

Principal Risks – Japan Fund

Stock Market Risk. The Japan Fund's investments will fluctuate in price. This means that the Japan Fund's share price will go up and down, and Japan Fund shareholders can lose money. Investments in stocks of any type involve risk because stock prices have no guaranteed value. Stock prices may fluctuate in response to various factors, including market conditions, political and other events, and developments affecting the particular issuer or its industry or geographic segment.

Debt Securities Risk. Investments in debt and/or fixed income securities tend to fluctuate inversely with changes in interest rates (i.e. if interest rates increase, the price of debt securities will generally decline). Changes in an issuer's financial strength or creditworthiness also can affect the value of the securities it issues. Adverse changes in currency exchange rates (relative to the U.S. dollar) may erode or reverse any potential income and/or gains from the Japan Fund's investments in fixed income securities denominated in a foreign currency. Convertible and preferred stocks, which have some characteristics of both equity and fixed income securities, also contain, to varying degrees depending on their structure, the associated risks of each. The Japan Fund may invest in securities rated investment-grade or below investment-grade ("junk bonds"), and it may invest in debt securities that are of comparable quality that are not rated.

The Japan Fund could lose money or experience a lower rate of return if it holds junk bonds that are subject to higher credit risks and are less liquid than other fixed income or debt instruments. Junk bonds are often considered speculative and have significantly higher credit risk than investment-grade bonds.

Foreign Securities Risk. Foreign securities risks to which the Japan Fund will be exposed include differences in securities markets in other countries, in tax policies, in the level of regulation and in accounting standards, as well as risks associated with fluctuations in currency values. Further, there is often less publicly available information about foreign issuers, and there is the possibility of negative governmental actions and of political and social unrest. The Japan Fund may not be able to participate in rights and offerings that are not registered for sale to a U.S. investor. Securities in foreign markets also are generally less liquid and have greater price fluctuation than is typical in the U.S. for securities of comparable issuers. Transactions in foreign securities generally involve currency exchange cost and risk and often take longer to settle than do securities in the U.S., which may make it more difficult for the Japan Fund to liquidate positions. This in turn may cause delays in the Japan Fund's receipt of proceeds and an associated loss of potential dividend and interest income or the incurrence of interest cost on debt incurred to cover the period required until the receipt of the proceeds of these same securities. Although depositary receipts provide a convenient means to invest in non-U.S. securities, such investments involve risks generally similar to investments directly in foreign securities. The issuers of unsponsored depositary receipts may not receive information from the foreign issuer, and it is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications or other information received from the foreign issuer of the deposited securities or to pass through voting rights to the holders of the depositary receipts. It may not be possible to hedge the risk of currency fluctuations in foreign countries. Additionally, although depositary receipts have risks similar to the securities that they represent, they may involve higher expenses, may trade at a discount (or premium) to the underlying security, may not

pass through voting and other shareholder rights, and may be less liquid than the underlying securities listed on an exchange.

Currency Risk. Investments that are denominated in a currency other than the U.S. dollar, or currency-related derivative instruments, are subject to the risk that the value of a particular currency will change in relation to one or more other currencies including the U.S. dollar. When the Japan Fund conducts securities transactions in a foreign currency, there is the risk of the value of the foreign currency increasing or decreasing against the value of the U.S. dollar. The value of an investment denominated in a foreign currency will decline in dollar terms if that currency weakens against the U.S. dollar. Risks associated with currency may also be exacerbated by foreign government exchange controls which may include, among others, banning the use of foreign currency within the country, fixed exchange rates, restricting currency exchange to government-approved exchangers, and restrictions on the amount of currency that may be imported or exported. In addition, the Japan Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between various currencies.

Risks Associated with Japan. The Japan Fund, by focusing its investments on Japanese issuers, may be exposed to additional risks that other funds that invest in securities of issuers in more than one country or region may not be exposed. For instance, financial, economic or political instabilities that impact Japan, but that do not impact the broader Asian-Pacific region, could impact the Japan Fund to a larger degree than other funds that invest in securities of issuers in a broader geographical area. The Japanese economy has in the past been negatively affected at times by government intervention and protectionism, an unstable financial services sector, a heavy reliance on international trade, and natural disasters.

Risks Associated with Investments in Other Investment Companies. The Japan Fund may invest in shares of other investment companies, including open-end funds and closed-end funds and ETFs. When the Japan Fund invests in other investment companies and ETFs, it will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses payable directly by the other investment company. Therefore, the Japan Fund will incur higher expenses, many of which may be duplicative. In addition, the Japan Fund may be affected by losses of the underlying funds and the level of risk arising from the investment practices of the underlying funds (such as the use of derivative transactions by the underlying funds). ETFs and closed-end funds are subject to additional risks such as, its shares may trade above or below its net asset value or an active market may not develop. The Japan Fund has no control over the investments and related risks taken by the underlying funds in which it invests.

Small Capitalization Risk. Investing in small capitalization companies may be subject to special risks associated with narrower product lines, more limited financial resources, smaller management groups, and a more limited trading market for their stocks as compared with larger companies. In addition, the earnings and prospects of smaller companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies and smaller companies may experience higher failure rates than do larger companies.

Risks Associated with Natural Resources and Commodity Investments. Should the Japan Fund invest in securities of companies involved in oil and gas, timber or mining activities, such investments will involve

an increased number of risks, including geological risks, environmental liabilities, governmental regulations, and other risks involved in exploration, mining, distribution and marketing oil, gas, and other minerals, which can result in a higher degree of overall risk for the Japan Fund.

Derivatives Risk. The value of derivatives may rise or fall more rapidly than other investments. For some derivatives, it is possible to lose more than the amount invested in the derivative. If the Japan Fund uses derivatives to “hedge” the overall risk of its portfolio, it is possible that the hedge may not succeed. Over-the-counter derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party to the contract will not fulfill its contractual obligation to complete the transaction with the Japan Fund. Other risks of investments in derivatives include imperfect correlation between the value of these instruments and the underlying assets; risks that the transactions may result in losses that offset gains in portfolio positions; and risks that the derivative transactions may not be liquid.

Management Risk. FCA Corp’s judgments about the attractiveness and potential appreciation of a security may prove to be inaccurate and may not produce the desired results. Additionally, FCA Corp’s reliance on investment strategy judgments about the “growth” potential of particular companies or the relative “value” of particular securities may prove to be incorrect or inconsistent with the overall market’s assessment of these characteristics, which may result in lower-than-expected returns.

Operational Risk. The ability of the Japan Fund to achieve its investment objective is contingent on a variety of factors, and perhaps most importantly, the ability of FCA Corp to implement the Japan Fund’s strategies effectively and efficiently. Any of these factors could negatively affect the performance of the Japan Fund. Additionally, the Japan Fund’s direct operations could negatively impact the Fund’s performance. For instance, because the Japan Fund’s asset base may be considered small relative to other mutual funds, the Japan Fund will operate with correspondingly higher total annual operating expenses. To the extent the Japan Fund’s assets are not increased and the Fund’s expense ratios are not decreased, the Japan Fund’s expenses will detract from its performance more significantly than with other mutual funds.

Abusive Trading Activities. Frequent short-term purchases, redemptions or exchanges in Japan Fund shares (sometimes referred to as “market timing” or “frequent trading activities”) may result in a dilution in the value of Japan Fund shares for other shareholders. Such activity may create transaction costs that are borne by all shareholders, may disrupt the orderly management of the Japan Fund’s portfolio investments, and may affect the Japan Fund’s cost and performance for other shareholders. The Board of Trustees has adopted policies to discourage abusive trading activities and has approved procedures to implement those policies. There is no guarantee that these procedures can detect or prevent all abusive trading activities and, therefore, such activities may occur.

Borrowing Risk. Borrowing creates leverage, which will exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the Japan Fund’s net asset value and, therefore, may increase the volatility of the Japan Fund. Money borrowed will be subject to interest and other costs (that may include commitment fees) which may reduce the Japan Fund’s total return. Unless the income and capital appreciation, if any, exceed the cost of borrowing, the use of leverage will diminish the investment performance of the Japan Fund.

An investment in the Japan Fund may lose value and is not guaranteed or insured by a bank, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or any other government agency.