DRIEHAUS
CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund Summary

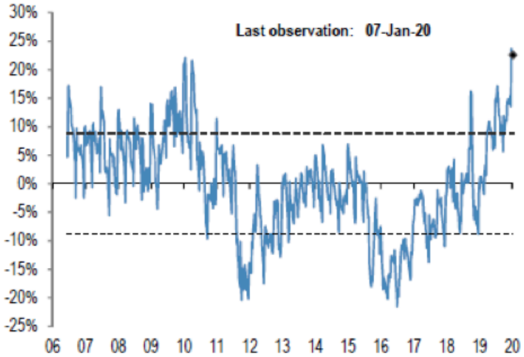
JANUARY 2020

Reflecting on the past decade, a frequently referenced characterization of the outsized returns generated by US equities was "the most hated bull market in history," as economic indicators struggled to break stall speed for much of the decade, while equities were lifted by a combination of share buybacks, easy monetary policy, and a case of the haves versus the have-nots, underscored by a huge divergence between returns in the technology and energy sectors.

With global equities closing 2019 by delivering their fourth best quarter of the decade and breaking out to new all-time highs, the end of the decade brought about increasing exuberance which reflects the difference between speculative positioning in US equities versus US treasuries (Exhibit 1).

In many ways, the fourth quarter of 2019 was symbolic of the past ten years, as the Federal Reserve (Fed) increased its balance sheet by $307 billion, the largest amount in a single quarter throughout the entire decade.

Exhibit 1. Difference between net speculative positions on US equity futures vs. intermediate sector US Treasury futures



Source: CFTC, Bloomberg, J.P. Morgan

The growing degree of financialization and greater amount of debt required to generate growth have made the linkage between equity markets and the Fed increasingly important. While the global financial sector saw a modest reduction in debt relative to global GDP between 2007 and the second quarter of 2019, increasing leverage ratios in other sectors of the economy contributed to an ongoing increase in global debt-to-GDP (Exhibit 2).

Exhibit 2. Breakdown of global debt

	Households	Non-Financial Corporates	Financial Corporates	Government	Total
US $ trillion					
1900	10	10	7	10	37
2000	17	24	24	21	86
2007	35	43	54	35	167
2Q2019	47	74	61	68	251
% of GDP					
1990	41%	41%	29%	41%	151%
2000	44%	72%	59%	55%	230%
2007	58%	76%	87%	58%	279%
2Q2019	60%	92%	80%	88%	320%

Source: IIF, Macquarie Research, January 2020

Macquarie strategist Viktor Shvets summarizes the dilemma as such: "It is likely that by the end of Q1'20, around 40% of G4 (US, UK, Eurozone and Japan) GDP will be on their Central Bank balance sheets, with the Bank of Japan at close to 102% of GDP. This is more than 10x larger than historically would have been the case. We maintain that modern economies cannot function without consistently faster debt generation (versus GDP growth rates). Hence, every time we try to deleverage, economies stall and/or recede, requiring a new wave of support."

The immediate aftermath of the global financial crisis saw successive rounds of quantitative easing, creating a backdrop in which real interest rates were on a one-way trajectory lower during the first few years of the last decade. However, every time policymakers attempted to normalize policy, they were met with market turmoil, ultimately forcing them to walk back such attempts. Examples include the 2013 taper tantrum, the attempted interest rate hikes of late 2015/early 2016, and the reduction of the Fed balance sheet in 2018.

In the near-term, the appropriate question to ask is whether major central banks will dare attempt another such normalization of policy. Based on recent Fed commentary, particularly Chairman Jerome Powell's commitment to not hike interest rates again until there is a "really significant" increase in inflation that is "persistent," markets have been supported not only by the resumption of Fed balance sheet expansion, but by the notion that rate hikes look to be on hold for a prolonged period of time.

The other key question facing investors is whether the policy mix will remain one-sided, with monetary policy doing the heavy lifting, or if instead we will see a combination of fiscal and monetary policy. A growing chorus for such wider reaching policy stimulus has transpired in recent years, with little to show beyond the 2018 US tax cuts, the effect of which quickly faded. Should such a change in the policy mix transpire in the years ahead, it is likely that the distribution of asset returns in the next decade will look meaningfully different from the last one.

Performance Review

The Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund, net of fees, returned -0.49% in January[1], compared to the MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Index, net dividend, return of -3.99%. At the sector level, the most significant contributors to returns were financials and health care. Real estate and information technology detracted the most value. At the country level, India and Brazil contributed most to performance for the month, while Thailand and Hong Kong were notable detractors from performance.

Positioning and Outlook

The fund continues to maintain substantial overweight positions in China and Russia, with a bias toward companies driven by domestic demand.

Following strong performance of cyclical growth companies in China in industries such as property, machinery, and basic materials, we have slightly reduced these exposures over the past month. However, we continue to maintain a positive view on the cyclical trajectory of the Chinese economy as we expect infrastructure spending and incrementally improving export volumes to support growth in 2020.

[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 (800) 560-6111 or visit www.driehaus.com for more current performance information.**

We have rotated the China cyclical exposure into newer ideas within the portfolio, building a substantial position in a China-based provider of online health care solutions, an Indian e-commerce company with a focus on the B2B segment, and a Russian retailer of children's products.

Similarly, the fund reduced its position in Brazil in recent months, following extremely strong performance by cyclical growth stocks and small caps during the fourth quarter of 2019. While we remain optimistic on the trajectory of key economic reforms, we have shifted our focus toward consistent growth companies, as we believe a number of Brazilian cyclical stocks have rallied well ahead of their expected improvement in earnings.

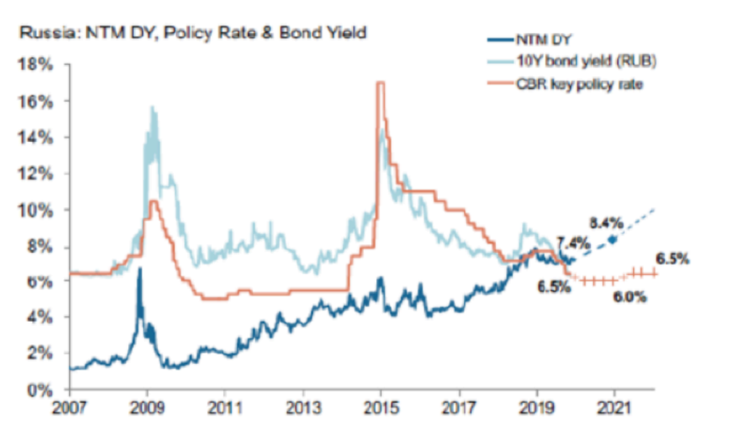
Russia has been a quiet outperformer within emerging markets over the past year, and we continue to be impressed with the improvements in capital discipline, resulting in increasing dividend payout ratios, which have lifted aggregate dividend yields to record highs. Given that this has occurred amid a time of stable macroeconomic indicators and sound monetary policy, the Russian equity market now maintains a dividend yield in excess of its government bond yield for the first time on record (Exhibit 3). Following a recent reshuffling of key policymakers in the country, we expect an increasing focus on social spending, which should support the backdrop for domestic demand.

Finally, we would be remiss if we did not touch on the development of the 2019-nCoV Wuhan coronavirus and its impacts to markets and portfolio positioning. We start with the caveat that this is clearly a fluid and fast-moving situation, and in accordance with our investment approach, we will react swiftly to new developments as warranted.

As of January 31, there were 9,811 confirmed cases of the virus, with 213 deaths, representing a mortality rate of 2.2%. Many observers have compared the current outbreak to the 2002-2003 SARS pandemic, which affected 8,086 people, but with a much higher mortality rate of 9.6%.

Though SARS has been a popular comparison, it is an imperfect one, as SARS featured a much shorter incubation period, preventing the virus from spreading as rapidly, while SARS also proved more deadly. The rapid response time of the Chinese authorities to the Wuhan coronavirus stands in comparison to a woefully inadequate response to SARS, which was allowed to manifest for 5-6 months before being adequately addressed. However, with Chinese citizens traveling at 10x the volume of 2002-2003, the concern about a global pandemic has impacted markets and created pervasive concerns for understandable reasons.

Exhibit 3. Russia: improved shareholder alignment with record high dividend yield



Source: Elkon and Morgan Stanley Research

The thus far low mortality rate of the Wuhan coronavirus suggests that the best comparison may lie somewhere between SARS and seasonal influenza, which resulted in 79,400 deaths in the US in the 2017-2018 season (Exhibit 4).

As the prevailing sentiment around the world shifts from one of panic to one of concern, we expect buying opportunities to present themselves in areas such as technology, where stocks have corrected on the back of production stoppages, as well as travel and consumer stocks.

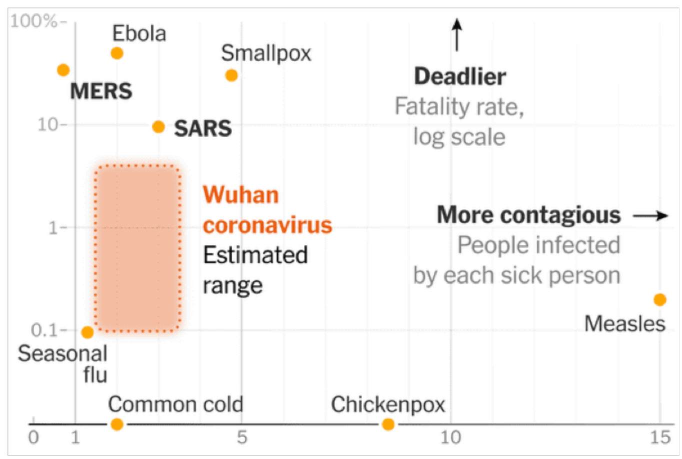
While near-term economic data and earnings estimates clearly face downward revisions, we largely see demand as being deferred, not destroyed. Further, the declines in oil prices and interest rates, along with the growing likelihood that some sort of fiscal response accompanies the already easy global monetary conditions, are supportive factors for emerging markets at the margin.

Until next month,

Chad Cleaver, Lead Portfolio Manager
Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund

Overall, we remain optimistic about the emerging markets small cap opportunity set, as we continue to observe rising dispersion both at the macro level and within individual stocks. Following a good year for active management in emerging markets in 2019, we see many of the tailwinds that have supported the asset class continuing into the new year.

Exhibit 4. Comparison between Wuhan coronavirus and other infectious diseases



Source: New York Times

This material is not intended to be relied upon as a forecast or research. The opinions expressed are those of Driehaus Capital Management LLC ("Driehaus") as of February 20, 2020 and are subject to change at any time due to changes in market or economic conditions. The commentary has not been updated since February 20, 2020 and may not reflect recent market activity. 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 (800) 560-6111. Please read the prospectus and summary prospectus carefully before investing.

Foreside Financial Services, LLC, Distributor

Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund

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

			Annualized				
	MTH	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Inception[1]
Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund[2]	**-0.49**	**-0.49**	**24.31**	**9.18**	**1.47**	**6.35**	**10.40**
MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Index (ND)[3] (Benchmark)	-3.99	-3.99	1.59	3.67	1.84	2.91	10.65
MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Index (ND)[4] (Index)	-3.05	-3.05	3.43	3.33	0.32	2.03	9.67

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

			Annualized				
	QTR	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Inception[1]
Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund[2]	**12.55**	**33.71**	**33.71**	**10.65**	**1.83**	**6.10**	**10.53**
MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Index (ND)[3] (Benchmark)	9.52	11.50	11.50	6.70	2.97	2.95	11.14
MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Index (ND)[4] (Index)	9.68	12.02	12.02	5.59	1.38	1.94	10.05

% Calendar Year Performance[1] (as of 12/31/19)

	Annualized										
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
DRESX[2]	**60.95**	**26.09**	**-14.29**	**28.83**	**12.11**	**5.76**	**-10.22**	**-9.97**	**33.30**	**-24.00**	**33.71**
Benchmark[3]	113.79	27.17	-27.18	22.22	1.04	1.01	-6.85	2.28	33.84	-18.59	11.50
Index[4]	112.93	23.50	-27.76	21.94	2.63	1.32	-4.76	-4.48	31.30	-19.97	12.02

Sources: Driehaus Capital Management LLC, Factset Research Systems, Inc., eVestment Alliance
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. Contractual fee waivers were in effect from inception to 8/21/2014. Without such fee waivers, performance numbers would have been reduced. 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.

[1]The Fund's predecessor limited partnership has an inception date of 12/1/2008. [2]The 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. [3]The 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 global emerging markets. Data is in US dollars. The net dividend (ND) index is calculated with net dividend reinvestment. [4]The Morgan Stanley Capital International Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Index (MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Index) is a subset of the MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Index and includes only the MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Index stocks which are categorized as growth stocks. Data is in US Dollars. The net dividend (ND) index is calculated with net dividend reinvestment. An investor cannot invest directly in an index. [5]Represents 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. [6]Driehaus Capital Management LLC, the Fund's investment adviser, has entered into a contractual agreement to waive a portion of its management fee and to reimburse operating expenses to the extent necessary to cap the Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund's ordinary annual operating expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, dividends and interest on short sales and other investment-related costs, acquired fund fees and expenses and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business), resulting in the current net expense ratio of 1.45% until the earlier of the termination of the investment advisory agreement, by the Board of Trustees or the Fund's shareholders, or October 31, 2021. Pursuant to the agreement, and so long as the investment advisory agreement is in place, for a period not to exceed three years from the date on which the waiver or reimbursement was made, the investment adviser is entitled to reimbursement or previously waived fees and reimbursed expenses to the extent that the Fund's expense ratio remains below the operating expense cap that was in place at the time of the waiver as well as the existing operating expense cap. [7]Data is calculated monthly. A definition of key terms can be found on the following page.

Ticker

DRESX

Facts

Firm Assets Under Management	$8.6 billion

	DRESX
Inception Date	8/22/11
Assets Under Management	$62M
Annual Operating Expenses[5]	
Gross Expenses	1.95%
Net Expenses[6]	1.45%

Portfolio Characteristics

5-year period	DRESX	BENCHMARK
Annualized Alpha	0.20	n/a
Sharpe Ratio	0.03	0.05
Information Ratio	-0.04	n/a
Beta	0.71	1.00
Standard Deviation	12.74	14.72
Tracking Error	8.35	0.00
R-squared	0.68	1.00

Market Cap Breakout	DRESX	BENCHMARK
< $5 billion	74.3%	99.1%
> $5 billion	22.6%	0.2%

	DRESX	BENCHMARK
Number of Holdings	102	1,655
Weighted Avg. Market Cap (M)	$3,789	$1,417
Median Market Cap (M)	$3,132	$678
Est. 3-5 Year EPS Growth	20.8	18.6
Active Share (3-year avg.)[7]	107.76	n/a

Portfolio Management

Chad Cleaver, CFA, Lead Portfolio Manager
18 years industry experience

Howard Schwab, Portfolio Manager
19 years of industry experience

Richard Thies, Portfolio Manager
13 years of industry experience

Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund

Key Features

- Emerging markets small cap exposure
- Benchmark aware, not benchmark constrained
- Opportunistic investment approach
- High active share

Sector Weights (%)

	DRESX	Benchmark	Active Weights
Comm. Services	3.0	4.0	*-1.0*
Consumer Discretionary	11.2	14.3	*-3.1*
Consumer Staples	6.4	6.1	*0.4*
Energy	3.6	2.2	*1.4*
Financials	14.3	9.8	*4.5*
Health Care	5.7	9.0	*-3.4*
Industrials	19.1	13.8	*5.3*
Information Tech.	15.8	16.1	*-0.3*
Materials	6.8	11.2	*-4.4*
Real Estate	5.2	8.4	*-3.2*
Utilities	1.8	5.1	*-3.3*
Cash	7.1	0.0	*7.1*

Country Weights (%)

	DRESX	Benchmark	Active Weights
Argentina	1.1	0.7	*0.5*
Brazil	8.9	10.7	*-1.8*
Cambodia	0.4	0.0	*0.4*
Canada	1.6	0.0	*1.6*
China	14.4	6.4	*8.0*
Cyprus	1.3	0.0	*1.3*
Czech Republic	0.5	0.0	*0.4*
Egypt	1.0	0.4	*0.6*
Greece	2.0	0.8	*1.2*
Hong Kong	5.7	3.7	*2.0*
India	15.9	14.5	*1.4*
Indonesia	2.2	2.0	*0.3*
Malaysia	3.6	3.3	*0.3*
Mexico	2.6	2.9	*-0.3*
Pakistan	0.5	0.6	*-0.1*
Poland	2.1	0.9	*1.2*
Russia	4.3	1.2	*3.1*
Saudi Arabia	1.7	2.5	*-0.7*
Singapore	1.1	0.1	*1.0*
South Africa	1.3	4.4	*-3.1*
South Korea	1.5	14.6	*-13.1*
Sri Lanka	0.4	0.0	*0.4*
Taiwan	10.9	19.9	*-9.0*
Thailand	1.6	3.7	*-2.1*
United Arab Emirates	1.5	0.6	*0.9*
United Kingdom	0.9	0.0	*0.9*
Vietnam	3.6	0.0	*3.6*
Cash	7.1	0.0	*7.1*

Top 5 Holdings[1] (as of 12/31/19)

Company	Sector	Country	% of Fund
Parade Technologies, Ltd.	Information Technology	Taiwan	3.0
Yantai Jereh Oilfield Services Group Co., Ltd.	Energy	China	2.2
Xinyi Glass Holdings Limited	Consumer Discretionary	Hong Kong	2.1
B2Gold Corp.	Materials	Canada	2.1
Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Co. Ltd.	Financials	India	1.9

Sources: Driehaus Capital Management LLC, Factset Research Systems, Inc., eVestment Alliance
Foreside Financial Services, LLC, Distributor
Data as of 1/31/20. Benchmark: MSCI Emerging Markets Index (ND)
[1]Holdings subject to change.

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: **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. **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. **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. 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. Alpha is the measure of performance on a risk-adjusted basis. **Alpha** takes the volatility (price risk) of a mutual fund and compares its risk-adjusted performance to a benchmark index. The excess return of the fund relative to the return of the benchmark index is a fund's alpha. **Sharpe ratio** is calculated by finding the portfolio's excess return and then dividing by the portfolio's standard deviation. **Information Ratio** (IR) measures a portfolio manager's ability to generate excess returns relative to a benchmark, but also attempts to identify the consistency of the investor. This ratio will identify if a manager has beaten the benchmark by a lot in a few months or a little every month. The higher the IR the more consistent a manager is and consistency is an ideal trait. **R-squared** is a statistical measure that represents the percentage of a fund or security's movements that can be explained by movements in a benchmark index. For fixed-income securities, the benchmark is the T-bill. For equities, the benchmark is the S&P 500. Source: eVestment Alliance.