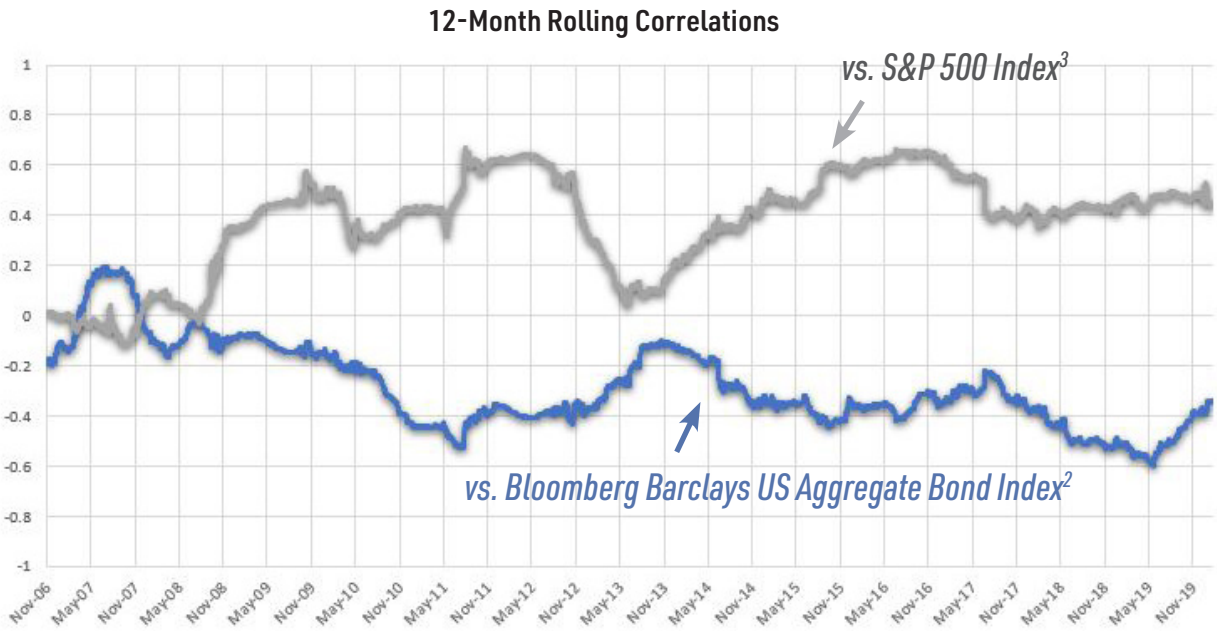
A definition of key terms can be found on the last page of this document.

Driehaus Active Income Fund

100 Day Volatility



Correlation¹ Comparison



Sources: Driehaus Capital Management, FactSet

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

¹Correlation 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 coefficient of +1) implies that as one security moves, either up or down, the other security will move in lockstep, in the same direction. 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 US Aggregate Bond Index are recognized proxies for the U.S. fixed income market. ²The Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index is a broad base index, maintained by Barclays, used to represent investment grade bonds being traded in the United States. ³The 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. An investor cannot invest directly in an index.

Driehaus Active Income Fund

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.

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 February 11, 2020 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.

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.

Forside Financial Services, 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.