



FPA Flexible Fixed Income Fund

Fourth Quarter 2022 Update

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

Average Annual Total Returns (%)

As of December 31, 2022	Since Inception 12/31/18	3 Years	1 Year	YTD	QTD
FPA Flexible Fixed Income Fund	1.82	1.17	-2.82	-2.82	0.60
Bloomberg US Universal Bond Index	0.29	-2.54	-12.99	-12.99	2.24
CPI + 200 bps	6.33	7.01	8.56	8.56	0.96

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 0.71% for the Institutional Share Class and 3.06% for the Advisor Share Class and net expense ratio is 0.52% for the Institutional Class and 0.57% 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. 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 3.06% 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 0.52% of the average net assets of the Fund attributable to the Institutional Class and 0.57% 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 May 1, 2022 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.

Contributors and Detractors¹

Fourth Quarter 2022

The largest contributors to performance during the quarter were collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) backed by corporate loans. Most of these bonds are floating rate and benefited from an increase in their coupons during the quarter, along with an increase in price associated with lower spreads. The second largest contributors to performance were the corporate holdings with the return driven by coupon payments. The corporate holding contribution was partially offset by a slight overall decline in price on bank loans and corporate bonds.² The third largest contributors to performance were non-agency commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), driven mostly by holdings of floating rate CLOs backed by commercial real estate loans. The coupons on these commercial real estate CLOs increased during the quarter and more than offset lower prices due to an increase in spreads. Other non-agency CMBS holdings also contributed to performance during the quarter, mostly due to other floating rate CMBS holdings.

The largest, second largest, and third largest detractors from performance during the quarter were recently issued bonds backed by non-performing residential mortgages, asset-backed securities (ABS) backed by loans to late-stage, mostly software companies and residential mortgage-backed securities backed by performing mortgages, respectively. The prices on all three investments declined due to a combination of higher risk-free rates for short maturity bonds and an increase in spreads.

Calendar Year 2022

The largest contributors to performance for the year were CLOs backed by corporate loans. Most of these bonds are floating rate and thus saw their coupons increase throughout the year as the Federal Reserve raised the Fed Funds rate. In addition, these floating rate bonds' prices were insulated from interest rate related price changes, though they did experience lower prices as a result of an increase in spreads throughout the year. The second largest contributor to performance was cash which benefited from an increase in yield as the Federal Reserve raised the Fed Funds rate during the year. While there were other individual bonds that contributed to performance during the year, there were no other meaningful contributors at the sector level.

The largest detractors from performance for the year were ABS backed by auto loans which declined in price due to a combination of a historically large increase in risk-free rates and an increase in spreads. The second largest detractors from performance were the corporate holdings² due to a decline price associated with an increase in spreads for loans and an increase in spreads and risk-free rates for bonds. The third largest detractors from performance were ABS backed by loans to late-stage, mostly software companies driven by lower prices as a result of an increase in risk-free rates and spreads.

Portfolio Highlights³

The table below shows the portfolio's exposures as of December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2022 compared to December 31, 2022:

¹ 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 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.

² The Fund's Corporate holdings include bank debt, corporate bonds and common stock.

³ Portfolio composition will change due to ongoing management of the Fund.

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

Sector	% Portfolio 12/31/2021	% Portfolio 9/30/2022	% Portfolio 12/31/2022
ABS	65.2	63.7	60.7
Mortgage Backed (CMO) ⁴	7.4	6.8	7.0
Stripped Mortgage-backed	0.2	0.2	0.2
Corporate	7.0	14.2	15.3
CMBS ⁴	8.8	6.9	7.7
Cash and equivalents	11.4	8.2	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yield-to-worst ⁵	1.98%	6.66%	7.51%
Effective Duration (years)	0.98	1.24	1.39
Average Life (years)	1.94	2.27	2.50

Observations

Continuing its quest to reduce inflation, the Federal Reserve raised the Fed Funds rate by 75 bps and then 50 bps during the fourth quarter, bringing the year-to-date increase to 425 bps.⁶ In the process, bond yields rose to decade-plus highs and the bond market produced its worst return in centuries, likely ever.⁷ The Federal Reserve's tightening of monetary policy also led to an inversion of the yield curve, which raises the prospects of a recession at some point in the future. While the path to higher yields last year was painful to endure, it has left us in the midst of the most attractive bond market we have seen in over a decade. Consistent with our actively managed, absolute return-oriented approach to investing, we intend to seize this opportunity to buy high quality (rated single-A or higher), longer duration bonds which we believe will enhance the Fund's upside versus downside return profile. Credit (rated BBB or lower) has similarly seen higher yields though, overall, we do not see sufficient compensation to yet deem credit attractively priced versus the risk of permanent capital impairment. As a result, we continue invest opportunistically in credit.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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, 2022, the Fund's subsidized/unsubsidized 30-day SEC standardized yield ("SEC Yield") was 4.98%/4.81% 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.

⁶ Source: Bloomberg.

⁷ Source: CNBC, January 7, 2023; <https://www.cnbc.com/2023/01/07/2022-was-the-worst-ever-year-for-us-bonds-how-to-position-for-2023.html>.

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

Important Disclosures

This update 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 manager. 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 has 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.

Abhijeet Patwardhan has been portfolio manager for the Fund since December 2018. Thomas Atteberry managed/co-managed the Fund from December 2018 through June 2022. Effective July 1, 2022, Mr. Atteberry transitioned to a Senior Advisory role. There were no material changes to the investment process due to this transition.

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 Depositary 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 typically involve greater risks than higher rated bonds.

Interest rate risk is the risk that when interest rates go up, the value of fixed income securities, 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 security, 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 security may lose some or all of its value.

Mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities represent interests in "pools" of mortgages or other assets such as consumer loans or receivables held in trust and often involve risks that are different from or possibly more acute than risks associated with other types of debt instruments. Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment risk and can be highly sensitive to changes in interest rates. Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, and in particular those not backed by a government guarantee, are subject to credit risk/risk of default on the underlying mortgages or other assets. Asset-backed are also subject to additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets.

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 or 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/request-funds-literature>.

Index and Other 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. An investor cannot invest directly in an index.

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. The CPI is presented to illustrate the Fund's purchasing power against changes in the prices of goods as opposed to a benchmark, which is used to compare the Fund's performance. 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.

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.

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

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

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.

A **fixed rate bond** is a bond that pays the same level of interest over its entire term.

A **floating-rate security** is an investment with interest payments that float or adjust periodically based upon a predetermined benchmark.

An **inverted yield curve** means that long-term interest rates are less than short-term interest rates. With an inverted yield curve, the yield decreases the farther away the maturity date is.

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

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