

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

FPA U.S. VALUE FUND, INC. (FPPFX)

**11601 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1200
Los Angeles, California 90025**

April 30, 2018

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) supplements the current Prospectus of FPA U.S. Value Fund, Inc. (“Fund”) dated April 30, 2018, as it may be amended from time to time. This SAI should be read in conjunction with the Fund’s Prospectus. Although this SAI is not itself a prospectus, it is, in its entirety, incorporated by reference into the Fund’s Prospectus. The Fund’s Prospectus can be obtained by contacting your securities dealer or the Fund’s principal underwriter, UMB Distribution Services, LLC (“Distributor”), at 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, telephone (310) 473-0225 or (800) 982-4372 (except from Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and U. S. Virgin Islands); web site www.fpafunds.com. Capitalized terms used herein and not defined have the same meanings as those used in the Prospectus.

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FUND HISTORY

The Fund is organized as a Maryland Corporation and is an open-end, diversified investment management company that commenced operations in 1984.

Effective as of September 1, 2015, the Fund changed its name from “FPA Perennial Fund, Inc.” to “FPA U.S. Value Fund, Inc.”

Fund Name and Investment Policies. In accordance with Rule 35d-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), the Fund has adopted a policy that it will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of the value of its assets in securities of U.S. companies. For this policy, “assets” means net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes. The Fund’s policy to invest at least 80% of its assets in such a manner is not a “fundamental” one, which means that it may be changed by the Fund’s Board of Directors (the “Board”) without shareholder approval provided that the policy will not be changed without 60 days’ prior notice to shareholders.

DESCRIPTION OF PERMITTED INVESTMENTS

Additional information concerning the characteristics of certain of the Fund’s investments, strategies and risks is set forth below. The Fund may employ new strategies without prior notification to shareholders, unless it expects such strategies to become principal strategies. You can find more information concerning the limits on the ability of the Fund to use these investments in “Investment Restrictions.” First Pacific Advisors, LLC (the “Adviser” or “FPA”) serves as the investment adviser to the Fund.

Equity Securities. The Fund will invest primarily in equity securities, generally common stocks of U.S. companies as well as shares and/or depositary receipts of non-U.S.-domiciled companies. Equity securities represent an ownership position in a company. The prices of equity securities fluctuate based on changes in the financial conditions of their issuers and on market and economic conditions. These fluctuations can be severe and can generate large losses.

Common Stocks. Common stocks represent units of ownership in a company. Common stocks usually carry voting rights and earn dividends. Unlike preferred stocks, which are described below, dividends on common stocks are not fixed but are declared at the discretion of the company’s Board.

Preferred Stocks. Preferred stocks are also units of ownership in a company. Preferred stocks normally have preference over common stock in the payment of dividends and the liquidation of the company. However, in all other respects, preferred stocks are subordinated to the liabilities of the issuer. Unlike common stocks, preferred stocks are generally not entitled to vote on corporate matters. Types of preferred stocks include adjustable-rate preferred stock, fixed dividend preferred stock, perpetual preferred stock, and sinking fund preferred stock. Generally, the market values of preferred stock with a fixed dividend rate and no conversion element vary inversely with interest rates and perceived credit risk.

Convertible Securities. The Fund may invest in convertible securities. Convertible securities are securities that may be exchanged for, converted into, or exercised to acquire a predetermined number of shares of the issuer’s common stock at the holder’s option during a specified time period (such as convertible preferred stocks, convertible debentures and warrants). A convertible security is generally a fixed income security that is senior to common stock in an issuer’s capital structure, but is usually subordinated to similar non-convertible securities. In exchange for the conversion feature, many corporations will pay a lower rate of interest on convertible securities than debt securities of the same corporation. In general, the market value of a convertible security is at least the higher of its “investment

value” (i.e., its value as a fixed income security) or its “conversion value” (i.e., its value upon conversion into its underlying common stock).

While providing a fixed income stream (generally higher in yield than the income derivable from common stock but lower than that afforded by a similar non-convertible security), a convertible security affords an investor the opportunity, through its conversion feature, to participate in the capital appreciation attendant upon a market price advance in the convertible security’s underlying common stock.

Convertible securities are subject to the same risks as similar securities without the convertible feature. The price of a convertible security is more volatile during times of steady interest rates than other types of debt securities. The price of a convertible security tends to increase as the market value of the underlying stock rises, whereas it tends to decrease as the market value of the underlying common stock declines.

Rights and Warrants. The Fund may receive warrants in relation to certain investments. Warrants generally confer a right, but not the obligation, to buy a stated number of shares of common stock at a specified price anytime during the life of the warrants. For example, a warrant may be a right granted to existing shareholders of a corporation to subscribe to shares of a new issue of common stock before it is issued. Rights normally have a short life, usually two to four weeks, are freely transferable and entitle the holder to buy the new common stock at a lower price than the public offering price. Warrants are securities that are usually issued together with a debt security or preferred stock and that give the holder the right to buy proportionate amount of common stock at a specified price. Warrants are freely transferable and are traded on major exchanges. Unlike rights, warrants normally have a life that is measured in years and entitles the holder to buy common stock of a company at a price that is usually higher than the market price at the time the warrant is issued. Corporations often issue warrants to make the accompanying debt security more attractive.

An investment in warrants and rights may entail greater risks than certain other types of investments. Generally, rights and warrants do not carry the right to receive dividends or exercise voting rights with respect to the underlying securities, and they do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuer. In addition, their value does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities, and they cease to have value if they are not exercised on or before their expiration date. Investing in rights and warrants increases the potential profit or loss to be realized from the investment as compared with investing the same amount in the underlying securities.

Risks of Investing in Equity Securities. While investing in stocks allows investors to participate in the benefits of owning a company, investors must accept the risks of ownership. Unlike bondholders, who have preferential rights to a company’s earnings and cash flow, preferred stockholders, followed by common stockholders in order of priority, are entitled only to the residual amount after a company meets its other obligations. For this reason, the value of a company’s stock will usually react more strongly to actual or perceived changes in the company’s financial condition or prospects than its debt obligations. Stockholders of a company that fares poorly can lose money.

Stock markets tend to move in cycles with short or extended periods of rising and falling stock prices. The value of a company’s stock may fall because of:

- Factors that directly relate to that company, such as decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company’s products or services;
- Factors affecting an entire industry, such as increases in production costs; and
- Changes in financial market conditions that are relatively unrelated to the company or its industry, such as changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates or inflation rates.

Because preferred stock is generally junior to debt securities and other obligations of the issuer, deterioration in the credit quality of the issuer will cause greater changes in the value of a preferred stock than in a more senior debt security with similar stated yield characteristics.

Small and Medium-Sized Company Risk. Investors in small and medium-sized companies typically take on greater risk and price volatility than they would by investing in larger, more established companies. This increased risk may be due to the greater business risks of their small or medium-sized limited markets and financial resources, narrow product lines, shorter operating histories, and frequent lack of management depth. The securities of small and medium-sized companies are often traded in the over-the-counter market and might not be traded in volumes typical of securities traded on a national securities exchange. Thus, the securities of small and medium capitalization companies are likely to be less liquid, and subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements, than securities of larger, more established companies.

Initial Public Offerings (“IPOs”). The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in securities of companies offering shares in IPOs. IPOs may have a magnified performance impact on the Fund if it has a small asset base. The impact of IPOs on the Fund’s performance likely will decrease as the Fund’s asset size increases, which could reduce the Fund’s total returns. IPOs may not be consistently available to the Fund for investing, particularly as the Fund’s asset base grows. Because IPO shares frequently are volatile in price, the Fund may hold IPO shares for a very short period of time. This may increase the turnover of the Fund’s portfolio and may lead to increased expenses for the Fund, such as commissions and transaction costs. By selling shares, the Fund may realize taxable gains it will subsequently distribute to shareholders. In addition, the market for IPO shares can be speculative and/or inactive for extended periods of time. The limited number of shares available for trading in some IPOs may make it more difficult for the Fund to buy or sell significant amounts of shares without an unfavorable impact on prevailing prices. Shareholders in IPO shares can be affected by substantial dilution in the value of their shares, by sales of additional shares and by concentration of control in existing management and principal shareholders.

The Fund’s investment in IPO shares may include the securities of unseasoned companies (companies with less than three years of continuous operations), which presents risks considerably greater than common stocks of more established companies. These companies may have limited operating histories and their prospects for profitability may be uncertain. These companies may be involved in new and evolving businesses and may be vulnerable to competition and changes in technology, markets and economic conditions. They may be more dependent on key managers and third parties and may have limited product lines.

Securities of Non-U.S. Issuers. The Fund can invest in securities of non-U.S. issuers. Non-U.S. issuers are generally issuers that are not U.S. companies as defined in the Fund’s Prospectus. The countries in which these markets are located can be developed or emerging. Investors can invest in non-U.S. securities in a number of ways:

- directly in non-U.S. securities denominated in a non-U.S. currency;
- through investments in American Depositary Receipts, European Depositary Receipts, Global Depositary Receipts, Global Depositary Notes and other similar global instruments; and
- through investments in investment funds.

Depositary Receipts. The Fund may invest in securities of non-U.S. issuers traded in the United States in the form of American Depositary Receipts, Global Depositary Receipts, European Depositary Receipts

and Global Depositary Notes (collectively, depositary receipts). Depositary receipts are certificates evidencing ownership of securities of a non-U.S. issuer. These certificates are issued by depositary banks, and the underlying shares are held in trust by a custodian bank or similar financial institution in the issuer's home country. Depositary receipts may be purchased and sold in OTC markets or on securities exchanges. The Fund may make arrangements through a broker/dealer to purchase a non-U.S. security on the issuer's primary securities exchange and convert the security to a U.S. dollar-denominated depositary receipt. Depositary receipts are subject to currency risk if the underlying securities are denominated in a non-U.S. currency and to other risks to which the underlying securities are exposed.

Depositary receipts may be sponsored by the non-U.S. issuer or may be unsponsored. Unsponsored depositary receipts are organized independently and without the cooperation of the non-U.S. issuer of the underlying securities. As a result, available information regarding the issuer may not be as current as for sponsored depositary receipts, and the prices of unsponsored depositary receipts may be more volatile than if they were sponsored by the issuers of the underlying securities. In addition, in a sponsored depositary receipt arrangement the non-U.S. issuer assumes the obligation to pay some or all of the depositary's transaction fees, whereas under an unsponsored arrangement the depositary's transaction fees are paid by the depositary receipt holders.

Eurodollar and Yankee Obligations. The Fund may invest in Eurodollar and Yankee obligations. Eurodollar bank obligations are dollar-denominated certificates of deposit and time deposits issued outside the U.S. capital markets by non-U.S. branches of U.S. banks and by non-U.S. banks. Yankee bank obligations are dollar-denominated obligations issued in the U.S. capital markets by non-U.S. banks. Eurodollar and Yankee bank obligations are subject to the same risks that pertain to domestic issues, notably credit risk, market risk, and liquidity risk. Additionally, Eurodollar (and to a limited extent, Yankee) bank obligations are subject to certain sovereign risks and other risks associated with non-U.S. investments. One such risk is the possibility that a sovereign country might prevent capital, in the form of dollars, from flowing across their borders. Other risks include: adverse political and economic developments; the extent and quality of government regulation of financial markets and institutions; the imposition of non-U.S. withholding taxes, and the expropriation or nationalization of non-U.S. issues.

Emerging Markets. An "emerging country" is generally a country that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and the International Finance Corporation would consider to be an emerging or developing country. Typically, emerging markets are in countries that are in the process of industrialization, with lower gross national products (GNP) than more developed countries. There are currently over 130 countries that the international financial community generally considers to be emerging or developing countries, approximately 40 of which currently have stock markets. These countries generally include every nation in the world except the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and most nations located in Western Europe.

Investment Funds. Some emerging countries currently prohibit direct foreign investment in the securities of their companies. Certain emerging countries, however, permit indirect foreign investment in the securities of companies listed and traded on their stock exchanges through investment funds that they have specifically authorized. Investments in these investment funds are subject to the provisions of the 1940 Act. If the Fund were to invest these types of securities, shareholders would bear not only their proportionate share of the Fund's expenses (including operating expenses and the fees of the Adviser), but would also indirectly bear similar expenses of the underlying investment funds. In addition, these investment funds may trade at a premium over their net asset value.

Risks of Non-U.S. Securities.

Non-U.S. Market Risks. Non-U.S. security investment involves additional risks not present in U.S. investments that can increase the chances that the Fund will lose money. These additional risks are higher for emerging markets investments, which can be subject to greater social, economic, regulatory and political uncertainties, and may have significantly less liquidity, than developed markets.

Stock Exchange and Market Risk. The portfolio manager anticipates that in most cases an exchange or over-the-counter (“OTC”) market located outside of the United States will be the best available market for non-U.S. securities. Non-U.S. stock markets, while growing in volume and sophistication, are generally not as developed as the markets in the United States. Non-U.S. stock markets tend to differ from those in the United States in a number of ways. As compared to U.S. stock markets, non-U.S. stock markets: are generally more volatile, and not as well developed or efficient; have substantially less volume; trade securities that tend to be less liquid and experience rapid and erratic price movements; have generally higher commissions and are subject to set minimum rates, as opposed to negotiated rates; employ trading, settlement and custodial practices that are less developed; and may have different settlement practices, which may cause delays and increase the potential for failed settlements.

Non-U.S. markets may offer less protection to shareholders than U.S. markets because, among other reasons: non-U.S. accounting, auditing, and financial reporting requirements may render a non-U.S. corporate balance sheet more difficult to understand and interpret than one subject to U.S. law and standards; adequate public information on non-U.S. issuers may not be available, and it may be difficult to secure dividends and information regarding corporate actions on a timely basis; in general, there is less overall governmental supervision and regulation of securities exchanges, brokers, and listed companies than in the United States; OTC markets tend to be less regulated than stock exchange markets and, in certain countries, may be totally unregulated; economic or political concerns may influence regulatory enforcement and may make it difficult for shareholders to enforce their legal rights; and restrictions on transferring securities within the United States or to U.S. persons may make a particular security less liquid than non-U.S. securities of the same class that are not subject to such restrictions. Some of these risks are explained further below.

Non-U.S. Economy Risk. The economies of certain non-U.S. markets often do not compare favorably with that of the U.S. with respect to such issues as growth of gross domestic product, reinvestment of capital, resources, and balance of payments positions. Certain non-U.S. economies may rely heavily on particular industries or non-U.S. capital and are more vulnerable to diplomatic developments, the imposition of economic sanctions against a particular country or countries, changes in international trading patterns, trade barriers, and other protectionist or retaliatory measures.

Investments in non-U.S. markets may also be adversely affected by governmental actions such as the imposition of capital controls, nationalization of companies or industries, expropriation of assets, or the imposition of punitive taxes. In addition, the governments of certain countries may prohibit or impose substantial restrictions on foreign investing in their capital markets or in certain industries. Any of these actions could severely affect security prices, impair the Fund’s ability to purchase or sell non-U.S. securities or transfer the Fund’s assets back into the U.S., or otherwise adversely affect the Fund’s operations. Other non-U.S. market risks include foreign exchange controls, difficulties in pricing securities, defaults on non-U.S. government securities, difficulties in enforcing favorable legal judgments in non-U.S. courts, and political and social instability. Legal remedies available to investors in certain non-U.S. countries may be less extensive than those available to investors in the U.S. or other countries. Non-U.S. corporate governance may not be as robust as in the U.S. As a result, protections for minority investors may not be strong, which could affect security prices.

Global economies are increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibility that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact a different country or region. The severity or duration of these conditions may be affected if policy changes are made by governments or quasi-governmental organizations. For example, in June 2016, citizens of the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union in a popular referendum (commonly referred to as “Brexit”). In addition, the United Kingdom subsequently invoked Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty, which triggered a two-year period of negotiations on the terms of Brexit. However, it remains unclear whether negotiations will be successful and what form a new relationship between the United Kingdom and the European Union will take. Brexit may have a significant impact on the economies of the United Kingdom and Europe as well as the broader global economy, which may cause increased volatility and illiquidity, and potentially lower economic growth in these markets. In addition, Brexit may cause other member states to contemplate departing the European Union, which could perpetuate political and economic instability in the region and cause additional market disruption in global financial markets.

Currency Risk and Exchange Risk. While the Fund denominates its net asset value in U.S. dollars, the securities of non-U.S. issuers are frequently denominated in non-U.S. currencies. Thus, a change in the value of a non-U.S. currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a corresponding change in value of securities denominated in that currency. Some of the factors that may impair the investments denominated in a non-U.S. currency are: it may be expensive to convert non-U.S. currencies into U.S. dollars and vice versa; complex political and economic factors may significantly affect the values of various currencies, including U.S. dollars, and their exchange rates; there may be no systematic reporting of last sale information for non-U.S. currencies or regulatory requirement that quotations available through dealers or other market sources be firm or revised on a timely basis; available quotation information is generally representative of very large round-lot transactions in the inter-bank market and thus may not reflect exchange rates for smaller odd-lot transactions (less than \$1 million) where rates may be less favorable; and the inter-bank market in non-U.S. currencies is a global, around-the-clock market. To the extent that a market is closed while the markets for the underlying currencies remain open, certain markets may not always reflect significant price and rate movements.

Governmental Supervision and Regulation/Accounting Standards Risk. Many governments supervise and regulate stock exchanges, brokers and the sale of securities to a lesser extent than the U.S. government. Some countries may not have laws to protect investors the way that the U.S. securities laws do. Accounting standards in other countries are not necessarily the same as in the U.S. If the accounting standards in another country do not require as much disclosure or detail as U.S. accounting standards, it may be harder for the Fund’s portfolio managers to completely and accurately determine a company’s financial condition or otherwise determine its creditworthiness.

Euro Risk. Many European countries have adopted a single European currency, the euro. Upon the adoption of the euro, the exchange rates of participating European countries were irrevocably fixed between the member countries. The euro has presented unique uncertainties for participating nations, including the fluctuation of the euro relative to non-euro currencies; whether the interest rate, tax and labor regimes of European countries participating in the euro will converge over time; and whether the conversion of the currencies of other countries that now are or may in the future become members of the European Union, may have an impact on the euro. Also, it is possible that the euro could be abandoned in the future by some or all the countries that have already adopted its use. Recent political and economic issues have created uncertainty concerning the future of the euro and the impact if one or more countries leave the eurozone. These or other events, including political and economic developments, could cause market disruptions and could adversely affect the value of securities held by the Fund. Because of the number of countries using this single currency, a significant portion of the non-U.S. assets held by the Fund may be denominated in euros.

Emerging Markets Risk. Investing in emerging markets may magnify the risks of non-U.S. investing. Security prices in emerging markets can be significantly more volatile than those in more developed markets, reflecting the greater uncertainties of investing in less established markets and economies. In particular, countries with emerging markets may:

- Have relatively unstable governments;
- Present greater risks of nationalization of businesses, restrictions on foreign ownership and prohibitions on the repatriation of assets;
- Have government exchange controls, currencies with no recognizable market value relative to the established currencies of developed market economies, little or no experience in trading in securities, no financial reporting standards, or a lack of a banking and securities infrastructure to handle such trading;
- Offer less protection of property rights than more developed countries; and
- Have economies that are based on only a few industries, may be highly vulnerable to changes in local or global trade conditions, and may suffer from extreme and volatile debt burdens or inflation rates.

Local securities markets may trade a small number of securities and may be unable to respond effectively to increases in trading volume, potentially making prompt liquidation of holdings difficult or impossible at times.

Non-U.S. Ownership Reporting. Non-U.S. issuers may require disclosure of substantial holdings of the issuer's securities at lower thresholds than a domestic issuer would impose, and may require issuer consent for holdings over prescribed thresholds. These requirements could result in the Fund's position in a non-U.S. issuer being disclosed to the issuer and potentially to market participants.

Certain Risks of Holding Fund Assets Outside the U. S. Non-U.S. securities in which the Fund invests are generally held outside the U.S. in non-U.S. banks and securities depositories. The Fund's custodian is its "foreign custody manager." The "foreign custody manager" is responsible for determining that the Fund's directly-held non-U.S. assets will be subject to reasonable care, based on standards applicable to custodians in relevant non-U.S. markets. However, certain non-U.S. banks and securities depositories may be recently organized or new to the non-U.S. custody business. They may also have operations subject to limited or no regulatory oversight. Also, the laws of certain countries may put limits on the Fund's ability to recover its assets if a non-U.S. bank or depository or issuer of a security or an agent of any of the foregoing goes bankrupt. In addition, it likely will be more expensive for the Fund to buy, sell and hold securities, or increase or decrease exposures thereto, in certain non-U.S. markets than it is in the U.S. market due to higher brokerage, transaction, custody and/or other costs. The increased expense of investing in non-U.S. markets reduces the amount the Fund can earn on its investments. Settlement and clearance procedures in certain non-U.S. markets differ significantly from those in the U.S. Non-U.S. settlement and clearance procedures and trade regulations also may involve certain risks (such as delays in payment for or delivery of securities) not typically involved with the settlement of U.S. investments. Communications between the U.S. and emerging market countries may be unreliable, increasing the risk of delayed settlements or losses of security certificates. Settlements in certain non-U.S. countries at times have not kept pace with the number of securities transactions. The problems may make it difficult for the Fund to carry out transactions. If the Fund cannot settle or is delayed in settling a purchase of securities, the Fund may miss attractive investment opportunities, and certain of its assets may be uninvested with no return earned thereon for some period. If the Fund cannot settle or is delayed in settling a sale of securities, directly or indirectly, it may lose money if the value of the security then declines, or if it has contracted to sell the security to another party, the Fund could be liable to that party for any losses incurred.

Leverage. The Fund can borrow from banks to raise additional funds for investment. Such borrowings may be made periodically when it is expected that the potential return, including capital appreciation and/or income, from the investment of these funds will exceed the cost. Any return from investment of the borrowed funds in excess of the interest cost will cause the net asset value of Fund shares to rise faster than would otherwise be the case. Conversely, if the return on the investment of the borrowed funds fails to cover the interest cost, the net asset value will decrease faster than normal. This speculative factor is known as leverage. This policy permitting bank borrowing cannot be changed without the approval of the holders of a majority (as defined under “Investment Restrictions”) of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities. The Fund may collateralize any bank borrowing by depositing portfolio securities with, or segregating such securities for, the account of the lending bank. See “Investment Restrictions.”

Under the 1940 Act, the Fund must have an asset coverage of at least 300% of the amount borrowed, immediately after the borrowing. Asset coverage means the ratio of total assets (including the proceeds of borrowings) less liabilities other than borrowings, to borrowings. If the Fund’s asset coverage falls below this requirement because of market fluctuations, redemptions or other reasons, the Fund must reduce its bank debt as necessary within three days (not including Sundays or holidays). To do this, the Fund may have to sell a portion of its investments at a disadvantageous time. The amount of any borrowing is also limited by the applicable Federal Reserve Board’s margin limitations.

Repurchase Agreements. The Fund can invest in repurchase agreements with domestic banks or dealers to earn interest on temporarily available cash. A repurchase agreement is a short-term investment in which the purchaser (*i.e.*, the Fund) acquires a debt security that the seller agrees to repurchase at a future time and set price, thereby determining the yield during the holding period. Repurchase agreements are generally collateralized by the underlying debt securities and may be considered loans under the 1940 Act. In the event of bankruptcy or other default by the seller, the Fund could experience delays and expenses liquidating the underlying security, including expenses in enforcing its rights, loss from decline in value of such security, and lack of access to income on such security. In addition, changes in regulatory requirements concerning margin for certain types of financing transactions, including repurchase agreements, could impact a Fund’s ability to utilize these investment strategies and techniques. The Fund will not invest more than 10% of its total net assets in repurchase agreements that mature in more than seven days and/or other securities which are not readily marketable.

Repurchase Agreements Risks. The risks typically associated with repurchase agreements include counterparty risk, credit risk, issuer risk and market risk.

Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument held by the Fund or a special purpose or structured vehicle in which the Fund invests may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, including making payments to the Fund. The Fund may obtain no or limited recovery in a bankruptcy or other organizational proceedings, and any recovery may be significantly delayed. Transactions that the Fund enters into may involve counterparties in the financial services sector and, as a result, events affecting the financial services sector may cause the Fund’s share value to fluctuate.

Credit risk is the risk that one or more fixed income securities in the Fund’s portfolio will decline in price or fail to pay interest when due because the issuer of the security experiences a decline in its financial status and is unable or unwilling to honor its obligations, including the payment of interest or the repayment of principal. Adverse conditions in the credit markets can adversely affect the broader global economy, including the credit quality of issuers of fixed income securities in which the Fund may invest.

Changes by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization in its rating of securities and in the ability of an issuer to make scheduled payments may also affect the value of the Fund's investments.

Issuer risk is the risk that an issuer in which the Fund invests may perform poorly, and therefore, the value of its securities may decline, which would negatively affect the Fund's performance. Poor performance may be caused by poor management decisions, competitive pressures, breakthroughs in technology, reliance on suppliers, labor problems or shortages, corporate restructurings, fraudulent disclosures, natural disasters or other events, conditions or factors.

Market risk refers to the possibility that the market values of securities or other investments that the Fund holds will fall, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, or fail to rise. Security values may fall or fail to rise because of a variety of factors affecting (or the market's perception of) individual companies (e.g., an unfavorable earnings report), industries or sectors, or the market as a whole, reducing the value of an investment in the Fund. Accordingly, an investment in the Fund could lose money over short or even long periods. The market values of the securities the Fund holds also can be affected by changes or perceived changes in US or other economies and financial markets, and the liquidity of these securities, among other factors. In general, equity securities tend to have greater price volatility than debt securities. In addition, common stock prices may be sensitive to rising interest rates, as the cost of capital rises and borrowing costs increase."

Currency Transactions. The Fund may engage in currency transactions, including currency forward contracts, futures contracts, swaps and other strategic transactions. The Fund may engage in such transactions for a variety of risk management and investment purposes in connection with the management of its non-U.S. currency exposure, including to increase or reduce exposure to certain currencies, to generate income or gains or to hedge the value of portfolio securities denominated in particular currencies against fluctuations in relative value. For example, the Fund may enter into a currency transaction in connection with a purchase or sale of a non-U.S. dollar denominated security in an effort to "lock in" the U.S. dollar price of the security and avoid possible losses resulting from a change in the applicable foreign exchange rate after the trade date but before the settlement date for the security. In addition, the Fund may enter into a currency transaction in an effort to hedge its non-U.S. currency exposure against anticipated changes in foreign exchange rates. The Fund may also conduct foreign currency exchange transactions on a spot basis (that is, cash basis) at the spot rate for purchasing or selling currency prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market. The Fund may purchase and sell non-U.S. currency on a spot basis in connection with the settlement of transactions in securities traded in such non-U.S. currency.

Currency Forwards. A currency forward contract involves a privately negotiated obligation to purchase or sell (with delivery generally required) a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. The Fund may enter into a currency forward contract to sell, for a fixed amount of U.S. dollars, the amount of that currency approximating the value of some or all of the Fund's portfolio securities denominated in such currency. For example, the Fund may do this if the portfolio manager believes that the currency of a particular country may decline in relation to the U.S. dollar. Forward contracts may limit potential gain from a positive change in the relationship between the U.S. dollar and non-U.S. currencies.

Currency Futures. The sale of a non-U.S. currency futures contract creates an obligation by the seller to deliver the amount of currency called for in the contract at a specified future time for a specified price. The purchase of a non-U.S. currency futures contract creates an obligation by the buyer to take delivery of an amount of currency at a specified future time at a specified price.

Currency and Cross-Currency Swaps. A currency swap (or FX swap) is a simultaneous purchase and sale of identical amounts of one currency for another with two different value dates. A currency swap is typically arranged as a spot currency transaction that will be reversed at a set date with an offsetting forward transaction. Currency swaps are traded bilaterally. A cross-currency swap is an agreement to exchange cash flows based on the notional difference among two or more currencies and operates similarly to an interest rate swap. Cross-currency swaps are also traded bilaterally. Upon initiation of a cross-currency swap, the two counterparties agree to make an initial exchange of principal amounts in one currency for another currency. During the life of the swap, each party makes payments (in the currency of the principal amount received) to the other. At the maturity of the swap, the parties make a final exchange of the initial principal amounts, reversing the initial exchange at the same spot rate.

Currency Hedging Techniques. The Fund may use one or more currency hedging techniques including: transaction hedging, position hedging, cross-hedging and proxy hedging. Transaction hedging typically involves entering into a currency derivative transaction with respect to specific assets or liabilities of the Fund, which will generally arise in connection with the purchase or sale of portfolio securities or the receipt of income from them. Position hedging typically involves entering into a currency derivative transaction with respect to portfolio securities positions denominated or generally quoted in that currency. The Fund also may cross-hedge currencies by entering into transactions to purchase or sell one or more currencies that are expected to increase or decline in value relative to other currencies to which the Fund has or in which the Fund expects to have exposure. In addition, in an effort to reduce the effect of currency fluctuations on the value of existing or anticipated portfolio holdings, the Fund may engage in proxy hedging. Proxy hedging typically entails entering into a forward contract to sell a currency, the changes in the value of which are generally considered to be linked to a currency or currencies in which some or all of the Fund's securities are or are expected to be denominated, and to buy dollars. Proxy hedging is often used when the currency to which the Fund's holdings is exposed is difficult to hedge directly or difficult to hedge against the dollar.

Currency Transaction Risks. Currency hedging involves many of the same risks as other derivative transactions. Currency transactions can result in losses to the Fund if the currency being hedged fluctuates in value to a degree or in a direction that is not anticipated. Further, the perceived linkage or correlation between various currencies may not be present or may not be present during the particular time that the Fund engages in these transactions. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist at the time when the Fund seeks to close out a currency futures position. Currency derivative transactions are also subject to risks different from those of other derivative transactions. Because currency control is of great importance to the issuing governments and influences economic planning and policy, purchases and sales of currency and related instruments can be adversely affected by government exchange controls, limitations or restrictions on repatriation of currency, and manipulations or exchange restrictions imposed by governments. Governmental actions can result in losses to the Fund if it is unable to deliver or receive currency or monies in settlement of obligations and could also cause hedges it has entered into to be rendered useless, resulting in full currency exposure as well as incurring transaction costs. Buyers and sellers of currency futures contracts are subject to the same risks that generally apply to futures contracts. Further, settlement of a currency futures contract for the purchase of most currencies must occur at a bank based in the issuing nation. Currency exchange rates may also fluctuate based on broader factors extrinsic to any particular country's economy. In addition, unlike other types of swaps, currency and cross-currency swaps typically involve the delivery of the entire principal (notional) amounts of the two designated currencies. As a result, the entire principal value of a cross currency swap is subject to the risk that the swap counterparty will default on its contractual delivery obligations. There can be no assurance that currency transactions or currency hedging techniques will be successful. In addition, changes in regulation relating to a mutual fund's use of derivatives and related instruments may make derivatives more costly, may limit the availability of derivatives, or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives and the Fund.

Covered Call Options. In an effort to increase potential income, the Fund is authorized to write (i.e. sell) covered call options listed on a national securities exchange. When the Fund writes a listed call option, the purchaser has the right to buy a security from the Fund at a fixed exercise price any time before the option contract expires, regardless of changes in the market price of the underlying security. The Fund writes options only on securities it owns (covered options) and must retain ownership of the underlying security while the option is outstanding. Until the option expires, the Fund cannot profit from a rise in the market price of the underlying security over the exercise price, except insofar as the premium which the Fund receives, net of commissions, represents a profit. The premium paid to the Fund is the consideration for undertaking this obligation. In addition, changes in regulation relating to a mutual fund's use of derivatives and related instruments may make derivatives more costly, may limit the availability of derivatives, or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives and the Fund.

The Fund may not write any option which, at the time, would cause its outstanding options to cover securities comprising more than 20% of its total assets. Writing option contracts is a highly specialized activity and could limit investment flexibility at certain times. The maximum term for listed options exceeds two years, but the Fund expects that most options it writes will not exceed six months.

Options Risk. The purchase and writing of options involves certain risks. During the option period, the covered call writer has, in return for the premium on the option, given up the opportunity to profit from a price increase in the underlying securities above the exercise price, but, as long as its obligation as a writer continues, has retained the risk of loss should the price of the underlying security decline. The writer of an American option has no control over the time when it may be required to fulfill its obligation as a writer of the option. Once an option writer has received an exercise notice, it cannot effect a closing purchase transaction in order to terminate its obligation under the option and must deliver the underlying securities at the exercise price. If a put or call option purchased by the Fund is not sold when it has remaining value, and if the market price of the underlying security, in the case of a put, remains equal to or greater than the exercise price or, in the case of a call, remains less than or equal to the exercise price, the Fund will lose its entire investment in the option.

There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund seeks to close out an option position. Furthermore, if trading restrictions or suspensions are imposed on the options markets, the Fund may be unable to close out a position. Finally, trading could be interrupted, for example, because of supply and demand imbalances arising from a lack of either buyers or sellers, or the options exchange could suspend trading after the price has risen or fallen more than the maximum amount specified by the exchange. Closing transactions can be made for OTC options only by negotiating directly with the counter-party or by a transaction in the secondary market, if any such market exists. Transfer of an OTC option is usually prohibited absent the consent of the original counterparty. There is no assurance that a Fund will be able to close out an OTC option position at a favorable price prior to its expiration. An OTC counterparty may fail to deliver or to pay, as the case may be. In the event of insolvency of the counterparty, the Fund might be unable to close out an OTC option position at any time prior to its expiration. Although the Fund may be able to offset to some extent any adverse effects of being unable to liquidate an option position, a Fund may experience losses in some cases as a result of such inability. In addition, changes in regulation relating to a mutual fund's use of derivatives and related instruments may make derivatives more costly, may limit the availability of derivatives, or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives and the Fund.

Short Sales Against the Box. The Fund can make short sales of securities or maintain a short position if the Fund contemporaneously owns or has the right to obtain at no added cost identical securities to those sold short (short sales "against the box") or if the securities sold are "when issued" or "when distributed" securities that the Fund expects to receive in a recapitalization, reorganization, or other exchange for

securities the Fund contemporaneously owns or has the right to obtain at no added cost. The principal purpose of short sales is to enable the Fund to obtain the current market price of a security that the Fund desires to sell but which cannot be currently delivered for settlement. The Fund will not make short sales or maintain a short position if to do so would cause more than 25% of its total assets (exclusive of proceeds from short sales) to be allocated to a segregated account in connection with short sales.

Whenever the Fund sells a security short, until the Fund closes its short position, the Fund will (a) maintain cash or liquid securities at such levels that the amount so maintained plus the amount deposited with the broker as collateral will equal the current value of the security sold short, or (b) otherwise cover the Fund's short position. The Fund did not effect any short sales in the last fiscal year.

Government Intervention in Financial Markets. Instability in the financial markets during and after the 2008-2009 financial downturn led the U.S. government and governments across the world to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced extreme volatility, and in some cases a lack of liquidity. Most significantly, the U.S. government enacted a broad-reaching regulatory framework over the financial services industry and consumer credit markets, the full impact of which on the value of securities held by the Fund is unknown. Federal, state, and other governments, their regulatory agencies, or self-regulatory organizations may take actions that affect the regulation of the instruments in which the Fund invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that are unforeseeable. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the Fund itself is regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Governments or their agencies may also acquire distressed assets from financial institutions and acquire ownership interests in those institutions. The implications of government ownership and disposition of these assets are unclear, and such a program may have positive or negative effects on the liquidity, valuation and performance of the Fund's portfolio holdings. Furthermore, volatile financial markets can expose the Fund to greater market and liquidity risk and potential difficulty in valuing portfolio instruments held by the Fund. The Fund has established procedures to assess the liquidity of portfolio holdings and to value instruments for which market prices may not be readily available. The portfolio manager will monitor developments and seek to manage the Fund in a manner consistent with achieving the Fund's investment objective, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so.

The value of the Fund's holdings is also generally subject to the risk of future local, national, or global economic disturbances based on unknown weaknesses in the markets in which the Fund invests. In the event of such a disturbance, issuers of securities held by the Fund may experience significant declines in the value of their assets and even cease operations, or may receive government assistance accompanied by increased restrictions on their business operations or other government intervention. In addition, it is not certain that the U.S. government will intervene in response to a future market disturbance and the effect of any such future intervention cannot be predicted. It is difficult for issuers to prepare for the impact of future financial downturns, although companies can seek to identify and manage future uncertainties through risk management programs.

Increasing Government Debt. The total public debt of the United States as a percentage of gross domestic product grew rapidly as a result of the 2008-2009 financial downturn. Governmental agencies project that the United States will continue to maintain high debt levels for the foreseeable future. Although high debt levels do not necessarily indicate or cause economic problems, they may create certain systemic risks if sound debt management practices are not implemented.

A high national debt level may increase market pressures to meet government funding needs, which may drive debt costs higher and cause the U.S. Treasury to sell additional debt with shorter maturity periods, thereby increasing refinancing risk. A high national debt also raises concerns that the U.S. government will not be able to make principal or interest payments when they are due. In the worst case, unsustainable debt levels can cause declines in the valuation of currencies, and can prevent the U.S. government from implementing effective counter-cyclical fiscal policy in economic downturns.

In August 2011, S&P lowered its long-term sovereign credit rating on the U.S. In explaining the downgrade, S&P cited, among other reasons, controversy over raising the statutory debt ceiling and growth in public spending. The ultimate impact of the downgrade is uncertain, but it may lead to increased interest rates and volatility, particularly if other rating agencies similarly lower their ratings on the U.S. The market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government may be adversely affected by a sovereign credit rating downgrade. Moreover, additional credit rating downgrades of U.S. sovereign debt or of U.S. government-sponsored enterprises may result in financial market declines, increased volatility and significant disruption across various financial markets and asset classes. This could adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments.

Inflation and Deflation. The Fund may be subject to inflation and deflation risk. Inflation risk is the risk that the present value of assets or income of the Fund will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the present value of money. The Fund's dividend rates or borrowing costs, where applicable, may also increase during periods of inflation. This may further reduce the Fund's performance. Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time creating an economic recession, which could make issuer default more likely and may result in a decline in the value of the Fund's assets. Generally, securities issued in emerging markets are subject to a greater risk of inflationary or deflationary forces, and more developed markets are better able to use monetary policy to normalize markets.

Regulatory Risk. Financial entities, such as investment companies and investment advisers, are generally subject to extensive government regulation and intervention. Government regulation and/or intervention may change the way the Fund is regulated, affect the expenses incurred directly by the Fund and the value of its investments, and limit and/or preclude the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Government regulation may change frequently and may have significant adverse consequences. Moreover, government regulation may have unpredictable and unintended effects. Changes to current federal securities laws or the regulations thereunder could materially impact the profitability of the Fund and the value of assets it holds, expose the Fund to additional costs, require changes to investment practices, and adversely affect the Fund's ability to pay dividends. The Fund may incur additional costs to comply with new requirements as well as to monitor for compliance in the future. In addition, legal, regulatory or policy changes in the U.S. or abroad could negatively impact financial markets and could reduce the value and/or liquidity of the Fund's investments.

Fund Operational Risk. An investment in the Fund, like any fund, can involve operational risks arising from factors such as processing errors, human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failures in systems and technology, changes in personnel and errors caused by third-party service providers. The occurrence of any of these failures, errors or breaches could result in a loss of information, regulatory scrutiny, reputational damage or other events, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Fund. While the Fund seeks to minimize such events through controls and oversight, there may still be failures that could cause losses to the Fund.

Cyber Security Risk. Like other business enterprises, the use of the Internet and other electronic media and technology exposes the Fund and its service providers to potential operational and information security risks from cyber-security incidents, including cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include, among other

behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release or misuse of confidential information or various other forms of cyber security breaches. Cyber-attacks affecting the Fund or the Adviser, Custodian, Transfer Agent, intermediaries and other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Fund. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund's ability to calculate its net asset value, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential (including proprietary) company information, impede trading, subject the Fund to regulatory fines or financial losses, cause reputational damage and/or otherwise disrupt normal business operations. The Fund may also incur additional costs for cyber security risk management purposes. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for trading counterparties and issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Fund's investment in such portfolio companies to lose value. The Adviser has established business continuity plans and risk management systems reasonably designed to seek to reduce the risks associated with cyber-attacks, but there is no guarantee the Adviser's efforts will succeed either entirely or partially because, among other reasons: the nature of malicious cyber-attacks is becoming increasingly sophisticated; the Adviser cannot control the cyber-security systems of issuers or third-party service providers; and there are inherent limitations to risk management plans and systems, including that certain current risks may not have been identified and additional unknown threats may emerge in the future. There is also a risk that cybersecurity breaches may not be detected.

Temporary Defensive Position. When adverse market or economic conditions indicate to the portfolio manager that a temporary defensive strategy is appropriate, the Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in short-term investment grade debt obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, bank certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, high quality commercial paper, demand notes, cash and/or repurchase agreements. Under such circumstances, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Fund is an open-end, diversified investment management company and has adopted the investment restrictions stated below. They apply at the time securities are purchased or other relevant action is taken. As a diversified investment management company, the Fund intends to abide by the 1940 Act requirements that the Fund must have at least 75% of the value of its total assets represented by cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. government securities, securities of other investment companies, and other securities for the purposes of this calculation limited in respect of any one issuer to an amount not greater in value than 5% of the value of the total assets of the Fund and to not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer. These restrictions and the Fund's investment objective cannot be changed without approval of the holders of a majority of outstanding Fund shares. The 1940 Act defines this majority as the lesser of (a) 67% or more of the voting securities present in person or represented by proxy at a meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities are present or represented by proxy; or (b) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities. In addition to the investment objective described in the Prospectus, these restrictions provide that the Fund shall not:

1. Purchase any securities which would cause more than 5% of the Fund's total assets at the time of such purchase to be invested in the securities of any one issuer, excepting securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, or purchase more than 10% of any class of securities of any one issuer.
2. Concentrate its investment in particular industries by investing more than 25% of the value of its total assets in the securities of companies primarily engaged in any one industry.

3. Purchase securities of other registered investment companies if immediately after such purchase the Fund will own (a) more than 3% of the total outstanding voting stock of any such companies, (b) securities issued by any of such companies having an aggregate value in excess of 5% of the value of the total assets of the Fund or (c) securities issued by investment companies having an aggregate value in excess of 10% of the value of the total assets of the Fund.
4. Purchase or sell real property, including limited partnership interests, but excluding readily marketable interests in real estate investment trusts or readily marketable securities of companies which invest in real estate.
5. Engage in short sales, margin purchases, puts, calls, straddles or spreads, except that the Fund may write covered call options and effect closing transactions to the extent described in "Covered Call Options" and the Fund may make certain short sales of securities or maintain a short position if the Fund contemporaneously owns or has the right to obtain at no added cost securities identical to those sold short (short sales "against the box") or if the securities sold are "when issued" or "when distributed" securities which the Fund expects to receive in a recapitalization, reorganization, or other exchange for securities the Fund contemporaneously owns or has the right to obtain at no added cost.
6. Make loans, except that the Fund may invest in repurchase agreements. The Fund will not invest in repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days if any such investment, together with any illiquid securities held by the Fund, exceeds 10% of the value of its net assets. See "Repurchase Agreements." The purchase of publicly distributed debt securities will not constitute the making of loans.
7. Participate on a joint or a joint and several basis in any trading account in securities.
8. Purchase securities for the purpose of exercising control or management. However, once investments have been acquired, the Fund may exercise its vote as a shareholder in its best interests even though such vote may affect management or control of a company.
9. Underwrite the sale of securities of others, except when the Fund might be deemed to be a statutory underwriter because of its disposing of restricted securities. The Fund will not purchase restricted securities.
10. Purchase or sell commodities or commodity contracts.
11. Purchase from, or sell to, any officers, directors or employees of the Fund or its investment adviser or underwriter, or any of their officers or directors, any securities other than the shares of the Fund's capital stock. Such persons or firms, however, may act as brokers for the Fund for customary commissions.
12. Issue any senior securities except that the Fund may borrow from banks to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act (see "Leverage" above).

Percentage limitations are calculated and applied at the time of investment, except with respect to restriction number 12 and applicable limits on illiquid investments noted in restriction number 6 above. Thus, if securities of a given issuer come to constitute more than 5%, or securities of a given industry come to constitute more than 25%, of the value of the Fund's assets by reason of changes in value of either the given securities or other assets, the excess need not be sold. For purposes of restriction 2, the Fund will not invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets in the securities of companies in an

industry or a group of industries, in a manner consistent with the 1940 Act, the rules thereunder and relevant guidance by the SEC or its staff. For purposes of restriction 12, the Fund may borrow money in amounts of up to 33 1/3% of its total assets from banks for any purpose. Additionally, the Fund may borrow up to 5% of its total assets from banks or other lenders for temporary purposes (a loan is presumed to be for temporary purposes if it is repaid within 60 days and is not extended or renewed). Any borrowing by a Fund that exceeds the fundamental investment limitations stated above must be reduced within 48 hours (excluding weekends and holidays) to meet such limitations.

Additional Restrictions. The Fund is also subject to the following policies which its Board of Directors (the “Board”) can amend and which apply at the time of purchase of securities. The Fund will not:

1. Invest more than 5% of its total assets in warrants valued at the lower of cost or market, nor more than 2% of its total assets in warrants (valued on such basis) which are not listed on the NYSE or the American Stock Exchange. Warrants acquired in units or attached to other securities are not subject to the foregoing limitations.
2. Purchase interests in oil, gas or other mineral leases, except that it may acquire securities of public companies which are engaged in such activities, or invest in arbitrage transactions.
3. Purchase securities of other investment companies except through purchase in the open market in a transaction involving no commission or profit to a sponsor or dealer (other than the customary broker’s commission) or except as part of a merger, consolidation or other acquisition.
4. Purchase or retain securities of any issuer if those officers and directors of the Fund or its investment adviser who own individually more than 0.5% of the securities of such issuer together own more than 5% of the securities of such issuer.
5. Invest more than 5% of its total assets in securities of unseasoned issuers which have been in operation directly or through predecessors for less than three years, or in equity securities for which market quotations are not readily available.
6. Pledge, mortgage or hypothecate portfolio securities or other assets to the extent that the percentage of such encumbered assets plus the sales charge exceed 15% of the offering price of Fund shares.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The portfolio turnover rate is calculated by dividing the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for a fiscal year by the average monthly value of the portfolio securities during such fiscal year. Securities maturing in one year or less at the time of acquisition are not included in this computation. The turnover rate for prior periods is shown in the Prospectus under the caption “Financial Highlights.” This rate may vary greatly from year to year as well as within a year depending on the amount of trading activity the portfolio manager deems appropriate in seeking to achieve the Fund’s investment objective, consistent with the Fund’s investment strategies described in the Prospectus and this SAI.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE

The Fund provides a complete list of its holdings four times in each fiscal year, as of the end of each quarter. The lists also appear in the Fund’s Semi-Annual and Annual Reports to shareholders. The Fund files the list with the SEC on Form N-CSR (second and fourth quarters) and Form N-Q (first and third

quarters). Shareholders may view the Fund's Forms N-CSR and N-Q on the SEC's website at sec.gov. A list of the Fund's quarter-end holdings is also available at fpafunds.com 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 Fund's service providers, independent rating and ranking organizations, intermediaries that distribute the Fund's shares, institutional investors and others—request information about the Fund's portfolio holdings. The Board has approved policies and procedures relating to disclosure of the Fund's 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 Fund's shareholders, on the one hand, and those of FPA, on the other. The Fund's 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 the 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 FPA's Legal and Compliance Department and the Fund's Chief Compliance Officer. In situations where the Fund's 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.

The 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 Fund's 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.

FPA provides investment advice to clients other than the Fund that have investment objectives that may be substantially similar to those of the Fund. These clients also may have portfolios consisting of holdings substantially similar to those of the Fund and generally have access to current portfolio holding information for their accounts. These clients do not owe FPA or the Fund 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 the Fund be reported to the Fund's Chief Compliance Officer. If the Fund's Chief Compliance Officer, in the exercise of his duties, deems that a violation constitutes a "Material Compliance Matter" within the meaning of Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act, he is required to report the violation to the Board.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

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

Board of Directors. All Directors and officers of the Fund are also Directors and/or officers of one or more of six other investment companies advised by the Adviser. These investment companies are FPA Capital Fund, Inc., FPA Funds Trust’s FPA Crescent Fund, FPA Funds Trust’s FPA International Value Fund, FPA New Income, Inc., FPA Paramount Fund, Inc. and Source Capital, Inc. (collectively, the “FPA Funds”).

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

Sandra Brown, Mark L. Lipson, Alfred E. Osborne, Jr., A. Robert Pisano, Patrick B. Purcell and Allan M. Rudnick are all Directors of the Fund who are not “Interested Persons” of the Fund, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act (collectively, the “Independent Directors”).

Name, Address ⁽¹⁾ and Year of Birth	Positions Held with the Fund	Year First Elected as Director of the Fund	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Number of FPA Funds Overseen by Director	Other Directorships Held by Director During the Past Five Years
<i>Independent Directors</i>					
Sandra Brown, 1955	Director	2016	Consultant. 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 FPA Capital Fund, Inc., FPA Funds Trust, FPA New Income, Inc., FPA Paramount Fund, Inc. and Source Capital, Inc. (since October 2016).	7	None

Name, Address⁽¹⁾ and Year of Birth	Positions Held with the Fund	Year First Elected as Director of the Fund	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Number of FPA Funds Overseen by Director	Other Directorships Held by Director During the Past Five Years
Mark L. Lipson, 1949	Director	2015	RIA & Consultant, ML2 Wealth Advisors, LLC. Formerly Managing Director, Bessemer Trust (2007-2014) and US Trust (2003-2006); Founder, Chairman and CEO of the Northstar Mutual Funds (1993-2001). Director/Trustee of FPA Capital Fund, Inc., FPA Funds Trust, FPA New Income, Inc., Source Capital, Inc., and FPA Paramount Fund, Inc. (since October 2015).	7	None
Alfred E. Osborne, Jr., 1944	Director	2013	Senior Associate Dean at the UCLA Anderson Graduate School of Management. Dr. Osborne has been at UCLA since 1972. Director/Trustee of FPA Capital Fund, Inc. and FPA New Income, Inc. (since 1999), of FPA Funds Trust (since 2002), of Source Capital, Inc., and of FPA Paramount Fund, Inc. (since August 2013).	7	Kaiser Aluminum, and Wedbush, Inc.
A. Robert Pisano, 1943	Director	2012	Consultant. Formerly, President and Chief Operating Officer of The Motion Picture Association of America, Inc. (October 2005-2011). Formerly, National Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer of The Screen Actors Guild (2001-April 2005). Director/Trustee of FPA Paramount Fund, Inc. (since 2012), of FPA New Income, Inc. (since 2013) of FPA Funds Trust (since January 2013), of Source Capital, Inc. (since February 2013), and of FPA Capital, Inc. (since March 2013).	7	Entertainment Partners and Resources Global Professionals
Patrick B. Purcell, 1943	Director	2012	Retired. Formerly, Executive Vice President, Chief Financial and Administrative Officer of Paramount Pictures (1983 to 1998). Director/Trustee of FPA Capital, Inc. and of FPA Funds Trust (since May 2006), of Source Capital, Inc. (since May 2010), of FPA New Income, Inc. (since 2006) and FPA Paramount Fund, Inc. (since 2012).	7	None

Name, Address⁽¹⁾ and Year of Birth	Positions Held with the Fund	Year First Elected as Director of the Fund	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Number of FPA Funds Overseen by Director	Other Directorships Held by Director During the Past Five Years
Allan M. Rudnick, 1940	Director & Chairman	2012	Private investor. Formerly, Co-founder and Chief Investment Officer of Kayne Anderson Rudnick Investment Management (“KAR”) (1989-December 2007). Formerly, President (from 2001) and Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board (from 2005) of KAR. Director/Trustee of FPA Capital, Inc., FPA New Income, Inc. and of FPA Funds Trust (since January 2010), of Source Capital, Inc. (since May 2012), and of FPA Paramount Fund, Inc. (since 2012).	7	None
<i>“Interested” Director⁽²⁾</i>					
J. Richard Atwood, 1960	Director	2016	Managing Partner of FPA. Director/Trustee of each FPA Fund (since May 2016). President of each FPA Fund (since February 2015). Formerly, until February 2015, Treasurer of each FPA Fund for more than the past five years.	7	None

⁽¹⁾ The address for each director 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 seven Directors, six of whom are each not an “interested person” of the Fund, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act (each an “Independent Director”). 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 Directors have retained “independent legal counsel” as defined in the rules under the 1940 Act.

The Board has appointed an Independent Director 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 Directors and with Fund 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 Directors, 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 the 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 Directors 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 Director's financial and business experience gives him or her the qualifications and skills to serve as a Director. 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 or 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 managers of the Fund meet regularly with the Board to discuss portfolio performance, including investment risk trading, and the impact on the Fund of 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 Fund 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 Fund's 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 Directors 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 Directors. 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. The Audit Committee met four times during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017.

The Board has a Nominating and Governance Committee comprised of all of the Independent Directors. The Committee recommends to the full Board nominees for election as Directors 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 Directors. The Nominating and Governance Committee met four times during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017.

The Nominating and Governance Committee is responsible for searching for Director candidates that meet the evolving needs of the Board. Director candidates must have the highest personal and professional ethics and integrity. Additional criteria weighed by the Nominating and Governance Committee in the Director 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 Directors as of December 31, 2017

Name	Dollar Range of Fund Shares Owned	Aggregate Dollar Ranges of Shares Owned in all FPA Funds Overseen by the Director
<i>Independent Directors</i>		
Sandra Brown	None	None
Mark L. Lipson	\$10,001-\$50,000	Over \$100,000
Alfred E. Osborne, Jr.	\$10,001-\$50,000	Over \$100,000
A. Robert Pisano	\$10,001-\$50,000	Over \$100,000
Patrick B. Purcell	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
Allan M. Rudnick	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
<i>"Interested" Director</i>		
J. Richard Atwood	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000

As of April 3, 2018, the officers and Directors of the Fund and their families, as a group, owned beneficially or of record approximately 6% of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

Director Compensation Paid During the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2017. No compensation is paid by the Fund to any officer or Director who is a Director, officer or employee of the Adviser or its affiliates. The following information relates to compensation paid to the Directors. The Fund typically pays each Independent Director 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 Director is also reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses incurred as a Director.

Name	Aggregate Compensation from the Fund ⁽¹⁾	Total Compensation from All FPA Funds ^(1,2)
<i>Independent Directors</i>		
Sandra Brown	\$22,500	\$256,500
Mark L. Lipson	\$22,500	\$256,500
Alfred E. Osborne, Jr.	\$17,500	\$222,500
A. Robert Pisano	\$16,000	\$211,000
Patrick B. Purcell	\$22,500	\$255,500
Allan M. Rudnick	\$23,000	\$260,000
<i>“Interested” Director</i>		
J. Richard Atwood	\$0	\$0

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

(2) Includes compensation from the Fund, FPA Capital Fund, Inc., FPA New Income, Inc., FPA Funds Trust, on behalf of its series FPA Crescent Fund and FPA International Value Fund, FPA U.S. Value Fund, Inc. and Source Capital, Inc.

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

Name, Address ⁽¹⁾ and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Year First Elected as Officer of the Fund	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years
Gregory Nathan, 1980	Vice President and Portfolio Manager	2015	Managing Director of FPA (since May 2015); Vice President of FPA (January 2007- April 2015).
J. Richard Atwood, 1960	President	1997	Managing Partner of FPA. Director/Trustee of each FPA Fund (since May 2016). President of each FPA Fund (since February 2015). Formerly, until February 2015, Treasurer of each FPA Fund for more than the past five years.
David C. Lebisky, 1972	Chief Compliance Officer	2017	President of Lebisky Compliance Consulting LLC (since October 2015). Consultant, Duff & Phelps Compliance Consulting (since 2016). Senior Consultant, Freeh Group International Solutions, LLC (a global risk management firm) (since 2015). Formerly, Director of Regulatory Administration, Scotia Institutional Investments US, LP (2010 to 2014).

Name, Address⁽¹⁾ and Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Year First Elected as Officer of the Fund	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years
E. Lake Setzler III, 1967	Treasurer	2006	Senior Vice President (since January 2013) and Controller of FPA; and Treasurer of each FPA Fund (since February 2015). Formerly, until February 2015, Assistant Treasurer of each FPA Fund (February 2006 to February 2015), and Vice President of FPA (December 2005 to December 2012.)
Francine S. Hayes, 1967	Secretary	2015	Vice President and Senior Counsel, State Street Bank and Trust Company (various positions since 2005).

⁽¹⁾ The address for each Officer (except Ms. Hayes) is 11601 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1200, Los Angeles, California 90025. Ms. Hayes' address is State Street Bank and Trust Company, One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111.

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 place 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.

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures. The Fund has delegated the responsibility for voting proxies to FPA, subject to the Board’s continuing oversight. FPA’s Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures seek to ensure that Fund proxies are voted consistently and in the best economic interests of the Fund. Below is a summary of FPA’s core proxy voting guidelines. FPA considers each proxy individually, on a case-by-case basis, based on the following guidelines, which are principles and not rules:

- FPA generally votes for uncontested director nominees recommended by management;
- FPA generally votes against issues related to Board entrenchment and anti-takeover measures, including:
 - Proposals to adopt poison pill provisions;
 - Proposals to require super majority votes;
 - Proposals requesting excessive increases in authorized common or preferred shares where management does not provide an explanation for the need of additional shares; and
 - Proposals to eliminate or limit shareholders’ rights to call a special meeting.

- FPA generally votes against cumulative voting rights;
- FPA generally votes for the elimination of preemptive rights;
- FPA reviews and determines the following types of questions on a case-by-case basis:
 - Paying directors solely in stock;
 - Option and stock grants to management and directors;
 - Sale of assets, divisions, product rights, etc.; and
 - Eliminating director mandatory retirement policy.

Where a proxy proposal raises a material conflict between FPA’s interests and the Fund’s interests, FPA will resolve the conflict as follows:

- To the extent the matter is specifically covered by FPA’s proxy voting guidelines, the proxy generally will be voted in accordance with the guidelines.
- To the extent FPA is making a case-by-case determination under its proxy voting guidelines, FPA will disclose the conflict to the Board and obtain instructions or consent from the Board on voting the proxy or consent to direct the matter to an independent third party for a recommendation regarding the voting of the proxy to be followed by FPA. If the Board’s consent or the independent third party’s recommendation is not received in a timely manner, FPA will abstain from voting the proxy.

In certain instances, FPA may elect not to vote a proxy or otherwise be unable to vote a proxy on the Fund’s behalf. Such instances may include but are not limited to a de minimis number of shares held, potential adverse impact on the Fund’s portfolio of voting such proxy (e.g., share blocking or short-term prohibitions on selling the issuer’s shares after the vote), or logistical or other considerations related to non-U.S. issuers (e.g., where an investment company’s legal structure may not be recognized in the relevant jurisdiction). In addition, FPA generally will not seek to recall securities that are out on loan for the purpose of voting the securities unless it is in the Fund’s best interests to do so.

The Fund has filed Form N-PX with the Fund’s complete proxy voting record for the twelve months ended June 30, 2017. The 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.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

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 April 3, 2018, 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:

Name and Address	Percentage of Total Shares Outstanding	Type of Ownership
Pershing LLC For the Benefit of its Customers 1 Pershing Plaza Jersey City, New Jersey 07399	10.63%	Record

Name and Address	Percentage of Total Shares Outstanding	Type of Ownership
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc. For the Benefit of its Customers 4800 Deer Lake Drive East Jacksonville, Florida 32246	9.31%	Record
Charles Schwab and Co, Inc. For the Benefit of its Customers 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, California 94104	7.47%	Record
MSSB LLC 1 New York Plaza, 12 th Floor New York, NY 10004	6.03%	Record
First Clearing LLC 2801 Market Street St. Louis, MO 63103	5.75%	Record

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

Investment Adviser. First Pacific Advisors, LLC, together with its predecessor organizations, has been in the investment advisory business since 1954 and has served as the Fund’s investment adviser since its inception in 1984. Presently, the Adviser manages assets of approximately \$31 billion and serves as the investment adviser for seven investment companies, including one closed-end investment company, and more than 40 institutional and sub-advised accounts. Currently, the personnel of First Pacific Advisors, LLC consists of 33 persons engaged full time in portfolio management or investment research in addition to 54 persons engaged full time in trading, administrative, financial or clerical activities.

The Fund has entered into an Investment Advisory Agreement dated October 1, 2006 (“Advisory Agreement”), with the Adviser pursuant to which the Adviser provides continuing supervision of the Fund’s investment portfolio. The Adviser is authorized, subject to the control of the Board, to determine which securities are to be bought or sold and in what amounts. In addition to providing investment advisory and management services, the Adviser furnishes office space, facilities and equipment, and maintains the Fund’s books and records. It also compensates all officers and other personnel of the Fund, all of whom are employed by the Adviser, subject to reimbursement from the Fund for personnel involved in providing financial services as indicated below.

Other than the expenses the Adviser specifically assumes under the Advisory Agreement, the Fund bears all costs of its operation. These costs include the charges and expenses of any independent accountants, custodian and depository and legal counsel for the Fund, fees and charges of the Fund’s transfer agent, including the costs of maintaining the Fund’s shareholder account books and records, dividend disbursing agent and registrar, if any; costs of designing, printing, engraving and issuing certificates representing shares of the Fund; expenses, including fees and disbursements of counsel, in connection with litigation by or against the Fund; taxes, including franchise, income, issue, transfer, business license and other corporate fees payable by the Fund to federal, state or other governmental agencies; premiums for the fidelity bond maintained by the Fund pursuant to Section 17 of the 1940 Act and for any errors and omissions insurance policy maintained by the Fund; dues for the Fund’s membership in trade organizations; interest on indebtedness, if any, incurred by the Fund; costs of designing, printing and mailing periodic and other reports to shareholders, proxy statements, dividend notice and other communications to the Fund’s shareholders; expenses of meetings of shareholders and directors; brokers’ commissions, issuer and transfer taxes and other costs chargeable to the Fund in connection with security

transactions to which the Fund is a party or with securities owned by the Fund; fees and expenses in connection with maintaining registration of the Fund under the federal securities laws and under the laws of states which regulates the sale of the Fund's shares and complying with the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") under the 1940 Act, the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and applicable state securities laws.

For services rendered, the Adviser is paid a monthly fee computed at the annual rate of 0.75% of the first \$50 million, and 0.65% of the excess over \$50 million, of the Fund's average net assets. The average net assets are determined by taking the average of all the daily determinations of net assets made, in the manner provided in the Fund's Articles of Incorporation, during a calendar month.

The Advisory Agreement requires the Adviser to reduce its investment advisory fee to the extent necessary to reimburse the Fund for any annual expenses (exclusive of interest, taxes, the cost of brokerage and research services, legal expenses related to portfolio securities, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation) in excess of 1.5% of the first \$30 million and 1% of the remaining average net assets of the Fund for the year.

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 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 Fund's Directors 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 to September 30, 2018, has been approved by the Board and a majority of the Fund's Directors 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 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).

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015, 2016, and 2017 the Fund's Adviser received gross advisory fees of \$1,887,079, \$948,488, and \$793,453 respectively.

Principal Underwriter. UMB Distribution Services, LLC (the "Distributor"), located at 235 West Galena Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53212, acts as principal underwriter of Fund shares pursuant to a Distribution Agreement effective September 28, 2012 (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 the 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 Directors 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 Fund's Directors 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 pursuant to which the Distributor is required to take and pay for only those Fund shares sold to the public. 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 Fund, FPA Funds Trust, FPA Capital Fund, Inc., FPA New Income, Inc., FPA Paramount Fund, Inc., and Source Capital Inc. (each, a "Fund", and collectively, the "Fund Complex"). Under the administration agreement, the Administrator is generally responsible for managing the administrative affairs of each Fund. The Administrator receives a fee equal to the greater of (i) the monthly installment of the annual per Fund minimum (minimum annual fee of \$110,000) or (ii) the Fund's pro rata share of the monthly fee based upon the average net assets of the Fund Complex on a monthly basis calculated at the following annualized rates: 0.0055% of the first \$20 billion in assets; 0.0035% of the next \$20 billion in assets; and 0.0020% thereafter.

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 the Fund.

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

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, Deloitte & Touche LLP was responsible for performing annual audits of the Fund's financial statements and financial highlights in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), and, pursuant to Rule 17f-2 of the 1940 Act. Deloitte & Touche LLP or its affiliates may also perform other professional accounting, auditing, tax, and advisory services when engaged to do so by the Fund. Shareholders will be sent audited annual and unaudited semi-annual financial statements. The address of Deloitte & Touche LLP is 555 West 5th Street, Suite 2700, Los Angeles, California 90013.

For the fiscal year ending December 31, 2018, Ernst & Young LLP is responsible for performing the audit of the Fund's financial statements and financial highlights in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), and, pursuant to Rule 17f-2 of the 1940 Act. Ernst & Young LLP or its affiliates may also perform other professional accounting, auditing, tax, and advisory services when engaged to do so by the Fund. Shareholders will be sent audited annual and unaudited semi-annual financial statements. The address of Ernst & Young LLP is 725 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, California 90017.

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

PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Gregory Nathan is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s portfolio.

Other Accounts Managed by Portfolio Manager. Set forth below is the following information with respect to other accounts managed by Mr. Nathan as of December 31, 2017, including the Fund.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Type of Accounts	Total # of Accounts Managed	Total Assets (millions)	# of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fee	Total Assets with Performance-Based Advisory Fee (millions)
Gregory Nathan	Registered Investment Companies:	1	\$86	0	\$0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other Accounts:	0	\$0	0	\$0

Conflicts of Interest. The portfolio manager may also be responsible for managing other accounts in addition to the Fund. Such accounts may include, without limitation, separately managed accounts for foundations, endowments, pension plans, and high net-worth families; registered investment companies; unregistered investment companies relying on either Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act (such companies are commonly referred to as “hedge funds”); non-U.S. investment companies; and may also include accounts or investments managed or made by the portfolio manager in a personal or other capacity. Management of other accounts in addition to the Fund can present certain conflicts of interest, as described below.

Investment and Trade Opportunities. A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio manager’s management of a number of accounts with varying investment guidelines. Often, an investment opportunity may be suitable for both the Fund and other accounts managed by the portfolio manager, but may not be available in sufficient quantities for both the Fund and the other accounts to participate fully. Because of their positions with the Fund, the portfolio manager knows the size, timing and possible market impact of the Fund’s trades. It is theoretically possible that the portfolio manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts he manages and to the possible detriment of the Fund. In addition, regulatory issues applicable to FPA or one or more of the investment companies or other accounts it manages may result in the Fund not receiving securities that may otherwise be appropriate for it. Similarly, there may be limited opportunity to sell an investment held by the Fund and another account. FPA has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to allocate investment opportunities on a fair and equitable basis over time. FPA has implemented additional procedures to complement the general trade allocation policy that are designed to address potential conflicts of interest due to the side-by-side management of the Fund and certain other pooled investment vehicles, including investment opportunity allocation issues.

Whenever decisions are made to buy or sell securities by the Fund and one or more of the other accounts simultaneously, FPA may aggregate the purchases and sales of the securities and will allocate the securities transactions in a manner that it believes to be equitable under the circumstances. While these aggregation and allocation policies could have a detrimental effect on the price or amount of the securities available to the Fund from time to time, it is the opinion of the portfolio manager that the overall benefits outweigh any disadvantages that may arise from this practice. In general, and except as provided below, this means that such opportunities will be allocated *pro rata* among the Fund and the other accounts based on available capacity for such investment. Nevertheless, investment and/or sale opportunities may be

allocated other than on a pro rata basis, if FPA deems in good faith that a different allocation among the Fund and the other accounts is appropriate, taking into account, among other considerations: (a) the risk-return profile of the proposed investment; (b) the Fund's or the other accounts' objectives, whether such objectives are considered solely in light of the specific investment under consideration or in the context of the portfolio's overall holdings; (c) the potential for the proposed investment to create an imbalance in the Fund's and the other accounts' portfolios; (d) liquidity requirements of the Fund and the other accounts; (e) tax consequences; (f) regulatory restrictions; (g) the need to re-size risk in the Fund's or the other accounts' portfolios; (h) redemption/withdrawal requests from the other accounts and anticipated future contributions into the Fund and the other accounts; (i) when a *pro rata* allocation could result in *de minimis* or "odd lot" allocation; (j) availability of leverage and any requirements or other terms of any existing leverage facilities; (k) the nature and extent of involvement in the transaction on the part of the respective teams of investment professionals dedicated to the Fund or such other accounts; and (l) other considerations deemed relevant by FPA. Subject to applicable laws and/or account restrictions, FPA may buy, sell or hold securities for other accounts while entering into a different or opposite investment decision for the Fund.

Conflicts potentially limiting the Fund's investment opportunities may also arise when the Fund and other FPA clients invest in different parts of an issuer's capital structure, such as when one client owns senior debt obligations of an issuer and other clients own junior tranches of the same issuer. In such circumstances, decisions over whether to trigger an event of default, over the terms of any workout, or how to exit an investment may result in conflicts of interest. Depending upon the particular facts and circumstances, FPA may enact internal procedures designed to minimize such conflicts, which could have the effect of limiting the Fund's investment opportunities. Moreover, the Fund or other account managed by FPA may invest in a transaction in which one or more investment companies or accounts managed by FPA are expected to participate, or already have made or will seek to make, an investment. Such investment companies or accounts may have conflicting interests and objectives in connection with such investments, including, for example and without limitation, with respect to views on the operations or activities of the issuer involved, the targeted returns from the investment, and the timeframe for, and method of, exiting the investment. When making investment decisions where a conflict of interest may arise, FPA will endeavor to act in a fair and equitable manner as between the Fund and other clients; however, in certain instances the resolution of the conflict may result in FPA acting on behalf of another client in a manner that may not be in the best interest, or may be opposed to the best interest, of the Fund.

Cross-Trades. FPA, to the extent consistent with applicable law, including the 1940 Act, may cause the Fund to purchase investments from, to sell investments to or to exchange investments with any of its affiliates. Any such purchases, sales, or exchanges generally will be effected only in a manner consistent with rules thereunder and relevant guidance by the SEC or its staff and will be subject to approval by FPA's legal and compliance department and Board oversight.

Material Non-Public Information. FPA may come into possession of material non-public information with respect to an issuer, as a result of another fund's or account's investment, or otherwise. Should this occur, FPA would be restricted from buying or selling securities, derivatives or loans of the issuer on behalf of the Fund until such time as the information became public or was no longer deemed material. FPA may establish information barriers that have the effect that disclosure of such information to FPA personnel responsible for the affairs of the Fund will be on a need-to-know basis only, and the Fund may not be free to act upon any such information. Therefore, the Fund may not have access to material non-public information in the possession of FPA which might be relevant to an investment decision to be made by the Fund, and the Fund may initiate a transaction or sell an investment which, if such information had been known to it, may not have been undertaken. Due to these restrictions, the Fund may not be able to initiate a transaction that it otherwise might have initiated and may not be able to sell an investment that it otherwise might have sold.

Performance Fees; Investments in FPA Private Funds. The portfolio manager may advise certain accounts with respect to which the advisory fee is based entirely or partially on performance. In addition, the portfolio manager may have investments in one or more FPA-managed private funds. Any performance fee arrangements or private fund investments may create a conflict of interest for the portfolio manager and for FPA in that the portfolio manager and FPA may have an incentive to allocate the investment and trade opportunities that s/he or they believe might be the most profitable to such other accounts instead of allocating them to the Fund. FPA has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to allocate investment and trade opportunities between the FPA Funds and such other accounts on a fair and equitable basis over time or otherwise. (*See Investment and Trade Opportunities* above.)

Any such performance fee arrangements or private fund investments may also create a potential conflict of interest for the portfolio manager and for FPA with respect to an FPA Fund’s investments in privately placed securities: a portfolio manager and FPA may have an incentive to structure the Fund’s investment in these securities in such a way that it might favor the private fund’s investment over the Fund’s. FPA and the FPA Funds have adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to address this potential conflict and to prevent such investments from favoring an FPA private fund. Among other requirements, these policies and procedures require that such investments comply with Section 17(d) of the 1940 Act and SEC rules and guidance thereunder, which have the effect of requiring that any such investments be on equal terms and that FPA cannot negotiate to structure an investment to favor the private funds. In addition, these policies and procedures require legal and compliance approval and oversight by the Board, and they provide for management of conflicts that might arise from the exercise of ownership rights after purchase. Such investments also are subject to FPA’s allocation procedures, described above.

Compensation. Compensation of the Adviser’s portfolio manager consists of a base salary and an annual bonus.

Because the portfolio manager has only recently been appointed an officer of the Fund, the Adviser expects that most of the portfolio manager’s compensation will be fixed. In the future the Adviser will monitor the portfolio manager using the same criteria it applies for the other funds it manages including, long-term performance over full market cycles (usually five to ten years), team building, succession planning, manager and strategy recognition, client engagement and retention and business development.

Portfolio Manager(s) Fund Ownership. As of December 31, 2017, Mr. Nathan owned shares of the Fund 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	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund
Gregory Nathan	Over \$1,000,000

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

The Adviser makes decisions to buy and sell securities for the Fund, selects broker-dealers and negotiates commission rates or net prices. Equity securities are generally traded on an agency basis. For fixed-income securities traded in the over-the-counter market, orders are placed directly with a principal market maker, unless it is believed better prices and executions are available elsewhere, generally on an agency basis. Portfolio transactions are effected with broker-dealers selected for their abilities to give prompt execution at prices favorable to the Fund. In selecting broker-dealers and in negotiating commissions, the Adviser considers: the best net price available; each firm’s reliability, integrity and financial condition;

the size of and difficulty in executing the order; and the value of the firm's expected contribution to the Fund's investment performance on a continuing basis. Accordingly, the net price to the Fund in any transaction may be less favorable than that available from another broker-dealer if the difference is reasonably justified by other aspects of its services. Subject to policies determined by the Board, the Adviser shall not be deemed to have acted unlawfully or to have breached any duty created by the Advisory Agreement or otherwise solely because the Fund paid a broker-dealer providing brokerage and research services commissions for effecting a transaction in excess of the commission another broker-dealer would have charged for the same transaction. The Adviser must determine in good faith that such commission was reasonable relative to the value of the brokerage and research services provided, considering either that particular transaction or the Adviser's overall responsibilities to the Fund. The Adviser is further authorized to allocate orders it places for the Fund to broker-dealers providing products or services that assist in making investment decisions. The Adviser allocates the amounts and proportions of such costs and regularly reports on such allocations to the Board.

The Advisory Agreement authorizes the Adviser to pay commissions on security transactions to broker-dealers furnishing research services in an amount higher than the lowest available rate. The Adviser must determine in good faith that such amount is reasonable in relation to the brokerage and research services provided (as required by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) viewed in terms of the particular transaction or the Adviser's overall responsibilities with respect to accounts for which it exercises investment discretion. The term brokerage and research services is defined to include (a) providing advice as to the value of securities, the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities, and the availability of securities or purchasers or sellers of securities; (b) furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy and performance of accounts; and (c) effecting securities transactions and performing related incidental functions, such as clearance, settlement and custody. The advisory fee is not reduced as a result of the Adviser's receipt of such research.

To the extent research services may be a factor in selecting broker-dealers, such services may be in written form or through direct contact with individuals and may include information about securities, companies, industries, markets, economics, the valuation of investments and portfolio strategy. Research may be in the form of research reports, electronic market data, computer and technical market analyses, and access to research analysts, corporate management personnel and industry experts. Research services furnished by broker-dealers effecting securities transactions for the Fund can be used by the Adviser for all advisory accounts. However, the Adviser might not use all such research services in managing the Fund's portfolio. In the Adviser's opinion, it is not possible to measure separately the benefits from research services to each advisory account. Because the volume and nature of the trading activities of advisory accounts are not uniform, the amount of commissions in excess of the lowest available rate paid by each advisory account for brokerage and research services will vary. However, the Adviser believes the total commissions the Fund pays are not disproportionate to the benefits it receives on a continuing basis.

Because of different objectives or other factors, a particular security may be bought for one or more clients of the Adviser when one or more clients of the Adviser are selling the same security. Transactions in such securities will be made, insofar as feasible, for the respective Fund and clients in a manner deemed equitable to all. To the extent that transactions on behalf of more than one client of the Adviser during the same period may increase the demand for securities being purchased or the supply of securities being sold, there may be an adverse effect on price.

The Adviser attempts to allocate portfolio transactions equitably whenever concurrent decisions are made to purchase or sell securities for the Fund and other advisory accounts. In some cases, this procedure could have an adverse effect on the price or amount of securities available to the Fund. The main factors

considered in such allocations are the respective investment objectives, the relative size of portfolio holdings of the same or comparable securities, the availability of cash for investment, the size of investment commitments generally held, and the opinion of the persons responsible for recommending the investments.

Generally, equity securities are bought and sold through brokerage transactions for which commissions are payable. Purchases from underwriters will include the underwriting commission or concession, and purchases from dealers serving as market makers will include a dealer's mark-up or reflect a dealer's mark-down.

Debt securities are usually bought and sold directly from the issuer or an underwriter or market maker for the securities. To the extent the Fund were to acquire debt securities, it generally would not pay brokerage commissions for such purchases. When a debt security is bought from an underwriter, the purchase price will usually include an underwriting commission or concession. The purchase price for securities bought from dealers serving as market makers will similarly include the dealer's mark up or reflect a dealer's mark down. If the Fund were to execute a transaction in the over-the-counter market, it would deal with primary market makers unless prices that are more favorable are otherwise obtainable.

The Adviser anticipates that brokerage commissions and other transaction costs on non-U.S. stock exchange transactions will generally be higher than in the U.S., although the Adviser will endeavor to achieve the best net results in effecting its portfolio transactions. There generally is less governmental supervision and regulation of non-U.S. stock exchanges and brokers than in the U.S.

Brokerage commissions paid by the Fund on portfolio transactions for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2015, 2016, and 2017 totaled \$414,703, \$250,245, and \$206,071 respectively. During the last fiscal year, all of the brokerage commissions were paid on transactions having a total value of \$315,431,846 to brokers selected because of research services provided to the Adviser. The brokerage commissions for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 were substantially higher than the two most recently completed fiscal years due to the portfolio management transition in September 2015 and the resulting restructuring of the portfolio, as well as the difference in the current portfolio manager's implementation of the strategy.

CAPITAL STOCK

Common Stock. Each share of the Fund participates equally in dividends and liquidation rights. Fund shares are transferable, fully paid and non-assessable, and do not have any preemptive or conversion rights. The Fund has authorized 25 million shares of \$0.01 par value Common Stock.

Voting Rights. The By-Laws of the Fund require shareholder meetings to elect Directors only when required by the 1940 Act, which is likely to occur infrequently. In addition, a special meeting of the shareholders will be called, if requested by the holders of 10% of the Fund's outstanding shares, for the purposes, and to act upon the matters, specified in the request (which may include election or removal of Directors). When matters are submitted for a shareholder vote, each shareholder is entitled to one vote for each share owned.

PURCHASE, REDEMPTION AND PRICING OF SHARES

Net Asset Value. The Fund calculates its share price, also called net asset value, as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), every day the NYSE is open, normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time. The NYSE is closed not only on weekends but also on customary holidays, which currently

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

The Fund uses various methods and inputs to establish the value of its investments, other assets and liabilities. Use of particular methods and inputs may vary over time based on availability and relevance as market and economic conditions evolve. Equity securities are generally valued each day at the official closing price of, or the last reported sale price on, the exchange or market on which such securities are principally traded, as of the close of business on that day. If there have been no sales that day, or if an equity security is unlisted, such equity securities are generally valued at the last available bid price.

Fixed income securities are valued at the last reported sales price, if available and if the security is actively traded. Most fixed income securities are generally valued at prices obtained from pricing vendors. If no such vendor prices are available, such fixed income securities are valued using at least three broker quotes (or two broker quotes if three are not available). Vendors value fixed income securities based on one or more of the following inputs: transactions, bids, offers, quotations from dealers and trading systems, spreads and other relationships observed in the markets among comparable securities, benchmarks, underlying equity of the issuer, and proprietary pricing models such as cash flows, financial or collateral performance and other reference data (includes prepayments, defaults, collateral, credit enhancements, and interest rate volatility). Fixed-income and convertible securities listed on a national securities exchange for which the over-the-counter market more accurately reflects the securities' value in the judgment of the Fund's officers, are valued at the most recent bid price. Currency forwards are valued at the closing currency exchange rate which is typically not materially different from the forward rate. Short-term corporate notes with maturities of 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost.

Securities for which representative market quotations are not readily available or are considered unreliable by the Adviser are valued as determined in good faith under fair valuation procedures adopted by authority of the Board. For example, if trading in a security has been halted, suspended or otherwise materially restricted; a security has been de-listed from a national exchange; a security has not been traded for an extended period of time; there is other data that may call into question the reliability of market quotations; or if events occur between the close of markets outside the United States and the close of regular trading on the NYSE that, in the opinion of the Adviser, materially affect the value of any of the Fund's securities that trade principally in those international markets, those securities will be valued in accordance with such fair value procedures. Various inputs may be reviewed in order to make a good faith determination of a security's value. These inputs include, but are not limited to, the type and cost of the security; contractual or legal restrictions on resale of the security; financial statements of the issuer; size of the holding; relevant financial or business developments of the issuer; actively traded similar or related securities; conversion or exchange rights on the security; related corporate actions; significant events occurring after the close of trading in the security; changes in overall market conditions; reports prepared by internal or external analysts, third party pricing consultants and/or industry experts; valuations from brokers and/or market makers; and other factors that the Adviser reasonably believes to be relevant under the circumstances. Special valuation considerations may apply with respect to "odd-lot" fixed-income transactions, which due to their small size, may receive evaluated prices by pricing services that reflect a large block trade and not what actually could be obtained for the odd-lot position. Fair

valuations and valuations of investments that are not actively trading involve judgment and may differ materially from valuations of investments that would have been used had greater market activity occurred. Use of fair valuation procedures is intended to result in more appropriate net asset values.

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

Authorized Financial Intermediaries. The Fund has authorized certain financial intermediaries including one or more brokers to accept on its behalf purchase and redemption orders. These brokers are authorized to designate other intermediaries to accept purchase and redemption orders on the Fund's behalf. The Fund is deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an authorized financial intermediary, including an authorized broker or if applicable a broker's authorized designee, accepts the order. No other action is required by the shareholder who places an order with a financial intermediary. Customer orders are priced at the Fund's net asset value per share next computed after they are accepted by an authorized financial intermediary, including an authorized broker or the broker's authorized designee. Certain financial intermediaries perform recordkeeping and administrative services for their clients that would otherwise be performed by the Fund's transfer agent. In some circumstances, the Fund will pay the service provider a fee for performing these services.

FPA Exchange Privilege. The procedures for exchanging shares between FPA Funds are described under "How to Exchange Your Shares" in the Prospectus. If the account registration information for the two FPA Fund accounts involved in the exchange are different in any respect, the exchange instructions must be in writing and must contain a signature guarantee as described under "How to Redeem Your Shares" in the Prospectus.

By use of the exchange privilege, the investor authorizes UMB Fund Services, Inc. ("Shareholder Service Agent") to act on telephonic, telegraphic or written exchange instructions from any person representing himself or herself to be the investor or the agent of the investor and believed by the Shareholder Service Agent to be genuine. The Shareholder Service Agent uses procedures it considers reasonable to confirm exchange instructions via telephone, including requiring account registration verification from the caller and recording telephone instructions. Neither the Shareholder Service Agent nor the Fund is liable for losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions if there is a reasonable belief in the authenticity of received instructions and reasonable procedures are employed. The Shareholder Service Agent's records of such instructions are binding.

Exchange requests received on a business day before shares of the FPA Funds involved in the request are priced, are processed on the date of receipt by the Shareholder Service Agent. "Processing" a request means that shares in the Fund from which the shareholder is withdrawing an investment will be redeemed at the net asset value per share next determined after receipt. Shares of the new Fund into which the shareholder is investing will also normally be purchased at the net asset value per share next determined after receipt by the Shareholder Service Agent. Exchange requests received on a business day after the time shares of the FPA Funds involved in the request are priced, are processed on the next business day as described above.

Redemption of Shares. Redemptions are not made on days when the NYSE is closed, including those holidays listed under “Investing with the Fund-Net Asset Value.” The right of redemption can be suspended and the payment therefore may be postponed for more than seven days during any period when (a) the NYSE is closed for other than customary weekends or holidays; (b) trading on the NYSE is restricted; (c) an emergency exists as a result of which disposal by the Fund of securities it owns is not reasonably practicable or it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to fairly determine the value of its net assets; or (d) the SEC, by order, so permits.

Telephone Redemption. Redemptions can be made by telephone once the shareholder has properly completed and returned to the Shareholder Service Agent the Account Application indicating that the shareholder has elected the telephone redemption option. The shareholder may direct that a check for the proceeds payable to the shareholder of record be mailed to the address of record or they may designate a bank account (“Designated Bank”) to which the proceeds of such redemptions are sent. New investors who wish to establish the telephone redemption privilege must complete the appropriate section on the Account Privileges Change Form. Existing shareholders who wish to establish the telephone redemption privilege or change the Designated Bank should either enter the new information on an Account Privileges Change Form, marking it for “change of information” purposes, or send a letter identifying the Fund account and specifying the exact information to be changed. The letter must be signed exactly as the shareholder’s name(s) appear on the account. All signatures require a guarantee as described under “How to Redeem Your Shares” in the Prospectus. The Account Application and Account Privileges Change Form are available from authorized security dealers or the Distributor.

Shareholders who want to use a savings and loan (“S&L”) as their Designated Bank are advised that if the S&L is not a participant in the Federal Reserve System, redemption proceeds must be wired through a commercial bank that is a correspondent of the S&L. As this may delay receipt by the shareholder’s account, it is suggested that shareholders who wish to use an S&L discuss wire procedures with their S&L and submit any special wire transfer information with the telephone redemption authorization. If appropriate wire information is not supplied, redemption proceeds will be mailed to such Designated Bank.

A shareholder can cancel the telephone redemption authorization upon written notice. If the shareholder has authorized telephone redemptions, neither the Fund nor the Shareholder Service Agent is responsible for any unauthorized telephone redemptions. If the Fund shares to be redeemed by telephone (technically a repurchase by agreement between the Fund and the shareholder) were recently purchased by check, the Shareholder Service Agent can delay transmitting the proceeds until the purchasing check has cleared but no more than 15 days from purchase.

The Shareholder Service Agent uses procedures it considers reasonable to confirm redemption instructions via telephone, including requiring account registration verification from the caller and recording telephone instructions. Neither the Shareholder Service Agent nor the Fund is liable for losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions if there is a reasonable belief in the authenticity of received instructions and reasonable procedures are employed.

Excessive Trading and Market Timing. The Fund is not intended as a vehicle for frequent trading and/or market timing in an attempt to profit from short-term fluctuations in the securities markets and does not accommodate frequent trading. The Board has adopted policies and procedures designed to deter or prevent frequent purchases and redemptions. Such trading could interfere with the efficient management of the Fund’s portfolio, increase brokerage and administrative costs and dilute the value of Fund shares held by long-term investors. Exchanges between this Fund and the other FPA Funds are limited to no more than four exchanges during any calendar year (see the section titled “How to Exchange Your Shares” in the Prospectus). Irrespective of the exchange limits, the Fund reserves the right to reject

any purchase request (including in connection with an exchange) if management determines in its discretion that the request may be part of a pattern of excessive trading that could adversely affect the Fund. Notifications will be made in writing by the Fund within five days. Further, the Fund fair values its holdings, when applicable, as described under “Investing with the Fund” in the Prospectus. There can be no assurance that the Fund will successfully detect or prevent market timing.

TAX SHELTERED RETIREMENT PLANS

UMB Fund Services, Inc. presently acts as custodian for these retirement plans and imposes fees for administering them. When contributions for any tax-qualified plan are invested in Fund shares, all dividends and capital gains distributions paid on those Fund shares are retained in such plan and automatically reinvested in additional Fund shares at net asset value. All earnings accumulate tax-free until distribution.

An investor should consult his or her own tax adviser concerning the tax ramifications of establishing, and receiving distributions from, a retirement plan.

FEDERAL TAX ASPECTS

General. The Fund intends to continue to qualify for treatment as a “regulated investment company” (as defined in section 851(a) of the Code) (“RIC”). By doing so, the 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, the 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 the 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 enacted as part of the Regulated Investment Company Modernization Act of 2010 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 the 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 all or part of those dividends would be eligible for the dividends-received deduction available to corporations under certain circumstances. Furthermore, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make substantial distributions before requalifying for RIC treatment.

The 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. The Fund will be treated as having distributed any amount on which it is subject to income tax for any taxable year. The Fund generally intends to continue to meet this distribution requirement to avoid Excise Tax liability.

Special Tax Treatment. Certain of the Fund's 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 Fund 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 Fund to be subject to U.S. federal income tax or the Excise Tax and, under certain circumstances, could affect the Fund's status as a RIC. The Fund will monitor its investments and may make certain tax elections in order to mitigate the effect of these provisions.

Non-U.S. Investments. Dividends and interest the 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.

The 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, the 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 the 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 the 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.

The 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, the 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 the 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. The 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. The 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 Code section 988, 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 the 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 the 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 the 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 the 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 the Fund does so, it will incur the costs of currency conversion.

Taxation of the 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.

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 the 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 the shareholder conducts 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 the 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, the 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 the 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.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"). Under FATCA, "foreign financial institutions" ("FFIs") or "non-financial foreign entities" ("NFFE") that are Fund shareholders may be subject to a generally nonrefundable 30% withholding tax on (1) income dividends the Fund pays and (2) certain capital gain distributions and the proceeds of a redemption of Fund shares it pays after December 31, 2018. 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 the Fund).

The 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 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 the 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 the 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 the 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 the Fund.

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The foregoing is an abbreviated summary of the federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Fund. It is based on the applicable provisions of the Code and Treasury regulations presently in effect and existing judicial decisions and administrative pronouncements, all of which are subject to change, or differing interpretations, any of which may be prospective or retroactive. Fund distributions also may be subject to state and local taxes. Investors are urged to consult their attorneys or other tax advisers regarding specific questions as to federal, non-U.S., state, or local taxes.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements incorporated by reference from the Fund's Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2017, have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report, which is incorporated herein by reference. Such financial statements have been so incorporated in reliance upon the report of such firm given their authority as experts in accounting and auditing. The annual report is available upon request without charge by contacting the Fund at the address or telephone number set forth on the cover page of this Statement of Additional Information or at www.fpafunds.com.

Other information — The Fund reserves the right to modify the privileges described in this Statement of Additional Information at any time.