

FPA International Value Fund

PROSPECTUS

FPA International Value Fund (FPIVX) seeks above average capital appreciation over the long term while attempting to minimize the risk of capital loss. The Fund's portfolio manager seeks to accomplish this principally through selectively investing the Fund's assets in the equity securities of companies of all market capitalizations domiciled outside the United States.

THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION HAS NOT APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED THESE SECURITIES OR PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

April 30, 2019



Distributor:

UMB DISTRIBUTION SERVICES, LLC
235 West Galena Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, we intend to no longer mail paper copies of the Fund's shareholder reports, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from the Fund or from your financial intermediary, such as a broker-dealer or bank. Instead, the reports will be made available on the FPA Funds website (<https://fpa.com/request-funds-literature>), and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report. If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. If you prefer to receive shareholder reports and other communications electronically, you may update your mailing preferences with your financial intermediary, or enroll in e-delivery at fpa.com (for accounts held directly with the Fund).

You may elect to continue to receive paper copies of all future reports free of charge. If you invest through a financial intermediary, you may contact your financial intermediary to request that you continue to receive paper copies of your shareholder reports. If you invest directly with the Fund, you may inform the Fund that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports by contacting us at (800) 638-3060. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held with the FPA Funds or through your financial intermediary.

FPA INTERNATIONAL VALUE FUND
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FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide above average capital appreciation over the long term while attempting to minimize the risk of capital loss.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The table and example below do not reflect commissions that a shareholder may be required to pay directly to a broker or other financial intermediary when buying or selling shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load)(as a percentage of original sales price or redemption proceeds, as applicable)	None
Exchange Fee	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	1.00%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.35%
Expense Reimbursement ⁽¹⁾	0.06%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.29%

(1) First Pacific Advisors, LP (“FPA” or the “Adviser”), the Fund’s investment adviser, has contractually agreed to reimburse the Fund for Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in excess of 1.29% of the average net assets of the Fund (excluding brokerage fees and commissions, interest, taxes, fees and expenses of other funds in which the Fund invests, and extraordinary expenses, including litigation expenses not incurred in the Fund’s ordinary course of business) through April 30, 2020. This agreement may only be terminated earlier by the Fund’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) or upon termination of the Advisory Agreement.

Example. This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same. The one-year figure is based on total annual Fund operating expenses after expense reimbursement. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

One Year	Three years	Five years	Ten years
\$131	\$422	\$734	\$1,619

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 120% of the average value of its portfolio. The Fund’s portfolio turnover rate may vary from year to year as well as within a year.

Principal Investment Strategies

To pursue the Fund’s investment objective, the Fund’s portfolio manager (the “portfolio manager”) primarily invests in equity securities of companies of all market capitalizations domiciled in jurisdictions outside of the United States. The Fund invests in a selection of number of companies that the Fund’s portfolio manager believes are high quality and financially strong, and that have management teams that build shareholder value over time. The Fund seeks to invest in these businesses when their market prices are less than the portfolio manager’s estimate of their intrinsic values. The portfolio manager defines the “intrinsic value” of a business to mean the discounted value of the cash that can be taken out of the business during its remaining life. The Fund may invest in a variety of types of equity securities, including common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, rights and warrants.

The Fund’s universe of potential investments primarily includes companies domiciled in jurisdictions outside of the United States where the portfolio manager believes reasonable business practices exist. In investing the Fund’s assets, the portfolio manager focuses on countries with established rules of law and political systems that allow for transparent and unbiased enforcement of those laws, although there can be no assurance that the Fund’s assets will in all cases be invested in countries that offer such protections. The Fund will primarily invest in companies domiciled in Continental Europe, Japan, the United Kingdom, emerging Asian markets, the Americas (excluding the United States), Australia and New Zealand, and developing EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa) countries. There are no geographic limits on the Fund’s non-U.S. investments. The portfolio manager does not expect to invest more than 35% of the Fund’s assets in securities of companies domiciled in emerging markets, however, the Fund’s investments in emerging markets may exceed this amount depending on market opportunities. The Fund considers emerging markets to be markets located in countries that have an emerging stock market as defined by MSCI, countries or markets with low- to middle-income economies as classified by the World Bank, and other countries or markets with similar emerging characteristics. In addition, the Fund may invest in depositary receipts, which are receipts that represent interests in non-U.S. securities that may be sponsored or unsponsored.

Key Investment Criteria. The portfolio manager expects to consider the following investment criteria, among others, under normal circumstances.

1. *Business Quality.* The portfolio manager seeks to invest in businesses with high barriers to market entry, low threat of substitutes, sustainable competitive advantages, and power over customers as well as suppliers.

2. *Financial Strength.* The portfolio manager considers the overall financial strength of businesses. The portfolio manager seeks to avoid companies that expose their shareholders to a material risk of permanent capital loss.
3. *Strong Management.* The portfolio manager seeks to invest in companies with management teams that have histories of both operational excellence and capital allocation that builds shareholder value.
4. *Low Absolute Valuation.* The portfolio manager only makes investments when he believes the investment offers a margin of safety, *i.e.*, when the issuer's shares trade at a discount to the portfolio manager's estimate of their intrinsic value.

Given the Fund's strict investment criteria, the limited number of holdings in the portfolio and the ability to hold cash are key aspects of the portfolio. The portfolio manager does not restrict potential investments by market capitalization and the Fund may invest in small,-mid-and large-capitalization companies. The Fund may hold a significant portion of its assets in cash during periods when the portfolio manager believes there are not sufficient investment opportunities that meet the Fund's strict investment criteria.

The portfolio manager performs security selection on a bottom-up basis and conducts extensive research on individual investment candidates, focusing on business fundamentals. The portfolio manager uses research findings to estimate the intrinsic value of businesses. The Fund's portfolio construction is the product of this research and valuation process. The portfolio manager selects companies that meet his qualitative investment criteria and in his view offer a sufficient margin of safety. The portfolio manager ranks all portfolio securities according to the relative discount to his estimate of each company's intrinsic value and generally allocates the largest portfolio weightings to those investments that he believes offer the greatest opportunity for appreciation. The portfolio manager believes that this approach allows his best ideas to have a meaningful impact on the Fund's performance.

The Fund may sell a portfolio holding when the holding's market price appreciates and approaches the portfolio manager's estimate of intrinsic value; the portfolio manager finds an opportunity to reallocate the Fund's assets to other investments with greater reward potential; or the original investment thesis no longer holds.

Principal Risks

Risks Associated with Investing in Equities. Equity securities, generally common stocks and/or depositary receipts, held by the Fund may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect the securities markets generally, such as adverse changes in economic or political conditions, the general outlook for corporate earnings, interest rates or investor sentiment. Sustained periods of market volatility, either globally or in any jurisdiction in which the Fund invests, may increase the risks associated with an investment in the Fund. Equity securities may also lose value because of factors affecting an entire industry or sector, such as increases in production costs, or factors directly related to a specific company, such as decisions made by its management. Equity securities generally have greater price

volatility than debt securities. The Fund's shares are not bank deposits and are not guaranteed, endorsed or insured by any financial institution, government authority or the FDIC.

Risks Associated with Investing in Smaller-Cap and Mid-Cap Companies. The prices of securities of mid-cap and smaller-cap companies tend to fluctuate more widely than those of larger, more established companies. Mid-cap and smaller-cap companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources or may depend on the expertise of a few people and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than securities of larger, more established companies or market averages in general. In addition, these companies often have shorter operating histories and are more reliant on key products or personnel than larger companies. The securities of smaller- or medium-sized companies are often traded over-the-counter, and may not be traded in volumes typical of securities traded on a national securities exchange. Securities of such issuers may lack sufficient market liquidity to effect sales at an advantageous time or without a substantial drop in price.

Risks Associated with Investing in Non-U.S. Securities. Non-U.S. investments (including depositary receipts) can be riskier, more volatile and less liquid than investments in the United States. Adverse political, social and economic developments or instability, or changes in the value of non-U.S. currency, can make it more difficult for the Fund to sell its securities and could reduce the value of the Fund's shares. Differences in regulatory, tax and accounting standards and differences in reporting standards may cause difficulties in obtaining information about non-U.S. companies and may negatively affect investment decisions. Investments in non-U.S. securities may be affected by restrictions on receiving investment proceeds from outside the U.S., confiscatory tax laws, and potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations. Transactions may be subject to less efficient settlement practices, including extended clearance and settlement periods. In addition, global economies are increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibility that conditions in one country, region or financial market might adversely impact a different country or region.

Risks Associated with Investing in Emerging Markets. In investing the Fund's assets, the portfolio manager focuses on countries with established rules of law and political systems that allow for transparent and unbiased enforcement of those laws, although there can be no assurance that the Fund's assets will in all cases be invested in countries that offer such protections, and such investments may be subject to heightened risk. The Fund's investments in non-U.S. issuers in developing or emerging market countries may involve increased exposure to changes in economic, social and political factors as compared to investments in more developed countries. The economies of most emerging market countries are in the early stage of capital market development and may be dependent on relatively fewer industries. As a result, their economic systems are still evolving. Their legal and political systems may also be less stable than those in developed economies. Securities markets in these countries can also be smaller, and there may be increased settlement risks. Emerging market countries often suffer from currency devaluation and higher rates of inflation. Due to these risks, securities issued in developing or emerging countries may be more volatile, less liquid, and harder to value than securities issued in more developed countries.

Risks Associated with Value Investing. Value stocks, including those selected by the portfolio manager for the Fund, are subject to the risks that their intrinsic value may never be realized by the market and that their prices may go down. In addition, value style investing may fall out of favor

and underperform growth or other styles of investing during given periods. The Fund's value discipline may result in a portfolio of stocks that differs materially from its benchmark index.

Securities selected by the portfolio manager using a value strategy may never reach their intrinsic value because the market fails to recognize what the portfolio manager considers to be the true business value or because the portfolio manager has misjudged those values. There may be periods during which the investment performance of the Fund suffers while using a value strategy.

Market Risk. The market price of investments owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Fund investments may decline in value due to factors affecting the overall markets, or particular industries or sectors. The value of a holding may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for an issuer's financial condition, changes in interest or currency rates, domestic or international monetary policy or adverse investor sentiment generally. The value of a holding may also decline due to factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as competitive conditions within an industry or government regulations. The Fund may experience heavy redemptions that could cause the Fund to liquidate its assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value, which could cause the value of an investment in the Fund to unexpectedly decline. In addition, the Fund may rely on various third-party sources to calculate its net asset value. Errors or systems failures and other technological issues may adversely impact the Fund's calculation of its net asset value, and such net asset value calculation issues may result in inaccurately calculated net asset values, delays in net asset value calculation and/or the inability to calculate net asset values over extended periods. The Fund may be unable to recover any losses associated with such failures.

Risks Associated with Investing in Repurchase Agreements. A repurchase agreement is a short-term investment. The Fund acquires a debt security that the seller agrees to repurchase at a future time and set price. If the seller declares bankruptcy or defaults, the Fund may incur delays and expenses liquidating the security. The security may also decline in value or fail to provide income.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund's investments in illiquid securities may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may not be able to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.

Large Investor Risk. Ownership of shares of the Fund may be concentrated in one or a few large investors. Such investors may redeem shares in large quantities or on a frequent basis. Redemptions by a large investor may affect the performance of the Fund, may increase realized capital gains, may accelerate the realization of taxable income to shareholders and may increase transaction costs. These transactions potentially limit the use of any capital loss carryforwards and certain other losses to offset future realized capital gains (if any). Such transactions may also increase the Fund's expenses. In addition, the Fund may be delayed in investing new cash after a large shareholder purchase, and under such circumstances may be required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk as an actively managed investment portfolio. The portfolio manager will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired

results. The portfolio manager's opinion about the intrinsic worth or creditworthiness of a company or security may be incorrect, the portfolio manager may not make timely purchases or sales of securities for the Fund, the Fund's investment objective may not be achieved, or the market may continue to undervalue the Fund's securities. In addition, the Fund may not be able to quickly dispose of certain securities holdings. The frequency of trading within the Fund impacts portfolio turnover rates, which are shown in the financial highlights table. A higher rate of portfolio turnover could produce higher trading costs and taxable distributions, which would detract from the Fund's performance. Moreover, there can be no assurance that all of the Adviser's personnel will continue to be associated with the Adviser for any length of time. The loss of services of one or more key employees of the Adviser, including the portfolio manager, could have an adverse impact on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Certain securities or other instruments in which the Fund seeks to invest may not be available in the quantities desired. In such circumstances, the portfolio manager may determine to purchase other securities or instruments as substitutes. Such substitute securities or instruments may not perform as intended, which could result in losses to the Fund.

Risks Associated with Non-Diversification. The Fund is non-diversified, which generally means that it may invest a greater percentage of its total assets in the securities of fewer issuers than a "diversified" fund. This increases the risk that a change in the value of any one investment held by the Fund could affect the overall value of the Fund more than it would affect that of a diversified fund holding a greater number of investments. Accordingly, the Fund's value will likely be more volatile than the value of a more diversified fund. In addition, due to its relatively low number of holdings, the Fund will be more susceptible to company-specific events and risks impacting the particular securities held by the Fund than a fund with a greater number of holdings.

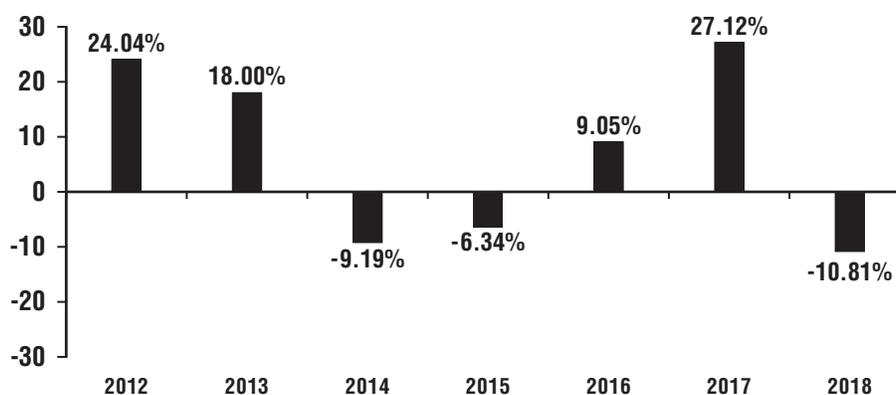
Because of these and other risks, you could lose money by investing in the Fund.

Performance Information

The bar chart and Average Annual Total Returns table below provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for the 1 and 5 calendar year and since-inception periods compare with those of a broad-based securities market index. The chart and table reflect the reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

The MSCI All Country World (ACWI) ex-USA Index is a float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the combined equity market performance of developed and emerging market countries excluding the United States and is included as a broad-based comparison to the capitalization characteristics of the Fund's portfolio.

To obtain updated monthly performance information, please visit the Fund's website at www.fpa.com or call (800) 982-4372.



The Fund's highest/lowest quarterly results during this time period were:

Highest 13.16% (Quarter ended 3/31/2012)
Lowest -10.23% (Quarter ended 9/30/2015)

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2018)	One Year	Five Years	Since Inception
Before Taxes	-10.81%	1.01%	6.44%
After Taxes on Distributions ⁽¹⁾	-11.10%	0.44%	5.88%
After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares ⁽¹⁾	-6.06%	0.71%	5.00%
MSCI ACWI ex-USA Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	-14.20%	0.68%	4.62%

(1) After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend upon an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns presented here are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs"). Early withdrawal from a 401(k) account or an IRA could lead to taxation of the withdrawn amount as ordinary income and could be subject to an additional tax penalty. The after-tax returns on distributions and sale of Fund shares may be higher than returns before taxes due to the effect of a tax benefit an investor may receive from the realization of capital losses that would have been incurred on the sale of Fund shares.

Investment Adviser

First Pacific Advisors, LP is the Fund's investment adviser.

Portfolio Manager

Pierre O. Py has served as the Fund's portfolio manager since the Fund's inception in 2011.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Investors may purchase or redeem Fund shares on any business day by written request, check, wire, ACH (Automated Clearing House), telephone, or through dealers as further described in this prospectus. You may conduct transactions by mail (FPA Funds, c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc., P.O. Box 2175, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-2175, or 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212), by wire, or by telephone at (800) 638-3060. Purchases and redemptions by

telephone are only permitted if you previously established this option in your account. Eligible investors can use the Account Application for initial purchases.

Eligible investors can purchase shares by contacting any investment dealer authorized to sell the Fund's shares. The minimum initial investment is \$1,500, and each subsequent investment, which can be made directly to UMB Fund Services, Inc., must be at least \$100. However, as described herein, no minimum investment amount is imposed for subsequent investments in retirement plans. All purchases made by check should be in U.S. dollars and made payable to the FPA Funds. Third party, starter or counter checks will not be accepted. A charge may be imposed if a check does not clear. The Fund reserves the right to waive or lower purchase and investment minimums in certain circumstances. For example, the minimums listed above may be waived or lowered for investors who are customers of certain financial intermediaries that hold the Fund's shares in certain omnibus accounts, at the discretion of the officers of the Fund. In addition, financial intermediaries may impose their own minimum investment and subsequent purchase amounts.

Subsequent investments and redemptions can be made directly to UMB Fund Services, Inc.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions are taxable and will be taxed as ordinary income and/or long-term capital gain, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as an IRA or 401(k) plan.

Information Regarding Transactions Through Financial Intermediaries

Shareholders may be required to pay a commission directly to their broker or other financial intermediary when buying or selling shares of the Fund. Shareholders and potential investors may wish to contact their broker or other financial intermediary for information regarding applicable commissions, transaction fees or other charges associated with transactions in shares of the Fund.

In addition, brokers, dealers, banks, trust companies and other financial representatives may receive compensation from the Fund or its service providers for providing a variety of services, which may include recordkeeping, transaction processing for shareholders' accounts and certain shareholder services not currently offered to shareholders that deal directly with the Fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's web site for more information.

Details about the Fund

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Fund seeks to provide above average capital appreciation over the long term while attempting to minimize the risk of capital loss.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

To pursue the Fund's investment objective, the Fund's portfolio manager primarily invests in equity securities of companies of all market capitalizations domiciled in jurisdictions outside of the United States. The Fund invests in a selection of number of companies that the portfolio manager believes are high quality and financially strong, and that have management teams that build shareholder value over time. The Fund seeks to invest in these businesses when their market prices are less than the portfolio manager's estimate of their intrinsic values. The portfolio manager defines the "intrinsic value" of a business to mean the discounted value of the cash that can be taken out of the business during its remaining life. The Fund may invest in a variety of types of equity securities, including common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities, rights and warrants.

The Fund's universe of potential investments primarily includes companies domiciled in jurisdictions outside of the United States where the portfolio manager believes reasonable business practices exist. In investing the Fund's assets, the portfolio manager focuses on countries with established rules of law and political systems that allow for transparent and unbiased enforcement of those laws, although there can be no assurance that the Fund's assets will in all cases be invested in countries that offer such protections. The Fund will primarily invest in companies domiciled in Continental Europe, Japan, the United Kingdom, emerging Asian markets, the Americas (excluding the United States), Australia and New Zealand, and developing EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa) countries. There are no geographic limits on the Fund's non-U.S. investments. The portfolio manager does not expect to invest more than 35% of the Fund's assets in securities of companies domiciled in emerging markets, however, the Fund's investments in emerging markets may exceed this amount depending on market opportunities. The Fund considers emerging markets to be markets located in countries that have an emerging stock market as defined by MSCI, countries or markets with low- to middle-income economies as classified by the World Bank, and other countries or markets with similar emerging characteristics. In addition, the Fund may invest in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") or other depositary receipts.

Key Investment Criteria

Business Quality. The portfolio manager believes a high quality business is one that is able to earn a high return on capital for sustained periods of time. While the Fund may invest in companies in a wide range of industries, the Fund seeks to invest in companies that have durably superior business fundamentals. The portfolio manager generally looks for industries and companies that have long-term staying power. The fundamentals the portfolio manager seeks are high barriers to market entry, low threat of product or service substitution, unique sustainable competitive advantages, power over customers as well as suppliers, and ultimately, pricing power. The portfolio manager believes that

such businesses are able to earn superior returns on capital over time, generate superior operating profit margins, and realize high levels of free cash flow.

Financial Strength. In evaluating a potential investment candidate, the portfolio manager also considers overall financial strength. The portfolio manager seeks to avoid companies that expose their shareholders to a material risk of permanent capital loss. The Fund invests in companies whose balance sheets are conservatively managed and does not invest in companies with high levels of debt relative to the free cash flow they generate. The portfolio manager believes financial strength enhances a business' ability to endure adverse economic circumstances and puts the business in a position to benefit from market dislocations and to consistently gain strength through economic cycles. Such self-reinforcement can take many forms, including continuing investments to further enhance competitive positioning, opportunistic acquisitions, and buying back stock at significant discounts to intrinsic value in order to increase value per share.

Strong Management Teams. The portfolio manager seeks to invest in companies with shareholder-aligned management teams that in the portfolio manager's opinion not only run businesses well from an operational perspective but also allocate capital in a way that causes shareholder value to build over time. Frequently these managers are large shareholders themselves and, thus, think and act as owners of the business. The portfolio manager believes such management teams are unlikely to engage in merger and acquisition transactions at high prices, and are more likely to diligently allocate capital by comparing the relative returns of every investment opportunity.

Low Absolute Valuations. Buying with a margin of safety (*i.e.*, at a discount to the portfolio manager's estimate of the issuer's intrinsic value) is paramount to the Fund's investment strategy. The portfolio manager believes inefficiencies exist in equity capital markets that provide attractive investment opportunities. Such investment opportunities arise when companies are not followed by the market, are out of favor, or are fundamentally misunderstood. Similarly, the portfolio manager believes that structural shifts in markets, temporary disruptions, or changes in business models can drive temporary inefficiencies in the pricing of securities. A change in the company's scope of operations or in its management may also create a disconnect between a company's stock price and its intrinsic value. The portfolio manager believes that investing in securities at times when shares trade at discounts to intrinsic value enhances prospective returns while reducing investment risk.

Given the Fund's strict investment criteria, the limited number of holdings in the portfolio and the ability to hold cash are key aspects of the portfolio. The portfolio manager does not restrict potential investments by market capitalization and the Fund may invest in small-mid-and large-capitalization companies. The Fund may hold a significant portion of its assets in cash during periods when the portfolio manager believes there are not sufficient investment opportunities that meet the Fund's strict investment criteria.

Investment Process

The portfolio manager performs security selection on a bottom-up basis and conducts extensive research on individual investment candidates, focusing on business fundamentals. The portfolio manager seeks to understand the Fund's portfolio companies better than other market participants.

The portfolio manager devotes a significant amount of time to traveling and meeting with management teams and other key employees of potential portfolio companies to discuss operations, business strategy, and capital allocation. These trips also often include visiting company sites (including plants and retail outlets). The portfolio manager typically interviews competitors, suppliers, customers, and other relevant third parties. In addition, the portfolio manager analyzes a long history of annual reports, investor presentations, conference call transcripts, third-party research and other relevant publicly available materials for each targeted company, as well as other industry participants. Through this research process, the portfolio manager seeks to obtain an understanding of the value chain, market forces, and strategic dynamics applicable to a company. The portfolio manager uses research findings and analytical work to estimate the intrinsic value of businesses.

The portfolio manager maintains a database to track companies meeting its qualitative investment criteria and actively monitors developments within these companies, patiently waiting for opportunities to invest at low prices.

The Fund's portfolio construction is the product of the research and valuation process described above. The portfolio manager selects companies that meet his qualitative investment criteria and in his view offer a sufficient margin of safety. The portfolio manager ranks all portfolio securities according to the relative discount to his estimate of intrinsic value and usually allocates the largest portfolio weightings to those investments that he believes offer the greatest opportunity for appreciation. The portfolio manager believes that this approach allows his best ideas to have a meaningful impact on the Fund's performance.

The portfolio manager continuously monitors each portfolio company to ensure that the original investment thesis remains intact and that the intrinsic value advantage remains. All else being equal, the Fund embraces the opportunity to add to a position at lower prices based on the premise that as the price declines the potential for future price appreciation increases and the risk profile diminishes.

The portfolio manager may sell a Fund's portfolio holding when the holding's market price appreciates and approaches the portfolio manager's estimate of its intrinsic value; the portfolio manager finds an opportunity to reallocate the Fund's assets to other investments with greater reward potential; or the original investment thesis no longer holds.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

To pursue the Fund's investment objective, the portfolio manager generally invests the Fund's assets in common stocks and other securities of international and U.S. companies, including but not limited to the following securities:

Equity Securities. Equity securities represent ownership shares in a company, and include securities that convey an interest in, may be converted into or give holders a right to purchase or otherwise acquire such ownership shares in a company.

Common Stock. Common stocks represent shares of ownership in a company. After other company obligations are satisfied, common stockholders participate in company profits on a

pro-rata basis; profits may be paid out in dividends or reinvested in the company to help it grow. Increases and decreases in earnings are usually reflected in a company's stock price, so common stocks generally have the greatest appreciation and depreciation potential of all corporate securities. Ownership of common stock of a non-U.S. company may be represented by depositary receipts (which are certificates evidencing ownership of securities of a non-U.S. issuer).

Preferred Stock. Preferred stock is typically subordinated to an issuer's senior debt, but senior to the issuer's common stock. Typically, preferred stock is structured as a long-dated or perpetual bond that distributes income on a regular basis. Issuers are permitted to skip ("non-cumulative" preferred stock) or defer ("cumulative" preferred stock) distributions. Preferred stock may be convertible into common stock and may contain call or maturity extension features.

Warrants. Warrants are options to buy a stated number of shares of common stock at a specified price anytime during the life of the warrants (generally two or more years). They can be highly volatile and may have no voting rights, pay no dividends, and have no rights with respect to the assets of the entity issuing them.

Non-U.S. Securities. The Fund may invest in securities of U.S.-dollar denominated non-U.S. issuers traded in the United States and in non-U.S. currency-denominated securities of non-U.S. issuers. For purposes of this prospectus, non-U.S. issuers are generally non-U.S. governments or companies either domiciled outside the U.S. or traded on non-U.S. exchanges, but the portfolio manager may make a different designation in certain circumstances. The non-U.S. issuers that the Fund may invest in include issuers with significant exposure to countries with developing economies and/or markets.

Cash Equivalents. Cash equivalents are short-dated instruments that are readily convertible into cash. They may include bank obligations, commercial paper, and repurchase agreements. Bank obligations include certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances. Commercial paper is a short-term promissory note issued by a corporation, which may have a floating or variable rate. Repurchase agreements are transactions under which the Fund purchases a security from a dealer counterparty and agrees to resell the security on a specified future date at the same price, plus a specified interest rate.

Temporary Investments and Other Measures. The investments and strategies described in this prospectus are those that are used under normal circumstances. During unusual economic, market, political or other circumstances, or during periods of significant shareholder redemptions, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its total assets in short-term, high quality debt instruments, such as U.S. government securities. These instruments would not ordinarily be consistent with the Fund's principal investment strategies, and may prevent the Fund from achieving its investment objective. The Fund will use a temporary strategy if the portfolio manager believes that pursuing the Fund's investment objective will subject the Fund to a significant risk of loss. When the portfolio manager pursues a temporary defensive strategy, the Fund may not profit from favorable developments that it would have otherwise profited from if it were pursuing its normal strategies.

As part of its normal operations, the Fund may hold cash or invest a portion of its portfolio in short-term interest bearing U.S. dollar denominated securities, pending investments or to provide for possible

redemptions. Investments in such short-term debt securities can generally be sold easily and have limited risk of loss, but earn only limited returns. The Fund may increase its cash holdings and/or such short-term investments in anticipation of a greater than normal number of shareholder redemptions.

The portfolio manager's emphasis on a value-oriented investment approach could result in a portfolio that does not reflect the national economy, differs significantly from broad market indices and consists of securities considered by the average investor to be unpopular or unfamiliar.

Percentage Investment Limitations. Unless otherwise stated, all percentage limitations on Fund investments listed in this prospectus will apply at the time of purchase. The Fund would not violate these limitations unless an excess or deficiency occurs or exists immediately after and as a result of an investment.

Other Investments and Techniques. The Fund may invest in other types of securities and use a variety of investment techniques and strategies which are not principal investment strategies and are not described in this prospectus. These securities and techniques may subject the Fund to additional risks. Please see the Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI") for additional information about the securities and investment techniques described in this prospectus and about additional securities and techniques that may be used by the Fund.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT PRINCIPAL RISKS

Risks Associated with Investing in Equities. Equity securities, generally common stocks, preferred stocks and/or depositary receipts held by the Fund may experience sudden, unpredictable drops in value or long periods of decline in value. This may occur because of factors that affect the securities markets generally, such as adverse changes in economic or political conditions, the general outlook for corporate earnings, interest rates or investor sentiment. Sustained periods of market volatility, either globally or in any jurisdiction in which the Fund invests, may increase the risks associated with an investment in the Fund. Equity securities may also lose value because of factors affecting an entire industry or sector, such as increases in production costs or factors directly related to a specific company, such as decisions made by its management.

Common stock of an issuer in the Fund's portfolio may decline in price if the issuer fails to make anticipated dividend payments because, among other reasons, the issuer of the security experiences a decline in its financial condition. Common stock is subordinated to preferred stocks, bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure, in terms of priority with respect to corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred stocks or debt instruments of such issuers. In addition, while broad market measures of common stocks have historically generated higher average returns than fixed income securities, common stocks have also experienced significantly more volatility in those returns. Because preferred stock is generally junior to debt securities and other obligations of the issuer, deterioration in the credit quality of the issuer will cause greater changes in the value of a preferred stock than in a more senior debt security with similar stated yield characteristics.

Risks Associated with Investing in Smaller-Cap and Mid-Cap Companies. The prices of securities of smaller-cap and mid-cap companies tend to fluctuate more widely than those of larger, more established companies. Smaller-cap and mid-cap companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources or may depend on the expertise of a few people and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than securities of larger, more established companies or market averages in general. In addition, these companies often have shorter operating histories and are more reliant on key products or personnel than larger companies. The securities of smaller- or medium-sized companies are often traded over-the-counter, and may not be traded in volumes typical of securities traded on a national securities exchange. Securities of such issuers may lack sufficient market liquidity to effect sales at an advantageous time or without a substantial drop in price.

Risks Associated with Investing in Non-U.S. Securities. Since the Fund principally invests in non-U.S. securities, it will be subject to risks not typically associated with domestic securities. Non-U.S. investments involve special risks not present in U.S. investments that can increase the chances that the Fund will lose money. Certain of the risks noted below may also apply to securities of U.S. issuers with significant non-U.S. operations. Investments in non-U.S. securities involve the following risks:

- The economies of some non-U.S. markets often do not compare favorably with that of the U.S. in areas such as growth of gross domestic product, reinvestment of capital, resources, and balance of payments. Some of these economies may rely heavily on particular industries or non-U.S. capital. They may be more vulnerable to adverse diplomatic developments, the imposition of economic sanctions against a country, changes in international trading patterns, trade barriers and other protectionist or retaliatory measures.
- Governmental actions—such as the imposition of capital controls, nationalization of companies or industries, expropriation of assets or the imposition of punitive taxes—may adversely affect investments in non-U.S. markets. Such governments may also participate to a significant degree, through ownership or regulation, in their respective economies.
- The governments of certain countries may prohibit or substantially restrict foreign investing in their capital markets or in certain industries. This could severely affect security prices. This could also impair the Fund's ability to purchase or sell non-U.S. securities or transfer its assets or income back to the U.S. or otherwise adversely affect the Fund's operations.
- Other non-U.S. market risks include foreign exchange controls, difficulties in pricing securities, defaults on non-U.S. government securities, difficulties in enforcing favorable legal judgments in non-U.S. courts, and political and social instability. Legal remedies available to investors in some non-U.S. countries are less extensive than those available to investors in the U.S. Many non-U.S. governments supervise and regulate stock exchanges, brokers and the sale of securities to a lesser extent than the U.S. government does. Corporate governance may not be as robust as in more developed countries. As a result, protections for minority investors may not be strong, which could adversely affect the Fund's non-U.S. holdings or exposures.

- Accounting standards in other countries are not necessarily the same as in the U.S. If the accounting standards in another country do not require as much disclosure or detail as U.S. accounting standards, it may be harder for the portfolio manager to completely and accurately determine a company's financial condition or otherwise assess a company's creditworthiness.
- Because there may be fewer investors on non-U.S. exchanges and smaller numbers of shares traded each day, it may be difficult for the Fund to buy and sell securities on those exchanges. In addition, prices of non-U.S. securities may be more volatile than prices of securities traded in the U.S.
- Non-U.S. markets may have different clearance and settlement procedures. In certain markets, settlements may not keep pace with the volume of securities transactions. If this occurs, settlement may be delayed, and the Fund's assets may be uninvested and may not be earning returns. The Fund also may miss investment opportunities or not be able to sell an investment or reduce its exposure because of these delays.
- Changes in currency exchange rates will affect the value of the Fund's non-U.S. holdings or exposures.
- The costs of non-U.S. securities transactions tend to be higher than those of U.S. transactions, increasing the transaction costs paid directly or indirectly by the Fund.
- International trade barriers or economic sanctions against non-U.S. countries may adversely affect the Fund's non-U.S. holdings or exposures.
- Global economies are increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact a different country or region.

The severity or duration of these conditions may be affected if one or more countries leave the European Union, the euro currency or if other policy changes are made by governments or quasi-governmental organizations.

The Fund may invest in depositary receipts, including American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") and Global Depositary Notes ("GDNs"), which are certificates evidencing ownership of securities of a non-U.S. issuer. Depositary receipts may be sponsored by the non-U.S. issuer or unsponsored. Depositary receipts are subject to the risks of changes in currency or exchange rates and the risks of investing in non-U.S. securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted. The issuers of unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose information that would be considered material in the U.S., or to pass through to shareholders any voting rights with respect to the deposited securities. Therefore, there may be less information available regarding these issuers, and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts.

Risks Associated with Investing in Emerging Markets. In investing the Fund's assets, the portfolio manager focuses on countries with established rules of law and political systems that allow for transparent and unbiased enforcement of those laws, although there can be no assurance that the Fund's assets will in all cases be invested in countries that offer such protections, and such investments may be subject to heightened risk. The Fund's investments in non-U.S. issuers in developing or emerging market countries may involve increased exposure to changes in economic, social and political factors as compared to investments in more developed countries. The economies of most emerging market countries are in the early stage of capital market development and may be dependent on relatively fewer industries. As a result, their economic systems are still evolving. Their legal and political systems may also be less stable than those in developed economies. Securities markets in these countries can also be smaller, and there may be increased settlement risks. Emerging market countries often suffer from currency devaluation and higher rates of inflation. Due to these risks, securities issued in developing or emerging countries may be more volatile, less liquid, and harder to value than securities issued in more developed countries.

Risks Associated with Value Investing. Value stocks, including those selected by the portfolio manager for the Fund, are subject to the risks that their intrinsic value may never be realized by the market and that their prices may go down. In addition, value style investing may fall out of favor and underperform growth or other styles of investing during given periods. The Fund's value discipline may result in a portfolio of stocks that differs materially from its benchmark index.

Securities selected by the portfolio manager using a value strategy may never reach their intrinsic value because the market fails to recognize what the portfolio manager considers to be the true business value or because the portfolio manager has misjudged those values. There may be periods during which the investment performance of the Fund suffers while using a value strategy.

Liquidity Risk. The Fund's investments in illiquid securities may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may not be able to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. Investments in high yield securities, non-U.S. securities, derivatives or other securities with substantial market and/or credit risk tend to have the greatest exposure to liquidity risk. Illiquid securities may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments, and may be subject to wider fluctuations in market value. When there is no willing buyer and investments cannot be readily sold, the Fund may have to lower the selling price, sell other investments, or may not be able to sell the securities at all and may have to forego another, more appealing investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on the Fund's performance. These securities may also be difficult to value and their values may be more volatile because of liquidity risk. Increased Fund redemption activity may negatively impact Fund performance and increase liquidity risk due to the need of the Fund to sell portfolio securities. Regulatory changes may further constrain the ability of market participants to create liquidity, particularly in times of increased market volatility. Liquidity risk may intensify during periods of economic uncertainty.

Market Risk. The market price of investments owned by the Fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Fund investments may decline in value due to factors affecting the overall markets, or particular industries or sectors. The value of a holding may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for an issuer's financial condition, changes in

interest or currency rates, domestic or international monetary policy or adverse investor sentiment generally. The value of a holding may also decline due to factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as competitive conditions within an industry or government regulations. The Fund may experience heavy redemptions, which could cause the Fund to liquidate its assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value, which could cause the value of an investment in the Fund to unexpectedly decline. In addition, the Fund may rely on various third-party sources to calculate its net asset value. Errors or systems failures and other technological issues may adversely impact the Fund's calculation of its net asset value, and such net asset value calculation issues may result in inaccurately calculated net asset values, delays in net asset value calculation and/or the inability to calculate net asset values over extended periods. The Fund may be unable to recover any losses associated with such failures.

Risks Associated with Investing in Repurchase Agreements. A repurchase agreement is a short-term investment. The Fund acquires a debt security that the seller agrees to repurchase at a future time and set price. If the seller declares bankruptcy or defaults, the Fund may incur delays and expenses liquidating the security. The security may also decline in value or fail to provide income.

Large Investor Risk. Ownership of shares of the Fund may be concentrated in one or a few large investors. Such investors may redeem shares in large quantities or on a frequent basis. Redemptions by a large investor may affect the performance of the Fund, may increase realized capital gains, may accelerate the realization of taxable income to shareholders and may increase transaction costs. These transactions potentially limit the use of any capital loss carryforwards and certain other losses to offset future realized capital gains (if any). Such transactions may also increase the Fund's expenses. In addition, the Fund may be delayed in investing new cash after a large shareholder purchase, and under such circumstances may be required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would.

Management Risk. The Fund is subject to management risk as an actively managed investment portfolio. The portfolio manager will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results. The portfolio manager's opinion about the intrinsic worth or creditworthiness of a company or security may be incorrect, the portfolio manager may not make timely purchases or sales of securities for the Fund, the Fund's investment objective may not be achieved, or the market may continue to undervalue the Fund's securities. In addition, the Fund may not be able to quickly dispose of certain securities holdings. The frequency of trading within the Fund impacts portfolio turnover rates, which are shown in the financial highlights table. A higher rate of portfolio turnover could produce higher trading costs and taxable distributions, which would detract from the Fund's performance. Moreover, there can be no assurance that all of the Adviser's personnel will continue to be associated with the Adviser for any length of time. The loss of services of one or more key employees of the Adviser, including the portfolio manager, could have an adverse impact on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Certain securities or other instruments in which the Fund seeks to invest may not be available in the quantities desired. In such circumstances, the portfolio manager may determine to purchase other securities or instruments as substitutes. Such substitute securities or instruments may not perform as intended, which could result in losses to the Fund.

Risks Associated with Non-Diversification. The Fund is non-diversified, which generally means that it may invest a greater percentage of its total assets in the securities of fewer issuers than a “diversified” fund. This increases the risk that a change in the value of any one investment held by the Fund could affect the overall value of the Fund more than it would affect that of a diversified fund holding a greater number of investments. Accordingly, the Fund’s value will likely be more volatile than the value of a more diversified fund. In addition, due to its relatively low number of holdings, the Fund will be more susceptible to company-specific events and risks impacting the particular securities held by the Fund than a fund with a greater number of holdings.

Because of these and other risks, you could lose money by investing in the Fund. For more information about the Fund and its investments, please see the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

INFORMATION ABOUT NON-PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

While the portfolio manager expects to invest the Fund’s assets primarily in equity securities, including common and preferred stocks, as a secondary matter the Fund may invest in a wide range of investments, including debt securities (including convertible debentures, high quality bonds and high yield (so-called “junk”) bonds), and futures and derivatives, which are described further below. The Fund may also invest in restricted securities and private placements (including those issued under Rule 144A) as well as illiquid securities. The Fund may also employ investment practices that are not principal investment strategies and that this prospectus does not describe. For more information concerning the Fund’s investment practices and its risks, see the SAI.

Debt Securities. From time to time, the Fund may invest in select debt securities using a value-based approach and criteria similar to that discussed above under “Principal Investment Strategies.” A debt security is an interest-bearing security that companies and governments use to borrow money from investors. The issuer of a debt security promises to pay interest at a stated rate, which may be variable or fixed, and to repay the amount borrowed at maturity (dates when debt securities are due and payable). The Fund may invest in debt securities issued by non-U.S. and U.S. companies and governments.

Changes in interest rates are one of the most important factors that could affect the value of fixed income securities. Rising interest rates tend to cause the prices of debt securities (especially those with longer maturities) to fall and could reduce the value of the fixed income portion of the Fund’s portfolio. Rising interest rates may also cause investors in mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities to be paid off later than anticipated, forcing the Fund to keep its money invested at lower rates or to sell the securities at a lower price. Falling interest rates, however, generally cause investors in mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities to be paid off earlier than expected, forcing the Fund to reinvest the money at a lower interest rate.

The concept of duration is useful in assessing the sensitivity of the fixed-income portion of the Fund’s assets to interest rate movements, which are the main source of risk for the fixed-income portion of the Fund. Duration measures price volatility by estimating the change in price of a debt security for a 1% change in its yield. For example, a duration of five years means the price of a

debt security will change about 5% for every 1% change in its yield. Thus, the higher the duration, the more volatile the security.

Low interest rates may pose heightened risks with respect to investments in debt securities. To the extent that interest rates remain low relative to historic levels and the Fund invests in debt securities, the Fund will face a heightened level of interest rate risk if interest rates continue to rise. To the extent the Federal Reserve Board continues to raise interest rates, there is a risk that rates across the financial system may rise. As a result of rising interest rates, fixed income securities markets may experience lower prices, increased volatility and lower liquidity. The negative impact on debt securities from rate increases, regardless of the cause, could be swift and significant, which could result in significant losses by the Fund, even if such rate increases are anticipated by the portfolio manager.

Over the past three decades, bond markets have grown more quickly than dealer capacity to engage in fixed income trading. In addition, recent regulatory changes applicable to financial intermediaries that make markets in debt securities have restricted or made it less desirable for those financial intermediaries to hold large inventories of less liquid debt securities. Because market makers provide stability to a market through their intermediary services, a reduction in dealer inventory may lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed income markets. Additional legislative or regulatory actions to address perceived liquidity or other issues in the debt securities markets could alter or impair the Fund's ability to pursue its investment objectives or use certain investment strategies and techniques. Liquidity risk may intensify during periods of economic uncertainty. Debt securities with longer durations may face heightened liquidity risk.

Debt securities have a stated maturity date by which the issuer must repay their principal amount. Some debt securities known as callable bonds may repay the principal earlier or after the stated maturity date. Issuers may call outstanding securities before maturity for a number of reasons, including decreases in prevailing interest rates or improvements to the issuer's credit profile. If an issuer calls a debt security in which the Fund is invested, the Fund could lose potential price appreciation and be forced to reinvest the proceeds in securities that bear a lower interest rate or more credit risk.

The credit rating or financial condition of an issuer may also affect the value of a debt security. 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 or becomes unable to honor its financial obligations, the security may lose some or all of its value. The issuer of an investment-grade security is typically viewed as more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a non-investment grade or comparable unrated debt security. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal.

High yield bonds, commonly referred to as "junk" bonds, are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller, less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. Compared with investment-grade bonds, high yield bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business conditions of the corporation issuing these securities influence their price and liquidity

more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment- grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately. Insufficient liquidity in the high yield bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of high yield bonds and may cause the Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. There is no limit on the ratings of high yield securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund, and the Fund may invest in securities that are in default.

Shareholder redemptions may cause the Fund to engage in “odd-lot” fixed income transactions, which due to their small size may result in the Fund receiving substantially lower value on such transactions than if the Fund had engaged in a large block trade of such securities.

Derivatives. The Fund may invest in derivatives, a category of investments that includes forward non-U.S. currency exchange contracts, futures, options and swaps to protect its investments against changes resulting from market conditions or currency changes (a practice called “hedging”), to reduce transaction costs or to manage cash flows. Forward non-U.S. currency exchange contracts, futures and options are called derivatives because their value is derived from an underlying asset or economic factor. Derivatives are often more volatile than other investments and may magnify the Fund’s gains or losses. There are various factors that affect the Fund’s ability to achieve its objectives with derivatives. Successful use of a derivative depends on the degree to which prices of the underlying assets correlate with price movements in the derivatives the Fund buys or sells. The Fund could be negatively affected if the change in market value of its securities fails to correlate perfectly with the values of the derivatives it purchased or sold. In addition, derivatives can be volatile and involve significant risks, including counterparty risk (the risk that the other party to a contract defaults or refuses to honor the obligation), leverage risk (the risk that some derivatives entail embedded leverage magnifying losses) and liquidity risk (the risk that the derivative will be difficult to sell or close out at a favorable time or price). Changes in regulations relating to a mutual fund’s use of derivatives and related instruments could potentially limit or impact the Fund’s ability to invest in derivatives and adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives and the Fund.

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure

A description of the Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio securities is available in the Fund’s SAI. For instructions on how to obtain an SAI, please refer to the back cover of this prospectus.

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser

First Pacific Advisors, LP is the Fund’s investment adviser. Together with its predecessor organizations, the Adviser has been in the investment advisory business since 1954 and has served as the Fund’s investment adviser since inception on December 1, 2011. The Adviser manages assets of approximately \$28 billion and serves as the investment adviser for eight investment companies, including one closed-end investment company, and more than 40 institutional, sub-advised, and

private fund accounts. The Adviser is headquartered at 11601 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1200, Los Angeles, California 90025. The portfolio manager, who is affiliated with the Adviser, selects investments for the Fund.

The total contractual management fee rate for the Fund, as a percentage of average daily net assets, for the previous fiscal year was 1.00%. In addition, as of May 1, 2019, the Adviser has contractually agreed to reimburse expenses in excess of 1.29% of the average daily net assets of the Fund (excluding brokerage fees and commissions, interest, taxes, fees and expenses of other funds in which the Fund invests, and extraordinary expenses, including litigation expenses not incurred in the Fund's ordinary course of business) through April 30, 2020.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement is available in the Fund's annual report dated December 31, 2018.

Portfolio Manager

Pierre O. Py has served as the Fund's Portfolio Manager since the Fund's inception in 2011. Mr. Py joined the Adviser as Vice President in September 2011 to January 2013 and has served as a Managing Director since January 2013. Mr. Py also serves as Co-Portfolio Manager of FPA Paramount Fund, Inc., an open-end investment company managed by the Adviser. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Py was an International Research Analyst for Harris Associates from 2005 to 2010.

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio manager, and the portfolio manager's ownership of shares of the Fund.

Investing with the Fund

PURCHASE AND INVESTMENT MINIMUMS

Eligible investors can purchase shares by contacting any investment dealer authorized to sell the Fund's shares. Eligible investors can obtain an Account Application for initial investment. The minimum initial investment is \$1,500, and each subsequent investment, which can be made directly to UMB Fund Services, Inc., must be at least \$100. However, as described herein, no minimum investment amount is imposed for subsequent investments in retirement plans. All purchases made by check should be in U.S. dollars and made payable to the FPA Funds. Third party, starter or counter checks will not be accepted. A charge may be imposed if a check does not clear. The Fund reserves the right to waive or lower purchase and investment minimums in certain circumstances. For example, the minimums listed above may be waived or lowered for investors who are customers of certain financial intermediaries that hold the Fund's shares in certain omnibus accounts, at the discretion of the officers of the Fund. In addition, financial intermediaries may impose their own minimum investment and subsequent purchase amounts.

SHARE PRICE

Net Asset Value. The Fund calculates its share price, also called net asset value, as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), every day the NYSE is open, normally

4:00 p.m. Eastern time. The NYSE is closed not only on weekends but also on customary holidays, which currently are New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Non-U.S. securities owned by the Fund may trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares. As a result, the Fund's net asset value may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or redeem the Fund's shares. The share price is rounded to the nearest cent per share and equals the market value of all portfolio securities plus other assets, less all liabilities, divided by the number of Fund shares outstanding. Orders received by dealers before the NYSE closes on any business day are priced based on the share price for that day. Orders received by UMB Fund Services, Inc. at the Fund's P.O. Box address are priced based upon the Fund's share price at the close of trading on the day received at the P.O. Box.

The Fund uses various methods and inputs to establish the value of its investments, other assets and liabilities. Use of particular methods and inputs may vary over time based on availability and relevance as market and economic conditions evolve. Equity securities are generally valued each day at the official closing price of, or the last reported sale price on, the exchange or market on which such securities are principally traded, as of the close of business on that day. If there have been no sales that day, or if an equity security is unlisted, such equity securities are generally valued at the last available bid price. Fixed income securities are valued at the last reported sales price, if available and if the security is actively traded. Most fixed income securities are generally valued at prices obtained from pricing vendors. If no such vendor prices are available, such fixed income securities are valued using at least three broker quotes (or two broker quotes if three are not available). Vendors value fixed income securities based on one or more of the following inputs: transactions, bids, offers, quotations from dealers and trading systems, spreads and other relationships observed in the markets among comparable securities, benchmarks, underlying equity of the issuer, and proprietary pricing models such as cash flows, financial or collateral performance and other reference data (includes prepayments, defaults, collateral, credit enhancements, and interest rate volatility). Fixed-income and convertible securities listed on a national securities exchange for which the over-the-counter market more accurately reflects the securities' value in the judgment of the Fund's officers, are valued at the most recent bid price. Currency forwards are valued at the closing currency exchange rate which is typically not materially different from the forward rate. Short-term corporate notes with maturities of 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost.

Securities for which representative market quotations are not readily available or are considered unreliable by the Adviser are valued as determined in good faith under fair valuation procedures adopted by authority of the Board. For example, if trading in a security has been halted, suspended or otherwise materially restricted; a security has been de-listed from a national exchange; a security has not been traded for an extended period of time; there is other data that may call into question the reliability of market quotations; or if events occur between the close of markets outside the United States and the close of regular trading on the NYSE that, in the opinion of the Adviser, materially affect the value of any of the Fund's securities that trade principally in those international markets, those securities will be valued in accordance with such fair value procedures. Various inputs may be reviewed in order to make a good faith determination of a security's value. These inputs include, but are not limited to, the type and cost of the security; contractual or legal restrictions on resale of the security; financial statements of the issuer; size of the holding; relevant

financial or business developments of the issuer; actively traded similar or related securities; conversion or exchange rights on the security; related corporate actions; significant events occurring after the close of trading in the security; changes in overall market conditions; reports prepared by internal or external analysts, third party pricing consultants and/or industry experts; valuations from brokers and/or market makers; and other factors that the Adviser reasonably believes to be relevant under the circumstances. Special valuation considerations may apply with respect to “odd-lot” fixed-income transactions, which due to their small size, may receive evaluated prices by pricing services that reflect a large block trade and not what actually could be obtained for the odd-lot position. Fair valuations and valuations of investments that are not actively trading involve judgment and may differ materially from valuations of investments that would have been used had greater market activity occurred. Use of fair valuation procedures is intended to result in more appropriate net asset values.

Additional fair value procedures are followed to address issues related to Fund holdings outside the United States. Non-U.S. securities held by the Fund trade in markets that open and close at different times, reflecting time zone differences. If significant events occur after the close of a market (and before the Fund’s net asset value is next determined) which affect the value of these portfolio securities, appropriate adjustments from closing market prices may be made to reflect these events. Events of this type could include, for example, significant price changes in other markets. The Fund may utilize an independent fair valuation service in adjusting the valuations of non-U.S. securities. In addition, such use is intended to reduce potential arbitrage opportunities otherwise available to short-term investors.

Orders received by authorized dealers, certain retirement plans and certain other financial intermediaries before the NYSE closes, if communicated to UMB Fund Services, Inc. by later deadlines on the following business day, are priced at the share price for the prior business day. The share price for sales (redemptions) of Fund shares is the first share price determined after UMB Fund Services, Inc. receives a properly completed request, except that sale orders received by an authorized dealer, certain retirement plans and certain other financial intermediaries before the NYSE closes are priced at the closing price for that day if communicated to UMB Fund Services, Inc. within the times specified by the Fund. No other action is required by the shareholder who places an order with a financial intermediary.

How to Buy Fund Shares

Investors may purchase Fund shares on any business day by written request, check, wire, ACH (Automated Clearing House), telephone, or through dealers as further described in this prospectus. You may conduct transactions by mail (FPA Funds, c/o UMB Fund Services, Inc., P.O. Box 2175, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-2175, or 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212), by wire, or by telephone at (800) 638-3060. Purchases and redemptions by telephone are only permitted if you previously established this option in your account. You can use the Account Application for initial purchases.

Investors can purchase shares by contacting any investment dealer authorized to sell the Fund’s shares. The minimum initial investment is \$1,500, and each subsequent investment, which can be made directly to UMB Fund Services, Inc., must be at least \$100. However, as described herein, no

minimum investment amount is imposed for subsequent investments in retirement plans. All purchases made by check should be in U.S. dollars and made payable to the FPA Funds. Third party, starter or counter checks will not be accepted. A charge may be imposed if a check does not clear. The Fund reserves the right to waive or lower purchase and investment minimums in certain circumstances. For example, the minimums listed above may be waived or lowered for investors who are customers of certain financial intermediaries that hold the Fund's shares in certain omnibus accounts, at the discretion of the officers of the Fund. In addition, financial intermediaries may impose their own minimum investment and subsequent purchase amounts.

Subsequent investments can be made directly to UMB Fund Services, Inc.

Federal regulations may require the Fund to obtain your name, your date of birth (for a natural person), your residential street address or principal place of business and your Social Security Number, Employer Identification Number or other government issued identification when you open an account. Additional information may be required in certain circumstances or to open accounts for corporations or other entities, and certain information regarding beneficial ownership will be verified, including information about beneficial owners of such entities. The Fund may use this information to attempt to verify your identity and, for legal entities, the identity of beneficial owners. The Fund may not be able to establish an account if the necessary information is not received. The Fund may also place limits on account transactions while it is in the process of attempting to verify your identity and, for legal entities, the identity of beneficial owners. Additionally, if the Fund is unable to verify the identity of you or your beneficial owners after your account is established, the Fund, the Fund's distributor and the Fund's transfer agent each reserve the right to reject further purchase orders from you or to take such other action as they deem reasonable or required by law, including closing your account. If your account is closed for this reason, your shares will be redeemed at the NAV next calculated on the date your account is closed, and you bear the risk of loss.

How to Redeem Your Shares

Redeeming (Selling) Your Shares—Redemption Payments May Be Made By Check, Wire or ACH. You can redeem (sell) for cash without charge any or all of your Fund shares at any time by sending a written request to UMB Fund Services, Inc. Faxes are not acceptable. You can also place redemption requests through dealers, but they may charge a fee. If you are selling Fund shares from a retirement plan, you should consult the plan documentation concerning federal tax consequences and consult your plan custodian about applicable procedures for selling Fund shares.

The amount of time for a redeeming shareholder to receive redemption proceeds will vary based on the method of payment elected (*i.e.* ACH, wire, check). Redemption proceeds by check will generally be mailed to you within three to seven business days after UMB Fund Services, Inc., receives a properly completed redemption request; and redemption proceeds by ACH or wire will generally be sent to you within one to three business days after UMB Fund Services, Inc., receives a properly completed redemption request (as described below under "Written Requests" and "Telephone Transactions"). Generally your redemption request cannot be processed on days the NYSE is closed. If you purchase shares by check and request a redemption before the check has

cleared, the Fund may postpone payment of your redemption proceeds up to 15 days while the Fund waits for the check to clear.

Redemption proceeds are normally paid in cash; however, subject to the limits described below in “In-Kind Transactions,” the Fund reserves the right to make payment for redeemed shares wholly or in part by giving the redeeming shareholder portfolio securities. For cash redemptions, under normal market conditions, the Fund typically expects to meet such redemption requests by using holdings of cash or cash equivalents and/or proceeds from the sale of portfolio securities. In addition, for temporary or emergency purposes, the Fund may borrow to meet redemption requests.

The right of redemption can be suspended and the payment therefore may be postponed for more than seven days during any period when: (a) the NYSE is closed for other than customary weekends or holidays; (b) trading on the NYSE is restricted; (c) an emergency exists as a result of which disposal by the Fund of securities it owns is not reasonably practicable or it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to fairly determine the value of its net assets; or (d) the Securities and Exchange Commission, by order, so permits.

The Fund’s transfer agent, consistent with relevant regulatory guidance or court rulings, may place a temporary hold on the payment of redemption proceeds from an account if the transfer agent reasonably believes that financial exploitation of a Specified Adult (as defined below) has occurred, is occurring, has been attempted, or will be attempted. For purposes of this paragraph, the term “Specified Adult” refers to an individual who is (A) a natural person age 65 and older, or (B) a natural person age 18 and older who is reasonably believed to have a mental or physical impairment that renders the individual unable to protect his or her own interests.

Written Requests. Requests must be signed by the registered shareholder(s). A signature guarantee is required if the redemption is:

- Made payable to someone other than the registered shareholder or to somewhere other than the registered address; or
- By a shareholder that is a corporation, partnership, trust or fiduciary.

A signature guarantee must be a Stamp 2000 Medallion Signature Guarantee and can be obtained from a bank or trust company; a broker or dealer; a credit union; a national securities exchange, registered securities association or clearing agency; or a savings and loan association. Additional documents such as articles of incorporation, business licenses, partnership agreements or trust documents may be required for sales by corporations, partnerships, trusts, fiduciaries, executors or administrators.

Telephone Transactions. You must elect the option on the Account Application to have the right to sell your shares by telephone. If you wish to make an election to have the right to sell your shares via telephone or to change such an election after opening an account, you will need to complete an Account Privileges Change Form with a signature guarantee. Sales via telephone are not available for shares in certificate form.

If you have elected the option to sell your Fund shares by telephone, you may direct that a check for the proceeds payable to the shareholder of record be mailed to the address of record or you may designate a bank account to receive the proceeds of such redemptions. There is a \$3.50 charge per wire. No telephone redemptions to the address of record will be processed within 30 days of a change in the address of record.

UMB Fund Services, Inc. uses procedures it considers reasonable to confirm redemption instructions via telephone, including requiring account registration verification from the caller and recording telephone instructions. Neither UMB Fund Services, Inc. nor the Fund is liable for losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions if there is a reasonable belief in the authenticity of received instructions and reasonable procedures are employed. During periods of significant economic or market changes, it may be difficult to sell your shares by telephone.

The Fund can change or discontinue telephone redemption privileges without notice.

Automatic Redemption (Sale) of Your Shares. If as a result of a redemption, your account value falls below \$500, the Fund can direct UMB Fund Services, Inc. to redeem your remaining Fund shares. In such case, you will be notified in writing that your account value is insufficient and be given up to 60 days to increase it to \$500.

Escheatment. If your account is deemed “abandoned” or “unclaimed” under state law, the Fund may be required to “escheat” or transfer the assets in your account to the applicable state’s unclaimed property administration. The state may sell escheated Fund shares and, if you subsequently seek to reclaim your proceeds of liquidation from the state, you may only be able to recover the amount received when the shares were sold. Escheatment rules vary considerably by state. Please check your state’s unclaimed or abandoned property department website for specific information. It is your responsibility to ensure that you maintain a correct address for your account, keep your account active, and promptly cash all checks for dividends, capital gains and redemptions. Neither the Fund, the Fund’s transfer agent, the Fund’s distributor nor the Adviser or its affiliates will be liable to shareholders or their representatives for good faith compliance with state escheatment laws.

Excessive Trading and Market Timing. The Fund is not intended as a vehicle for frequent trading and/or market timing in an attempt to profit from short-term fluctuations in the securities markets and does not accommodate frequent trading. The Board has adopted policies and procedures designed to deter or prevent frequent purchases and redemptions. Such trading could interfere with the efficient management of the Fund’s portfolio, increase brokerage and administrative costs and dilute the value of Fund shares held by long-term investors. In addition, exchanges between this Fund and the other FPA Funds are limited to no more than four exchanges during any calendar year (see the section titled “How to Exchange Your Shares”). Irrespective of exchange limits, the Fund reserves the right to reject any purchase request (including in connection with an exchange) if management determines in its discretion that the request may be part of a pattern of excessive trading that could adversely affect the Fund. Notifications will be made in writing by the Fund within five days. There can be no assurance that the Fund will successfully detect or prevent market timing.

How to Exchange Your Shares

You can add to an existing FPA Fund account or start a new FPA Fund account by exchanging your shares of the Fund for shares of other FPA Funds, namely FPA Capital Fund, Inc., FPA Crescent Fund, FPA Flexible Fixed Income Fund, FPA New Income, Inc., FPA Paramount Fund, Inc. and FPA U.S. Value Fund, Inc. The availability of shares of FPA Capital Fund, Inc. to new investors is limited, as described in the FPA Capital Fund, Inc. prospectus.

The Fund can change or discontinue the right to exchange Fund shares into other FPA Funds upon 60 days' notice to shareholders.

You can exercise your exchange privileges either by written instructions or telephone (telephone exchange privileges are available unless you specifically decline them on the Account Application).

Exchanges and purchases are effected at the share price next determined after receipt of a proper request (as described above under "Written Requests") by UMB Fund Services, Inc.

For federal income tax purposes, an exchange is treated as a sale of Fund shares and could result in a capital gain or loss.

Exchanges are subject to the following restrictions:

- You are limited to four exchanges in one account during any calendar year;
- Shares must be owned 15 days before exchanging, and cannot be in certificate form unless you deliver the certificate when you request the exchange;
- An exchange is subject to the same initial investment minimums required for each particular FPA Fund and, at a minimum, requires the purchase of shares with a value of at least \$1,000; and
- Exchanges are subject to the same signature and signature guarantee requirements applicable to the redemption of shares.

For more information or for prospectuses for other FPA Funds, please contact a dealer or UMB Distribution Services, LLC. You should read the prospectuses of these other Funds and consider differences in objectives and policies before making any exchange.

Other Shareholder Services

Investment Account. Each shareholder has an investment account in which UMB Fund Services, Inc. holds Fund shares. You will receive a statement showing account activity after each transaction. Unless you make a written request, stock certificates will not be issued. Stock certificates are only issued for full shares.

In-Kind Transactions. Subject to procedures adopted by the Fund's Board and at the Fund's sole discretion, you may pay for shares of the Fund with securities instead of cash.

The Fund has agreed to redeem shares, with respect to any one shareholder of record during any 90-day period, solely in cash up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the net asset value of the Fund at the beginning of the period. Pursuant to procedures adopted by the Fund's Board, the Fund reserves the right in its sole discretion to honor any redemption request in excess of the foregoing limits by making payment in whole or in part in readily marketable securities chosen by the Fund and valued as such securities are valued for purposes of computing the Fund's net asset value. If payment is made in securities, a shareholder may incur transaction expenses in converting those securities to cash, may realize, upon receipt, a gain or loss for tax purposes, and will be exposed to market risk prior to and upon the sale of such securities or other property.

Pre-authorized Investment Plan. You may establish an account with a \$100 minimum initial investment and the establishment of automatic monthly investments of at least \$100. To make automatic monthly investments, you must complete the Account Application available from dealers or UMB Distribution Services, LLC. UMB Fund Services, Inc. will withdraw funds from your bank account monthly for \$100 or more as specified through the Automated Clearing House.

Retirement Plans. A retirement plan account and/or an IRA can purchase shares by contacting any investment dealer authorized to sell the Fund's shares. The minimum initial investment is \$1,500, and each subsequent investment, which can be made directly to UMB Fund Services, Inc., must be at least \$100. However, as described herein, no minimum investment amount is imposed for subsequent investments in retirement plans. UMB Fund Services, Inc. currently charges a \$15 distribution fee for each redemption or recharacterization from a retirement account. UMB Fund Services, Inc. also charges an annual account maintenance fee of \$15 on retirement accounts. All purchases made by check should be in U.S. dollars and made payable to the FPA Funds. Third party, starter or counter checks will not be accepted. A charge may be imposed if a check does not clear. The Fund reserves the right to waive or lower purchase and investment minimums in certain circumstances. For example, the minimums listed above may be waived or lowered for investors who are customers of certain financial intermediaries that hold the Fund's shares in certain omnibus accounts, at the discretion of the officers of the Fund. In addition, financial intermediaries may impose their own minimum investment and subsequent purchase amounts.

You should consult your tax adviser about the implications of investing in Fund shares through a retirement account. Persons with earned income ineligible for deductible contributions generally may make non-deductible contributions to an IRA. The earnings on shares held in an IRA are generally tax-deferred. In addition, although contributions to a Roth IRA are not deductible, earnings in the account generally are not taxed even on withdrawal. Retirement-related tax matters are complicated and you should consult your tax adviser about them. UMB Distribution Services, LLC and dealers have applicable forms and information regarding plan administration, custodial fees and other plan documents.

Systematic Withdrawal Plan. If you have an account with a value of \$10,000 or more, you can make monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual withdrawals of \$50 or more by electing this option on the Account Privileges Change Form. Under this arrangement, sufficient Fund shares will be sold to cover the withdrawals and the proceeds will be forwarded to you as directed on the Account Privileges Change Form. If withdrawals continually exceed reinvestments, your account will be reduced and ultimately exhausted. Please note that concurrent withdrawals and purchases are

ordinarily not in your best interest and you will generally recognize any taxable gains or losses on the withdrawals.

Shareholder Servicing Arrangements. Brokers, dealers, banks, trust companies and other financial representatives may receive compensation from the Fund or its service providers for providing a variety of services. This section briefly describes how the financial representatives may be compensated.

For providing certain services to their clients, financial representatives may be paid a fee based on the assets or number of accounts of the Fund that are attributable to the financial representative. These services may include recordkeeping, transaction processing for shareholders' accounts and certain shareholder services not currently offered to shareholders that deal directly with the Fund. In addition, your financial representatives may charge you other account fees for buying or redeeming shares of the Fund or for servicing your account. Your financial representative should provide you with a schedule of its fees and services.

The Fund may pay all or part of the fees paid to financial representatives. The Fund does not pay these service fees on shares purchased directly. In addition, the Adviser may, at its own expense, pay financial representatives for these services.

UMB Distribution Services, LLC, the Fund's principal underwriter, may enter into agreements with selling dealers where the selling dealer waives its right to shareholder servicing fees for selling Fund shares or servicing shareholder accounts. These arrangements typically are intended to avoid duplicate payment of fees where the selling dealer's transactions are through an omnibus account with a different clearing broker and that broker is entitled to receive shareholder servicing fees from the Fund.

The Adviser may, at its own expense and out of its own resources, pay financial representatives for distribution and marketing services performed with respect to the Fund. These payments by the Adviser may include one or more of the following types of payments: one-time account establishment fees, annual per-account fees and/or annual asset-based charges. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker or financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. For more information, ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website.

Distributions and Taxes

DISTRIBUTIONS

The Fund earns income from its investments and distributes that income, if and to the extent it exceeds expenses, to its shareholders as dividends. The Fund also realizes capital gains and losses from the sale or exchange of its investments and distributes any net capital gains to its shareholders as capital gain distributions (as used in this section, together with income dividends, "distributions"). The Fund distributes any distributions at least annually.

Distributions the Fund pays may be reinvested automatically in Fund shares at net asset value or taken in cash. If your account is held directly with the Fund and you would like to receive distributions in cash, contact UMB Fund Services, Inc. at 800-638-3060. If your account is with a securities dealer or other financial intermediary that has an agreement with the Fund, contact your dealer or intermediary about which option you prefer.

TAXES

Except for tax-advantaged retirement plans and accounts and other tax-exempt investors, all Fund distributions you receive generally are subject to federal income tax, whether you receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares. Fund distributions to IRAs (including Roth IRAs) and qualified retirement plans generally are tax-free.

Distributions of net investment income, the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss, and net gains (if any) from certain non-U.S. currency transactions (*i.e.*, “dividends”) are generally taxed as ordinary income. The Fund’s dividends attributable to “qualified dividend income” (generally, dividends it receives on stock of most U.S. and certain non-U.S. corporations with respect to which the Fund satisfies certain holding period and other restrictions) are subject to federal income tax for individual and certain other non-corporate shareholders (each, an “individual shareholder”) who satisfy those restrictions with respect to their Fund shares at the rates for long-term capital gains—a maximum of 15% or 20%, depending on whether the individual shareholder’s income exceeds certain threshold amounts.

Distributions of net capital gain (*i.e.*, the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) are generally taxed as long-term capital gain and, for individual shareholders, are subject to the 15% or 20% maximum federal income tax rates mentioned above. The tax treatment of capital gain distributions from the Fund depends on how long the Fund held the securities it sold that generated the gain, not when you bought your Fund shares or whether you reinvested your distributions.

Fund distributions generally are taxable to you in the year you receive them. In some cases, however, distributions you receive in January are taxable as if they had been paid the previous December 31.

When you sell (redeem) Fund shares, including pursuant to an exchange, you generally will realize a taxable gain or loss. An exception, once again, applies to tax-advantaged retirement plans and accounts and other tax-exempt investors. Any capital gain that an individual shareholder recognizes on a redemption of his or her Fund shares that have been held for more than one year will qualify for the 15% or 20% maximum federal income tax rates mentioned above.

The federal income tax you actually owe on Fund distributions and share transactions can vary with many factors, such as your marginal tax bracket, how long you held your shares and whether you owe federal alternative minimum tax. Shortly after the end of each calendar year, the Fund will send you a tax statement that will detail the distributions you received during that year and will show their tax status. This may be separate from the statement that covers your share transactions. Most importantly, consult your tax professional. Everyone’s tax situation is different, and your tax professional should be able to help you answer any questions you may have.

The Fund is required to withhold 24% of the money you are otherwise entitled to receive from its distributions and redemption proceeds (regardless of whether you realize a gain or loss) if you are an individual shareholder who fails to provide a correct taxpayer identification number to the Fund (together with the withholding described in the next sentence, “backup withholding”). Withholding at that rate also is required from the Fund’s distributions to which you are otherwise entitled if you are such a shareholder and the Internal Revenue Service (“Service”) tells the Fund that you are subject to backup withholding or you are subject to backup withholding for any other reason. Backup withholding is not an additional tax, and any amounts so withheld may be credited against a shareholder’s federal income tax liability or refunded.

If you buy shares when the Fund has earned or realized, but not yet distributed, ordinary income or net capital gains, you will be “buying a dividend” by paying the full price of the shares and then receiving a portion of the price back in the form of a taxable distribution. You can avoid this situation by waiting to invest until after the record date for the distribution.

Distributions are taxable to you even if they are paid from income or gain earned by the Fund before your investment (and thus were included in the price you paid for your Fund shares).

Generally, if you are investing in the Fund through a tax-advantaged retirement plan or account, distributions paid by the Fund are not taxable to you on a current basis (but may be taxable upon withdrawal from such plan or account).

An individual is required to pay a 3.8% tax on the lesser of (1) the individual’s “net investment income,” which generally includes distributions the Fund pays and net gains realized on the redemption or exchange of Fund shares, or (2) the excess of the individual’s “modified adjusted gross income” over a threshold amount (\$250,000 for married persons filing jointly and \$200,000 for single taxpayers). This tax is in addition to any other taxes due on that income. A similar tax applies to estates and trusts. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers regarding the effect, if any, this provision may have on their investment in Fund shares.

A Fund shareholder’s basis in Fund shares acquired after December 31, 2011 (“Covered Shares”), will be determined in accordance with the Fund’s default method, which is HIFL (highest in, first long-term) basis, unless the shareholder affirmatively elects in writing (which may be electronic) to use the average basis method or a different acceptable basis determination method (*e.g.*, a specific identification method). The method a Fund shareholder elects (or the default method) may not be changed with respect to a redemption of Covered Shares after the settlement date of the redemption.

In addition to the requirement to report the gross proceeds from the redemption of shares, the Fund (or its administrative agent) must report to the Service and furnish to its shareholders the basis information for Covered Shares and indicate whether they had a short-term (one year or less) or long-term (more than one year) holding period. Fund shareholders should consult with their tax advisers to determine the best Service-accepted basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the basis reporting law applies to them.

If more than 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets at the close of any taxable year consists of securities of non-U.S. corporations, the Fund will be eligible to file an election with the Internal

Revenue Service that would generally enable its shareholders to benefit from any non-U.S. tax credit or deduction available for any non-U.S. taxes the Fund pays (subject to certain holding period and other requirements). There can be no assurance whether the Fund will file this election with respect to any particular taxable year. The consequences of such an election are discussed in more detail in the SAI.

Shareholders other than U.S. persons may be subject to a different U.S. federal income tax treatment, including withholding tax at the rate of 30% on amounts treated as ordinary dividends from the Fund, as discussed in more detail in the SAI.

This section summarizes some of the consequences under current federal income tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. **Consult your tax adviser about the potential tax consequences of an investment in the Fund under all applicable tax laws.**

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the past five years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund purchased at net asset value and assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions. The information for each of the years ended December 31, 2014, December 31, 2015, December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2017 have been audited by another independent registered public accounting firm. The information for the year ended December 31, 2018, has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, whose report dated February 22, 2019, along with the Fund's financial statements and related notes, is included in the Fund's annual report, which is available upon request.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Per share operating performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of year	\$ 15.45	\$ 12.21	\$ 11.52	\$ 12.87	\$ 14.45
Income from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)*	0.06	(0.01)	0.22	0.07	0.14
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment securities	(1.73)	3.32	0.82	(0.86)	(1.45)
Total from investment operations	\$ (1.67)	\$ 3.31	\$ 1.04	\$ (0.79)	\$ (1.31)
Less distributions:					
Dividends from net investment income	(0.14)	(0.07)	(0.35)	(0.56)	(0.16)
Distributions from net realized capital gains	(0.10)	—	—	—	(0.11)
Total distributions	\$ (0.24)	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.35)	\$ (0.56)	\$ (0.27)
Redemption fees	—	—**	—**	—**	—**
Net asset value at end of year	\$ 13.54	\$ 15.45	\$ 12.21	\$ 11.52	\$ 12.87
Total investment return***	(10.81)%	27.12%	9.05%	(6.34)%	(9.19)%
Ratios/supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of year (in \$000's)	\$ 219,347	\$ 254,886	\$ 262,274	\$ 287,116	\$ 468,001
Ratio of expenses of average net assets:					
Before reimbursement from Adviser	1.35%	1.31%	1.28%	1.25%	1.22%
After reimbursement from Adviser	1.29%	1.29%	1.28%	1.25%	1.22%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets:					
Before reimbursement from Adviser	0.33%	(0.11)%	1.86%	0.50%	1.28%
After reimbursement from Adviser	0.39%	(0.09)%	1.86%	0.50%	1.28%
Portfolio turnover rate	120%	146%	93%	39%	84%

* Per share amount is based on average shares outstanding.

** Rounds to less than \$0.01 per share.

*** Return is based on net asset value per share, adjusted for reinvestment of distributions, and does not reflect deduction of the sales charge.

For Shareholder Services**Contact**

UMB Fund Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 2175
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201-2175
or
235 West Galena Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212
(800) 638-3060

**For Retirement Plan Services
call your employer or plan
administrator**

**For 24-hour Information go to
UMB Distribution Services, LLC
Internet Web Site
<http://www.fpa.com>**

For Dealer Services call

UMB Distribution Services, LLC
235 West Galena Street,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212
(310) 473-0225 or (800) 982-4372
except Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico
and U.S. Virgin Islands

Inquiries concerning transfer of registration, distributions, redemptions and shareholder service should be directed to UMB Fund Services, Inc. Inquiries concerning sales should be directed to UMB Distribution Services, LLC.

Investment Adviser

First Pacific Advisors, LP
11601 Wilshire Boulevard
Suite 1200
Los Angeles, California 90025

Custodian and Administrator

State Street Bank and Trust Company
One Lincoln Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02111

Telephone conversations may be recorded or monitored for verification, recordkeeping and quality assurance purposes.

OTHER FUND INFORMATION**Annual/Semi-Annual Report to Shareholders**

Additional information about the Fund's investments and performance is available in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the Fund's annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

The SAI contains more detailed information on all aspects of the Fund. A current SAI has been filed with the SEC and is incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

Shareholder reports and other information about the Fund (including the SAI) are available without charge, upon request, by calling UMB Distribution Services, LLC and on the EDGAR database on the Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") Internet Web Site at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies of this information may be obtained, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at publicinfo@sec.gov.

For more information, to request a free copy of any of the documents above or to discuss any questions about the Fund you may contact UMB Distribution Services, LLC at 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, or (800) 982-4372, except from Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands (where you may call collect (310) 473-0225), or go to <http://www.fpa.com>.

Investment Company Act No. 811-08544