FPA New Income Fund

1Q 2026 Portfolio Review

You should consider the Fund's investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses carefully before you invest. The Prospectus details the Fund's objective and policies, charges, and other matters of interest to a prospective investor. Please read the Prospectus carefully before investing. The Prospectus may be obtained by visiting the website at fpa.com, by email at crm@fpa.com, toll-free by calling 1-800-982-4372 or by contacting the Fund in writing. This material is not authorized for distribution unless preceded or accompanied by a current prospectus.

Average Annual Total Returns (%)

As of March 31, 2026	40 Yr	30 Yr	20 Yr	15 Yr	10 Yr	5 Yr	3 Yr	1 Yr	YTD	QTD
FPA New Income (FPNIX)	5.42	3.93	2.88	2.42	3.01	3.31	5.83	4.81	0.17	0.17
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate	5.34	4.28	3.28	2.39	1.70	0.31	3.63	4.35	-0.05	-0.05
CPI + 100	3.84	3.57	3.58	3.68	4.36	5.55	4.08	4.32	1.56	1.56
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate 1-3 Yr	-	-	2.45	1.73	2.01	2.06	4.40	4.03	0.32	0.32

Index data source: Morningstar

Past performance is no guarantee of future results and current performance may be higher or lower than the performance shown. This data represents past performance and investors should understand that investment returns and principal values fluctuate, so that when you redeem your investment it may be worth more or less than its original cost. Current month-end performance data, which may be higher or lower than the performance data quoted, may be obtained at fpa.com or by calling toll-free, 1-800-982-4372. As of its most recent prospectus, the Fund's total expense ratio is 0.59% for the Institutional Class and 0.77% for the Investor Class and net expense ratio is 0.45% for the Institutional Class and 0.55% for the Investor Class.

Periods greater than one year are annualized. FPA New Income Fund ("Fund") performance reflects the Institutional Class and is calculated on a total return basis which includes reinvestment of all distributions and is net of all fees and expenses. Fund returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares, which would lower these figures. Comparison to any index is for illustrative purposes only. The Fund does not include outperformance of any index or benchmark in its investment objectives. An investor cannot invest directly in an index.

As of the most recent prospectus, the Fund's total expense ratio is 0.59% for the Institutional Class and 0.77% for the Investor Class. The net expense ratio is 0.45% for the Institutional Class and 0.55% for the Investor Class. First Pacific Advisors, LP ("FPA" or the "Adviser") has contractually agreed to reimburse the Fund for Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage fees and commissions payable by the Fund in connection with the purchase or sale of portfolio securities, and extraordinary expenses, including litigation expenses not incurred in the Fund's ordinary course of business) in excess of 0.454% of the average daily net assets of the Institutional Class shares of the Fund through January 31, 2027, and in excess of 0.554% of the average daily net assets of the Investor Class shares of the Fund through January 31, 2027. This agreement may only be terminated earlier by the Fund's Board of Trustees (the "Board") or upon termination of the Advisory Agreement.

In addition, the Adviser has voluntarily agreed to waive the advisory fee it receives from the Fund by 0.046% through January 31, 2027 of the Fund's average daily net assets. FPA will not seek recoupment of the advisory fees voluntarily waived.

Please see additional important disclosures at the end of this Portfolio Review.

Portfolio Overview[1]

	3/31/2026	12/31/2025
Characteristics		
Yield-to-worst[2]	4.24%	4.00%
Effective Duration	3.33 years	3.22 years
Spread Duration	1.98 years	2.30 years
Average Life	3.74 years	3.59 years

Credit Exposure (% of portfolio)[3]

	3/31/2026	12/31/2025
High Quality (A- or higher)	**96.7**	**96.4**
Cash & Equivalents	6.2	9.1
Treasury	29.1	18.4
ABS	25.1	26.9
RMBS	22.1	27.3
CMBS	14.1	14.6
Corporate	0.0	0.0
Credit (BBB+ or lower)	**3.3**	**3.6**
Corporate	3.2	3.4
ABS	0.1	0.2
RMBS	0.0	0.0
CMBS	0.0	0.0

[1] Portfolio composition will change due to ongoing management of the Fund.

[2] **As of March 31, 2026, the Fund's subsidized/unsubsidized 30-day SEC standardized yield ("SEC Yield") was 3.45%/3.32% respectively.** The SEC Yield calculation is an annualized measure of the Fund's dividend and interest payments for the last 30 days, less the Fund expenses. Subsidized yield reflects fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements during the period. Without waivers and/or reimbursements, yields would be reduced. Unsubsidized yield does not adjust for any fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements in effect. The SEC Yield calculation shows investors what they would earn in yield over the course of a 12-month period if the Fund continued earning the same rate for the rest of the year.

Yield-to-worst ("YTW") is presented gross of fees and reflects the lowest potential yield that can be received on a debt investment without the issuer defaulting. YTW considers the impact of expected prepayments, calls and/or sinking funds, among other things. Average YTW is based on the weighted average YTW of the investments held in the Fund's portfolio. YTW may not represent the yield an investor should expect to receive.

[3] Portfolio composition will change due to ongoing management of the Fund. Sum of individual items may not equal totals due to rounding.

Sector Exposure (% of portfolio)

	3/31/2026	12/31/2025
ABS	22.4	24.1
CLO	2.8	3.0
Corporate	3.2	3.4
Agency CMBS	11.5	11.9
Non-Agency CMBS	2.4	2.5
Agency RMBS	16.3	21.3
Non-Agency RMBS	5.8	6.1
Stripped Mortgage-backed	0.2	0.3
U.S. Treasury	29.1	18.4
Cash and equivalents	6.2	9.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

1Q 2026 Top and Bottom Contributors[4]

▲ Top contributors	Notable drivers of return
Agency mortgage pools	• Interest income and amortization of principal, partially offset by price declines caused by an increase in benchmark yields
Cash and equivalents	• Interest income
Equipment ABS	• Interest income, partially offset by price declines caused by an increase in benchmark yields

▼ Bottom contributors	Notable drivers of return
Treasuries	• Price decrease caused by an increase in benchmark yields, partially offset by interest income
Recurring revenue loan ABS	• Price decrease caused by an increase in spreads, partially offset by interest income and amortization of principal
Non-agency CMBS	• Price decrease caused by an increase in benchmark yields and spreads, partially offset by interest income

[4] It should not be assumed that an investment in the securities mentioned was or will be profitable. The Fund's full list of holdings as of March 31, 2026 can be found at https://fpa.com/wp-content/uploads/FPA-New-Income-Fund-Holdings-2026-03.pdf. The information provided does not reflect all positions purchased, sold or recommended by FPA during the quarter.

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

Observations

Prior to February 28, 2026, the bond market expected approximately 60 basis points (bps) of cuts to the Fed Funds rate over the remainder of 2026. On February 28, 2026, the United States attacked Iran. The war led to shortages and an increase in the prices of oil and other products which have a large share of global supply stemming from the Gulf region. Treasury yields have been volatile since the end of February. Treasury yields increased after February 28 as the bond market shifted its focus to inflation and, consequently, expected fewer cuts to the Fed Funds rate. News suggesting a near-term conclusion to the war drove rates lower while suggestions of a longer conflict drove rates higher. Treasury yields decreased toward the end of the quarter amid concerns that the war's negative impact on economic growth could overwhelm a potential increase in inflation. Through February 28, yields on one- to five-year maturity Treasuries had decreased by zero to 22 bps. Subsequent to February 28, yields on those same maturities rose 20 to 46 bps resulting in a total increase for the quarter of 21 to 35 bps. Spreads on investment grade bonds did not change meaningfully during the quarter. Spreads on high yield bonds and leveraged loans increased by approximately 50 bps from low levels at the start of the quarter. Much of the increase in high yield bond and loan spreads occurred in the weeks prior to the war with a notable contribution from an increase in spreads on software-related debt. We seek to opportunistically invest in Credit (investments rated BBB or lower) when we believe prices adequately compensate for the risk of permanent impairment of capital and near-term mark-to-market risk. Though higher spreads mean that Credit is relatively cheaper than it was a few months ago, on an absolute basis we did not generally view Credit as attractively priced during the quarter. Due to low spreads, we invested in longer-duration, High Quality bonds (rated single-A or higher) that we believe will enhance both the Fund's long-term returns and short-term upside-versus-downside return profile.

Investment Activity[5]

- Extended duration of Treasury holdings.
- Due to low spreads, sold High Quality agency mortgage pools which had a weighted average life and duration of 4.1 years and 3.9 years, respectively, and reinvested the proceeds into Treasuries with a duration of 4.4 years.
- Sold High Quality ABS which had a weighted average life and duration of 1.5 years and 1.4 years, respectively, and reinvested the proceeds into Treasuries with a duration of 4.5 years.
- Bought High Quality bonds with a weighted average life and duration of 4.9 years and 4.4 years, respectively, including:
    - Treasuries (in addition to the Treasury investments described above)
    - Agency mortgage pools
    - Agency collateralized mortgage obligations (CMO)
    - Asset-backed securities (ABS) backed by equipment
    - Utility cost recovery or rate reduction bonds (included within ABS holdings)
    - ABS backed by prime auto loans
- We did not make any Credit investments during the quarter.

[5] Investment activity reflects activity during Q1 2026. Average life and duration of buys based on March 31, 2026 metrics and average life and duration of sales based on December 31, 2025 metrics. Source: Factset. This information does not include all of the purchases or sales executed during the period; however, it includes all significant activities during the period.

Important Information

This update is for informational and discussion purposes only and does not constitute, and should not be construed as, an offer or solicitation for the purchase or sale of any securities, products or services discussed, and neither does it provide investment advice. Any such offer or solicitation shall only be made pursuant to the Fund's Prospectus, which supersedes the information contained herein in its entirety.

The views expressed herein, any forward-looking statements and data are as of the date of the publication and are those of the portfolio manager. Future events or results may vary significantly from those expressed and are subject to change at any time in response to changing circumstances and industry developments. This information and data has been prepared from sources believed reliable, but the accuracy and completeness of the information cannot be guaranteed and is not a complete summary or statement of all available data. You should not construe the contents of this document as legal, tax, accounting, investment or other advice or recommendations.

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

The statements made herein may be forward-looking and/or based on current expectations, projections, and/or information currently available. Actual results may differ from those anticipated. The portfolio managers and/or FPA cannot assure future results and disclaims any obligation to update or alter any statistical data and/or references thereto, as well as any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise. Such statements may or may not be accurate over the long-term.

Investments carry risks and investors may lose principal value. Capital markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. The Fund may purchase foreign securities, including American Depository Receipts (ADRs) and other depository receipts, which are subject to interest rate, currency exchange rate, economic and political risks; this may be enhanced when investing in emerging markets. Foreign investments, especially those of companies in emerging markets, can be riskier, less liquid, harder to value, and more volatile than investments in the United States. The securities of smaller, less well-known companies can be more volatile than those of larger companies.

The return of principal in a bond fund is not guaranteed. Bond funds have issuer, interest rate, inflation and credit risks. Lower rated bonds, convertible securities and other types of debt obligations typically involve greater risks than higher rated bonds. Interest rate risk is the risk that when interest rates go up, the value of fixed income securities, such as bonds, typically go down and investors may lose principal value. Credit risk is the risk of loss of principal due to the issuer's failure to repay a loan. Generally, the lower the quality rating of a security, the greater the risk that the issuer will fail to pay interest fully and return principal in a timely manner. If an issuer defaults the security may lose some or all of its value.

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

Collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"), which include collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"), collateralized bond obligations ("CBOs"), and other similarly structured securities, carry additional risks in addition to interest rate risk and default risk. This includes, but is not limited to: (i) distributions from the underlying collateral may not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; and (iii) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results. Investments in CDOs are also more difficult to value than other investments.

Value style investing presents the risk that the holdings or securities may never reach their full market value because the market fails to recognize what the portfolio management team considers the true business value or because the portfolio management team has misjudged those values. In addition, value style investing may fall out of favor and underperform growth or other styles of investing during given periods.

The ratings agencies that provide ratings are Standard and Poor's ("S&P"), Fitch, Moody's, Kroll, DBRS, and any other nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO"). Credit ratings range from AAA (highest) to D (lowest). Bonds rated BBB or above are considered investment grade. Credit ratings of BB and below are lower-rated securities (junk bonds). High-yielding, non-investment grade bonds (junk bonds) involve higher risks than investment grade bonds. Bonds with credit ratings of CCC or below have high default risk.

Please refer to the Fund's prospectus for a complete overview of the primary risks associated with the Fund.

The Fund is not authorized for distribution unless preceded or accompanied by a current prospectus. The prospectus can be accessed at: https://fpa.com/resources.

Index Definitions

Comparison to any index is for illustrative purposes only and should not be relied upon as a fully accurate measure of comparison. The Fund will be less diversified than the indices noted herein and may hold non-index securities or securities that are not comparable to those contained in an index. Indices will hold positions that are not within the Fund's investment strategy. Indices are unmanaged, do not reflect any commissions, fees or expenses which would be incurred by an investor purchasing the underlying securities. The Fund does not include outperformance of any index or benchmark in its investment objectives. Investors cannot invest directly in an index.

Bloomberg 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.

Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate 1-3 Year 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 a remaining maturity of 1 to 3 years. In addition, the securities must be denominated in U.S. dollars and must be fixed rate, nonconvertible, and taxable.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an unmanaged index representing the rate of the inflation of the U.S. consumer prices as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor Statistics. This index reflects non-seasonally adjusted returns. There can be no guarantee that the CPI or other indices will reflect the exact level of inflation at any given time.

CPI + 100 Basis Points Index is created by adding 1% to the annual percentage change in the Consumer Price Index ("CPI").

Glossary of Terms

ABS (Asset Backed Securities) are financial securities backed by a loan, lease or receivables against assets other than real estate and mortgage-backed securities.

Average Life (years) is the average length of time that each dollar of unpaid principal on a loan, a mortgage or an amortizing bond remains outstanding.

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

CLO (Collateralized Loan Obligation) is a single security backed by a pool of debt.

CMBS (Commercial Mortgage Backed Security) is a mortgage-backed security backed by commercial mortgages rather than residential mortgages.

Credit is defined as investments rated BBB or lower, including non-rated investments.

Effective Duration measures the sensitivity of the price to changes in interest rates, incorporating the impact of changes in interest rates on call options and expected cashflows. Calculations for the Fund exclude equity holdings.

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

Floating-rate security, also known as a “floater”, is an investment with interest payments that float or adjust periodically based upon a predetermined benchmark.

High Quality is defined as investments rated A or higher, Treasuries, and cash and equivalents.

Risk-free rate of return is the theoretical rate of return of an investment with zero risk. The risk-free rate represents the interest an investor would expect from an absolutely risk-free investment over a specified period of time.

RMBS (Residential Mortgage Backed Securities) are mortgage-backed securities backed by residential mortgages.

Spread Duration is the sensitivity of the price of a security to changes in its credit spread. The credit spread is the difference between the yield of a security and the yield of a benchmark rate, such as a cash interest rate or government bond yield. Calculations for the Fund exclude equity holdings.