FPA Flexible Fixed Income Fund
Fourth Quarter 2021 Commentary

Not authorized for distribution unless preceded or accompanied by a current prospectus.

Average Annual Total Returns (%)

As of December 31, 2021	Since Inception 12/31/18	3 Years	1 Year	YTD	QTD
FPA Flexible Fixed Income Fund	3.41	3.41	1.77	1.77	0.19
Bloomberg US Universal Bond Index	5.15	5.15	-1.10	-1.10	-0.03
CPI + 200 bps	5.61	5.61	9.27	9.27	2.72

Past performance is no guarantee of future results and current performance may be higher or lower than the performance shown. This data represents past performance and investors should understand that investment returns and principal values fluctuate, so that when you redeem your investment it may be worth more or less than its original cost. Current month-end performance data, which may be higher or lower than the performance data quoted, may be obtained at www.fpa.com or by calling toll-free, 1-800-982-4372. As of its most recent prospectus, the Fund's total expense ratio is 0.77% for the Institutional Share Class and 0.87% for the Advisor Share Class and net expense ratio is 0.49% for the Institutional Class and 0.59% for the Advisor Class.

The FPA Flexible Fixed Income Fund ("Fund") performance is calculated on a total return basis which includes reinvestment of all distributions and is net of all fees and expenses. Periods greater than one year are annualized. Fund returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares, which would lower these figures. Comparison to any index is for illustrative purposes only. The Fund does not include outperformance of any index or benchmark in its investment objectives. An investor cannot invest directly in an index.

The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses before reimbursement is 0.77% for the Institutional Share Class and 0.87% for the Advisor Share Class (as of most recent prospectus). First Pacific Advisors, LP (the "Adviser" or "FPA"), the Fund's investment adviser, has contractually agreed to reimburse the Fund for Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage fees and commissions payable by the Fund in connection with the purchase or sale of portfolio securities, redemption liquidity service expenses, and extraordinary expenses, including litigation expenses not incurred in the Fund's ordinary course of business) in excess of 0.49% of the average net assets of the Fund attributable to the Institutional Class and 0.59% of the average net assets of the Fund attributable to the Advisor Class for the period ending April 30, 2022, and in excess of 0.59% of the average net assets of the Fund attributable to the Institutional Class and 0.69% of the average the net assets of the Fund attributable to the Advisor Class for the one-year period ending April 30, 2023. During the term of the current expense limit agreement, beginning April 16, 2021 and ending April 30, 2023, any expenses reimbursed to the Fund by FPA during any of the previous 36 months may be recouped by FPA, provided the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not exceed the then-applicable expense limit. Beginning May 1, 2023, any expenses reimbursed to the Fund by FPA during any of the previous 36 months may be recouped by FPA, provided the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not exceed 0.64% of the average net assets of the Fund attributable to the Institutional Class and 0.74% of the average net assets of the Fund attributable to the Advisor Class for any subsequent calendar year, regardless of whether there is a then-effective higher expense limit. This agreement may only be terminated earlier by the Fund's Board of Trustees (the "Board") or upon termination of the Advisory Agreement.

You should consider the Fund's investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses carefully before you invest. The Prospectus details the Fund's objective and policies, charges, and other matters of interest to the prospective investor. Please read the Prospectus carefully before investing. The Prospectus may be obtained by visiting the website at www.fpa.com, by email at crm@fpa.com, toll-free by calling 1-800-982-4372 or by contacting the Fund in writing.

Please see important disclosures at the end of this update.

FPA Flexible Fixed Income Fund
Fourth Quarter 2021 Commentary

Introduction

Dear Fellow Shareholders,

FPA Flexible Fixed Income Fund (the "Fund") returned 0.19% in the fourth quarter of 2021 and 1.77% for the year ended December 31, 2021.

As of December 31, 2021, the portfolio had a yield-to-worst of 1.98%[1] and an effective duration of 0.98 years. With inflation proving to be more persistent than expected, the Federal Reserve began the process of tightening monetary policy. During the quarter, the Fed first announced a tapering of its asset purchases then doubled the pace of its tapering. Further, the Fed's most recent projections in December showed a greater number of expected increases in the Fed Funds rate in 2022.[2] Accordingly, Treasury yields rose during the fourth quarter, particularly in short- to intermediate-maturity bonds, with two- and three-year maturity Treasury yields increasing 45 basis points (bps) and five-year maturity Treasury yields increasing 30 bps. Treasury bonds maturing beyond 10 years declined in yield. As a consequence, fixed-rate bond prices declined across a range of maturities.

Despite higher risk-free rates, spreads and yields in credit (investments rated BBB or lower) remain near historically low levels, creating a challenging investing environment in credit. Meanwhile, higher risk-free rates create an opportunity to extend duration in high-quality investments rated single-A or higher as these bonds now offer sufficient compensation for the duration risk (i.e., duration is cheaper). While we patiently sift potential investments in credit, we will seek to invest in these longer duration, high-quality investments or retain cash while we wait for attractive investment opportunities.

The Fund's credit exposure (investments rated BBB or lower) increased from 22.1% as of September 30, 2021 to 24.1% as of December 31, 2021. Cash and equivalents decreased from 13.7% of the portfolio as of September 30, 2021 to 11.4% on December 31, 2021.

Portfolio Attribution[3]

Fourth Quarter 2021

The largest contributors to performance during the quarter were corporate holdings, with much of the return due to income. In particular, the corporate holdings benefited from dividends on common stocks, in addition to an increase in the overall market value of those stocks.[4] The second-largest contributors to performance during the quarter were collateralized loan obligations (CLOs), which are part of the asset-backed securities

[1] Yield to Worst ("YTW") is presented gross of fees and reflects the lowest possible yield on a callable bond without the issuer defaulting. It does not represent the yield an investor should expect to receive. As of December 31, 2021, the Fund's subsidized/unsubsidized 30-day SEC standardized yield ("SEC Yield") was 1.57%/1.22% respectively. The SEC Yield calculation is an annualized measure of the Fund's dividend and interest payments for the last 30 days, less the Fund expenses. Subsidized yield reflects fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements during the period. Without waivers and/or reimbursements, yields would be reduced. Unsubsidized yield does not adjust for any fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements in effect. The SEC Yield calculation shows investors what they would earn in yield over the course of a 12-month period if the fund continued earning the same rate for the rest of the year.

[2] Source: The Federal Reserve. https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/files/fomcprojtabl20211215.pdf

[3] This information is not a recommendation for a specific security or sector and these securities/sectors may not be in the Fund at the time you receive this report. The information provided does not reflect all positions or sectors purchased, sold or recommended by FPA during the quarter. The portfolio holdings as of the most recent quarter end may be obtained at www.fpa.com.

[4] The Fund's dividends have recently been higher than expected due to the distribution of non-recurring dividend income received on the Fund's common stock holdings. These common stocks are in the portfolio as a result of restructurings of debt investments previously held in the Fund. Dividends on these common stocks represent an avenue toward realizing the recovery of our debt investments. Dividends are not guaranteed.

(ABS) sector, owing mostly to coupon payments. The vast majority of the CLOs had floating rates, and therefore did not experience significant price declines amid rising risk-free rates during the quarter. The third-largest contributors to performance were ABS backed by loans to late-stage, mostly software companies with the return due to coupon payments, partially offset by lower prices induced by rising risk-free rates.

The largest detractors from Fund performance were ABS backed by auto loans or leases, followed by ABS backed by equipment, and then ABS backed by insurance premium loans. For all three investments, the performance was driven by price declines caused by the increase in risk-free rates that occurred during the quarter.

Calendar Year 2021

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the largest contributors to Fund performance were the corporate holdings (which includes corporate bonds, bank debt and equity). While the corporate holdings benefited from coupon payments on loans and bonds and dividends on common stocks, the majority of the return came from price appreciation as credit spreads compressed and risk assets appreciated in value over the course of the year.

The second-largest contributors to performance during the year were CLOs, which are part of the ABS sector, with coupon payments representing the primary source of return. As the vast majority of these holdings are floating rate, their price was not materially impacted by the increase in risk-free rates over the year.

The third-largest contributors to performance in 2021 were ABS backed by equipment, with the overall return driven by coupon payments, partially offset by price declines as a result of higher risk-free rates.

The largest detractors from performance were agency commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS). The prepayment speeds on these bonds ended up being too fast relative to the premium on the bond, resulting in a total return loss over this time period. At the sector level, there were no other meaningful detractors from performance, though there were individual investments in some sectors that detracted from performance.

Portfolio Activity

The table below shows the portfolio's sector-level exposures as of December 31, 2020 and September 30, 2021 compared to December 31, 2021:

Sector	% Portfolio 12/31/2021	% Portfolio 9/30/2021	% Portfolio 12/31/2020
ABS	65.2	62.8	62.0
Mortgage Backed (CMO)[5]	7.4	5.6	6.5
Stripped Mortgage-backed	0.2	0.3	0.7
Corporate	7.0	7.0	8.3
CMBS[5]	8.8	10.6	9.6
Mortgage Pass-through	0.0	0.0	0.1
Cash and equivalents	11.4	13.7	12.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

[5] Collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMO") are mortgage-backed bonds that separate mortgage pools into different maturity classes. Commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS") are securities backed by commercial mortgages rather than residential mortgages.

Past performance is no guarantee, nor is it indicative, of future results.

Yield-to-worst[6]	1.98%	1.63%	1.85%
Effective Duration (years)	0.98	0.74	1.09
Average Life (years)	1.94	1.51	1.47

As discussed in more detail below, Treasury yields rose during the quarter due to an expected near-term tightening in monetary policy driven by more persistent than expected inflation. Though higher risk-free rates led to higher absolute yields in investment grade and high-yield-rated debt, credit spreads across the ratings spectrum remain near historically low levels. In credit specifically (investments rated BBB or lower), though yields were higher over the past quarter, they remain low on an absolute basis, and spreads declined during the quarter. We were able to find some investments in credit – much of it in short-duration investments – but, on the whole, investing in credit remains a challenge due to valuations that are unappealing on an absolute and relative basis. Our credit investments this quarter included newly issued bonds backed by non-performing residential mortgages, bank loans, bonds backed by telecom infrastructure or data centers, bonds backed by loans to late-stage, mostly software companies, and bonds backed by consumer loans. Net of maturities of existing holdings, these investments resulted in the Fund's credit exposure increasing from 22.1% at September 30, 2021 to 24.1% at year-end.

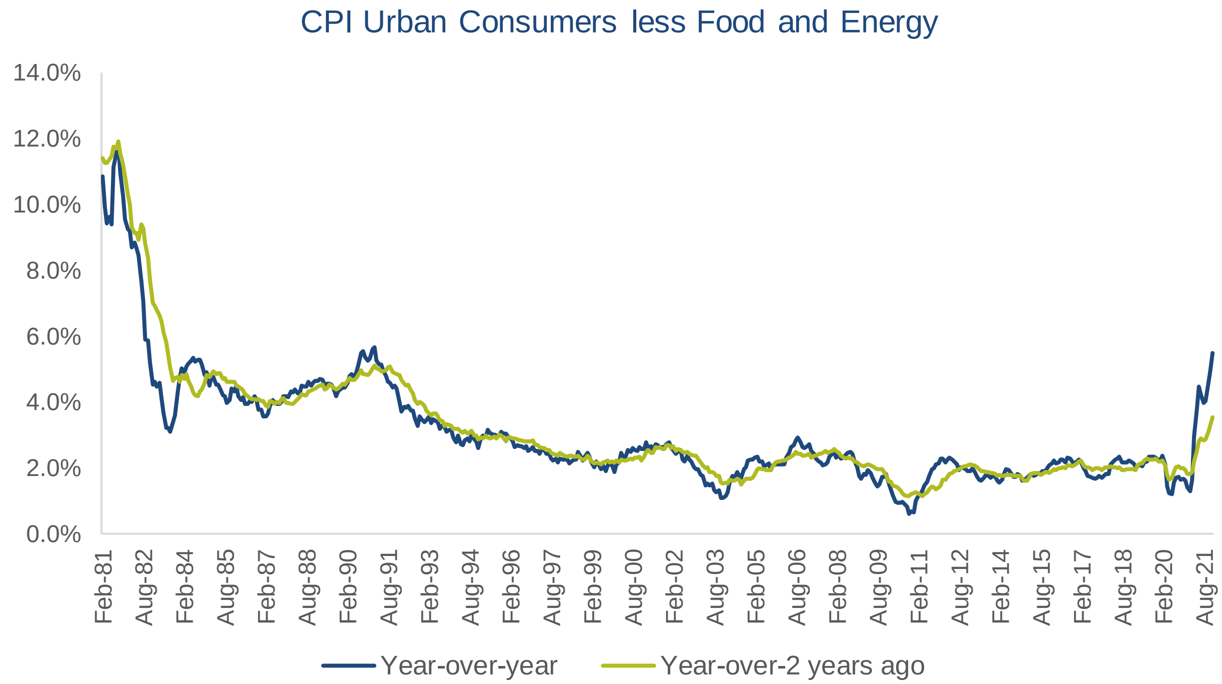
Beyond credit, with more compensation available for duration risk, we took advantage of higher yields by buying longer-duration bonds. As a reminder, rather than make speculative bets on the direction and timing of interest rate moves, we instead seek to buy bonds that we expect will have at least a breakeven total return over the course of a year if we assume that a bond's yield will increase by approximately 100 bps over that time period. Using this test as a guide, this past quarter we bought high-quality (rated single-A or higher), fixed-rate bonds with a weighted average life of approximately two years. These investments included, but were not limited to, ABS backed by subprime auto loans, ABS backed by equipment, ABS backed by insurance premium loans, and ABS backed by prime auto loans or leases. In addition, we made high-quality investments in floating-rate tranches of CLOs backed by corporate loans and CLOs backed by commercial real estate loans. Approximately a third of the Fund is comprised of floating-rate investments in the form of CLOs backed by corporate loans, CLOs backed by commercial real estate loans, bank loans and other structured product investments. To the extent that the Federal Reserve raises the Fed Funds rate, we expect that the price of these floating-rate investments will not be significantly impacted by higher risk-free rates and these investments should positively contribute to the Fund's return via higher coupon payments.

Investments during the quarter were funded with a combination of proceeds from the amortization and maturity of existing holdings and sales of short-maturity bonds. As a residual of the investment process, cash and equivalents decreased from 13.7% of the portfolio as of September 30, 2021 to 11.4% on December 31, 2021.

Market Commentary

Inflation continues to be a hot topic. The chart below shows that as of December 31, 2021, inflation excluding food and energy prices increased, measuring 5.5% on a year-over-year basis and 3.5% compared to two years ago. For reference, overall inflation was 7.1% and 4.2% for those same time periods, respectively. These levels of inflation haven't been seen since the 1980s.

[6] Yield to Worst ("YTW") is presented gross of fees and reflects the lowest possible yield on a callable bond without the issuer defaulting. It does not represent the yield an investor should expect to receive. As of December 31, 2021, the Fund's subsidized/unsubsidized 30-day SEC standardized yield ("SEC Yield") was 1.57%/1.22% respectively. The SEC Yield calculation is an annualized measure of the Fund's dividend and interest payments for the last 30 days, less the Fund expenses. Subsidized yield reflects fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements during the period. Without waivers and/or reimbursements, yields would be reduced. Unsubsidized yield does not adjust for any fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements in effect. The SEC Yield calculation shows investors what they would earn in yield over the course of a 12-month period if the fund continued earning the same rate for the rest of the year.



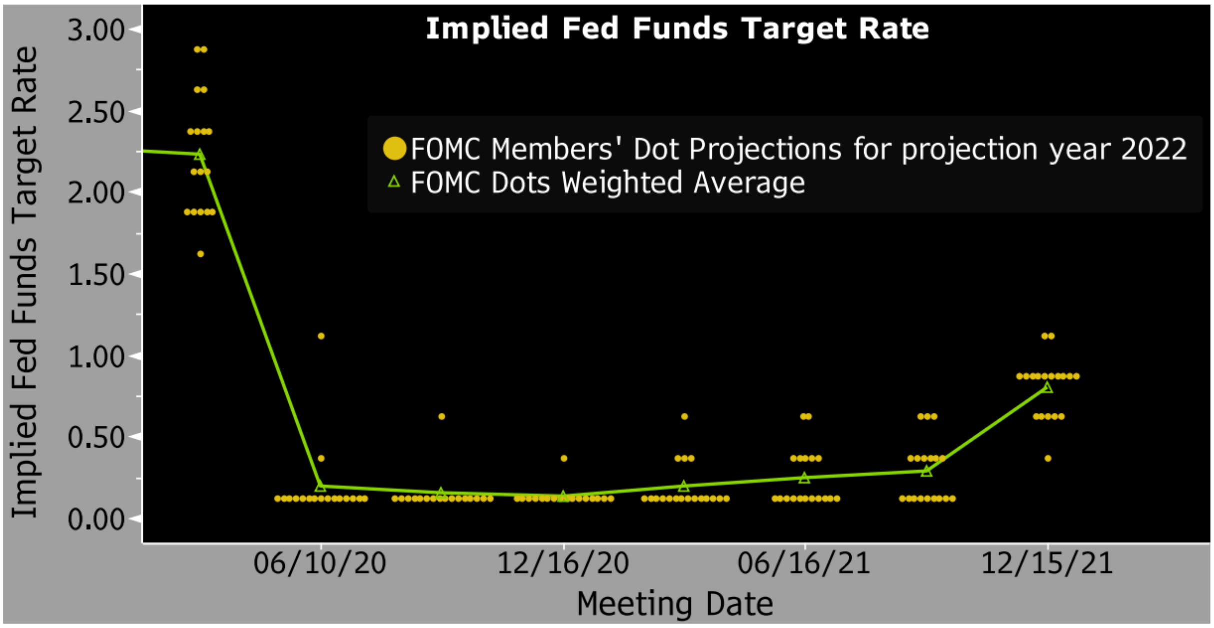
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics. Chart data thru December 31, 2021. The "Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: All Items Less Food & Energy" is an aggregate of prices paid by urban consumers for a typical basket of goods, excluding food and energy. This measurement, known as "Core CPI," is widely used by economists because food and energy prices can be volatile. The all urban consumer group represents about 93 percent of the total U.S. population. It is based on the expenditures of almost all residents of urban or metropolitan areas, including professionals, the self-employed, the unemployed, and retired people, as well as urban wage earners and clerical workers. Not included in the CPI are the spending patterns of people living in rural nonmetropolitan areas, those in farm households, people in the Armed Forces, and those in institutions, such as prisons and mental hospitals.

Though the Federal Reserve ("the Fed") previously viewed inflation as "transitory," apparently, it's not transitory enough. With inflation increasing, Federal Reserve Chairman Jerome Powell said it's time to retire the word "transitory" in describing inflation, and he clarified that the use of the word was intended to mean that inflation will not "leave a permanent mark in the form of higher inflation."[7] Descriptions aside, it is what it is: prices are going up and the pace of price increases has not abated as quickly as the Fed expected. With that recognition and with concerns that today's higher inflation is causing people to expect higher inflation in the future, the Fed abruptly pivoted to telegraphing tighter monetary policy in an effort to rein in price increases. First, in November 2021, the Fed announced it would begin tapering its asset purchases, reducing its monthly purchases of agency mortgage-backed securities and Treasuries.[8] A month later, the Fed announced it would double the rate at which it would reduce its monthly asset purchases.[9] The Fed expects to cease adding to its balance sheet by March 2022. In conjunction with the December taper announcement, the Fed published updated projections of the Fed Funds rate that showed a greater number of expected Fed Funds rate increases in 2022. The chart below plots the Fed's forecast for the Fed Funds rate in 2022 as of each past meeting date and shows the projected increases. This chart also highlights that the majority of Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) members now think that multiple rate hikes in 2022 are appropriate.

[7] Source: https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2021-11-30/powell-ditches-transitory-inflation-tag-paves-way-for-rate-hike

[8] Source: .CNBC (https://www.cnbc.com/2021/10/12/feds-bullard-says-bond-purchases-should-be-tapered-quickly-in-case-rate-hikes-are-needed.html)

[9] Source: The Federal Reserve. https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/files/fomcprojtabl20211215.pdf



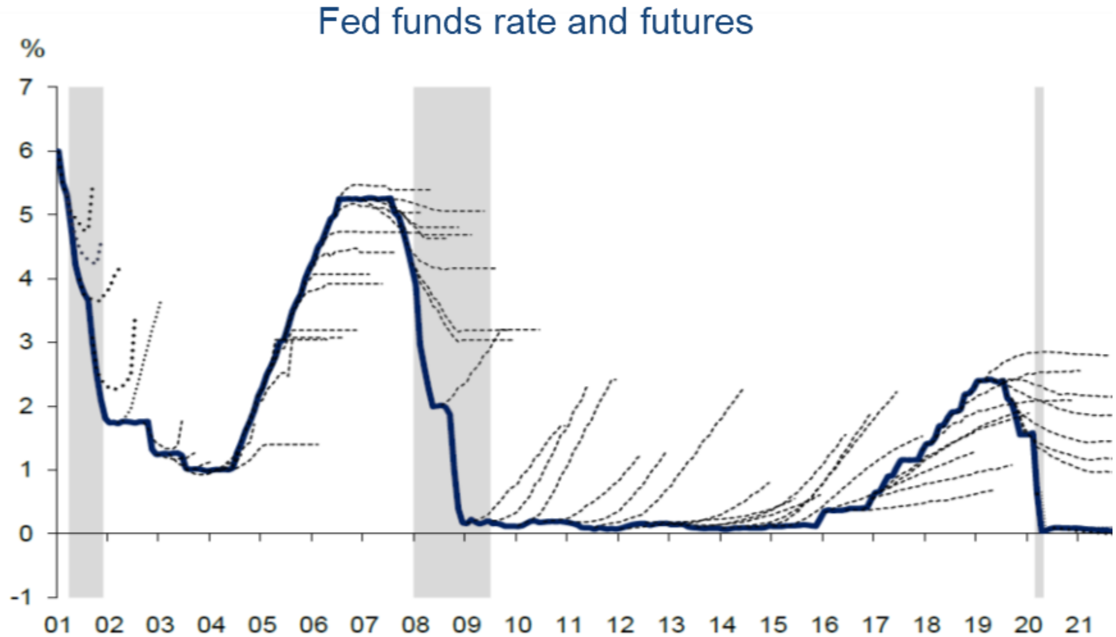
Source: Bloomberg, Federal Reserve Bank. As of 12/15/2021.

Since December, these forecasts and commentary from the Fed have led the market to price in more than four cumulative rate hikes in 2022, an increase from three hikes that the market was expecting as of December 2021. Assuming that each rate hike represents a 25-bps increase in the Fed Funds rate, the market expects that rate to reach 1.27% by the end of 2022, a 119-bps increase from today.

The Fed also recently communicated that it expects to not only stop adding to its balance sheet by March 2022, but it also expects to subsequently begin quantitative tightening. Quantitative tightening uses a reduction in the size of the Fed's balance sheet to tighten monetary policy – a step beyond tapering, which is a reduction in the *growth* of the Fed's balance sheet.

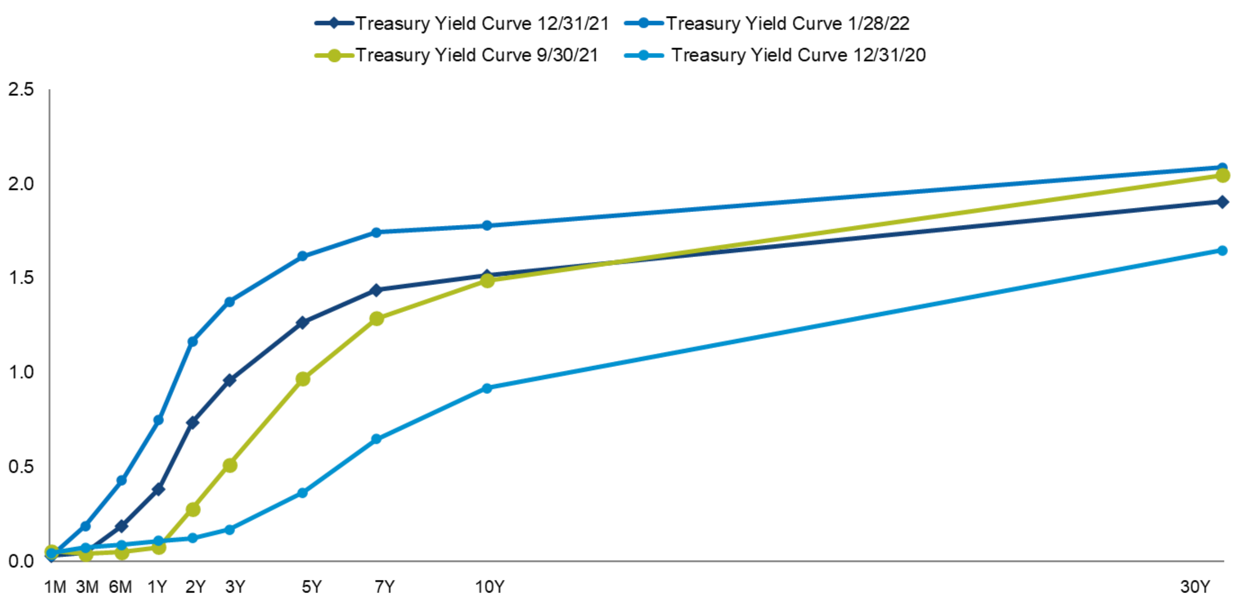
The Fed is using the Fed Funds rate and its balance sheet as levers in an attempt to rein in inflation. Yet, it's not clear that those levers are connected to the things that are actually driving inflation. Monetary policy can impact aggregate demand, but can it stabilize supply chains? Can monetary policy make COVID-19 innocuous enough that people can return to work at full capacity? Indeed, monetary policy changes may lower aggregate demand, and thus lower inflation, but it may also lead to undesirable outcomes such as slower economic growth or – perhaps – a recession. For these reasons, despite the Fed's projections and market expectations, it's not a certainty that there will be three or four (or even five) rate hikes in 2022. In fact, history tells us that the Fed has an institutional bias toward overestimating economic growth and the level of interest rates.[10] Moreover, the market has often been an inaccurate predictor of the Fed's near-term policy actions, as shown in the chart below, where the dashed lines represent the market's expectations for the Fed Funds rate and the solid blue line represents the actual Fed Funds rate.

[10] Rosenberg, Dave. "Breakfast with Dave," Nov. 25, 2021.



Source: Deutsche Bank, Bloomberg Finance LP, Federal Reserve. As of 12/15/2021. Global Financial Crisis ("GFC") was from February 2007-December 2009. Shaded areas reflect market recessions.

Regardless, the Fed is reacting to inflation and the market is reacting to the Fed. The following chart shows that Treasury yields increased throughout 2021, including in the fourth quarter. Treasury yields have increased further thus far in 2022.



Source: Bloomberg. Chart data as of the dates shown.

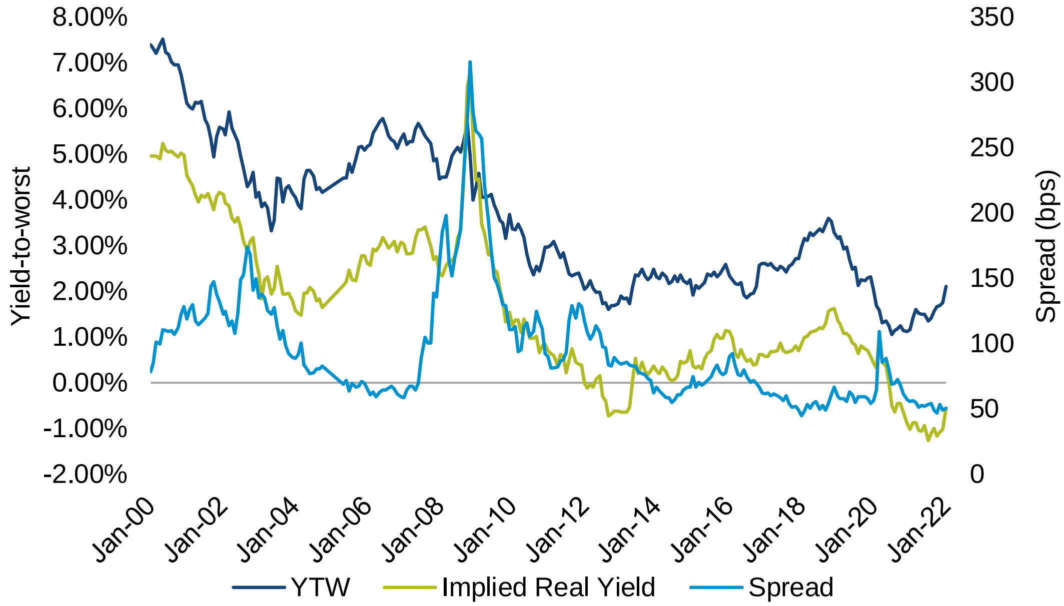
Higher Treasury yields have led to higher yields in investment grade bonds (including short-duration bonds) and high-yield bonds. The three charts below show the yield, spread and real yield of the Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index, the Bloomberg Aggregate 1-3 yr. Bond Index and the BB-rated component of the Bloomberg High-Yield Index excluding energy, respectively.[11] [12] With respect to the aggregate indices,

[11] Real yield is calculated as an index's yield-to-worst less the breakeven inflation implied by Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) with a similar duration to the index.

[12] We focus on this sub-index within the overall high-yield index to remove distortions in the historical data associated with changes over time in the representation of BB-rated bonds and bonds issued by energy companies.

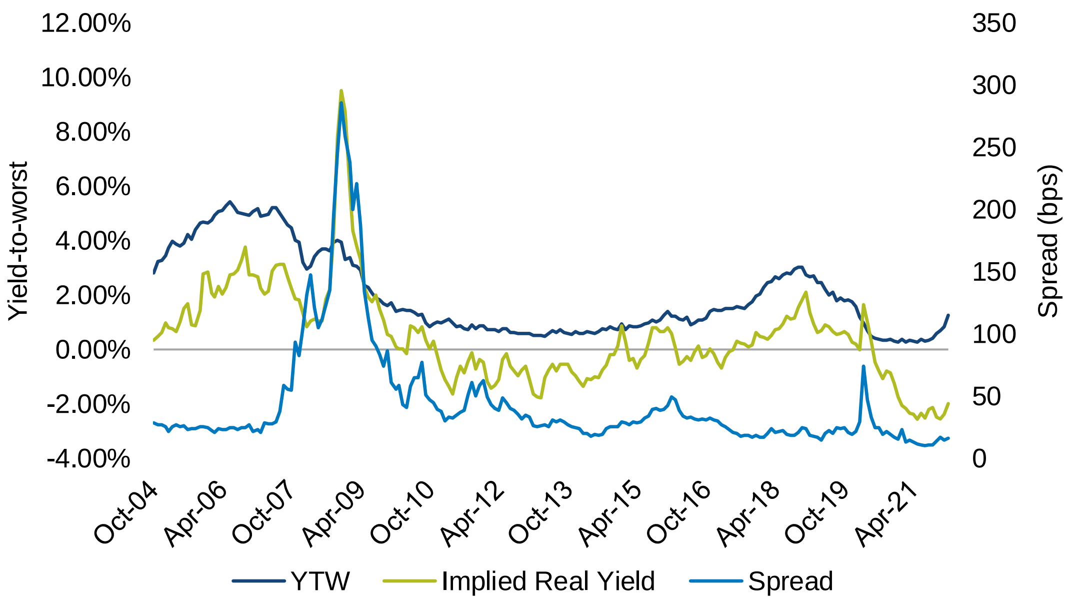
overall yields are higher as of late, but spreads remain near historical lows and real yields are deeply negative.

Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index



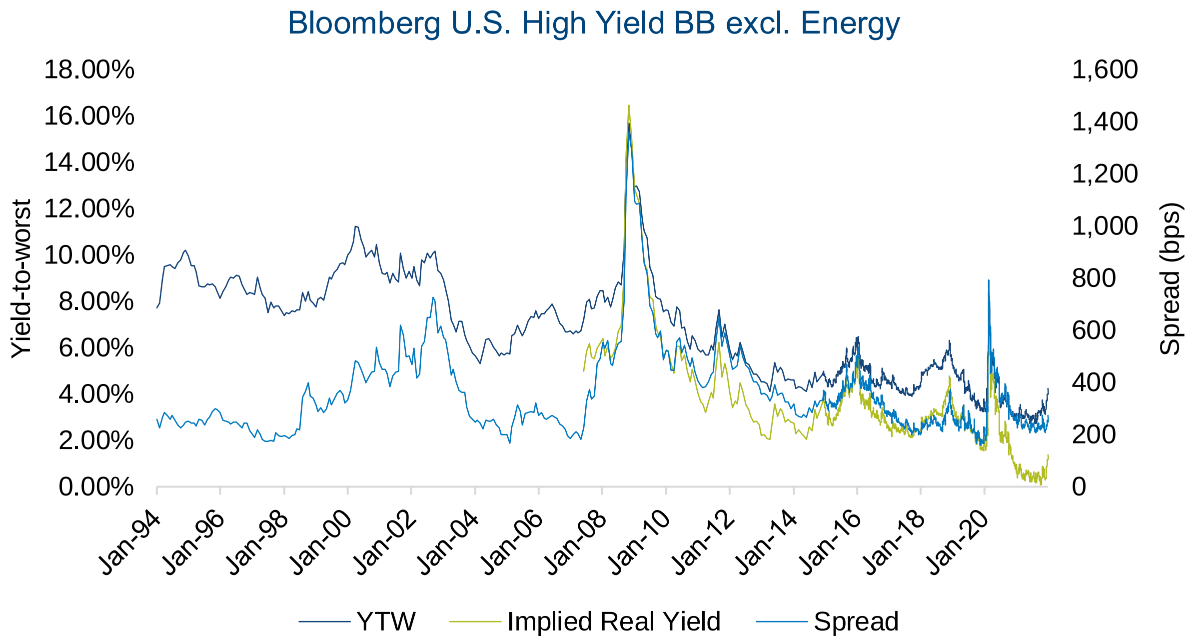
Source: Bloomberg. Chart data is as of 1/28/2022. YTW is Yield-to-Worst. Implied Real Yield is an interest rate that has been adjusted to remove expected inflation to reflect the expected real cost of funds to the borrower and the real yield to the lender or to an investor. Spread refers to the difference between the yield-to-worst and yield on a risk-free investment of similar duration. Please refer to the end of the presentation for Important Disclosures and Glossary of Terms.

Bloomberg U.S. 1-3 Year Aggregate Bond Index



Source: Bloomberg. Chart data is as of 1/28/2022. YTW is Yield-to-Worst. Implied Real Yield is an interest rate that has been adjusted to remove expected inflation to reflect the expected real cost of funds to the borrower and the real yield to the lender or to an investor. Spread refers to the difference between the yield-to-worst and yield on a risk-free investment of similar duration. Please refer to the end of the presentation for Important Disclosures and Glossary of Terms.

With respect to the high-yield index shown, yields are also higher and spreads are also near historically low levels. While the real yield on this high-yield index is positive, it is barely so and, as a general statement, certainly not positive enough to compensate for the risk of a permanent impairment of capital associated with credit losses.



Source: Bloomberg. Chart data is as of 1/28/2022. YTW is Yield-to-Worst. Implied Real Yield is an interest rate that has been adjusted to remove expected inflation to reflect the expected real cost of funds to the borrower and the real yield to the lender or to an investor. Spread refers to the difference between the yield-to-worst and yield on a risk-free investment of similar duration. Please refer to the end of the presentation for Important Disclosures and Glossary of Terms.

Less apparent in the valuation data is the froth that we see firsthand in the bond market that has been ginned up by historically low yields and spreads over the past couple of years. These signs of froth include new issuers and new asset classes – oftentimes with limited track records – raising debt in the public markets. All things being equal, we like higher yields because higher yields make duration cheaper, which means that we can buy more duration (i.e., longer maturity bonds) and, on the margin, the opportunity set is broader. As discussed above, we have been using our 100-bps duration test as a guide to buy longer-duration bonds as yields rise. Adding duration in this manner allows us to seek to improve the upside versus downside return profile of the Fund based on future changes in yield. However, we remain cognizant of low spreads and the signs of froth that we see. We tread carefully to avoid owning debt that we may later regret owning, both in high-yield rated and investment grade debt.

This tact is part of our approach to near-term capital preservation, which we believe is the best approach for beating inflation over the long term. We believe that beating inflation is not something that can or should be done every day but rather is something that is best accomplished over time. To underscore that concept, we refer back to the negative real yields in the investment grade bond market and the de-minimis real yields in the high-yield bond market. If the goal is to beat inflation every day, that is difficult to do because positive real yields are either not available or require taking on uncompensated risk. Of course, one could make speculative bets and hope for inflation-beating returns through higher prices. Speculating doesn't resonate with us though because we believe it's hard to predict when rates (and consequently, prices) will move, in what direction and by how much. In a normal environment, making accurate predictions is difficult to do, let alone consistently. Making such predictions is even harder today when the pandemic and the fiscal and monetary attempts to combat it have created market conditions unlike anything ever experienced. Consequently, one would expect that exiting this situation would also be unlike anything ever experienced. The market's negative performance in the fourth quarter of 2021 and so far in 2022 demonstrate the difficulty of timing in this environment and support our view that investing based on speculation is hard to do with predictability and repeatability.

For these reasons, rather than make bets, we prefer to let the market be our guide, using our aforementioned 100-bps test as a guide to direct the duration of our holdings and using our absolute value philosophy to direct our investments in credit. In relation to 2021, this approach helped us avoid owning too much duration in an historically expensive market. Looking forward to 2022, the market is on the verge of what may be a significant tightening of monetary policy and we believe our active management will help us navigate a potentially turbulent year in the bond market. As it relates to inflation, if we can preserve capital in the near-term, then we are well-placed to recycle capital at more attractive valuations if and when they arrive, and we expect we will be able to thereby deliver inflation-beating returns over the long term.

We launched FPA Flexible Fixed Income three years ago with the idea of creating an investment vehicle that could harness the investment philosophy behind the FPA New Income Fund's 37-year track record of positive calendar year returns but arm that philosophy with a greater capacity to take advantage of market dislocations. From the outset, the long-term goal of FPA Flexible Fixed Income has been to employ a flexible, absolute value approach to fixed income investing to seek to achieve attractive long-term risk-adjusted returns. In the past three years, we have endured a pandemic, an historic contraction in GDP, historically low yields, historically high asset valuations, multi-decade highs in inflation and – more recently – a significant re-pricing of assets. Through it all, the Fund performed better than its peers on risk-adjusted basis:

As of 12/31/21	FFI	Non-Traditional Bonds*
1/1/20-12/31/20 Max Drawdown	-3.32%	-10.10%
6/30/21-12/31/21 Max Drawdown	-0.14%	-1.15%
Risk-adjusted returns: Sortino Ratio (3-Year)	1.58	0.94

*Source: Morningstar Direct. * Reflects peer group bond fund category as defined by Morningstar. Maximum drawdown is the maximum observed loss from a peak to a trough of a portfolio before a new peak is attained. Sortino Ratio, which takes a portfolio's return, subtracts the risk-free rate and then divides by the portfolio's downside standard deviation, differentiates between good and bad volatility in the Sharpe ratio. This differentiation of upwards and downwards volatility allows the calculation to provide a risk-adjusted measure of a security or fund's performance without penalizing it for upward price changes.* ***Past performance is no guarantee, nor is it indicative, of future results.***

We are grateful and humbled that our fellow shareholders have trusted us with their hard-earned money, particularly those who joined us at inception when the Fund did not yet have proof of concept. We hope that thus far we have sufficiently rewarded your faith in us and we look forward to navigating the challenges and opportunities ahead together.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas H. Atteberry
Portfolio Manager

Abhijeet Patwardhan
Portfolio Manager

January 2022

Important Disclosures

This Commentary is for informational and discussion purposes only and does not constitute, and should not be construed as, an offer or solicitation for the purchase or sale of any securities, products or services discussed, and neither does it provide investment advice. Any such offer or solicitation shall only be made pursuant to the Fund's Prospectus, which supersedes the information contained herein in its entirety.

The views expressed herein and any forward-looking statements are as of the date of the publication and are those of the portfolio management team. Future events or results may vary significantly from those expressed and are subject to change at any time in response to changing circumstances and industry developments. This information and data have been prepared from sources believed reliable, but the accuracy and completeness of the information cannot be guaranteed and is not a complete summary or statement of all available data. You should not construe the contents of this document as legal, tax, accounting, investment or other advice or recommendations.

Portfolio composition will change due to ongoing management of the Fund. References to individual securities or sectors are for informational purposes only and should not be construed as recommendations by the Fund, the portfolio managers, the Adviser, or the distributor. It should not be assumed that future investments will be profitable or will equal the performance of the security or sector examples discussed. The portfolio holdings as of the most recent quarter-end may be obtained at www.fpa.com.

The statements made herein may be forward-looking and/or based on current expectations, projections, and/or information currently available. Actual results may differ from those anticipated. The portfolio managers and/or FPA cannot assure future results and disclaims any obligation to update or alter any statistical data and/or references thereto, as well as any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise. Such statements may or may not be accurate over the long-term.

Investments, including investments in mutual funds, carry risks and investors may lose principal value. Capital markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. The Fund may purchase foreign securities, including American Depository Receipts (ADRs) and other depository receipts, which are subject to interest rate, currency exchange rate, economic and political risks; this may be enhanced when investing in emerging markets. Foreign investments, especially those of companies in emerging markets, can be riskier, less liquid, harder to value, and more volatile than investments in the United States. The securities of smaller, less well-known companies can be more volatile than those of larger companies.

The return of principal in a bond fund is not guaranteed. Bond funds have the same issuer, interest rate, inflation and credit risks that are associated with underlying bonds owned by the Fund. Lower rated bonds, convertible securities and other types of debt obligations involve greater risks than higher rated bonds.

Interest rate risk is the risk that when interest rates go up, the value of fixed income instruments, such as bonds, typically go down and investors may lose principal value. Credit risk is the risk of loss of principal due to the issuer's failure to repay a loan. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a fixed income instrument, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults the fixed income instrument may lose some or all of its value.

Mortgage securities and collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) are subject to prepayment risk and the risk of default on the underlying mortgages or other assets; such derivatives may increase volatility. Convertible securities are generally not investment grade and are subject to greater credit risk than higher-rated investments. High yield securities can be volatile and subject to much higher instances of default.

Collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"), which include collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"), collateralized bond obligations ("CBOs"), and other similarly structured securities, carry additional risks in addition to interest rate risk and default risk. This includes, but is not limited to: (i) distributions from the underlying collateral may not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; and (iii) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results. Investments in CDOs are also more difficult to value than other investments.

Value style investing presents the risk that the holdings of securities may never reach their full market value because the market fails to recognize what the portfolio management team considers the true business value or because the portfolio management team has misjudged those values. In addition, value style investing may fall out of favor and underperform growth or other styles of investing during given periods.

The ratings agencies that provide ratings are Standard and Poor's, Moody's, and Fitch. Credit ratings range from AAA (highest) to D (lowest). Bonds rated BBB or above are considered investment grade. Credit ratings of BB and below are lower-rated securities (junk bonds). High-yielding, non-investment grade bonds (junk bonds) involve higher risks than investment grade bonds. Bonds with credit ratings of CCC or below have high default risk.

Please **refer to the Fund's Prospectus** for a complete overview of the primary risks associated with the Fund.

The Fund is not authorized for distribution unless preceded or accompanied by a current prospectus. The prospectus can be accessed at: https://fpa.com/docs/default-source/funds/fpa-flexible-fixed-income-fund/literature/fpa-flexible-fixed-income-fund-prospectus_04-16-21_web-ready.pdf?sfvrsn=bc4f919d_4.

Index / Category Definitions

Comparison to any index is for illustrative purposes only and should not be relied upon as a fully accurate measure of comparison. The Fund will be less diversified than the indices noted herein, and may hold non-index securities or securities that are not comparable to those contained in an index. Indices will hold positions that are not within the Fund's investment strategy. Indices are unmanaged, do not reflect any commissions, fees or expenses which would be incurred by an investor purchasing the underlying securities. The Fund does not include outperformance of any index or benchmark in its investment objectives. Investors cannot invest directly in an index.

Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index provides a measure of the performance of the U.S. investment grade bonds market, which includes investment grade U.S. Government bonds, investment grade corporate bonds, mortgage pass-through securities and asset-backed securities that are publicly offered for sale in the United States. The securities in the Index must have at least 1 year remaining in maturity. In addition, the securities must be denominated in U.S. dollars and must be fixed rate, nonconvertible, and taxable.

Bloomberg US Aggregate 1-3 Year Bond Index provides a measure of the performance of the U.S. investment grade bonds market, which includes investment grade U.S. Government bonds, investment grade corporate bonds, mortgage pass-through securities and asset-backed securities that are publicly offered for sale in the United States. The securities in the Index must have a remaining maturity of 1 to 3 years. In addition, the securities must be denominated in U.S. dollars and must be fixed rate, nonconvertible, and taxable.

Bloomberg U.S. High Yield Index measures the market of USD-denominated, non-investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bonds.

Bloomberg U.S. High Yield Index ex. Energy measures the market of USD-denominated, non-investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bonds excluding Energy sector.

Bloomberg U.S. Universal Bond Index represents the union of the following Bloomberg Barclay's indices: U.S. Aggregate Index, the U.S. Corporate High-Yield Index, the 144A Index, the Eurodollar Index, the Emerging Markets Index, and the non-ERISA portion of the CMBS Index. Municipal debt, private placements, and non-dollar-denominated issues are excluded from the Universal Index. The only constituent of the index that includes floating-rate debt is the Emerging Markets Index.

The **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** is an unmanaged index representing the rate of the inflation of U.S. consumer prices as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor Statistics. There can be no guarantee that the CPI will reflect the exact level of inflation at any given time. This index reflects non-seasonally adjusted returns.

The **CPI + 200 bps** is created by adding 2% to the annual percentage change in the CPI. This index reflects non-seasonally adjusted returns.

Morningstar Nontraditional Bond Category contains funds that pursue strategies divergent in one or more ways from conventional practice in the broader bond fund universe. Many funds in this group describe themselves as "absolute return" portfolios, which seek to avoid losses and produce returns uncorrelated with the overall bond market; they employ a variety of methods to achieve those aims. Another large subset are self described "unconstrained" portfolios that have more flexibility to invest tactically across a wide swath of individual sectors, including high yield and foreign debt, and typically with very large allocations. Funds in the latter group typically have broad freedom to manage interest rate sensitivity, but attempt to tactically manage those exposures in order to minimize volatility. The category is also home to a subset of portfolios that attempt to minimize volatility by maintaining short or ultra short duration portfolios, but explicitly court significant credit and foreign bond market risk in order to generate high returns. Funds within this category often will use credit default swaps and other fixed income derivatives to a significant level within their portfolios. There were 329 funds in the category at 12/31/2021.

Other Definitions

Basis Point (bps) is equal to one hundredth of one percent, or 0.01%. 100 basis points = 1%.

Corporate holdings include bank debt, corporate bonds and common stock.

Coupon or coupon payment is the annual interest rate paid on a bond, expressed as a percentage of the face value and paid from issue date until maturity.

Credit Spread is the difference in yield between a U.S. Treasury bond and another debt security of the same maturity but different credit quality.

GDP is Gross Domestic Product and it measures the monetary value of all finished goods and services (i.e., bought by the final user) made within a country during a specific period.

Effective Duration (years) is the duration calculation for bonds with embedded options. Effective duration takes into account that expected cash flows will fluctuate as interest rates change.

Nominal yield is the coupon rate on a bond.

A bond **premium** occurs when the price of the bond has increased in the secondary market. A bond might trade at a premium because its interest rate is higher than current rates in the market.

Real yield is the nominal yield of a bond minus the rate of inflation

Repo (Repurchase Agreement) is a form of short-term borrowing for dealers in government securities.

The **risk-free rate** reflects the yield of the Treasury bond matching the investment's duration.

Sharpe Ratio measures risk-adjusted performance. The Sharpe ratio is calculated by subtracting the risk-free rate - such as that of the 10-year U.S. Treasury bond - from the rate of return for a portfolio and dividing the result by the standard deviation of the portfolio returns..

Weighted Average Life (years) is the average length of time that each dollar of unpaid principal on a loan, a mortgage or an amortizing bond remains outstanding.

Yield to Maturity is the rate of return anticipated on a bond if held until the end of its lifetime. YTM is considered a long-term bond yield expressed as an annual rate. The YTM calculation takes into account the bond's current market price, par value, coupon interest rate and time to maturity. It is also assumed that all coupon payments are reinvested at the same rate as the bond's current yield.

The FPA Funds are distributed by UMB Distribution Services, LLC, 235 W. Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI, 53212.