

Highlights

Primary investment objective is to seek maximum total return for shareholders from both capital appreciation and investment income to the extent consistent with protection of invested capital.

- Generally, under normal conditions, 50-70% of the Fund's assets will be allocated to equities, and 30-50% allocated to public and private credit of varying quality.
- The Fund will invest in public equities of large businesses from around the world (typically with market capitalizations in excess of \$10 billion).
- Absolute return focus - investments require a compelling risk/reward proposition on an absolute basis.
- Flexible approach - invest across capital structure, geographies, sectors and market caps. Allocation to fixed-income will increase in the absence of compelling equity opportunities.
- Deep research - independent, bottom-up, fundamental research process seeking to minimize risk.

Investment Team

Equity and Asset Allocation

Steven Romick, CFA

Joined FPA in 1996

Brian Selmo, CFA

Joined FPA in 2008

Mark Landecker, CFA

Joined FPA in 2009

Fixed Income

Thomas Atteberry, CFA

Joined FPA in 1997

Abhijeet Patwardhan

Joined FPA in 2010

Fund Facts (Common Stock)

Ticker Symbol	SOR
NAV	\$48.80
Market Price	\$45.52
Premium (discount)	-6.72%
Fund Assets	\$409 Million
Fund Inception ¹	June 1, 1968

The Net Asset Value (NAV) is the market value of one share of the Fund. The NAV is calculated by subtracting the Fund's liabilities from the value of the Fund's total assets and dividing it by the number of the Fund's outstanding shares.

Current Manager Inception ²	December 1, 2015
Expense Ratio (as of most recent report)	1.04%
Dividend Frequency	Monthly
Distribution Rate (NAV)	4.65%
Distribution Rate (market price)	5.07%
Total % Portfolio Effectively Leveraged (annual)	0.00%

¹ Reflects the date when the Fund was first available for purchase under FPA management.

² Reflects the date the current portfolio managers began managing the Fund.

Performance

Historical (%)³

Fund/Index	Since 12/1/15*	5 Years	3 Year	1 Year	YTD	QTD	10 Years**
Source Capital (NAV)	8.25	9.77	9.24	27.19	9.69	3.34	9.14
60% MSCI ACWI / 40% BBgBarc Agg	9.36	10.13	11.23	22.19	6.57	5.15	7.52
60% S&P 500 / 40% BBgBarc Agg	11.25	11.89	13.64	23.02	8.28	5.84	10.39

³ Periods over one year are annualized. Fund performance is shown net of all fees and expenses.

* On December 1, 2015, the Fund transitioned to a balanced strategy and the current portfolio managers assumed management of the Fund on that date.

** Performance prior to December 1, 2015 reflects the performance of the prior portfolio manager and investment strategy. Performance prior to December 1, 2015 is not indicative of performance for any subsequent periods.

Past performance is not indicative of future performance. Fund performance changes over time and current performance may be lower or higher than what is stated. Current performance information is updated monthly and is available by calling 1-800-982-4372. The returns shown for Source Capital are calculated at net asset value per share, including reinvestment of all distributions. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions, which would lower these figures. Since Source Capital is a closed-end investment company and its shares are bought and sold on the New York Stock Exchange, your performance may also vary based upon the market price of the common stock.

You should consider the Fund's investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses carefully before you invest. You can obtain additional information by visiting the website at www.fpa.com, by email at crm@fpa.com, toll free by calling 1-800-279-1241 (option 1), or by contacting the Fund in writing.

S&P 500 Index includes a representative sample of 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. The index focuses on the large-cap segment of the market, with over 80% coverage of U.S. equities, but is also considered a proxy for the total market. The MSCI ACWI Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets. The MSCI ACWI consists of 49 country indices comprising 23 developed and 26 emerging market country indices. Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index provides a measure of the performance of the U.S. investment grade bonds market, which includes investment grade U.S. Government bonds, investment grade corporate bonds, mortgage pass-through securities and asset-backed securities that are publicly offered for sale in the United States. The securities in the index must have at least 1 year remaining in maturity. In addition, the securities must be denominated in U.S. dollars and must be fixed rate, nonconvertible, and taxable. 60% MSCI ACWI/40% Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a hypothetical combination of unmanaged indices comprised of 60% MSCI ACWI and 40% Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. 60% S&P 500/40% Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a hypothetical combination of unmanaged indices comprised of 60% S&P 500 Index and 40% Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. An investor cannot invest directly in an index. Comparison to any index is for illustrative purposes only. Index returns do not reflect transactions costs, investment management fees or other commissions, fees and expenses that would reduce performance for an investor. The Fund does not include outperformance of any index or benchmark in its investment objectives.

Portfolio Information

Number of Equity Holdings	47
Number of Fixed Income Holdings (excl. cash & equivalents)	98
Turnover (as of most recent shareholder report)	57%
Active Share ⁴	89.5%
Effective Maturity ⁵	3.5 years
Effective Duration ⁵	1.6 years
Yield-to-Worst ⁶	5.48%

Sector Breakdown (GICS)⁷

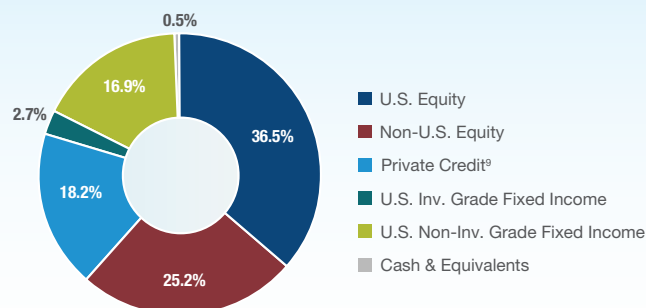
	% of Net Assets
Financials	12.3%
Communication Services	11.6%
Information Technology	10.6%
Consumer Discretionary	6.1%
Materials	5.9%
Industrials	4.5%
Consumer Staples	1.4%
Utilities	1.2%
Energy	1.0%
Real Estate	0.6%
Health Care	0.3%

Top 10 Equity Holdings⁸

	% of Net Assets
Comcast	3.4%
Alphabet	3.1%
Analog Devices	2.9%
Broadcom	2.8%
Holcim	2.8%
Groupe Bruxelles Lambert	2.7%
TE Connectivity	2.7%
AIG	2.5%
Citigroup	2.3%
Aon	2.1%
Total	27.4%

Totals might not add up due to rounding.

Asset Allocation



Quality⁵

	Source Capital	Index ¹⁰
AAA	3.3%	70.7%
AA	0.1%	3.4%
A	1.5%	11.2%
BBB	9.0%	14.7%
BB and Below	40.9%	0.0%
Not Rated	45.2%	0.0%

Private Credit Information

Invested Capital (% of NAV)	11.2%
Unfunded Committed Capital (% of NAV)	7.0%

As of June 30, 2021, the Fund's 30-Day standardized SEC yield ("SEC Yield") was 1.46%. The SEC Yield calculation is an annualized measure of the Fund's dividend and interest payments for the last 30 days, less Fund expenses. Subsidized yield reflects fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements during the period. Without waivers and/or reimbursements, yields would be reduced. Unsubsidized yield does not adjust for any fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements in effect. The SEC Yield calculation is based on the price of the Fund at the beginning of the month.

⁴ Active Share is defined as the percentage of the Fund's equity portfolio that differs from the Fund's illustrative index (S&P 500).

⁵ Fixed Income only. Average effective maturity is a weighted average of all the maturities of the bonds in a portfolio, computed by weighting each bond's effective maturity by the market value of the security. Effective duration provides a measure of a fund's interest-rate sensitivity. The longer a fund's duration, the more sensitive the fund is to shifts in interest rates.

⁶ Fixed Income only. Yield-to-Worst is the lowest possible yield on a callable bond. It does not represent the yield an investor should expect to receive.

⁷ Equities only. Sector classification scheme for equities reflects GICS (Global Industry Classification Standard).

⁸ Equities only. Excludes undisclosed holdings and represents net exposure.

⁹ Includes invested and unfunded committed capital. Private credit includes, but is not limited to, private loans.

¹⁰ Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index. The Barclays Capital Family of Indices rating rules use the median if more than two ratings are available. Lower of the two is used if only two ratings are available.

Fund Risks

Investing in closed-end funds involves risk, including loss of principal. Closed-end fund shares may frequently trade at a discount or premium to their net asset value. It is important to remember that there are risks inherent in any investment and there is no assurance that any investment or asset class will provide positive performance over time. Value style investing presents the risk that the holdings or securities may never reach our estimate of intrinsic value because the market fails to recognize what the portfolio management team considers the true business value or because the portfolio management team has misjudged those values. In addition, value style investing may fall out of favor and underperform growth or other style investing during given periods. Non-U.S. investing presents additional risks, such as the potential for adverse political, currency, economic, social or regulatory developments in a country, including lack of liquidity, excessive taxation, and differing legal and accounting standards. Non-U.S. securities, including American Depository Receipts (ADRs) and other depository receipts, are also subject to interest rate and currency exchange rate risks.

Fixed income securities are subject to interest rate, inflation and credit risks. Such investments may be secured, partially secured or unsecured and may be unrated, and whether or not rated, may have speculative characteristics. The market price of the Fund's fixed income investments will change in response to changes in interest rates and other factors. Lower rated bonds, convertible securities, and other types of debt obligations involve greater risks than higher rated bonds. The return of principal for a bond is not guaranteed. Mortgage securities, collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) and asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment risk and the risk of default on the underlying mortgages or other assets; such derivatives may increase volatility. Convertible securities are generally not investment grade and are subject to greater credit risk than higher-rated investments. High yield securities can be volatile and subject to much higher instances of default.

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

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

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

Investing in Special Purpose Acquisition Companies ("SPACS") involves risks. Because SPACs and similar entities have no operating history or ongoing business other than seeking acquisitions, the value of their securities is particularly dependent on the ability of the entity's management to identify and complete a profitable acquisition. SPACs are not required to provide the depth of disclosures or undergo the rigorous due diligence of a traditional initial public offering (IPO). Investors in SPACs may become exposed to speculative investments, foreign or domestic, in higher risk sectors/industries. SPAC investors generally pay certain fees and give the sponsor certain incentives (e.g., discounted ownership stakes) not found in traditional IPOs. Due to this, an investment in a SPAC may include potential conflicts and the potential for misalignment of incentives in the structure of the SPAC. Other risks include but are not limited to: SPACs may not be able to identify an acquisition target; an acquisition target may not get approved by SPAC shareholders or shareholders may not have sufficient voting power to disapprove a SPAC transaction; an acquisition may prove unsuccessful; an investment in a SPAC may lose value; SPACs may be considered illiquid or be subject to restrictions on resale; and an investment in a SPAC may be diluted by additional offerings.

Private placement securities are securities that are not registered under the federal securities laws, and are generally eligible for sale only to certain eligible investors. Private placements may be illiquid, and thus more difficult to sell, because there may be relatively few potential purchasers for such investments, and the sale of such investments may also be restricted under securities laws.

The Fund may use leverage. While the use of leverage may help increase the distribution and return potential of the Fund, it also increases the volatility of the Fund's net asset value (NAV), and potentially increases volatility of its distributions and market price. There are costs associated with the use of leverage, including ongoing dividend and/or interest expenses. There also may be expenses for issuing or administering leverage. Leverage changes the Fund's capital structure through the issuance of preferred shares and/or debt, both of which are senior to the common shares in priority of claims. If short-term interest rates rise, the cost of leverage will increase and likely will reduce returns earned by the Fund's common stockholders.

This material has been distributed for informational purposes only and should not be considered as investment advice or a recommendation of any particular security, strategy or investment product.