



DRIEHAUS MUTUAL FUNDS

Driehaus International Small Cap Growth Fund

Ticker: DRIOX

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, 2017, 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 International 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>0.22%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	<u>1.72%</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>
\$175	\$542	\$933	\$2,030

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 151% 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 under normal market conditions, invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes) in the equity securities of non-U.S. small capitalization companies. The investment adviser currently considers non-U.S. small capitalization companies to be companies located in the same countries and within the same market capitalization range at the time of investment as those included in the MSCI All Country World ex USA Small Cap Growth Index. As of the date of this Prospectus, approximately 90% of the MSCI All Country World ex USA Small Cap Growth Index consisted of companies with a market capitalization of less than \$5 billion. The Fund seeks to be opportunistic in pursuing companies that meet its criteria regardless of geographic location and, therefore, at certain times, the Fund could have sizeable positions in either developed countries or emerging markets. In addition, while the Fund will invest primarily in the equity securities of non-U.S. companies, the Fund may also from time to time invest up to a maximum of 20% of its assets in the equity securities of U.S. companies. The Fund may invest in companies with limited operating histories. 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, 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 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-Sized Company Risk. The Fund invests in companies that are smaller, less established, with less liquid markets for their stock, and therefore may be riskier investments. While small-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-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-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.

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.

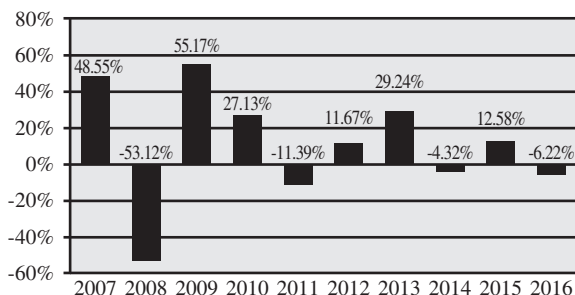
Manager Risk. How the Fund’s investment adviser manages the Fund will impact the Fund’s performance. The Fund may lose money if the investment adviser’s investment strategy does not achieve the Fund’s objective or the investment adviser does not implement the strategy successfully.

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 a broad-based securities index. 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 International Opportunities 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 August 1, 2002 and the Fund succeeded to the Predecessor Limited Partnership’s assets on September 17, 2007. 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 24.89% (quarter ended 6/30/09) and the lowest return for a quarter was -29.85% (quarter ended 9/30/08).

Average Annual Total Returns as of December 31, 2016	Fund Only			Including Predecessor Limited Partnership
	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (9/17/07-12/31/16)	10 Years
	Driehaus International Small Cap Growth Fund			
Return Before Taxes	-6.22%	7.83%	3.85%	5.90%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-6.51%	6.10%	2.49%	N/A
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-3.29%	5.78%	2.62%	N/A
MSCI All Country World ex USA Small Cap Growth Index — Net* (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-0.28%	7.24%	1.56%	2.50%
MSCI All Country World ex USA Small Cap Growth Index — Gross (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-0.04%	7.50%	1.81%	2.75%

* The benchmark has changed from the MSCI All Country World ex USA Small Cap Growth Index-Gross to the MSCI All Country World ex USA Small Cap Growth Index-Net because the net index is more commonly used industry wide and is a more representative comparison versus the Fund because it is presented net of foreign withholding taxes.

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

David Mouser,
Portfolio Manager of DCM
Lead Portfolio Manager of the Fund
since 9/07

Daniel Burr,
Portfolio Manager of DCM
Portfolio Manager of the Fund
since 5/14

Ryan Carpenter,
Portfolio Manager of DCM
Assistant Portfolio Manager of the Fund
since 5/10

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

The Fund is closed to new investors. For additional information, please see “Shareholder Information — General Purchase Information.” The following is applicable to eligible investors:

Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Subsequent Investment	Minimum Initial IRA Investment	Minimum Subsequent IRA Investment	Minimum Automatic Investment Plan (Monthly)	Minimum Automatic Investment Plan (Quarterly)
\$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 related 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.