



DRIEHAUS MUTUAL FUNDS

Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund

Ticker: DRESX

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund’s Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. The Fund’s Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated April 30, 2018, as may be subsequently amended, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund’s Prospectus and other information about the Fund online (<http://www.driehaus.com/Fund-Reports.php>). You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-560-6111 or by sending an email request to mutualfunds@driehaus.com, or by asking any financial advisor, bank, or broker-dealer who offers shares of the Fund.

Investment Objective

Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund seeks to maximize capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Maximum Sales Charge Imposed on Purchases	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge	None
Maximum Sales Charge Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	None
Redemption Fee (as a % of amount redeemed within 60 days of purchase)	2.00%
Exchange Fee	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*

Management Fee	1.50%
Other Expenses	<u>0.32%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>1.82%</u>

* A shareholder may be required to pay a commission to their financial intermediary.

Expense Example: This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
\$185	\$573	\$985	\$2,137

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 243% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy

The Fund uses a growth style of investment in equity securities, including common and preferred stocks, American Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts, and in equity-convertible securities, such as warrants, rights and options. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests substantially all (no less than 80%) of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes) in small capitalization emerging markets companies. For purposes of the Fund, the investment adviser currently considers a company to be a small capitalization company if it is within the same market capitalization range at the time of investment as those included in the MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Index. As of the date of this Prospectus, approximately 99% of the MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Index consisted of companies with a market capitalization of less than \$6 billion. The Fund's investments in options on emerging markets company stocks and emerging markets exchange-traded funds will be counted toward its policy to invest at least 80% of its net assets in small cap emerging markets companies under normal market conditions. There are no specific limitations on the percentage of assets that may be invested in securities of issuers located in any one country at a given time; the Fund may invest significant assets in any single emerging market country. The Fund may invest in companies with limited operating histories. The Fund may purchase or write options on equity securities, exchange-traded funds and other similar securities as well as on futures and foreign currencies. The Fund may also engage in short sale transactions. The primary purpose of these activities is to hedge exposures within the Fund's portfolio but the Fund may also do so speculatively for purposes of profiting from the movements of underlying securities. In seeking to achieve its desired investment objective, the Fund may invest in deliverable and non-deliverable foreign currency forwards, sovereign debt, credit default swaps, and interest rate swaps. The Fund frequently and actively trades its portfolio securities. Investment decisions for the Fund's growth style of investing are based on the determination that a company's revenue and earnings growth can materially exceed market expectations and that the security is at an attractive entry point. This decision involves evaluating fundamental factors, including the company's business model, the competitive landscape, upcoming product introductions and recent and projected financial metrics. The decision is also based on the evaluation of technical or market factors, including price and volume trends, relative strength and institutional interest. To a lesser extent, the Fund's investment adviser also utilizes macroeconomic or country-specific analyses to evaluate the sustainability of a company's growth rate. The Fund sells holdings for a variety of reasons, including the deterioration of the earnings profile, the violation of specific technical thresholds, to shift into securities with more compelling risk/reward characteristics or to alter sector or country exposure.

Principal Risks

All investments, including those in mutual funds, have risks. No investment is suitable for all investors. The Fund is intended for long-term investors who can accept the risks involved in investing in foreign securities. Of course, there can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its objective. You may lose money by investing in the Fund. Below are the main risks of investing in the Fund:

Market Risk. The Fund is subject to market risk, which is the possibility that stock prices overall will decline over short or long periods. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. These fluctuations are expected to have a substantial influence on the value of the Fund's shares.

Growth Stock Risk. Growth stocks are typically priced higher than other stocks, in relation to earnings and other measures, because investors believe they have more growth potential. This potential may or may not be realized and, if it is not realized, may result in a loss to the Fund. Growth stock prices also tend to be more volatile than the overall market.

Foreign Securities and Currencies Risk. The Fund invests in foreign securities. Investing outside the U.S. involves different risks than domestic investments. The following risks may be associated with foreign investments: less liquidity; greater volatility; political instability; restrictions on foreign investment and repatriation of capital; less complete and reliable information about foreign companies; reduced government supervision of some foreign securities markets; lower responsiveness of foreign management to shareholder concerns; economic issues or developments in foreign countries; fluctuation in exchange rates of foreign currencies and risks of devaluation; imposition of foreign withholding and other taxes; dependence of emerging market companies upon commodities which may be subject to economic cycles; and emerging market risk such as limited trading volume, illiquidity, expropriation, devaluation or other adverse political or social developments.

To the extent portfolio securities are issued by foreign issuers or denominated in foreign currencies, the Fund's investment performance is affected by the strength or weakness of the U.S. dollar against these currencies. Generally, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against a foreign currency will reduce the value of a security denominated in that foreign currency, thereby decreasing the Fund's overall net asset value. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short or long periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates, imposition of currency controls and economic or political developments in the U.S. or abroad.

Emerging Market Risk. The Fund invests primarily in emerging markets and therefore, the risks described above for foreign securities are typically increased. Investments in securities of issuers located in such countries are speculative and subject to certain special risks. The small size, limited trading volume and relative inexperience of the securities markets in these countries may make the Fund's investments in such countries illiquid and more volatile than investments in more developed countries, and the Fund may be required to establish special custodial or other arrangements before making investments in these countries. There may be little financial or accounting information available with respect to issuers located in these countries, and it may be difficult as a result to assess the value or prospects of an investment in such issuers.

Small- and Medium-Sized Company Risk. The Fund invests in companies that are smaller, less established, with limited operating histories and less liquid markets for their stock, and therefore may be riskier investments. While small- and medium-sized companies generally have the potential for rapid growth, the securities of these companies often involve greater risks than investments in larger, more established companies because small- and medium-sized companies may lack the management experience, financial resources, product diversification and competitive strengths of larger companies. In addition, in many instances the securities of small- and medium-sized companies are traded only over-the-counter or on a regional securities exchange, and the frequency and volume of their trading is substantially less than is typical of larger companies. The value of securities of smaller, less well known issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers.

Short Sale Risk. Short sales expose the Fund to the risk that it will be required to buy the security sold short (also known as "covering" the short position) at a time when the security has appreciated in value, thus resulting in a loss to the Fund. The amount the Fund could lose on a short sale is theoretically unlimited (as compared to a long position, where the maximum loss is the amount invested). The use of short sales may also cause the Fund to have higher expenses than those of other funds.

Main Risks of Derivatives. Derivative instruments (such as swaps, options, futures and forwards) often have risks similar to their underlying currency, security or index, in addition to other risks. The use of derivatives also 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 of imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument. Derivative instruments may give rise to leverage and losses on derivatives may substantially exceed the initial investment. When used for hedging, the change in value of the derivative may also not correlate specifically with the currency, security or other risk being hedged. Further, since the Fund may invest in derivatives for speculative purposes, losses from speculative positions in a derivative may be much greater than the derivative's original cost and may be substantial. With over-the-counter derivatives, there is the risk that the other party to the transaction could default. Derivatives may be subject to pricing or "basis" risk, which exists when a particular derivative becomes extraordinarily expensive relative to historical prices or the prices of its corresponding instrument. Additionally, to the extent the Fund is required to segregate or "set aside" (often referred to as "asset segregation") liquid assets or otherwise cover open positions with respect to certain derivative instruments, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio instruments to meet these asset segregation requirements. There is a possibility that segregation involving a large percentage of the Fund's assets could impede portfolio management or the Fund's ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations.

Deliverable and Non-Deliverable Foreign Currency Forwards and Options Risk. Deliverable and non-deliverable foreign currency forward and options contracts involve the risk that anticipated currency movements will not be accurately predicted, which could result in losses on those contracts and additional transaction costs. The use of forward and options contracts could reduce performance if there are unanticipated changes in currency prices. Options on foreign currencies are affected by the factors that influence foreign exchange rates and investments generally. The Fund's ability to establish and close out positions on foreign currency options is subject to the maintenance of a liquid secondary market, and there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for a particular option at any specific time.

Options and Futures Contracts Risk. Participation in the options or futures markets involves investment risks and transaction costs to which the Fund would not be subject absent the use of these strategies. In particular, the loss from investing in futures contracts is potentially unlimited. If the Fund's investment adviser's prediction of movements in the underlying reference securities, interest rate or currency markets is inaccurate, the Fund could be in a worse position than if such strategies were not used. Risks inherent in the use of options, futures contracts and options on futures contracts include: (1) imperfect correlation between the price of options and futures contracts and options thereon and movements in the prices of the securities being hedged; (2) the fact that skills needed to use these strategies are different from those needed to select portfolio securities; and (3) the possible absence of a liquid secondary market for any particular instrument at any time.

Swaps Risk. Swaps can involve greater risks than direct investment in securities, because swaps may be leveraged and are subject to counterparty risk (e.g., the risk of a counterparty's defaulting on the agreement), credit risk and pricing risk (i.e., swaps may be difficult to value). In addition, it may not be possible for the Fund to liquidate a swap position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses. As a result of the Dodd-Frank Act, certain swap agreements are required to be cleared

through a clearinghouse and traded on an exchange or swap execution facility. The regulation of swaps markets has increased over the last few years, and future regulation of the swaps markets may make swaps more costly, may limit the availability of swaps, or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of swaps. Any such adverse future developments could impair the effectiveness of the Fund’s swaps transactions and cause the Fund to lose value.

Allocation Risk. The Fund’s overall risk level will depend on the countries and market sectors in which the Fund is invested. Because the Fund may have significant weightings in a particular company, country, industry or market sector, the value of Fund shares may be affected by events that adversely affect that company, country, industry or market sector and may fluctuate more than that of a less focused fund.

High Rates of Turnover. 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 and could result in the payment by shareholders of taxes on above-average amounts of realized investment gains, including net short-term capital gains, which are taxed as ordinary income for federal income tax purposes. To the extent the Fund engages in short sales (which are not included in calculating the portfolio turnover rate), the transaction costs incurred by the Fund are likely to be greater than the transaction costs incurred by a mutual fund that does not take short positions and has a similar portfolio turnover rate.

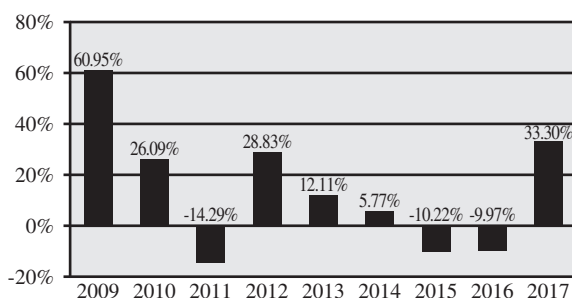
Manager Risk. How the Fund’s investment adviser manages the Fund will impact the Fund’s performance. The Fund may lose money if the investment adviser’s investment strategy does not achieve the Fund’s objective or the investment adviser does not implement the strategy successfully.

Performance

The bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the volatility — or variability — of the Fund’s annual total returns over time, and shows that Fund performance can change from year to year. The table shows the Fund’s average annual total returns for certain time periods compared to the returns of two broad-based securities indices. Of course, the Fund’s past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of its future performance. *Updated performance information is available by visiting www.driehaus.com or by calling 1-800-560-6111.*

The Fund’s performance shown below includes the performance of the Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund, L.P. (the “Predecessor Limited Partnership”), the Fund’s predecessor, for the periods before the Fund’s registration statement became effective. The Predecessor Limited Partnership was managed with substantially the same investment objective, policies and philosophies as are followed by the Fund. The Predecessor Limited Partnership was established on December 1, 2008, and the Fund succeeded to the Predecessor Limited Partnership’s assets 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 Limited Partnership had been registered under the 1940 Act, its performance may have been adversely affected. The Predecessor Limited Partnership’s 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 Limited Partnership was not a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code and therefore did not distribute current or accumulated earnings and profits and was not subject to the diversification and source of income requirements applicable to regulated investment companies.

Annual Returns for the years ended December 31



During the periods shown in the bar chart, the highest return for a quarter was 35.39% (quarter ended 6/30/09) and the lowest return for a quarter was -17.13% (quarter ended 9/30/11).

Average Annual Total Returns as of December 31, 2017	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>Since Inception (12/1/08-12/31/17)</u>
Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund			
Return Before Taxes	33.30%	5.02%	12.80%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	33.30%	5.00%	N/A
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	18.85%	3.91%	N/A
MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap Index — Net (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	33.84%	5.41%	14.97%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index — Net (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	37.28%	4.35%	11.68%

The table shows returns on a before-tax and after-tax basis. After-tax returns are calculated using the highest historic marginal individual federal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown in the table. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (“IRAs”).

Portfolio Management

Investment Adviser

Driehaus Capital Management LLC (“DCM”)

Portfolio Managers

Chad Cleaver,
Portfolio Manager of DCM
Lead Portfolio Manager of the Fund
since 8/11

Howard Schwab,
Portfolio Manager of DCM
Portfolio Manager of the Fund
since 8/11

Richard Thies,
Portfolio Manager of DCM
Portfolio Manager of the Fund
since 5/16

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

<u>Minimum Initial Investment</u>	<u>Minimum Subsequent Investment</u>	<u>Minimum Initial IRA Investment</u>	<u>Minimum Subsequent IRA Investment</u>	<u>Minimum Automatic Investment Plan (Monthly)</u>	<u>Minimum Automatic Investment Plan (Quarterly)</u>
\$10,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$500	\$100	\$300

In general, you can buy or sell shares of the Fund by mail at Driehaus Mutual Funds, P.O. Box 9817, Providence, RI 02940, for regular mail or Driehaus Mutual Funds, 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581-1722, for overnight delivery or by phone at 1-800-560-6111 on any business day. You may also buy and sell shares through a financial professional.

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions may be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) or an IRA. If you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, assets held through such arrangement may be taxable upon withdrawal.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund’s related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and/or related services, including recordkeeping, administrative and other sub-transfer agency services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s web site for more information.

