

DRIEHAUS MUTUAL FUNDS

*Driehaus International Small Cap Growth Fund *DRIOX*
(the “Fund”)

SUPPLEMENT DATED JULY 2, 2018
TO THE STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THE FUND (“SAI”)
DATED APRIL 30, 2018

At its June 4, 2018 meeting, the Fund’s Board of Trustees approved a reduction in the management fee for the Fund from 1.50% to 1.00% effective July 2, 2018. Accordingly, the following information replaces the fourth paragraph under the “Investment Advisory Services” heading on page 35 of the SAI:

Prior to July 17, 2017, the Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund paid the Adviser an annual management fee on a monthly basis as follows: 1.50% of average daily net assets up to \$1.5 billion, 1.00% of average daily net assets on the next \$500 million and 0.75% of average daily net assets in excess of \$2.0 billion. Effective on July 17, 2017, the Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund pays the Adviser an annual management fee on a monthly basis of 1.05% on the first \$1.5 billion and 0.75% in excess of \$1.5 billion of average daily net assets. The Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund and Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund each pay the Adviser an annual management fee on a monthly basis of 1.50% of average daily net assets. Prior to July 2, 2018, the Driehaus International Small Cap Growth Fund paid the Adviser an annual management fee on a monthly basis of 1.50% of average daily net assets. Effective on July 2, 2018, the Driehaus International Small Cap Growth Fund pays the Adviser an annual management fee on a monthly basis of 1.00% of average daily net assets. The Driehaus Micro Cap Growth Fund pays the Adviser an annual management fee on a monthly basis of 1.25% of average daily net assets. The Adviser had entered into a contractual agreement effective through November 17, 2016 to waive a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse operating expenses to the extent necessary to cap the Fund’s ordinary operating expenses (which excludes interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, other investment-related costs and extraordinary expenses such as litigation and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund’s business) to the extent necessary to ensure that the Driehaus Micro Cap Growth Fund’s total annual operating expenses did not exceed 1.70% of average daily net assets. Pursuant to the agreement, and so long as the investment advisory agreement was in place, for a period not to exceed three years from the Fund’s commencement of operations on November 18, 2013, the Adviser was entitled to reimbursement for previously waived fees and reimbursed expenses to the extent that the Fund’s ordinary annual operating expenses remained below the 1.70% cap. The Adviser entered into a contractual agreement to cap the Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets 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) at 2.00% of average daily net assets until the earlier of the termination of the investment advisory agreement, by the Board of Trustees or the Fund’s shareholders, or May 3, 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 for 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 and the current operating expense cap. The Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund pays the Adviser a monthly fee, computed and accrued daily, at an annual rate of 0.60% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. The Adviser has entered into a contractual agreement to waive a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse operating expenses to the extent necessary to cap the Fund's ordinary operating expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, dividends and interest on short sales, other investment-related expenses and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business) at 1.20% of average daily net assets for the Investor Shares and 0.95% of the average daily net assets for the Institutional Shares of the Fund for a period of three years from the Fund's commencement of operations on August 21, 2017. Pursuant to the agreement, and so long as the investment advisory agreement is in place, for a period of three years from the Fund's commencement of operations, the Adviser is entitled to reimbursement for previously waived fees and reimbursed expenses to the extent that the Fund's ordinary annual operating expenses remain below the respective cap for each class.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

For more information, please call the Driehaus Mutual Funds at (800) 560-6111.

Statement of Additional Information Dated April 30, 2018

DRIEHAUS MUTUAL FUNDS

25 East Erie Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611
1-800-560-6111

DRIEHAUS EMERGING MARKETS GROWTH FUND

Investor Shares *DREGX

Institutional Shares *DIEMX

DRIEHAUS EMERGING MARKETS SMALL CAP GROWTH FUND *DRESX

DRIEHAUS FRONTIER EMERGING MARKETS FUND *DRFRX

DRIEHAUS INTERNATIONAL SMALL CAP GROWTH FUND *DRIOX

DRIEHAUS MICRO CAP GROWTH FUND *DMCRX

DRIEHAUS SMALL CAP GROWTH FUND

Investor Shares *DVSMX

Institutional Shares *DNSMX

(the “Funds”)

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus, but provides additional information that should be read in conjunction with the Funds’ prospectus dated April 30, 2018 and any supplements thereto (“Prospectus”). The Prospectus may be obtained at no charge by calling 1-800-560-6111.

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The financial statements for the Funds appearing in the combined Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017 have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, and are incorporated herein by reference. The Annual Report is available without charge, upon request by calling 1-800-560-6111.

GENERAL INFORMATION AND HISTORY

Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund, Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund, Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund, Driehaus International Small Cap Growth Fund, Driehaus Micro Cap Growth Fund and Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund (individually, a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”) are each a diversified series of Driehaus Mutual Funds (the “Trust”), an open-end management investment company. Driehaus Capital Management LLC (“DCM” or the “Adviser”) provides management and investment advisory services to each Fund. The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust organized under an Agreement and Declaration of Trust (“Declaration of Trust”) dated May 31, 1996, as subsequently amended and restated as of June 4, 2015, and as of the date of this SAI has nine series, including the Funds. The Trust or a Fund may be terminated (i) by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Trust (or Fund) at any meeting of shareholders, or (ii) by an instrument in writing, without a meeting, signed by a majority of the Trustees and consented to by at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares, or (iii) by the Trustees by written notice to shareholders. The Trust may issue an unlimited number of shares, in one or more series or classes as its Board of Trustees (the “Board”) may authorize. The Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund commenced operations on December 31, 1997. After succeeding to the assets of the Driehaus International Opportunities Fund, L.P., the Driehaus International Small Cap Growth Fund commenced operations on September 17, 2007. After succeeding to the assets of the Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund, L.P., the Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund commenced operations on August 22, 2011. After succeeding to the assets of the Driehaus Micro Cap Fund, L.P. and the Driehaus Institutional Micro Cap Fund, L.P., the Driehaus Micro Cap Growth Fund commenced operations on November 18, 2013. The Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund commenced operations on May 4, 2015. After succeeding to the assets of the Driehaus Institutional Small Cap Fund, L.P., Driehaus Small Cap Investors, L.P., Driehaus Institutional Small Cap Recovery Fund, L.P. and Driehaus Small Cap Recovery Fund, L.P., the Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund commenced operations on August 21, 2017.

The Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund and the Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund each offer two classes of shares: Investor Shares and Institutional Shares. The classes of the Funds pay pro rata the costs of management of each Fund’s portfolio, including the advisory fee. Each class of the Funds bears the cost of its own transfer agency and shareholder servicing arrangements, and any other class-specific expenses, which results in differing expenses by class. Because of the different expenses, the Institutional Shares of each Fund generally has a lower expense ratio and correspondingly higher total return than the Investor Shares.

Each share of a Fund is entitled to participate pro rata in any dividends and other distributions declared by the Board with respect to the applicable class of shares of that Fund, and all shares of a class of a Fund have equal rights to the residual assets of that class in the event of liquidation of that Fund.

As a Delaware statutory trust, the Trust is not required to hold annual shareholder meetings. However, special meetings may be called for purposes such as electing or removing Trustees, changing fundamental policies, or approving an investment advisory contract. If requested to do so by the holders of at least 10% of the Trust’s outstanding shares, the Trust will call a special meeting for the purpose of voting upon the question of removal of a Trustee or Trustees and will assist in the communication with other shareholders as if the Trust were subject to Section 16(c) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). All shares of all series of the Trust are voted together in the election of Trustees. On any other matter submitted to a vote of shareholders, shares are voted in the aggregate and not by an individual Fund, except that shares are voted by an individual Fund or an individual class of a Fund when required by the 1940 Act or other applicable law, or when the Board determines that the matter affects only the interests of one Fund or one class of a Fund, in which case shareholders of the unaffected Funds or class are not entitled to vote on such matters.

Forum for Adjudication of Disputes. The Trust's Amended and Restated By-Laws (the "By-Laws") provide that, unless the Trust consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the sole and exclusive forum for (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of the Trust, (ii) any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any Trustee, officer or other employee of the Trust to the Trust or the Trust's shareholders, (iii) any action asserting a claim arising pursuant to any provision of the Delaware Statutory Trust Act (the "Delaware Act") or the Declaration of Trust or these By-Laws, (iv) any action to interpret, apply, enforce or determine the validity of the Declaration of Trust or these By-Laws or (v) any action asserting a claim governed by the internal affairs doctrine shall be either (a) the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware or the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, or, if the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware does not have jurisdiction, the Superior Court of the State of Delaware; or (b) the U.S. District Court for the District of Illinois or the Circuit Court of the State of Illinois (each, a "Covered Action"). The By-Laws further provide that if any Covered Action is filed in a court other than either (a) the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware or the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware or the Superior Court of the State of Delaware; or (b) the U.S. District Court for the District of Illinois or the Circuit Court of the State of Illinois (a "Foreign Action") in the name of any shareholder, such shareholder shall be deemed to have consented to (i) the personal jurisdiction of the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware or the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware and the Superior Court of the State of Delaware or (ii) the U.S. District Court for the District of Illinois or the Circuit Court of the State of Illinois in connection with any action brought in any such courts to enforce the preceding sentence (an "Enforcement Action") and (ii) having service of process made upon such shareholder in any such Enforcement Action by service upon such shareholder's counsel in the Foreign Action as agent for such shareholder.

The By-Laws provide that any person purchasing or otherwise acquiring or holding any interest in shares of beneficial interest of the Trust shall be (i) deemed to have notice of and consented to the provisions of the foregoing paragraph and (ii) deemed to have waived any argument relating to the inconvenience of the forums referenced above in connection with any action or proceeding described in the foregoing paragraph.

This forum selection provision may limit a shareholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with Trustees, officers or other agents of the Trust and its service providers, which may discourage such lawsuits with respect to such claims. If a court were to find the forum selection provision contained in the By-Laws to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, the Trust may incur additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions.

PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS AND RISK CONSIDERATIONS

General Investment Risks

As with all investments, at any given time the value of your shares in the Fund(s) may be worth more or less than the price you paid. The value of your shares depends on the value of the individual securities owned by the Funds which will go up and down depending on the performance of the company that issued the security, general market and economic conditions, and investor confidence. In addition, the market for securities generally rises and falls over time, usually in cycles. During any particular cycle, an investment style may be in or out of favor. If the market is not favoring the Funds' style, the Funds' gains may not be as big as, or its losses may be larger than, those of other equity funds using different investment styles.

Cyber Security Risk

With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet and the use of electronic data, the Funds and their third-party service providers are susceptible to operational and information security risks. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber attacks may also be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites. Cyber security failures or breaches of a Fund's third-party service provider (including, but not limited to, the Adviser, administrator, custodian and transfer agent) or the issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. The Funds and their shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result. Although the Funds and their service providers have business continuity plans and other safeguards in place, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified.

Foreign Securities and Depositary Receipts

Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund, Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund, Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund and Driehaus International Small Cap Growth Fund invest in foreign securities, which may entail a greater degree of risk (including risks relating to exchange rate fluctuations, taxes or expropriation of assets) than investments in securities of domestic issuers. These Funds may also purchase foreign securities in the form of European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") or other securities representing underlying shares of foreign issuers. Additionally, the Funds, including Driehaus Micro Cap Growth Fund and Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund, may purchase foreign securities in the form of American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). Positions in these securities are not necessarily denominated in the same currency as the common stocks into which they may be converted. ADRs are receipts typically issued by an American bank or trust company evidencing ownership of the underlying securities. EDRs and GDRs are European receipts evidencing a similar arrangement. Generally, ADRs are designed for the U.S. securities markets and EDRs and GDRs are designed for use in European and other foreign securities markets. The Funds may invest in sponsored or unsponsored ADRs. In the case of an unsponsored ADR, each Fund is likely to bear its proportionate share of the expenses of the depository and it may have greater difficulty in receiving shareholder communications than it would have with a sponsored ADR.

With respect to equities that are issued by foreign issuers or denominated in foreign currencies, a Fund's investment performance is affected by the strength or weakness of the U.S. dollar against these currencies. For example, if the dollar falls in value relative to the Nigerian Naira, the dollar value of a Naira-denominated stock held in a Fund will rise even though the price of the stock remains unchanged. Conversely, if the dollar rises in value relative to the Naira, the dollar value of the Naira-denominated stock will fall. (See discussion of transaction hedging and portfolio hedging under "Currency Exchange Transactions.")

Investors should understand and consider carefully the risks involved in foreign investing. Investing in foreign securities and positions which are generally denominated in foreign currencies, and utilization of forward currency contracts, involve certain considerations comprising both risks and opportunities not typically associated with investing in U.S. securities. These considerations include: fluctuations in exchange rates of foreign currencies; possible imposition of exchange control regulation or currency restrictions that would prevent cash from being brought back to the United States; less public information

with respect to issuers of securities; less governmental supervision of stock exchanges, securities brokers and issuers of securities; lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards; lack of uniform settlement periods and trading practices; less liquidity and frequently greater price volatility in foreign markets than in the United States; possible imposition of foreign taxes; investment in securities of companies in developing as well as developed countries; and sometimes less advantageous legal, operational and financial protections applicable to foreign subcustodial arrangements.

Although the Funds will try to invest in companies and governments of countries having stable political environments, there is the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, seizure or nationalization of foreign bank deposits or other assets, establishment of exchange controls, the adoption of foreign government restrictions, or other adverse political, social or diplomatic developments that could affect investment in these nations.

Foreign Currency Exchange Transactions. Currency exchange transactions may be conducted either through forward currency contracts (“forward currency contracts”) or on a spot (i.e., cash) basis at the spot rate for purchasing currency prevailing in the foreign exchange market. Forward currency contracts are contractual agreements to purchase or sell a specified currency at a specified future date (or within a specified time period) and price set at the time of the contract. Forward currency contracts are usually entered into with banks and broker-dealers, are not exchange traded and are usually for less than one year, but may be renewed.

Forward currency transactions may involve currencies of the different countries in which the Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund, Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund, Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund and Driehaus International Small Cap Growth Fund may invest and serve as hedges against possible variations in the exchange rate between these currencies. Each Fund’s currency transactions are limited to transaction hedging and portfolio hedging involving either specific transactions or portfolio positions, except to the extent described under “Synthetic Foreign Money Market Positions.” Transaction hedging is the purchase or sale of forward currency contracts with respect to specific receivables or payables of each Fund accruing in connection with settlement of the purchase and sale of its portfolio securities. Portfolio hedging is the use of forward currency contracts with respect to portfolio security positions denominated or quoted in a particular currency. Portfolio hedging allows the Adviser to limit or reduce exposure in a foreign currency by entering into a forward contract to sell such foreign currency (or another foreign currency that acts as a proxy for that currency) so that the U.S. dollar value of certain underlying foreign portfolio securities can be approximately matched by an equivalent U.S. dollar liability. No Fund may engage in portfolio hedging with respect to the currency of a particular country to an extent greater than the aggregate market value (at the time of making such sale) of the securities held in its portfolio denominated or quoted in that particular currency, except that each Fund may hedge all or part of its foreign currency exposure through the use of a basket of currencies or a proxy currency where such currency or currencies act as an effective proxy for other currencies. In such a case, each Fund may enter into a forward contract where the amount of the foreign currency to be sold exceeds the value of the securities denominated in such currency. The use of this basket hedging technique may be more efficient and economical than entering into separate forward currency contracts for each currency held in each Fund. The Funds may not engage in “speculative” currency exchange transactions.

At the maturity of a forward contract to deliver a particular currency, each Fund may either sell the portfolio security related to such contract and make delivery of the currency, or retain the security and either acquire the currency on the spot market or terminate its contractual obligation to deliver the currency by purchasing an offsetting contract with the same currency trader obligating it to purchase on the same maturity date the same amount of the currency.

It is impossible to forecast with absolute precision the market value of portfolio securities at the expiration of a forward contract. Accordingly, it may be necessary for a Fund to purchase additional currency on the spot market (and bear the expense of such purchase) if the market value of the security is

less than the amount of currency the Fund is obligated to deliver and if a decision is made to sell the security and make delivery of the currency. Conversely, it may be necessary to sell on the spot market some of the currency received upon the sale of the portfolio security if its market value exceeds the amount of currency a Fund is obligated to deliver.

If a Fund retains the portfolio security and engages in an offsetting transaction, the Fund will incur a gain or a loss to the extent that there has been movement in forward contract prices. If a Fund engages in an offsetting transaction, it may subsequently enter into a new forward contract to sell the currency. Should forward prices decline during the period between the Fund's entering into a forward contract for the sale of a currency and the date it enters into an offsetting contract for the purchase of the currency, the Fund will realize a gain to the extent the price of the currency it has agreed to sell exceeds the price of the currency it has agreed to purchase. Should forward prices increase, the Fund will suffer a loss to the extent the price of the currency it has agreed to purchase exceeds the price of the currency it has agreed to sell. A default on the contract would deprive the Fund of unrealized profits or force the Fund to cover its commitments for purchase or sale of currency, if any, at the current market price.

Hedging against a decline in the value of a currency does not eliminate fluctuations in the prices of portfolio securities or prevent losses if the prices of such securities decline. Such transactions also preclude the opportunity for gain if the value of the hedged currency should rise. Moreover, it may not be possible for a Fund to hedge against a devaluation that is so generally anticipated that the Fund is not able to contract to sell the currency at a price above the devaluation level it anticipates. The cost to a Fund of engaging in currency exchange transactions varies with such factors as the currency involved, the length of the contract period and prevailing market conditions. Since currency exchange transactions are usually conducted on a principal basis, no fees or commissions are involved.

Synthetic Foreign Money Market Positions. A Fund may invest in money market instruments denominated in foreign currencies. In addition to, or in lieu of, such direct investment, a Fund may construct a synthetic foreign money market position by (a) purchasing a money market instrument denominated in one currency, generally U.S. dollars, and (b) concurrently entering into a forward contract to deliver a corresponding amount of that currency in exchange for a different currency on a future date and at a specified rate of exchange. For example, a synthetic money market position in Japanese yen could be constructed by purchasing a U.S. dollar money market instrument, and entering concurrently into a forward contract to deliver a corresponding amount of U.S. dollars in exchange for Japanese yen on a specified date and at a specified rate of exchange. Because of the availability of a variety of highly liquid short-term U.S. dollar money market instruments, a synthetic money market position utilizing such U.S. dollar instruments may offer greater liquidity than direct investment in foreign currency money market instruments. The result of a direct investment in a foreign currency and a concurrent construction of a synthetic position in such foreign currency, in terms of both income yield and gain or loss from changes in currency exchange rates, should, in general, be similar, but would not be identical because the components of the alternative investments would not be identical.

Except to the extent a synthetic foreign money market position consists of a money market instrument denominated in a foreign currency, a synthetic foreign money market position shall not be deemed a "foreign security" for purposes of the policy that, under normal market conditions, the Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes) in emerging markets companies, for the purposes of the policy that, under normal market conditions, the Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes) in small capitalization emerging markets companies or for the purposes of the policy that, under normal market conditions, the Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes) in frontier emerging markets companies, for the purposes of the policy that, under normal market conditions and the Driehaus International Small Cap Growth Fund will invest at

least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes) in non-U.S. small capitalization companies.

Frontier Emerging Markets

Securities markets in frontier emerging market countries are undergoing a period of growth and change which may result in trading volatility and difficulties in the settlement and recording of transactions, and in interpreting and applying the relevant law and regulations. The securities industries in these countries are comparatively undeveloped. Securities brokers and other intermediaries in frontier emerging market countries may not perform as well as their counterparts in the United States and other more developed securities markets.

Frontier emerging market countries may have relatively unstable governments and economies based on only a few industries. The value of Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund shares will likely be particularly sensitive to changes in the economies of such countries (such as reversals of economic liberalization, political unrest or changes in trading status). Additionally, changes in governments and economies of such countries may result in capital controls or other regulatory measures that may affect the Fund's ability to satisfy redemptions.

Lending of Portfolio Securities

Subject to restriction (3) under "Investment Restrictions" in this SAI, each Fund may lend its portfolio securities to broker-dealers and banks. Any such loan must be continuously secured by collateral in cash or cash equivalents maintained on a current basis in an amount at least equal to the market value of the securities loaned by that Fund. Each Fund would continue to receive the equivalent of the interest or dividends paid by the issuer on the securities loaned, and would also receive an additional return that may be in the form of a fixed fee or a percentage of the collateral. Each Fund would have the right to call the loan and obtain the securities loaned at any time on notice of not more than five business days. Each Fund would not have the right to vote the securities during the existence of the loan, but would call the loan to permit voting of the securities if, in the Adviser's judgment, a material event requiring a shareholder vote would otherwise occur before the loan was repaid. In the event of bankruptcy or other default of the borrower, each Fund could experience both delays in liquidating the loan collateral or recovering the loaned securities and losses, including (a) possible decline in the value of the collateral or in the value of the securities loaned during the period while each Fund seeks to enforce its rights thereto, (b) possible subnormal levels of income and lack of access to income during this period, and (c) expenses of enforcing its rights.

Repurchase Agreements

Each Fund may invest in repurchase agreements, provided that it will not invest more than 15% of net assets in repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days as well as any other illiquid securities. A repurchase agreement is a sale of securities to the Fund(s) in which the seller agrees to repurchase the securities at a higher price, which includes an amount representing interest on the purchase price within a specified time. In the event of bankruptcy of the seller, the Fund(s) could experience both losses and delays in liquidating its collateral.

Warrants

The Funds may purchase warrants, which are instruments that give holders the right, but not the obligation, to buy shares of a company at a given price during a specified period. Warrants are generally sold by companies intending to issue stock in the future, or by those seeking to raise cash by selling shares held in reserve.

Short Sales

Each Fund may make short sales “against the box.” In a short sale, a Fund sells a borrowed security and is required to return the identical security to the lender. A short sale “against the box” involves the sale of a security with respect to which the Fund already owns an equivalent security in kind and amount. A short sale “against the box” enables each Fund to obtain the current market price of a security that it desires to sell but is unavailable for settlement.

The Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund and the Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund may make short sales of securities to hedge its portfolio or a portion thereof or may do so speculatively for purposes of profiting from a decline in the market value of a security. A short sale is a transaction in which a fund sells a security it does not own in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline.

When the Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund and the Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund make a short sale, it will often borrow the security sold short and deliver it to the broker-dealer through which it made the short sale as collateral for its obligation to deliver the security upon conclusion of the sale. In connection with short sales of securities, the Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund and the Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund may pay a fee to borrow securities or maintain an arrangement with a broker to borrow securities, and is often obligated to pay any dividends on such borrowed securities.

If the price of the security sold short increases between the time of the short sale and the time that the Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund and the Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund replaces the borrowed security, the Funds will incur a loss; conversely, if the price declines, the Funds will realize a capital gain. Any gain will be decreased, and any loss increased, by the transaction costs described above. The successful use of short selling may be adversely affected by imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the security sold short and the securities being hedged. In addition, unlike taking a long position in a security, where potential losses are limited to the purchase price, short sales have no cap on maximum losses.

To the extent that the Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund and the Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund engages in short sales, it will provide collateral to the broker-dealer and (except in the case of short sales “against the box”) will maintain additional asset coverage in the form of segregated or “earmarked” assets that the Adviser determines to be liquid in accordance with procedures established by the Board of Trustees and that is equal to the current market value of the securities sold short, or will ensure that such positions are covered by “offsetting” positions, until the Fund replaces the borrowed security. The Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund and the Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund will engage in short selling to the extent permitted by the federal securities laws and rules and interpretations thereunder. The Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund and the Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund may engage in short selling in foreign (non-U.S.) jurisdictions if permitted by the laws and regulations of such jurisdictions.

Rule 144A Securities

The Funds may purchase securities that have been privately placed but are eligible for purchase and sale under Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”). Rule 144A permits certain qualified institutional buyers, such as the Funds, to trade in privately placed securities that have not been registered for sale under the 1933 Act. The Adviser, under the supervision of the Board, will consider whether securities purchased under Rule 144A are illiquid and thus subject to each Fund’s restriction of investing no more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. In determining whether a Rule 144A security is liquid or not, the Adviser will consider the trading markets for the specific security,

taking into account the unregistered nature of a Rule 144A security. In addition, the Adviser will consider the (1) frequency of trades and quotes, (2) number of dealers and potential purchasers, (3) dealer undertakings to make a market, and (4) nature of the security and of marketplace trades (e.g., the time needed to dispose of the security, the method of soliciting offers, and the mechanics of transfer). The liquidity of Rule 144A securities will be monitored. Investing in Rule 144A securities could have the effect of increasing the amount of a Fund's assets invested in illiquid securities if qualified institutional buyers are unwilling to purchase such securities.

Line of Credit

Subject to restriction (4) under "Investment Restrictions" in this SAI, the Trust has established a line of credit with a major bank in order to permit borrowing on a temporary basis to meet share redemption requests in circumstances in which temporary borrowing may be preferable to liquidation of portfolio securities. Currently the line of credit is available to each Fund.

Portfolio Turnover

Portfolio turnover rate is commonly measured by dividing the lesser of total purchases or sales for the period under consideration by the average portfolio value (i.e., the cumulative total investment in the account at the end of each month, divided by the number of months under consideration).

Derivatives

The U.S. government and foreign governments are in the process of adopting and implementing regulations governing derivatives markets, including mandatory clearing of certain derivatives, margin and reporting requirements. The ultimate impact of the regulations remains unclear. Additional regulation of derivatives may make derivatives more costly, limit their availability or utility, otherwise adversely affect their performance or disrupt markets. In addition, the SEC has proposed a new rule that would change the regulation of the use of derivatives by registered investment companies, such as the Funds. If the proposed rule takes effect, it could limit the ability of mutual funds to invest in derivatives.

Consistent with its objective, each Fund may invest in a broad array of financial instruments and securities, commonly known as derivatives. (For these purposes, forward currency contracts are not considered "derivatives.") The Funds may enter into conventional exchange-traded and non exchange-traded options, futures contracts, futures options, swaps and similar transactions, such as caps, floors and collars, involving or relating to currencies, securities, interest rates, prices or other items. In each case, the value of the instrument or security is "derived" from the performance of an underlying asset or a "benchmark," such as a security, an index, an interest rate or a currency.

Derivatives are most often used to manage investment risk or to create an investment position indirectly because they are more efficient or less costly than direct investment that cannot be readily established directly due to portfolio size, cash availability or other factors. They also may be used in an effort to enhance portfolio returns.

The successful use of derivatives may depend on the Adviser's ability to correctly forecast changes in the levels and directions of movements in currency exchange rates, security prices, interest rates and other market factors affecting the derivative itself or the value of the underlying asset or benchmark. If the Adviser incorrectly forecasts such factors and has taken positions in derivative instruments contrary to prevailing market trends, the Funds could be exposed to the risk of loss. No assurance can be given that any strategy used will succeed. In addition, correlations in the performance of an underlying asset to a derivative may not be well established. Privately negotiated and over-the-counter derivatives may not be as well-regulated and may be less marketable than exchange-traded derivatives.

The Funds may use equity linked certificates/notes/swaps (all derivatives) to further their investment objectives. In buying such derivatives, the Funds could be purchasing bank debt instruments, swaps or certificates that vary in value based on the value of the underlying benchmark security. If a Fund buys

such derivative instruments, it is subject to the risk of the inability or refusal to perform of the counterparties to the transaction.

A swap transaction is an individually negotiated, nonstandardized agreement between two parties to exchange cash flows (and sometimes principal amounts) measured by different interest rates, exchange rates, indices or prices, with payments generally calculated by reference to a principal (“notional”) amount or quantity. In general, swaps are agreements pursuant to which a Fund contracts with a bank or a broker/dealer to receive a return based on or indexed to the performance of an individual security or a basket of securities. A Fund usually will enter into swaps on a net basis, i.e., the two payment streams are netted out in a cash settlement on the payment date or dates specified in the instrument, with the Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. The Adviser and the Funds believe such obligations do not constitute senior securities under the 1940 Act, and, accordingly, will not treat them as being subject to the Funds’ borrowing restrictions. Swap contracts are not traded on exchanges; rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets. As a result, a Fund will be subject to the risk of the inability or refusal to perform with respect to such contracts on the part of the counterparties with which the Fund trades. If there is a default by a counterparty, a Fund may have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. The swap market is generally not regulated by any government authority. Participants in the swap markets are not required to make continuous markets in the swap contracts they trade.

Pursuant to rules promulgated under the Dodd-Frank Act, central clearing of swap agreements is currently required for certain market participants trading certain instruments, and central clearing for additional instruments is expected to be implemented by regulators until the majority of the swaps market is ultimately subject to central clearing. Such new regulations could, among other things, increase the costs of such transactions, affect the ability of a Fund to enter into swap agreements or limit the ability of a Fund to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements. The Adviser will continue to monitor developments in this area, particularly to the extent regulatory changes affect a Fund's ability to enter into swap agreements.

To the extent the Funds use interest rate, currency and index swaps, they intend to use them as hedges and not as speculative investments and will not sell interest rate caps or floors where it does not own securities or other instruments providing the income stream a Fund may be obligated to pay. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by a Fund with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest, e.g., an exchange of floating rate payments for fixed rate payments with respect to a notional amount of principal. A currency swap is an agreement to exchange cash flows on a notional amount of two or more currencies based on the relative value differential among them. An index swap is an agreement to swap cash flows on a notional amount based on changes in the values of the reference indices. The purchase of a cap entitles the purchaser to receive payments on a notional principal amount from the party selling such cap to the extent that a specified index exceeds a predetermined interest rate or amount. The purchase of a floor entitles the purchaser to receive payments on a notional principal amount from the party selling such floor to the extent that a specified index falls below a predetermined interest rate or amount. A collar is a combination of a cap and a floor that preserves a certain return within a predetermined range of interest rates or values.

With respect to swaps, a Fund will accrue the net amount of the excess, if any, of its obligations over its entitlements with respect to each swap on a daily basis and will earmark or segregate an amount of cash or liquid securities having a value equal to the accrued excess. Caps, floors and collars require segregation of assets with a value equal to the Fund’s net obligation, if any.

Options on Securities and Indexes. The Funds may purchase and sell put options and call options on securities, indexes or foreign currencies. The Funds may purchase agreements, sometimes called cash puts, that may accompany the purchase of a new issue of bonds from a dealer.

An option on a security (or index) is a contract that gives the purchaser (holder) of the option, in return for a premium, the right to buy from (call) or sell to (put) the seller (writer) of the option the security underlying the option (or the cash value of the index) at a specified exercise price at any time during the term of the option (normally not exceeding nine months). The writer of an option on an individual security or on a foreign currency has the obligation upon exercise of the option to deliver the underlying security or foreign currency upon payment of the exercise price or to pay the exercise price upon delivery of the underlying security or foreign currency. Upon exercise, the writer of an option on an index is obligated to pay the difference between the cash value of the index and the exercise price multiplied by the specified multiplier for the index option. (An index is designed to reflect specified facets of a particular financial or securities market, a specific group of financial instruments or securities, or certain economic indicators.)

A Fund will write call options and put options only if they are “covered.” For example, in the case of a call option on a security, the option is “covered” if the Fund owns the security underlying the call or has an absolute and immediate right to acquire that security without additional cash consideration (or, if additional cash consideration is required, cash or cash equivalents in such amount are earmarked or held in a segregated account by its custodian) upon conversion or exchange of other securities held in its portfolio.

If an option written by a Fund expires, the Fund realizes a capital gain equal to the premium received at the time the option was written. If an option purchased by a Fund expires, the Fund realizes a capital loss equal to the premium paid.

Prior to the earlier of exercise or expiration, an option may be closed out by an offsetting purchase or sale of an option of the same series (type, exchange, underlying security or index, exercise price, and expiration). There can be no assurance, however, that a closing purchase or sale transaction can be effected when a Fund desires.

A Fund will realize a capital gain from a closing purchase transaction if the cost of the closing option is less than the premium received from writing the option, or, if it is more, a Fund will realize a capital loss. If the premium received from a closing sale transaction is more than the premium paid to purchase the option, a Fund will realize a capital gain, or, if it is less, a Fund will realize a capital loss. The principal factors affecting the market value of a put or a call option include supply and demand, interest rates, the current market price of the underlying security or index in relation to the exercise price of the option, the volatility of the underlying security or index and the time remaining until the expiration date.

A put or call option purchased by a Fund is an asset of the Fund, valued initially at the premium paid for the option. The premium received for an option written by a Fund is recorded as a deferred credit. The value of an option purchased or written is marked-to-market daily and is valued at the closing price on the exchange on which it is traded or, if not traded on an exchange or no closing price is available, at the mean between the last bid and asked prices.

There are several risks associated with transactions in options. For example, there are significant differences between the securities markets, the currency markets, and the options markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between these markets, causing a given transaction not to achieve its objectives. A decision as to whether, when and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived transaction may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected events.

There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when a Fund seeks to close out an option position. If a Fund were unable to close out an option that it had purchased on a security, it would have to exercise the option in order to realize any profit or the option would expire and become worthless. If a Fund were unable to close out a covered call option that it had written on a security, it would not be able to sell the underlying security until the option expired. As the writer of a covered call option on a security,

a Fund foregoes, during the option's life, the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the security covering the call option above the sum of the premium and the exercise price of the call.

If trading were suspended in an option purchased or written by a Fund, the Fund would not be able to close out the option. If restrictions on exercise were imposed, a Fund might be unable to exercise an option it has purchased.

Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts. The Funds may use interest rate futures contracts, index futures contracts, and foreign currency futures contracts. An interest rate, index or foreign currency futures contract provides for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified quantity of a financial instrument or the cash value of an index¹ at a specified price and time. A public market exists in futures contracts covering a number of indexes (including, but not limited to, the Standard & Poor's 500[®] Index, the Value Line Composite Index, and the New York Stock Exchange Composite Index), as well as financial instruments (including, but not limited to, U.S. Treasury bonds, U.S. Treasury notes, Eurodollar certificates of deposit, and foreign currencies). Other index and financial instrument futures contracts are available and it is expected that additional futures contracts will be developed and traded.

The Funds may purchase and write call and put futures options. Futures options possess many of the same characteristics as options on securities, indexes and foreign currencies (discussed above). A futures option gives the holder the right, in return for the premium paid, to assume a long position (call) or short position (put) in a futures contract at a specified exercise price at any time during the period of the option. Upon exercise of a call option, the holder acquires a long position in the futures contract and the writer is assigned the opposite short position. In the case of a put option, the opposite is true. A Fund might, for example, use futures contracts to hedge against or gain exposure to fluctuations in the general level of stock prices, anticipated changes in interest rates or currency fluctuations that might adversely affect either the value of a Fund's securities or the price of the securities that a Fund intends to purchase. Although other techniques could be used to reduce or increase a Fund's exposure to stock price, interest rate and currency fluctuations, a Fund may be able to achieve its exposure more effectively and perhaps at a lower cost by using futures contracts and futures options.

The success of any futures transaction may depend on the Adviser correctly predicting changes in the level and direction of stock prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other factors. Should those predictions be incorrect, a Fund's return might have been better had the transaction not been attempted; however, in the absence of the ability to use futures contracts, the Adviser might have taken portfolio actions in anticipation of the same market movements with similar investment results but, presumably, at greater transaction costs.

When a purchase or sale of a futures contract is made by a Fund, the Fund is required to deposit with its custodian (or broker, if legally permitted) a specified amount of cash or U.S. government securities or other securities acceptable to the broker ("initial margin"). The margin required for a futures contract is set by the exchange on which the contract is traded and may be modified during the term of the contract. The initial margin is in the nature of a performance bond or good faith deposit on the futures contract, which is returned to a Fund upon termination of the contract, assuming all contractual obligations have been satisfied. The Funds expect to earn interest income on their initial margin deposits. A futures contract held by a Fund is valued daily at the official settlement price of the exchange on which it is traded. Each day a Fund pays or receives cash, called "variation margin," equal to the daily change in value of the futures contract. This process is known as "marking-to-market." Variation margin paid or

¹ A futures contract on an index is an agreement pursuant to which two parties agree to take or make delivery of an amount of cash equal to the difference between the value of the index at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the index contract was originally written. Although the value of a securities index is a function of the value of certain specified securities, no physical delivery of those securities is made.

received by a Fund does not represent a borrowing or loan by the Fund but is instead settlement between the Fund and the broker of the amount one would owe the other if the futures contract had expired at the close of the previous day. In computing daily net asset value, each Fund will mark-to-market its open futures positions.

Each Fund is also required to deposit and maintain margin with respect to put and call options on futures contracts written by it. Such margin deposits will vary depending on the nature of the underlying futures contract (and the related initial margin requirements), the current market value of the option and other futures positions held by the Fund.

Although some futures contracts call for making or taking delivery of the underlying securities, usually these obligations are closed out prior to delivery by offsetting purchases or sales of matching futures contracts (same exchange, underlying security or index and delivery month). If an offsetting purchase price is less than the original sale price, a Fund realizes a capital gain, or if it is more, a Fund realizes a capital loss. Conversely, if an offsetting sale price is more than the original purchase price, a Fund realizes a capital gain, or if it is less, a Fund realizes a capital loss. The transaction costs must also be included in these calculations.

There are several risks associated with the use of futures contracts and futures options. A purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount invested in the futures contract. In trying to increase or reduce market exposure, there can be no guarantee that there will be a correlation between price movements in the futures contract and in the portfolio exposure sought. In addition, there are significant differences between the securities and futures markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between the markets, causing a given transaction not to achieve its objectives. The degree of imperfection of correlation depends on circumstances such as variations in speculative market demand for futures, futures options and the related securities, including technical influences in futures and futures options trading and differences between the securities markets and the securities underlying the standard contracts available for trading. For example, in the case of index futures contracts, the composition of the index, including the issuers and the weighting of each issue, may differ from the composition of a Fund's portfolio, and, in the case of interest rate futures contracts, the interest rate levels, maturities and creditworthiness of the issues underlying the futures contract may differ from the financial instruments held in a Fund's portfolio. A decision as to whether, when and how to use futures contracts involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived transaction may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected stock price or interest rate trends.

Futures exchanges may limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in certain futures contract prices during a single trading day. The daily limit establishes the maximum amount that the price of a futures contract may vary either up or down from the previous day's settlement price at the end of the current trading session. Once the daily limit has been reached in a futures contract subject to the limit, no more trades may be made on that day at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movements during a particular trading day and therefore does not limit potential losses because the limit may work to prevent the liquidation of unfavorable positions. For example, futures prices have occasionally moved to the daily limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of positions and subjecting some holders of futures contracts to substantial losses. Stock index futures contracts are not normally subject to such daily price change limitations.

There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist at a time when a Fund seeks to close out a futures or futures option position. The Fund would be exposed to possible loss on the position during the interval of inability to close and would continue to be required to meet margin requirements until the position is closed. In addition, many of the contracts discussed above are relatively new instruments without a significant trading history. As a result, there can be no assurance that an active secondary market will develop or continue to exist.

Limitations on Options and Futures. If other options, futures contracts or futures options of types other than those described herein are traded in the future, a Fund may also use those investment vehicles, provided that the Board determines that their use is consistent with the Fund's investment objective.

When purchasing a futures contract or writing a put option on a futures contract, a Fund must maintain with its custodian (or broker, if legally permitted) cash or cash equivalents (including any margin) equal to the market value of such contract. When writing a call option on a futures contract, a Fund similarly will maintain with its custodian cash or cash equivalents (including any margin) equal to the amount by which such option is in-the-money until the option expires or is closed out by the Fund.

A Fund may not maintain open short positions in futures contracts, call options written on futures contracts or call options written on indexes if, in the aggregate, the market value of all such open positions exceeds the current value of the securities in its portfolio, plus or minus unrealized gains and losses on the open positions, adjusted for the historical relative volatility of the relationship between the portfolio and the positions. For this purpose, to the extent a Fund has written call options on specific securities in its portfolio, the value of those securities will be deducted from the current market value of the securities portfolio.

A notice of eligibility for exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" has been filed with the National Futures Association with respect to each Fund. The Funds intend to limit their use of futures and options on futures or commodities or engage in swap transactions so as to remain eligible for the exclusion. If a Fund were no longer able to claim the exemption, the Adviser would be required to register as a "commodity pool operator," and the Adviser and the Fund would be subject to regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act.

Participation Notes and Participatory Notes. The Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund, Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund, Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund and Driehaus International Small Cap Growth Fund may invest in participation notes or participatory notes ("P-Notes") in circumstances where the Fund cannot obtain direct access to a foreign stock market. P-Notes are participation interest notes that are issued by banks or broker-dealers and are designed to offer a return linked to a particular underlying equity, debt, currency or market. If the P-Note were held to maturity, the issuer would pay to, or receive from, the purchaser the difference between the nominal value of the underlying instrument at the time of purchase and that instrument's value at maturity. The holder of a P-Note that is linked to a particular underlying security or instrument may be entitled to receive any dividends paid in connection with that underlying security or instrument, but typically does not receive voting rights as it would if it directly owned the underlying security or instrument. P-Notes involve transaction costs. Investments in P-Notes involve the same risks associated with a direct investment in the underlying securities, instruments or markets that they seek to replicate. In addition, there can be no assurance that there will be a trading market for a P-Note or that the trading price of a P-Note will equal the underlying value of the security, instrument or market that it seeks to replicate. Due to liquidity and transfer restrictions, the secondary markets on which a P-Note is traded may be less liquid than the market for other securities, or may be completely illiquid, which may also affect the ability of the Fund to accurately value a P-Note. P-Notes typically constitute general unsecured contractual obligations of the banks or broker-dealers that issue them, which subjects the Fund that holds them to counterparty risk and this risk may be amplified if the Fund purchases P-Notes from only a small number of issuers.

Special Risks of Hedging Strategies

Participation in the options or futures markets involves investment risks and transactions costs to which the Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund and Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth 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 Adviser's prediction of movements in the securities and interest rate 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.

Corporate Debt Securities

The Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund and Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund may invest in corporate debt securities issued by issuers in frontier emerging market countries. Corporate debt securities include corporate bonds, debentures, notes and other similar instruments, including certain convertible securities. Debt securities may be acquired with warrants attached. Corporate income producing securities also may include forms of preferred or preference stock. The rate of interest on a corporate debt security may be fixed, floating or variable, and may vary inversely with respect to a reference rate such as interest rates or other financial indications. These Funds can invest in corporate securities of any rating or that are unrated. The rate of return or return of principal on some debt obligations may be linked or indexed to the level of exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and a foreign currency or currencies.

Convertible Securities

The Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund and Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund may invest in convertible debt securities. Each of these Funds may also invest in common or preferred stock as a means of realizing the economic value associated with owning convertible securities. Convertible securities are bonds or preferred stocks that may be converted (exchanged) into common stock of the issuing company within a certain period of time, for a specified number of shares. By investing in convertible debt securities, the Fund seeks the opportunity, through the conversion feature, to participate in the capital appreciation of the common stock into which the securities are convertible, while investing at a better price than may be available on the common stock or obtaining a higher fixed rate of return than is available on common stocks. The market value of convertible debt securities tends to vary inversely with the level of interest rates. Although under normal market conditions longer-term debt securities have greater yields than do shorter-term debt securities of similar quality, they are subject to greater price fluctuations.

Sovereign Debt

The Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund and Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund may invest in sovereign debt securities, which are subject to various risks in addition to those relating to debt securities and foreign securities generally, including, but not limited to, the risk that a governmental entity may be unwilling or unable to pay interest and repay principal on its sovereign debt, or otherwise meet its obligations when due because of cash flow problems, insufficient foreign reserves, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the government's policy towards principal international lenders such as the International Monetary Fund, or the political considerations to which the government may be subject. If a sovereign debtor defaults (or threatens to default) on its sovereign debt obligations, the indebtedness may be restructured. Some sovereign debtors have in the past been able to restructure their debt payments without the approval of some or all debt holders or to declare moratoria on payments. In the event of a default on sovereign debt, the Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund and

the Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund may also have limited legal recourse against the defaulting government entity.

The Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund and the Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund may enter into forward contracts, futures and options contracts and swap agreements to provide economic exposure similar to investments in sovereign frontier emerging market debt or for hedging purposes. Derivatives can be highly volatile, illiquid and difficult to value. Certain types of derivatives, including swap agreements, forward contracts and other over-the-counter transactions, involve greater risks than the underlying obligations because, in addition to general market risks, they are subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk, credit risk and pricing risk.

The Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund may hold short positions in sovereign debt instruments for purposes of hedging the Fund's frontier emerging market securities. Short sales on sovereign debt are also subject to risks discussed under the heading "Short Sales."

Exchange-Traded Funds

Each Fund may purchase shares of exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). All ETFs are investment companies whose shares are bought and sold on a securities exchange. An ETF generally represents a portfolio of securities designed to track a particular market index. The risks of owning shares of an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities the index is designed to track, although lack of liquidity in a particular ETF could result in it being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities and trading at a discount to its net asset value. ETFs also have management fees that are part of their costs, and the Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of these costs.

Each Fund's investment in ETFs, subject to the exception specified in the next sentence, currently is limited to (a) 3% of the total voting stock of any one ETF, (b) 5% of the Fund's total assets with respect to any one ETF and (c) 10% of the Fund's total assets in the aggregate. An exception to these limitations is found in Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the 1940 Act, which provides that the above limitations do not apply to securities purchased or otherwise acquired by the Fund if (a) immediately after such purchase or acquisition not more than 3% of the total outstanding securities of such ETF is owned by the Fund and all affiliated persons of the Fund; and (b) the Fund has not offered or sold, and is not proposing to offer or sell, any security issued by it through a principal underwriter or otherwise at a public or offering price which includes a sales load of more than 1 1/2%. In any event, the Fund will not invest more than 10% of its total assets in ETFs.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Each Fund operates under the following fundamental investment restrictions, which, together with the investment objective and fundamental policies, cannot be changed without the approval of a “majority of the outstanding voting securities,” which is defined in the 1940 Act to mean the lesser of (i) 67% of a Fund’s shares present at a meeting where more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present in person or by proxy or (ii) more than 50% of a Fund’s outstanding shares. Each Fund may not:

- (1) act as an underwriter of securities, except insofar as it may be deemed an underwriter for purposes of the 1933 Act on disposition of securities acquired subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale;
- (2) purchase or sell real estate (although it may purchase securities secured by real estate or interests therein, or securities issued by companies which invest in real estate or interests therein), commodities or commodity contracts, except that it may enter into (a) futures and options on futures and (b) forward currency contracts;
- (3) make loans, but this restriction shall not prevent the Fund from (a) buying a part of an issue of bonds, debentures, or other obligations, (b) investing in repurchase agreements, or (c) lending portfolio securities, provided that it may not lend securities if, as a result, the aggregate value of all securities loaned would exceed 33 1/3% of its total assets (taken at market value at the time of such loan);
- (4) borrow, except that it may (a) borrow up to 33 1/3% of its total assets, taken at market value at the time of such borrowing, as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes, but not to increase portfolio income (the total of reverse repurchase agreements and such borrowings will not exceed 33 1/3% of its total assets, and the Fund will not purchase additional securities when its borrowings, less proceeds receivable from sales of portfolio securities, exceed 5% of its total assets) and (b) enter into transactions in options, futures and options on futures;
- (5) with respect to each Fund other than Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund, invest in a security if 25% or more of its net assets (taken at market value at the time of a particular purchase) would be invested in the securities of issuers in any particular industry,² except that this restriction does not apply to securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities; or

The Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund may not invest in a security if 25% or more of its total assets (taken at market value at the time of a particular purchase) would be invested in the securities of issuers in any particular industry, except that the Fund may invest up to 35% of its total assets (taken at market value at the time of a particular purchase) in the securities of issuers in any one industry if, at the time of purchase, that industry² represents 20% or more of the Fund’s primary benchmark index. This restriction does not apply to securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

- (6) issue any senior security except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act.

Each Fund is diversified and will seek shareholder approval if it elects to become non-diversified in the future.

² For purposes of this investment restriction, each Fund uses industry classifications contained in Morgan Stanley Capital International and Standard & Poor’s Global Industry Classification Standard (“GICS”). To the extent that categorization in GICS is “Miscellaneous” or “Other” for an industry, the portfolio manager may change the GICS industry classification to a more appropriate or specific industry.

All swap agreements and other derivative instruments that were not classified as commodities or commodity contracts prior to July 21, 2010 are not deemed to be commodities or commodity contracts for purposes of restriction number 2 above. The deposit or payment by a Fund of initial, maintenance or variation margin in connection with all types of short sales, options and futures contact transactions is not considered to be borrowing for purposes of restriction number 4 above or the issuance of a senior security for purposes of restriction number 6 above.

Each Fund is also subject to the following nonfundamental restrictions and policies, which may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval. Each Fund may not:

- (1) invest in companies for the purpose of exercising control or management;
- (2) purchase, except for securities acquired as part of a merger, consolidation or acquisition of assets, more than 3% of the stock of another investment company (valued at time of purchase);
- (3) mortgage, pledge or hypothecate its assets, except as may be necessary in connection with permitted borrowings or in connection with options, futures and options on futures;
- (4) except for the Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund and the Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund, purchase securities on margin (except for use of short-term credits as are necessary for the clearance of transactions), or sell securities short unless (i) the Fund owns or has the right to obtain securities equivalent in kind and amount to those sold short at no added cost or (ii) the securities sold are “when issued” or “when distributed” securities which the Fund expects to receive in a recapitalization, reorganization or other exchange for securities the Fund contemporaneously owns or has the right to obtain and provided that transactions in options, futures and options on futures are not treated as short sales;
- (5) invest more than 15% of its net assets (taken at market value at the time of a particular investment) in illiquid securities, including repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days;
- (6) under normal market conditions, invest less than 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes) in the equity securities of U.S. micro cap companies (Driehaus Micro Cap Growth Fund only);
- (7) under normal market conditions, invest less than 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes) in emerging markets companies (Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund only);
- (8) under normal market conditions, invest less than 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of small capitalization emerging markets companies (Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund only);
- (9) under normal market conditions, invest less than 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of non-U.S. small capitalization companies (Driehaus International Small Cap Growth Fund only);
- (10) under normal market conditions, invest less than 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes) in the securities of frontier emerging markets issuers (Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund only); or
- (11) under normal market conditions, invest less than 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of U.S. small cap companies (Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund only).

Each applicable Fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days prior to any change in the policies described in (6), (7), (8), (9), (10) and (11) above.

For purposes of these investment restrictions, with the exception of the restriction on borrowing, subsequent changes in a Fund's holdings as a result of changing market conditions or changes in the amount of the Fund's total assets does not require a Fund to sell or dispose of an investment or to take any other action, except that if illiquid securities exceed 15% of a Fund's net assets after the time of purchase, the Fund will take steps to reduce in an orderly fashion its holdings of illiquid securities. Because illiquid securities may not be readily marketable, the portfolio managers may not be able to dispose of them in a timely manner. As a result, a Fund may be forced to hold illiquid securities while their price depreciates. Depreciation in the price of illiquid securities may cause the net asset value of a Fund to decline. With respect to the investment restriction related to borrowing, a Fund may only borrow from banks and in the event that such asset coverage shall at any time fall below 33 1/3% of its total assets, the Fund shall, within three days thereafter (not including Sundays and holidays), reduce the amount of its borrowings to an extent that the asset coverage of such borrowings shall be at least 33 1/3% of its total assets.

DISCLOSURE OF THE FUNDS' PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

It is the policy of the Funds, DCM and Driehaus Securities LLC ("DS LLC" or the "Distributor") that non-public information about the Funds' portfolio holdings ("Portfolio Holdings") may not be selectively disclosed to any person, unless the disclosure (a) is made for a legitimate business purpose, (b) is made to a recipient who is subject to a duty to keep the information confidential, including a duty not to trade on the basis of the Funds' Portfolio Holdings ("Authorized Recipients"), (c) is consistent with DCM's fiduciary duties as an investment adviser, the duties owed by DS LLC as a broker-dealer or the duties owed by the Funds to their shareholders and (d) will not violate the antifraud provisions of the federal securities laws ("Disclosure Conditions"). The purpose of this policy is to prevent abusive trading in shares of the Funds, such as market timing, and not other fraudulent practices, e.g., trading on "inside information," that are addressed in the Trust's, DCM's and DS LLC's Code of Ethics.

Authorized Recipients of Portfolio Holdings information are: (a) the Trust's officers and Trustees in their capacity as such; (b) officers, directors or employees of DCM and DS LLC who need the information to perform their duties; (c) outside counsel to the Trust, DCM or DS LLC and independent counsel to the Trust's Trustees who are not affiliates of the Adviser (each an "Independent Trustee" and collectively, the "Independent Trustees") in their capacity as such; (d) the independent registered public accounting firm (the "auditors") for the Funds, DCM or DS LLC; (e) the auditors conducting the performance verifications for DCM, DS LLC and/or their affiliates; (f) third-party broker-dealers in connection with the provision of brokerage, research or analytical services to the Trust, DCM or DS LLC; (g) third-party service providers to the Funds, DCM or DS LLC, such as the Funds' custodian; the Funds' administrator and transfer agent; DCM's proxy-voting service; the Funds' pricing service; and "best execution" analysts retained to evaluate the quality of executions obtained for the Funds, provided their contracts with the Funds, DCM and DS LLC contain appropriate provisions protecting the confidentiality, and limiting the use, of the information; (h) consultants and rating and ranking organizations that have entered into written confidentiality agreements with the Trust, DCM or DS LLC appropriately limiting their use of the information; and (i) such other Authorized Recipients as may be pre-approved from time to time by DCM's Chief Executive Officer, President or General Counsel.

Authorized Recipients do not include, for example, members of the press or other communications media, institutional investors and persons that are engaged in selling shares of the Funds to customers, such as financial planners, broker-dealers or other intermediaries unless the Disclosure Conditions are satisfied. However, the Funds, DCM or DS LLC may make disclosure of a limited number of Portfolio Holdings, provided the Funds are not disadvantaged by such disclosure and the disclosure is made for a legitimate business purpose. For example, in the normal course of business, in discussions about the Funds with

current and prospective institutional shareholders and/or their advisors conducting due diligence about the Funds, the Adviser may occasionally and incidentally mention specific Portfolio Holdings that have not been previously disclosed. The Funds and the Adviser do not believe that these disclosures will disadvantage the Funds.

The Funds will post performance figures on their web site within seven business days after month-end. The Funds will post Portfolio Holdings, including top five holdings, on their web site 30 days after month-end. Sector and country weightings will be posted as soon as information is available after calendar quarter-end. All Portfolio Holdings information is available at www.driehaus.com. Portfolio Holdings information is also available upon request after the web site posting and quarterly on Form N-Q or Form N-CSR. These filings are described below.

The Funds' Portfolio Holdings posted on the web site and in these filings may not represent current or future portfolio composition and are subject to change without notice. Information on particular Portfolio Holdings may be withheld if it is in a Fund's best interest to do so.

DCM and DS LLC shall not agree to give or receive from any person or entity any compensation or consideration of any kind (including an agreement to maintain assets in any portfolio or enter into or maintain any other relationship with DCM or DS LLC) in connection with the release of a Fund's Portfolio Holdings.

DCM's General Counsel is responsible for reviewing the agreements between the Trust, DCM or DS LLC and the third-party service providers, consultants, rating and ranking organizations and any pre-approved Authorized Recipients, to seek to ensure that these agreements contain appropriate confidentiality and limitations on use provisions. DCM's Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Funds' pre-approval and disclosure restrictions. The Trust's Treasurer, Chief Legal Officer and Chief Compliance Officer, working with the Trust's counsel, are responsible for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the Prospectus and SAI disclosure related to the Funds' disclosure of portfolio holdings. The Trust's Chief Compliance Officer will report to the Trust's Board at least annually on compliance by the Funds, DCM and DS LLC with the policies and procedures on selective disclosure of the Funds' Portfolio Holdings to enable the Board to exercise its oversight of these policies and procedures.

The Funds' Portfolio Holdings must be filed with the SEC within 60 days of quarter-end. The Portfolio Holdings are available on the Funds' web site at www.driehaus.com within five business days after filing with the SEC and are available on the web site for at least six months from the posting date.

PURCHASES AND REDEMPTIONS

How to purchase and redeem Fund shares is discussed in the Prospectus. The Prospectus discloses that you may purchase (or redeem) shares through investment dealers or other institutions. It is the responsibility of any such institution to establish procedures insuring the prompt transmission to the Funds of any such purchase order.

Each Fund's net asset value is determined on days on which the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") is open for trading. The NYSE is regularly closed on Saturdays and Sundays and on New Year's Day, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day (observed), Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day (observed). If one of these holidays falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the NYSE will be closed on the preceding Friday or the following Monday, respectively.

The Trust intends to pay all redemptions in cash and will pay cash for all redemption orders, limited in amount with respect to each shareholder of record during any ninety-day period to the lesser of \$250,000

or one percent of the net assets of the relevant Fund, as measured at the beginning of such period. However, redemptions in excess of such limit may be paid wholly or partly by a distribution in kind of exchange-traded securities. If redemptions are made in kind, the proceeds are taxable for federal income tax purposes in the same manner as a redemption for cash and the redeeming shareholder might incur transaction costs in selling the securities received in the redemption.

The Trust reserves the right to suspend or postpone redemptions of shares of a Fund during any period when: (a) trading on the NYSE is restricted, as determined by the SEC, or the NYSE is closed for other than customary weekend and holiday closings; (b) the SEC has by order permitted such suspension; or (c) an emergency, as determined by the SEC, exists, making disposal of portfolio securities or valuation of net assets of a Fund not reasonably practicable.

NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset value per share of each class of a Fund is calculated by dividing (i) the value of the securities held by the Fund (i.e., the value of its investments attributable to such class), plus any cash or other assets attributable to such class, minus all liabilities (including accrued estimated expenses on an annual basis attributable to such class), by (ii) the total number of outstanding shares of such class of the Fund. Net asset value will not be determined on days when the NYSE is closed, unless, in the judgment of the Board, the net asset value of a Fund should be determined on any such day, in which case the determination will be made at 3:00 p.m. Central time. In the event that the NYSE adopts different trading hours on a temporary basis, a Fund's net asset value will be computed at the close of the exchange.

Equity securities, including ADRs, EDRs and GDRs, that are traded on a stock exchange are valued at the last sale price as of the regular close of business on the NYSE (normally 3:00 p.m. Central time) on the day the securities are being valued, or lacking any sales, at the mean between the closing bid and asked prices. Over-the-counter securities are valued at the last quoted sale price, or lacking any sales, at the mean between the closing bid and asked prices.

Trading in securities on most foreign securities exchanges and over-the-counter markets is normally completed well before the close of the NYSE except securities trading primarily on Central and South American exchanges. Such securities are valued at the last sale price as of the regular close of the relevant exchange. For securities that trade primarily on an exchange that closes after the NYSE, the price of the security will be determined at 3:00 p.m. Central time. In addition, foreign securities trading may not take place on all business days and may occur in various foreign markets on days which are not business days in domestic markets and on which net asset value is not calculated. The calculation of net asset value may not take place contemporaneously with the determination of the prices of portfolio securities used in such calculation. Events affecting the values of portfolio securities that occur between the time their prices are determined and the close of the NYSE will not be reflected in the calculation of net asset value unless the Adviser, by or under the direction of the Board of Trustees, deems that the particular event would materially affect net asset value, in which case an adjustment will be made. Assets or liabilities initially expressed in terms of foreign currencies are translated prior to the next determination of the net asset value into U.S. dollars at the spot exchange rates at 3:00 p.m. Central time or at such other rates as the Adviser may determine to be appropriate in computing net asset value.

Securities and assets for which market quotations are not readily available are valued at fair value determined by the Adviser's Pricing Committee pursuant to methodologies established in good faith by the Board. If the Adviser's Pricing Committee determines that the foregoing methods do not accurately reflect current market value, securities and assets are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by or under direction of the Board. The Funds use an independent pricing service to provide fair value estimates for relevant foreign equity securities on days when the U.S. market movement exceeds a certain threshold. This pricing service uses correlations between the movement of prices of foreign equity securities and indexes of U.S. traded securities and other indicators, such as closing prices of ADRs and

futures contracts, to determine the fair value of relevant foreign equity securities. Such valuations and procedures will be reviewed by the Board at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

The Funds use independent pricing services approved by the Board. Unless priced in accordance with the provisions of the prior paragraph, prices of equity securities provided by such services represent the last quoted sale price on the exchange where the security is primarily traded. Exchange rates of currencies provided by such services are sourced, where possible, from multi-contributor quotations. Normally, the rate will be based upon commercial interbank bid and offer quotes. Representative rates are selected for each currency based upon the latest quotation taken from contributors at short intervals prior to pricing. Prices of bonds by such services represent evaluations of the mean between current bid and asked market prices, may be determined without exclusive reliance on quoted prices and may reflect appropriate factors such as institution-size trading in similar groups of securities, yield, quality, coupon rate, maturity, type of issue, individual trading characteristics, indications of values from dealers and other market data. Such services may use electronic data processing techniques and/or a matrix system to determine valuations.

Long-term debt obligations held long are valued at the representative quoted bid prices for such securities. Long-term debt obligations sold short will be valued at the representative quoted asked price for such securities. When the Adviser deems it appropriate, prices obtained for the day of valuation from a bond pricing service will be used, as discussed above. Debt securities with maturities of 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost. Repurchase agreements are valued at cost plus accrued interest.

U.S. government securities are traded in the over-the-counter market and are valued at the last available bid price. Securities with a demand feature exercisable within one to seven days are valued at par. U.S. government securities that are sold short are valued at the last available asked price. Such valuations are based on quotations of one or more dealers that make markets in the securities as obtained from such dealers, or on the evaluation of a pricing service.

Options, futures contracts and options thereon, which are traded on exchanges, are valued at their last sale or settlement price as of the close of such exchanges or, if no sales are reported, at the mean between the last reported bid and asked prices. If an options or futures exchange closes later than 3:00 p.m. Central time, the options or futures traded on it are valued based on the sale price, or on the mean between the bid and ask prices, as the case may be, as of 3:00 p.m. Central time.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The officers of the Trust manage its day-to-day operations under the direction of the Trust's Board. The primary responsibility of the Board is to represent the interests of the shareholders of each series of the Trust and to provide oversight of the management of the Trust. More than 75 percent of the Trust's Board members are not affiliated with the Adviser or the Distributor. Each Trustee will serve as a Trustee until (i) termination of the Trust, or (ii) the Trustee's retirement, resignation, or death, or (iii) as otherwise specified in the Trust's governing documents. Officers of the Trust are elected by the Board on an annual basis. The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the Trustees of the Trust. The Trustees oversee each series of the Trust, which as of the date of this SAI consists of nine series, including the Funds.

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee
INTERESTED TRUSTEE:*				
Stephen J. Kneeley 25 East Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611 YOB: 1963	Trustee and President	Since 2018 Since 2017	President and Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser and Driehaus Capital Management (USVI) LLC (“USVI”) since January 2018; Interim President and Interim Chief Executive Officer of Adviser and USVI March 2017-December 2017; Chief Executive Officer, Context Asset Management, L.P. from 2014-2016; Chief Executive Officer, Spider Management Company, LLC from 2012-2013.	Chairman of Board of Trustees, Context Capital Funds from 2014-2017; and Trustee, Copeland Trust from 2010-2017.
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES:				
Daniel F. Zemanek c/o Driehaus Capital Management LLC 25 East Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611 YOB: 1942	Trustee and Chairperson	Since 1996 Since 2014	Retired; President of Ludan, Inc. (real estate development services specializing in senior housing) from April 2008 to December 2014.	None.
Theodore J. Beck c/o Driehaus Capital Management LLC 25 East Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611 YOB: 1952	Trustee	Since 2012	President and Chief Executive Officer, National Endowment for Financial Education, 2005 to present.	None.
Francis J. Harmon c/o Driehaus Capital Management LLC 25 East Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611 YOB: 1942	Trustee	Since 1998	Relationship Manager, Great Lakes Advisors, Inc. since February 2008.	None.

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past 5 Years
Dawn M. Vroegop c/o Driehaus Capital Management LLC 25 East Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611 YOB: 1966	Trustee	Since 2012	Private Investor since 2003.	Independent Trustee, Brighthouse Funds Trust I since December 2000 and Brighthouse Funds Trust II since May 2009.
Christopher J. Towle, CFA c/o Driehaus Capital Management LLC 25 East Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611 YOB: 1957	Trustee	Since 2016	Retired; Partner, Portfolio Manager, Director of High Yield and Convertible Securities, Lord Abbett & Co. 1987-2014.	Independent Trustee, Brighthouse Funds Trust I and Brighthouse Funds Trust II, each since April 2018.

* Mr. Kneelely became a Trustee on March 6, 2018. Mr. Kneelely is an “interested person” of the Trust, the Adviser and the Distributor, as defined in the 1940 Act, because he is an officer of the Adviser.

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the officers of the Trust.

Name, Address and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Michelle L. Cahoon 25 East Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611 YOB: 1966	Vice President and Treasurer	Since 2006 Since 2002	Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of the Adviser and Distributor since 2012; Vice President, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of USVI since 2004.
Janet L. McWilliams 25 East Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611 YOB: 1970	Assistant Vice President and Chief Legal Officer	Since 2007 Since 2012	General Counsel and Secretary of the Adviser and Distributor since 2012.
Michael R. Shoemaker 25 East Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611 YOB: 1981	Chief Compliance Officer and Assistant Vice President	Since 2012	Assistant Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer of the Adviser and Distributor since 2012.
William H. Wallace, III 301 Bellevue Parkway Wilmington, DE 19809 YOB: 1969	Secretary	Since 2015	Vice President and Manager, The Bank of New York Mellon since 2010.
Michael P. Kailus 25 East Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611 YOB: 1971	Assistant Secretary and Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer	Since 2010 Since 2011	Assistant Secretary of the Adviser, Distributor and USVI since 2010; Senior Attorney with the Adviser since 2010.
Christine V. Mason 301 Bellevue Parkway Wilmington, DE 19809 YOB: 1956	Assistant Secretary	Since 2015	Vice President and Manager, The Bank of New York Mellon since March 2018; and Senior Specialist, The Bank of New York Mellon from 2013 to March 2018.

Leadership Structure and Board of Trustees

The Board has general oversight responsibility with respect to the business and affairs of the Trust. The Board is responsible for overseeing the operations of the Funds in accordance with the provisions of the 1940 Act, other applicable laws and the Trust's Declaration of Trust. The Board is composed of five Independent Trustees who are not affiliates of the Adviser (each an "Independent Trustee" and collectively, the "Independent Trustees") and one Interested Trustee. The Board has appointed an Independent Trustee to serve as Chairperson of the Board. Generally, the Board acts by majority vote of all of the Trustees, including a majority vote of the Independent Trustees if required by applicable law. The Trust's day-to-day operations are managed by the Adviser and other service providers who have been approved by the Board. The Board meets periodically throughout the year to oversee the Trust's activities, review contractual arrangements with service providers, oversee compliance with regulatory requirements, and review performance. The Board has determined that its leadership structure is appropriate given the size of the Board, the experience of each Trustee with the Trust and the number and nature of funds (including the Funds) within the Trust.

The Trustees were selected to serve and continue on the Board based upon their skills, experience, judgment, analytical ability, diligence, ability to work effectively with other Trustees and a commitment to the interests of shareholders and with respect to the Independent Trustees, a demonstrated willingness to take an independent and questioning view of management. Each Trustee currently also has familiarity with the Funds, the Adviser and the Distributor, and their operations, as well as the special regulatory requirements governing regulated investment companies and the special responsibilities of investment company directors as a result of his or her prior service as a Trustee of the Trust. In addition to those qualifications, the following is a brief summary of the specific experience, qualifications or skills that led to the conclusion, as of the date of this SAI, that each person identified below should serve as a Trustee for the Trust. References to the qualifications, attributes and skills of the Trustees are pursuant to requirements of the SEC, and do not constitute a holding out of the Board or any Trustee as having any special expertise and shall not impose any greater responsibility or liability on any such person or on the Board by reason thereof. As required by rules the SEC has adopted under the 1940 Act, the Trust's Independent Trustees select and nominate all candidates for Independent Trustee positions.

Stephen J. Kneeley. Mr. Kneeley has served as Trustee of the Trust since March 6, 2018 and as President of the Trust since March 2017. He is President and Chief Executive Officer of the Adviser and USVI. From 2014 through 2016, he served as Chief Executive Officer, Context Asset Management, L.P. From 2012 through 2013, he served as Chief Executive Officer of Spider Management Company, LLC and from 2009 through 2012, he served as Chief Executive Officer of Ardmore Investment Partners. Mr. Kneeley was previously Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Context Capital Funds and a Trustee of Copeland Trust. He served as a director of Spider Management Company, LLC from 2012 through 2017 and currently serves on the Investment Committee of Thomas Jefferson University.

Daniel F. Zemanek. Mr. Zemanek has served as Trustee of the Trust since 1996 and Chairperson of the Board since June 2014. From 2008 through 2014, he served as President of Ludan, Inc., a real estate development services company specializing in senior housing. Mr. Zemanek has held senior management positions with various real estate development companies, including serving as Senior Vice President of Sunrise Development, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sunrise Senior Living, Inc., a NYSE company (SRZ), from 2003 to 2007. Mr. Zemanek has also served as a consultant for real estate development.

Theodore J. Beck. Mr. Beck has served as Trustee of the Trust since 2012 and served as an Advisory Board member from 2011 to 2012. He currently is President and Chief Executive Officer of National Endowment for Financial Education. From 1999 to 2005, Mr. Beck was Associate Dean for Executive Education and Corporate Relations and President for the Center for Advanced Studies in Business at the

University of Wisconsin – Madison, and previously spent more than 20 years in senior management positions for Citibank/Citigroup. He also serves or has served on the Boards of the President’s Advisory Council on Financial Capability for Young Americans, President’s Advisory Council on Financial Capability, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Advisory Committee on Economic Inclusion and Jump\$tart Coalition for Personal Financial Literacy. Mr. Beck previously served on the Boards of Wilshire Variable Insurance Trust and Wilshire Mutual Funds.

Francis J. Harmon. Mr. Harmon has served as Trustee of the Trust since 1998. He has served as Relationship Manager of Great Lakes Advisors, Inc. since 2008. From 1989 to 2008, Mr. Harmon was a Principal Account Executive-Labor Affairs with Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Illinois and prior to 1989 was Director of Workers Compensation/Health and Welfare Benefits for the City of Chicago.

Christopher J. Towle. Mr. Towle has served as Trustee of the Trust since 2016. From 1987 to 2014, Mr. Towle was with Lord Abbett & Co., most recently as Partner, Portfolio Manager and Director of High Yield and Convertible Securities. He also serves on the Boards of Brighthouse Funds Trust I and Brighthouse Funds Trust II. He is a CFA® charterholder.

Dawn M. Vroegop. Ms. Vroegop has served as Trustee of the Trust since 2012 and served as an Advisory Board member from 2011 to 2012. From 1999 to 2003, she was a Managing Director with Dresdner RCM Global Investors. She also serves on the Boards of Brighthouse Funds Trust I (formerly, Met Investor Series Trust), Brighthouse Funds Trust II (formerly, Metropolitan Series Fund, Inc.) and City College of San Francisco Foundation. The Board of the Trust has determined that Ms. Vroegop is qualified as an “audit committee financial expert” as defined by the SEC.

Risk Oversight

Risk oversight forms part of the Board’s general oversight of the Funds and is addressed as part of various Board and Committee activities. As part of its regular oversight of the Funds, the Board, directly or through a Committee, interacts with and reviews reports from, among others, the Adviser, the Chief Compliance Officer and the independent registered public accounting firm, as appropriate, regarding risks faced by the Funds. The Board, with the assistance of the Adviser, reviews investment policies and risks in connection with its review of the Funds’ performance. The Board has appointed a Chief Compliance Officer who oversees the implementation and testing of the Funds’ compliance program and reports to the Board regarding compliance matters for the Funds and their service providers. In addition, as part of the Board’s oversight of the Funds’ advisory and other service provider agreements, the Board may periodically consider risk management aspects of their operations and the functions for which they are responsible. With respect to valuation, the Board has approved Pricing Procedures intended to address valuation issues.

The Board has established the following Committees and the membership of each Committee to assist in its oversight functions, including its oversight of the risks the Funds face. Committee membership is identified below. Each Committee must report its activities to the Board on a regular basis.

Audit Committee

The primary purpose of the Committee is to assist the Board in fulfilling certain of its responsibilities. The Audit Committee serves as an independent and objective party to monitor the Funds’ accounting policies, financial reporting and internal control system, as well as the work of the independent registered public accounting firm. The Audit Committee assists Board oversight of (1) the quality and integrity of the Funds’ financial statements and the independent audit thereof; (2) the Funds’ accounting and financial reporting processes and internal control over financial reporting; (iii) the Funds’ compliance with legal

and regulatory requirements that relate to the Funds' accounting and financial reporting, internal control over financial reporting and independent audits; and (iv) the qualifications, independence and performance of the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm. The Audit Committee also serves to provide an open avenue of communication among the independent registered public accounting firm, Fund management and the Board. All Independent Trustees serve as members of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee held two meetings during the Trust's last fiscal year.

Executive Committee

The Committee's primary purpose is to exercise certain powers of the Board when the Board is not in session. When the Board is not in session, the Committee may exercise all powers of the Board subject to certain statutory exceptions. The members of the Executive Committee are Stephen J. Kneeley and Daniel F. Zemanek. The Executive Committee held no meetings during the Trust's last fiscal year.

Nominating and Governance Committee

The Committee's primary purpose is (1) to identify and recommend individuals for membership on the Board and (2) to oversee the administration of the Board Governance Guidelines and Procedures. The Committee's responsibilities include evaluating Board membership and functions, committee membership and functions, insurance coverage, and legal and compliance matters. All Independent Trustees serve as members of the Nominating and Governance Committee. The Nominating and Governance Committee held one meeting during the Trust's last fiscal year.

The nominating functions of the Nominating and Governance Committee include selecting and nominating all candidates who are not "interested persons" of the Trust (as defined in the 1940 Act) for election to the Board. Suggestions for candidates may be submitted to the Committee by other Trustees, by shareholders or by the Adviser. Shareholders may submit suggestions for candidates by sending a resume of the candidate to the Secretary of the Trust for the attention of the Chairperson of the Nominating and Governance Committee to 25 East Erie Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611. With regard to candidates for interested Trustee positions, the Nominating and Governance Committee and the Board shall give reasonable deference to the Adviser's suggestions of candidates.

When evaluating a person as a potential nominee to serve as an independent Trustee, the Committee will generally consider, among other factors: age; education; relevant business experience; geographical factors; whether the person is "independent" and otherwise qualified under applicable laws and regulations to serve as a Trustee; and whether the person is willing to serve, and willing and able to commit the time necessary for attendance at meetings and the performance of the duties of an independent Trustee. The Committee also meets personally with the nominees and conducts a reference check. The final decision is based on a combination of factors, including the strengths and the experience an individual may bring to the Board. The Committee believes the Board generally benefits from diversity of background, experience and views among its members, and considers this a factor in evaluating the composition of the Board, but has not adopted any specific policy in this regard.

COMPENSATION OF TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

Officers, except for the Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”), and the Trustee affiliated with the Adviser serve without any compensation from the Trust. The Trust pays a portion of the CCO’s compensation. Trustees who are not affiliated with the Adviser (“Independent Trustees”) receive an annual retainer plus per meeting fees (which vary depending on whether the meeting is in person or telephonic). Independent Trustees also receive compensation for attendance at committee meetings. The Chairperson of the Board and the chairpersons of the Audit Committee and Nominating and Governance Committee each receive an additional retainer for serving in such positions. The following table sets forth the compensation paid by the Trust during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017 to each of the Independent Trustees and the CCO:

<u>Name of Trustee/Officer</u>	<u>Total Compensation From the Funds</u>	<u>Total Compensation From the Trust</u>
Theodore J. Beck (Trustee)	\$65,526	\$120,750
Francis J. Harmon (Trustee)	\$73,026	\$128,250
Christopher J. Towle (Trustee)	\$65,526	\$120,750
Dawn M. Vroegop (Trustee)	\$80,526	\$135,750
Daniel F. Zemanek (Trustee)	\$90,526	\$145,750
Michael R. Shoemaker (CCO)	\$97,051	\$157,726

TRUSTEES' OWNERSHIP OF TRUST SHARES

The following table sets forth, for each Trustee, the dollar range of equity securities owned in the Funds as of December 31, 2017. In addition, the last row shows the aggregate dollar range of equity securities owned as of December 31, 2017 in all series of the Trust.

Name of Fund	Interested Trustee		Independent Trustees			
	Stephen J. Kneelely*	Theodore J. Beck	Francis J. Harmon	Christopher J. Towle	Dawn M. Vroegop	Daniel F. Zemanek
Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund	\$1 - 10,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000
Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund	\$1 - 10,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000	None	\$10,001 - \$50,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000
Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund	None	None	None	None	None	None
Driehaus International Small Cap Growth Fund	\$1 - 10,000	None	Over \$100,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000	None	Over \$100,000
Driehaus Micro Cap Growth Fund	Over \$100,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000	None	\$50,001 - \$100,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000	\$50,001 - \$100,000
Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund	None	None	None	\$10,001 - \$50,000	\$10,001 - \$50,000	None
Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in the Trust	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000

* Mr. Kneelely became a Trustee on March 6, 2018.

As of April 1, 2018, the Trust's officers and Trustees as a group owned (or held a shared investment or voting power with respect to) shares of each Fund in the percentages shown in the following table:

Fund	% Owned
Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund – Institutional Class	Less than 1%
Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund – Investor Class	Less than 1%
Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund	Less than 1%
Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund	Less than 1%
Driehaus International Small Cap Growth Fund	Less than 1%
Driehaus Micro Cap Growth Fund	Less than 1%
Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund – Institutional Class	Less than 1%
Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund – Investor Class	1.24%

CONTROL PERSONS

Persons are deemed to control a Fund when they own beneficially over 25% of the Fund's outstanding shares. As a result, those persons could have the ability to vote a majority of the shares of a Fund on any matter requiring the approval of the shareholders of that Fund and therefore can control the Fund and determine the outcome of a Shareholders Meeting. Richard H. Driehaus is deemed a control person of Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund.

PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

As of April 1, 2018, the following persons were known to the Trust to be beneficial or record owners (having sole voting and dispositive power) of 5% or more of the shares of beneficial interest of a Fund:

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Fund(s)</u>	<u>Beneficially Owned</u>	<u>Owner of Record</u>	<u>% Owned Beneficially or of Record</u>
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104-4122	Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund		X	6.30%
	Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund – Investor Class		X	36.44%
	Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund – Institutional Class		X	11.17%
	Driehaus International Small Cap Growth Fund		X	6.16%
	Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund		X	14.83%
	Driehaus Micro Cap Growth Fund		X	19.75%
	Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund – Investor Class		X	18.05%
	Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund – Institutional Class		X	5.22%
	National Financial Services Corp. 499 Washington Blvd, 4th Floor Jersey City, NJ 07310-2010	Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund – Investor Class		X
Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Funds – Institutional Class			X	14.89%
Driehaus International Small Cap Growth Fund			X	53.72%
Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund			X	21.13%
Driehaus Micro Cap Growth Fund			X	36.57%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Fund(s)</u>	<u>Beneficially Owned</u>	<u>Owner of Record</u>	<u>% Owned Beneficially or of Record</u>
Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith Inc. 4800 Deer Lake Drive East Jacksonville, FL 32246	Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund		X	23.06%
Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund – Institutional Class		X	16.79%
Driehaus Companies Profit Sharing Plan & Trust 25 East Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611-2735	Driehaus International Small Cap Growth Fund		X	5.18%
	Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund		X	7.15%
	Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund		X	22.17%
BNYM I S Trust Co Cust Rollover IRA Richard H. Driehaus 25 East Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611	Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund	X		10.84%
Driehaus Investments LLC 25 East Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611-2739	Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund		X	9.16%
	Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund – Institutional Class		X	5.96%
Driehaus Trust Company LLC Richard H. Driehaus 2010 Descendants Trust 25 E Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611-2735	Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund		X	9.70%
Driehaus Capital Management LLC Deferred Comp 25 East Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611-2739	Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund – Investor Class		X	64.44%
Driehaus Capital Mgmt (USVI) LLC 25 East Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611	Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund – Institutional Class		X	7.22%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Fund(s)</u>	<u>Beneficially Owned</u>	<u>Owner of Record</u>	<u>% Owned Beneficially or of Record</u>
TD Ameritrade Inc. P.O. Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund – Investor Class		X	7.67%
	Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund – Investor Class		X	7.37%
TD Ameritrade Trust Company P. O. Box 17748 Denver, CO 80217-0748	Driehaus Micro Cap Growth Fund		X	8.67%
Zions First National Bank P.O. Box 30880 Salt Lake City, UT 84130	Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund		X	9.35%
Thomas E. Chomicz & Barbara R. Sweeney Ttees John P. Sweeney Trust Chicago, IL 60604	Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund – Investor Class		X	7.46%
Thomas E. Chomicz Ttee Evelyn Illich Trust Chicago, IL 60643-1817	Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund – Institutional Class		X	25.05%
Peter Schivarelli Ttee Peter Schivarelli Revocable Trust Chicago, IL 60614-0000	Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund – Institutional Class		X	5.09%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o Ropes & Gray One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456	Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund – Institutional Class		X	11.32%
OLTrust & Co. – Cash/Cash P.O. Box 966 Evansville, IN 47706-0966	Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund – Institutional Class		X	6.98%

HOLDINGS IN CERTAIN AFFILIATES OF THE ADVISER

More than 75 percent of the Board members are classified under the 1940 Act as not being “interested persons” of the Trust and are often referred to as “Independent Trustees.” In addition to investing in the Funds and various other funds of the Trust, Independent Trustees may invest in limited partnerships that are managed by the Adviser and an affiliate of the Adviser. The Independent Trustees may also, from time to time, invest in other investment ventures in which affiliates and employees of the Adviser also invest.

As of December 31, 2017, no Independent Trustee or his or her immediate family members held the beneficial or record ownership of the securities of any entity other than another registered investment company, controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Adviser.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY SERVICES

The Adviser is controlled by Richard H. Driehaus. The principal nature of Mr. Driehaus' business is investment advisory and distribution services. The Adviser provides office space and executive and other personnel to the Trust. The Trust pays all expenses other than those paid by the Adviser, including but not limited to printing and postage charges and securities registration and custodian fees and expenses incidental to its organization.

The advisory agreement provides that neither the Adviser nor any of its directors, officers, stockholders, agents or employees shall have any liability to the Funds or any shareholder of the Funds for any error of judgment, mistake of law or any loss arising out of any investment, or for any other act or omission in the performance by the Adviser of its duties under the agreement, except for liability resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence on its part in the performance of its duties or from reckless disregard by it of its obligations and duties under the agreement.

Any expenses that are attributable solely to the organization, operation or business of a Fund shall be paid solely out of the Fund's assets. Any expenses incurred by the Trust that are not solely attributable to a particular series are apportioned in such manner as the Adviser determines is fair and appropriate, unless otherwise specified by the Board.

Prior to July 17, 2017, the Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund paid the Adviser an annual management fee on a monthly basis as follows: 1.50% of average daily net assets up to \$1.5 billion, 1.00% of average daily net assets on the next \$500 million and 0.75% of average daily net assets in excess of \$2.0 billion. Effective on July 17, 2017, the Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund pays the Adviser an annual management fee on a monthly basis of 1.05% on the first \$1.5 billion and 0.75% in excess of \$1.5 billion of average daily net assets. The Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund, Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund and Driehaus International Small Cap Growth Fund pay the Adviser an annual management fee on a monthly basis of 1.50% of average daily net assets. The Driehaus Micro Cap Growth Fund pays the Adviser an annual management fee on a monthly basis of 1.25% of average daily net assets. The Adviser had entered into a contractual agreement effective through November 17, 2016 to waive a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse operating expenses to the extent necessary to cap the Fund's ordinary operating expenses (which excludes interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, other investment-related costs and extraordinary expenses such as litigation and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business) to the extent necessary to ensure that the Driehaus Micro Cap Growth Fund's total annual operating expenses did not exceed 1.70% of average daily net assets. Pursuant to the agreement, and so long as the investment advisory agreement was in place, for a period not to exceed three years from the Fund's commencement of operations on November 18, 2013, the Adviser was entitled to reimbursement for previously waived fees and reimbursed expenses to the extent that the Fund's ordinary annual operating expenses remained below the 1.70% cap. The Adviser entered into a contractual agreement to cap the Frontier Emerging Markets 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) at 2.00% of average daily net assets until the earlier of the termination of the investment advisory agreement, by the Board of Trustees or the Fund's shareholders, or May 3, 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 for 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 and the current operating expense cap. The Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund pays the Adviser a monthly fee, computed and accrued daily, at an annual rate of 0.60% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. The Adviser has entered into a contractual agreement to waive a portion of its management fee and/or reimburse operating

expenses to the extent necessary to cap the Fund's ordinary operating expenses, excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, dividends and interest on short sales, other investment-related expenses and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation and other expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business at 1.20% of average daily net assets for the Investor Shares and 0.95% of the average daily net assets for the Institutional Shares of the Fund for a period of three years from the Fund's commencement of operations on August 21, 2017. Pursuant to the agreement, and so long as the investment advisory agreement is in place, for a period of three years from the Fund's commencement of operations, the Adviser is entitled to reimbursement for previously waived fees and reimbursed expenses to the extent that the Fund's ordinary annual operating expenses remain below the respective cap for each class.

The following table shows the advisory fees paid by each Fund under the advisory agreement to the Adviser, fees waived or expenses reimbursed, and the amount of prior waivers recaptured by the Adviser for each Fund's last three fiscal years.

Fund	Gross Advisory Fees Paid	Advisory Fees Waived and Other Expenses Reimbursed	Reimbursement of Prior Waivers
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2017			
Emerging Markets Growth Fund	\$19,590,626	N/A	N/A
Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund	\$3,780,375	N/A	N/A
Frontier Emerging Markets Fund	\$939,599	\$206,307	N/A
International Small Cap Growth Fund	\$4,301,192	N/A	N/A
Micro Cap Growth Fund	\$4,083,208	N/A	N/A
Small Cap Growth Fund*	\$88,830	\$67,173	N/A
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2016			
Emerging Markets Growth Fund	\$21,117,427	N/A	N/A
Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund	\$5,911,601	N/A	N/A
Frontier Emerging Markets Fund	\$750,484	\$232,622	N/A
International Small Cap Growth Fund	\$4,713,700	N/A	N/A
Micro Cap Growth Fund	\$3,571,299	N/A	N/A
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2015			
Emerging Markets Growth Fund	\$24,839,831	N/A	N/A
Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund	\$8,532,130	N/A	N/A
Frontier Emerging Markets Fund**	\$169,023	\$183,286	N/A
International Small Cap Growth Fund	\$4,598,043	N/A	N/A
Micro Cap Growth Fund	\$2,049,928	N/A	N/A

* Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund commenced operations on August 21, 2017.

** Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund commenced operations on May 4, 2015.

Code of Ethics. The Adviser, the Trust and the Distributor have adopted a code of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. Access persons (as defined in the code of ethics) are permitted to make personal securities transactions, including transactions in securities that may be purchased or held by the

Funds, subject to requirements and restrictions set forth in such code of ethics. The code of ethics contains provisions and requirements designed to identify and address certain conflicts of interest between personal investment activities and the interests of the Funds. The code of ethics also prohibits certain types of transactions absent prior approval, imposes time periods during which personal transactions may not be made in certain securities unless there is a permitted code exception, and requires the submission of broker confirmations and reporting of securities transactions. Exceptions to these and other provisions of the code of ethics may be granted in particular circumstances in accordance with stated criteria after review by appropriate personnel.

Proxy Voting. The Board has delegated to the Adviser the responsibility for determining how to vote proxies relating to the Funds' portfolio securities, and the Adviser retains the final authority and responsibility for such voting. The Adviser has provided the Funds with a copy of its written proxy voting policy, and it documents the reasons for voting, maintains records of the Funds' voting activities and monitors voting activity for potential conflicts of interest.

In order to facilitate this proxy voting process, the Adviser has retained a proxy voting service to assist the firm with in-depth proxy research, vote execution, and the necessary record keeping. The proxy voting service is an investment adviser that specializes in providing a variety of fiduciary-level services related to proxy voting. In addition to analyses, the proxy voting service delivers to the Adviser voting reports that reflect the Funds' voting activities, enabling the Funds to monitor voting activities performed by the Adviser.

The Adviser's proxy voting policy sets forth the general voting guidelines that the proxy voting service follows on various types of issues when there are no company-specific reasons for voting to the contrary. In making the proxy voting decision, there are two overriding considerations: first, the economic impact of the proposal; and second, whether it would be in the best interests of the affected Fund for the proposal to pass or not pass. The proxy voting service performs company-by-company analyses, which means that all votes are reviewed on a case-by-case basis and no issues are considered routine. Each issue is considered in the context of the company under review. The Adviser generally follows the proxy voting service's recommendations and does not use its discretion in the proxy voting decision. For this reason, proxies are voted in the Funds' best interests, in accordance with a predetermined policy based upon recommendations of an independent third party, and are not affected by any potential or actual conflict of interest of the Adviser.

Information regarding how the Funds voted proxies during the 12-month period ended June 30th is available without charge, upon request, by calling 1-800-560-6111. This information is also available on the Funds' web site at www.driehaus.com and on the SEC's web site at www.sec.gov.

Trade Allocation. The Adviser manages not only the Funds but other investment accounts, including accounts of affiliated persons of the Adviser. Simultaneous transactions may occur when the Funds and investment accounts are managed by the same investment adviser and the same security is suitable for the investment objective of more than one Fund or investment account. When two or more investment accounts are simultaneously engaged in the purchase or sale of the same security, including initial public offerings ("IPOs"), the prices and amounts are allocated in accordance with procedures, established by the Adviser, and believed to be appropriate and equitable for each investment account. In some cases, this process could have a detrimental effect on the price or value of the security as far as each Fund is concerned. In other cases, however, the ability of the Funds to participate in volume transactions may produce better executions and prices for the Funds.

Portfolio Managers

Description of Compensation. Each portfolio manager and assistant portfolio manager is paid a fixed salary plus a bonus. Bonuses are determined based on the terms of a Revenue Sharing Plan for each team

and include a base amount calculated as a percentage of management fees paid by the registered investment companies and other accounts managed, as applicable. In addition, if the performance of a Fund exceeds certain percentile benchmarks when compared to its peer group (primarily using Lipper rankings) and/or certain risk adjusted return formulas, the bonus pool increases as a percentage of the management fees paid by the registered investment companies and other accounts managed. Messrs. Buck, Carpenter and Woods also receive a bonus based on a percentage of their salary, which has both subjective and objective components.

If the Adviser declares a profit sharing plan contribution, the portfolio managers and assistant portfolio managers also would receive such contribution. Effective January 1, 2018, each portfolio manager and assistant portfolio manager participates in a deferred compensation plan. Messrs. Schwab, Cleaver, Mouser and James are participants in a previous deferred compensation plan, under which their balances are fully vested.

Other Accounts. The table below discloses other accounts for which the portfolio managers are primarily responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management as of December 31, 2017.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Type of Accounts	Total # of Accounts Managed	Total Assets (000,000s omitted)	# of Accounts Managed that Advisory Fee Based on Performance	Total Assets that Advisory Fee Based on Performance (000,000s omitted)
1. Howard Schwab	Registered Investment Companies:	3	\$2,093.8	0	\$0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	2	\$214.5	0	\$0
	Other Accounts:	8	\$1,455.2	2	\$53.8
2. David Mouser	Registered Investment Companies:	1	\$325.4	0	\$0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other Accounts:	8	\$610.3	2	\$73.5
3. Chad Cleaver	Registered Investment Companies:	4	\$2,139.9	0	\$0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	2	\$214.5	0	\$0
	Other Accounts:	8	\$1,455.2	2	\$53.8
4. Ryan Carpenter	Registered Investment Companies:	1	\$325.4	0	\$0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other Accounts:	8	\$570.4	2	\$33.6
5. Jeffrey James	Registered Investment Companies:	2	\$362.5	0	\$0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other Accounts:	40	\$848.3	3	\$83.8
6. Michael Buck	Registered Investment Companies:	2	\$362.5	0	\$0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other Accounts:	40	\$848.3	3	\$83.8
7. Daniel Burr	Registered Investment Companies:	1	\$325.4	0	\$0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other Accounts:	7	\$560.8	1	\$24.0
8. Richard Thies	Registered Investment Companies:	4	\$2,139.9	0	\$0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	2	\$214.5	0	\$0
	Other Accounts:	9	\$1,484.5	3	\$83.1
9. Ayman Ahmed	Registered Investment Companies:	1	\$43.2	0	\$0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other Accounts:	0	\$0	0	\$0
10. James Woods*	Registered Investment Companies:	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other Accounts:	0	\$0	0	\$0

* Mr. Woods became an Assistant Portfolio Manager on May 1, 2018.

As shown in the table above, the portfolio managers may manage the assets of more than one registered investment company (each a “Fund”), other pooled investment vehicles and/or other accounts (collectively, the “Accounts”) for the Adviser. Both clients and affiliated persons of the Adviser, including the portfolio managers, may own interests in these Accounts. The same or related securities may be appropriate and desirable investments for both a Fund and the Accounts (including another fund) and they may compete in the marketplace for the same investment opportunities, which may be limited. In addition, transactions by the Accounts in securities held by a Fund or that a Fund is seeking to buy or sell (or transactions in related securities) may have an adverse impact on the prices that a Fund pays for those securities or can realize upon sale, or on the ability of the Adviser to buy or sell the desired amount of such securities for a Fund at favorable prices. This is particularly true when the Accounts’ transactions occur at a point in time close to when trades in the same or related securities are effected for a Fund. This presents a conflict between the interests of the Fund and the interests of the Accounts as well as the affiliates of the Adviser who invest in the Accounts.

Conflicts also may arise between the interests of a Fund and the interests of the Adviser and its affiliates, including the portfolio managers. These conflicts can occur as one or more of the Accounts pay advisory fees to the Adviser, including performance-based compensation, at a higher rate than the rate of fees paid by the Funds. In addition, the Adviser’s affiliates, including the Funds’ portfolio managers, may personally own interests in the Accounts or have other financial incentives (including that a portfolio manager’s compensation is based, in part, on assets under management). For example, portfolio managers could favor an Account over a Fund when dividing their time and attention between them or when presented with limited investment opportunities that would be desirable and suitable for both a Fund and the Accounts or when making trading decisions.

The Adviser, through trade allocation and other policies and procedures, seeks to manage these conflicts of interest to reduce any adverse effects on either a Fund or the Accounts. These policies and procedures include requirements that transactions by a Fund and the Accounts in the same securities that occur on the same day are average priced when feasible and allocated on a fair and equitable basis. In addition, the Adviser conducts periodic reviews of transactions in and holdings of the same or related securities by a Fund and the Accounts for compliance with the Adviser’s policies and procedures.

Securities Ownership. The following table sets forth the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by each portfolio manager in the Funds as of December 31, 2017.

	<u>Dollar (\$) Value of Fund Shares Beneficially Owned</u>
<i>Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund</i>	
Howard Schwab	\$100,001 - \$500,000
Chad Cleaver	\$100,001 - \$500,000
Richard Thies	\$50,001 - \$100,000
<i>Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund</i>	
Chad Cleaver	\$100,001 - \$500,000
Howard Schwab	\$1 - \$10,000
Richard Thies	\$10,001 - \$50,000
<i>Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund</i>	
Chad Cleaver	\$100,001 - \$500,000
Richard Thies	\$50,001 - \$100,000
James Woods*	\$10,001 - \$50,000
<i>Driehaus International Small Cap Growth Fund</i>	
David Mouser	\$100,001 - \$500,000
Daniel Burr	\$100,001 - \$500,000
Ryan Carpenter	\$100,001 - \$500,000
<i>Driehaus Micro Cap Growth Fund</i>	
Jeffrey James	\$500,001 - \$1,000,000
Michael Buck	\$100,001 - \$500,000
<i>Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund</i>	
Jeffrey James	\$100,001 - \$500,000
Michael Buck	\$50,001 - \$100,000

* Mr. Woods became an Assistant Portfolio Manager as of May 1, 2018. Information disclosed is as of April 16, 2018.

In addition to the amounts disclosed in the table above, Messrs. Schwab, Cleaver, Mouser and James participate in a deferred compensation plan in which they earn an investment return based on a hypothetical investment in various funds that they elect, which may include the Funds that they manage. The following table sets forth the dollar range of each portfolio manager's deferred compensation plan account as of December 31, 2017 that is earning an investment return based on a hypothetical investment in the Funds that they manage:

**Dollar (\$) Value of Fund Shares
Earning a Return Based on a
Hypothetical Investment in the
Fund**

Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund

Howard Schwab	None
Chad Cleaver	None

Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund

Chad Cleaver	\$10,001 - \$50,000
Howard Schwab	None

Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund

Chad Cleaver	None
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Driehaus International Small Cap Growth Fund

David Mouser	None
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Driehaus Micro Cap Growth Fund

Jeffrey James	\$100,001 - \$500,000
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Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund

Jeffrey James	\$100,001 - \$500,000
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DISTRIBUTOR

The shares of the Funds are distributed by DS LLC, 25 East Erie Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611, under a Distribution Agreement with the Trust. DS LLC is an affiliate of the Adviser because both entities are controlled by Richard H. Driehaus. The Distribution Agreement had an initial period of two years and continues in effect thereafter from year to year, provided such continuance is approved annually (i) by a majority of the Trustees or by a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Trust, and (ii) by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the agreement or interested persons of any such party. The Trust has agreed to pay all expenses in connection with registration of its shares with the SEC and auditing and filing fees in connection with registration of its shares under the various state blue sky laws and assumes the cost of preparation of prospectuses and other expenses.

As agent, DS LLC will offer shares of the Funds on a continuous basis to investors in states where the shares are qualified for sale, at net asset value, without sales commissions or other sales load to the investor. In addition, no sales commission or “12b-1 fees” are paid by the Funds. As principal underwriter to the Trust, DS LLC enters into arrangements with selected dealers or other third parties for the sale and redemption of Fund shares and makes payments to such entities for distribution related activities as well as shareholder and administrative services to customers who purchase Fund shares, including sub-accounting and sub-transfer agency services. DS LLC will offer the Funds’ shares only on a best-efforts basis.

ADMINISTRATOR

The Bank of New York Mellon (“BNY Mellon”), with corporate offices at 301 Bellevue Parkway, Wilmington, Delaware 19809, is the administrator for the Funds. The asset-based fee for administration and accounting services for each Fund is calculated as follows:

0.07% of the first \$200 million of average net assets;
0.06% of the next \$200 million of average net assets;
0.05% of the next \$200 million of average net assets; and
0.04% of average net assets in excess of \$600 million;
and a base annual fee of \$30,000.

In addition, BNY Mellon is also reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses.

The Funds paid the following administrative fees for the past three fiscal years:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund	\$814,307	\$757,629	\$852,851
Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund	\$247,465	\$339,700	\$421,537
Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund ^{1,2}	\$109,739	\$106,499	\$51,631
Driehaus International Small Cap Growth Fund	\$265,542	\$286,546	\$276,524
Driehaus Micro Cap Growth Fund	\$264,630	\$234,380	\$156,420
Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund ^{1,3}	\$25,415	N/A	N/A

¹ BNY Mellon agreed to waive 50% of its monthly base fee for the first six months of a Fund's operations or until the Fund's average net assets reach \$100 million.

² The Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund commenced operations on May 4, 2015.

³ The Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund commenced operations on August 21, 2017.

CUSTODIAN

The Northern Trust Company at 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603, is the Funds' custodian (the "Custodian"). The Custodian is responsible for holding all securities and cash of the Funds, receiving and paying for securities purchased, delivering against payment securities sold, receiving and collecting income from investments and performing other administrative duties, all as directed by authorized persons. The Custodian does not exercise any supervisory function in such matters as purchase and sale of portfolio securities, payment of dividends or payment of expenses of the Funds.

Portfolio securities purchased in the U.S. are maintained in the custody of the Custodian or of other domestic banks or depositories. Portfolio securities purchased outside of the U.S. are maintained in the custody of foreign banks and trust companies that are members of the Custodian's global custody network and foreign depositories ("foreign subcustodians"). With respect to foreign subcustodians, there can be no assurance that a Fund, and the value of its shares, will not be adversely affected by acts of foreign governments, financial or operational difficulties of the foreign subcustodians, difficulties and costs of obtaining jurisdiction over, or enforcing judgments against, the foreign subcustodians, or application of foreign law to a Fund's foreign subcustodial arrangements. Accordingly, an investor should recognize that the non-investment risks involved in holding assets abroad are greater than those associated with investing in the United States.

The Funds may invest in obligations of the Custodian and may purchase or sell securities from or to the Custodian.

TRANSFER AGENT

BNY Mellon Investment Servicing (US) Inc. (“BNYM”), 760 Moore Road, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania 19406, is the Funds’ transfer agent, registrar, dividend-disbursing agent and shareholder servicing agent. As such, BNYM provides certain bookkeeping and data processing services and services pertaining to the maintenance of shareholder accounts.

OTHER SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

The Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund and Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund have each adopted a Shareholder Services Plan for the Investor Shares that authorizes each Fund to make payments to intermediaries or to reimburse DS LLC for payments made to intermediaries for services provided on behalf of the Fund. Payments may be made to banks, other institutions and service professionals (including investment advisers and broker-dealers) and other entities for certain services to investors in a Fund. Such services may include, but shall not be limited to: transfer agent and sub-transfer agent services; aggregating and processing purchase and redemption orders; providing periodic statements; receiving and transmitting funds; processing dividend payments; providing sub-accounting services; forwarding shareholder communications; receiving, tabulating and transmitting proxies; responding to inquiries and performing such other related services as a Fund may request. The Plans allow for annual payments not to exceed 0.25% of each Fund’s Investor class average daily net assets.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Ernst & Young LLP, 155 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, is the Funds’ independent registered public accounting firm (“auditors”). The auditors audit and report on each Fund’s annual financial statements, review certain regulatory reports and each Fund’s federal income tax returns, and perform other professional accounting, auditing, tax and advisory services when pre-approved by the Trust’s Audit Committee and engaged to do so by the Trust.

LEGAL COUNSEL

Vedder Price P.C., 222 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60601, acts as the Trust’s legal counsel and as counsel to the Independent Trustees.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

The Adviser’s overriding objective in effecting portfolio transactions is to seek to obtain the best combination of price and execution with a view to providing each Fund the most favorable terms reasonably available under the circumstances. The best price, giving effect to brokerage commissions, if any, and other transaction costs, normally is an important factor in this decision, but a number of other judgmental factors may also enter into the decision. These factors include the Adviser’s knowledge of: negotiated commission rates currently available and other current transaction costs; the nature of the security being traded; the size of the transaction; the desired timing of the trade; the activity existing and expected in the market for the particular security; confidentiality; the execution, clearance and settlement capabilities of the broker or dealer selected and others which are considered; the financial stability of the broker or dealer selected and such other brokers or dealers; and actual or apparent operational problems of any broker or dealer. Recognizing the value of these factors, the Adviser may cause a Fund to pay a brokerage commission in excess of that which another broker or dealer may have charged for effecting the same transaction, provided that the Adviser determines in good faith that the commission is

reasonable in relation to the services received. Evaluations of the reasonableness of brokerage commissions, based on the foregoing factors, are made on an ongoing basis by the Adviser's staff while effecting portfolio transactions.

To the extent directed by management of the Funds, the Adviser will execute purchases and sales of portfolio securities for a Fund through brokers or dealers for the purpose of providing direct benefits to the Fund, subject to the Adviser seeking best execution. However, brokerage commissions or transaction costs in such transactions may be higher, and a Fund may receive less favorable prices than those which the Adviser could obtain from another broker or dealer, in order to obtain such benefits for a Fund.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, the Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund paid brokerage commissions of \$6,941,580; Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund paid brokerage commissions of \$3,574,939; Driehaus International Small Cap Growth Fund paid brokerage commissions of \$766,129; Driehaus Micro Cap Growth Fund paid brokerage commissions of \$1,364,073; and Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund paid brokerage commissions of \$529,431. For the period of August 21, 2017 (commencement of operations) through December 31, 2017, the Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund paid brokerage commissions of \$36,185.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, the Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund paid brokerage commissions of \$8,244,396; Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund paid brokerage commissions of \$10,466,503; Driehaus International Small Cap Growth Fund paid brokerage commissions of \$875,565; Driehaus Micro Cap Growth Fund paid brokerage commissions of \$1,413,416; and Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund paid brokerage commissions of \$461,799.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015, the Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund paid brokerage commissions of \$11,597,479; Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund paid brokerage commissions of \$16,490,802; Driehaus International Small Cap Growth Fund paid brokerage commissions of \$1,370,932; and Driehaus Micro Cap Growth Fund paid brokerage commissions of \$950,087. For the period May 4, 2015 (commencement of operations) through December 31, 2015, the Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund paid brokerage commissions of \$186,140.

Brokerage commissions paid by a Fund may vary significantly from year to year because of portfolio turnover rates, shareholder purchase/redemption activity, varying market conditions and other factors.

With respect to issues of securities involving brokerage commissions, when more than one broker or dealer is believed to be capable of providing the best combination of price and execution with respect to a particular portfolio transaction for a Fund, the Adviser may select a broker or dealer that furnishes it with brokerage or research services such as research reports, subscriptions to financial publications and research compilations, compilations of securities prices, earnings, dividends and similar data, computer data bases, quotation equipment and services, research-oriented computer software and services, monitoring and reporting services, and services of economic and other consultants consistent with Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. As a result of such research, the Adviser may cause a Fund to pay commissions that are higher than otherwise obtainable from other brokers, provided that the Adviser determines in good faith that the commissions are reasonable in relation to the brokerage or research services provided by the broker. Selection of brokers or dealers is not made pursuant to an agreement or understanding with any of the brokers or dealers; however, the Adviser uses an internal allocation procedure to identify those brokers or dealers who provide it with research products or services and the amount of research products or services they provide, and endeavors to direct sufficient commissions generated by its clients' accounts in the aggregate, including the Funds, to ensure the continued receipt of research products or services the Adviser feels are useful. In certain instances, the Adviser may receive from brokers and dealers products or services that are used both as investment research and for administrative, marketing or other nonresearch purposes. In such instances, the Adviser will make a good faith effort to determine the relative proportions of such products or services which may be considered as investment research, and this allocation process poses a potential conflict of interest to

the Adviser. The portion of the costs of such products or services attributable to research usage may be defrayed by the Adviser (without prior agreement or understanding, as noted above) through brokerage commissions generated by transactions by clients (including the Funds), while the portions of the costs attributable to nonresearch usage of such products or services is paid by the Adviser in cash. Research products or services furnished by brokers and dealers may be used in servicing any or all of the clients of the Adviser, and not all such research products or services are used in connection with the management of the Funds. Information received from brokers by the Adviser will be in addition to, and not in lieu of, the services required to be performed under the advisory agreement. Any advisory or other fees paid to the Adviser are not reduced as a result of the receipt of research services.

Directed Brokerage. During the year ended December 31, 2017, certain Funds allocated a portion of their brokerage transactions to firms based upon research services and information provided. The table below shows the amount of brokerage transactions allocated and related commissions paid by the Funds during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017.

Fund Name	Amount of Brokerage Transactions	Brokerage Commissions Paid
Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund	\$2,026,778,585	\$2,713,085
Driehaus Emerging Markets Small Cap Growth Fund	\$412,245,764	\$633,643
Driehaus Frontier Emerging Markets Fund	\$21,188,170	\$24,228
Driehaus International Small Cap Growth Fund	\$220,934,212	\$189,225
Driehaus Micro Cap Growth Fund	\$685,415,778	\$718,804
Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund ¹	\$28,390,550	\$17,678

¹ The Driehaus Small Cap Growth Fund commenced operations on August 21, 2017.

Regular Broker-Dealers. The following information is provided with respect to the Funds’ “regular broker-dealers.” The term “regular broker-dealers” means, any of the ten brokers or dealers who, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017: 1) received the greatest dollar amount of brokerage commissions from the Funds; 2) engaged as principal in the largest dollar amount of portfolio transactions for the Funds; or 3) sold the largest dollar amount of securities of the Funds. As of December 31, 2017, the Driehaus Emerging Markets Growth Fund held securities of its “regular broker-dealers” as follows: HSBC Holdings PLC with a value of \$9,058,575.

ADDITIONAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is intended to be a general summary of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of investing in a Fund. It is not intended to be a complete discussion of all such consequences, nor does it purport to deal with all categories of investors. This discussion reflects the applicable federal income tax laws of the United States as of the date of this SAI, which tax laws may change or be subject to new interpretation by the courts or the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”), possibly with retroactive effect.

Each Fund is treated as a separate entity for federal income tax purposes and has qualified, and each intends to continue to comply with the provisions of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), to permit it, to be treated as a regulated investment company. Such provisions generally relieve a Fund of federal income tax to the extent its investment company taxable income (determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid by the Fund) and net capital gains (i.e., the excess of net long-term capital gains over the sum of net short-term capital losses and capital loss carryforwards available from prior years) are currently distributed to shareholders. In order to qualify for such provisions, each Fund must, among other things, maintain a diversified portfolio, which requires that

at the close of each quarter of the taxable year (i) at least 50% of the market value of its total assets is represented by cash or cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies and securities of other issuers with such other securities limited, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater in value than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer; and (ii) not more than 25% of the market value of the total assets of the Fund are invested in the securities (other than government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer or of two or more issuers which the Fund controls and which are determined to be engaged in the same, similar or related trades or business, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. The requirements for qualification as a regulated investment company may limit the extent to which a Fund may invest in some investments.

If for any taxable year a Fund does not qualify as a regulated investment company for U.S. federal income tax purposes, it would be treated as a regular corporation subject to federal income tax and distributions to its shareholders would not be deductible by the Fund in computing its taxable income. In addition, the Fund's distributions, to the extent derived from its current or accumulated earnings and profits, would generally constitute ordinary dividends, which would generally be eligible for the dividends received deduction available to corporate shareholders under Section 243 of the Code, and individual and other noncorporate shareholders of the Fund generally would be able to treat such distributions as "qualified dividend income" under Section 1(h)(11) of the Code, as discussed below, provided certain holding period and other requirements are satisfied.

Distributions of investment company taxable income, which includes net investment income, net short-term capital gain in excess of net long-term capital loss and certain net foreign exchange gains, are generally taxable as ordinary income to the extent of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Under Section 1(h)(11) of the Code, qualified dividend income received by individual and other noncorporate shareholders is taxed for federal income tax purposes at rates equivalent to long-term capital gain tax rates, which currently reach a maximum of 20%. Qualified dividend income generally includes dividends from certain domestic corporations and dividends from "qualified foreign corporations." For these purposes, a qualified foreign corporation is a foreign corporation (i) that is incorporated in a possession of the United States or is eligible for benefits under a qualifying income tax treaty with the United States, or (ii) whose stock with respect to which such dividend is paid is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. A qualified foreign corporation does not include a foreign corporation which for the taxable year of the corporation in which the dividend was paid, or the preceding taxable year, is a "passive foreign investment company," as defined in the Code.

A Fund generally can pass the federal income tax treatment of qualified dividend income it receives through to its shareholders to the extent of the aggregate qualified dividends received by the Fund. For a Fund to receive qualified dividend income, the Fund must meet certain holding period and other requirements with respect to the stock on which the otherwise qualified dividend is paid. In addition, the Fund cannot be obligated to make payments (pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) with respect to substantially similar or related property. If a Fund lends portfolio securities, amounts received by the Fund that are the equivalent of the dividends paid by the issuer on the securities loaned will not be eligible for qualified dividend income treatment. The same provisions, including the holding period requirements, apply to each shareholder's investment in the Fund. If a Fund receives dividends from another fund that qualifies as a regulated investment company and the other fund designates such dividends as qualified dividend income, then the Fund may in turn designate that portion of its distributions derived from those dividends as qualified dividend income as well, provided the Fund meets the holding period and other requirements with respect to its shares of the other fund. Distributions of net capital gain, if any, are taxable as long-term capital gains for U.S. federal income tax purposes without regard to the length of time the shareholder has held shares of the Fund. A distribution of an amount in excess of a Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, if any, will be treated by a shareholder as a tax-free return of capital which is applied against and reduces the shareholder's basis in his or her shares. To

the extent that the amount of any such distribution exceeds the shareholder's basis in his or her shares, the excess will be treated by the shareholder as gain from the sale or exchange of shares. The U.S. federal income tax status of all distributions will be designated by the Fund and reported to shareholders annually.

Dividends declared in October, November or December to shareholders of record as of a date in such month and paid during the following January are treated as if received on December 31 of the calendar year declared.

Because dividend and capital gain distributions reduce net asset value, a shareholder who purchases shares shortly before a Fund pays a dividend or distribution will, in effect, receive a return of a portion of his or her investment in such dividend or distribution. The dividend or distribution would nonetheless be taxable to the shareholder (if shares are held in a taxable account), even if the net asset value of shares was reduced below such shareholder's cost. However, for federal income tax purposes, the shareholder's original cost would continue as his or her tax basis, except as set forth above with respect to returns of capital.

To the extent a Fund invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax treaties between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. Because the amount of a Fund's investments in various countries will change from time to time, it is not possible to determine the effective rate of such taxes in advance. Shareholders may be entitled to claim U.S. foreign tax credits with respect to such taxes, subject to certain provisions and limitations contained in the Code. Specifically, if more than 50% of the value of a Fund's total assets at the close of any taxable year consists of stock or securities in foreign corporations, and such Fund distributes at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) and net tax exempt interest, if any, the Fund may file an election with the IRS pursuant to which shareholders of the Fund will be required to (i) include in gross income (in addition to taxable dividends actually received) their pro rata shares of foreign income taxes paid by the Fund even though not actually received, (ii) treat such respective pro rata shares as foreign income taxes paid by them, and (iii) deduct such pro rata shares in computing their U.S. federal taxable income, or, alternatively, use them as foreign tax credits against their U.S. federal income tax liability, subject in both cases to applicable limitations. Shareholders who do not itemize deductions for federal income tax purposes will not, however, be able to deduct their pro rata portion of foreign taxes paid by such Fund, although such shareholders may be able to claim a credit for foreign taxes paid and in any event will be required to include their share of such taxes in gross income. Tax-exempt shareholders will not ordinarily benefit from this election relating to foreign taxes. Each year, the Funds will notify their respective shareholders of the amount of each shareholder's pro rata share of foreign income taxes paid by such Fund, if the Fund qualifies to pass along such credit. If a Fund does not make such an election, the net investment income of that particular Fund will be reduced by the foreign taxes paid by the Fund and its shareholders will not be required to include in their gross income and will not be able to claim a credit or deduction for their pro rata share of foreign taxes paid by the Fund.

Each Fund may engage in certain options, futures, forwards, swaps, short sales, foreign currency and other transactions. These transactions may be subject to special provisions under the Code that may accelerate or defer recognition of certain gains or losses, change the character of certain gains or losses or alter the holding periods of certain of the Fund's portfolio securities. These rules could therefore affect the character, amount and timing of distributions made to shareholders.

For federal income tax purposes, each Fund generally is required to recognize as income for each taxable year its net unrealized capital gains and losses as of the end of the year on certain futures, futures options, non-equity options positions and certain foreign currency contracts ("year-end mark-to-market"). Generally, any gain or loss recognized with respect to such positions is considered to be 60% long-term capital gain or loss and 40% short-term capital gain or loss, without regard to the holding periods of the positions. However, in the case of positions classified as part of a "mixed straddle," in which an election is properly made, the recognition of losses on certain positions (including options, futures and futures

options positions, the related securities and certain successor positions thereto) may be deferred to a later taxable year. Sale of futures contracts or writing of call options (or futures call options) or buying put options (or futures put options) that are intended to hedge against a change in the value of securities held by a Fund: (i) will generally affect the holding period of the hedged securities; and (ii) may cause unrealized gain or loss on such securities to be recognized upon entry into the hedge.

A Fund's entry into a short sale transaction, an option or certain other contracts could be treated as the constructive sale of an appreciated financial position, causing the Fund to realize gain, but not loss, on the position.

Foreign exchange gains and losses realized by the Fund in connection with certain transactions involving foreign currency-denominated debt securities, certain options and futures contracts relating to foreign currency, foreign currency forward contracts, foreign currencies, or payables or receivables denominated in a foreign currency are subject to Section 988 of the Code, which generally causes such gain and loss to be treated as ordinary income or loss and may affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders.

The Funds may enter into swaps or other notional principal contracts. Payments made or received pursuant to the terms of a notional principal contract are divided into three categories, (i) a "periodic" payment; (ii) a "nonperiodic" payment; and (iii) a "termination" payment. Periodic payments are payments made or received pursuant to a notional principal contract that are payable at intervals of one year or less during the entire term of the contract, that are based on certain types of specified indexes (which include indexes based on objective financial information), and that are based on either a single notional principal amount or a notional principal amount that varies over the term of the contract in the same proportion as the notional principal amount that measures the other party's payments. A nonperiodic payment is any payment made or received with respect to a notional principal contract that is not a periodic payment or a "termination payment." All taxpayers, regardless of their method of accounting, must generally recognize for federal income tax purposes the ratable daily portion of a periodic and a nonperiodic payment for the taxable year to which that payment relates.

The application of certain requirements for qualification as a regulated investment company and the application of certain other federal income tax rules may be unclear in some respects in connection with investments in certain derivatives and other investments. As a result, a Fund may be required to limit the extent to which it invests in such investments and it is also possible that the IRS may not agree with a Fund's treatment of such investments. In addition, the tax treatment of derivatives and certain other investments may be affected by future legislation, Treasury Regulations and guidance issued by the IRS (which could apply retroactively) that could affect the timing, character and amount of a Fund's income and gains and distributions to shareholders, affect whether a Fund has made sufficient distributions and otherwise satisfied the requirements to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company and avoid federal income and excise taxes or limit the extent to which a Fund may invest in certain derivatives and other investments in the future.

If a Fund invests in certain pay-in-kind securities, zero coupon securities, deferred interest securities or, in general, any other securities with original issue discount (or with market discount if the Fund elects to include market discount in income currently), the Fund must accrue income on such investments for each taxable year, which generally will be prior to the receipt of the corresponding cash payments. However, the Fund must distribute to shareholders, at least annually, all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income (determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid), including such accrued income, to avoid federal income and excise taxes. Therefore, the Fund may have to dispose of its portfolio securities under disadvantageous circumstances to generate cash, or may have to leverage itself by borrowing the cash, to satisfy these distribution requirements.

A Fund may also acquire market discount bonds. A market discount bond is a security acquired in the secondary market at a price below its redemption value (or its adjusted issue price if it is also an original issue discount bond). If the Fund invests in a market discount bond, it will be required to treat any gain recognized on the disposition of such market discount bond as ordinary income (instead of capital gain) to the extent of the accrued market discount unless the Fund elects to include the market discount in income as it accrues.

A Fund's investment in lower-rated or unrated debt securities may present issues for the Fund if the issuers of these securities default on their obligations because the federal income tax consequences to a holder of such securities are not certain.

Generally, the character of the income or capital gains that a Fund receives from another investment company will pass through to the Fund's shareholders as long as the Fund and the other investment company each qualify as regulated investment companies. However, to the extent that another investment company that qualifies as a regulated investment company realizes net losses on its investments for a given taxable year, the Fund will not be able to recognize its share of those losses until it disposes of shares of such investment company. Moreover, even when the Fund does make such a disposition, a portion of its loss may be recognized as a long-term capital loss. As a result of the foregoing rules, and certain other special rules, it is possible that the amounts of net investment income and net capital gains that the Fund will be required to distribute to shareholders will be greater than such amounts would have been had the Fund invested directly in the securities held by the investment companies in which it invests, rather than investing in shares of the investment companies. For similar reasons, the character of distributions from the Fund (e.g., long-term capital gain, qualified dividend income, etc.) will not necessarily be the same as it would have been had the Fund invested directly in the securities held by the investment companies in which it invests.

Each Fund anticipates distributing to shareholders annually all net capital gains, if any that have been recognized for federal income tax purposes including year-end mark-to-market gains. Shareholders will be advised of the nature of these payments.

Each Fund is subject to a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax on the excess of the required distribution for a calendar year over the distributed amount for such calendar year. The required distribution is the sum of 98% of the Fund's ordinary income for the calendar year plus 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the one-year period ending October 31, plus any undistributed amounts from prior calendar years, minus any overdistribution from prior calendar years. For purposes of calculating the required distribution, foreign currency gains or losses occurring after October 31 are taken into account in the following calendar year. The Funds intend to declare or distribute dividends during the appropriate periods of an amount sufficient to prevent imposition of this 4% excise tax.

A shareholder who redeems or exchanges shares of a Fund will generally recognize capital gain or loss for federal income tax purposes measured by the difference between the value of the shares redeemed or exchanged and the basis of such shares. If a shareholder held such shares for more than one year, the gain, if any, will be a long-term capital gain. Long-term capital gain is taxable to individual and other non-corporate shareholders at a maximum federal income tax rate of 20%. The gain or loss on shares held for one year or less will generally be treated as short-term capital gain or loss. If a shareholder realizes a loss on the redemption of a Fund's shares and reinvests in substantially identical shares of the Fund (including through dividend reinvestment) or other substantially identical stock or securities within 30 days before or after the redemption, the transactions may be subject to the "wash sale" rules resulting in a postponement of the recognition of such loss for federal income tax purposes. In such a case, the basis of the shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Any loss realized on the redemption of Fund shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term capital loss to the

extent of any long-term capital gain distributions received by the shareholder with respect to such shares. Capital losses may be subject to limitations on their use by a shareholder.

An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from a Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds a threshold amount.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies. Each Fund may purchase the securities of certain foreign investment funds or trusts called passive foreign investment companies ("PFICs"). In addition to bearing their proportionate share of the Fund's expenses (management fees and operating expenses), shareholders will also indirectly bear similar expenses of such PFICs. Gains on the sale of PFIC holdings will be deemed to be ordinary income regardless of how long the Fund holds its investment. In addition, each Fund may be subject to corporate income tax and an interest charge on certain dividends and capital gains earned (or deemed earned) from PFICs, regardless of whether such income and gains are distributed to shareholders.

Each Fund intends to make a mark-to-market election, where applicable, to treat PFICs as sold on the last day of the Fund's taxable year and recognize any gains for federal income tax purposes at that time; such losses may not be recognized or may be limited. Such gains will be considered ordinary income which the Fund will be required to distribute even though it has not sold the security and received cash to pay such distributions. In addition, under certain circumstances another election may be available that would require the Fund to include its share of the PFIC's income and net capital gain annually in income, regardless of whether distributions are received from the PFIC in a given year.

Withholding. A Fund may be required to withhold, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a portion of all distributions and redemption proceeds payable to a shareholder who fails to provide the Fund with his or her correct taxpayer identification number or who fails to make required certifications or if the Fund or a shareholder has been notified by the IRS that the shareholder is subject to backup withholding. Certain corporate and other shareholders specified in the Code and the regulations thereunder are exempt from backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability on such shareholder's federal income tax return.

Cost Basis Information. The Funds are required to report to you and the IRS annually on Form 1099-B the cost basis of shares purchased or acquired on or after January 1, 2012 (referred to as "covered shares") and which are disposed of after that date. However, cost basis reporting is not required for certain shareholders, including shareholders investing in the Funds through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) or an IRA.

When required to report cost basis, the Funds will calculate it using the Funds' default method, which is the average cost basis, unless you instruct the Funds to use a different calculation method. For additional information regarding the Funds' available cost basis reporting methods, including the default method, please contact the Funds. If you hold your Fund shares through a financial intermediary, please contact that intermediary with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections for your account.

The IRS permits the use of several methods to determine the cost basis of mutual fund shares. The method used will determine which specific shares are deemed to be sold when there are multiple purchases on different dates at differing share prices, and the entire position is not sold at one time. The Funds do not recommend any particular method of determining cost basis, and the use of other methods may result in more favorable tax consequences for some shareholders. It is important that you consult with your tax advisor to determine which method is best for you and then notify the Funds if you intend to utilize a method other than the Funds' default method for covered shares.

The Funds will compute and report the cost basis of your Fund shares sold or exchanged by taking into account all of the applicable adjustments to cost basis and holding periods as required by the Code and Treasury regulations for purposes of reporting these amounts to you and the IRS. However, the Funds are not required to, and in many cases the Funds do not possess the information to, take all possible basis, holding period or other adjustments into account in reporting cost basis information to you. Therefore, shareholders should carefully review the cost basis information provided by the Funds.

Non-U.S. shareholders, including shareholders who, with respect to the U.S., are nonresident alien individuals, may be subject to U.S. withholding tax on certain distributions (whether received in cash or shares) at a rate of 30% or such lower rate as prescribed by an applicable tax treaty. However, a Fund will generally not be required to withhold tax on any amounts paid to a non-U.S. investor with respect to dividends attributed to qualified short-term gain (i.e., the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss) designated as such by the Fund and dividends attributed to certain U.S. source interest income that would not be subject to federal withholding tax if earned directly by a non-U.S. person, provided such amounts are properly designated by the Fund. A Fund may choose not to designate such amounts.

Sections 1471-1474 of the Code and the U.S. Treasury and IRS guidance issued thereunder (collectively, "FATCA") generally require a Fund to obtain information sufficient to identify the status of each of its shareholders. If a shareholder fails to provide this information or otherwise fails to comply with FATCA, a Fund may be required to withhold under FATCA at a rate of 30% with respect to that shareholder on Fund dividends and distributions and on the proceeds of the sale, redemption, or exchange of Fund shares. A Fund may disclose the information that it receives from (or concerning) its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA, related intergovernmental agreements or other applicable law or regulation. Each investor is urged to consult its tax advisor regarding the applicability of FATCA and any other reporting requirements with respect to the investor's own situation, including investments through an intermediary.

Investors are advised to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the application to their own circumstances of the above-described general federal income taxation rules and with respect to other federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences to them before investing in a Fund's shares.

APPENDIX – RATINGS

Ratings in General

A rating of a rating service represents the service's opinion as to the credit quality of the security being rated. However, the ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality or guarantees as to the creditworthiness of an issuer. Consequently, the Adviser believes that the quality of debt securities in which the Fund may invest should be continuously reviewed and that individual analysts give different weights to the various factors involved in credit analysis. A rating is not a recommendation to purchase, sell or hold a security because it does not take into account market value or suitability for a particular investor. When a security has received a rating from more than one service, each rating should be evaluated independently. Ratings are based on current information furnished by the issuer or obtained by the rating services from other sources which they consider reliable. Ratings may be changed, suspended or withdrawn as a result of changes in or unavailability of such information, or for other reasons.

The following is a description of the characteristics of ratings of long-term corporate debt securities used by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") and Standard & Poor's Corporation ("S&P").

Ratings by Moody's

Aaa. Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

Aa. Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

A. Obligations rated A are considered upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Baa. Obligations rated Baa are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Ba. Obligations rated Ba are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.

B. Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

Caa. Obligations rated Caa are judged to be speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

Ca. Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

C. Obligations rated C are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Moody's applies numerical modifiers 1, 2 and 3 in each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

Ratings by S&P

AAA. An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

AA. An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

A. An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

BBB. An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

BB, B, CCC, CC, and C

Obligations rated 'BB', 'B', 'CCC', 'CC', and 'C' are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. 'BB' indicates the least degree of speculation and 'C' the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

BB. An obligation rated 'BB' is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B. An obligation rated 'B' is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CCC. An obligation rated 'CCC' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CC. An obligation rated 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The 'CC' rating is used when a default has not yet occurred, but Standard & Poor's expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

C. An obligation rated 'C' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared to obligations that are rated higher.

D. An obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. The 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless Standard & Poor's believes that such payments will be made within five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation's rating is lowered to 'D' if it is

subject to a distressed exchange offer.

Plus (+) or minus (-)

The ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

NR

This indicates that no rating has been requested, that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that Standard & Poor's does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.