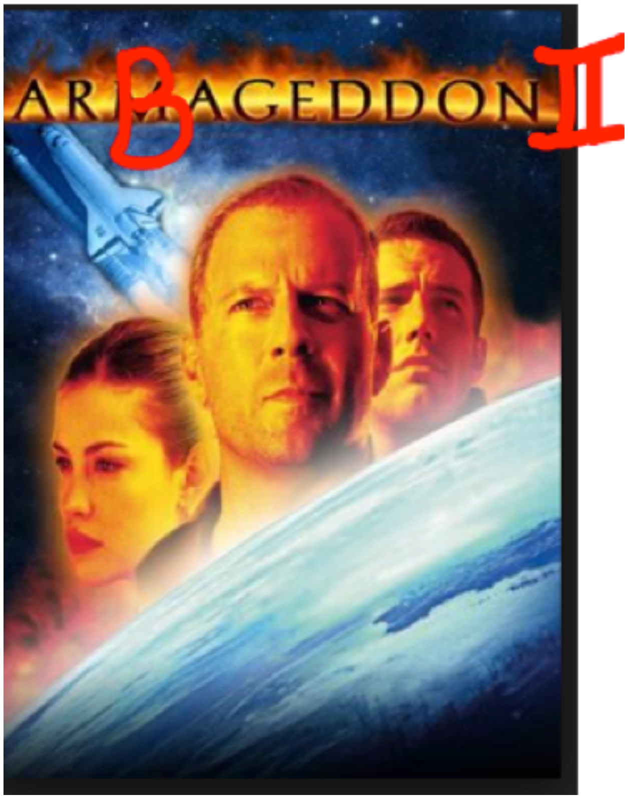
ARBAGEDDON … TWO???



Nearly two years ago this summer the event-driven space received a rude awakening when over $100 billion of deal activity broke on a single day. A quarter later in October 2014, just as the US Treasury market was experiencing a flash crash of its own, inversion angst caused another slew of deals to fall apart. Fortunately for us, we avoided the landmines back then, although the entire space was affected.

April started out with a $150 billion deal break, though this time the fund wasn't unscathed. Once again, the break came at the hands of the US Treasury as it provided a new notice on inversion deals. Although seemingly changing the rules of the game on the fly and highlighting that Congress, not the Treasury Department, must be the actor to enforce the change, the updated guidelines appeared to target a specific deal. As a result, the companies involved chose to part ways rather than face a long and strenuous legal battle.

The companies had established the agreement under the proposed guidelines of the Treasury Department at the time of striking the deal. In hindsight, we should have recognized that regulatory risk, particularly when appearing to be written on the fly, warranted a pass on this trade.

Nonetheless, this particular deal break and a subsequent break of a large scale oil and gas merger points to an ugly reality. 2016 is on pace for a record year…in terms of deal breaks. Per the headline snippet from The Wall Street Journal and subsequent graphic shown in Exhibits 1 and 2, this year could set a record. Year to date, worldwide buyers have canceled $489 billion worth of deals, just shy of the $505 billion experienced in 2007. Even more interesting is the US-centric flavor of break activity. The value of failed transactions in the US sits at $378 billion through the first four months of the year—a level that would be the highest for *any given full calendar year.*

EXHIBIT 1:
2016 shaping up to be a record year, unfortunately

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

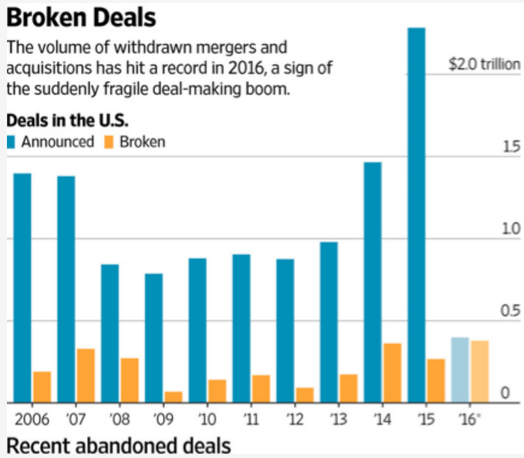
Home World U.S. Politics Economy Business Tech Markets Opinion Arts Life Real Estate

MARKETS | BLOG: MONEY INVESTING

Merger Breakups Increase to Record

For deal makers, 2016 is set to be another record year, just not the type of record anyone wants

EXHIBIT 2: Deal breaks, past 10 years



Source: The Wall Street Journal

The message is clear—there is a bevy of activity occurring in the event space these days. Along with that comes the harsh reality of heightened regulatory scrutiny and inevitable curve-balls. As such, we've continued to monitor and evaluate our individual exposures and risk. This process led us to materially reduce the fund's gross exposure in the aforementioned merger spread prior to deal break, as we became increasingly concerned with the inability to handicap the Treasury Department's actions. Although the fund lost 46 basis points on this exposure in April, we limited the loss to roughly half of the budgeted capital we consider for an investment idea.

Here's to hoping the market doesn't see a third installment in the "Arbageddon" movie series.

New Trade

A new trade in April is a long equity position with protective puts in a for-profit education provider that is in the process of being taken private. The proposed deal faces a handful of issues that we believe are the primary driver for the wide spread, which at the time of this writing stands at a 36% annualized rate, post-deal announcement. The obstacles include a) shareholder opposition b) no material adverse effect language, and c) financing risk.

As the deal was struck in early February, it is easy to see how financing risk would be a top-of-mind concern for the market. Our sense is that the repeat buyers would not risk their reputational capital by reneging on the deal. With respect to shareholder opposition, we acknowledge that the concern is real and significant, although the alternative for the stand-alone company might be equally tricky. This, coupled with the optionality for an improved bid materializing to appease investor opposition, we believe warrants involvement.

Lastly, we would note that with respect to structuring the position, the use of equity options to protect against potential downside is a significant factor in accepting the risk of being long the equity. From our perspective, option hedges are best used when we can identify a defined timeline of events, there is a binary outcome that will affect the security, and our view on the magnitude of the impact differs materially from the market's expectation and pricing. The fund has established the long equity exposure alongside equity put options, which limits the downside if the deal is rejected by either shareholders or regulators, or if the buyer group decides to walk away.

Ultimately our bullish view is predicated upon the strength and desire of the buyers to complete the deal and their ability to put key people in place to achieve their objective. Given the fluidity of the situation and the potential for volatile outcomes (both up and down) we are monitoring the exposure exceptionally closely.

Until next month,

K.C., Michael, Yoav & Matthew

K.C. Nelson
Portfolio Manager

Michael Caldwell
Assistant Portfolio Manager

Yoav Sharon
Assistant Portfolio Manager

Matthew Schoenfeld
Assistant Portfolio Manager

DEVDX Performance Review

For April, the Driehaus Event Driven Fund returned -0.10% with 63% of the volatility of the S&P 500 Index, which returned 0.39%.[1] The equity catalyst-driven trade type (+0.69%) was the most significant contributor to returns for the month, followed by the bond catalyst-driven trade type (+0.24%). The most significant detractors for the month were the deep value trade type (-0.42%) and the portfolio hedges (-0.28%).

The largest contributor for the month was a gaming REIT operator currently undergoing a merger agreement, which we highlighted last month (+110 bps). The second largest contributor was a starches and sweetener producer that had well received earnings (+35 bps). The third largest contributor was an equity catalyst-driven name in the brokerage space undergoing integration of its recently completed acquisition (+32 bps). The top three detractors for the month included a cable equity holding that retreated on headlines of no consolidation in the space (-57 bps), a health care risk-arb trade that met government opposition (-46 bps), and a restaurant turnaround story that reported disappointing earnings (-42 bps).

PERFORMANCE

MONTH-END – 4/30/16

	MTD	YTD	1 Year	Since Inception[2]
Driehaus Event Driven Fund	-0.10%	-3.15%	-7.56%	-0.37%
S&P 500 Index[3]	0.39%	1.74%	1.21%	10.69%
Citigroup 3-Month T-Bill Index[4]	0.02%	0.08%	0.10%	0.06%

CALENDAR QUARTER-END – 3/31/16

	QTR	YTD	1 Year	Since Inception[2]
Driehaus Event Driven Fund	-3.05%	-3.05%	-8.17%	-0.35%
S&P 500 Index[3]	1.35%	1.35%	1.78%	10.88%
Citigroup 3-Month T-Bill Index[4]	0.05%	0.05%	0.08%	0.05%

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES[5]

Management Fee 1.00%
Other Expenses Excluding Dividends & Interest on Short Sales 0.43%
Dividends and Interest on Short Sales 0.43%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses 1.86%

[1]**Performance Disclosure**
The performance data shown represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Principal value and investment returns will fluctuate so that investors' shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Performance data represents the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost), during the given month, on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). Average annual total return reflects annualized change. **Since Fund performance is subject to change after the month-end, please call (877) 779-0079 or visit www.driehaus.com for more current performance information.**

[2]The Driehaus Event Driven Fund has an inception date of August 26, 2013. [3]The Standard & Poor's ("S&P") 500 Index consists of 500 stocks chosen for market size, liquidity, and industry group. It is a market-weighted index (stock price times number of shares outstanding), with each stock's weight in the index proportionate to its market value. [4]The Citigroup 3-Month T-Bill Index is designed to mirror the performance of the 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill. The Citigroup 3-Month T-Bill Index is unmanaged and its returns include reinvested dividends. [5]Represents the Annual Fund Operating Expenses as disclosed in the current prospectus dated April 30, 2016. It is important to understand that a decline in the Fund's average net assets due to unprecedented market volatility or other factors could cause the Fund's expense ratio for the current fiscal year to be higher than the expense information presented.

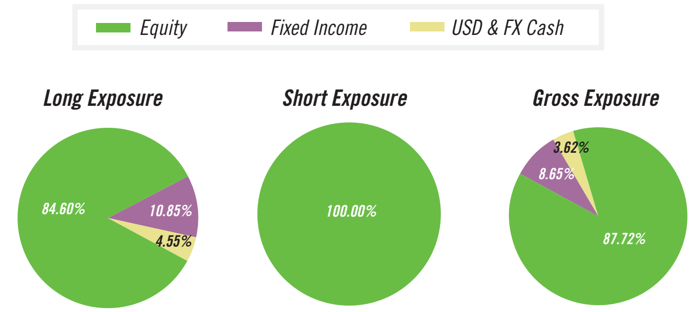
Investments in overseas markets can pose more risks than U.S. investments, and share prices are expected to be more volatile than that of a U.S.-only fund. The Driehaus Event Driven Fund invests in foreign securities, including small and mid cap stocks, which may be subject to greater volatility than other investments. In addition, returns of this Fund will fluctuate with changes in stock market conditions, currency values, interest rates, foreign government regulations, and economic and political conditions in countries in which this Fund invests. These risks are generally greater when investing in emerging markets. These and other risk considerations are discussed in the prospectus for this Fund. At times, a significant portion of the Fund's return may be attributable to investments in initial public offerings (IPOs) or concentrations in certain strong performing sectors, such as technology. Returns from IPOs or sector concentrations may not be repeated or consistently achieved in the future. In addition, participating in IPOs and other investments during favorable market conditions may enhance the performance of a Fund with a smaller asset base, and this Fund may not experience similar performance results as its assets grow. Stocks of medium-sized companies tend to be more volatile in price than those of larger companies and may have underperformed the stocks of small and large companies during some periods. In addition, investments in medium-sized companies may be more susceptible to particular economic events or competitive factors than are larger, more broadly diversified companies. Growth stocks may involve special risks and their prices may be more volatile than the overall market. The Fund, in addition to investing in unrated and investment grade bonds, may also invest in junk bonds, which involve greater credit risk, including the risk of default. The prices of high yield bonds are more sensitive to changing economic conditions and can fall dramatically in response to negative news about the issuer or its industry, or the economy in general. The use of derivatives involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying assets. Derivatives can be highly volatile, illiquid and difficult to value, and there is a risk that changes in the value of a derivative held by the Fund will not correlate with the Fund's other investments. Further, the Fund may invest in derivatives for speculative purposes. Gains or losses from speculative positions in a derivative may be much greater than the derivative's original cost and potential losses may be substantial. The Fund may make short sales. Short sales expose the Fund to the risk of loss. No investment strategy, including an absolute return strategy, can ensure a profit or protect against loss. Additionally, investing in an absolute return strategy may lead to underperforming results during an upward moving market. When interest rates increase, bond prices decrease and bond funds become more volatile. It is anticipated that the Fund will experience high rates of portfolio turnover, which may result in payment by the Fund of above-average transaction costs. This is a nondiversified fund compared to other funds, the Fund may invest a greater percentage of assets in a particular issuer or a small number of issuers. As a consequence, the Fund may be subject to greater risks and larger losses than diversified funds.

DEVDX Portfolio Characteristics*

Executive Summary

		excluding cash
Assets Under Management (AUM)	$207,340,424	
Long Exposure	$206,711,921	$197,313,662
Short Exposure	$(52,557,016)	$(52,557,016)
Net Exposure	$154,154,905	$144,756,646
Net Exposure/AUM	74.35%	69.82%
Gross Exposure	$259,268,937	$249,870,678
Gross Exposure/AUM	1.25x	1.21x

Exposure Breakdown by Asset Class



Trade Type

	Gross Exposure	% of Gross Exposure	% Contribution to Total Return
Bond catalyst-driven	14,249,421	5.5%	0.24%
Equity catalyst-driven	91,153,751	35.2%	0.69%
Portfolio hedges	6,039,471	2.3%	-0.28%
Risk arbitrage	134,895,549	52.0%	-0.12%
Deep value	3,532,487	1.4%	-0.42%
USD Cash	9,398,259	3.6%	0.00%
FX Cash	0	0.0%	0.00%
FX Hedge	0	0.0%	0.00%
Expenses**			-0.14%
Total	**259,268,937**	**100.0%**	**-0.04%**

Preliminary data. May differ from data shown by third-party providers because of rounding or for other reasons.

Portfolio Summary

Portfolio Volatility (100 day, based on historical daily returns)	11.75%
S&P 500 Index Volatility (100 day, based on historical daily returns)	16.72%
Beta vs. S&P 500 Index[1] (since inception)	0.45
Beta vs. Barclays Agg[2] (since inception)	(0.50)
Beta vs. Merrill Lynch High Yield Index[3] (since inception)	0.86
DEVDX and S&P 500 Index Correlation (since inception)	0.73
DEVDX and Barclays Agg Correlation (since inception)	(0.19)
DEVDX and Merrill Lynch High Yield Index Correlation (since inception)	0.43

Characteristics

FIXED INCOME	
Effective Duration/100 bps	-0.07%
Effective Spread Duration/100 bps	-0.86%
Long Exposure Mark-to-market Value/Par Value (ex IR hedge)	91.08%
Short Exposure Mark-to-market Value/Par Value (ex IR hedge)	0.00%
EQUITY	
Weighted Average Market Capitalization (USD in billion)	$19.1
Weighted Harmonic Average P/E using FY1 Estimation	24.4

Source: Bloomberg

*Exposure: please note exposure may be different than market value. For equities, bonds, foreign exchange forwards and interest rate swap products, exposure is the same as market value.

**Estimated expenses for the month (not annualized) as a percentage of the fund's net assets for the month.

For options, exposure represents delta-adjusted underlying exposure. For credit default swap and credit default swap indices, exposure represents bond-equivalent exposure.

[1] The Standard & Poor's ("S&P") 500 Index consists of 500 stocks chosen for market size, liquidity, and industry group. It is a market-weighted index (stock price times number of shares outstanding), with each stock's weight in the index proportionate to its market value.

[2] The Barclays Capital US Aggregate Bond Index, an unmanaged index, represents securities that are SEC-registered, taxable and dollar denominated. This index covers the US investment grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities and asset-backed securities. These major sectors are subdivided into more specific indices that are calculated and reported on a regular basis.

[3] The BofA Merrill Lynch US High Yield Index is an unmanaged index that tracks the performance of below-investment-grade, US-dollar-denominated corporate bonds publicly issued in the US domestic market.

Note: *A definition of key terms can be found on page 8*

Product Type

	Long Exposure ($)	% of Long Exposure	Short Exposure ($)	% of Short Exposure	Gross Exposure ($)	% of Gross Exposure	% of Gross Exposure Change vs. Previous Month End
USD and FX Cash	**9,398,259**	**4.5%**	0	**0.0%**	**9,398,259**	**3.6%**	**-3.2%**
USD Cash*	9,398,259	4.5%	0	0.0%	9,398,259	3.6%	-3.2%
FX Cash**	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Credit Products	**22,435,455**	**10.9%**	**0**	**0.0%**	**22,435,455**	**8.7%**	**1.3%**
Bank Loan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
CDS Index	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Convertible	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Corp CDS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Corp Credit	14,249,421	6.9%	0	0.0%	14,249,421	5.5%	1.0%
Pfd	8,186,035	4.0%	0	0.0%	8,186,035	3.2%	0.3%
Sovereign CDS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Rates Products	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**	**-0.7%**
Govt Bond	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-0.7%
Treasury Future	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
IR Swaption	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Equity Products	**174,878,207**	**84.6%**	**(46,540,968)**	**88.6%**	**221,419,174**	**85.4%**	**2.3%**
Equity	171,636,994	83.0%	(39,511,625)	75.2%	211,148,619	81.4%	2.1%
Equity Index Option	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Equity Index Swap	0	0.0%	(6,039,471)	11.5%	6,039,471	2.3%	-0.5%
Equity Option	3,241,212	1.6%	(989,872)	1.9%	4,231,084	1.6%	0.7%
Foreign Exchange Products	**0**	**0.0%**	**(6,016,048)**	**11.4%**	**6,016,048**	**2.3%**	**0.4%**
FX Forward	0	0.0%	(6,016,048)	11.4%	6,016,048	2.3%	0.4%
FX Option	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	**206,711,921**	**100.0%**	**(52,557,016)**	**100.0%**	**259,268,937**	**100.0%**	

Source: Bloomberg

***Note:** A definition of key terms can be found on page 8*

*This figure represents the fund's operating cash plus receivables for investments sold and minus payables for investments purchased.

**FX cash is cash denominated in foreign currency and generally is a residual position from recently sold securities that has not yet been assigned to another trade or the cash equivalent bucket. In some instances, this may represent a trade in the fund.

Exposure by Country of Risk

Country Of Risk	Long Exposure ($)	% of Long Exposure	Short Exposure ($)	% of Short Exposure	Gross Exposure ($)	% of Gross Exposure
Developed	5,584,711	2.7%	(9,407,485)	17.9%	14,992,196	5.8%
Emerging	8,186,035	4.0%	(2,994,750)	5.7%	11,180,785	4.3%
United States	192,941,175	93.3%	(40,154,781)	76.4%	233,095,956	89.9%
Total	**206,711,921**	**100.0%**	**(52,557,016)**	**100.0%**	**259,268,937**	**100.0%**

Sector

GICS[1]	Long Exposure ($)	% of Long Exposure	Short Exposure ($)	% of Short Exposure	Gross Exposure ($)	% of Gross Exposure
Consumer Discretionary	79,445,564	38.4%	(20,500,574)	39.0%	99,946,138	38.5%
Consumer Staples	17,984,806	8.7%	0	0.0%	17,984,806	6.9%
Energy	664,838	0.3%	0	0.0%	664,838	0.3%
Financials	59,644,389	28.9%	(9,566,578)	18.2%	69,210,967	26.7%
Health Care	23,505,385	11.4%	(7,042,909)	13.4%	30,548,294	11.8%
Industrials	4,239,980	2.1%	0	0.0%	4,239,980	1.6%
Information Technology	4,997,850	2.4%	0	0.0%	4,997,850	1.9%
Utilities	6,830,850	3.3%	(3,391,436)	6.5%	10,222,286	3.9%
Other[2]	9,398,259	4.5%	(12,055,519)	22.9%	21,453,778	8.3%
Total	**206,711,921**	**100.0%**	**(52,557,016)**	**100.0%**	**259,268,937**	**100.0%**

Derivatives Characteristics

Derivatives Premium (% of AUM) (Excluding Fixed-Income Derivatives)	0.27%
Equity Delta (% of AUM) per 1% underlying move	0.69%
Equity Gamma (% of AUM) per 1% underlying move	0.01%
Vega (% of AUM) per 1 point vol move	0.01%
Theta (% of AUM) per 1 day change	0.00%
Currency Delta (% of AUM) per 1% underlying move	-0.02%

Contributors (by Trade Type)

TOP 5	
Equity Catalyst Driven	1.1%
Equity Catalyst Driven	0.4%
Risk Arbitrage	0.3%
Equity Catalyst Driven	0.2%
Bond Catalyst Driven	0.2%
Total	**1.1%**

BOTTOM 5	
Equity Catalyst Driven	-0.6%
Risk Arbitrage	-0.5%
Deep Value	-0.4%
Equity Catalyst Driven	-0.3%
Portfolio Hedge	-0.3%
Total	**-1.4%**

Source: Bloomberg, Moody's, Standard & Poor's

[1] The Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS), a collaboration between Standard & Poor's and Morgan Stanley Capital International, is a system of classification that identifies a company according to its business activity.

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

Note: *A definition of key terms can be found on page 8*

Notes

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Please consider the investment objectives, risks, fees and expenses of the Fund carefully prior to investing. The prospectus and summary prospectus contain this and other important information about the Fund. To obtain a copy of the prospectus and/or summary prospectus, please call us at (877) 779-0079. Please read the prospectus and summary prospectus carefully before investing.

This snapshot is not intended to provide investment advice. Nothing herein should be construed as a solicitation or a recommendation to buy or sell securities or other investments. You should assess your own investment needs based on your individual financial circumstances and investment objectives. Driehaus does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of this information. This data was prepared on May 11, 2016 and has not been updated since then. It may not reflect recent market activity. Driehaus assumes no obligation to update or supplement this information to reflect subsequent changes. This material is not intended to be relied upon as a forecast, research or investment advice, and is not a recommendation, offer or solicitation to buy or sell any securities or to adopt any investment strategy. The information and opinions contained in this material are derived from proprietary and non-proprietary sources deemed by Driehaus to be reliable, are not necessarily all inclusive and are not guaranteed as to accuracy. There is no guarantee that any forecasts made will come to pass. Reliance upon information in this material is at the sole discretion of the reader.

Driehaus Securities LLC, Distributor

FUND INFORMATION

Types of events in which the fund frequently invests include:

Earnings: A trade involving an upside or downside surprise to earnings versus market expectations.

Product cycle: A key change to the company's product/service offering, or a change in customer preferences for the company's product/service.

Restructuring: A change to the company's capital structure or business prospects as a result of bankruptcy, reorganization or corporate distress.

Corporate action: Changes to the company's strategy or capital structure as a result of mergers, acquisitions, spin-offs, lawsuits, etc.

Market dislocation: Any mispricing of a security for a non-fundamental reason.

Portfolio hedges: A hedge to an unwanted factor exposure, such as equity, volatility, credit or interest rate risk.

Types of trades in which the fund frequently invests include:

Equity catalyst-driven: Event-driven trades that are expressed predominately through equity positions.

Bond catalyst-driven: Event-driven trades that are expressed predominately through bond positions.

Risk arbitrage: Trades that attempt to capture a valuation discrepancy between similar securities.

Deep value: rade that attempts to capture the mispricing of an extremely undervalued security.

Portfolio hedges: A hedge to an unwanted factor exposure, such as equity, volatility, credit or interest rate risk.

DEFINITIONS OF KEY TERMS

Agency Mortgage-Backed Security - A mortgage-backed security issued and guaranteed by a government agency such as the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or Government National Mortgage Association.

Asset-Backed Security (ABS) - A security whose value and income payments are derived from and collateralized (or "backed") by a specified pool of underlying assets.

Average % of Par-Longs - The average dollar price of a bond the Fund is long as a percentage of par.

Average % of Par-Shorts - The average dollar price of a bond the Fund is short as a percentage of par.

Beta - A measure describing the relation of a portfolio's returns with that of the financial market as a whole. A portfolio with a beta of 0 means that its price is not at all correlated with the market. A positive beta means that the portfolio generally follows the market. A negative beta shows that the portfolio inversely follows the market; the portfolio generally decreases in value if the market goes up and vice versa.

Credit Default Swap (CDS) - A contract in which the buyer of the CDS makes a series of payments to the seller and, in exchange, receives a payoff if a credit instrument (typically a bond or loan) goes into default. In its simplest form, a credit default swap is a bilateral contract between the buyer and seller of protection.

Delta - The ratio that compares the change in the price of a derivative to the corresponding change in the price of an underlying asset.

Derivatives Premium – Value of a derivatives contract.

Effective Duration - A duration calculation for bonds with embedded options. Effective duration takes into account that expected cash flows will fluctuate as interest rates change.

Equity Gamma - The ratio that compares the rate of change for the delta with respect to the underlying asset's price.

Effective Spread Duration - The sensitivity of the price of a bond to a 100 basis point change to its option-adjusted spread. As the rate of the Treasury security in the option-adjusted spread increases, the rate of the option-adjusted spread also increases.

Mortgage-Backed Security (MBS) - An asset-backed security or debt obligation that represents a claim on the cash flows from mortgage loans, most commonly on residential property.

Portfolio Coupon - The annualized interest earned for the portfolio.

Portfolio Current Yield - The annual income (interest or dividends) divided by the current price of the security, aggregated to the portfolio level.

Portfolio Yield-to-Worst - The lowest potential yield that can be received on a bond without the issuer actually defaulting, aggregated to the portfolio level. The yield to worst is calculated by making worst-case scenario assumptions on the issue by calculating the returns that would be received if provisions, including prepayment, call or sinking fund, are used by the issuer.

Sharpe Ratio is calculated by finding the portfolio's excess return and then dividing by the portfolio's standard deviation.

Stock Vega - The change in the price of an option that results from a 1% change in volatility. Vega changes when there are large price movements in the underlying asset and Vega falls as the option gets closer to maturity. Vega can change even if there is no change in the price of the underlying asset (e.g., if there is a change in expected volatility).

Swap - A derivative in which two counterparties exchange certain benefits of one party's financial instrument for those of the other party's financial instrument.

Theta - A measure of the rate of decline in the value of an option due to the passage of time. Theta can also be referred to as the time decay on the value of an option.