AEGIS **Value Fund**

AEGIS FUNDS

Portfolio Manager's Letter
Quarter Ended December 31, 2014

February 6, 2015

Dear Aegis Investor:

The Aegis Value Fund (Class I) declined 15.25 percent in the fourth quarter of 2015, underperforming its Russell 2000 Value benchmark, which gained 9.40 percent. Past performance figures for both the Aegis Value Fund and the Russell 2000 Value benchmark are presented in **Table 1,** below:

Table 1: Performance of the Aegis Value Fund as of December 31, 2014

			Annualized					
	Three Month	Year-to-Date	One Year	Three Year	Five Year	Ten Year	Since I Share Inception*	Since A Share Inception*
Aegis Value Fund Cl. I	-15.25%	-25.88%	-25.88%	7.85%	9.29%	5.01%	9.50%	NA
Aegis Value Fund Cl. A at NAV	-15.26%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-26.01%
Aegis Value Fund Cl. A -With Load	-18.42%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-28.79%
Russell 2000 Value Index	9.40%	4.22%	4.22%	18.29%	14.26%	6.89%	8.19%	4.42%

** Aegis Value Fund Class I (AVALX) and A (AVFAX) Inception were 5/15/98 and 2/26/14, respectively.*

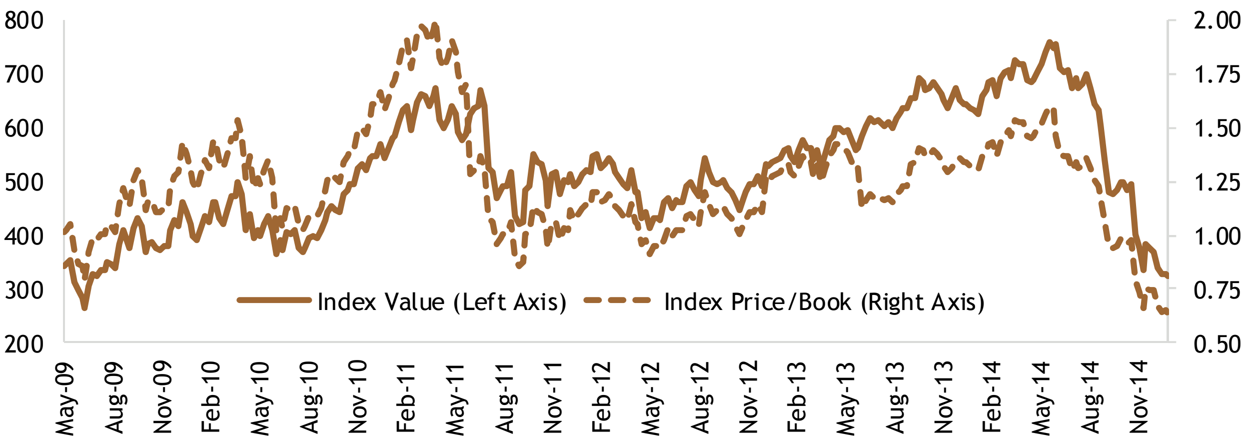
Performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. The investment return and principal value will fluctuate so that upon redemption, an investor's shares may be worth more or less than their original cost. For performance data current to the most recent month end, please call us at 800-528-3780 or visit our website at www.aegisfunds.com. Performance data for the Class A shares with load reflects the maximum sales charge of 3.75%. Additionally, performance for the Class A Shares without load is shown at NAV, and does not reflect the maximum sales charge. If reflected, total return would be reduced. The Fund's Class I and Class A shares have an annualized expense ratio of 1.38% and 1.63%, respectively.

Fund declines were primarily a result of exposure to energy-related equities, many of which declined precipitously amid distressed selling in the fourth quarter as Brent crude oil prices plunged 39.4 percent to a nearly six year low and natural gas prices dropped 29.9 percent. Small energy stocks were heavily sold, with the Russell 2000 Energy Index dropping 34.9 percent in the quarter. Declines in the market values of Fund positions in energy equities including **Paragon Offshore (PGN), Cal Dive International (CDVI), WPX Energy (WPX), McDermott International (MDR), Comstock Resources (CRK), Peabody Energy (BTU), Mitcham Industries (MIND), Parker Drilling (PKD), Questerre Energy (QEC.TO), Hercules Offshore (HERO), Zaza Energy (ZAZA),** and **Rowan (RDC)** together negatively impacted fourth quarter performance by 12.7 percent.

While we sold several energy holdings that had reached full value earlier in the year prior to the downturn, we did not anticipate the dramatic drop in Brent crude, which by the end of January had declined nearly 54 percent from its mid-2014 peak. This decline in the price of oil was the most precipitous since the Great Recession in 2008-2009. While the previous drop in crude occurred during significantly depressed economic conditions that suppressed oil demand, today's price decline appears to be primarily supply-driven, occurring in the context of growing world demand and strengthening domestic economic activity. We believe crude oil price declines have significantly overshot the equilibrium level required to bring supply growth into line with demand growth today, and we believe crude oil prices will recover.

While market price declines on our energy investments have been painful, particularly when the broader market has delivered much loftier returns, we intend to remain patiently invested in energy in anticipation of a recovery, keeping a focus on the long-term. We believe historical precedent argues for future outperformance of energy-related equities. In a December 3, 2014 report, Sam Stovall of Capital IQ noted that during the previous six months, the S&P Small Cap 600 Energy Index was down 40.3 percent, while the S&P Small Cap 600 Index had increased by 3.6 percent. Stovall calculated that in historic periods when the trailing one-year relative strength of energy stocks was as poor as it was at that time, energy stocks proceeded to beat the benchmark by 24 percentage points on average during the next year, and by an average of 81 percentage points over the next two years. Importantly, Stovall's analysis was done before the S&P Small Cap 600 Energy Index dropped another ten percent in January. After these declines, energy equities have become unusually cheap based on fundamentals. As detailed in **Figure 1**, at the end of January, the Russell 2000 Value Energy Index was trading at a price-to-book ratio of 0.64x, a more than six-year low.

Figure 1: Russell 2000 Value Energy Index



Source: Bloomberg

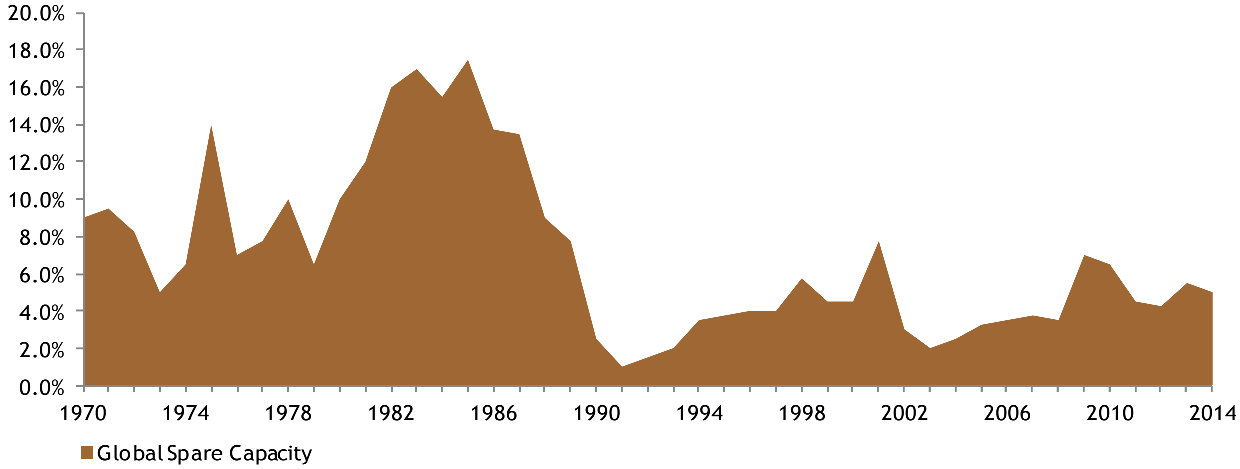
The snapback in historical equity performance that Stovall cites is not only a reaction to an oversold situation, but is also supported by cyclical supply and demand fundamentals that today act to limit the duration of a depressed oil market. Without new investment, global oil supply is estimated to naturally decline six percent annually. The big shale oil plays in the U.S., responsible for nearly five million barrels/day of oil production, have first year decline rates of 50-70 percent. Furthermore, an estimated 80 percent of new shale wells are drilled merely to replace production declines. With very little domestic land-based oil drilling economic at $55 oil, we believe that a supply response to lower prices may be more rapid than is currently expected. We note that Baker Hughes just reported an 87 drilling rig decline that was preceded by a record 94 rig reduction during the week ending January 30th. Since the peak at the end of the third quarter, 29 percent of oil-directed drilling rigs have been laid down with the remaining active fleet of roughly 1,100 oil rigs now being the lowest since December 2011. With approximately 20 percent of natural gas consumption met by associated gas produced as a by-product at oil wells, any decline in oil drilling is also likely to bring the gas market into better balance.

Despite high current inventories and widespread reporting of a supply glut estimated to peak in the second quarter, there appears to be limited excess production capacity in the system. While the press is keen on highlighting a Saudi vs. shale narrative, and often makes references to the mid-1980s, we must consider that Saudi Arabia reportedly only has an estimated two million barrels/day of excess production capacity. As can be seen in **Figure 2**, excess production capacity is a much smaller percentage of the global oil market today than it was in the mid-1980s when Saudi Arabia took production down by approximately 7 million barrels/day in an unsuccessful effort to balance the world oil market. As a result, we believe the limited amount of excess production capacity will result in a much speedier oil recovery than occurred in the multi-year oil rout in the 1980s.

Over the last five years, oil consumption has grown by eight million barrels/day to approximately 93 million barrels/day. We believe much of this long-term demand growth is influenced less by short-term economic conditions and more by increasing per capita energy consumption over the long-term as emerging economies develop in Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. With recent historical demand growth occurring despite oil prices in excess of $100, we believe demand growth is poised to increase given the significant decline in price.

As long-term, deep value investors seeking opportunities in contrarian situations, we continue to believe that the negative sentiment in energy presents an attractive opportunity despite the short-term pain. Energy stocks today comprise an increasing percentage of our discount-to-book value universe, and at year-end represented a hefty 41 percent of North American stocks with market caps above $70 million trading at less than 80 percent of book value. While energy price declines have led to margin pressures in the short-run, longer-term energy fundamentals do not appear to us to be as dire as conventional wisdom, crude prices, and stock valuations would suggest. Consistent with our investment discipline, we have continued to employ our fundamental research process to further narrow down the prospects in search of companies that we believe are poised not only to survive the energy downturn over the short-term, but also to significantly benefit as energy prices recover. During the quarter, de-

Figure 2: Excess Oil Production Capacity



Source: BP stats, IEA, PIRA

spite the extraordinarily negative investor sentiment, we invested $12.7 million of additional capital into seven energy-related equities. At year-end, energy stocks comprised 17.6 percent of Fund assets.

The largest of these fourth quarter purchases was **Parker Drilling (PKD)**. The $425 million market cap international oil service company offers differentiated drilling services internationally and provides oil service rental tools both domestically and abroad. The company also owns 13 barge drilling rigs capable of drilling wells in very shallow marshy conditions common along the Gulf of Mexico coast, holding a dominant 50 percent share of this niche market. The company trades at approximately 65 percent of its $655 million of tangible equity value. Despite the downturn in the energy space, we expect the company to generate free cash flow of approximately $50 million this year as improvements in international segments somewhat offset softness domestically. A significant portion of the company's specialized, international rigs and rental equipment is on long-term contract. Furthermore, Parker has a stable balance sheet. Approximately $585 million of Parker's $617 million in outstanding debt consists of senior notes not due until 2020 at the earliest. The company recently inked a new upsized $200 million credit facility due 2020 with similar terms to its previous facility and with only minor maintenance covenants. We believe Parker has the potential to generate up to $300 million in EBITDA and $175 million in free cash flow in a more favorable commodity environment, which could occur as early as 2016. At a low 2.5x our normalized free cash flow we believe Parker is trading cheaply. The company's strong balance sheet also gives us confidence Parker can weather the energy downturn. At quarter-end, shares in Parker Drilling comprised 1.8 percent of Fund assets.

The last several months have been marked by a historically strong dollar rally against many of the world's major currencies. These drops have clearly been a major factor depressing the dollar price of many commodities. Perhaps the most influential driver of the recent currency movement has been the variation in central bank policy around the world. The Bank of Japan, and now the European Central Bank, reacting to weakness in their respective economies, have become engaged in money printing. Conversely, the Federal Reserve, with its now static balance sheet, is thought to be shifting its bias towards increasing interest rates as U.S. economic conditions have shown indications of strength. As a result of the variation in central bank policy around the world, we believe international investors, seeking a safe haven from monetary debasement, appear to be moving into the dollar. We suspect much of this capital is finding its way into internationally well known U.S. large-cap stocks, pushing the valuation of the S&P steadily higher, as seen in **Figure 3**. In fact, at year-end, the S&P 500 price-to-book ratio premium over the Russell 2000 Value Index was near a 10-year high. Treasuries were also purchased aggressively in the fourth quarter and into the first month of 2015 as evidenced by yields on 10-year and 30-year Treasuries retesting 40 year lows. We believe value stocks, particularly in the energy and materials space, are trading at depressed levels and represent good value considering the high valuations in large-caps or Treasuries.

With little positive slope in the yield curve, the Fund continues to be underweight financials. As compared to the Russell 2000 Value Index, which holds almost 40 percent of its assets in financials, the Fund has only 16 percent, directed primarily to insurance companies that we judge to be undervalued. We continue to hold very few banks. Financials within the Russell 2000 Value Index generally performed very strongly in the quarter, up an average of approximately 11.27 percent, adding 4.43 percent to Index returns. On aggregate, financials owned by the Aegis Value Fund negatively impacted the Fund by 0.07 percent, resulting in an approximately 4.50 percent quarterly performance difference to the index. While bank stocks have risen lately on the prospect of higher margins driven by higher interest rates, we do not believe the domestic economy is strengthening sufficiently to normalize interest rates without a painful readjustment. While prospects are certainly reasonable that the Fed may eventually move rates higher by a token amount, given the leverage and instabilities now building up in the system as well as the strengthening dollar, it is difficult to imagine the Fed increasing interest rates sufficiently to materially improve banking margins.

Signs of bank lending complacency are also growing. According to a recent report by the Office of Comptroller of the Currency, "Underwriting standards continued to ease for the third year in a row, reflecting broad trends similar to those seen in 2004 through 2006, just prior to the most recent credit crisis… [2014] underwriting standards eased in 34 percent of banks, an increase from 14 percent and 28 percent in 2012 and 2013, respectively." The average leverage ratio of total debt-to-EBITDA for new money large corporate loans issued in the first six months of 2014 increased to 4.9 times, a ratio last reached in 2007. Bank funding of leveraged buyouts is also becoming significantly more aggressive. Nearly 64 percent of leveraged buyout transactions were originated in the first half of 2014 with a leverage ratio in excess of 6 times. In November, BB&T Chairman and CEO Kelly King suggested "incredible" risks were being taken in the $1.74 trillion commercial and industrial loan universe: "Our corporate returns have gone down faster in the last two to three years than our retail returns because we're killing each other… It's incredible the amount of risk that's being taken."

Subprime auto lending is also booming. Loan-to-value (LTV) ratios are on-average over 100 percent across the industry with used vehicle LTVs hitting 120 percent at banks and an incredible 150 percent at finance companies. In order to entice financially strapped buyers, lenders are also extending term. Over the past two years, the share of long-term 73-84 month auto loans doubled from seven to 14 percent of the total market. Lending conditions in the nearly $800 billion market have become so aggressive that John Mandel, a top Honda executive, recently commented that competitors were doing "stupid things" to boost auto sales, including making 7-year car loans to "stretched" consumers.

As such, within financials, we continue to prefer to invest in insurance companies. At quarter end our largest financial position remains **EGI Financial Holdings (EFH.TO)**, a non-standard auto insurance provider in Canada and the UK, at 4.0% of Fund assets. The current management team has done a good job of diversifying the business away from predominantly Ontario non-standard auto to other provinces while maintaining underwriting standards and conservatively reserving for tail liabilities from non-auto lines that were exited several years ago. The company has successfully integrated its purchase of Insurance Company of Prince Edward Island. The three-year old UK and European business, Qudos, consisting of syndicated non-standard auto and home construction warranty insurance has scaled quickly and currently looks to have been a good allocation of capital. At 0.97x of tangible book, we believe the upside could be roughly 40 percent from these levels in the event the company hits its internal return on equity (ROE) target of 12 percent over the next several years or attracts interest from an acquirer. EGI management is also a firm believer that its stock trades at a discount to its intrinsic value assessment as evidenced by its share repurchase program. Unfortunately, the decline in the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar over the last several months has impacted the U.S. dollar market value of our investment.

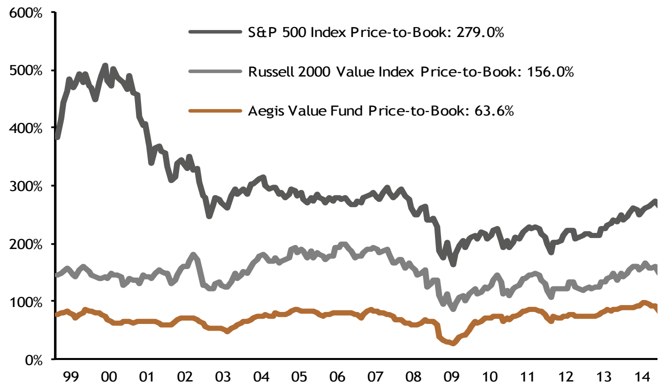
We continue to hold an overweight position in precious and base metals stocks, which represented 18.5 percent of Fund assets at year-end, with gold and silver miners accounting for about two thirds, and base metal miners accounting for the balance. We continue to believe that gold and silver mining stocks have been heavily oversold as gold and silver prices have experienced consecutive years of declines for the first time in 15 years. The Gold Miners ETF (GDX) and the Junior Gold Miners ETF (GDXJ) dropped a respective 13.0 and 22.9 percent in 2014, compounding 2013's decline of 54.5 and 60.8 percent, respectively. Scotiabank recently calculated that mining company enterprise value-to-EBITDA multiples have hit 30-year lows. Materials sector companies at year-end comprised a hefty 17 percent of North American companies trading at less than 80 percent of book value.

Among the stocks that were cheap on book value, we bought companies with producing mines trading at low multiples to our assessment of future cash flow based on today's metals prices. These include **Nevsun Resources (NSU), Aurico Gold (AUQ), Rio Alto (RIO), Lake Shore Gold (LSG)**, and **Avino Silver and Gold Mines (ASM)**. Several of these producers are nicely growing production and reserves. We have also bought several junior exploration and development miners holding high-grade reserves with good reserve extension opportunities and attractive project economics based on today's metal prices, including **Dalaradian Resources (DNA.TO), Guyana Goldfields (GUY.TO), Continental Gold (CNL.TO), Newstrike Capital (NES.TO),** and **Goldquest Mining Corp (GQC.TO)**. We believe many of these projects could be sold today to larger mining conglomerates at a significant premium to the market valuations of the equities.

Mining fundamentals appear to be strengthening as lower oil prices and lower foreign currency based operating

Figure 3:

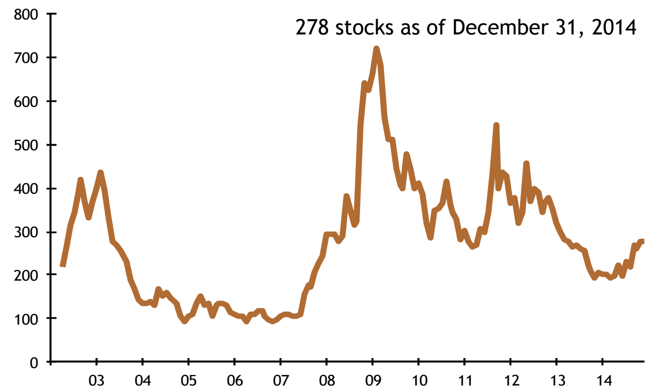
Aegis Value Fund and S&P 500 Index Historical Price-to-Book Ratio



Source: Aegis Financial Corp and Bloomberg (Data from 9/30/1998 to 12/31/2014

Figure 4:

Number of Stocks Selling Below Tangible Book Value
(Market Cap. Greater Than $70 Mil)



Source: U.S. public equity market statistics from Stock Investor Pro (Data from 4/30/2002 to 12/31/2014)

costs begin to impact results. If lower oil prices persist, mining firms could stand to benefit, with Scotiabank reporting each $1 drop in crude oil price decreasing the average global cost of mining gold by approximately $1 per ounce. After several years of industry underinvestment in exploration, gold mining production is poised to decline. Gold demand arising from the purchases of gold ETFs is also showing signs of recovery after two years during which heavy ETF liquidations added over 1,000 cumulative tons of gold to supply. Central banks have also been aggressive buyers, adding to gold reserves every quarter for the last 14 quarters.

Given their low valuations, we also believe our metals and mining stocks provide inexpensive bulwark against the possibility of financial tail-risk. While it is difficult to predict how the Fed will handle rates or how the rapidly increasing ratio of global debt relative to global gross domestic product (GDP) will be resolved, tail risks appear to us to be growing. While timing is always difficult to predict, we believe historical precedent makes currency debasement an increasingly likely outcome. Investor sentiment towards precious metals could shift quickly. Should metals prices rise, mining stocks are poised to deliver strong cash flow growth.

Mercer International (MERC), a leading producer of northern bleached soft kraft pulp (NBSK) commonly used to provide strength in tissue and other papers, most positively impacted the Fund's fourth quarter returns by 1.1 percent and was the Fund's largest sale. The $840 million market cap company manufactures pulp from three world-class, modern mills; one in Canada, and two in Germany. We purchased the company on the thesis that the NBSK market was likely to improve given increases in developing country tissue demand, amid limited ability to either further substitute hardwood kraft pulp or add softwood capacity inexpensively. We judged Mercer's facilities to be deeply undervalued relative to replacement costs. Financial prospects began to brighten materially during the second half of 2014 as pulp prices rose and the results of significant cost cutting efforts showed up in the company's financial performance. Furthermore, as a result of Mercer's dollar denominated pulp sales paired with its Euro and Canadian dollar-based costs, every penny of currency decline in the Euro and Canadian dollar generate an additional $5 million and $3 million of annual EBITDA, respectively. Should current pulp and currency prices persist, we calculate Mercer is now on pace to deliver $325 million of EBITDA and nearly $220 million in free cash flow after maintenance capital expenditures estimated at $45 million and interest paid on its $720 million of debt. Mercer's large net operating loss carryforwards will also significantly reduce the company's tax burden for years to come. Despite the low 3.8x multiple to 2015E free cash flow, given the recent climb in the stock price and the company's exposure to NBSK's highly volatile price, we trimmed our position in the quarter.

Over the last several months, Fund net asset value has also been negatively impacted as a few of our large positions in smaller companies outside of the energy space have experienced significant price drops amid high volatility. In the fourth quarter, declines in shares of **Tecumseh Products (TECU), Alliance One International (AOI)**, and **Legumex Walker (LWP.TO)** negatively impacted fourth quarter fund returns by an estimated 1.29 percent, 1.13 percent and 0.66 percent, respectively. Tecumseh reported a disappointing third quarter in early November from volume declines in its Commercial Compressor division. We recently attended the 2015 Air Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration Expo in Chicago where Tecumseh management introduced several new compressors we expect to be well received by the market. AOI recently experienced technical selling as Standard & Poors ejected the company from the S&P 600 Index of small cap stocks, requiring passive index funds to sell their position. One major brokerage firm estimated that the ejection would likely result in the sale of almost 6 percent of shares outstanding. Passive index fund selling has likely been a factor in Alliance One International's fourth quarter decline and its 33.5 percent January drop. Legumex shares were also down markedly during the quarter due to canola seed supply issues during 3Q14 at its new processing plant in Warden, WA. After our visit to the plant in December, we are confident that its recent supply agreement with Scoular will likely alleviate much of this issue and expect better financial performance from increased plant utilization over the coming quarters. In each of these three particular situations, we believe that company fundamentals are generally improving, and that following sharp declines, these stocks have become even more significantly undervalued relative to our calculations of their intrinsic value.

Overall, as can be seen in **Figure 3**, shares in the Aegis Value Fund traded at an average 63.6 percent of book value at year-end. These levels reflect an increasingly meaningful discount to the broad market indices. We continue to believe that the Fund is invested in equity securities that are among the most deeply undervalued in the market. We realize that 2014 was a difficult year, and appreciate your continued trust in our stewardship of your assets. With Fund valuations now quite compressed, we are optimistic that we will recover nicely with time. As investors are increasingly choosing to dedicate capital to passive strategies, we believe fundamental, value-oriented active managers will have an increasingly opportunity-rich environment in the coming years. Employees continue to own approximately $18 million of Fund shares. We continue to carefully monitor positions for emerging risks. Should you have any questions, please feel free to call the shareholder representatives at (800) 528-3780. You are also welcome to call me personally at (571) 250 0051.

Sincerely,

Scott L. Barbee

Scott L. Barbee
Portfolio Manager
Aegis Value Fund

Please see the following page for important information.

The Aegis Value Fund is offered by prospectus only. Investors should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the fund. The Statutory and Summary Prospectuses contain this and other information about the fund and should be read carefully before investing. To obtain a copy of the fund's prospectus please call 1- 800-528-3780 or visit our website www.aegisfunds.com, where an on-line prospectus is available.

Mutual fund investing involves risk. Principal loss is possible. Investments in foreign securities involve greater volatility and political, economic and currency risks and differences in accounting methods. Investments in smaller and mid-cap companies involve additional risks such as limited liquidity and greater volatility. Value stocks may fall out of favor with investors and underperform growth stocks during given periods. Investments in Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) involve additional risks such as declines in the value of real estate and increased susceptibility to adverse economic and regulatory developments.

An investment cannot be made directly in an index.

The Fund's top ten holdings are Alliance One International Inc., Nevsun Resources Ltd., Photronics Inc., Tecumseh Products Co., EGI Financial Holdings Inc., Resolute Forest Products Inc., Delta Apparel Inc., Ruby Tuesday Inc., Paragon Offshore Plc., and Mercer International Inc. As of December 31, 2014, the stocks represent 5.2%, 4.9%, 4.5%, 4.2%, 4.0%, 3.9%, 3.9%, 3.8%, 3.2%, and 2.9%, of total Fund assets respectively. Fund holdings are subject to change and should not be considered a recommendation to buy or sell a security. The letter also refers to Baker Hughes, BB&T, and Honda, which are not and have not been a holding of the Fund. Current and future portfolio holdings are subject to risk.

Price to Book: A ratio used to compare a stock's market value to its book value. It is calculated by dividing the current closing price of the stock by the latest quarter's book value per share. **Book Value:** A company's common stock equity as it appears on a balance sheet. **EBITDA:** Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization expense. **S&P 500 Index:** An index of 500 stocks chosen for market size, liquidity and industry grouping, among other factors. The S&P 500 is designed to be a leading indicator of U.S. equities and is meant to reflect the risk/return characteristics of the large cap universe. **Russell 2000 Value Index:** measures the performance of small-cap value segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell 2000 Index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. **Tangible Book Value:** The net asset value of a company, calculated by total assets minus intangible assets (patents, goodwill) and liabilities. **The Russell 2000 Index**: measures the performance of the small-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe and is constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased small-cap barometer. The Russell 2000 Index is a subset of the Russell 3000 Index representing approximately 10% of the total market capitalization of that index. It includes approximately 2000 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. Ca**sh Flow:** A revenue or expense stream that changes a cash account over a given period. **GDX Index:** Market Vectors Gold Miners ETF tracks the performance of the NYSE Arca Gold Miners Index and provide exposure to publicly traded companies worldwide involved primarily in gold mining. **GDXJ Index:** Market Vectors Junior Gold Miners ETF intends to provide investors exposure to small-and medium– capitalization companies in the gold and/or silver mining industry. **Debt to EBITDA:** A measure of a company's ability to pay off its incurred debt. This ratio gives the investor the approximate amount of time that would be needed to pay off all debt, ignoring the factors of interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. **Free cash flow (FCF):** Representing the cash that a company is able to generate after laying out the money required to maintain or expand its asset base. **Loan-To-Value Ratio - LTV Ratio:** A lending risk assessment ratio that financial institutions and others lenders examine before approving a mortgage. **Return on equity:** The amount of net income returned as a percentage of shareholders equity. **S&P Small Cap 600 Index:** An index maintained by the S&P Index Committee. It contains companies with market caps in the range of US$ 300 million up to US$1.4 billion and with public floats of at least 50%. **S&P 600 Index:** The S&P 600 Small Cap Index covers a broad range of small cap stocks in the United States. The index is weighted according to market capitalization and covers about 3-4% of the total market for equities in the United States. **Discount to Book Value:** A company's stock trades at a discount to book value when its market capitalization is less than the book value. **Enterprise Value to EBITDA:** It is a valuation measure calculated as enterprise value divided by earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization. **Enterprise Value:** The market capitalization plus debt, less cash. **Russell 2000 Energy Index:** Index is comprised of the smallest energy companies in the Russell 3000 Index. **Russell 2000 Value Energy Index:** Index measuring the performance of those Russell 2000 energy companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. **S&P Small Cap 600 Energy Index:** Index is comprised of those companies included in the S&P Small Cap 600 that are classified as members of the GICS® energy sector.

Equities, bonds, and other asset classes have different risk profiles, which should be considered when investing. All investments contain risk and may lose value.

Diversification does not assure a profit or protect against loss in a declining market.

Opinions expressed are subject to change at any time, are not guaranteed and should not be considered investment advice.

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