

FPA Queens Road Small Cap Value Fund

Investor Class (Ticker: QRSVX)

Advisor Class (Ticker: QRSAX)

Institutional Class (Ticker: QRSIX)

FPA Queens Road Value Fund

(Ticker: QRVLX)

Each a series of Bragg Capital Trust (the “Trust”)

**Supplement dated May 18, 2023 to
the Prospectus for the FPA Queens Road Small Cap Value Fund
dated September 28, 2022, as amended March 17, 2023 and May 5, 2023,
the Prospectus for the FPA Queens Road Value Fund
dated September 28, 2022,
and the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) for the Funds
dated September 28, 2022, as amended March 17, 2023.**

***** IMPORTANT NOTICE REGARDING PROPOSED FUND REORGANIZATIONS *****

The Board of Trustees of the Trust has approved an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (the “Plan”) for each of the FPA Queens Road Small Cap Value Fund and the FPA Queens Road Value Fund (each, an “Acquired Fund”), each a series of the Trust, providing for the reorganization of each Acquired Fund into a corresponding newly created shell series (each, an “Acquiring Fund”) of FPA Funds Trust, a Delaware statutory trust (the “Reorganization”).

Each Acquiring Fund and its corresponding Acquired Fund will have identical investment objectives, investment strategies and fundamental investment policies. Following the Reorganization, each Acquired Fund’s current investment adviser, First Pacific Advisors, LP (the “Adviser”), and current sub-adviser, Bragg Financial Advisors, Inc. (the “Sub-Adviser”), will continue to serve as the investment adviser and sub-adviser, respectively, to each Acquiring Fund. The portfolio manager responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management of the Acquired Funds will continue to be responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management of the Acquiring Funds.

The Plan provides for the transfer of all of the assets and liabilities of an Acquired Fund to its corresponding Acquiring Fund in exchange for shares of the corresponding Acquiring Fund having an aggregate net asset value (“NAV”) equal to the aggregate NAV of the Acquired Fund. The Acquired Fund will then immediately distribute to its shareholders the portion of shares of the Acquiring Fund to which each shareholder is entitled. Upon completion of the Reorganization, shareholders of each Acquired Fund will become shareholders of the corresponding Acquiring Fund, receiving shares of the Acquiring Fund having an aggregate NAV equal to the aggregate NAV of the shares of the corresponding Acquired Fund owned by the shareholders on the closing date of the Reorganization. Shareholders of each Acquired Fund, will receive the same class of shares of their corresponding Acquiring Fund. The Reorganization is not expected to result in the recognition of gain or loss by either Acquired Fund or its shareholders for federal income tax purposes. The Adviser will pay all costs associated with the Reorganization.

No vote of the shareholders of either Acquired Fund is required to approve the Reorganization. A Prospectus/Information Statement that contains important information about the Reorganization and each Acquiring Fund, including information about investment strategies, risks, fees and expenses, will be mailed before the consummation of the Reorganization to holders of each Acquired Fund’s shares in June 2023. The Reorganization is expected to take effect in the third quarter of 2023.

Please file this Supplement with your records.

Statement of Additional Information

For

FPA Queens Road Value Fund (QRVLX)

FPA Queens Road Small Cap Value Fund

Investor Class (QRSVX)

Advisor Class (QRSAX)

Institutional Class (QRSIX)

Each a series of Bragg Capital Trust

September 28, 2022, as amended March 17, 2023

11601 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1200

Los Angeles, California 90025

(310) 473-0225

This Statement of Additional Information relating to the Funds is not a prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Funds' prospectus dated September 28, 2022. A copy of the Funds' prospectus and the Annual Report for the period ended May 31, 2022 can be obtained from the Funds at (800) 638-3060. The prospectus to which this Statement of Additional Information relates is hereby incorporated by reference.

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Definitions

“1940 Act” means the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

“Distributor” means UMB Distribution Services, LLC, 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI 53212.

“FPA” means First Pacific Advisors, LP (the “Adviser”), 11601 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1200, Los Angeles, California 90025.

“BFA” means Bragg Financial Advisors, Inc. (the “Sub-Adviser”), 1031 South Caldwell Street, Suite 200, Charlotte, NC 28203.

“Vote of the majority of outstanding voting securities” means the vote, at the annual or special meeting of shareholders duly called, (i) of 67% or more of the voting securities present at the meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities are present or represented by proxy or (ii) or more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities, whichever is less.

Fund History

FPA Queens Road Value Fund (“Queens Road Value”) and FPA Queens Road Small Cap Value Fund (“Queens Road Small Cap”) (collectively, the “Funds”) are each a series of Bragg Capital Trust (“Trust”). The Trust is an open-end management investment company, as defined in the 1940 Act, organized as a business trust under the laws of the State of Delaware by Certificate of Trust, dated as of January 1, 2002 and by the Declaration of Trust, dated as of May 10, 2002 (the “Declaration of Trust”). A “Series” is a separate pool of assets of the Trust which is separately managed and may have a different investment objective and different investment policies of another Series. The Funds are currently the only two Series of the Trust.

At a meeting held on October 23, 2020, shareholders of Queens Road Value and Queens Road Small Cap approved (i) the election of new trustees to the Trust’s Board of Trustees; (ii) a new advisory agreement between the Trust with respect to each Fund and the Adviser; and (iii) a new sub-advisory agreement between the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser on behalf of each Fund. Prior to November 1, 2020, the Sub-Adviser served as the investment adviser to the Funds pursuant to the previous investment advisory agreement.

Description of The Funds and Their Investment Risks

Each Fund’s investment objective is fundamental and may only be changed by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund.

Principal Investments

Please see each Fund’s prospectus for a description of each Fund’s principal investment strategies.

Non-Principal Investments

Each Fund may invest, trade, or engage in the securities or investment activities described below.

- **MONEY-MARKET INVESTMENTS.** A Fund may invest in no-load money market mutual funds, high-quality short-term debt securities and money market instruments (such as repurchase agreements, commercial paper and certificates of deposit) (collectively, “money market investments”), when and to the extent deemed advisable by the Sub-Adviser. A mutual fund investment by a Fund, the portfolio of which consists of money market investments, typically involves some duplication of advisory fees and other expenses. Money market funds typically invest in short-term debt instruments and attempt to maintain a stable net asset value. Although, the risk is low, these funds may lose value.
- **SECURITIES OF FOREIGN ISSUERS.** Each Fund may invest in the securities of foreign issuers including sponsored or unsponsored American Depository Receipts (“ADRs”) and investments in developing markets.

(For purposes of this restriction, securities issued by a foreign domiciled company that are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) under Section 12 (b) or (g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are not treated as securities of foreign issuers.) Foreign investments involve certain risks which typically are not present in securities of domestic issuers. There may be less information available about a foreign company than a domestic company; foreign companies may not be subject to accounting, auditing and reporting standards and requirements comparable to those applicable to domestic companies; and foreign markets, brokers and issuers are generally subject to less extensive government regulation than their domestic counterparts. Markets for foreign securities may be less liquid and may be subject to greater price volatility than those for domestic securities. Foreign brokerage commissions and custodial fees are generally higher than those in the United States.

Foreign markets also have different clearance and settlement procedures, and in certain markets there have been times when settlements have been unable to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, thereby making it difficult to conduct such transactions. Delays or problems with settlements might affect the liquidity of a Fund's portfolio. Foreign investments may also be subject to local economic and political risks, political, economic and social instability, military action or unrest or adverse diplomatic developments, and possible nationalization of issuers or expropriation of their assets, which might adversely affect a Fund's ability to realize on its investment in such securities. The Sub-Adviser may not be able to anticipate these potential events or counter their effects. Furthermore, some foreign securities are subject to brokerage taxes levied by foreign governments, which have the effect of increasing the cost of such investment and reducing the realized gain or increasing the realized loss on such securities at the time of sale.

Although changes in foreign currency rates may adversely affect the Funds' foreign investments, the Funds do not expect to purchase or sell foreign currencies for the Funds to hedge against declines in the U.S. dollar or to lock in the value of any foreign securities they purchase. Consequently, the risks associated with such investments may be greater than if the Funds were to engage in foreign currency transactions for hedging purposes.

Exchange control regulations in such foreign markets may also adversely affect the Funds' foreign investments and the Funds' ability to make certain distributions necessary to maintain their eligibility as regulated investment companies and avoid the imposition of income and excise taxes may, to that extent, be limited.

The considerations noted above are generally intensified for investments in developing countries. Developing countries may have relatively unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade a small number of securities.

The Funds may purchase the securities of foreign companies in the form of ADRs. ADRs are certificates held in trust by a bank or similar financial institution evidencing ownership of securities of a foreign-based issuer. Designed for use in U.S. securities markets, ADRs are alternatives to the purchase of the underlying foreign securities in their national markets and currencies.

Depositories may establish either unsponsored or sponsored ADR facilities. While ADRs issued under these two types of facilities are in some respects similar, there are distinctions between them relating to the rights and obligations of ADR holders and the practices of market participants. A depository may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by the issuer of the deposited securities, although typically the depository requests a letter of non-objection from such issuer prior to the establishment of the facility. Holders of unsponsored ADRs generally bear all the costs of such facilities. The depository usually charges fees upon the deposit and withdrawal of the deposited securities, the conversion of dividends into U.S. dollars, the disposition of non-cash distributions and the performance of other services. The depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited securities or to pass through voting rights to ADR holders in respect of the deposited securities. Depositories create sponsored ADR facilities in generally the same manner as unsponsored facilities, except that the issuer of the deposited securities enters into a deposit agreement with the depository. The deposit agreement sets out the rights and responsibilities of the issuer, the depository and the ADR holders. With sponsored facilities, the issuer of the deposited securities generally will bear some of the costs relating to the facility (such as deposit and withdrawal fees). Under the terms of most sponsored arrangements, depositories agree to distribute notices of shareholder meetings and voting instructions and to provide shareholder communications and other information to the ADR holders at the request of the issuer of the deposited securities.

- **CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES.** Each Fund may invest in convertible securities which is generally a debt obligation or preferred stock that may be converted within a specified period of time into a certain amount of common stock of the same or a different issuer. A convertible security provides a fixed-income stream and the opportunity, through its conversion feature, to participate in the capital appreciation resulting from a market price advance in its underlying common stock. As with a straight fixed-income security, a convertible security tends to increase in market value when interest rates decline and decrease in value when interest rates rise. Like a common stock, the value of a convertible security also tends to increase as the market value of the underlying stock rises, and it tends to decrease as the market value of the underlying stock declines. Because its value can be influenced by both interest rates and market movements, a convertible security is not as sensitive to interest rates as a similar fixed-income security, nor is it as sensitive to changes in share price as its underlying stock.

A convertible security is usually issued either by an operating company or by an investment bank. When issued by an operating company, a convertible security tends to be senior to common stock, but subordinate to other types of fixed-income securities issued by that company. When a convertible security issued by an operating company is "converted," the operating company often issues new stock to the holder of the convertible security but, if the parity price of the convertible security is less than the call price, the operating company may pay out cash instead of common stock. If the convertible security is issued by an investment bank, the security is an obligation of and is convertible through the issuing investment bank.

The issuer of a convertible security may be important in determining the security's true value. This is because the holder of a convertible security will have recourse only to the issuer. In addition, a convertible security may be subject to redemption by the issuer, but only after a specified date and under circumstances established at the time the security is issued.

While the Funds use the same criteria to rate a convertible debt security that they use to rate a more conventional debt security, a convertible preferred stock is treated like a preferred stock for the Fund's financial reporting, credit rating, and investment limitation purposes. A preferred stock is subordinated to all debt obligations in the event of insolvency, and an issuer's failure to make a dividend payment is generally not an event of default entitling the preferred shareholder to take action. A preferred stock generally has no maturity date, so that its market value is dependent on the issuer's business prospects for an indefinite period of time. In addition, distributions from preferred stock are dividends, rather than interest payments, and are usually treated as such for corporate tax purposes.

- **INVESTMENT COMPANIES.** Each Fund may buy and sell shares of other investment companies, including exchange traded funds, as permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules thereunder and relevant guidance by the SEC or its staff. If the Funds invest in another investment company, they would pay an investment advisory fee in addition to the fee paid to the investment adviser.
- **EXCHANGE TRADED FUNDS.** Each Fund may invest in investment companies issuing shares which are traded like traditional equity securities on a national stock exchange or the NASDAQ National Market System. Many exchange traded securities represent ownership in a trust that has been established to accumulate and hold a portfolio of securities that is intended to track the performance of a securities market index. Certain indices tracked by exchange traded funds are highly concentrated in one or a few industries or individual securities, and thus, may have higher price volatility than many broad-based stock indices. With many exchange-traded funds, there is a risk that the overall liquidity of the secondary market for shares of those funds may fluctuate and shares become illiquid. An investment in Exchange Traded Funds by a Fund will involve some duplication of advisory fees and other expenses.
- **REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS ("REITs").** REITs are sometimes described as equity REITs, mortgage REITs and hybrid REITs. An equity REIT invests primarily in the fee ownership or leasehold ownership of land and buildings and derives its income primarily from rental income. An equity REIT may also realize capital gains (or losses) by selling real estate properties in its portfolio that have appreciated (or depreciated) in value. A mortgage REIT invests primarily in mortgages on real estate, which may secure construction, development or long-term loans. A mortgage REIT generally derives its income primarily from interest payments on the credit it has extended. A hybrid REIT combines the characteristics of equity REITs and mortgage REITs, generally by holding both ownership interests and mortgage interests in real estate.

Equity REITs may be further characterized as operating companies or financing companies. To the extent that an equity REIT provides operational and management expertise to the properties held in its portfolio, the REIT generally exercises some degree of control over the number and identity of tenants, the terms of their tenancies, the acquisition, construction, repair and maintenance of properties and other operational issues. A mortgage REIT or an equity REIT that provides financing rather than operational and management expertise to the properties in its portfolio will generally not have control over the operations that are conducted on the real estate in which the REIT has an interest.

An investment in REITs by a Fund may involve some duplication of advisory fees and other expenses.

- **DEBT SECURITIES.** Each Fund may invest in debt securities of corporate and governmental issuers. There are no credit quality or maturity limitations on a Fund's investments in debt securities. The risks inherent in short-, intermediate- and long-term debt securities depend on a variety of factors, including the term of the obligations, the size of a particular offering and the credit quality and rating of the issuer, in addition to general market conditions. In general, the longer the maturity of a debt obligation, the higher its yield and the greater its sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Conversely, the shorter the maturity, the lower the yield but the greater the price stability. A decline in the prevailing levels of interest rates will generally increase the value of the securities held by a Fund, and an increase in rates will generally have the opposite effect.

Yields on debt securities depend on a variety of factors, including the financial condition of the issuer or other obligor thereon or the revenue source from which debt service is payable, the general economic and monetary environment, conditions in the relevant market, the size of a particular issue, maturity of the obligation and the rating of the issue.

Debt obligations rated high and some debt obligations rated medium quality are commonly referred to as "investment-grade" debt obligations. Investment-grade debt obligations are generally believed to have relatively low degrees of credit risk. However, medium-quality debt obligations, while considered investment grade, may have some speculative characteristics, since their issuers' capacity for repayment may be more vulnerable to adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances

than that of higher-rated issuers. The principal value of lower-rated securities generally will fluctuate more widely than higher-quality securities. Lower-quality securities entail a higher degree of risk as to the payment of interest and return of principal. Such securities are also subject to special risks, discussed below. To compensate investors for taking on such increased risk, issuers deemed to be less creditworthy generally must offer their investors higher interest rates than do issuers with better credit ratings.

In conducting its credit research and analysis, the Funds will consider both qualitative and quantitative factors to evaluate the creditworthiness of individual issuers and will rely to a great extent on credit ratings compiled by a number of nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (“NRSROs”).

- “HIGH-YIELD” RISK (Junk Bonds). The Funds are permitted to invest in non-investment grade debt obligations, sometimes referred to as “junk bonds” (hereinafter referred to as “lower-quality securities”). Lower-quality securities are those securities that are rated lower than investment grade and unrated securities believed by to be of comparable quality. Although these securities generally offer higher yields than investment grade securities with similar maturities, lower-quality securities involve greater risks, including the possibility of default or bankruptcy. In general, they are regarded to be more speculative with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal. Other potential risks associated with investing in lower-quality securities include:

Effect of Interest Rates and Economic Changes. The market for lower-quality and comparable unrated securities is relatively new and its growth has paralleled a long economic expansion. As a result, it is not clear how this market would withstand a prolonged recession or economic downturn. Such conditions could severely disrupt the market for, and adversely affect the value of, such securities.

All interest-bearing securities typically experience price appreciation when interest rates decline and price depreciation when interest rates rise. The market values of lower-quality and comparable unrated securities tend to reflect individual issuer developments to a greater extent than do higher rated securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. Lower-quality and comparable unrated securities also tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than are higher rated securities. As a result, they generally involve more credit risk than securities in the higher-rated categories. During an economic downturn or a sustained period of rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers of lower-quality and comparable unrated securities may experience financial stress and may not have sufficient revenues to meet their payment obligations. The issuer’s ability to service its debt obligations may also be adversely affected by specific corporate developments, the issuer’s inability to meet specific projected business forecasts or the unavailability of additional financing. The risk of loss due to default by an issuer of the securities is significantly greater than issues of higher-rated securities because such securities are generally unsecured and are often subordinated to their creditors. Further, if the issuer of a lower-quality or comparable unrated security defaulted, a Fund might incur additional expense to seek recovery. Periods of economic uncertainty and changes would also generally result in increased volatility in the market prices of these securities and thus in a Fund’s net asset value.

As previously noted, the value of a lower-quality or comparable unrated security generally will decrease in a rising interest rate market, and a Fund’s net asset value will decline correspondingly. If a Fund experiences unexpected net redemptions in such a market, it may be forced to liquidate a portion of its portfolio securities without regard to their investment merits. Due to the limited liquidity of lower-quality and comparable unrated securities (discussed below), a Fund may be forced to liquidate these securities at a substantial discount. Any such liquidation could force a Fund to sell the more liquid portion of its portfolio.

Credit Risk. Credit ratings issued by credit rating agencies are designed to evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments of rated securities. They do not, however, evaluate the market value risk of lower-quality securities, and therefore may not fully reflect the true risks of an investment. In addition, credit rating agencies may or may not make timely changes in a rating to reflect changes in the economy or in the condition of the issuer that affect the market value of the security. Consequently, credit ratings, including, for example, those published by Standard & Poor’s Ratings Service (“S&P”), Moody’s Investors Service and Fitch Ratings, are used only as a preliminary indicator of investment quality. Investments in lower-quality and comparable unrated obligations will be more dependent on the Sub-Advisers’ credit analysis than would be the case with investments in investment-grade debt obligations.

Legal Risk. Securities in which a Fund may invest are subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors, such as the Federal Bankruptcy Code, and laws, if any, which may be enacted by Congress, state legislatures or other governmental agencies extending the time for payment of principal or interest, or both, or imposing other constraints upon enforcement of such obligations within constitutional limitations. There is also the possibility that, as a result of litigation or other conditions, the power or ability of issuers to make principal and interest payments on their debt securities may be materially impaired. From time to time, legislation designed to limit the use of certain lower-quality and comparable unrated securities by certain issuers may be adopted. It is anticipated that if legislation is enacted or proposed, it could have a material effect on the value of these securities and the existence of a secondary trading market for such securities.

Liquidity Risk. Each Fund may have difficulty disposing of certain lower quality and comparable unrated securities because there may be a thin trading market for such securities. Because not all dealers maintain markets in all lower-quality and comparable unrated securities, there is no established retail secondary market for many of these securities. The Funds anticipate that such securities could be sold only to a limited number of dealers or institutional investors. To the extent a secondary trading market does exist, it generally is not as liquid as the secondary market for higher-rated securities. The lack of a liquid secondary market may have an adverse impact on the market price of the security and disposition of the security may involve time-consuming negotiation and legal expense. As a result, a Fund's net asset value and ability to dispose of particular securities when necessary to meet the Fund's liquidity needs, or in response to a specific economic event, may be affected.

U.S. GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS. Each Fund may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. These securities include a variety of Treasury securities, which differ in their interest rates, maturities and times of issuance. Treasury Bills generally have maturities of one year or less; Treasury Notes generally have maturities of one to ten years; and Treasury Bonds generally have maturities of greater than ten years. Some obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities, such as Government National Mortgage Association pass-through certificates, are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury; other obligations, such as those of the Federal Home Loan Banks, are secured by the right of the issuer to borrow from the Treasury; other obligations, such as those issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA"), are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase certain obligations of the agency or instrumentality; and other obligations, such as those issued by the Student Loan Marketing Association, are supported only by the credit of the instrumentality itself. Although the U.S. Government provides financial support to such U.S. Government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities, no assurance can be given that it will always do so, since it is not so obligated by law. On September 7, 2008, the U.S. Treasury Department and the Federal Housing Finance Authority (the "FHFA") announced that FNMA and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC") had been placed into conservatorship, a statutory process designed to stabilize a troubled institution with the objective of returning the entity to normal business operations. Under the Federal Housing Finance Regulatory Reform Act of 2008 (the "Reform Act"), which was included as part of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, FHFA, as conservator or receiver, has the power to repudiate any contract entered into by FNMA or FHLMC prior to FHFA's appointment as conservator or receiver, as applicable, if FHFA determines, in its sole discretion, that performance of the contract is burdensome and that repudiation of the contract promotes the orderly administration of FNMA's or FHLMC's affairs. The Reform Act requires FHFA to exercise its right to repudiate any contract within a reasonable period of time after its appointment as conservator or receiver.

FHFA, in its capacity as conservator, has indicated that it has no intention to repudiate the guaranty obligations of FNMA or FHLMC because FHFA views repudiation as incompatible with the goals of the conservatorship. However, in the event that FHFA, as conservator or if it is later appointed as receiver for FNMA or FHLMC, were to repudiate any such guaranty obligation, the conservatorship or receivership estate, as applicable, would be liable for actual direct compensatory damages in accordance with the provisions of the Reform Act. Any such liability could be satisfied only to the extent of FNMA's or FHLMC's assets available therefor.

In the event of repudiation, the payments of interest to holders of FNMA or FHLMC mortgage-backed securities would be reduced if payments on the mortgage loans represented in the mortgage loan groups related to such mortgage-backed securities are not made by the borrowers or advanced by the servicer. Any actual direct compensatory damages for repudiating these guaranty obligations may not be sufficient to offset any shortfalls experienced by such mortgage-backed security holders.

Further, in its capacity as conservator or receiver, FHFA has the right to transfer or sell any asset or liability of FNMA or FHLMC without any approval, assignment or consent. Although FHFA has stated that it has no present intention to do so, if FHFA, as conservator or receiver, were to transfer any such guaranty obligation to another party, holders of FNMA or FHLMC mortgage-backed securities would have to rely on that party for satisfaction of the guaranty obligation and would be exposed to the credit risk of that party.

In addition, certain rights provided to holders of mortgage-backed securities issued by FNMA and FHLMC under the operative documents related to such securities may not be enforced against FHFA, or enforcement of such rights may be delayed, during the conservatorship or any future receivership. The operative documents for FNMA and FHLMC mortgage-backed securities may provide (or with respect to securities issued prior to the date of the appointment of the conservator may have provided) that upon the occurrence of an event of default on the part of FNMA or FHLMC, in its capacity as guarantor, which includes the appointment of a conservator or receiver, holders of such mortgage-backed securities have the right to replace FNMA or FHLMC as trustee if the requisite percentage of mortgage-backed securities holders consent. The Reform Act prevents mortgage-backed security holders from enforcing such rights if the event of default arises solely because a conservator or receiver has been appointed. The Reform Act also provides that no person may exercise any right or power to terminate, accelerate or declare an event of default under certain contracts to which FNMA or FHLMC is a party, or obtain possession of

or exercise control over any property of FNMA or FHLMC, or affect any contractual rights of FNMA or FHLMC, without the approval of FHFA, as conservator or receiver, for a period of 45 or 90 days following the appointment of FHFA as conservator or receiver, respectively.

No assurance can be given that the U.S. government will continue to support FNMA and FHLMC. In addition, the future for FNMA and FHLMC remains uncertain. Congress continues to evaluate proposals to reduce the U.S. government's role in the mortgage market of both FNMA and FHLMC, including proposals as to whether FNMA and FHLMC should be nationalized, privatized, restructured or eliminated altogether. Should the federal government adopt any such proposal, the value of a Fund's investments in securities issued by FNMA and FHLMC would be impacted. FNMA and FHLMC are also the subject of continuing legal actions and investigations, which may have an adverse effect on these entities.

- **FLOATING AND VARIABLE RATE SECURITIES.** Each Fund may invest in securities which offer a variable or floating rate of interest. Floating rate securities generally provide for automatic adjustment of the interest rate whenever some specified interest rate index changes. Variable rate securities, on the other hand, provide for automatic establishment of a new interest rate at fixed intervals. Interest rates on floating and variable rate securities are based on a designated rate or a specified percentage thereof, such as a bank's prime rate.

Floating or variable rate securities typically include a demand feature entitling the holder to demand payment of the obligation on short notice at par plus accrued interest. Some securities which do not have floating or variable interest rates may be accompanied by puts producing similar results and price characteristics. The issuer of these securities normally has a corresponding right, after a given period, to prepay in its discretion the outstanding principal amount of the note plus accrued interest upon a specified number of days' notice to the noteholders. When considering the maturity of any instrument which may be sold or put to the issuer or a third party, the Funds may consider the instrument's maturity to be shorter than its stated maturity.

- **OPTIONS.** Each Fund may invest in put and call options for which a Fund pays a premium (cost of option), and a Fund may buy or sell from a long position such options, exercise such options, or permit such options to expire, in each case, when and to the extent deemed advisable by the Sub-Adviser there are two basic types of options: "puts" and "calls." A call option on a security gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and the writer the obligation to sell, the underlying asset at the exercise price during the option period. Alternatively, a put option on a security gives the purchaser the right to sell, and the writer the obligation to buy, the underlying asset at the exercise price during the option period. Purchased options have defined risk, that is, the premium paid for the option, regardless of how much the affording an opportunity for gain corresponding to the increase or decrease in the value of the optioned asset. In general, a purchased put increases in value as the price of the underlying security falls and a purchased call increases in value as the value of the underlying security rises. The Funds will not engage in the writing of call or put options.

In addition to options on individual securities, a Fund may buy or sell from a long position options on securities indices. In general, options on indices of securities are similar to option on individual securities except that delivery requirements are different. For example, a put option on an index of securities does not give the holder the right to make actual delivery of a basket of securities but instead gives the holder the right to receive an amount of cash upon exercise of the option if the value of the underlying index has fallen below the exercise price. The amount of cash received will be equal to the difference between the closing price of the index and the exercise price of the option expressed in dollars times a specified multiple. As with option on equity securities or futures contracts, a Fund may offset its position in index options prior to expiration by entering into a closing transaction on an exchange or it may let the option expire unexercised.

Each Fund may engage in both hedging and non-hedging strategies. Although effective hedging can generally capture the bulk of a desired risk adjustment, no hedge is completely effective. A Fund's ability to hedge effectively through transactions in options depends on the degree to which price movements in its holdings correlate with price movements of the options.

- **SHORT SALES.** Each Fund may engage in short sale transactions in securities listed on one or more worldwide securities exchanges, particularly the United States, when and to the extent deemed advisable by the Sub-Adviser. A Fund may only make short sales "against the box", i.e., sales made when a Fund owns securities identical to those sold short. A short sale is a transaction in which a Fund sells a security it does not own by borrowing it from a broker, and consequently becomes obligated to replace that security. A short sale against the box is a short sale where a Fund owns the security sold short or has an immediate and unconditional right to acquire that security without additional cash consideration upon conversion, exercise or exchange of options with respect to securities held in its portfolio. The effect of selling a security short against the box is to insulate that security against any future gain or loss.

- **ILLIQUID INVESTMENTS.** Pursuant to Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act, the Funds may not acquire any “illiquid investment” if, immediately after the acquisition, the Funds would have invested more than 15% of their net assets in illiquid investments that are assets. An “illiquid investment” is any investment that the Funds reasonably expect cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. The Funds have implemented a written liquidity risk management program and related procedures (“Liquidity Program”) that is reasonably designed to assess and manage the Fund’s “liquidity risk” (defined by the SEC as the risk that the Fund could not meet requests to redeem shares issued by the Fund without significant dilution of remaining 33 investors’ interests in the Fund). Liquidity classifications will be made after reasonable inquiry and taking into account, among other things, market, trading and investment-specific considerations deemed to be relevant to the liquidity classification of the Fund’s investments in accordance with the Liquidity Program.
- **POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC UNCERTAINTY.** Social, political, economic and other conditions and events (such as natural disasters, epidemics and pandemics, terrorism, conflicts and social unrest) that occur from time to time will create uncertainty and may have significant impacts on issuers, industries, governments and other systems, including the financial markets, to which the Funds and the issuers in which they invest are exposed. As global systems, economies and financial markets are increasingly interconnected, events that once had only local impact are now more likely to have regional or even global effects. Events that occur in one country, region or financial market will, more frequently, adversely impact issuers in other countries, regions or markets, including in established markets such as the United States. These impacts can be exacerbated by failures of governments and societies to adequately respond to an emerging event or threat.

Uncertainty can result in or coincide with: increased volatility in the global financial markets, including those related to equity and debt securities, loans, credit, derivatives and currency; a decrease in the reliability of market prices and difficulty in valuing assets; greater fluctuations in currency exchange rates; increased risk of default (by both government and private issuers); further social, economic, and political instability; nationalization of private enterprises; greater governmental involvement in the economy or in social factors that impact the economy; greater, less or different governmental regulation and supervision of the securities markets and market participants and increased, decreased or different processes for and approaches to monitoring markets and enforcing rules and regulations by governments or self-regulatory organizations; limited, or limitations on the, activities of investors in such markets; controls or restrictions on foreign investment, capital controls and limitations on repatriation of invested capital; inability to purchase and sell assets or otherwise settle transactions (i.e., a market freeze); unavailability of currency hedging techniques; substantial, and in some periods extremely high, rates of inflation, which can last many years and have substantial negative effects on markets as well as the economy as a whole; recessions; and difficulties in obtaining and/or enforcing legal judgments.

For example, in early 2020, a novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) and related respiratory disease (COVID-19) spread rapidly across the world, including to the United States. The coronavirus outbreak has resulted in, among other consequences, the closing of borders, the imposition of travel restrictions, enhanced health screenings, the need for accelerated acute healthcare service preparation and delivery, disruptions and delays in healthcare services, quarantines and “shelter at home” orders, restrictions on gatherings of people, event and service cancellations, business closures, disruptions to supply chains and customer activity, lower consumer demand, as well as general heightened uncertainty. This outbreak has led and is likely to continue to lead to disruptions in the worldwide economy, particularly with respect to economies of nations where the novel coronavirus and subsequent variants have arisen and also the global markets. This outbreak and any future outbreaks could have a further adverse impact on the global economy in general. As of the date of this SAI, it is impossible to determine the scope of this outbreak, or any future outbreaks, or its full potential impact on the Funds and the issuers in which they invest. Moreover, due to the emerging nature of this outbreak, reasonable expectations about any of the risks to which the Funds are subject could prove inaccurate.

Although it is impossible to predict the precise nature and consequences of these events, or of any political or policy decisions and regulatory changes occasioned by emerging events or uncertainty on applicable laws or regulations that impact the Funds’ investments, it is clear that these types of events will impact the Funds and the issuers in which they invest. The issuers in which the Funds invest could be significantly impacted by emerging events and uncertainty of this type and the Funds will be negatively impacted if the value of their portfolio holdings decrease as a result of such events and the uncertainty they cause. There can be no assurance that emerging events will not cause the Funds to suffer a loss of any or all of their investments or interest thereon. The Funds will also be negatively affected if the operations and effectiveness of the Adviser, Sub-Adviser, their affiliates, the issuers in which the Funds invest or their key service providers are compromised or if necessary or beneficial systems and processes are disrupted.

- **CYBER SECURITY.** As the use of technology has become more prevalent in the course of business, the Funds have become potentially more susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from breaches in cyber security. A breach in cyber security refers to both intentional and unintentional cyber events from outside threat actors or internal resources that

may, among other things, cause the Funds to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption and/or destruction or lose operational capacity, result in the unauthorized release or other misuse of confidential information, or otherwise disrupt normal business operations. Cyber security breaches may involve unauthorized access to the Fund's digital information systems (e.g., through "hacking," malicious software coding, etc.), from multiple sources including outside attacks such as denial-of-service attacks (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users) or (cyber extortion including exfiltration of data held for ransom and/or "ransomware" attacks that renders systems inoperable until ransom is paid) or insider actions. In addition, cyber security breaches involving the Fund's third party service providers (including but not limited to advisers, administrators, transfer agents, custodians, vendors, suppliers, distributors and other third parties), trading counterparties or issuers in which the Funds invest can also subject the Funds to many of the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches or extortion of company data. Moreover, cyber security breaches involving trading counterparties or issuers in which the Funds invest could adversely impact such counterparties or issuers and cause the Fund's investment to lose value.

Cyber security failures or breaches may result in financial losses to the Funds and their shareholders. These failures or breaches may also result in disruptions to business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses; interference with the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, process shareholder transactions or otherwise transact business with shareholders; impediments to trading; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines; penalties; third party claims in litigation; reputational damage; reimbursement or other compensation costs; additional compliance and cyber security risk management costs and other adverse consequences. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future.

Like with operational risk in general, the Funds have established business continuity plans and risk management systems designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security. However, there are inherent limitations in these plans and systems, including that certain risks may not have been identified, in large part because different or unknown threats may be unknown or emerge in the future. As such, there is no guarantee that such efforts will succeed, especially because the Funds do not directly control the cyber security systems of issuers in which the Funds may invest, trading counterparties or third party service providers to the Fund. Such entities have experienced cyber-attacks and other attempts to gain unauthorized access to systems from time to time, and there is no guarantee that efforts to prevent or mitigate the effects of such attacks will be successful. There is also a risk that cyber security breaches may not be detected. The Funds and their shareholders may suffer losses as a result of a cyber security breach related to the Fund, its service providers, trading counterparties or the issuers in which the Funds invest.

- **TEMPORARY DEFENSIVE POSITION.** Each Fund may hold up to 100% of its assets in cash or high quality short-term debt securities and money market instruments for temporary defensive purposes. A Fund will adopt a temporary defensive position when, in the opinion of the Sub-Adviser, such a position is more likely to provide protection against adverse market conditions than adherence to a Fund's other investment policies. The types of high-quality instruments in which a Fund may invest for such purposes include money market mutual funds, money market securities (such as repurchase agreements) and securities issued or guaranteed by the United States Government or its agencies or instrumentalities, certificates of deposit, time deposits, and banker' acceptances of certain qualified financial institutions and corporate commercial paper, which at the time of purchase are rated at least within the "A" major rating category by S&P or the "Prime" major rating category by Moody's Investor's Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), or, if not rated, issued by companies having an outstanding long-term unsecured debt issued rated at least "A" category by S&P or Moody's.
- **SHORT TERM TRADING.** Each Fund may engage in short term trading of securities and reserves full freedom with respect to portfolio turnover. In period where there are rapid changes in economic conditions and security price levels or when reinvestment strategy changes significantly, portfolio turnover may be higher than during times of economic and market price stability or when investment strategy remains relatively constant. A higher portfolio turnover rate may involve greater transaction costs, relative to other funds in general, and may have tax and other consequences.
- **LEVERAGE.** Each Fund may borrow money from a bank not to exceed 33 1/3% of total assets (including the proceeds of any such borrowing). However, such borrowing is permitted only in extraordinary circumstances such as to raise cash to fund redemptions. Leverage involves the borrowing of money to purchase securities. The use of borrowed money will incur interest charges and may have an adverse impact on a Fund's performance. Although a Fund will only use leverage for extraordinary or emergency purposes, the use of leverage may increase the overall riskiness of a Fund's portfolio. Typically, use of leverage will cause a Fund's assets to increase more when portfolio assets increase in value and decrease more when portfolio assets decrease in value than if a Fund did not use leverage. Additionally, if securities values fall, a Fund may have to liquidate securities at a loss to pay off any borrowings.

Investment Restrictions

Queens Road Value and Queens Road Small Cap have adopted certain investment restrictions. These restrictions are classified as either fundamental or non-fundamental. Fundamental restrictions may not be changed without the affirmative vote of a majority of outstanding voting securities of the applicable fund. Non-Fundamental restrictions may be changed without a shareholder vote. However, with regard to the non-fundamental policy of investing at least 80% of assets in the equity securities of small cap companies, Queens Road Small Cap will not change this policy without providing shareholders at least 60 days prior written notice.

For more information, see “Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies” and “Risk Factors” in each Fund’s prospectus.

Fundamental Restrictions

The fundamental investment restrictions with respect to each Fund are set forth below. Under these restrictions, each Fund may not:

(1) issue senior securities as defined in the 1940 Act, except as permitted by that Act and the rules, regulations or pronouncements thereunder or as permitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the creation of general liens or security interests under industry practices for transactions in portfolio assets are not deemed to involve the issuance of senior securities);

(2) underwrite or participate in the marketing of securities of other issuers, except (a) the Fund may, acting alone or in syndicates or groups, purchase or otherwise acquire securities of other issuers for investment, either from the issuers or from persons in a control relationship with the issuers or from underwriters of such securities; and (b) to the extent that, in connection with the disposition of the Fund’s securities, the Fund may be a selling shareholder in an offering or deemed to be an underwriter under certain federal securities laws;

(3) make direct investments in real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments, although the Fund may purchase and sell other interests in real estate including securities which are secured by real estate, or securities of companies which make real estate loans or own, or invest or deal in, real estate;

(4) invest in physical commodities or physical commodity contracts, except that investments in essentially financial items or arrangements such as, but not limited to, swap arrangements, hybrids, currencies, currency and other forward contracts, delayed delivery and when-issued contracts, futures contracts and options on futures contracts on securities, securities indices, interest rates and currencies shall not be deemed investments in commodities or commodities contracts;

(5) lend any security or make any other loan if, as a result, more than 33 1/3% of its total assets would be lent to other parties, but this restriction does not apply to purchases of debt securities or repurchase agreements.

(6) invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets in any one industry, as determined by standard industry classification codes. However, the Funds are not obligated to sell excess securities when securities of a given industry come to constitute 25% or more of the value of a Fund’s total assets by reason of changes in value of either the concentrated securities or other securities, and

(7) borrow money, including reverse repurchase agreements in so far as such agreements may be regarded as borrowings, except for borrowings from a bank and not in an amount in excess of 33 1/3% of the value of its total assets (including the proceeds of any such borrowings). A Fund will not make investments in securities when the outstanding borrowing exceeds 5% of the Fund’s total assets.

Non-Fundamental Restrictions

The following investment restrictions are non-fundamental and may be changed with respect to each Fund without shareholder approval. Under these restrictions, each Fund may not:

(1) purchase any security or enter into a repurchase agreement if as a result more than 15% of its net assets would be invested in securities that are illiquid (including repurchase agreements not entitling the holder to payment of principal and interest within seven days);

(2) engage in transactions in options except in connection with options on securities, securities indices, currencies and interest rates, and options on futures of securities, securities indices, currencies and interest rates;

(3) purchase securities on margin or make short sales of securities or maintain a short position except for short sales “against the box” (for the purpose of this restriction, escrow or custodian receipts or letters, margin or safekeeping accounts, or similar

arrangements used in the industry in connection with the trading of futures, options and forward commitments are not deemed to involve the use of margin); and

(4) purchase a security issued by another investment company, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act or any exemptive order from the SEC.

(5) invest 10% or more of the value of its total assets in options. However, a Fund is not obligated to sell options when options come to constitute 10% or more of the value of the Fund's total assets by reason of changes in value of either options or other securities.

(6) with regard to Fundamental Restriction (7) above - Such borrowing will only be made from a bank and for extraordinary or emergency purposes, such as permitting redemption requests to be honored.

Excluding the Funds' restrictions regarding borrowing (Fundamental Restriction (7) above) and illiquid securities (Non-fundamental Restriction (1) above), any investment restriction or limitation which involves a maximum percentage of securities or assets shall not be considered to be violated unless an excess over the percentage occurs immediately after an acquisition of securities and such excess results therefrom. If events subsequent to a transaction result in a Fund exceeding the percentage limitation on illiquid securities, the Sub-Adviser will reduce the percentage of held in illiquid securities as soon as practical until the Fund is in compliance with that percentage limitation. If events subsequent to a transaction result in a Fund exceeding the percentage limitation on borrowings, the Sub-Adviser will reduce the percentage of borrowings within 3 days (not including Sundays or holidays or such longer period as the Commission may prescribe by rules and regulations) until the Fund is in compliance with that percentage limitation.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

Each Fund provides a complete list of its holdings on a quarterly basis by filing the lists with the SEC on Form N-CSR (as of the end of the second and fourth quarters) and Form N-PORT (as of the end of the first and third quarters). Disclosures of the Funds' complete portfolio holdings as of quarter-end on Form N-CSR and Exhibit F of Form N-PORT will be publicly available within 60 days after the end of the quarter. The Funds' portfolio holdings information for the third month of each quarter filed on Form N-PORT will be made publicly available within 60 days after the end of such quarter. Shareholders may view the Funds' Forms N-CSR and N-PORT on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. A list of the Funds' quarter-end holdings is also available at <https://fpa.com/funds> and upon request on or about 15 days following each quarter end and remains available on the website until the list is updated in the subsequent quarter.

Occasionally, certain third parties—including the Funds' service providers, independent rating and ranking organizations, intermediaries that distribute the Funds' shares, institutional investors and others—request information about the Funds' portfolio holdings. The Board has approved policies and procedures relating to disclosure of the Funds' portfolio holdings, which include measures for the protection of non-public portfolio holdings information, and which are designed to protect the interests of shareholders and to address potential conflicts of interest that could arise between the interests of a Funds' shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Adviser, on the other. The Funds' general policy is to disclose portfolio holdings to third party service providers or other third parties only: (1) if legally required to do so; or (2) when a Fund believes there is a legitimate business purpose for the Fund to disclose the information and the recipient is subject to a duty of confidentiality, including a duty not to use the information to engage in any trading of the Fund's holdings or Fund shares on the basis of nonpublic information. This duty of confidentiality may exist under law or may be imposed by contract. Confidentiality agreements must be consistent with the policies adopted by the Board and in form and substance acceptable to the Adviser's Legal and Compliance Department and the Funds' Chief Compliance Officer. In situations where the Funds' policies and procedures require a confidentiality agreement, persons and entities unwilling to execute an acceptable confidentiality agreement may only receive portfolio holdings information that has otherwise been publicly disclosed.

Each Fund may provide, at any time, portfolio holdings information to its service providers, such as the Fund's investment adviser, transfer agent, custodian/fund accounting agent, administrator, financial printer, pricing services, auditors, counsel, and proxy voting services, as well as to state, federal, and non-U.S. regulators and government agencies, and as otherwise required by law or judicial process. Government entities and Fund service providers are generally subject to duties of confidentiality, including a duty not to trade on non-public information, imposed by law and/or contract.

From time to time portfolio holdings information may be provided to broker-dealers, prime brokers, futures commission merchants or derivatives clearing merchants, in connection with the Funds' portfolio trading activities; these counterparties may not be subject to a duty of confidentiality. In providing this information, reasonable precautions, including limitations on the scope of the portfolio holdings information disclosed, are taken to avoid potential misuse of the disclosed information.

The Adviser has authorized the Fund Accountant to distribute each month a schedule of portfolio investments of each Fund to certain reputable Ratings and Ranking Organizations. The schedules are transmitted electronically after the market close as of the last business day of the month.

The Adviser provides investment advice to clients other than the Funds that have investment objectives that may be substantially similar to those of the Funds. These clients also may have portfolios consisting of holdings substantially similar to those of the Funds and generally have access to current portfolio holding information for their accounts. These clients do not owe the Adviser or the Funds a duty of confidentiality with respect to disclosure of their portfolio holdings.

FPA’s portfolio holdings policy requires any violations of the policy that affects a Fund be reported to the Funds’ Chief Compliance Officer. If the Funds’ Chief Compliance Officer, in the exercise of her duties, deems that a violation constitutes a “Material Compliance Matter” within the meaning of Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act, she is required to report the violation to the Board.

Management of the Funds

Although the Board has delegated day-to-day management to the Adviser, all Trust operations are overseen by the Board, which meets periodically and performs duties required by applicable state and federal laws.

Board of Trustees. All Trustees and officers of the Trust are also directors and/or officers of one or more of five other investment companies advised by the Adviser. These investment companies are FPA Crescent Fund and FPA Flexible Fixed Income Fund (each a series of FPA Funds Trust); and FPA New Income, Inc., FPA U.S. Core Equity Fund, Inc. and Source Capital, Inc. (collectively, the “FPA Funds”).

Trustees serve until the next meeting of shareholders or until their successors are duly elected. Since shareholder meetings are not held each year, a Trustee’s term is indefinite in length. If a Trustee dies or resigns, a successor generally can be elected by the remaining Trustees. Information regarding Trustees and officers of the Trust are set forth in the following tables. All officers of the Trust, except for the Secretary of the Trust, are also officers of the Adviser.

Sandra Brown, Robert F. Goldrich, Mark L. Lipson, and Alfred E. Osborne, Jr., are all of the Trustees of the Trust who are not “interested persons” of the Trust, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act (collectively, the “Independent Trustees”).

Shareholders of the Funds approved a proposal for the election of the Trustees to the Board at a meeting held on October 23, 2020, and the Trustees joined the Board effective November 1, 2020. Prior to November 1, 2020, a different group of trustees served on the Board.

Independent Trustees

Name, Address(1) and Age	Position(s) with Fund	Term of Office and Length of time Served	Principal Occupations During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen By Trustee	Other Directorships Held By Trustee During Past Five Years
Sandra Brown 1955	Trustee	Unlimited; Since 2020	Consultant (since 2009). Formerly, CEO and President of Transamerica Financial Advisers, Inc. (1999-2009); President, Transamerica Securities Sales Corp. (1998-2009); Vice President, Bank of America Mutual Fund Administration (1990-1998). Director/Trustee of each FPA Fund (Bragg Capital Trust since 2020).	7	None
Robert F. Goldrich, 1962	Trustee	Unlimited; Since 2022	Former President/CFO of the Leon Levy Foundation (2015-2022). Director/Trustee of each FPA Fund (since 2022).	7	Uluru, Inc (2015-2017)

Mark L. Lipson, 1949	Trustee & Chairman	Unlimited; Since 2020	Managing Member, ML2 Advisors, LLC (since 2014). Formerly Managing Director, Bessemer Trust (2007-2014) and US Trust (2003-2006); Chairman and CEO of the Northstar Mutual Funds (1993-2001); and President and CEO of the National Mutual Funds (1988-1993). Director/Trustee of each FPA Fund (Bragg Capital Trust since 2020).	7	None
Alfred E. Osborne, Jr., 1944	Trustee	Unlimited; Since 2020	Formerly UCLA professor, retired effective July 2022. Dr. Osborne served at UCLA's John E. Anderson School of Management in several capacities for 50 years. He was formerly Senior Associate Dean, (July 2003-June 2022), Interim Dean (July 2018-June 2019), Professor (July 1972-June 2022) and Faculty Director, Price Center for Entrepreneurship and Innovation (July 1984-June 2022). Director/Trustee of each FPA Fund (Bragg Capital Trust since 2020).	7	Kaiser Aluminum, Wedbush Capital and Waverley Capital Acquisition Corporation

“Interested” Trustee(1)

Name, Address(2) and Age	Position(s) with Fund	Term of Office and Length of time Served	Principal Occupations During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen By Trustee	Other Directorships Held By Trustee During Past Five Years
J. Richard Atwood, 1960(2)	Trustee	Unlimited; Since 2020	Director and President of FPA GP, Inc., the General Partner of the Adviser (since 2018). Director/Trustee of each FPA Fund (Bragg Capital Trust since 2020). President of each FPA Fund (Bragg Capital Trust since 2020). Formerly, Managing Partner of FPA (2006-2018).	7	None

(1) The address of each Trustee is 11601 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1200, Los Angeles, California 90025.

(2) “Interested person” within the meaning of the 1940 Act by virtue of his affiliation with the Fund’s Adviser.

Leadership Structure and Responsibilities of the Board and its Committees. The Board has general oversight responsibility with respect to the Fund’s business and affairs. Although the Board has delegated day-to-day oversight to the Adviser, all Fund operations

are overseen by the Board, which meets at least quarterly. The Board is currently composed of five Trustees, four of whom are each not an “interested person” of the Fund, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act (each an “Independent Trustee”). The Board holds executive sessions (with and without partners and/or employees of the Adviser) in connection with its regularly scheduled Board meetings. The Audit Committee of the Board meets quarterly at regularly scheduled meetings and the Nominating and Governance Committee meets at least twice a year. The Independent Trustees have retained “independent legal counsel” as defined in the rules under the 1940 Act.

The Board has appointed an Independent Trustee to serve in the role of Chairman. The Chairman’s responsibilities include presiding at all meetings of the Board, working with the President to set the agenda for meetings and serving as liaison among the other Trustees and with Trust officers and management personnel.

The Board periodically reviews its leadership structure, including the role of the Chairman. The Board also conducts an annual self-assessment during which it reviews its leadership and Committee structure and considers whether its structure remains appropriate in light of the Fund’s current operations, among other matters. The Board believes that its leadership structure, including the current percentage of the Board who are Independent Trustees, is appropriate given its specific characteristics.

The Board is comprised of individuals with considerable and varied business experiences, backgrounds, skills, and qualifications who collectively have a strong knowledge of business and financial matters and are committed to helping each Fund achieve its investment objective while acting in the best interests of the Fund’s shareholders. Several members of the Board have had a long and continued service with the Fund. As noted in the table above, the Trustees bring a variety of experiences and qualifications through their business backgrounds in the fields of consulting and strategic planning, education, corporate management, and investment management. The Board believes that each particular Trustee’s financial and business experience gives him or her the qualifications and skills to serve as a Trustee. Notwithstanding the accomplishments noted above, none of the members of the Board is considered an “expert” within the meaning of the federal securities laws with respect to the information in the Fund’s registration statement.

Day-to-day management of the Fund, including risk management, is the responsibility of the Adviser, which is responsible for managing all Fund operations and the Fund’s risk management processes. The Board oversees the processes implemented by the Adviser, Sub-Adviser and other service providers to manage relevant risks and considers risk management issues as part of its responsibilities throughout the year at regular meetings. The Audit Committee also considers risk management issues affecting the Fund’s financial reporting and controls at its regular meetings throughout the year. The Adviser and other service providers prepare regular reports for Board and Audit Committee meetings that address a variety of risk-related matters, and the Board as a whole or the Audit Committee may also receive special written reports or presentations on a variety of risk issues at their request. For example, the portfolio manager of the Funds meets regularly with the Board to discuss portfolio performance, including investment risk trading, and the impact on the Funds’ investments in particular securities. The Adviser also prepares reports for the Board regarding various issues, including valuation and liquidity.

Not all risks that may affect the Funds can be identified or processes and controls developed to eliminate or mitigate their effect. Moreover, it is necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve the Fund’s objectives. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the ability of the Funds service providers to eliminate or mitigate risks is subject to limitations.

The Board has also appointed a chief compliance officer (“CCO”) for the Fund. The CCO reports directly to the Board and participates in the meetings of the Board. The Independent Trustees meet quarterly in executive session with the CCO, and the CCO prepares and presents periodic compliance reports, which update compliance activities to date and results thereon. Additionally, the CCO presents an annual written report to the Board evaluating and reporting on the Fund’s compliance policies and procedures.

The Board has an Audit Committee and a Nominating and Governance Committee. The responsibilities of each committee are described below.

Committees of the Board. The Board has an Audit Committee comprised of all of the Independent Trustees. The Committee makes recommendations to the Board concerning the selection of the Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm and reviews with such firm the results of the annual audit, including the scope of auditing procedures, the adequacy of internal controls, and compliance by the Fund with the accounting, recording and financial reporting requirements of the 1940 Act. During the fiscal year June 1, 2021 to May 31, 2022, the Audit Committee met four times.

The Board has a Nominating and Governance Committee comprised of all of the Independent Trustees. The Committee recommends to the full Board nominees for election as Trustees of the Fund to fill the vacancies on the Board, when and as they occur. The Committee periodically reviews such issues as the Board’s composition and compensation and other relevant issues, and recommends any appropriate changes to the full Board. While the Committee normally is able to identify from its own resources an ample number of qualified candidates, it will consider shareholders’ suggestions of persons to be considered as nominees to fill future vacancies on the Board. Such suggestions must be sent in writing to the Nominating and Governance Committee of the Fund, in care of the Fund’s

Secretary, and must be accompanied by complete biographical and occupational data on the prospective nominee along with a written consent of the prospective nominee for consideration of his or her name by the Committee. The determination of nominees recommended by the Committee is within the full discretion of the Committee, and a final selection of nominees is within the sole discretion of the Board. Therefore, no assurance can be given that any persons recommended by shareholders will be nominated as Trustees. During fiscal year June 1, 2021 to May 31, 2022 the Nominating and Governance Committee met four times.

The Nominating and Governance Committee is responsible for searching for Trustee candidates that meet the evolving needs of the Board. Trustee candidates must have the highest personal and professional ethics and integrity. Additional criteria weighed by the Nominating and Governance Committee in the Trustee identification and selection process include the relevance of a candidate's experience in investment company and/or public company businesses, enterprise or business leadership and managerial experience, broad economic and policy knowledge, the candidate's independence from conflicts of interest or direct economic relationship with the Fund, financial literacy and knowledge, and the candidate's ability and willingness to devote the proper time to prepare for, attend and participate in discussions in meetings. The Committee also takes into account whether a candidate satisfies the criteria for independence under the rules and regulations of the 1940 Act, and if a nominee is sought for service on the Audit Committee, the financial and accounting expertise of a candidate, including whether the candidate would qualify as an Audit Committee financial expert. While the Nominating and Governance Committee does not have a formal policy regarding diversity on the Board, consideration is given to nominating persons with different perspectives and experience to enhance the deliberation and decision-making processes of the Board.

Fund Shares Owned by Trustees as of December 31, 2021

Trustee(1)	Ownership in Queens Road Value	Ownership in Queens Road Small Cap	Ownership in Fund Complex
<i>Independent Trustees</i>			
Sandra Brown	B	B	D
Robert F. Goldrich ⁽²⁾	A	A	A
Mark L. Lipson	C	C	D
Alfred E. Osborne, Jr.	A	D	D
<i>"Interested" Trustee</i>			
J. Richard Atwood	D	D	D

Ownership Code

- A—\$0 to \$10,000
- B—\$10,001 to \$50,000
- C—\$50,001 to \$100,000
- D—Greater than \$100,000

(1) Each Trustee was elected by Fund shareholders at a meeting held on October 23, 2020 and joined the Board effective November 1, 2020.

(2) Mr. Goldrich was elected February 14, 2022

As of August 31, 2022 the officers and Trustees of the Fund and their families, as a group, owned beneficially or of record less than 2% of the outstanding shares of each Fund.

Trustee Compensation Paid During the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 2022. No compensation is paid by the Funds to any Trustee who is a Trustee, officer or employee of the Adviser or its affiliates. The following information relates to compensation paid to the Trustees. The Fund typically pays each Independent Trustee an annual retainer, as well as fees for attending meetings of the Board and its Committees. Board and Committee chairs receive additional fees for their services. No pension or retirement benefits are accrued as part of Fund expenses. Each such Independent Trustee is also reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses incurred as a Trustee.

Name	Aggregate Compensation from Queens Road Value(1)	Aggregate Compensation from Queens Road Small Cap(1)	Total Compensation from Funds and Fund Complex to Trustees(2)
<i>Independent Trustees</i>			
Sandra Brown	\$ 15,158	\$ 22,315	\$ 209,653
Robert F. Goldrich (elected February 14, 2022)	\$ 2,881	\$ 3,763	\$ 31,625
Mark L. Lipson	\$ 17,050	\$ 26,100	\$ 247,500

Alfred E. Osborne, Jr.,	\$	15,850	\$	23,700	\$	223,500
A. Robert Pisano (retired February 28, 2022)	\$	12,443	\$	18,886	\$	181,358
Patrick B. Purcell (retired February 28, 2022)	\$	13,585	\$	21,171	\$	204,206
<i>“Interested” Trustee</i>						
J. Richard Atwood	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0

(1) No pension or retirement benefits are provided to Trustees by the Trust or the FPA Funds.

(2) Includes compensation from the Funds (including FPA Capital Fund, Inc., which was reorganized into Queens Road Small Cap effective February 1, 2021), FPA New Income, Inc., FPA U.S. Core Equity Fund, Inc., FPA Funds Trust, and Source Capital, Inc.

Officers of the Fund. Officers of the Fund are elected annually by the Board.

<u>Name, Address(2) and Age</u>	<u>Position(s) with Fund</u>	<u>Year First Elected as Officer of the Fund</u>	<u>Principal Occupations During Past Five Years</u>
J. Richard Atwood	President	2020	Director and President of FPA GP, Inc., the General Partner of FPA (since 2018). Director/Trustee of each FPA Fund (Bragg Capital Trust since 2020).
Karen E. Richards	Chief Compliance Officer	2020	Chief Compliance Officer of FPA (since 2018); and Chief Compliance Officer of each FPA Fund (since 2019, except Bragg Capital Trust since 2020). Formerly, Deputy Chief Compliance Officer of First Republic Investment Management, LLC (from 2016 to 2018), and Vice President, Senior Compliance Officer of Pacific Investment Management Company (from 2010 to 2016).
E. Lake Setzler III	Treasurer	2020	Managing Director and CFO (since 2022) of FPA. Treasurer of each FPA Fund (Bragg Capital Trust since 2020). Formerly Senior Vice President and Controller of FPA.
Rebecca D. Gilding	Secretary	2021	Vice President and Counsel, State Street Bank and Trust Company (since 2016); and Secretary of each FPA Fund (since 2019, except Bragg Capital Trust since 2020). Formerly, Assistant Vice President and Associate Counsel, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (2013 to 2016).

Code of Ethics

The Fund and the Adviser have adopted a Code of Ethics (“Code”) designed to prevent officers and employees who may have access to nonpublic information about the trading activities of the Fund (access persons) from profiting from that information. The Code permits access persons to invest in securities for their own accounts, but places substantive and procedural restrictions on their trading activities. The Code outlines policies and procedures designed to detect and prevent conflicts of interest relating to personal trading by all employees and to ensure that FPA effects transactions for clients in a manner consistent with its fiduciary duty and in accordance with applicable laws. The Code prohibits FPA employees from purchasing securities (with certain limited exceptions) that are held in any client account or are under active consideration for purchase or sale by any client account. Included in this prohibition are all equivalent and/or related securities, based on the issuer. In addition, all employees are prohibited from trading, either personally or on behalf of others, on material nonpublic information or communicating material nonpublic information to others in violation of the law. Various procedures have been adopted under the Code including the requirement to pre-clear all applicable transactions. Additional restrictions relating to short-term trading and purchases of initial public offerings are also defined in the Code and applicable to all employees. This requirement does not apply to 401(k) investments and month-end direct payroll deductions into the mutual funds managed by the Adviser, nor does it apply to money market funds, bankers’ acceptances, bank certificates of deposit, or commercial paper.

The Sub-Adviser and the Distributor have adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to the requirements of the 1940 Act. Under the Code of Ethics, personnel are allowed to engage in personal securities transactions only in accordance with certain conditions relating to such person's position, the identity of the security, the timing of the transaction, and other similar factors. Transactions in securities held by the Funds are permitted, subject to compliance with the Code of Ethics.

Control Persons and Principal Holders of Securities

A principal shareholder is any person who owns (either of record or beneficially) 5% or more of the outstanding shares of any class of the Fund. A control person is one who owns, either directly or indirectly, more than 25% of the voting securities of the Fund or acknowledges the existence of such control. A control person can have a significant impact on the outcome of a shareholder vote. As of September 2, 2022, the following shareholders are known by the Fund to own of record or to beneficially own 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund:

Principal Holders (As of September 2, 2022)	Address	Ownership % in Fund
<i>FPA Queens Road Small Cap Value Fund — Investor Class</i>		
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc.*	101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104	39.43%**
National Financial Services LLC*	200 Liberty Street New York, NY 10381	33.38%**
TD Ameritrade Inc.*	PO Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103	11.90%
Pershing LLC*	PO BOX 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303	8.84%
<i>FPA Queens Road Small Cap Value Fund — Institutional Class</i>		
Pershing LLC*	PO BOX 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303	17.13%
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc.*	101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104	16.51%
First Clearing LLC*	2801 Market Street St. Louis, MO 63103	6.96%
<i>FPA Queens Road Small Cap Value Fund — Advisor Class</i>		
American Enterprise Investment Services*	707 2 nd Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 55402	84.40%**
<i>FPA Queens Road Value Fund</i>		
Pershing LLC*	PO BOX 2052 Jersey City, NJ 07303	81.08%**
Ascensus Trust Company*	PO BOX 10758 Fargo, ND 58106	6.69%

* For the benefit of its customers

** May be deemed to control the Fund.

Investment Advisory and Other Services

Investment Adviser. First Pacific Advisors, LP, together with its predecessor organizations, has been in the investment advisory business since 1954 and has served as the Fund's investment adviser since November 1, 2020. As of June 30, 2022, the Adviser manages assets of approximately \$26 billion and serves as the investment adviser for eight investment companies, including one closed-end investment company and one exchange-traded fund, and more than 40 institutional, sub-advised and private fund accounts. Currently, the personnel of First Pacific Advisors, LP consists of 23 persons engaged full time in portfolio management or investment research in addition to 50 persons engaged full time in trading, administrative, financial, legal, compliance or clerical activities.

The Trust has entered into a Unified Investment Advisory Agreement dated November 1, 2020 ("Advisory Agreement"), with the Adviser pursuant to which the Adviser provides investment advisory and management services for the Funds. The Adviser is authorized,

subject to the control of the Board, to determine which securities are to be bought or sold by the Fund and in what amounts. The Adviser also provides, or arranges for and supervises the provision of, certain other services related to the day-to-day operations of the Fund that are necessary or appropriate for it to operate as an open-end investment company. The Advisory Agreement also requires the Adviser to oversee the investments made by the sub-adviser(s) on behalf of each Fund, subject to the ultimate supervision and direction of the Board of Trustees.

Other than the expenses the Adviser specifically assumes under the Advisory Agreement, the Fund bears all costs of its operation. These costs include: all costs and expenses incident to the public offering of securities of the Funds, including those relating to the issuance and registration of its securities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and any filings required under state securities laws and any fees payable in connection therewith; the charges and expenses of any custodian appointed by the Trust and/or the Funds for the safekeeping of the cash, portfolio securities and other property of the Funds; the charges and expenses of independent accountants; the charges and expenses of stock transfer and dividend disbursing agent or agents and registrar or registrars appointed by the Trust and/or the Funds; the charges and expenses of any accounting or sub-accounting agent appointed by the Trust and/or the Funds to provide accounting services; brokerage commissions, dealer spreads, and other costs incurred in connection with proposed or consummated portfolio securities transactions of the Funds; all taxes, including securities issuance and transfer taxes, and corporate fees payable by the Trust to federal, state, local or other governmental agencies; the cost and expense of printing and issuing certificates representing securities of the Trust; fees involved in registering and maintaining registrations of the Trust under the 1940 Act; all expenses of shareholders' and trustees' meetings, and of preparing, printing and mailing proxy, prospectuses and statements of additional information of the Funds or other communications for distribution to existing shareholders; fees and expenses of trustees of the Trust who are not officers or employees of the Adviser; all fees and expenses incident to the Funds' dividend reinvestment plan, to the extent applicable; charges and expenses of legal counsel to the Independent Trustees; charges and expenses of legal counsel related to a transaction for the benefit of the Funds; trade association dues; interest payable on Fund borrowings; any shareholder relations expense; premiums for a fidelity bond and any errors and omissions insurance maintained by the Funds; and any other ordinary or extraordinary expenses (including litigation expenses not incurred in the Funds' ordinary course of business) incurred by the Funds in the course of its business.

As described in the Prospectus, each Fund pays the Adviser a management fee based on the net assets of the Fund. The following table illustrates the fee structure. The fees are expressed as a percentage of the Fund's average net assets.

Net Assets	Queens Road Value Management Fee	Queens Road Small Cap Management Fee
\$0 - \$50,000,000	0.95%	0.75%
Greater than \$50,000,000	0.95%	0.65%

The Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser does not have any liability to the Fund or any of its shareholders for any error of judgment, any mistake of law or any loss the Fund suffers in connection with matters related to the Advisory Agreement, except for liability resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence on the part of the Adviser or the reckless disregard of its duties under the Advisory Agreement.

The Advisory Agreement as it applies to the Fund had an initial term of two years and thereafter is renewable annually if specifically approved each year (a) by the Board or by the vote of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund's outstanding voting securities and (b) by the vote of a majority of the Trust's Trustees who are not parties to the Advisory Agreement or interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party, by votes cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The continuation of the Advisory Agreement through September 30, 2023, has been approved by the Board and a majority of the Fund's Trustees who are not parties to the Advisory Agreement or interested persons of any such party (as defined in the 1940 Act). The Advisory Agreement may be terminated without penalty with respect to the Fund by the Board, or the vote of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund's outstanding voting securities on 60 days' written notice to the Adviser. The Advisory Agreement automatically terminates in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act).

FPA has contractually agreed to waive management fees and to reimburse the Fund for Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage fees and commissions payable by the Fund in connection with the purchase or sale of portfolio securities, 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) in excess of, in the aggregate, per annum, 0.65% with respect to Queens Road Value through October 31, 2023 and 1.04%, 0.99% and 0.89% for the Investor, Advisor and Institutional Classes, respectively, of Queens Road Small Cap through February 1, 2024. This agreement may only be terminated earlier by the Fund's Board of Trustees or upon termination of the Advisory Agreement. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by the Adviser. Prior to November 1, 2020, the fund had a unitized fee structure that limited annual operating expenses to 0.95% for Queens Road Value and 1.18% for Queens Road Small Cap.

Investment Sub-Adviser. The Funds’ sub-adviser, Bragg Financial Advisors, Inc., is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisors Act of 1940.

The Sub-Adviser acts as investment sub-adviser to the Funds pursuant to an Investment Sub-Advisory Agreement dated November 1, 2020 (the “Sub-Advisory Agreement”). This Sub-Advisory Agreement continues in effect for two years after its initial effectiveness and will continue from year to year as long as it is approved at least annually by both (i) a vote of the majority of the Trustees or a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Funds (as defined by the 1940 Act), and (ii) a vote of the majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Sub-Advisory Agreement or “interested persons” of any party thereto, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Sub-Advisory Agreement may be terminated by a Fund upon 60 days’ notice to the Sub-Adviser, and by the Sub-Adviser upon 90 days’ notice to a Fund. The Sub-Advisory Agreement cannot be assigned, and automatically terminates in the event of assignment. A transaction that does not result in a change of actual control or management of an adviser is not deemed an assignment, as provided by the 1940 Act. The continuation of the Sub-Advisory Agreement through September 30, 2023, has been approved by the Board and a majority of the Fund’s Trustees who are not parties to the Sub-Advisory Agreement or interested persons of any such party (as defined in the 1940 Act).

Subject to the supervision and direction of the Adviser and the Board of Trustees, the Sub-Adviser manages each Fund’s portfolio in accordance with the stated policies of the Fund. As described in the Prospectus, the Adviser pays the Sub-Adviser a sub-advisory fee based on the net assets of the Fund. Under the terms of the Sub-Advisory Agreement, the Sub-Adviser is entitled to receive an annual fee from FPA equal to approximately 0.39% with respect to Queens Road Small Cap and approximately 0.57% with respect to the Queens Road Value, in each case expressed as a percentage of the Fund’s average daily net assets.

Advisory Fees Paid. Prior to November 1, 2020, the Sub-Adviser served as the investment adviser to the Funds pursuant to the previous investment advisory agreement. Under the respective agreement(s) in place for each of the past three years, Queens Road Value paid advisory fees of \$366,695, \$356,824, and \$373,991 for the fiscal years ended May 31, 2020, 2021, and 2022 respectively, to the Sub-Adviser. Queens Road Small Cap paid advisory fees of \$1,456,348, \$2,043,117, and \$3,321,323 for the fiscal years ended May 31, 2020, 2021, and 2022.

Portfolio Manager

Compensation:

Base Salary. The Portfolio Manager is paid a base salary. In setting the base salary, the Sub-Adviser seeks to be competitive in light of the Portfolio Manager’s experience and responsibilities.

Performance Bonus. The Portfolio Manager is paid a discretionary performance bonus based on the performance of the firm. The amount, nature and timing of the performance bonus are made at the discretion of the owners of the Sub-Adviser.

Additionally, the Portfolio Manager may receive distributions of the Sub-Adviser’s profits to the extent that the Portfolio Manager is a shareholder of the Sub-Adviser. Steven H. Scruggs is a Portfolio Manager and shareholder of the Sub-Adviser.

Portfolio Manager Fund Ownership

As of September 2, 2022, the portfolio manager owned shares of the Funds as set forth in the table below. The following are the ranges: none, \$1-\$10,000, \$10,001-\$50,000, \$50,001-\$100,000, \$100,001-\$500,000, \$500,001-\$1,000,000 or over \$1,000,000.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Queens Road Small Cap	Queens Road Value
Steven H. Scruggs	Over \$1,000,000	Over \$1,000,000

Other Accounts Managed

As described in the Prospectus, the Portfolio Manager listed below is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds and, as of May 31, 2022, the other accounts set forth in the following table:

Name of Portfolio Manager	Type of Account	Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets Managed	Number of Accounts Managed for which Advisory Fee is Performance-Based	Value of Managed Accounts for which Advisory Fee is Performance-Based
Steven Scruggs	Registered investment companies	None	\$	None	\$ 0

Private pooled investment vehicles	None	\$		None	\$	0
Other accounts*	None	\$	0	None	\$	0

* Other accounts include separate accounts and high net worth individual accounts.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

The fact that the Portfolio Manager may have day-to-day management responsibility for more than one client account may create actual, potential or only apparent conflicts of interest. For example, the Portfolio Manager may have an opportunity to purchase securities of limited availability. In this circumstance, the Portfolio Manager is expected to review each account’s investment guidelines, restrictions, tax considerations, cash balances, liquidity needs and other factors to determine the suitability of the investment for each account and to ensure that his or her managed accounts are treated equitably. The Portfolio Manager may also decide to purchase or sell the same security for multiple managed accounts at approximately the same time. The Portfolio Manager may allocate securities in a manner other than pro-rata if it determines that the allocation is fair and equitable under the circumstances and does not discriminate against any account.

Finally, conflicts of interest may arise when the Portfolio Manager personally buys, holds or sells securities held or to be purchased or sold for a Fund or other client account or personally buys, holds or sells the shares of one or more of the Funds. To address this, the Funds have adopted a written Code of Ethics designed to prevent and detect personal trading activities that may interfere or conflict with client interests (including Fund shareholders’ interests). A copy of the Code of Ethics is available free of charge by calling toll free 1-800-638-3060.

The Funds have adopted certain compliance procedures which are designed to address the above-described types of conflicts. However, there is no guarantee that such procedures will detect each and every situation in which a conflict arises.

Principal Underwriter. UMB Distribution Services, LLC (the “Distributor”), located at 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, acts as principal underwriter of each Fund’s shares pursuant to a Distribution Agreement (the “Distribution Agreement”). The Distributor is a wholly-owned subsidiary of UMB Fund Services, Inc., the Fund’s transfer agent.

The Distributor is registered as a broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. The offering of each Fund’s shares is continuous. The Distribution Agreement had an initial term of two years and thereafter is renewable annually if specifically approved each year (a) by the Board or by a vote of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities and (b) by a majority of the Fund’s Trustees who are not parties to the Distribution Agreement or interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party, by votes cast in person at a meeting called for such purpose. The Distribution Agreement has been approved by the Board and a majority of the Funds’ Trustees who are not parties to the Distribution Agreement or interested persons of any such party (as defined in the 1940 Act). The Distribution Agreement terminates if assigned (as defined in the 1940 Act) and may be terminated, without penalty, by either party on 60 days’ written notice. The Distributor’s obligation under the Distribution Agreement is an agency or best efforts arrangement. The Distributor receives no compensation from the Funds for its services as distributor for each Fund’s shares. The Distributor is not obligated to sell any stated number of Fund shares.

Administrator. State Street Bank and Trust Company (“Administrator”), located at One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111, serves as the administrator to the Trust (effective on or about October 16, 2021), FPA Funds Trust on behalf of the FPA Crescent Fund and FPA Flexible Fixed Income Fund, FPA New Income, Inc., FPA U.S. Core Equity Fund, Inc., and Source Capital Inc. (each, an “FPA Fund”, and collectively, the “Fund Complex”). Under the administration agreement, the Administrator is generally responsible for managing the administrative affairs of each Fund. As compensation for its administrative services, each FPA Fund pays the Administrator tiered asset based fees, calculated based on a percentage of its average daily net assets, subject to certain minimums and out of pocket reimbursements.

Prior to October 16, 2021, UMB Fund Services, Inc. (“UMBFS”), located at 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, WI, 53212, served as Administrator of the Trust. Under its administration agreement, UMBFS was generally responsible for managing the administrative affairs of the Trust. As compensation for its services, UMBFS received an administration fee payable monthly as a percentage of the Trust’s average daily net assets, subject to certain minimums and out of pocket reimbursements

Transfer Agent. Pursuant to a transfer agent agreement, UMB Fund Services, Inc., located at 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, serves as transfer agent for each Fund.

Custodian and Fund Accountant. Pursuant to a custodian agreement, State Street Bank and Trust Company, located at One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111, serves as the primary custodian of each Fund’s assets and as fund accountant to each Fund.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. The Fund’s independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP is responsible for performing the audit of the Trust’s financial statements and financial highlights in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Ernst & Young LLP or its affiliates may also perform other professional accounting, auditing, tax, and advisory services when engaged to do so by the Trust. Shareholders will be sent or given notice and access to audited annual and unaudited semi-annual financial statements. The address of Ernst & Young LLP is 725 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, California 90017.

For the fiscal years ended May 31, 2020 and prior, Cohen & Company, Ltd., was responsible for performing annual audits of the Trust’s financial statements and financial highlights in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). The address of Cohen & Company, Ltd., is 342 North Water Street, Suite 830 Milwaukee, WI 53202.

Legal Counsel. Dechert LLP serves as counsel to the Fund and the Independent Trustees. The address of Dechert LLP is One Bush Street, Suite 1600, San Francisco, California 94104.

Brokerage Allocation and Other Practices

Portfolio Transactions. Decisions to buy and sell securities for the Funds are made by the Sub-Adviser. Portfolio security transactions for the Funds are effected by or under the supervision of the Sub-Adviser.

Transactions on stock exchanges involve the payment of negotiated brokerage commissions. There is generally no stated commission in the case of securities traded in the over-the-counter markets, but the price of those securities includes an undisclosed commission or markup. The cost of securities purchased from underwriters includes an underwriting commission or concession, and the prices at which securities are purchased from and sold to dealers include a dealer’s markup or markdown.

In executing portfolio transactions and selecting brokers and dealers, it is each Fund’s policy to seek the best overall terms available. In assessing the best overall terms available for any transaction, the Sub-Adviser shall consider the factors it deems relevant, including the breadth of the market in the security, the price of the security, the financial condition and execution capability of the broker or dealer, and the reasonableness of the commission, if any, for the specific transaction and on a continuing basis. In addition, the Advisory Agreement authorizes the Sub-Adviser to pay a higher commission than is charged by other broker- dealers if the Sub-Adviser determines in good faith that the commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services (as those terms are defined in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) provided to the Fund.

The Board of Trustees will periodically review the commissions paid by the Funds to determine if the commissions paid over representative periods of time were reasonable in relation to the benefits inuring to the Funds. It is possible that certain of the services received will primarily benefit one or more other accounts for which investment discretion is exercised. Conversely, the Funds may be the primary beneficiary of services received as a result of portfolio transactions effected for other accounts. The Sub-Adviser’s fee under the Advisory Agreement is not reduced by reason of the Sub-Adviser’s receiving such brokerage and research services.

Although investment decisions for the Funds are made independently from those of the other accounts managed by the Sub-Adviser, investments of the kind made by the Funds may also be made by those other accounts. When a Fund and one or more accounts managed by the Sub-Adviser are prepared to invest in, or desire to dispose of, the same security, available investments or opportunities for sales will be allocated in a manner believed by the Sub-Adviser to be equitable. In some cases, this procedure may adversely affect the price paid or received by a Fund or the size of the position obtained for or disposed of by a Fund.

When selecting brokers the Funds negotiate with their brokers to ensure that the Funds pay a rate of commission that is competitive with the current market environment as determined by the Sub-Adviser.

All trades were in accordance with the 17e-1 procedures of the 1940 Act. The expenses paid by the Funds to execute the portfolio transactions were:

	6/1/2021- 5/21/220	6/1/2020 – 5/31/2021	6/1/2019 – 5/31/202
Queens Road Value	\$ 977	\$ 951	\$ 1,330
Queens Road Small Cap	\$ 3,500	\$ 31,281	\$ 21,361

No commissions were paid to any affiliated broker during the last three fiscal years.

Portfolio Turnover

A greater rate of portfolio turnover may be experienced during periods of marketplace volatility which necessitates more active trading. A higher portfolio turnover rate involves greater transaction costs to the Fund and may result in the realization of net capital gains which would be taxable to shareholders when distributed.

	06/01/2021 to 05/31/2022	06/01/2020 to 05/31/2021	06/01/2019 to 05/31/2020	06/01/2018 to 05/31/2019	06/01/2017 to 05/31/2018
Queens Road Value	4%	—%	1%	1%	—%
Queens Road Small Cap	10%	15%	24%	27%	6%

Capital Stock and Other Securities

The Declaration of Trust provides for an unlimited number of authorized shares, which may, without shareholder approval, be divided into an unlimited number of series of such shares. There are presently two series of shares, which are Queens Road Value and Queens Road Small Cap. Each Fund share represents an equal proportionate interest in the Fund with other Fund shares, and is entitled to such dividends and distributions out of each Fund's income as are declared at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. All consideration received by the Trust for shares of each Fund and all assets in which such consideration is invested will belong to that Fund and will be subject to the liabilities relating thereto.

Shareholders are entitled to one vote per share (and proportional voting for fractional shares, e.g. 2.5 shares cast 2.5 votes) on such matters as shareholders are entitled to vote. The laws of the State of Delaware, under which the Trust is organized, and the Trust's bylaws provide that a Fund is not required to hold an annual meeting of shareholders unless required to do so under the 1940 Act. Accordingly, the Funds will not hold annual shareholder meetings unless required to do so under the 1940 Act. Shareholders holding two-thirds of a Fund's voting shares do have the right to call a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of voting to remove one or more Trustees. A Fund will render assistance to shareholders in connection with their efforts to arrange a shareholder meeting as required under Section 16(c) of the 1940 Act.

Upon issuance and sale in accordance with the terms of the Funds' prospectus, each share will be fully paid and non-assessable. Shares of the Funds have no preemptive, subscription or conversion rights and are redeemable as set forth in the Funds' prospectus in the section titled "How to Redeem Shares." The Funds will not issue share certificates evidencing shares. Instead, your account will be credited with the number of shares purchased, relieving you of responsibility for safekeeping of certificates and the need to deliver them upon redemption.

The Declaration of Trust also provides that shareholders shall not be subject to any personal liability for the acts or obligations of either Fund and that every agreement, obligation or instrument entered into or executed by either Fund shall contain a provision to the effect that the shareholders are not personally liable thereunder.

Purchase, Redemption and Pricing of Shares

See "How To Purchase Shares" and "How To Redeem Shares" in the Funds' prospectus.

Share Classes. Queens Road Value offers a single class of shares, consistent with the terms of its prospectus.

Queens Road Small Cap, consistent with the terms in its prospectus, issues three classes of shares: Investor Class, Advisor Class and Institutional Class. The Investor Class, Advisor Class and Institutional Class shares of Queens Road Small Cap represent an identical interest in the investment portfolio of Queens Road Small Cap and have the same rights and bear the same fees, except that, each class of shares bears different administrative and/or shareholder services expenses. Such expenses that are imposed on each class of shares are imposed directly against the assets of the relevant class of shares and not against all assets of the Fund. As discussed in the "Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares" section of Queens Road Small Cap's prospectus, each class of shares has different investment minimums. Dividends paid by Queens Road Small Cap for each class of shares are calculated in the same manner at the same time and differ only to the extent that the different administrative services fee charged to each class are borne exclusively by that class.

Taxation of the Funds

General. Each Fund intends to continue to qualify for treatment as a “regulated investment company” (as defined in section 851(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Internal Revenue Code”)) (“RIC”). By doing so, each Fund (but not its shareholders) will be relieved of federal income tax on the part of its investment company taxable income (consisting generally of net investment income, the excess, if any, of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss (“net short-term capital gain”), and net gains and losses from certain non-U.S. currency transactions, if any, all determined without regard to any deduction for dividends paid) and net capital gain (i.e., the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) that it distributes to its shareholders.

To continue to qualify for treatment as a RIC, each Fund must distribute annually to its shareholders an amount at least equal to 90% of its investment company taxable income and net-tax exempt income (“Distribution Requirement”) and must meet several additional requirements. These requirements include the following: (1) the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of securities or non-U.S. currencies, net income from certain publicly traded partnerships (“QPTPs”) or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in securities or those currencies (“Income Requirement”); and (2) at the close of each quarter of the Fund’s taxable year, (a) at least 50% of the value of its total assets must be represented by cash and cash items, government securities, securities of other RICs, and other securities limited, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount that does not exceed 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets and that does not represent more than 10% of the issuer’s outstanding voting securities, and (b) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets may be invested in (i) the securities (other than government securities or securities of other RICs) of any one issuer, (ii) the securities (other than securities of other RICs) of two or more issuers the Fund controls that are determined to be engaged in the same, similar, or related trades or businesses and (iii) the securities of one or more QPTPs (“Diversification Requirements”).

If a Fund failed to qualify for treatment as a RIC for any taxable year - either (1) by failing to satisfy the Distribution Requirement, even if it satisfied the Income and Diversification Requirements, or (2) by failing to satisfy the Income Requirement and/or either Diversification Requirement and was unable, or determined not to, avail itself of certain cure provisions then for federal tax purposes it would be taxed as an ordinary corporation on the full amount of its taxable income for that year without being able to deduct the distributions it makes to its shareholders. In addition, for those purposes the shareholders would treat all those distributions, including distributions of net capital gain, as dividends to the extent of such Fund’s earnings and profits, taxable as ordinary income — except that, for individual and certain other non-corporate shareholders, the part thereof that is “qualified dividend income” (as described in the Prospectus) (“QDI”) would be subject to federal income tax at the rates for net capital gain, a maximum of 15% or 20% depending on whether the shareholder’s income exceeds certain threshold amounts — and, for corporate shareholders, all or part of those dividends would be eligible for the dividends-received deduction available to corporations under certain circumstances. Furthermore, such Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make substantial distributions before requalifying for RIC treatment.

Each Fund will be subject to a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax (“Excise Tax”) to the extent it fails to distribute by the end of any calendar year substantially all of its ordinary income for that year (taking into account certain deferrals and elections) and capital gain net income for the one-year period ending on October 31 of that year, plus certain other amounts. Each Fund will be treated as having distributed any amount on which it is subject to income tax for any taxable year. Each Fund generally intends to continue to meet this distribution requirement to avoid Excise Tax liability.

In determining its net capital gain, including in connection with determining the amount available to support a capital gain dividend, its taxable income and its earnings and profits, a Fund generally may elect to treat part or all of any post-October capital loss (defined as any net capital loss attributable to the portion, if any, of the taxable year after October 31 or, if there is no such loss, the net long-term capital loss or net short-term capital loss attributable to such portion of the taxable year) or late-year ordinary loss (generally, the sum of its (i) net ordinary loss from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of property, attributable to the portion, if any, of the taxable year after October 31, and its (ii) other net ordinary loss attributable to the portion, if any, of the taxable year after December 31) as if incurred in the succeeding taxable year. The capital losses of a Fund, if any, do not flow through to shareholders. Rather, each Fund may use its capital losses, subject to applicable limitations, to offset its capital gains without being required to pay taxes on or distribute to shareholders such gains that are offset by the losses. If a Fund has a “net capital loss” (that is, capital losses in excess of capital gains) for a taxable year, the excess (if any) of a Fund’s net short-term capital losses over its net long-term capital gains is treated as a short-term capital loss arising on the first day the next taxable year, and the excess (if any) of a Fund’s net long-term capital losses over its net short-term capital gains is treated as a long-term capital loss arising on the first day of the next taxable year. Any such capital losses of a Fund that are not used to offset capital gains may be carried forward indefinitely to reduce any future capital gains realized by the Fund in succeeding taxable years. The amount of capital losses that can be carried forward and used in any single year is subject to an annual limitation if there is a more than 50% “change in ownership” of a Fund. An ownership change generally results when shareholders owning 5% or more of a Fund increase their aggregate holdings by more than 50% over a three-year look-back period. An ownership change could result in capital loss carryovers being used at a slower rate, thereby reducing a Fund’s ability to offset capital

gains with those losses. An increase in the amount of taxable gains distributed to a Fund's shareholders could result from an ownership change. No Fund undertakes any obligation to avoid or prevent an ownership change, which can occur in the normal course of shareholder purchases and redemptions or as a result of engaging in a tax-free reorganization with another fund. Moreover, because of circumstances beyond a Fund's control, there can be no assurance that a Fund will not experience, or has not already experienced, an ownership change. Additionally, if a Fund engages in a tax-free reorganization with another fund, the effect of these and other rules not discussed herein may be to disallow or postpone the use by the Fund of its capital loss carryovers (including any current year losses and built-in losses when realized) to offset its own gains or those of the other fund, or vice versa, thereby reducing the tax benefits Fund shareholders would otherwise have enjoyed from the use of such capital loss carryovers.

Special Tax Treatment. Certain of the Funds' investments may be subject to special U.S. federal income tax provisions that may, among other things, (i) disallow, suspend or otherwise limit the allowance of certain losses or deductions, (ii) convert lower-taxed long-term capital gain into higher-taxed short-term capital gain or ordinary income, (iii) convert an ordinary loss or a deduction into a capital loss, the deductibility of which is more limited, (iv) adversely affect when a purchase or sale of stock or securities is deemed to occur, (v) adversely alter the intended characterization of certain complex financial transactions, (vi) cause the Funds to recognize income or gain without a corresponding receipt of cash and (vii) produce income that will not constitute qualifying income for purposes of the Income Requirement. The application of these rules could cause the Funds to be subject to U.S. federal income tax or the Excise Tax and, under certain circumstances, could affect each Fund's status as a RIC. Each Fund will monitor its investments and may make certain tax elections in order to mitigate the effect of these provisions.

Zero-Coupon Securities. The Funds may acquire (1) zero-coupon or other securities issued with original issue discount ("OID") and/or (2) Treasury inflation indexed securities (initially known as Treasury inflation-protected securities) ("TIPS"), on which principal is adjusted based on changes in the Consumer Price Index. Each Fund must include in its gross income the OID that accrues on those securities, and the amount of any principal increases on TIPS, during the taxable year, even if it receives no corresponding payment on them during the year. Because each Fund annually must distribute substantially all of its investment company taxable income, including any accrued OID and other non-cash income, to satisfy the Distribution Requirement and avoid imposition of the Excise Tax, it might be required in a particular year to distribute as a dividend an amount that is greater than the total amount of cash it actually receives. Those distributions would have to be made from such Fund's cash assets or, if necessary, from the proceeds of sales of its portfolio securities. Such Fund might realize capital gains or losses from those sales, which would increase or decrease its investment company taxable income and/or net capital gain.

Non-U.S. Investments. Dividends and interest each Fund receives, and gains it realizes, on non-U.S. securities may be subject to income, withholding, or other taxes non-U.S. countries and U.S. possessions impose that would reduce the total return on its investments. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate those taxes, however, and many non-U.S. countries do not impose taxes on capital gains on investments by non-U.S. investors.

Each Fund may invest in the stock of "passive foreign investment companies" (each, a "PFIC"). A PFIC is any non-U.S. corporation (with certain exceptions) that, in general, meets either of the following tests for a taxable year: (1) at least 75% of its gross income is passive or (2) an average of at least 50% of its assets produce, or are held for the production of, passive income. Under certain circumstances, a Fund will be subject to federal income tax on a portion of any "excess distribution" it receives on stock of a PFIC or of any gain on its disposition of that stock (collectively "PFIC income"), plus interest thereon, even if the Fund distributes the PFIC income as a dividend to its shareholders. The balance of the PFIC income will be included in such Fund's investment company taxable income and, accordingly, will not be taxable to it to the extent it distributes that income to its shareholders. Fund distributions thereof will not be eligible for the reduced maximum federal income tax rates on QDI mentioned above.

If a Fund invests in a PFIC and elects to treat the PFIC as a "qualified electing fund" ("QEF"), then in lieu of the foregoing tax and interest obligation, the Fund would be required to include in income each taxable year its pro rata share of the QEF's annual ordinary earnings and net capital gain — which the Fund likely would have to distribute to satisfy the Distribution Requirement and avoid imposition of the Excise Tax — even if the Fund did not receive those earnings and gain from the QEF. In most instances it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to make this election because some of the information required to make this election may not be easily obtainable.

A Fund may elect to "mark to market" any stock in a PFIC it owns at the end of its taxable year. "Marking-to-market," in this context, means including in gross income each taxable year (and treating as ordinary income) the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the stock over the Fund's adjusted basis therein (including mark-to-market gain for each prior year for which an election was in effect) as of the end of that year. Pursuant to the election, such Fund also would be allowed to deduct (as an ordinary, not a capital, loss) the excess, if any, of its adjusted basis in PFIC stock over the fair market value thereof as of the taxable year-end, but only to the extent of any net mark-to-market gains with respect to that stock the Fund included in income for prior taxable years under the election. The Fund's adjusted basis in each PFIC's stock subject to the election would be adjusted to reflect the amounts of income included and deductions taken thereunder.

Investors should be aware that a Fund may not be able, at the time it acquires a non-U.S. corporation's shares, to ascertain whether the corporation is a PFIC and that a non-U.S. corporation may become a PFIC after the Fund acquires shares therein. Each Fund reserves the right to make investments in PFICs as a matter of its investment policy.

Non-U.S. Currencies. Gains from the disposition of non-U.S. currencies (except certain gains that may be excluded by future regulations), if any, will be treated as qualifying income under the Income Requirement. Each Fund monitors its transactions, and seeks to make appropriate tax elections, if any, and entries in its books and records when it acquires any non-U.S. currency, (1) to mitigate the effect of complex rules that determine for income tax purposes the amount, character, and timing of recognition of the gains and losses it realizes in connection therewith, (2) to prevent its disqualification as a RIC, and (3) to minimize the imposition of federal income taxes and the Excise Tax.

Under section 988 of the Internal Revenue Code, any gains or losses (1) from the disposition of non-U.S. currencies and (2) that are attributable to exchange rate fluctuations between the time a Fund accrues dividends, interest, or other receivables or expenses or other liabilities denominated in a non-U.S. currency and the time it actually collects the receivables or pays the liabilities, generally are treated as ordinary income or loss. These gains or losses will increase or decrease the amount of such Fund's investment company taxable income to be distributed to its shareholders as ordinary income, rather than affecting the amount of its net capital gain. If a Fund's section 988 losses exceed other investment company taxable income for a taxable year, the Fund would not be able to distribute any dividends, and any distributions made during that year before the losses were realized would be recharacterized as a return of capital to shareholders, rather than as a dividend, thereby reducing each shareholder's basis in his or her Fund shares. Although each Fund values its assets daily in terms of U.S. dollars, it is not likely to physically convert all of its holdings of non-U.S. currencies into U.S. dollars on a daily basis. When a Fund does so, it will incur the costs of currency conversion.

Taxation of a Fund's Shareholders. A capital loss a shareholder realizes on a redemption of Fund shares held for six months or less must be treated as a long-term (not a short-term) capital loss to the extent of any capital gain distributions received with respect to those shares. In addition, any loss a shareholder realizes on a redemption of Fund shares will be disallowed to the extent the shares are replaced within a 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition of the shares. In that case, the basis in the acquired shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

Certain distributions reported by a Fund as section 163(j) interest dividends may be treated as interest income by shareholders for purposes of the tax rules applicable to interest expense limitations under section 163(j) of the Internal Revenue Code. Such treatment by the shareholder is generally subject to holding period requirements and other potential limitations, although the holding period requirements are generally not applicable to dividends declared by money market funds and certain other funds that declare dividends daily and pay such dividends on a monthly or more frequent basis. The amount that such Fund is eligible to report as a section 163(j) dividend for a tax year is generally limited to the excess of such Fund's business interest income over the sum of such Fund's (i) business interest expense and (ii) other deductions properly allocable to the Fund's business interest income. If the NAV of a shareholder's Fund shares is reduced, by reason of a distribution of net investment income or realized net capital gains, below the shareholder's cost, the distribution nevertheless will be taxable to the shareholder, and a sale of those shares at that time would result in a capital loss for federal income tax purposes.

Dividends a Fund pays to a nonresident alien individual, non-U.S. corporation or partnership, or non-U.S. trust or estate (each, a "foreign shareholder"), other than (1) dividends paid to a non-U.S. shareholder whose ownership of shares is effectively connected with a trade or business within the United States and (2) capital gain distributions paid to a nonresident alien individual who is physically present in the United States for no more than 182 days during the taxable year, generally will be subject to a federal withholding tax of 30% (or lower treaty rate). Two categories of dividends, however, "short-term capital gain dividends" and "interest-related dividends," if reported by a Fund in writing to its shareholders, will be exempt from that tax. "Short-term capital gain dividends" are dividends that are attributable to net short-term capital gain, computed with certain adjustments. "Interest-related dividends" are dividends that are attributable to "qualified net interest income" (i.e., "qualified interest income," which generally consists of certain original issue discount, interest on obligations "in registered form," and interest on deposits, less allocable deductions) from sources within the United States. Depending on the circumstances, a Fund may report all, some or none of the Fund's potentially eligible dividends as eligible for exemption from withholding tax, and a portion of the Fund's distributions (e.g. interest and dividends from non-U.S. sources or any non-U.S. currency gains) would be ineligible for such exemption. In the case of shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold on a payment even if a Fund reports the payment as eligible for the exemption from withholding. In order to qualify for this exemption from withholding, a non-U.S. shareholder must have provided appropriate withholding certificates (e.g., an executed W-8BEN, etc.) certifying foreign status.

An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from a Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund shares) of U.S. individuals,

estates and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds certain threshold amounts.

Backup Withholding. A Fund may be required to withhold tax at the current rate of 24% from all taxable distributions and redemption proceeds payable to shareholders who fail to provide the Fund with their correct taxpayer identification number or to make required certifications, or who have been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (the "Service") that they are subject to backup withholding. Corporate shareholders and certain other shareholders specified in the Internal Revenue Code generally are exempt from such backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal tax liability.

Other Taxation. Distributions also may be subject to additional state, local and foreign taxes, depending on each shareholder's particular situation. Under the laws of various states, distributions of investment company taxable income generally are taxable to shareholders even though all or a substantial portion of such distributions may be derived from interest on certain federal obligations which, if the interest were received directly by a resident of such state, would be exempt from such state's income tax (qualifying federal obligations). However, some states may exempt all or a portion of such distributions from income tax to the extent the shareholder is able to establish that the distribution is derived from qualifying federal obligations. Moreover, for state income tax purposes, interest on some federal obligations generally is not exempt from taxation, whether received directly by a shareholder or through distributions of investment company taxable income (for example, interest on Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA") Certificates and Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA") Certificates). Shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisers with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in a Fund.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"). Under FATCA, "foreign financial institutions" ("FFIs") or "non-financial foreign entities" ("NFFEs") that are Fund shareholders may be subject to a generally nonrefundable 30% withholding tax on income dividends a Fund pays. As discussed more fully below, the FATCA withholding tax generally can be avoided (a) by an FFI, if it reports certain information regarding direct and indirect ownership of financial accounts U.S. persons hold with the FFI and (b) by an NFFE that certifies its status as such and, in certain circumstances, either that (i) it has no substantial U.S. persons as owners or (ii) it does have such owners and reports information relating to them to the withholding agent (which may be a Fund).

The U.S. Treasury Department has negotiated intergovernmental agreements ("IGAs") with certain countries and is in various stages of negotiations with other non-U.S. countries with respect to one or more alternative approaches to implement FATCA. An entity in those countries may be required to comply with the terms of the IGA instead of Treasury regulations.

An FFI can avoid FATCA withholding by becoming a "participating FFI," which requires the FFI to enter into a tax compliance agreement with the Service under the Internal Revenue Code. Under such an agreement, a participating FFI agrees to (1) verify and document whether it has U.S. accountholders, (2) report certain information regarding their accounts to the Service, and (3) meet certain other specified requirements.

An FFI resident in a country that has entered into a Model I IGA with the United States must report to that country's government (pursuant to the terms of the applicable IGA and applicable law), which will, in turn, report to the Service. An FFI resident in a Model II IGA country generally must comply with U.S. regulatory requirements, with certain exceptions, including the treatment of recalcitrant accountholders. An FFI resident in one of those countries that complies with whichever of the foregoing applies will be exempt from FATCA withholding.

An NFFE that is the beneficial owner of a payment from a Fund can avoid FATCA withholding generally by certifying its status as such and, in certain circumstances, either that (1) it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or (2) it does have one or more such owners and reports the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of each such owner. The NFFE will report to a Fund or other applicable withholding agent, which will, in turn, report information to the Service.

Those non-U.S. shareholders also may fall into certain exempt, excepted, or deemed compliant categories established by Treasury regulations, IGAs, and other guidance regarding FATCA. An FFI or NFFE that invests in a Fund will need to provide the Fund with documentation properly certifying the entity's status under FATCA to avoid FATCA withholding. The requirements imposed by FATCA are different from, and in addition to, the tax certification rules to avoid backup withholding described in the Prospectus. Non-U.S. investors are urged to consult their tax advisers regarding the application of these requirements to their own situation and the impact thereof on their investment in a Fund.

Financial Statements

The financial statements and Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm's report required to be included in the Statement of Additional Information are hereby incorporated by reference to the Funds' Annual Report to the shareholders for the period ended

May 31, 2022. The Trust will provide the Annual Report without charge upon written request or request by telephone by calling (800) 638-3060.

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

The Board of Trustees has adopted proxy voting procedures and guidelines to govern the voting of proxies relating to the Funds' portfolio securities. The procedures and guidelines delegate to the Sub-Adviser the authority to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities and provide guidelines to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interest of the Funds' shareholders. The Sub-Adviser will put the interests of the Funds' shareholders above all others when voting proxies. If a conflict of interest should arise between the interests of the Sub-Adviser and the interests of the Funds' shareholders, the Sub-Adviser will vote the proxies in the shareholders' best interests. Any such conflict of interest will be reported to the Board of Trustees at the next meeting of the Trustees.

A copy of the proxy voting procedure guidelines for the Funds is available at no charge upon request by calling (800) 638-3060 or at the Securities and Exchange Commission's Website, www.sec.gov. Also, a report is available at no charge that details the proxy votes made by each Fund for the previous 12-month period ended June 30. These reports are available by calling (800) 638-3060 and will also be made available on the Securities and Exchange Commission website, www.sec.gov.

Each Fund has filed Form N-PX, with the Fund's complete proxy voting record for the twelve months ended June 30, 2022. Each Fund's Form N-PX is available without charge, upon request, by calling toll-free (800) 982-4372 and on the SEC's web site at www.sec.gov.