This document is not a prospectus but should be read in conjunction with the current prospectus of The Income Fund of America (the “fund”) dated October 1, 2019. You may obtain a prospectus from your financial advisor, by calling American Funds Service Company® at (800) 421-4225 or by writing to the fund at the following address:

The Income Fund of America
Attention: Secretary
6455 Irvine Center Drive
Irvine, California 92618

Certain privileges and/or services described below may not be available to all shareholders (including shareholders who purchase shares at net asset value through eligible retirement plans) depending on the shareholder’s investment dealer or retirement plan recordkeeper. Please see your financial advisor, investment dealer, plan recordkeeper or employer for more information.

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Investment portfolio
Financial statements

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Certain investment limitations and guidelines

The following limitations and guidelines are considered at the time of purchase, under normal circumstances, and are based on a percentage of the fund's net assets unless otherwise noted. This summary is not intended to reflect all of the fund's investment limitations.

**Income-producing securities**
- The fund will invest at least 65% of its assets in income-producing securities.

**Equity securities**
- The fund will generally invest at least 60% of its assets in equity securities. However, the composition of the fund's investments in equity, debt and cash or money market instruments may vary substantially depending on various factors, including market conditions. At times the fund may be substantially invested in equity or debt securities (i.e., more than 60%) or may be solely invested in equity or debt securities (i.e., 100%).

**Debt instruments**
- The fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in straight debt securities (i.e., debt securities that do not have equity conversion or purchase rights) rated BB+ or below and Ba1 or below by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations designated by the fund's investment adviser or unrated but determined to be of equivalent quality by the fund's investment adviser. The fund currently intends to look to the ratings from Moody's Investors Service, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services and Fitch Ratings. If rating agencies differ, securities will be considered to have received the highest of these ratings, consistent with the fund's investment policies.

**Investing outside the U.S.**
- The fund may invest up to 30% of its assets in equity securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States.
- The fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in debt securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States (must be U.S. dollar denominated).
- In determining the domicile of an issuer, the fund’s investment adviser will consider the domicile determination of a leading provider of global indexes, such as Morgan Stanley Capital International, and may also take into account such factors as where the issuer’s securities are listed and where the issuer is legally organized, maintains principal corporate offices, conducts its principal operations and/or generates revenues.

* * * * *

The fund may experience difficulty liquidating certain portfolio securities during significant market declines or periods of heavy redemptions.

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Equity securities — Equity securities represent an ownership position in a company. Equity securities held by the fund typically consist of common stocks and may also include securities with equity conversion or purchase rights. The prices of equity securities fluctuate based on, among other things, events specific to their issuers and market, economic and other conditions. For example, prices of these securities can be affected by financial contracts held by the issuer or third parties (such as derivatives) relating to the security or other assets or indices. Holders of equity securities are not creditors of the issuer. If an issuer liquidates, holders of equity securities are entitled to their pro rata share of the issuer’s assets, if any, after creditors (including the holders of fixed income securities and senior equity securities) are paid.

There may be little trading in the secondary market for particular equity securities, which may adversely affect the fund’s ability to value accurately or dispose of such equity securities. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the value and/or liquidity of equity securities.

Investing in smaller capitalization stocks — The fund may invest in the stocks of smaller capitalization companies. Investing in smaller capitalization stocks can involve greater risk than is customarily associated with investing in stocks of larger, more established companies. For example, smaller companies often have limited product lines, limited operating histories, limited markets or financial resources, may be dependent on one or a few key persons for management and can be more susceptible to losses. Also, their securities may be less liquid or illiquid (and therefore have to be sold at a discount from current prices or sold in small lots over an extended period of time), may be followed by fewer investment research analysts and may be subject to wider price swings, thus creating a greater chance of loss than securities of larger capitalization companies.

Debt instruments — Debt securities, also known as “fixed income securities,” are used by issuers to borrow money. Bonds, notes, debentures, asset-backed securities (including those backed by mortgages), and loan participations and assignments are common types of debt securities. Generally, issuers pay investors periodic interest and repay the amount borrowed either periodically during the life of the security and/or at maturity. Some debt securities, such as zero coupon bonds, do not pay current interest, but are purchased at a discount from their face values and their values accrete over time to face value at maturity. Some debt securities bear interest at rates that are not fixed, but that vary with changes in specified market rates or indices. The market prices of debt securities fluctuate depending on such factors as interest rates, credit quality and maturity. In general, market prices of debt securities decline when interest rates rise and increase when interest rates fall. These fluctuations will generally be greater for longer-term debt securities than for shorter-term debt securities. Prices of these securities can also be affected by financial contracts held by the issuer or third parties (such as derivatives) relating to the security or other assets or indices.

Lower rated debt securities, rated Ba1/BB+ or below by Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations, are described by the rating agencies as speculative and involve greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the issuer’s creditworthiness than higher rated debt securities, or they may already be in default. Such securities are sometimes referred to as “junk bonds” or high yield bonds. The market prices of these securities may fluctuate more than higher quality securities and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty. It may be more difficult to dispose of, and to determine the value of, lower rated debt securities. Investment grade bonds in the ratings categories A or Baa/BBB also may be more susceptible to changes in market or economic conditions than bonds rated in the highest rating categories.
Certain additional risk factors relating to debt securities are discussed below:

**Sensitivity to interest rate and economic changes** — Debt securities may be sensitive to economic changes, political and corporate developments, and interest rate changes. In addition, during an economic downturn or a period of rising interest rates, issuers that are highly leveraged may experience increased financial stress that could adversely affect their ability to meet projected business goals, to obtain additional financing and to service their principal and interest payment obligations. Periods of economic change and uncertainty also can be expected to result in increased volatility of market prices and yields of certain debt securities and derivative instruments. For example, during the financial crisis of 2007-2009, the Federal Reserve implemented a number of economic policies that impacted, and may continue to impact, interest rates and the market. These policies, as well as potential actions by governmental entities both in and outside of the U.S., may expose fixed income markets to heightened volatility and may reduce liquidity for certain investments, which could cause the value of the fund’s portfolio to decline.

**Payment expectations** — Debt securities may contain redemption or call provisions. If an issuer exercises these provisions in a lower interest rate market, the fund may have to replace the security with a lower yielding security, resulting in decreased income to investors. If the issuer of a debt security defaults on its obligations to pay interest or principal or is the subject of bankruptcy proceedings, the fund may incur losses or expenses in seeking recovery of amounts owed to it.

**Liquidity and valuation** — There may be little trading in the secondary market for particular debt securities, which may affect adversely the fund’s ability to value accurately or dispose of such debt securities. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the value and/or liquidity of debt securities.

The investment adviser attempts to reduce the risks described above through diversification of the fund’s portfolio and by credit analysis of each issuer, as well as by monitoring broad economic trends and corporate and legislative developments, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so.

Credit ratings for debt securities provided by rating agencies reflect an evaluation of the safety of principal and interest payments, not market value risk. The rating of an issuer is a rating agency’s view of past and future potential developments related to the issuer and may not necessarily reflect actual outcomes. There can be a lag between the time of developments relating to an issuer and the time a rating is assigned and updated. The investment adviser considers these ratings of securities as one of many criteria in making its investment decisions.

Bond rating agencies may assign modifiers (such as ++–) to ratings categories to signify the relative position of a credit within the rating category. Investment policies that are based on ratings categories should be read to include any security within that category, without giving consideration to the modifier except where otherwise provided. See the Appendix to this statement of additional information for more information about credit ratings.

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Securities with equity and debt characteristics — Certain securities have a combination of equity and debt characteristics. Such securities may at times behave more like equity than debt or vice versa.

**Preferred stock** — Preferred stock represents an equity interest in an issuer that generally entitles the holder to receive, in preference to common stockholders and the holders of certain other stocks, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from a liquidation of the issuer. Preferred stocks may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return, and preferred stock dividends may be cumulative or non-cumulative and participating or non-participating. Cumulative dividend provisions require all or a portion of prior unpaid dividends to be paid before dividends can be paid to the issuer’s common stockholders, while prior unpaid dividends on non-cumulative preferred stock are forfeited. Participating preferred stock may be entitled to a dividend exceeding the issuer’s declared dividend in certain cases, while non-participating preferred stock is entitled only to the stipulated dividend. Preferred stock is subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities. As with debt securities, the prices and yields of preferred stocks often move with changes in interest rates and the issuer’s credit quality. Additionally, a company’s preferred stock typically pays dividends only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. Accordingly, the price of preferred stock will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the issuing company’s financial condition or prospects. Preferred stock of smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than preferred stock of larger companies.

**Convertible securities** — A convertible security is a debt obligation, preferred stock or other security that may be converted, within a specified period of time and at a stated conversion rate, into common stock or other equity securities of the same or a different issuer. The conversion may occur automatically upon the occurrence of a predetermined event or at the option of either the issuer or the security holder. Under certain circumstances, a convertible security may also be called for redemption or conversion by the issuer after a particular date and at predetermined price specified upon issue. If a convertible security held by the fund is called for redemption or conversion, the fund could be required to tender the security for redemption, convert it into the underlying common stock, or sell it to a third party.

The holder of a convertible security is generally entitled to participate in the capital appreciation resulting from a market price increase in the issuer’s common stock and to receive interest paid or accrued until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Before conversion, convertible securities have characteristics similar to non-convertible debt or preferred securities, as applicable. Convertible securities rank senior to common stock in an issuer’s capital structure and, therefore, normal entail less risk than the issuer’s common stock. However, convertible securities may also be subordinate to any senior debt obligations of the issuer, and, therefore, an issuer’s convertible securities may entail more risk than such senior debt obligations. Convertible securities usually offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible debt securities of similar credit quality because of the potential for capital appreciation. In addition, convertible securities are often lower-rated securities.

Because of the conversion feature, the price of a convertible security will normally fluctuate in some proportion to changes in the price of the underlying asset, and, accordingly, convertible securities are subject to risks relating to the activities of the issuer and/or general market and economic conditions. The income component of a convertible security may cushion the security against declines in the price of the underlying asset but may also cause the price of the security to fluctuate based upon changes in interest rates and the credit quality of the issuer. As with a straight fixed income security, the price of a convertible security tends to increase when interest rates decline and decrease when interest rates rise. Like the price of a common
Hybrid securities — A hybrid security is a type of security that also has equity and debt characteristics. Like equities, which have no final maturity, a hybrid security may be perpetual. On the other hand, like debt securities, a hybrid security may be callable at the option of the issuer on a date specified at issue. Additionally, like common equities, which may stop paying dividends at virtually any time without violating any contractual terms or conditions, hybrids typically allow for issuers to withhold payment of interest until a later date or to suspend coupon payments entirely without triggering an event of default. Hybrid securities are normally at the bottom of an issuer’s debt capital structure because holders of an issuer’s hybrid securities are structurally subordinated to the issuer’s senior creditors. In bankruptcy, hybrid security holders should only get paid after all senior creditors of the issuer have been paid but before any disbursements are made to the issuer’s equity holders. Accordingly, hybrid securities may be more sensitive to economic changes than more senior debt securities. Such securities may also be viewed as more equity-like by the market when the issuer or its parent company experiences financial difficulties.

Contingent convertible securities, which are also known as contingent capital securities, are a form of hybrid security that are intended to either convert into equity or have their principal written down upon the occurrence of certain trigger events. One type of contingent convertible security has characteristics designed to absorb losses, by providing that the liquidation value of the security may be adjusted downward to below the original par value or written off entirely under certain circumstances. For instance, if losses have eroded the issuer’s capital level below a specified threshold, the liquidation value of the security may be reduced in whole or in part. The write-down of the security’s par value may occur automatically and would not entitle holders to institute bankruptcy proceedings against the issuer. In addition, an automatic write-down could result in a reduced income rate if the dividend or interest payment associated with the security is based on the security’s par value. Such securities may, but are not required to, provide for circumstances under which the liquidation value of the security may be adjusted back up to par, such as an improvement in capitalization or earnings. Another type of contingent convertible security provides for mandatory conversion of the security into common shares of the issuer under certain circumstances. The mandatory conversion might relate, for example, to the issuer’s failure to maintain a capital minimum. Since the common stock of the issuer may not pay a dividend, investors in such instruments could experience reduced yields (or no yields at all) and conversion would deepen the subordination of the investor, effectively worsening the investor’s standing in the case of the issuer’s insolvency. An automatic write-down or conversion event with respect to a contingent convertible security will typically be triggered by a reduction in the issuer’s capital level, but may also be triggered by regulatory actions, such as a change in regulatory capital requirements, or by other factors.

Investing outside the U.S. — Securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States, or with significant operations or revenues outside the United States, may lose value because of adverse political, social, economic or market developments (including social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war) in the countries or regions in which the issuers are domiciled, operate or generate revenue. These issuers may also be more susceptible to actions of foreign governments such as the imposition of price controls or punitive taxes that could adversely impact the value of these securities. To the extent the fund invests in securities that are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, these securities may also lose value due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar and/or currencies of other countries. Securities markets in certain countries may be more volatile or provide less liquid than those in the United States. Investments outside the United States may also be subject to different accounting practices and different regulatory, legal and reporting standards, and may be more difficult to value, than those in the United States. In addition, the value of investments outside the United States may be reduced by foreign taxes, including foreign withholding taxes on interest and dividends.

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Further, there may be increased risks of delayed settlement of securities purchased or sold by the fund. The risks of investing outside the United States may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets.

Additional costs could be incurred in connection with the fund’s investment activities outside the United States. Brokerage commissions may be higher outside the United States, and the fund will bear certain expenses in connection with its currency transactions. Furthermore, increased custodian costs may be associated with maintaining assets in certain jurisdictions.

**Investing in emerging markets** — Investing in emerging markets may involve risks in addition to and greater than those generally associated with investing in the securities markets of developed countries. For instance, developing countries may have less developed legal and accounting systems than those in developed countries. The governments of these countries may be less stable and more likely to impose capital controls, nationalize a company or industry, place restrictions on foreign ownership and on withdrawing sale proceeds of securities from the country, and/or impose punitive taxes that could adversely affect the prices of securities. In addition, the economies of these countries may be dependent on relatively few industries that are more susceptible to local and global changes. Securities markets in these countries can also be relatively small and have substantially lower trading volumes. As a result, securities issued in these countries may be more volatile and less liquid, and may be more difficult to value, than securities issued in countries with more developed economies and/or markets. Additionally, there may be increased settlement risks for transactions in local securities.

Although there is no universally accepted definition, the investment adviser generally considers an emerging market to be a market that is in the earlier stages of its industrialization cycle with a low per capita gross domestic product ("GDP") and a low market capitalization to GDP ratio relative to those in the United States and the European Union, and would include markets commonly referred to as "frontier markets."

**Certain risk factors related to emerging markets**

**Currency fluctuations** — Certain emerging markets’ currencies have experienced and in the future may experience significant declines against the U.S. dollar. For example, if the U.S. dollar appreciates against foreign currencies, the value of the fund’s emerging markets securities holdings would generally depreciate and vice versa. Further, the fund may lose money due to losses and other expenses incurred in converting various currencies to purchase and sell securities valued in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, as well as from currency restrictions, exchange control regulation and currency devaluations.

**Government regulation** — Certain developing countries lack uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting and disclosure standards, have less governmental supervision of financial markets than in the United States, and do not honor legal rights enjoyed in the United States. Certain governments may be more unstable and present greater risks of nationalization or restrictions on foreign ownership of local companies. Repatriation of investment income, capital and the proceeds of sales by foreign investors may require governmental registration and/or approval in some developing countries. While the fund will only invest in markets where these restrictions are considered acceptable by the investment adviser, a country could impose new or additional repatriation restrictions after the fund’s investment. If this happened, the fund’s response might include, among other things, applying to the appropriate authorities for a waiver of the restrictions or engaging in transactions in other markets designed to offset the risks of decline in that country. Such restrictions will be considered in relation to the fund’s liquidity needs and other factors. Further, some attractive equity securities may not be available to the fund if foreign shareholders already hold the maximum amount legally permissible.
While government involvement in the private sector varies in degree among developing countries, such involvement may in some cases include government ownership of companies in certain sectors, wage and price controls or imposition of trade barriers and other protectionist measures. With respect to any developing country, there is no guarantee that some future economic or political crisis will not lead to price controls, forced mergers of companies, expropriation, or creation of government monopolies to the possible detriment of the fund’s investments.

**Fluctuations in inflation rates** — Rapid fluctuations in inflation rates may have negative impacts on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

**Less developed securities markets** — Emerging markets may be less well-developed than other markets. These markets have lower trading volumes than the securities markets of more developed countries and may be unable to respond effectively to increases in trading volume. Consequently, these markets may be substantially less liquid than those of more developed countries, and the securities of issuers located in these markets may have limited marketability. These factors may make prompt liquidation of substantial portfolio holdings difficult or impossible at times.

**Settlement risks** — Settlement systems in developing countries are generally less well organized than those of developed markets. Supervisory authorities may also be unable to apply standards comparable to those in developed markets. Thus, there may be risks that settlement may be delayed and that cash or securities belonging to the fund may be in jeopardy because of failures of or defects in the systems. In particular, market practice may require that payment be made before receipt of the security being purchased or that delivery of a security be made before payment is received. In such cases, default by a broker or bank (the “counterparty”) through whom the transaction is effected might cause the fund to suffer a loss. The fund will seek, where possible, to use counterparties whose financial status is such that this risk is reduced. However, there can be no certainty that the fund will be successful in eliminating this risk, particularly as counterparties operating in developing countries frequently lack the standing or financial resources of those in developed countries. There may also be a danger that, because of uncertainties in the operation of settlement systems in individual markets, competing claims may arise with respect to securities held by or to be transferred to the fund.

**Insufficient market information** — The fund may encounter problems assessing investment opportunities in certain emerging markets in light of limitations on available information and different accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards. In such circumstances, the fund’s investment adviser will seek alternative sources of information, and to the extent the investment adviser is not satisfied with the sufficiency of the information obtained with respect to a particular market or security, the fund will not invest in such market or security.

**Taxation** — Taxation of dividends, interest and capital gains received by the fund varies among developing countries and, in some cases, is comparatively high. In addition, developing countries typically have less well-defined tax laws and procedures and such laws may permit retroactive taxation so that the fund could become subject in the future to local tax liability that it had not reasonably anticipated in conducting its investment activities or valuing its assets.

**Litigation** — The fund and its shareholders may encounter substantial difficulties in obtaining and enforcing judgments against individuals residing outside of the U.S. and companies domiciled outside of the U.S.
Fraudulent securities — Securities purchased by the fund may subsequently be found to be fraudulent or counterfeit, resulting in a loss to the fund.

Synthetic local access instruments — Participation notes, market access warrants and other similar structured investment vehicles (collectively, "synthetic local access instruments") are instruments used by investors to obtain exposure to equity investments in local markets where direct ownership by foreign investors is not permitted or is otherwise restricted by local law. Synthetic local access instruments, which are generally structured and sold over-the-counter by a local branch of a bank or broker-dealer that is permitted to purchase equity securities in the local market, are designed to replicate exposure to one or more underlying equity securities. The price and performance of a synthetic local access instrument are normally intended to track the price and performance of the underlying equity assets as closely as possible. However, there can be no assurance that the results of synthetic local access instruments will replicate exactly the performance of the underlying securities due to transaction costs, taxes and other fees and expenses. The holder of a synthetic local access instrument may also be entitled to receive any dividends paid in connection with the underlying equity assets, but usually does not receive voting rights as it would if such holder directly owned the underlying assets.

Investments in synthetic local access instruments involve the same risks associated with a direct investment in the shares of the companies the instruments seek to replicate, including, in particular, the risks associated with investing outside the United States. Synthetic local access instruments also involve risks that are in addition to the risks normally associated with a direct investment in the underlying equity securities. For instance, synthetic local access instruments represent unsecured, unsubordinated contractual obligations of the banks or broker-dealers that issue them. Consequently, a purchaser of a synthetic local access instrument relies on the creditworthiness of such a bank or broker-dealer counterparty and has no rights under the instrument against the issuer of the underlying equity securities. Additionally, there is no guarantee that a liquid market for a synthetic local access instrument will exist or that the issuer of the instrument will be willing to repurchase the instrument when an investor wishes to sell it.

Depositary receipts — Depositary receipts are securities that evidence ownership interests in, and represent the right to receive, a security or a pool of securities that have been deposited with a bank or trust depository. The fund may invest in American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), and other similar securities. For ADRs, the depository is typically a U.S. financial institution and the underlying securities are issued by a non-U.S. entity. For other depositary receipts, the depository may be a non-U.S. or a U.S. entity, and the underlying securities may be issued by a non-U.S. or a U.S. entity. Depositary receipts will not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as their underlying securities. Generally, ADRs are issued in registered form, denominated in U.S. dollars, and designed for use in the U.S. securities markets. Other depositary receipts, such as EDRs and GDRs, may be issued in bearer form, may be denominated in either U.S. dollars or in non-U.S. currencies, and are primarily designed for use in securities markets outside the United States. ADRs, EDRs and GDRs can be sponsored by the issuing bank or trust company or the issuer of the underlying securities. Although the issuing bank or trust company may impose charges for the collection of dividends and the conversion of such securities into the underlying securities, generally no fees are imposed on the purchase or sale of these securities other than transaction fees ordinarily involved with trading stock. Such securities may be less liquid or may trade at a lower price than the underlying securities of the issuer. Additionally, the issuers of securities underlying depositary receipts may not be obligated to timely disclose information that is considered material under the securities laws of the United States. Therefore, less information may be available regarding these issuers than about the issuers of other securities and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts.
Currency transactions — The fund may enter into currency transactions on a spot (i.e., cash) basis at the prevailing rate in the currency exchange market to provide for the purchase or sale of a currency needed to purchase a security denominated in that currency. In addition, the fund may enter into forward currency contracts to protect against changes in currency exchange rates, to increase exposure to a particular foreign currency, to shift exposure to currency fluctuations from one currency to another or to seek to increase returns. A forward currency contract is an obligation to purchase or sell 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. Some forward currency contracts, called non-deliverable forwards or NDFs, do not call for physical delivery of the currency and are instead settled through cash payments. Forward currency contracts are typically privately negotiated and traded in the interbank market between large commercial banks (or other currency traders) and their customers. Although forward contracts entered into by the fund will typically involve the purchase or sale of a currency against the U.S. dollar, the fund also may purchase or sell a non-U.S. currency against another non-U.S. currency.

Currency exchange rates generally are determined by forces of supply and demand in the foreign exchange markets and the relative merits of investment in different countries as viewed from an international perspective. Currency exchange rates, as well as foreign currency transactions, can also be affected unpredictably by intervention by U.S. or foreign governments or central banks or by currency controls or political developments in the United States or abroad. Such intervention or other events could prevent the fund from entering into foreign currency transactions, force the fund to exit such transactions at an unfavorable time or price or result in penalties to the fund, any of which may result in losses to the fund.

Generally, the fund will not attempt to protect against all potential changes in exchange rates and the use of forward contracts does not eliminate the risk of fluctuations in the prices of the underlying securities. If the value of the underlying securities declines or the amount of the fund’s commitment increases because of changes in exchange rates, the fund may need to provide additional cash or securities to satisfy its commitment under the forward contract. The fund is also subject to the risk that it may be delayed or prevented from obtaining payments owed to it under the forward contract as a result of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty with which it entered into the forward contract or the failure of the counterparty to comply with the terms of the contract.

The realization of gains or losses on foreign currency transactions will usually be a function of the investment adviser’s ability to accurately estimate currency market movements. Entering into forward currency transactions may change the fund’s exposure to currency exchange rates and could result in losses to the fund if currencies do not perform as expected by the fund’s investment adviser. For example, if the fund’s investment adviser increases the fund’s exposure to a foreign currency using forward contracts and that foreign currency’s value declines, the fund may incur a loss. In addition, while entering into forward currency transactions could minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currency, it could also limit any potential gain that may result from an increase in the value of the currency. See also the “Derivatives” section under “Description of certain securities, investment techniques and risks” for a general description of investment techniques and risks relating to derivatives, including certain currency forwards.

Forward currency contracts may give rise to leverage, or exposure to potential gains and losses in excess of the initial amount invested. Leverage magnifies gains and losses and could cause the fund to be subject to more volatility than if it had not been leveraged, thereby resulting in a heightened risk of loss. The fund will segregate liquid assets that will be marked to market daily to meet its forward contract commitments to the extent required by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Forward currency transactions also may affect the character and timing of income, gain, or loss recognized by the fund for U.S. tax purposes. The use of forward currency contracts could result in the
application of the mark-to-market provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and may cause an increase (or decrease) in the amount of taxable dividends paid by the fund.

**Derivatives** — In pursuing its investment objective, the fund may invest in derivative instruments. A derivative is a financial instrument, the value of which depends on, or is otherwise derived from, another underlying variable. Most often, the variable underlying a derivative is the price of a traded asset, such as a traditional cash security (e.g., a stock or bond), a currency or a commodity; however, the value of a derivative can be dependent on almost any variable, from the level of an index or a specified rate to the occurrence (or non-occurrence) of a credit event with respect to a specified reference asset. In addition to investing in forward currency contracts, as described above under “Currency transactions,” the fund may take positions in futures contracts, interest rate swaps and credit default swap indices, each of which is a derivative instrument described in greater detail below.

Derivative instruments may be distinguished by the manner in which they trade: some are standardized instruments that trade on an organized exchange while others are individually negotiated and traded in the over-the-counter (OTC) market. Derivatives also range broadly in complexity, from simple derivatives to more complex instruments. As a general matter, however, all derivatives — regardless of the manner in which they trade or their relative complexities — entail certain risks, some of which are different from, and potentially greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in traditional cash securities.

As is the case with traditional cash securities, derivative instruments are generally subject to counterparty credit risk; however, in some cases, derivatives may pose counterparty risks greater than those posed by cash securities. The use of derivatives involves the risk that a loss may be sustained by the fund as a result of the failure of the fund’s counterparty to make required payments or otherwise to comply with its contractual obligations. For some derivatives, though, the value of — and, in effect, the return on — the instrument may be dependent on both the individual credit of the fund’s counterparty and on the credit of one or more issuers of any underlying assets. If the fund does not correctly evaluate the creditworthiness of its counterparty and, where applicable, of issuers of any underlying reference assets, the fund’s investment in a derivative instrument may result in losses. Further, if a fund’s counterparty were to default on its obligations, the fund’s contractual remedies against such counterparty may be subject to applicable bankruptcy and insolvency laws, which could affect the fund’s rights as a creditor and delay or impede the fund’s ability to receive the net amount of payments that it is contractually entitled to receive.

The value of some derivative instruments in which the fund invests may be particularly sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates, currency exchange rates or other market conditions. Like the fund’s other investments, the ability of the fund to successfully utilize such derivative instruments may depend in part upon the ability of the fund’s investment adviser to accurately forecast interest rates and other economic factors. The success of the fund’s derivative investment strategy will also depend on the investment adviser’s ability to assess and predict the impact of market or economic developments on the derivative instruments in which the fund invests, in some cases without having had the benefit of observing the performance of a derivative under all possible market conditions. If the investment adviser incorrectly forecasts such factors and has taken positions in derivative instruments contrary to prevailing market trends, or if the investment adviser incorrectly predicts the impact of developments on a derivative instrument, the fund could be exposed to the risk of loss.

Certain derivatives may also be subject to liquidity and valuation risks. The potential lack of a liquid secondary market for a derivative (and, particularly, for an OTC derivative) may cause difficulty in valuing or selling the instrument. If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, as is often the case with many privately-negotiated OTC derivatives, the fund may not be able to initiate a transaction or to liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price. Particularly when there is no liquid secondary market for the fund’s derivative positions, the fund may encounter difficulty in valuing such illiquid positions. The value of a derivative instrument does not always
correlate perfectly with its underlying asset, rate or index, and many derivatives, and OTC derivatives in particular, are complex and often valued subjectively. Improper valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to the fund.

Because certain derivative instruments may obligate the fund to make one or more potential future payments, which could significantly exceed the value of the fund’s initial investments in such instruments, derivative instruments may also have a leveraging effect on the fund’s portfolio. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, irrespective of the size of the fund’s investment in the instrument. When a fund leverages its portfolio, investments in that fund will tend to be more volatile, resulting in larger gains or losses in response to market changes. In accordance with applicable regulatory requirements, the fund will generally segregate or earmark liquid assets, or enter into offsetting financial positions, to cover its obligations under derivative instruments, effectively limiting the risk of leveraging the fund’s portfolio. Because the fund is legally required to maintain asset coverage or offsetting positions in connection with leveraging derivative instruments, the fund’s investments in such derivatives may also require the fund to buy or sell portfolio securities at disadvantageous times or prices in order to comply with applicable requirements.

**Futures** — The fund may enter into futures contracts to seek to manage the fund’s interest rate sensitivity by increasing or decreasing the duration of the fund or a portion of the fund’s portfolio. A futures contract is an agreement to buy or sell a security or other financial instrument (the “reference asset”) for a set price on a future date. Futures contracts are standardized, exchange-traded contracts, and, when a futures contract is bought or sold, the fund will incur brokerage fees and will be required to maintain margin deposits.

Unlike when the fund purchases or sells a security, such as a stock or bond, no price is paid or received by the fund upon the purchase or sale of a futures contract. When the fund enters into a futures contract, the fund is required to deposit with its futures broker, known as a futures commission merchant (FCM), a specified amount of liquid assets in a segregated account in the name of the FCM at the applicable derivatives clearinghouse or exchange. This amount, known as initial margin, is set by the futures exchange on which the contract is traded and may be significantly modified during the term of the contract. The initial margin is in the nature of a performance bond or good faith deposit on the futures contract, which is returned to the fund upon termination of the contract, assuming all contractual obligations have been satisfied. Additionally, on a daily basis, the fund pays or receives cash, or variation margin, equal to the daily change in value of the futures contract. Variation margin does not represent a borrowing or loan by the fund but is instead a settlement between the fund and the FCM of the amount one party would owe the other if the futures contract expired. In computing daily net asset value, the fund will mark-to-market its open futures positions. In the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of an FCM that holds margin on behalf of the fund, the fund may be entitled to return of margin owed to it only in proportion to the amount received by the FCM’s other customers, potentially resulting in losses to the fund. An event of bankruptcy or insolvency at a clearinghouse or exchange holding initial margin could also result in losses for the fund.

When the fund invests in futures contracts and deposits margin with an FCM, the fund becomes subject to so-called “fellow customer” risk – that is, the risk that one or more customers of the FCM will default on their obligations and that the resulting losses will be so great that the FCM will default on its obligations and margin posted by one customer, such as the fund, will be used to cover a loss caused by a different defaulting customer. Applicable rules generally prohibit the use of one customer’s funds to meet the obligations of another customer and limit the ability of an FCM to use margin posed by non-defaulting customers to satisfy losses caused by defaulting customers. As a general matter, an FCM is required to use its own funds to meet a defaulting customer’s obligations. While a customer’s loss would likely need to be substantial before non-defaulting customers would be exposed to loss on account.
of fellow customer risk, applicable rules nevertheless permit the commingling of margin and do not limit the mutualization of customer losses from investment losses, custodial failures, fraud or other causes. If the loss is so great that, notwithstanding the application of an FCM’s own funds, there is a shortfall in the amount of customer funds required to be held in segregation, the FCM could default and be placed into bankruptcy. Under these circumstances, bankruptcy law provides that non-defaulting customers will share pro rata in any shortfall. A shortfall in customer segregated funds may also make the transfer of the accounts of non-defaulting customers to another FCM more difficult.

Although certain futures contracts, by their terms, require actual future delivery of and payment for the reference asset, in practice, most futures contracts are usually closed out before the delivery date by offsetting purchases or sales of matching futures contracts. Closing out an open futures contract purchase or sale is effected by entering into an offsetting futures contract sale or purchase, respectively, for the same aggregate amount of the identical reference asset and the same delivery date with the same FCM. If the offsetting purchase price is less than the original sale price (in each case taking into account transaction costs, including brokerage fees), the fund realizes a gain; if it is more, the fund realizes a loss. Conversely, if the offsetting sale price is more than the original purchase price (in each case taking into account transaction costs, including brokerage fees), the fund realizes a gain; if it is less, the fund realizes a loss.

The fund is generally required to segregate liquid assets equivalent to the fund’s outstanding obligations under each futures contract. With respect to long positions in futures contracts that are not legally required to cash settle, the fund will segregate or earmark liquid assets in an amount equal to the fund’s daily marked-to-market (net) obligation under the contract (i.e., the daily market value of the contract itself), if any; in other words, the fund may set aside its daily net liability, if any, rather than the notional value of the futures contract. By segregating or earmarking assets equal only to its net obligation under cash-settled futures, the fund may be able to utilize these contracts to a greater extent than if the fund were required to segregate or earmark assets equal to the full contract price or current market value of the futures contract. Such segregation of assets is intended to ensure that the fund has assets available to satisfy its obligations with respect to futures contracts and to limit any potential leveraging of the fund’s portfolio. However, segregation of liquid assets will not limit the fund’s exposure to loss. To maintain a sufficient amount of segregated assets, the fund may also have to sell less liquid portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices, and the earmarking of liquid assets will have the effect of limiting the fund’s ability to otherwise invest those assets in other securities or instruments.

The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease in tandem with the value of its underlying reference asset. Purchasing futures contracts will, therefore, tend to increase the fund’s exposure to positive and negative price fluctuations in the reference asset, much as if the fund had purchased the reference asset directly. When the fund sells a futures contract, by contrast, the value of its futures position will tend to move in a direction contrary to the market for the reference asset. Accordingly, selling futures contracts will tend to offset both positive and negative market price changes, much as if the reference asset had been sold.
There is no assurance that a liquid market will exist for any particular futures contract at any particular time. Futures exchanges may establish daily price fluctuation limits for futures contracts and may halt trading if a contract’s price moves upward or downward more than the limit in a given day. On volatile trading days, when the price fluctuation limit is reached and a trading halt is imposed, it may be impossible to enter into new positions or close out existing positions. If the market for a futures contract is not liquid because of price fluctuation limits or other market conditions, the fund may be prevented from promptly liquidating unfavorable futures positions and the fund could be required to continue to hold a position until delivery or expiration regardless of changes in its value, potentially subjecting the fund to substantial losses. Additionally, the fund may not be able to take other actions or enter into other transactions to limit or reduce its exposure to the position. Under such circumstances, the fund would remain obligated to meet margin requirements until the position is cleared. As a result, the fund’s access to other assets held to cover its futures positions could also be impaired.

Although futures exchanges generally operate similarly in the United States and abroad, foreign futures exchanges may follow trading, settlement and margin procedures that are different than those followed by futures exchanges in the United States. Futures contracts traded outside the United States may not involve a clearing mechanism or related guarantees and may involve greater risk of loss than U.S.-traded contracts, including potentially greater risk of losses due to insolvency of a futures broker, exchange member, or other party that may owe initial or variation margin to the fund. Margin requirements on foreign futures exchanges may be different than those of futures exchanges in the United States, and, because initial and variation margin payments may be measured in foreign currency, a futures contract traded outside the United States may also involve the risk of foreign currency fluctuations.

**Interest rate swaps** — The fund may enter into interest rate swaps to seek to manage the interest rate sensitivity of the fund by increasing or decreasing the duration of the fund or a portion of the fund’s portfolio. An interest rate swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange or swap payments based on changes in an interest rate or rates. Typically, one interest rate is fixed and the other is based on a designated short-term interest rate such as the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), prime rate or other benchmark. Interest rate swaps generally do not involve the delivery of securities or other principal amounts. Rather, cash payments are exchanged by the parties based on the application of the designated interest rates to a notional amount, which is the predetermined dollar principal of the trade upon which payment obligations are computed. Accordingly, the fund’s current obligation or right under the swap agreement is generally equal to the net amount to be paid or received under the swap agreement based on the relative value of the position held by each party. The fund will generally segregate assets with a daily value at least equal to the excess, if any, of the fund’s accrued obligations under the swap agreement over the accrued amount the fund is entitled to receive under the agreement, less the value of any posted margin or collateral on deposit with respect to the position.

The use of interest rate swaps involves certain risks, including losses if interest rate changes are not correctly anticipated by the fund’s investment adviser. To the extent the fund enters into bilaterally negotiated swap transactions, the fund will enter into swap agreements only with counterparties that meet certain credit standards; however, if the counterparty’s creditworthiness deteriorates rapidly and the counterparty defaults on its obligations under the swap agreement or declares bankruptcy, The fund may lose any amount it expected to receive from the counterparty. Certain interest rate swap transactions are currently subject to mandatory central clearing or may be eligible for voluntary central clearing. Because clearing interposes a central clearinghouse as the ultimate counterparty to each participant’s swap, central clearing is intended to decrease (but not eliminate) counterparty risk relative to uncleared bilateral swaps. Additionally, the term of an interest rate swap can be days, months or years and, as a result, certain swaps may be less liquid than others.
Credit default swap indices — In order to assume exposure to a diversified portfolio of credits or to hedge against existing credit risks, the fund may invest in credit default swap indices ("CDXs"). A CDX is based on a portfolio of credit default swaps with similar characteristics, such as credit default swaps on high-yield bonds. In a typical CDX transaction, one party — the protection buyer — is obligated to pay the other party — the protection seller — a stream of periodic payments over the term of the contract. If a credit event, such as a default or restructuring, occurs with respect to any of the underlying reference obligations, the protection seller must pay the protection buyer the loss on those credits.

The fund may enter into a CDX transaction as either protection buyer or protection seller. If the fund is a protection buyer, it would pay the counterparty a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract and would not recover any of those payments if no credit events were to occur with respect to any of the underlying reference obligations. However, if a credit event did occur, the fund, as a protection buyer, would have the right to deliver the referenced debt obligations or a specified amount of cash, depending on the terms of the applicable agreement, and to receive the par value of such debt obligations from the counterparty protection seller. As a protection seller, the fund would receive fixed payments throughout the term of the contract if no credit events were to occur with respect to any of the underlying reference obligations. If a credit event were to occur, however, the value of any deliverable obligation received by the fund, coupled with the periodic payments previously received by the fund, may be less than the full notional value that the fund, as a protection seller, pays to the counterparty protection buyer, effectively resulting in a loss of value to the fund. Furthermore, as a protection seller, the fund would effectively add leverage to its portfolio because it would have investment exposure to the notional amount of the swap transaction.

The use of CDX, like all other swap agreements, is subject to certain risks, including the risk that the fund’s counterparty will default on its obligations. If such a default were to occur, any contractual remedies that the fund might have may be subject to applicable bankruptcy laws, which could delay or limit the fund’s recovery. Thus, if the fund’s counterparty to a CDX transaction defaults on its obligation to make payments thereunder, the fund may lose such payments altogether or collect only a portion thereof, which collection could involve substantial costs or delays. Certain CDX transactions are subject to mandatory central clearing or may be eligible for voluntary central clearing. Because clearing interposes a central clearinghouse as the ultimate counterparty to each participant’s swap, central clearing is intended to decrease (but not eliminate) counterparty risk relative to uncleared bilateral swaps.

Additionally, when the fund invests in a CDX as a protection seller, the fund will be indirectly exposed to the creditworthiness of issuers of the underlying reference obligations in the index. If the investment adviser to the fund does not correctly evaluate the creditworthiness of issuers of the underlying instruments on which the CDX is based, the investment could result in losses to the fund.

Pursuant to regulations and published positions of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the fund’s obligations under a CDX agreement will be accrued daily and, where applicable, offset against any amounts owing to the fund. In connection with CDX transactions in which the fund acts as protection buyer, the fund will segregate liquid assets with a value at least equal to the fund’s exposure (i.e., any accrued but unpaid net amounts owed by the fund to any counterparty), on a marked-to-market basis, less the value of any posted margin. When the fund acts as protection seller, the fund will segregate liquid assets with a value at least equal to the full notional amount of the swap, less the value of any posted margin. Such segregation is intended to ensure that the fund has assets available to satisfy its obligations with respect to CDX transactions and to limit any potential leveraging of the fund’s portfolio. However, segregation of liquid assets will not limit the fund’s exposure to loss. To maintain this required margin, the fund may also have to sell portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices.

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and the earmarking of liquid assets will have the effect of limiting the fund’s ability to otherwise invest those assets in other securities or instruments.

Obligations backed by the “full faith and credit” of the U.S. government — U.S. government obligations include the following types of securities:

**U.S. Treasury securities** — U.S. Treasury securities include direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury, such as Treasury bills, notes and bonds. For these securities, the payment of principal and interest is unconditionally guaranteed by the U.S. government, and thus they are of high credit quality. Such securities are subject to variations in market value due to fluctuations in interest rates and in government policies, but, if held to maturity, are expected to be paid in full (either at maturity or thereafter).

**Federal agency securities** — The securities of certain U.S. government agencies and government-sponsored entities are guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Such agencies and entities include, but are not limited to, the Federal Financing Bank (“FFB”), the Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”), the Veterans Administration (“VA”), the Federal Housing Administration (“FHA”), the Export-Import Bank (“Exim Bank”), the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (“OPIC”), the Commodity Credit Corporation (“CCC”) and the Small Business Administration (“SBA”).

**Other federal agency obligations** — Additional federal agency securities are neither direct obligations of, nor guaranteed by, the U.S. government. These obligations include securities issued by certain U.S. government agencies and government-sponsored entities. However, they generally involve some form of federal sponsorship: some operate under a congressional charter; some are backed by collateral consisting of “full faith and credit” obligations as described above; some are supported by the issuer’s right to borrow from the Treasury; and others are supported only by the credit of the issuing government agency or entity. These agencies and entities include, but are not limited to: the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”), the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”), the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Federal Farm Credit Bank System.

In 2008, Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae were placed into conservatorship by their new regulator, the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”). Simultaneously, the U.S. Treasury made a commitment of indefinite duration to maintain the positive net worth of both firms. As conservator, the FHFA has the authority to repudiate any contract either firm has entered into prior to the FHFA’s appointment as conservator (or receiver should either firm go into default) if the FHFA, in its sole discretion determines that performance of the contract is burdensome and repudiation would promote the orderly administration of Fannie Mae’s or Freddie Mac’s affairs. While the FHFA has indicated that it does not intend to repudiate the guaranty obligations of either entity, doing so could adversely affect holders of their mortgage-backed securities. For example, if a contract were repudiated, the liability for any direct compensatory damages would accrue to the entity’s conservatorship estate and could only be satisfied to the extent the estate had available assets. As a result, if interest payments on Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgage-backed securities held by the fund were reduced because underlying borrowers failed to make payments or such payments were not advanced by a loan servicer, the fund’s only recourse might be against the conservatorship estate, which might not have sufficient assets to offset any shortfalls.

The FHFA, in its capacity as conservator, has the power to transfer or sell any asset or liability of Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. The FHFA has indicated it has no current intention to do this; however, should it do so a holder of a Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac mortgage-backed security would have to rely on

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another party for satisfaction of the guaranty obligations and would be exposed to the credit risk of that party.

Certain rights provided to holders of mortgage-backed securities issued by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac under their operative documents may not be enforceable against the FHFA, or enforcement may be delayed during the course of the conservatorship or any future receivership. For example, the operative documents may provide that upon the occurrence of an event of default by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, holders of a requisite percentage of the mortgage-backed security may replace the entity as trustee. However, under the Federal Housing Finance Regulatory Reform Act of 2008, holders may not enforce this right if the event of default arises solely because a conservator or receiver has been appointed.

**Pass-through securities** — The fund may invest in various debt obligations backed by pools of mortgages or other assets including, but not limited to, residential mortgage loans, home equity loans, mortgages on commercial buildings, consumer loans and equipment leases. Principal and interest payments made on the underlying asset pools backing these obligations are typically passed through to investors, net of any fees paid to any insurer or any guarantor of the securities. Pass-through securities may have either fixed or adjustable coupons. These securities include:

**Mortgage-backed securities** — These securities may be issued by U.S. government agencies and government-sponsored entities, such as Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, and by private entities. The payment of interest and principal on mortgage-backed obligations issued by U.S. government agencies may be guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government (in the case of Ginnie Mae), or may be guaranteed by the issuer (in the case of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac). However, these guarantees do not apply to the market prices and yields of these securities, which vary with changes in interest rates.

Mortgage-backed securities issued by private entities are structured similarly to those issued by U.S. government agencies. However, these securities and the underlying mortgages are not guaranteed by any government agencies and the underlying mortgages are not subject to the same underwriting requirements. These securities generally are structured with one or more types of credit enhancements such as insurance or letters of credit issued by private companies. Borrowers on the underlying mortgages are usually permitted to prepay their underlying mortgages. Prepayments can alter the effective maturity of these instruments. In addition, delinquencies, losses or defaults by borrowers can adversely affect the prices and volatility of these securities. Such delinquencies and losses can be exacerbated by declining or flattening housing and property values. This, along with other outside pressures, such as bankruptcies and financial difficulties experienced by mortgage loan originators, decreased investor demand for mortgage loans and mortgage-related securities and increased investor demand for yield, can adversely affect the value and liquidity of mortgage-backed securities.

**Collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs)** — CMOs are also backed by a pool of mortgages or mortgage loans, which are divided into two or more separate bond issues. CMOs issued by U.S. government agencies are backed by agency mortgages, while privately issued CMOs may be backed by either government agency mortgages or private mortgages. Payments of principal and interest are passed through to each bond issue at varying schedules resulting in bonds with different coupons, effective maturities and sensitivities to interest rates. Some CMOs may be structured in a way that when interest rates change, the impact of changing prepayment rates on the effective maturities of certain issues of these securities is magnified. CMOs may be less liquid or may exhibit greater price volatility than other types of mortgage or asset-backed securities.

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Commercial mortgage-backed securities — These securities are backed by mortgages on commercial property, such as hotels, office buildings, retail stores, hospitals and other commercial buildings. These securities may have a lower prepayment uncertainty than other mortgage-related securities because commercial mortgage loans generally prohibit or impose penalties on prepayments of principal. In addition, commercial mortgage-related securities often are structured with some form of credit enhancement to protect against potential losses on the underlying mortgage loans. Many of the risks of investing in commercial mortgage-backed securities reflect the risks of investing in the real estate securing the underlying mortgage loans, including the effects of local and other economic conditions on real estate markets, the ability of tenants to make rental payments and the ability of a property to attract and retain tenants. Commercial mortgage-backed securities may be less liquid or exhibit greater price volatility than other types of mortgage or asset-backed securities and may be more difficult to value.

Asset-backed securities — These securities are backed by other assets such as credit card, automobile or consumer loan receivables, retail installment loans or participations in pools of leases. Credit support for these securities may be based on the underlying assets and/or provided through credit enhancements by a third party. The values of these securities are sensitive to changes in the credit quality of the underlying collateral, the credit strength of the credit enhancement, changes in interest rates and at times the financial condition of the issuer. Obligors of the underlying assets also may make prepayments that can change effective maturities of the asset-backed securities. These securities may be less liquid and more difficult to value than other securities.

“IOs” and “POs” are issued in portions or tranches with varying maturities and characteristics. Some tranches may only receive the interest paid on the underlying mortgages (IOs) and others may only receive the principal payments (POs). The values of IOs and POs are extremely sensitive to interest rate fluctuations and prepayment rates, and IOs are also subject to the risk of early repayment of the underlying mortgages that will substantially reduce or eliminate interest payments.

Municipal bonds — Municipal bonds are debt obligations generally issued to obtain funds for various public purposes, including the construction of public facilities. Opinions relating to the validity of municipal bonds, exclusion of municipal bond interest from an investor’s gross income for federal income tax purposes and, where applicable, state and local income tax, are rendered by bond counsel to the issuing authorities at the time of issuance.

The two principal classifications of municipal bonds are general obligation bonds and limited obligation or revenue bonds. General obligation bonds are secured by the issuer’s pledge of its full faith and credit including, if available, its taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. Issuers of general obligation bonds include states, counties, cities, towns and various regional or special districts. The proceeds of these obligations are used to fund a wide range of public facilities, such as the construction or improvement of schools, highways and roads, water and sewer systems and facilities for a variety of other public purposes. Lease revenue bonds or certificates of participation in leases are payable from annual lease rental payments from a state or locality. Annual rental payments are payable to the extent such rental payments are appropriated annually.

Typically, the only security for a limited obligation or revenue bond is the net revenue derived from a particular facility or class of facilities financed thereby or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special tax or other special revenues. Revenue bonds have been issued to fund a wide variety of revenue-producing public capital projects including: electric, gas, water and sewer systems; highways, bridges and tunnels; port and airport facilities; colleges and universities; hospitals; and convention, recreational, tribal gaming and housing facilities. Although the security behind these bonds varies widely, many provide additional security in the form of a debt service reserve fund which may also be used to make principal and interest payments on the issuer’s obligations. In addition, some revenue

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obligations (as well as general obligations) are insured by a bond insurance company or backed by a letter of credit issued by a banking institution.

Revenue bonds also include, for example, pollution control, health care and housing bonds, which, although nominally issued by municipal authorities, are generally not secured by the taxing power of the municipality but by the revenues of the authority derived from payments by the private entity which owns or operates the facility financed with the proceeds of the bonds. Obligations of housing finance authorities have a wide range of security features, including reserve funds and insured or subsidized mortgages, as well as the net revenues from housing or other public projects. Many of these bonds do not generally constitute the pledge of the credit of the issuer of such bonds. The credit quality of such revenue bonds is usually directly related to the credit standing of the user of the facility being financed or of an institution which provides a guarantee, letter of credit or other credit enhancement for the bond issue.

**Equity-linked notes** — The fund may purchase equity-linked notes to enhance the current income of its portfolio. Equity-linked notes are hybrid instruments that are specially designed to combine the characteristics of one or more reference securities — usually a single stock, a stock index or a basket of stocks — and a related equity derivative, such as a put or call option, in a single note form. For example, an equity-linked note that refers to the stock of an issuer may be the economic equivalent of holding a position in that stock and simultaneously selling a call option on that stock with a strike price greater than the current stock price. The holder of the note would be exposed to decreases in the price of the equity to the same extent as if it held the equity directly. However, if the stock appreciated in value, the noteholder would only benefit from stock price increases up to the strike price (i.e., the point at which the holder of the call option would be expected to exercise its right to buy the underlying stock). Additionally, the terms of an equity-linked note may provide for periodic interest payments to holders at either a fixed or floating rate.

As described in the example above, the return on an equity-linked note is generally tied to the performance of the underlying reference security or securities. In addition to any interest payments made during the term of the note, at maturity, the noteholder usually receives a return of principal based on the capital appreciation of the linked securities. Depending on the terms of the issuance, the maximum principal amount to be repaid on the equity-linked note may be capped. For example, in consideration for greater current income or yield, a noteholder may forego its participation in the capital appreciation of the underlying equity assets above a predetermined price limit. Alternatively, if the linked securities have depreciated in value, or if their price fluctuates outside of a preset range, the noteholder may receive only the principal amount of the note, or may lose the principal invested in the equity-linked note entirely.

The price of an equity-linked note is derived from the value of the underlying linked securities. The level and type of risk involved in the purchase of an equity-linked note by the fund is similar to the risk involved in the purchase of the underlying linked securities. However, the value of an equity-linked note is also dependent on the individual credit of the issuer of the note, which, in the case of an unsecured note, will generally be a major financial institution, and, in the case of a collateralized note, will generally be a trust or other special purpose vehicle or finance subsidiary established by a major financial institution for the limited purpose of issuing the note. An investment in an equity-linked note bears the risk that the issuer of the note will default or become bankrupt. In such an event, the fund may have difficulty being repaid, or may fail to be repaid, the principal amount of, or income from, its investment. Like other structured products, equity-linked notes are frequently secured by collateral consisting of a combination of debt or related equity securities to which payments under the notes are linked. If so secured, the fund would look to this underlying collateral for satisfaction of claims in the event that the issuer of an equity-linked note defaulted under the terms of the note. However, depending on the law of the jurisdictions in which an issuer is organized and in which the note is issued, in the event of default, the fund may incur substantial expenses in seeking recovery under an equity-linked note, and may have limited legal recourse in attempting to do so.

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Equity-linked notes are often privately placed and may not be rated, in which case the fund will be more dependent than would otherwise be the case on the ability of the investment adviser to evaluate the creditworthiness of the issuer, the underlying security, any collateral features of the note, and the potential for loss due to market and other factors. Ratings of issuers of equity-linked notes refer only to the creditworthiness of the issuer and strength of related collateral arrangements or other credit supports, and do not take into account, or attempt to rate, any potential risks of the underlying equity securities. The fund’s successful use of equity-linked notes will usually depend on the investment adviser’s ability to accurately forecast movements in the prices of the underlying securities. Should the prices of the underlying securities move in an unexpected manner, or should the structure of a note respond to market conditions differently than anticipated, the fund may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the investment in the equity-linked note, and the fund may realize losses, which could be significant and could include the fund’s entire principal investment in the note.

Equity-linked notes are generally designed for the over-the-counter institutional investment market, and the secondary market for equity-linked notes may be limited. The lack of a liquid secondary market may have an adverse effect on the ability of the fund to accurately value and/or sell the equity-linked notes in its portfolio.

**Real estate investment trusts** — Real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), which primarily invest in real estate or real estate-related loans, may issue equity or debt securities. Equity REIT’s own real estate properties, while mortgage REITs hold construction, development and/or long-term mortgage loans. The values of REIT’s may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property of the trusts, the creditworthiness of the issuer, property taxes, interest rates, tax laws and regulatory requirements, such as those relating to the environment. Both types of REITs are dependent upon management skill and the cash flows generated by their holdings, the real estate market in general and the possibility of failing to qualify for any applicable pass-through tax treatment or failing to maintain any applicable exemptive status afforded under relevant laws.

**Inflation-linked bonds** — The fund may invest in inflation-linked bonds issued by governments, their agencies or instrumentalities and corporations.

The principal amount of an inflation-linked bond is adjusted in response to changes in the level of an inflation index, such as the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (“CPURNSA”). If the index measuring inflation falls, the principal value or coupon of these securities will be adjusted downward. Consequently, the interest payable on these securities will be reduced. Also, if the principal value of these securities is adjusted according to the rate of inflation, the adjusted principal value repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal. In the case of U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (“TIPS”), currently the only inflation-linked security that is issued by the U.S Treasury, the principal amounts are adjusted daily based upon changes in the rate of inflation (as currently represented by the non-seasonally adjusted CPURNSA, calculated with a three-month lag). TIPS may pay interest semi-annually, equal to a fixed percentage of the inflation-adjusted principal amount. The interest rate on these bonds is fixed at issuance, but over the life of the bond this interest may be paid on an increasing or decreasing principal amount that has been adjusted for inflation. The current market value of TIPS is not guaranteed and will fluctuate. However, the U.S. government guarantees that, at maturity, principal will be repaid at the higher of the original face value of the security (in the event of deflation) or the inflation adjusted value.

Other non-U.S. sovereign governments also issue inflation-linked securities that are tied to their own local consumer price indexes and that offer similar deflationary protection. In certain of these non-U.S. jurisdictions, the repayment of the original bond principal upon the maturity of an inflation-linked bond is not guaranteed, allowing for the amount of the bond repaid at maturity to be less than par. Corporations also periodically issue inflation-linked securities tied to CPURNSA or similar inflationary indexes. While TIPS and non-U.S. sovereign inflation-linked securities are currently the largest part of the inflation-linked market, the fund may invest in corporate inflation-linked securities.
The value of inflation-linked securities is expected to change in response to the changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates, in turn, are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. If inflation were to rise at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates would decline, leading to an increase in value of the inflation-linked securities. In contrast, if nominal interest rates were to increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-linked securities. There can be no assurance, however, that the value of inflation-linked securities will be directly correlated to the changes in interest rates. If interest rates rise due to reasons other than inflation, investors in these securities may not be protected to the extent that the increase is not reflected in the security’s inflation measure.

The interest rate for inflation-linked bonds is fixed at issuance as a percentage of this adjustable principal. Accordingly, the actual interest income may both rise and fall as the principal amount of the bonds adjusts in response to movements of the consumer price index. For example, typically interest income would rise during a period of inflation and fall during a period of deflation.

The market for inflation-linked securities may be less developed or liquid, and more volatile, than certain other securities markets. There is a limited number of inflation-linked securities currently available for the fund to purchase, making the market less liquid and more volatile than the U.S. Treasury and agency markets.

Reinsurance related notes and bonds — The fund may invest in reinsurance related notes and bonds. These instruments, which are typically issued by special purpose reinsurance companies, transfer an element of insurance risk to the note or bond holders. For example, such a note or bond could provide that the reinsurance company would not be required to repay all or a portion of the principal value of the note or bond if losses due to a catastrophic event under the policy (such as a major hurricane) exceed certain dollar thresholds. Consequently, the fund may lose the entire amount of its investment in such bonds or notes if such an event occurs and losses exceed certain dollar thresholds. In this instance, investors would have no recourse against the insurance company. These instruments may be issued with fixed or variable interest rates and rated in a variety of credit quality categories by the rating agencies.

Cash and cash equivalents — The fund may hold cash or invest in cash equivalents. Cash equivalents include, but are not limited to: (a) shares of money market or similar funds managed by the investment adviser or its affiliates; (b) shares of other money market funds; (c) commercial paper; (d) short-term bank obligations (for example, certificates of deposit, bankers’ acceptances (time drafts on a commercial bank where the bank accepts an irrevocable obligation to pay at maturity)) or bank notes; (e) savings association and savings bank obligations (for example, bank notes and certificates of deposit issued by savings banks or savings associations); (f) securities of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities that mature, or that may be redeemed, in one year or less; and (g) higher quality corporate bonds and notes that mature, or that may be redeemed, in one year or less.

Commercial paper — The fund may purchase commercial paper. Commercial paper refers to short-term promissory notes issued by a corporation to finance its current operations. Such securities normally have maturities of thirteen months or less and, though commercial paper is often unsecured, commercial paper may be supported by letters of credit, surety bonds or other forms of collateral. Maturing commercial paper issuances are usually repaid by the issuer from the proceeds of new commercial paper issuances. As a result, investment in commercial paper is subject to rollover risk, or the risk that the issuer cannot issue enough new commercial paper to satisfy its outstanding commercial paper. Like all fixed income securities, commercial paper prices are susceptible to fluctuations in interest rates. If interest rates rise, commercial paper prices will decline and vice versa. However, the short-term nature of a commercial paper investment makes it less susceptible to volatility than many other fixed income securities because interest rate risk typically increases as maturity lengths increase. Commercial paper tends to yield smaller returns than longer-term corporate debt because securities with shorter maturities typically have lower effective yields than those with longer...

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maturities. As with all fixed income securities, there is a chance that the issuer will default on its commercial paper obligations and commercial paper may become illiquid or suffer from reduced liquidity in these or other situations.

Commercial paper in which the fund may invest includes commercial paper issued in reliance on the exemption from registration afforded by Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act. Section 4 (a)(2) commercial paper has substantially the same price and liquidity characteristics as commercial paper generally, except that the resale of Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper is limited to institutional investors who agree that they are purchasing the paper for investment purposes and not with a view to public distribution. Technically, such a restriction on resale renders Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper a restricted security under the 1933 Act. In practice, however, Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper typically can be resold as easily as any other unrestricted security held by the fund. Accordingly, Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper has been generally determined to be liquid under procedures adopted by the fund’s board of trustees.

Restricted or illiquid securities — The fund may purchase securities subject to restrictions on resale. Restricted securities may only be sold pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”), or in a registered public offering. Where registration is required, the holder of a registered security may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expense and a considerable period may elapse between the time it decides to seek registration and the time it may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. Difficulty in selling such securities may result in a loss to the fund or cause it to incur additional administrative costs.

Some fund holdings (including some restricted securities) may be deemed illiquid if the fund expects that a reasonable portion of the holding cannot be sold in seven calendar days or less without the sale significantly changing the market value of the investment. The determination of whether a holding is considered illiquid is made by the fund’s adviser under a liquidity risk management program adopted by the fund’s board and administered by the fund’s adviser. The fund may incur significant additional costs in disposing of illiquid securities.

Repurchase agreements — The fund may enter into repurchase agreements, or “repos”, under which the fund buys a security and obtains a simultaneous commitment from the seller to repurchase the security at a specified time and price. Because the security purchased constitutes collateral for the repurchase obligation, a repo may be considered a loan by the fund that is collateralized by the security purchased. Repos permit the fund to maintain liquidity and earn income over periods of time as short as overnight.

The seller must maintain with a custodian collateral equal to at least the repurchase price, including accrued interest. In tri-party repos, a third party custodian, called a clearing bank, facilitates repo clearing and settlement, including by providing collateral management services. However, as an alternative to tri-party repos, the fund could enter into bilateral repos, where the parties themselves are responsible for settling transactions.

The fund will only enter into repos involving securities of the type in which it could otherwise invest. If the seller under the repo defaults, the fund may incur a loss if the value of the collateral securing the repo has declined and may incur disposition costs and delays in connection with liquidating the collateral. If bankruptcy proceedings are commenced with respect to the seller, realization of the collateral by the fund may be delayed or limited.

Loan assignments and participations — The fund may invest in loans or other forms of indebtedness that represent interests in amounts owed by corporations or other borrowers (collectively “borrowers”). The investment adviser defines debt securities to include investments in loans, such as
loan assignments and participations. Loans may be originated by the borrower in order to address its working capital needs, as a result of a reorganization of the borrower’s assets and liabilities (recapitalizations), to merge with or acquire another company (mergers and acquisitions), to take control of another company (leveraged buy-outs), to provide temporary financing (bridge loans), or for other corporate purposes. Most corporate loans are variable or floating rate obligations.

Some loans may be secured in whole or in part by assets or other collateral. In other cases, loans may be unsecured or may become undersecured by declines in the value of assets or other collateral securing such loan. The greater the value of the assets securing the loan the more the lender is protected against loss in the case of nonpayment of principal or interest. Loans made to highly leveraged borrowers may be especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions and may involve a greater risk of default.

Some loans may represent revolving credit facilities or delayed funding loans, in which a lender agrees to make loans up to a maximum amount upon demand by the borrower during a specified term. These commitments may have the effect of requiring the fund to increase its investment in a company at a time when it might not otherwise decide to do so (including at a time when the company’s financial condition makes it unlikely that such amounts will be repaid). To the extent that the fund is committed to advance additional funds, the fund will segregate assets determined to be liquid in an amount sufficient to meet such commitments.

Some loans may represent debtor-in-possession financings (commonly known as “DIP financings”). DIP financings are arranged when an entity seeks the protections of the bankruptcy court under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. These financings allow the entity to continue its business operations while reorganizing under Chapter 11. Such financings constitute senior liens on unencumbered collateral (i.e., collateral not subject to other creditors’ claims). There is a risk that the entity will not emerge from Chapter 11 and will be forced to liquidate its assets under Chapter 7 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. In the event of liquidation, the fund’s only recourse will be against the collateral securing the DIP financing.

The investment adviser generally makes investment decisions based on publicly available information, but may rely on non-public information if necessary. Borrowers may offer to provide lenders with material, non-public information regarding a specific loan or the borrower in general. The investment adviser generally chooses not to receive this information. As a result, the investment adviser may be at a disadvantage compared to other investors that may receive such information. The investment adviser’s decision not to receive material, non-public information may impact the investment adviser’s ability to assess a borrower’s requests for amendments or waivers of provisions in the loan agreement. However, the investment adviser may on a case-by-case basis decide to receive such information when it deems prudent. In these situations the investment adviser may be restricted from trading the loan or buying or selling other debt and equity securities of the borrower while it is in possession of such material, non-public information, even if such loan or other security is declining in value.

The fund normally acquires loan obligations through an assignment from another lender, but also may acquire loan obligations by purchasing participation interests from lenders or other holders of the interests. When the fund purchases assignments, it acquires direct contractual rights against the borrower on the loan. The fund acquires the right to receive principal and interest payments directly from the borrower and to enforce its rights as a lender directly against the borrower. However, because assignments are arranged through private negotiations between potential assignees and potential assignors, the rights and obligations acquired by a fund as the purchaser of an assignment may differ from, and be more limited than, those held by the assigning lender. Loan assignments are often administered by a financial institution that acts as agent for the holders of the loan, and the fund may be required to receive approval from the agent and/or borrower prior to the purchase of a loan. Risks may also arise due to the inability of the agent to meet its obligations under the loan agreement.
Loan participations are loans or other direct debt instruments that are interests in amounts owed by the borrower to another party. They may represent amounts owed to lenders or lending syndicates, to suppliers of goods or services, or to other parties. The fund will have the right to receive payments of principal, interest and any fees to which it is entitled only from the lender selling the participation and only upon receipt by the lender of the payments from the borrower. In connection with purchasing participations, the fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement relating to the loan, nor any rights of set-off against the borrower. In addition, the fund may not directly benefit from any collateral supporting the loan in which it has purchased the participation and the fund will have to rely on the agent bank or other financial intermediary to apply appropriate credit remedies. As a result, the fund will be subject to the credit risk of both the borrower and the lender that is selling the participation. In the event of the insolvency of the lender selling a participation, a fund may be treated as a general creditor of the lender and may not benefit from any set-off between the lender and the borrower.

Loan assignments and participations are generally subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale and are not currently listed on any securities exchange or automatic quotation system. Risks may arise due to delayed settlements of loan assignments and participations. The investment adviser expects that most loan assignments and participations purchased for the fund will trade on a secondary market. However, although secondary markets for investments in loans are growing among institutional investors, a limited number of investors may be interested in a specific loan. It is possible that loan participations, in particular, could be sold only to a limited number of institutional investors. If there is no active secondary market for a particular loan, it may be difficult for the investment adviser to sell the fund’s interest in such loan at a price that is acceptable to it and to obtain pricing information on such loan.

Investments in loan participations and assignments present the possibility that the fund could be held liable as a co-lender under emerging legal theories of lender liability. In addition, if the loan is foreclosed, the fund could be part owner of any collateral and could bear the costs and liabilities of owning and disposing of the collateral. In addition, some loan participations and assignments may not be rated by major rating agencies and may not be protected by securities laws.

Forward commitment, when issued and delayed delivery transactions — The fund may enter into commitments to purchase or sell securities at a future date. When the fund agrees to purchase such securities, it assumes the risk of any decline in value of the security from the date of the agreement. If the other party to such a transaction fails to deliver or pay for the securities, the fund could miss a favorable price or yield opportunity, or could experience a loss.

The fund may enter into roll transactions, such as a mortgage dollar roll where the fund sells mortgage-backed securities for delivery in the current month and simultaneously contracts to repurchase substantially similar (same type, coupon, and maturity) securities on a specified future date, at a pre-determined price. During the period between the sale and repurchase (the “roll period”), the fund forgoes principal and interest paid on the mortgage-backed securities. The fund is compensated by the difference between the current sales price and the lower forward price for the future purchase (often referred to as the “drop”), if any, as well as by the interest earned on the cash proceeds of the initial sale. The fund could suffer a loss if the contracting party fails to perform the future transaction and the fund is therefore unable to buy back the mortgage-backed securities it initially sold. The fund also takes the risk that the mortgage-backed securities that it repurchases at a later date will have less favorable market characteristics than the securities originally sold (e.g., greater prepayment risk). These transactions are accounted for as purchase and sale transactions, which may increase the fund’s portfolio turnover rate.

With to be announced (TBA) transactions, the particular securities (i.e., specified mortgage pools) to be delivered or received are not identified at the trade date, but are “to be announced” at a later date.
settlement date. However, securities to be delivered must meet specified criteria, including face value, coupon rate and maturity, and be within industry-accepted “good delivery” standards.

The fund will not use these transactions for the purpose of leveraging and will segregate liquid assets that will be marked to market daily in an amount sufficient to meet its payment obligations in these transactions. Although these transactions will not be entered into for leveraging purposes, to the extent the fund’s aggregate commitments in connection with these transactions exceed its segregated assets, the fund temporarily could be in a leveraged position (because it may have an amount greater than its net assets subject to market risk). Should market values of the fund’s portfolio securities decline while the fund is in a leveraged position, greater depreciation of its net assets would likely occur than if it were not in such a position. The fund will not borrow money to settle these transactions and, therefore, will liquidate other portfolio securities in advance of settlement if necessary to generate additional cash to meet its obligations. After a transaction is entered into, the fund may still dispose of or renegotiate the transaction. Additionally, prior to receiving delivery of securities as part of a transaction, the fund may sell such securities.

Cybersecurity risks — With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the fund has become potentially more susceptible to operational and information security risks through breaches in cybersecurity. In general, a breach in cybersecurity can result from either a deliberate attack or an unintentional event. Cybersecurity breaches may involve, among other things, infection by computer viruses or other malicious software code or unauthorized access to the fund’s digital information systems, networks or devices through “hacking” or other means, in each case for the purpose of misappropriating assets or sensitive information (including, for example, personal shareholder information), corrupting data or causing operational disruption or failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the fund. Cybersecurity risks also include the risk of losses of service resulting from external attacks that do not require unauthorized access to the fund’s systems, networks or devices. For example, denial-of-service attacks on the investment adviser’s or an affiliate’s website could effectively render the fund’s network services unavailable to fund shareholders and other intended end-users. Any such cybersecurity breaches or losses of service may cause the fund to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity, which, in turn, could cause the fund to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures and/or financial loss. While the fund and its investment adviser have established business continuity plans and risk management systems designed to prevent or reduce the impact of cybersecurity attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems due in part to the ever-changing nature of technology and cybersecurity attack tactics, and there is a possibility that certain risks have not been adequately identified or prepared for.

In addition, cybersecurity failures by or breaches of the fund’s third-party service providers (including, but not limited to, the fund’s investment adviser, transfer agent, custodian, administrators and other financial intermediaries) may disrupt the business operations of the service providers and of the fund, potentially resulting in financial losses, the inability of fund shareholders to transact business with the fund and of the fund to process transactions, the inability of the fund to calculate its net asset value, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, rules and regulations, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensatory costs and/or additional compliance costs associated with implementation of any corrective measures. The fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result of any such cybersecurity breaches, and there can be no assurance that the fund will not suffer losses relating to cybersecurity attacks or other informational security breaches affecting the fund’s third-party service providers in the future, particularly as the fund cannot control any cybersecurity plans or systems implemented by such service providers.

Cybersecurity risks may also impact issuers of securities in which the fund invests, which may cause the fund’s investments in such issuers to lose value.
Interfund borrowing and lending — Pursuant to an exemptive order issued by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the fund may lend money to, and borrow money from, other funds advised by Capital Research and Management Company or its affiliates. The fund will borrow through the program only when the costs are equal to or lower than the costs of bank loans. The fund will lend through the program only when the returns are higher than those available from an investment in repurchase agreements. Interfund loans and borrowings normally extend overnight, but can have a maximum duration of seven days. Loans may be called on one day's notice. The fund may have to borrow from a bank at a higher interest rate if an interfund loan is called or not renewed. Any delay in repayment to a lending fund could result in a lost investment opportunity or additional borrowing costs.
Portfolio turnover — Portfolio changes will be made without regard to the length of time particular investments may have been held. Short-term trading profits are not the fund’s objective, and changes in its investments are generally accomplished gradually, though short-term transactions may occasionally be made. Higher portfolio turnover may involve correspondingly greater transaction costs in the form of dealer spreads or brokerage commissions. It may also result in the realization of net capital gains, which are taxable when distributed to shareholders, unless the shareholder is exempt from taxation or his or her account is tax-favored.

Fixed income securities are generally traded on a net basis and usually neither brokerage commissions nor transfer taxes are involved. Transaction costs are usually reflected in the spread between the bid and asked price.

The fund’s portfolio turnover rates for the fiscal years ended July 31, 2019 and 2018 were 67% and 70%, respectively. The increase in turnover was due to increased trading activity during the period. The fund’s portfolio turnover rate excluding mortgage dollar roll transactions for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2019 was 48%. See “Forward commitment, when issued and delayed delivery transactions” above for more information on mortgage dollar rolls. The portfolio turnover rate would equal 100% if each security in a fund’s portfolio were replaced once per year. See “Financial highlights” in the prospectus for the fund’s annual portfolio turnover rate for each of the last five fiscal years.
All percentage limitations in the following fund policies are considered at the time securities are purchased and are based on the fund’s net assets unless otherwise indicated. None of the following policies involving a maximum percentage of assets will be considered violated unless the excess occurs immediately after, and is caused by, an acquisition by the fund. In managing the fund, the fund’s investment adviser may apply more restrictive policies than those listed below.

Fundamental policies — The fund has adopted the following policies, which may not be changed without approval by holders of a majority of its outstanding shares. Such majority is currently defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), as the vote of the lesser of (a) 67% or more of the voting securities present at a shareholder meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities are present in person or by proxy, or (b) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities.

1. Except as permitted by (i) the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, or other successor law governing the regulation of registered investment companies, or interpretations or modifications thereof by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), SEC staff or other authority of competent jurisdiction, or (ii) exemptive or other relief or permission from the SEC, SEC staff or other authority of competent jurisdiction, the fund may not:
   a. Borrow money;
   b. Issue senior securities;
   c. Underwrite the securities of other issuers;
   d. Purchase or sell real estate or commodities;
   e. Make loans; or
   f. Purchase the securities of any issuer if, as a result of such purchase, the fund’s investments would be concentrated in any particular industry.

2. The fund may not invest in companies for the purpose of exercising control or management.

Nonfundamental policies — The following policy may be changed without shareholder approval:

The fund may not acquire securities of open-end investment companies or unit investment trusts registered under the 1940 Act in reliance on Sections 12(d)(1)(F) or 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act.
Additional information about the fund’s policies — The information below is not part of the fund’s fundamental or nonfundamental policies. This information is intended to provide a summary of what is currently required or permitted by the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, or by the interpretive guidance thereof by the SEC or SEC staff, for particular fundamental policies of the fund. Information is also provided regarding the fund’s current intention with respect to certain investment practices permitted by the 1940 Act.

For purposes of fundamental policy 1a, 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). The percentage limitations in this policy are considered at the time of borrowing and thereafter.

For purposes of fundamental policies 1a and 1e, the fund may borrow money from, or loan money to, other funds managed by Capital Research and Management Company or its affiliates to the extent permitted by applicable law and an exemptive order issued by the SEC.

For purposes of fundamental policy 1b, a senior security does not include any promissory note or evidence of indebtedness if such loan is for temporary purposes only and in an amount not exceeding 5% of the value of the total assets of the fund at the time the loan is made (a loan is presumed to be for temporary purposes if it is repaid within 60 days and is not extended or renewed). Further, to the extent the fund covers its commitments under certain types of agreements and transactions, including derivatives, mortgage-dollar-roll transactions, sale-buybacks, when-issued, delayed-delivery, or forward commitment transactions, and other similar trading practices, by segregating or earmarking liquid assets equal in value to the amount of the fund’s commitment (in accordance with applicable SEC or SEC staff guidance), such agreement or transaction will not be considered a senior security by the fund.

For purposes of fundamental policy 1c, the policy will not apply to the fund to the extent the fund may be deemed an underwriter within the meaning of the 1933 Act in connection with the purchase and sale of fund portfolio securities in the ordinary course of pursuing its investment objectives and strategies.

For purposes of fundamental policy 1e, the fund may not lend more than 33-1/3% of its total assets, provided that this limitation shall not apply to the fund’s purchase of debt obligations.

For purposes of fundamental policy 1f, the fund may not invest more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of issuers in a particular industry. This policy does not apply to investments in securities of the U.S. Government, its agencies or government sponsored enterprises or repurchase agreements with respect thereto.
Management of the fund

Board of trustees and officers

Independent trustees

The fund’s nominating and governance committee and board select independent trustees with a view toward constituting a board that, as a body, possesses the qualifications, skills, attributes and experience to appropriately oversee the actions of the fund’s service providers, decide upon matters of general policy and represent the long-term interests of fund shareholders. In doing so, they consider the qualifications, skills, attributes and experience of the current board members, with a view toward maintaining a board that is diverse in viewpoint, experience, education and skills.

The fund seeks independent trustees who have high ethical standards and the highest levels of integrity and commitment, who have inquiring and independent minds, mature judgment, good communication skills, and other complementary personal qualifications and skills that enable them to function effectively in the context of the fund’s board and committee structure and who have the ability and willingness to dedicate sufficient time to effectively fulfill their duties and responsibilities.

Each independent trustee has a significant record of accomplishments in governance, business, not-for-profit organizations, government service, academia, law, accounting or other professions. Although no single list could identify all experience upon which the fund’s independent trustees draw in connection with their service, the following table summarizes key experience for each independent trustee. These references to the qualifications, attributes and skills of the trustees are pursuant to the disclosure requirements of the SEC, and shall not be deemed to impose any greater responsibility or liability on any trustee or the board as a whole. Notwithstanding the accomplishments listed below, none of the independent trustees is considered an “expert” within the meaning of the federal securities laws with respect to information in the fund’s registration statement.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name, year of birth and position with fund (year first elected as a trustee(^2))</th>
<th>Principal occupation(s) during the past five years</th>
<th>Number of portfolios in fund complex overseen by trustee(^3)</th>
<th>Other directorships(^4) held by trustee during the past five years</th>
<th>Other Relevant Experience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William H. Baribault, 1945 Trustee (2012)</td>
<td>Chairman of the Board and CEO, Oakwood Advisors (private investment and consulting); former CEO and President, Richard Nixon Foundation</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>General Finance Corporation</td>
<td>Service as chief executive officer for multiple companies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Corporate board experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Service on advisory and trustee boards for charitable, educational and nonprofit organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael C. Camuñez, 1969 Trustee (2019)</td>
<td>President and CEO, Monarch Global Strategies LLC, previously ManattJones Global Strategies (international consulting); former Assistant Secretary of Commerce, U.S. Department of Commerce</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Edison International/Southern California Edison</td>
<td>Senior management experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Former Special Counsel to the President, The White House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Service on advisory and trustee boards for charitable, educational and nonprofit organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Corporate board experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name, year of birth and position with fund (year first elected as a trustee)</td>
<td>Principal occupation(s) during the past five years</td>
<td>Number of portfolios in fund complex overseen by trustee</td>
<td>Other directorships held by trustee during the past five years</td>
<td>Other Relevant Experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanessa C. L. Chang, 1952 Trustee (2012)</td>
<td>Former Director, EL &amp; EL Investments (real estate)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Edison International; Sykes Enterprises; Transocean Ltd.</td>
<td>Service as a chief executive officer, insurance-related (claims/dispute resolution) internet company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Senior management experience, investment banking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Former partner, public accounting firm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Corporate board experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Service on advisory and trustee boards for charitable, educational and nonprofit organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Former member of the Governing Council of the Independent Directors Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CPA (inactive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name, year of birth and position with fund (year first elected as a trustee)</td>
<td>Principal occupation(s) during the past five years</td>
<td>Number of portfolios in fund complex overseen by trustee</td>
<td>Other directorships held by trustee during the past five years</td>
<td>Other Relevant Experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Linda Griego, 1947 Trustee (2012) | President and CEO, Griego Enterprises, Inc. (business management company) | 7 | AECOM; CBS Corporation | - Former Deputy Mayor, City of Los Angeles  
- Service in numerous federal, state and city commission appointments focused on, among other areas, economic development  
- Service as a chief executive officer, real estate and hospitality businesses  
- Service as a Los Angeles director, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco  
- Corporate board experience  
- Board service for hospitals, and philanthropic, educational and nonprofit organizations |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name, year of birth and position with fund (year first elected as a trustee)</th>
<th>Principal occupation(s) during the past five years</th>
<th>Number of portfolios in fund complex overseen by trustee</th>
<th>Other directorships held by trustee during the past five years</th>
<th>Other Relevant Experience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Leonade D. Jones, 1947 Trustee (1993) | Retired | 10 | None | - Service as treasurer of a diversified media and education company  
- Founder of e-commerce and educational loan exchange businesses  
- Corporate board and investment advisory committee experience  
- Service on advisory and trustee boards for charitable, educational, public and nonprofit organizations  
- Service on the Governing Council of the Independent Directors Council  
- JD, MBA |
| William D. Jones, 1955 Trustee (2008) | Real estate developer/owner, President and CEO, CityLink Investment Corporation (acquires, develops and manages real estate ventures in urban communities) and for the former City Scene Management Company (provided commercial asset management services) | 18 | Sempra Energy | - Senior investment and management experience, real estate  
- Corporate board experience  
- Service as director, Federal Reserve Boards of San Francisco and Los Angeles  
- Service on advisory and trustee boards for charitable, educational, municipal and nonprofit organizations  
- MBA |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name, year of birth and position with fund (year first elected as a trustee)</th>
<th>Principal occupation(s) during the past five years</th>
<th>Number of portfolios in fund complex overseen by trustee</th>
<th>Other directorships held by trustee during the past five years</th>
<th>Other Relevant Experience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Josette Sheeran, 1954 Trustee (2019)</td>
<td>President and CEO, Asia Society; United Nations Special Envoy for Haiti</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Senior management experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Spellings, 1957 Trustee (2012)</td>
<td>CEO, Texas2036; former President, Margaret Spellings &amp; Company (public policy and strategic consulting); former President, The University of North Carolina; former President, George W. Bush Foundation</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>Former director of ClubCorp Holdings, Inc. (until 2017)</td>
<td>Former U.S. Secretary of Education, U.S. Department of Education</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Income Fund of America — Page 35
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name, year of birth and position with fund (year first elected as a trustee)</th>
<th>Principal occupation(s) during the past five years</th>
<th>Number of portfolios in fund complex overseen by trustee</th>
<th>Other directorships held by trustee during the past five years</th>
<th>Other Relevant Experience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Stein, 1946 Trustee (2004)</td>
<td>Private investor; former President, Waverley Associates (private investment fund); Chairman Emeritus of the Board of Trustees, Stanford University</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Former director of Alexza Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (until 2016)</td>
<td>Service as chief executive officer, apparel company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Service as chief financial officer and general counsel, international materials science company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Former partner, law firm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Corporate board experience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Service on advisory and trustee boards for charitable and nonprofit organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JD, MBA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interested trustee(s)$^{5,6}$

Interested trustees have similar qualifications, skills and attributes as the independent trustees. Interested trustees are senior executive officers and/or directors of Capital Research and Management Company or its affiliates. Such management roles with the fund’s service providers also permit the interested trustees to make a significant contribution to the fund’s board.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name, year of birth and position with fund (year first elected as a trustee/officer$^2$)</th>
<th>Principal occupation(s) during the past five years and positions held with affiliated entities or the Principal Underwriter of the fund</th>
<th>Number of portfolios in fund complex overseen by trustee $^3$</th>
<th>Other directorships$^4$ held by trustee during the past five years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hilda L. Applbaum, 1961 Co-President and Trustee (1998)</td>
<td>Partner – Capital World Investors, Capital Research and Management Company</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Other Officers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name, year of birth and position with fund (year first elected as an officer)</th>
<th>Principal occupation(s) during the past five years and positions held with affiliated entities or the Principal Underwriter of the fund</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andrew B. Suzman, 1967 Co-President (2004)</td>
<td>Partner – Capital World Investors, Capital Research and Management Company; Partner – Capital World Investors, Capital Bank and Trust Company*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donald H. Rolfe, 1972 Executive Vice President (2012)</td>
<td>Senior Vice President and Senior Counsel – Fund Business Management Group, Capital Research and Management Company; Secretary, Capital Research and Management Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David A. Daigle, 1967 Senior Vice President (2019)</td>
<td>Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors, Capital Research and Management Company; Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors, Capital Bank and Trust Company*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Flynn, 1986 Senior Vice President (2017)</td>
<td>Partner – Capital World Investors, Capital International Sàrl*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James R. Mulally, 1952 Senior Vice President (2019)</td>
<td>Partner – Capital Fixed Income Investors, Capital Research and Management Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dina N. Perry, 1945 Senior Vice President (1994)</td>
<td>Partner – Capital World Investors, Capital Research and Management Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul F. Roye, 1953 Senior Vice President (2007)</td>
<td>Senior Vice President and Senior Counsel – Fund Business Management Group, Capital Research and Management Company; Director, Capital Research and Management Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pramod Atluri, 1976 Vice President (2019)</td>
<td>Vice President – Capital Fixed Income Investors, Capital Research and Management Company; Vice President – Capital Fixed Income Investors, Capital Bank and Trust Company*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anirudh Samsi, 1971 Vice President (2016)</td>
<td>Partner – Capital World Investors, Capital Research and Management Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shannon Ward, 1964 Vice President (2019)</td>
<td>Vice President – Capital Fixed Income Investors, Capital Research and Management Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael W. Stockton, 1967 Secretary (2014)</td>
<td>Senior Vice President – Fund Business Management Group, Capital Research and Management Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong T. Le, 1978 Treasurer (2016)</td>
<td>Assistant Vice President – Investment Operations, Capital Research and Management Company</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The term independent trustee refers to a trustee who is not an "interested person" of the fund within the meaning of the 1940 Act.

Trustees and officers of the fund serve until their resignation, removal or retirement.

Funds managed by Capital Research and Management Company or its affiliates.

This includes all directorships/trusteeships (other than those in the American Funds or other funds managed by Capital Research and Management Company or its affiliates) that are held by each trustee as a director/trustee of a public company or a registered investment company. Unless otherwise noted, all directorships/trusteeships are current.

The term interested trustee refers to a trustee who is an "interested person" of the fund within the meaning of the 1940 Act, on the basis of his or her affiliation with the fund's investment adviser, Capital Research and Management Company, or affiliated entities (including the fund's principal underwriter).

All of the trustees and/or officers listed, with the exception of Paul Flynn and Anirudh Samsi, are officers and/or directors/trustees of one or more of the other funds for which Capital Research and Management Company serves as investment adviser.

The address for all trustees and officers of the fund is 333 South Hope Street, 55th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90071, Attention: Secretary.

* Company affiliated with Capital Research and Management Company.

1 The term independent trustee refers to a trustee who is not an “interested person” of the fund within the meaning of the 1940 Act.

2 Trustees and officers of the fund serve until their resignation, removal or retirement.

3 Funds managed by Capital Research and Management Company or its affiliates.

4 This includes all directorships/trusteeships (other than those in the American Funds or other funds managed by Capital Research and Management Company or its affiliates) that are held by each trustee as a director/trustee of a public company or a registered investment company. Unless otherwise noted, all directorships/trusteeships are current.

5 The term interested trustee refers to a trustee who is an “interested person” of the fund within the meaning of the 1940 Act, on the basis of his or her affiliation with the fund’s investment adviser, Capital Research and Management Company, or affiliated entities (including the fund’s principal underwriter).

6 All of the trustees and/or officers listed, with the exception of Paul Flynn and Anirudh Samsi, are officers and/or directors/trustees of one or more of the other funds for which Capital Research and Management Company serves as investment adviser.

The income Fund of America — Page 39
Fund shares owned by trustees as of December 31, 2018:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Dollar range(^1,2) of fund shares owned</th>
<th>Aggregate dollar range(^3) of shares owned in all funds in the American Funds family overseen by trustee</th>
<th>Dollar range(^1,2) of independent trustees deferred compensation(^3) allocated to fund</th>
<th>Aggregate dollar range(^1,2) of independent trustees deferred compensation(^3) allocated to all funds within American Funds family overseen by trustee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Independent trustees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William H. Baribault</td>
<td>$10,001 – $50,000</td>
<td>$50,001 – $100,000</td>
<td>$10,001 – $50,000</td>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael C. Camuñez(^4)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanessa C. L. Chang</td>
<td>$50,001 – $100,000</td>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linda Griego</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonade D. Jones</td>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William D. Jones</td>
<td>$50,001 – $100,000</td>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James J. Postl</td>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josette Sheeran(^4)</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Spellings</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Stein</td>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Dollar range(^1,2) of fund shares owned</th>
<th>Aggregate dollar range(^3) of shares owned in all funds in the American Funds family overseen by trustee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interested trustee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilda L. Applbaum</td>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregory D. Johnson</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Over $100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 Ownership disclosure is made using the following ranges: None; $1 – $10,000; $10,001 – $50,000; $50,001 – $100,000; and Over $100,000. The amounts listed for interested trustees include shares owned through The Capital Group Companies, Inc. retirement plan and 401(k) plan.

2 N/A indicates that the listed individual, as of December 31, 2018, was not a trustee of a particular fund, did not allocate deferred compensation to the fund or did not participate in the deferred compensation plan.

3 Eligible trustees may defer their compensation under a nonqualified deferred compensation plan. Amounts deferred by the trustee accumulate at an earnings rate determined by the total return of one or more American Funds as designated by the trustee.

4 Mr. Camuñez and Ms. Sheeran were elected to the board effective January 1, 2019.
Trustee compensation — No compensation is paid by the fund to any officer or trustee who is a director, officer or employee of the investment adviser or its affiliates. Except for the independent trustees listed in the “Board of trustees and officers — Independent trustees” table under the “Management of the fund” section in this statement of additional information, all other officers and trustees of the fund are directors, officers or employees of the investment adviser or its affiliates. The boards of funds advised by the investment adviser typically meet either individually or jointly with the boards of one or more other such funds with substantially overlapping board membership (in each case referred to as a “board cluster”). The fund typically pays each independent trustee an annual fee, which ranges from $13,825 to $35,000, based primarily on the total number of board clusters on which that independent trustee serves.

In addition, the fund generally pays independent trustees attendance and other fees for meetings of the board and its committees. Board and committee chairs receive additional fees for their services.

Independent trustees also receive attendance fees for certain special joint meetings and information sessions with directors and trustees of other groupings of funds advised by the investment adviser. The fund and the other funds served by each independent trustee each pay an equal portion of these attendance fees.

No pension or retirement benefits are accrued as part of fund expenses. Independent trustees may elect, on a voluntary basis, to defer all or a portion of their fees through a deferred compensation plan in effect for the fund. The fund also reimburses certain expenses of the independent trustees.
Trustee compensation earned during the fiscal year ended July 31, 2019:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Aggregate compensation (including voluntarily deferred compensation) from the fund</th>
<th>Total compensation (including voluntarily deferred compensation) from all funds managed by Capital Research and Management Company or its affiliates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William H. Baribault²</td>
<td>$40,906</td>
<td>$416,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael C. Camuñez²</td>
<td>28,188</td>
<td>112,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanessa C. L. Chang</td>
<td>42,313</td>
<td>378,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linda Griego</td>
<td>45,469</td>
<td>316,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leonade D. Jones²</td>
<td>39,921</td>
<td>383,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William D. Jones²</td>
<td>40,750</td>
<td>480,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James J. Postl²</td>
<td>65,313</td>
<td>261,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Josette Sheeran</td>
<td>19,844</td>
<td>242,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Spellings²</td>
<td>37,150</td>
<td>469,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Stein²</td>
<td>68,000</td>
<td>272,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Amounts may be deferred by eligible trustees under a nonqualified deferred compensation plan adopted by the fund in 1993. Deferred amounts accumulate at an earnings rate determined by the total return of one or more American Funds as designated by the trustees. Compensation shown in this table for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2019 does not include earnings on amounts deferred in previous fiscal years. See footnote 2 to this table for more information.

2 Since the deferred compensation plan’s adoption, the total amount of deferred compensation accrued by the fund (plus earnings thereon) through the end of the 2019 fiscal year for participating trustees is as follows: William H. Baribault ($6,434), Michael C. Camuñez ($7,158), Leonade D. Jones ($232,643), William D. Jones ($116,665), James J. Postl ($918,610), Margaret Spellings ($91,302) and Isaac Stein ($773,027). Amounts deferred and accumulated earnings thereon are not funded and are general unsecured liabilities of the fund until paid to the trustees.

The Income Fund of America — Page 42
Fund organization and the board of trustees — The fund, an open-end, diversified management investment company, was organized as a Delaware corporation on March 8, 1969, reorganized as a Maryland corporation on December 16, 1983, and reorganized as a Delaware statutory trust on October 1, 2010. All fund operations are supervised by the fund’s board of trustees which meets periodically and performs duties required by applicable state and federal laws.

Delaware law charges trustees with the duty of managing the business affairs of the trust. Trustees are considered to be fiduciaries of the trust and owe duties of care and loyalty to the trust and its shareholders.

Independent board members are paid certain fees for services rendered to the fund as described above. They may elect to defer all or a portion of these fees through a deferred compensation plan in effect for the fund.

The fund has several different classes of shares. Shares of each class represent an interest in the same investment portfolio. Each class has pro rata rights as to voting, redemption, dividends and liquidation, except that each class bears different distribution expenses and may bear different transfer agent fees and other expenses properly attributable to the particular class as approved by the board of trustees and set forth in the fund’s rule 12b-1 plans. Each class’ shareholders have exclusive voting rights with respect to the respective class’ rule 12b-1 plans adopted in connection with the distribution of shares and on other matters in which the interests of one class are different from interests in another class. Shares of all classes of the fund vote together on matters that affect all classes in substantially the same manner. Each class votes as a class on matters that affect that class alone. Note that 529 college savings plan account owners invested in Class 529 shares are not shareholders of the fund and, accordingly, do not have the rights of a shareholder, such as the right to vote proxies relating to fund shares.

The fund does not hold annual meetings of shareholders. However, significant matters that require shareholder approval, such as certain elections of board members or a change in a fundamental investment policy, will be presented to shareholders at a meeting called for such purpose. Shareholders have one vote per share owned.

The fund’s declaration of trust and by-laws, as well as separate indemnification agreements with independent trustees, provide in effect that, subject to certain conditions, the fund will indemnify its officers and trustees against liabilities or expenses actually and reasonably incurred by them relating to their service to the fund. However, trustees are not protected from liability by reason of their willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of their office.

Removal of trustees by shareholders — At any meeting of shareholders, duly called and at which a quorum is present, shareholders may, by the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast, remove any trustee from office and may elect a successor or successors to fill any resulting vacancies for the unexpired terms of removed trustees. In addition, the trustees of the fund will promptly call a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of voting upon the removal of any trustees when requested in writing to do so by the record holders of at least 10% of the outstanding shares.

Leadership structure — The board’s chair is currently an independent trustee who is not an "interested person" of the fund within the meaning of the 1940 Act. The board has determined that an independent chair facilitates oversight and enhances the effectiveness of the board. The independent chair’s duties include, without limitation, generally presiding at meetings of the board, approving
board meeting schedules and agendas, leading meetings of the independent trustees in executive session, facilitating communication with committee chairs, and serving as the principal independent trustee contact for fund management and counsel to the independent trustees and the fund.

**Risk oversight** — Day-to-day management of the fund, including risk management, is the responsibility of the fund’s contractual service providers, including the fund’s investment adviser, principal underwriter/distributor and transfer agent. Each of these entities is responsible for specific portions of the fund’s operations, including the processes and associated risks relating to the fund’s investments, integrity of cash movements, financial reporting, operations and compliance. The board of trustees oversees the service providers’ discharge of their responsibilities, including the processes they use to manage relevant risks. In that regard, the board receives reports regarding the operations of the fund’s service providers, including risks. For example, the board receives reports from investment professionals regarding risks related to the fund’s investments and trading. The board also receives compliance reports from the fund’s and the investment adviser’s chief compliance officers addressing certain areas of risk.

Committees of the fund’s board, which are comprised of independent board members, none of whom is an “interested person” of the fund within the meaning of the 1940 Act, as well as joint committees of independent board members of funds managed by Capital Research and Management Company, also explore risk management procedures in particular areas and then report back to the full board. For example, the fund’s audit committee oversees the processes and certain attendant risks relating to financial reporting, valuation of fund assets, and related controls. Similarly, a joint review and advisory committee oversees certain risk controls relating to the fund’s transfer agency services.

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.

**Committees of the board of trustees** — The fund has an audit committee comprised of William H. Baribault, Michael C. Camuñez, Vanessa C. L. Chang, Leonade D. Jones, Josette Sheeran and Margaret Spellings. The committee provides oversight regarding the fund’s accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, its internal controls and the internal controls of the fund’s principal service providers. The committee acts as a liaison between the fund’s independent registered public accounting firm and the full board of trustees. The audit committee held five meetings during the 2019 fiscal year.

The fund has a contracts committee comprised of all of its independent board members. The committee’s principal function is to request, review and consider the information deemed necessary to evaluate the terms of certain agreements between the fund and its investment adviser or the investment adviser’s affiliates, such as the Investment Advisory and Service Agreement, Principal Underwriting Agreement, Administrative Services Agreement and Plans of Distribution adopted pursuant to rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, that the fund may enter into, renew or continue, and to make its recommendations to the full board of trustees on these matters. The contracts committee held one meeting during the 2019 fiscal year.

The fund has a nominating and governance committee comprised of Linda Griego, Leonade D. Jones, William D. Jones, James J. Postl, Margaret Spellings and Isaac Stein. The committee periodically reviews such issues as the board’s composition, responsibilities, committees, compensation and other relevant issues, and recommends any appropriate changes to the full board of trustees. The committee also evaluates, selects and nominates independent trustee candidates to the full board of trustees. While the committee normally is able to identify from its own and other resources an ample number of qualified candidates, it will consider shareholder suggestions of persons to be considered.

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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, addressed to 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 nominating and governance committee held three meetings during the 2019 fiscal year.

Proxy voting procedures and principles — The fund’s investment adviser, in consultation with the fund’s board, has adopted Proxy Voting Procedures and Principles (the “Principles”) with respect to voting proxies of securities held by the fund, other American Funds and American Funds Insurance Series. The complete text of these principles is available on the American Funds website at capitalgroup.com. Proxies are voted by a committee of the appropriate equity investment division of the investment adviser under authority delegated by the funds’ boards. The Boards of American Funds have established a Joint Proxy Committee (“JPC”) composed of independent board members from each American Funds board. The JPC’s role is to facilitate appropriate oversight of the proxy voting process and provide valuable input on corporate governance and related matters.

The Principles, which have been in effect in substantially their current form for many years, provide an important framework for analysis and decision-making by all funds. However, they are not exhaustive and do not address all potential issues. The Principles provide a certain amount of flexibility so that all relevant facts and circumstances can be considered in connection with every vote. As a result, each proxy received is voted on a case-by-case basis considering the specific circumstances of each proposal. The voting process reflects the funds’ understanding of the company’s business, its management and its relationship with shareholders over time.

The investment adviser seeks to vote all U.S. proxies; however, in certain circumstances it may be impracticable or impossible to do so. Proxies for companies outside the U.S. also are voted, provided there is sufficient time and information available. After a proxy statement is received, the investment adviser prepares a summary of the proposals contained in the proxy statement. A notation of any potential conflicts of interest also is included in the summary (see below for a description of Capital Research and Management Company’s special review procedures).

For proxies of securities managed by a particular equity investment division of the investment adviser, the initial voting recommendation is made by one or more of the division’s investment analysts familiar with the company and industry. A second recommendation is made by a proxy coordinator (an investment analyst or other individual with experience in corporate governance and proxy voting matters) within the appropriate investment division, based on knowledge of these Principles and familiarity with proxy-related issues. The proxy summary and voting recommendations are made available to the appropriate proxy voting committee for a final voting decision. In cases where a fund is co-managed and a security is held by more than one of the investment adviser’s equity investment divisions, the divisions may develop different voting recommendations for individual ballot proposals. If this occurs, and if permitted by local market conventions, the fund’s position will generally be voted proportionally by divisional holding, according to their respective decisions. Otherwise, the outcome will be determined by the equity investment division or divisions with the larger position in the security as of the record date for the shareholder meeting.

In addition to its proprietary proxy voting, governance and executive compensation research, Capital Research and Management Company may utilize research provided by Institutional Shareholder Services, Glass-Lewis & Co. or other third-party advisory firms on a case-by-case basis. It does not, as a policy, follow the voting recommendations provided by these firms. It periodically assesses the information provided by the advisory firms and reports to the JPC, as appropriate.

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From time to time the investment adviser may vote proxies issued by, or on proposals sponsored or publicly supported by (a) a client with substantial assets managed by the investment adviser or its affiliates, (b) an entity with a significant business relationship with Capital Group, or (c) a company with a director of an American Fund on its board (each referred to as an “Interested Party”). Other persons or entities may also be deemed an Interested Party if facts or circumstances appear to give rise to a potential conflict. The investment adviser analyzes these proxies and proposals on their merits and does not consider these relationships when casting its vote.

The investment adviser has developed procedures to identify and address instances where a vote could appear to be influenced by such a relationship. Under the procedures, prior to a final vote being cast by the investment adviser, the relevant proxy committees’ voting results for proxies issued by Interested Parties are reviewed by a Special Review Committee (“SRC”) of the investment division voting the proxy if the vote was in favor of the Interested Party.

If a potential conflict is identified according to the procedure above, the SRC will be provided with a summary of any relevant communications with the Interested Party, the rationale for the voting decision, information on the organization’s relationship with the party and any other pertinent information. The SRC will evaluate the information and determine whether the decision was in the best interest of fund shareholders. It will then accept or override the voting decision or determine alternative action. The SRC includes senior investment professionals and legal and compliance professionals.

Information regarding how the fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the 12-month period ended June 30 of each year will be available on or about September 1 of such year (a) without charge, upon request by calling American Funds Service Company at (800) 421-4225, (b) on the American Funds website and (c) on the SEC’s website at sec.gov.

The following summary sets forth the general positions of American Funds, American Funds Insurance Series and the investment adviser on various proposals. A copy of the full Principles is available upon request, free of charge, by calling American Funds Service Company or visiting the American Funds website.

**Director matters** — The election of a company’s slate of nominees for director generally is supported. Votes may be withheld for some or all of the nominees if this is determined to be in the best interest of shareholders or if, in the opinion of the investment adviser, such nominee has not fulfilled his or her fiduciary duty. Separation of the chairman and CEO positions also may be supported.

**Governance provisions** — Typically, proposals to declassify a board (elect all directors annually) are supported based on the belief that this increases the directors’ sense of accountability to shareholders. Proposals for cumulative voting generally are supported in order to promote management and board accountability and an opportunity for leadership change. Proposals designed to make director elections more meaningful, either by requiring a majority vote or by requiring any director receiving more withhold votes than affirmative votes to tender his or her resignation, generally are supported.

**Shareholder rights** — Proposals to repeal an existing poison pill generally are supported. (There may be certain circumstances, however, when a proxy voting committee of a fund or an investment division of the investment adviser believes that a company needs to maintain anti-takeover protection.) Proposals to eliminate the right of shareholders to act by written consent or to take away a shareholder’s right to call a special meeting typically are not supported.
Compensation and benefit plans — Option plans are complicated, and many factors are considered in evaluating a plan. Each plan is evaluated based on protecting shareholder interests and a knowledge of the company and its management. Considerations include the pricing (or repricing) of options awarded under the plan and the impact of dilution on existing shareholders from past and future equity awards. Compensation packages should be structured to attract, motivate and retain existing employees and qualified directors; however, they should not be excessive.

Routine matters — The ratification of auditors, procedural matters relating to the annual meeting and changes to company name are examples of items considered routine. Such items generally are voted in favor of management’s recommendations unless circumstances indicate otherwise.
**Principal fund shareholders** — The following table identifies those investors who own of record, or are known by the fund to own beneficially, 5% or more of any class of its shares as of the opening of business on September 1, 2019. Unless otherwise indicated, the ownership percentages below represent ownership of record rather than beneficial ownership.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME AND ADDRESS</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP</th>
<th>OWNERSHIP PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDWARD D JONES &amp; CO FOR THE BENEFIT OF CUSTOMERS SAINT LOUIS MO</td>
<td>RECORD</td>
<td>CLASS A 34.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMNIBUS ACCOUNT</td>
<td></td>
<td>CLASS C 11.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLASS F-3 48.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLASS 529-A 18.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLASS 529-C 6.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WELLS FARGO CLEARING SERVICES LLC SPECIAL CUSTODY ACCT FOR THE EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT</td>
<td>RECORD</td>
<td>CLASS A 7.99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OF CUSTOMER SAINT LOUIS MO</td>
<td></td>
<td>CLASS C 17.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLASS F-1 10.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLASS F-2 6.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERSHING LLC OMNIBUS ACCOUNT JERSEY CITY NJ</td>
<td>RECORD</td>
<td>CLASS A 5.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLASS C 7.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLASS F-1 8.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLASS F-2 8.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLASS F-3 11.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLASS 529-F-1 6.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORGAN STANLEY SMITH BARNEY LLC FOR THE BENEFIT OF ITS CUSTOMERS OMNIBUS ACCOUNT</td>
<td>RECORD</td>
<td>CLASS C 12.87%</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEW YORK NY</td>
<td></td>
<td>CLASS F-1 9.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLASS F-2 9.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLASS 529-A 5.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLASS 529-C 8.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAYMOND JAMES OMNIBUS FOR MUTUAL FUNDS HOUSE ACCOUNT ST PETERSBURG FL</td>
<td>RECORD</td>
<td>CLASS C 7.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLASS F-1 6.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLASS F-2 12.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLP&amp;S FOR THE SOLE BENEFIT OF ITS CUSTOMERS OMNIBUS ACCOUNT JACKSONVILLE FL</td>
<td>RECORD</td>
<td>CLASS C 5.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLASS F-1 9.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLASS F-2 10.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC FOR EXCLUSIVE BEN OF OUR CUSTOMERS OMNIBUS ACCOUNT #1 JERSEY CITY NJ</td>
<td>RECORD</td>
<td>CLASS C 13.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHARLES SCHWAB &amp; CO INC OMNIBUS ACCOUNT #1 SAN FRANCISCO CA</td>
<td>RECORD</td>
<td>CLASS F-1 7.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME AND ADDRESS</td>
<td>OWNERSHIP</td>
<td>OWNERSHIP PERCENTAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPL FINANCIAL --OMNIBUS CUSTOMER ACCOUNT--</td>
<td>RECORD</td>
<td>CLASS F-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAN DIEGO CA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBS WM USA</td>
<td>RECORD</td>
<td>CLASS F-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMNIBUS ACCOUNT</td>
<td>WEEHAWKEN NJ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHARLES SCHWAB &amp; CO INC</td>
<td>RECORD</td>
<td>CLASS F-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMNIBUS ACCOUNT #2</td>
<td>SAN FRANCISCO CA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHARLES SCHWAB &amp; CO INC</td>
<td>RECORD</td>
<td>CLASS F-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMNIBUS ACCOUNT #3</td>
<td>SAN FRANCISCO CA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TALCOTT RESOLUTION LIFE INS CO SEPARATE ACCOUNT DC 401K</td>
<td>RECORD</td>
<td>CLASS R-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARTFORD CT</td>
<td>BENEFICIAL</td>
<td>CLASS R-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 401K</td>
<td>RECORD</td>
<td>CLASS R-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPRINGFIELD MA</td>
<td>BENEFICIAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALIFORNIA MACHINISTS 401K PLAN</td>
<td>RECORD</td>
<td>CLASS R-2E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHOENIX AZ</td>
<td>BENEFICIAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOYA RETIREMENT INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY</td>
<td>RECORD</td>
<td>CLASS R-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401K PLAN</td>
<td>BENEFICIAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARTFORD CT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOHN HANCOCK LIFE INS CO USA ACCOUNT</td>
<td>RECORD</td>
<td>CLASS R-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOSTON MA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 401K PLAN #1</td>
<td>RECORD</td>
<td>CLASS R-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JERSEY CITY NJ</td>
<td>BENEFICIAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONWIDE TRUST COMPANY FSB</td>
<td>RECORD</td>
<td>CLASS R-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLUMBUS OH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWIN CITY PIPE TRADES 401K PLAN</td>
<td>RECORD</td>
<td>CLASS R-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHOENIX AZ</td>
<td>BENEFICIAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Because Class T and Class 529-T shares are not currently offered to the public, Capital Research and Management Company, the fund’s investment adviser, owns 100% of the fund’s outstanding Class T and Class 529-T shares.
As of September 1, 2019, the officers and trustees of the fund, as a group, owned beneficially or of record less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the fund.

Unless otherwise noted, references in this statement of additional information to Class F shares, Class R shares or Class 529 shares refer to all F share classes, all R share classes or all 529 share classes, respectively.

Investment adviser — Capital Research and Management Company, the fund’s investment adviser, founded in 1931, maintains research facilities in the United States and abroad (Beijing, Geneva, Hong Kong, London, Los Angeles, Mumbai, New York, San Francisco, Singapore, Tokyo and Washington, D.C.). These facilities are staffed with experienced investment professionals. The investment adviser is located at 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, CA 90071. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Capital Group Companies, Inc., a holding company for several investment management subsidiaries. Capital Research and Management Company manages equity assets through three equity investment divisions and fixed income assets through its fixed income investment division, Capital Fixed Income Investors. The three equity investment divisions — Capital World Investors, Capital Research Global Investors and Capital International Investors — make investment decisions independently of one another. Portfolio managers in Capital International Investors rely on a research team that also provides investment services to institutional clients and other accounts advised by affiliates of Capital Research and Management Company. The investment adviser, which is deemed under the Commodity Exchange Act (the “CEA”) to be the operator of the fund, has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term commodity pool operator under the CEA with respect to the fund and, therefore, is not subject to registration or regulation as such under the CEA with respect to the fund.

The investment adviser has adopted policies and procedures that address issues that may arise as a result of an investment professional’s management of the fund and other funds and accounts. Potential issues could involve allocation of investment opportunities and trades among funds and accounts, use of information regarding the timing of fund trades, investment professional compensation and voting relating to portfolio securities. The investment adviser believes that its policies and procedures are reasonably designed to address these issues.

Compensation of investment professionals — As described in the prospectus, the investment adviser uses a system of multiple portfolio managers in managing fund assets. In addition, Capital Research and Management Company’s investment analysts may make investment decisions with respect to a portion of a fund’s portfolio within their research coverage.

Portfolio managers and investment analysts are paid competitive salaries by Capital Research and Management Company. In addition, they may receive bonuses based on their individual portfolio results. Investment professionals also may participate in profit-sharing plans. The relative mix of compensation represented by bonuses, salary and profit-sharing plans will vary depending on the individual’s portfolio results, contributions to the organization and other factors.

To encourage a long-term focus, bonuses based on investment results are calculated by comparing pretax total investment returns to relevant benchmarks over the most recent one-, three-, five- and eight-year periods, with increasing weight placed on each succeeding measurement period. For portfolio managers, benchmarks may include measures of the marketplaces in which the fund invests and measures of the results of comparable mutual funds. For investment analysts, benchmarks may include relevant market measures and appropriate industry or sector indexes reflecting their areas of expertise. Capital Research and Management Company makes periodic subjective assessments of analysts’ contributions to the investment process and this is an element of their overall compensation. The investment results of each of the fund’s portfolio managers may be measured against one or more benchmarks, depending on his or her investment focus, such as: Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index; a custom index of higher yielding securities from the MSCI World ex-USA Index; a custom index.

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of higher yielding securities from the MSCI USA Index; Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield Index 2% Issuer Cap; Bloomberg Barclays Baa Corporate Index; Lipper Income Funds Index; Lipper Equity Income Funds Index; and Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Bond Index. From time to time, Capital Research and Management Company may adjust or customize these benchmarks to better reflect the universe of comparably managed funds of competitive investment management firms.

**Portfolio manager fund holdings and other managed accounts** — As described below, portfolio managers may personally own shares of the fund. In addition, portfolio managers may manage portions of other mutual funds or accounts advised by Capital Research and Management Company or its affiliates.
The following table reflects information as of July 31, 2019:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Portfolio manager</th>
<th>Dollar range of fund shares owned1</th>
<th>Number of other registered investment companies (RICs) for which portfolio manager is a manager (assets of RICs in billions)2</th>
<th>Number of other pooled investment vehicles (PIVs) for which portfolio manager is a manager (assets of PIVs in billions)2</th>
<th>Number of other accounts for which portfolio manager is a manager (assets of other accounts in billions)2,3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hilda L. Applbaum</td>
<td>Over $1,000,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$148.7</td>
<td>$1.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew B. Suzman</td>
<td>Over $1,000,000</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>$367.1</td>
<td>$0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David A. Daigle</td>
<td>Over $1,000,000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$60.1</td>
<td>$0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Flynn</td>
<td>$100,001 – $500,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$67.7</td>
<td>$1.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James R. Mulally</td>
<td>Over $1,000,000</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>$179.9</td>
<td>$0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dina N. Perry</td>
<td>Over $1,000,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$101.3</td>
<td>$5.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pramod Atluri</td>
<td>$100,001 – $500,000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$204.3</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anirudh Samsi</td>
<td>$500,001 – $1,000,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$0.4</td>
<td>$1.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shannon Ward</td>
<td>$100,001 – $500,000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$18.1</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Ownership disclosure is made using the following ranges: None; $1 – $10,000; $10,001 – $50,000; $50,001 – $100,000; $100,001 – $500,000; $500,001 – $1,000,000; and Over $1,000,000. The amounts listed include shares owned through The Capital Group Companies, Inc. retirement plan and 401(k) plan.

2 Indicates other RIC(s), PIV(s) or other accounts managed by Capital Research and Management Company or its affiliates for which the portfolio manager also has significant day to day management responsibilities. Assets noted are the total net assets of the RIC(s), PIV(s) or other accounts and are not the total assets managed by the individual, which is a substantially lower amount. No RIC, PIV or other account has an advisory fee that is based on the performance of the RIC, PIV or other account, unless otherwise noted.

3 Personal brokerage accounts of portfolio managers and their families are not reflected.

The fund’s investment adviser has adopted policies and procedures to mitigate material conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with a portfolio manager’s management of the fund, on the one hand, and investments in the other pooled investment vehicles and other accounts, on the other hand, such as material conflicts relating to the allocation of investment opportunities that may be suitable for both the fund and such other accounts.
Investment Advisory and Service Agreement — The Investment Advisory and Service Agreement (the “Agreement”) between the fund and the investment adviser will continue in effect until January 31, 2020, unless sooner terminated, and may be renewed from year to year thereafter, provided that any such renewal has been specifically approved at least annually by (a) the board of trustees, or by the vote of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the outstanding voting securities of the fund, and (b) the vote of a majority of trustees who are not parties to the Agreement or interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Agreement provides that the investment adviser has no liability to the fund for its acts or omissions in the performance of its obligations to the fund not involving willful misconduct, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of its obligations under the Agreement. The Agreement also provides that either party has the right to terminate it, without penalty, upon 60 days’ written notice to the other party, and that the Agreement automatically terminates in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act). In addition, the Agreement provides that the investment adviser may delegate all, or a portion of, its investment management responsibilities to one or more subsidiary advisers approved by the fund’s board, pursuant to an agreement between the investment adviser and such subsidiary. Any such subsidiary adviser will be paid solely by the investment adviser out of its fees.

In addition to providing investment advisory services, the investment adviser furnishes the services and pays the compensation and travel expenses of persons to perform the fund’s executive, administrative, clerical and bookkeeping functions, and provides suitable office space, necessary small office equipment and utilities, general purpose accounting forms, supplies and postage used at the fund’s offices. The fund pays all expenses not assumed by the investment adviser, including, but not limited to: custodian, stock transfer and dividend disbursing fees and expenses; shareholder recordkeeping and administrative expenses; costs of the designing, printing and mailing of reports, prospectuses, proxy statements and notices to its shareholders; taxes; expenses of the issuance and redemption of fund shares (including stock certificates, registration and qualification fees and expenses); expenses pursuant to the fund’s plans of distribution (described below); legal and auditing expenses; compensation, fees and expenses paid to independent trustees; association dues; costs of stationery and forms prepared exclusively for the fund; and costs of assembling and storing shareholder account data.

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The management fee is based upon the daily net assets of the fund and monthly gross investment income. Gross investment income is determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and does not include gains or losses from sales of capital assets.

The management fee is based upon the following annualized rates and daily net asset levels, plus 2.25% of the fund’s gross investment income for the preceding month:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Net asset level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In excess of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.25%</td>
<td>$ 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>500,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>1,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>1,500,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>2,500,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>4,000,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>6,500,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.144</td>
<td>10,500,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.141</td>
<td>13,000,000,000</td>
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<td>0.138</td>
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<td>0.135</td>
<td>21,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.133</td>
<td>27,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.131</td>
<td>34,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.129</td>
<td>44,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.127</td>
<td>55,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>71,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.123</td>
<td>89,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.121</td>
<td>115,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the fiscal years ended July 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, the investment adviser earned from the fund management fees of $233,422,000, $236,241,000 and $229,267,000, respectively.
Administrative services — The investment adviser and its affiliates provide certain administrative services for shareholders of the fund’s Class A, C, T, F, R and 529 shares. Administrative services are provided by the investment adviser and its affiliates to help assist third parties providing non-distribution services to fund shareholders. These services include providing in-depth information on the fund and market developments that impact fund investments. Administrative services also include, but are not limited to, coordinating, monitoring and overseeing third parties that provide services to fund shareholders.

These services are provided pursuant to an Administrative Services Agreement (the “Administrative Agreement”) between the fund and the investment adviser relating to the fund’s Class A, C, T, F, R and 529 shares. The Administrative Agreement will continue in effect until January 31, 2020, unless sooner renewed or terminated, and may be renewed from year to year thereafter, provided that any such renewal has been specifically approved at least annually by the vote of a majority of the members of the fund’s board who are not parties to the Administrative Agreement or interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The fund may terminate the Administrative Agreement at any time by vote of a majority of independent board members. The investment adviser has the right to terminate the Administrative Agreement upon 60 days’ written notice to the fund. The Administrative Agreement automatically terminates in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act).

The Administrative Services Agreement between the fund and the investment adviser provides the fund the ability to charge an administrative services fee of .05% for all share classes. The fund’s investment adviser receives an administrative services fee at the annual rate of .03% of the average daily net assets of the fund attributable to Class A, C, T, F, R and 529 shares (which could be increased as noted above) for its provision of administrative services. Administrative services fees are paid monthly and accrued daily.

During the 2019 fiscal year, administrative services fees were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administrative services fee</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class A</td>
<td>$8,502,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C</td>
<td>2,166,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class T</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F-1</td>
<td>1,937,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F-2</td>
<td>4,264,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F-3</td>
<td>1,444,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-A</td>
<td>807,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-C</td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-E</td>
<td>31,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-T</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-F-1</td>
<td>42,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-1</td>
<td>51,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-2</td>
<td>220,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-2E</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-3</td>
<td>470,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-4</td>
<td>505,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-5E</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-5</td>
<td>210,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-6</td>
<td>4,344,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Amount less than $1,000.
Principal Underwriter and plans of distribution — American Funds Distributors, Inc. (the "Principal Underwriter") is the principal underwriter of the fund’s shares. The Principal Underwriter is located at 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, CA 90071; 6455 Irvine Center Drive, Irvine, CA 92618; 3500 Wiseman Boulevard, San Antonio, TX 78251; and 12811 North Meridian Street, Carmel, IN 46032.

The Principal Underwriter receives revenues relating to sales of the fund’s shares, as follows:

- For Class A and 529-A shares, the Principal Underwriter receives commission revenue consisting of the balance of the Class A and 529-A sales charge remaining after the allowances by the Principal Underwriter to investment dealers.

- For Class C and 529-C shares, the Principal Underwriter receives any contingent deferred sales charges that apply during the first year after purchase.

In addition, the fund reimburses the Principal Underwriter for advancing immediate service fees to qualified dealers and advisors upon the sale of Class C and 529-C shares. The fund also reimburses the Principal Underwriter for service fees (and, in the case of Class 529-E shares, commissions) paid on a quarterly basis to intermediaries, such as qualified dealers or financial advisors, in connection with investments in Class T, F-1, 529-E, 529-T, 529-F-1, R-1, R-2, R-2E, R-3 and R-4 shares.

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Commissions, revenue or service fees retained by the Principal Underwriter after allowances or compensation to dealers were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>Class A</th>
<th>Class C</th>
<th>Class 529-A</th>
<th>Class 529-C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commissions, revenue or fees retained</td>
<td>Allowance or compensation to dealers</td>
<td>Allowance or compensation to dealers</td>
<td>Allowance or compensation to dealers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>$10,489,000</td>
<td>331,000</td>
<td>395,000</td>
<td>33,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>11,234,000</td>
<td>1,533,000</td>
<td>447,000</td>
<td>34,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>15,971,000</td>
<td>1,057,000</td>
<td>499,000</td>
<td>28,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plans of distribution — The fund has adopted plans of distribution (the “Plans”) pursuant to rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act. The Plans permit the fund to expend amounts to finance any activity primarily intended to result in the sale of fund shares, provided the fund’s board of trustees has approved the category of expenses for which payment is being made.

Each Plan is specific to a particular share class of the fund. As the fund has not adopted a Plan for Class F-2, F-3, R-5E, R-5 or R-6, no 12b-1 fees are paid from Class F-2, F-3, R-5E, R-5 or R-6 share assets and the following disclosure is not applicable to these share classes.

Payments under the Plans may be made for service-related and/or distribution-related expenses. Service-related expenses include paying service fees to qualified dealers. Distribution-related expenses include commissions paid to qualified dealers. The amounts actually paid under the Plans for the past fiscal year, expressed as a percentage of the fund’s average daily net assets attributable to the applicable share class, are disclosed in the prospectus under “Fees and expenses of the fund.” Further information regarding the amounts available under each Plan is in the “Plans of Distribution” section of the prospectus.
Following is a brief description of the Plans:

**Class A and 529-A** — For Class A and 529-A shares, up to .25% of the fund’s average daily net assets attributable to such shares is reimbursed to the Principal Underwriter for paying service-related expenses, and the balance available under the applicable Plan may be paid to the Principal Underwriter for distribution-related expenses. The fund may annually expend up to .25% for Class A shares and up to .50% for Class 529-A shares under the applicable Plan; however, for Class 529-A shares, the board of trustees has approved payments to the Principal Underwriter of up to .25% of the fund’s average daily net assets, in the aggregate, for paying service- and distribution-related expenses.

Distribution-related expenses for Class A and 529-A shares include dealer commissions and wholesaler compensation paid on sales of shares of $1 million or more purchased without a sales charge. Commissions on these “no load” purchases (which are described in further detail under the “Sales Charges” section of this statement of additional information) in excess of the Class A and 529-A Plan limitations and not reimbursed to the Principal Underwriter during the most recent fiscal quarter are recoverable for 15 months, provided that the reimbursement of such commissions does not cause the fund to exceed the annual expense limit. After 15 months, these commissions are not recoverable. As of the fund’s most recent fiscal year, unreimbursed expenses that remained subject to reimbursement under the Plan for Class A shares totaled $3,620,000 or less than 1% of Class A net assets.

**Class T and 529-T** — For Class T and 529-T shares, the fund may annually expend up to .50% under the applicable Plan; however, the fund’s board of trustees has approved payments to the Principal Underwriter of up to .25% of the fund’s average daily net assets attributable to Class T and 529-T shares for paying service-related expenses.

**Other share classes** — The Plans for each of the other share classes that have adopted Plans provide for payments to the Principal Underwriter for paying service-related and distribution-related expenses of up to the following amounts of the fund’s average daily net assets attributable to such shares:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Share class</th>
<th>Service related payments</th>
<th>Distribution related payments</th>
<th>Total allowable under the Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class C</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F-1</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-C</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-E</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-F-1</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-1</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-2</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-2E</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-3</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-4</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Amounts in these columns represent the amounts approved by the board of trustees under the applicable Plan.

2 The fund may annually expend the amounts set forth in this column under the current Plans with the approval of the board of trustees.

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Payment of service fees — For purchases of less than $1 million, payment of service fees to investment dealers generally begins accruing immediately after establishment of an account in Class A, C, 529-A or 529-C shares. For purchases of $1 million or more, payment of service fees to investment dealers generally begins accruing 12 months after establishment of an account in Class A or 529-A shares. Service fees are not paid on certain investments made at net asset value including accounts established by registered representatives and their family members as described in the "Sales charges" section of the prospectus.

During the 2019 fiscal year, 12b-1 expenses accrued and paid, and if applicable, unpaid, were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>12b-1 expenses</th>
<th>12b-1 unpaid liability outstanding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class A</td>
<td>$181,067,000</td>
<td>$16,732,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C</td>
<td>44,574,000</td>
<td>4,620,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F-1</td>
<td>9,991,000</td>
<td>1,053,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-A</td>
<td>3,998,000</td>
<td>433,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-C</td>
<td>2,829,000</td>
<td>391,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-E</td>
<td>321,000</td>
<td>43,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-T</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-F-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-1</td>
<td>1,041,000</td>
<td>104,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-2</td>
<td>3,419,000</td>
<td>432,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-2E</td>
<td>191,000</td>
<td>34,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-3</td>
<td>4,858,000</td>
<td>589,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-4</td>
<td>2,610,000</td>
<td>334,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Approval of the Plans — As required by rule 12b-1 and the 1940 Act, the Plans (together with the Principal Underwriting Agreement) have been approved by the full board of trustees and separately by a majority of the independent trustees of the fund who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Plans or the Principal Underwriting Agreement. In addition, the selection and nomination of independent trustees of the fund are committed to the discretion of the independent trustees during the existence of the Plans.

Potential benefits of the Plans to the fund and its shareholders include enabling shareholders to obtain advice and other services from a financial advisor at a reasonable cost, the likelihood that the Plans will stimulate sales of the fund benefitting the investment process through growth or stability of assets and the ability of shareholders to choose among various alternatives in paying for sales and service. The Plans may not be amended to materially increase the amount spent for distribution without shareholder approval. Plan expenses are reviewed quarterly by the board of trustees and the Plans must be renewed annually by the board of trustees.

A portion of the fund’s 12b-1 expense is paid to financial advisors to compensate them for providing ongoing services. If you have questions regarding your investment in the fund or need assistance with your account, please contact your financial advisor. If you need a financial advisor, please call American Funds Distributors at (800) 421-4120 for assistance.

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Fee to Virginia529 — Class 529 shares are offered to certain American Funds by Virginia529 through CollegeAmerica and Class ABLE-A shares are offered to certain American Funds by Virginia529 through ABLEAmerica, a tax-advantaged savings program for individuals with disabilities. As compensation for its oversight and administration of the CollegeAmerica and ABLEAmerica savings plans, Virginia529 is entitled to receive a quarterly fee based on the combined net assets invested in Class 529 shares and Class ABLE-A shares across all American Funds. The quarterly fee is accrued daily and calculated at the annual rate of .10% on the first $20 billion of net assets invested in American Funds Class 529 shares and Class ABLE-A shares, .05% on net assets between $20 billion and $100 billion and .03% on net assets over $100 billion. The fee for any given calendar quarter is accrued and calculated on the basis of average net assets of American Funds Class 529 and Class ABLE-A shares for the last month of the prior calendar quarter. Virginia529 is currently waiving that portion of its fee attributable to Class ABLE-A shares. Such waiver is expected to remain in effect until the earlier of (a) the date on which total net assets invested in Class ABLE-A shares reach $300 million and (b) June 30, 2023.
Other compensation to dealers — As of January 2019, the top dealers (or their affiliates) that American Funds Distributors anticipates will receive additional compensation (as described in the prospectus) include:

Advisor Group
   FSC Securities Corporation
   Signator Investors, Inc.
   Royal Alliance Associates, Inc.
   SagePoint Financial, Inc.
   Woodbury Financial Services, Inc.
   American Portfolios Financial Services, Inc.
   Ameriprise
   Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc.
   AXA Advisors
   AXA Advisors, LLC
   Cambridge
   Cambridge Investment Research, Inc.
   Cetera Financial Group
   Cetera Advisor Networks LLC
   Cetera Advisors LLC
   Cetera Financial Specialists LLC
   Cetera Investment Services LLC
   CIMAS, LLC
   First Allied Securities Inc.
   Legend Advisory Corporation
   Summit Brokerage Services, Inc.

Charles Schwab Network
   Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.
   Charles Schwab Bank

Commonwealth
   Commonwealth Financial Network
   D.A. Davidson & Co.
   Edward Jones

Fidelity Network Group
   Fidelity Deposit & Discount Bank
   Fidelity Retirement Network
   National Financial Services LLC
   Hefren-Tillotson, Inc.
   HTK
   Horner, Townsend & Kent, Inc.
   J.J.B. Hilliard Lyons
   Hilliard Lyons Trust Company LLC
   J.J.B. Hilliard, W. L. Lyons, LLC
   J.P. Morgan Chase Banc One
   J.P. Morgan Securities LLC
   JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.
   Janney Montgomery Scott
   Janney Montgomery Scott LLC

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UBS
  UBS Financial Services, Inc.
  UBS Securities, LLC
Voya Financial
  Voya Financial Advisors, Inc.
Wells Fargo Network
  Wells Fargo Advisors Financial Network, LLC
  Wells Fargo Advisors Latin American Channel
  Wells Fargo Advisors LLC (WBS)
  Wells Fargo Advisors Private Client Group
  Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.
  Wells Fargo Clearing Services LLC
  Wells Fargo Securities, LLC
Execution of portfolio transactions

The investment adviser places orders with broker-dealers for the fund’s portfolio transactions. Purchases and sales of equity securities on a securities exchange or an over-the-counter market are effected through broker-dealers who receive commissions for their services. Generally, commissions relating to securities traded on foreign exchanges will be higher than commissions relating to securities traded on U.S. exchanges and may not be subject to negotiation. Equity securities may also be purchased from underwriters at prices that include underwriting fees. Purchases and sales of fixed income securities are generally made with an issuer or a primary market maker acting as principal with no stated brokerage commission. The price paid to an underwriter for fixed income securities includes underwriting fees. Prices for fixed income securities in secondary trades usually include undisclosed compensation to the market maker reflecting the spread between the bid and ask prices for the securities.

In selecting broker-dealers, the investment adviser strives to obtain “best execution” (the most favorable total price reasonably attainable under the circumstances) for the fund’s portfolio transactions, taking into account a variety of factors. These factors include the size and type of transaction, the nature and character of the markets for the security to be purchased or sold, the cost, quality, likely speed and reliability of execution and settlement, the broker-dealer’s or execution venue’s ability to offer liquidity and anonymity and the potential for minimizing market impact. The investment adviser considers these factors, which involve qualitative judgments, when selecting broker-dealers and execution venues for fund portfolio transactions. The investment adviser views best execution as a process that should be evaluated over time as part of an overall relationship with particular broker-dealer firms. The investment adviser and its affiliates negotiate commission rates with broker-dealers based on what they believe is reasonably necessary to obtain best execution. They seek, on an ongoing basis, to determine what the reasonable levels of commission rates for execution services are in the marketplace, taking various considerations into account, including the extent to which a broker-dealer has put its own capital at risk, historical commission rates and commission rates that other institutional investors are paying. The fund does not consider the investment adviser as having an obligation to obtain the lowest commission rate available for a portfolio transaction to the exclusion of price, service and qualitative considerations. Brokerage commissions are only a small part of total execution costs and other factors, such as market impact and speed of execution, contribute significantly to overall transaction costs.

The investment adviser may execute portfolio transactions with broker-dealers who provide certain brokerage and/or investment research services to it but only when in the investment adviser’s judgment the broker-dealer is capable of providing best execution for that transaction. The investment adviser makes decisions for procurement of research separately and distinctly from decisions on the choice of brokerage and execution services. The receipt of these research services permits the investment adviser to supplement its own research and analysis and makes available the views of, and information from, individuals and the research staffs of other firms. Such views and information may be provided in the form of written reports, telephone contacts and meetings with securities analysts. These services may include, among other things, reports and other communications with respect to individual companies, industries, countries and regions, economic, political and legal developments, as well as scheduling meetings with corporate executives and seminars and conferences related to relevant subject matters. Research services that the investment adviser receives from broker-dealers may be used by the investment adviser in servicing the fund and other funds and accounts that it advises; however, not all such services will necessarily benefit the fund.

As of January 1, 2019, the investment adviser has undertaken to bear the cost of all third-party investment research services for all client accounts it advises. However, in order to compensate certain U.S. broker-dealers for research consumed, and valued, by the investment adviser’s investment professionals, the investment adviser continues to operate a limited commission sharing arrangement with commissions on equity trades for certain registered investment companies it advises.
investment adviser voluntarily reimburses such registered investment companies for all amounts collected into the commission sharing arrangement. In order to operate the commission sharing arrangement, the investment adviser may cause such registered investment companies to pay commissions in excess of what other broker-dealers might have charged for certain portfolio transactions in recognition of brokerage and/or investment research services. In this regard, the investment adviser has adopted a brokerage allocation procedure consistent with the requirements of Section 28(e) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Section 28(e) permits the investment adviser and its affiliates to cause an account to pay a higher commission to a broker-dealer to compensate the broker-dealer or another service provider for certain brokerage and/or investment research services provided to the investment adviser and its affiliates, if the investment adviser and each affiliate makes a good faith determination that such commissions are reasonable in relation to the value of the services provided by such broker-dealer to the investment adviser and its affiliates in terms of that particular transaction or the investment adviser's overall responsibility to the fund and other accounts that it advises. Certain brokerage and/or investment research services may not necessarily benefit all accounts paying commissions to each such broker-dealer; therefore, the investment adviser and its affiliates assess the reasonableness of commissions in light of the total brokerage and investment research services provided to the investment adviser and its affiliates. Further, investment research services may be used by all investment associates of the investment adviser and its affiliates, regardless of whether they advise accounts with trading activity that generates eligible commissions.

In accordance with their internal brokerage allocation procedure, the investment adviser and its affiliates periodically assess the brokerage and investment research services provided by each broker-dealer and each other service provider from which they receive such services. As part of its ongoing relationships, the investment adviser and its affiliates routinely meet with firms to discuss the level and quality of the brokerage and research services provided, as well as the value and cost of such services. In valuing the brokerage and investment research services the investment adviser and its affiliates receive from broker-dealers and other research providers in connection with its good faith determination of reasonableness, the investment adviser and its affiliates take various factors into consideration, including the quantity, quality and usefulness of the services to the investment adviser and its affiliates. Based on this information and applying their judgment, the investment adviser and its affiliates set an annual research budget.

Research analysts and portfolio managers periodically participate in a research poll to determine the usefulness and value of the research provided by individual broker-dealers and research providers. Based on the results of this research poll, the investment adviser and its affiliates may, through commission sharing arrangements with certain broker-dealers, direct a portion of commissions paid to a broker-dealer by the fund and other registered investment companies managed by the investment adviser or its affiliates to be used to compensate the broker-dealer and/or other research providers for research services they provide. While the investment adviser and its affiliates may negotiate commission rates and enter into commission sharing arrangements with certain broker-dealers with the expectation that such broker-dealers will be providing brokerage and research services, none of the investment adviser, any of its affiliates or any of their clients incurs any obligation to any broker-dealer to pay for research by generating trading commissions. The investment adviser and its affiliates negotiate prices for certain research that may be paid through commission sharing arrangements or by themselves with cash.

When executing portfolio transactions in the same equity security for the funds and accounts, or portions of funds and accounts, over which the investment adviser, through its equity investment divisions, has investment discretion, each investment division within the adviser and its affiliates normally aggregates its respective purchases or sales and executes them as part of the same transaction or series of transactions. When executing portfolio transactions in the same fixed income security for the fund and the other funds or accounts over which it or one of its affiliated companies has investment discretion, the investment adviser normally aggregates such purchases or sales and executes them as part of the same transaction or series of transactions. The objective of aggregating
purchases and sales of a security is to allocate executions in an equitable manner among the funds and other accounts that have concurrently authorized a transaction in such security. The investment adviser and its affiliates serve as investment adviser for certain accounts that are designed to be substantially similar to another account. This type of account will often generate a large number of relatively small trades when it is rebalanced to its reference fund due to differing cash flows or when the account is initially started up. The investment adviser may not aggregate program trades or electronic list trades executed as part of this process. Non-aggregated trades performed for these accounts will be allocated entirely to that account. This is done only when the investment adviser believes doing so will not have a material impact on the price or quality of other transactions.

The investment adviser currently owns an interest in IEX Group and Luminex Trading and Analytics. The investment adviser may place orders on these or other exchanges or alternative trading systems in which it, or one of its affiliates, has an ownership interest, provided such ownership interest is less than five percent of the total ownership interests in the entity. The investment adviser is subject to the same best execution obligations when trading on any such exchange or alternative trading system.

Purchase and sale transactions may be effected directly among and between certain funds or accounts advised by the investment adviser or its affiliates, including the fund. The investment adviser maintains cross-trade policies and procedures and places a cross-trade only when such a trade is in the best interest of all participating clients and is not prohibited by the participating funds' or accounts' investment management agreement or applicable law.

The investment adviser may place orders for the fund’s portfolio transactions with broker-dealers who have sold shares of the funds managed by the investment adviser or its affiliated companies; however, it does not consider whether a broker-dealer has sold shares of the funds managed by the investment adviser or its affiliated companies when placing any such orders for the fund’s portfolio transactions.

Purchases and sales of futures contracts for the fund will be effected through executing brokers and FCMs that specialize in the types of futures contracts that the fund expects to hold. The investment adviser will use reasonable efforts to choose executing brokers and FCMs capable of providing the services necessary to obtain the most favorable price and execution available. The full range and quality of services available will be considered in making these determinations. The investment adviser will monitor the executing brokers and FCMs used for purchases and sales of futures contracts for their ability to execute trades based on many factors, such as the sizes of the orders, the difficulty of executions, the operational facilities of the firm involved and other factors.

Forward currency contracts are traded directly between currency traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers. The cost to the fund of engaging in such contracts varies with factors such as the currency involved, the length of the contract period and the market conditions then prevailing. Because such contracts are entered into on a principal basis, their prices usually include undisclosed compensation to the market maker reflecting the spread between the bid and ask prices for the contracts. The fund may incur additional fees in connection with the purchase or sale of certain contracts.

Brokerage commissions (net of any reimbursements described below) borne by the fund for the fiscal years ended July 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017 amounted to $14,949,000, $17,806,000 and $22,143,000, respectively. Beginning January 1, 2019, the investment adviser is reimbursing the fund for all amounts collected into the commission sharing arrangement. For the fiscal year ended July 31, 2019, the investment adviser reimbursed the fund $1,222,000 for commissions paid to broker-dealers through a commission sharing arrangement to compensate such broker-dealers for research services. Increases (or decreases) in the dollar amount of brokerage commissions borne by the fund over the last three fiscal years resulted from increases (or decreases) in the volume of trading activity and/or the amount of commissions used to pay for research services through a commission sharing arrangement.

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The fund is required to disclose information regarding investments in the securities of its “regular” broker-dealers (or parent companies of its regular broker-dealers) that derive more than 15% of their revenue from broker-dealer, underwriter or investment adviser activities. A regular broker-dealer is (a) one of the 10 broker-dealers that received from the fund the largest amount of brokerage commissions by participating, directly or indirectly, in the fund’s portfolio transactions during the fund’s most recently completed fiscal year; (b) one of the 10 broker-dealers that engaged as principal in the largest dollar amount of portfolio transactions of the fund during the fund’s most recently completed fiscal year; or (c) one of the 10 broker-dealers that sold the largest amount of securities of the fund during the fund’s most recently completed fiscal year.

At the end of the fund’s most recently completed fiscal year, the fund’s regular broker-dealers included Citigroup Global Markets INC, Credit Suisse Group AG, Deutsche Bank A.G., Goldman Sachs & Co., Jefferies & Company Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC. As of the fund’s most recently completed fiscal year, the fund held debt and equity securities of Citigroup Inc. in the amount of $562,214,000, Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. in the amount of $78,420,000, J.P. Morgan Securities LLC in the amount of $2,666,717,000 and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC in the amount of $526,173,000. The fund held debt securities of Credit Suisse Group AG in the amount of $52,766,000, Deutsche Bank A.G. in the amount of $37,148,000, Jefferies & Company Inc. in the amount of $8,017,000 and Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC in the amount of $52,340,000.
Disclosure of portfolio holdings

The fund’s investment adviser, on behalf of the fund, has adopted policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of information about fund portfolio securities. These policies and procedures have been reviewed by the fund’s board of trustees, and compliance will be periodically assessed by the board in connection with reporting from the fund’s Chief Compliance Officer.

Under these policies and procedures, the fund’s complete list of portfolio holdings available for public disclosure, dated as of the end of each calendar quarter, is permitted to be posted on the American Funds website no earlier than the 10th day after such calendar quarter. In practice, the publicly disclosed portfolio is typically posted on the American Funds website within 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter. The publicly disclosed portfolio may exclude certain securities when deemed to be in the best interest of the fund as permitted by applicable regulations. In addition, the fund’s list of top 10 equity portfolio holdings measured by percentage of net assets, dated as of the end of each calendar month, is permitted to be posted on the American Funds website no earlier than the 10th day after such month. Such portfolio holdings information may be disclosed to any person pursuant to an ongoing arrangement to disclose portfolio holdings information to such person no earlier than one day after the day on which the information is posted on the American Funds website.

Certain intermediaries are provided additional information about the fund’s management team, including information on the fund’s portfolio securities they have selected. This information is provided to larger intermediaries that require the information to make the fund available for investment on the firm’s platform. Intermediaries receiving the information are required to keep it confidential and use it only to analyze the fund.

The fund’s custodian, outside counsel, auditor, financial printers, proxy voting service providers, pricing information vendors, consultants or agents operating under a contract with the investment adviser or its affiliates, co-litigants (such as in connection with a bankruptcy proceeding related to a fund holding) and certain other third parties described below, each of which requires portfolio holdings information for legitimate business and fund oversight purposes, may receive fund portfolio holdings information earlier. See the “General information” section in this statement of additional information for further information about the fund’s custodian, outside counsel and auditor.

The fund’s portfolio holdings, dated as of the end of each calendar month, are made available to up to 20 key broker-dealer relationships with research departments to help them evaluate the fund for eligibility on approved lists or in model portfolios. These firms include certain of those listed under the “Other compensation to dealers” section of this statement of additional information and certain broker-dealer firms that offer trading platforms for registered investment advisers. Monthly holdings may be provided to these intermediaries no earlier than the 10th day after the end of the calendar month. In practice, monthly holdings are provided within 30 days after the end of the calendar month. Holdings may also be disclosed more frequently to certain statistical and data collection agencies including Morningstar, Lipper, Inc., Value Line, Vickers Stock Research, Bloomberg and Thomson Financial Research.

Affiliated persons of the fund, including officers of the fund and employees of the investment adviser and its affiliates, who receive portfolio holdings information are subject to restrictions and limitations on the use and handling of such information pursuant to applicable codes of ethics, including requirements not to trade in securities based on confidential and proprietary investment information, to maintain the confidentiality of such information, and to pre-clear securities trades and report securities transactions activity, as applicable. For more information on these restrictions and limitations, please see the “Code of ethics” section in this statement of additional information and the Code of Ethics. Third-party service providers of the fund and other entities, as described in this statement of additional information, receiving such information are subject to confidentiality.

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obligations. When portfolio holdings information is disclosed other than through the American Funds website to persons not affiliated with the fund, such persons will be bound by agreements (including confidentiality agreements) or fiduciary or other obligations that restrict and limit their use of the information to legitimate business uses only. None of the fund, its investment adviser or any of their affiliates receives compensation or other consideration in connection with the disclosure of information about portfolio securities.

Subject to board policies, the authority to disclose a fund’s portfolio holdings, and to establish policies with respect to such disclosure, resides with the appropriate investment-related committees of the fund’s investment adviser. In exercising their authority, the committees determine whether disclosure of information about the fund’s portfolio securities is appropriate and in the best interest of fund shareholders. The investment adviser has implemented policies and procedures to address conflicts of interest that may arise from the disclosure of fund holdings. For example, the investment adviser’s code of ethics specifically requires, among other things, the safeguarding of information about fund holdings and contains prohibitions designed to prevent the personal use of confidential, proprietary investment information in a way that would conflict with fund transactions. In addition, the investment adviser believes that its current policy of not selling portfolio holdings information and not disclosing such information to unaffiliated third parties until such holdings have been made public on the American Funds website (other than to certain fund service providers and other third parties for legitimate business and fund oversight purposes) helps reduce potential conflicts of interest between fund shareholders and the investment adviser and its affiliates.

The fund’s investment adviser and its affiliates provide 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 holdings information for their accounts. These clients do not owe the fund’s investment adviser or the fund a duty of confidentiality with respect to disclosure of their portfolio holdings.
Price of shares

Shares are purchased at the offering price or sold at the net asset value price next determined after the purchase or sell order is received by the fund or the Transfer Agent provided that your request contains all information and legal documentation necessary to process the transaction. The Transfer Agent may accept written orders for the sale of fund shares on a future date. These orders are subject to the Transfer Agent’s policies, which generally allow shareholders to provide a written request to sell shares at the net asset value on a specified date no more than five business days after receipt of the order by the Transfer Agent. Any request to sell shares on a future date will be rejected if the request is not in writing, if the requested transaction date is more than five business days after the Transfer Agent receives the request or if the request does not contain all information and legal documentation necessary to process the transaction.

The offering or net asset value price is effective for orders received prior to the time of determination of the net asset value and, in the case of orders placed with dealers or their authorized designees, accepted by the Principal Underwriter, the Transfer Agent, a dealer or any of their designees. In the case of orders sent directly to the fund or the Transfer Agent, an investment dealer should be indicated. The dealer is responsible for promptly transmitting purchase and sell orders to the Principal Underwriter.

Orders received by the investment dealer or authorized designee, the Transfer Agent or the fund after the time of the determination of the net asset value will be entered at the next calculated offering price. Note that investment dealers or other intermediaries may have their own rules about share transactions and may have earlier cut-off times than those of the fund. For more information about how to purchase through your intermediary, contact your intermediary directly.

Prices that appear in the newspaper do not always indicate prices at which you will be purchasing and redeeming shares of the fund, since such prices generally reflect the previous day’s closing price, while purchases and redemptions are made at the next calculated price. The price you pay for shares, the offering price, is based on the net asset value per share, which is calculated once daily as of approximately 4 p.m. New York time, which is the normal close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange, each day the New York Stock Exchange is open. If, for example, the New York Stock Exchange closes at 1 p.m. New York time, the fund’s share price would still be determined as of 4 p.m. New York time. In such example, portfolio securities traded on the New York Stock Exchange would be valued at their closing prices unless the investment adviser determines that a fair value adjustment is appropriate due to subsequent events. The New York Stock Exchange is currently closed on weekends and on the following holidays: New Year’s Day; Martin Luther King Jr. Day; Presidents’ Day; Good Friday; Memorial Day; Independence Day; Labor Day; Thanksgiving; and Christmas Day. Each share class of the fund has a separately calculated net asset value (and share price).

All portfolio securities of funds managed by Capital Research and Management Company (other than American Funds U.S. Government Money Market Fund) are valued, and the net asset values per share for each share class are determined, as indicated below. The fund follows standard industry practice by typically reflecting changes in its holdings of portfolio securities on the first business day following a portfolio trade.

Equity securities, including depositary receipts, are generally valued at the official closing price of, or the last reported sale price on, the exchange or market on which such securities are traded, as of the close of business on the day the securities are being valued or, lacking any sales, at the last available bid price. Prices for each security are taken from the principal exchange or market on which the security trades.

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Fixed income securities, including short-term securities, are generally valued at prices obtained from one or more pricing vendors. The pricing vendors base prices on, among other things, benchmark yields, transactions, bids, offers, quotations from dealers and trading systems, new issues, underlying equity of the issuer, interest rate volatilities, spreads and other relationships observed in the markets among comparable securities and proprietary pricing models such as yield measures calculated using factors such as cash flows, prepayment information, default rates, delinquency and loss assumptions, financial or collateral characteristics or performance, credit enhancements, liquidation value calculations, specific deal information and other reference data. The fund’s investment adviser performs certain checks on vendor prices prior to calculation of the fund’s net asset value. When the investment adviser deems it appropriate to do so (such as when vendor prices are unavailable or not deemed to be representative), fixed income securities will be valued in good faith at the mean quoted bid and ask prices that are reasonably and timely available (or bid prices, if ask prices are not available) or at prices for securities of comparable maturity, quality and type.

Securities with both fixed income and equity characteristics (e.g., convertible bonds, preferred stocks, units comprised of more than one type of security, etc.), or equity securities traded principally among fixed income dealers, are generally valued in the manner described above for either equity or fixed income securities, depending on which method is deemed most appropriate by the investment adviser.

Forward currency contracts are valued at the mean of representative quoted bid and ask prices, generally based on prices supplied by one or more pricing vendors.

Futures contracts are generally valued at the official settlement price of, or the last reported sale price on, the principal exchange or market on which such instruments are traded, as of the close of business on the day the contracts are being valued or, lacking any sales, at the last available bid price.

Swaps, including both interest rate swaps and positions in credit default swap indices, are valued using market quotations or valuations provided by one or more pricing vendors.

Assets or liabilities initially expressed in terms of currencies other than U.S. dollars are translated prior to the next determination of the net asset value of the fund’s shares into U.S. dollars at the prevailing market rates.

Securities and other assets for which representative market quotations are not readily available or are considered unreliable by the investment adviser are valued at fair value as determined in good faith under fair value guidelines adopted by authority of the fund’s board. Subject to board oversight, the fund’s board has appointed the fund’s investment adviser to make fair valuation determinations, which are directed by a valuation committee established by the fund’s investment adviser. The board receives regular reports describing fair-valued securities and the valuation methods used.

The valuation committee has adopted guidelines and procedures (consistent with SEC rules and guidance) to consider certain relevant principles and factors when making fair value determinations. As a general principle, securities lacking readily available market quotations, or that have quotations that are considered unreliable by the investment adviser, are valued in good faith by the valuation committee based upon what the fund might reasonably expect to receive upon their current sale. Fair valuations and valuations of investments that are not actively trading involve judgment and may differ materially from valuations that would have been used had greater market activity occurred. The valuation committee considers relevant indications of value that are reasonably and timely available to it in determining the fair value to be assigned to a particular security, such as the type and cost of the security, contractual or legal restrictions on resale of the security, 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

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security and changes in overall market conditions. The valuation committee employs additional fair value procedures to address issues related to equity securities that trade principally in markets outside the United States. Such securities may 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 values are next determined) which affect the value of equity securities held in the fund’s portfolio, appropriate adjustments from closing market prices may be made to reflect these events. Events of this type could include, for example, earthquakes and other natural disasters or significant price changes in other markets (e.g., U.S. stock markets).

Each class of shares represents interests in the same portfolio of investments and is identical in all respects to each other class, except for differences relating to distribution, service and other charges and expenses, certain voting rights, differences relating to eligible investors, the designation of each class of shares, conversion features and exchange privileges. Expenses attributable to the fund, but not to a particular class of shares, are borne by each class pro rata based on relative aggregate net assets of the classes. Expenses directly attributable to a class of shares are borne by that class of shares. Liabilities attributable to particular share classes, such as liabilities for repurchase of fund shares, are deducted from total assets attributable to such share classes.

Net assets so obtained for each share class are then divided by the total number of shares outstanding of that share class, and the result, rounded to the nearest cent, is the net asset value per share for that class.
Taxes and distributions

Disclaimer: Some of the following information may not apply to certain shareholders, including those holding fund shares in a tax-favored account, such as a retirement plan or education savings account. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors about the application of federal, state and local tax law in light of their particular situation.

Taxation as a regulated investment company — The fund intends to qualify each year as a "regulated investment company" under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), so that it will not be liable for federal tax on income and capital gains distributed to shareholders. In order to qualify as a regulated investment company, and avoid being subject to federal income taxes, the fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and realized net capital gains on a fiscal year basis, and intends to comply with other tests applicable to regulated investment companies under Subchapter M.

The Code includes savings provisions allowing the fund to cure inadvertent failures of certain qualification tests required under Subchapter M. However, should the fund fail to qualify under Subchapter M, the fund would be subject to federal, and possibly state, corporate taxes on its taxable income and gains.

Amounts not distributed by the fund on a timely basis in accordance with a calendar year distribution requirement may be subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax. Unless an applicable exception applies, to avoid the tax, the fund must distribute during each calendar year an amount equal to the sum of (a) at least 98% of its ordinary income (not taking into account any capital gains or losses) for the calendar year, (b) at least 98.2% of its capital gains in excess of its capital losses for the twelve month period ending on October 31, and (c) all ordinary income and capital gains for previous years that were not distributed during such years and on which the fund paid no U.S. federal income tax.

Dividends paid by the fund from ordinary income or from an excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income dividends.

The fund may declare a capital gain distribution consisting of the excess of net realized long-term capital gains over net realized short-term capital losses. Net capital gains for a fiscal year are computed by taking into account any capital loss carryforward of the fund.

The fund may retain a portion of net capital gain for reinvestment and may elect to treat such capital gain as having been distributed to shareholders of the fund. Shareholders may receive a credit for the tax that the fund paid on such undistributed net capital gain and would increase the basis in their shares of the fund by the difference between the amount of includible gains and the tax deemed paid by the shareholder.

Distributions of net capital gain that the fund properly reports as a capital gain distribution generally will be taxable as long-term capital gain, regardless of the length of time the shares of the fund have been held by a shareholder. Any loss realized upon the redemption of shares held at the time of redemption for six months or less from the date of their purchase will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gain distributions (including any undistributed amounts treated as distributed capital gains, as described above) during such six-month period.

Capital gain distributions by the fund result in a reduction in the net asset value of the fund’s shares. Investors should consider the tax implications of buying shares just prior to a capital gain distribution. The price of shares purchased at that time includes the amount of the forthcoming distribution. Those purchasing just prior to a distribution will subsequently receive a partial return of their investment capital upon payment of the distribution, which will be taxable to them.
Redemptions and exchanges of fund shares — Redemptions of shares, including exchanges for shares of other American Funds, may result in federal, state and local tax consequences (gain or loss) to the shareholder.

Any loss realized on a redemption or exchange of shares of the fund will be disallowed to the extent substantially identical shares are reacquired within the 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the shares are disposed of. Any loss disallowed under this rule will be added to the shareholder’s tax basis in the new shares purchased.

If a shareholder exchanges or otherwise disposes of shares of the fund within 90 days of having acquired such shares, and if, as a result of having acquired those shares, the shareholder subsequently pays a reduced or no sales charge for shares of the fund, or of a different fund acquired before January 31st of the year following the year the shareholder exchanged or otherwise disposed of the original fund shares, the sales charge previously incurred in acquiring the fund’s shares will not be taken into account (to the extent such previous sales charges do not exceed the reduction in sales charges) for the purposes of determining the amount of gain or loss on the exchange, but will be treated as having been incurred in the acquisition of such other fund(s).

Tax consequences of investing in non-U.S. securities — Dividend and interest income received by the fund from sources outside the United States may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by such foreign jurisdictions. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States, however, may reduce or eliminate these foreign taxes. Some foreign countries impose taxes on capital gains with respect to investments by foreign investors.

If more than 50% of the value of the total assets of the fund at the close of the taxable year consists of securities of foreign corporations, the fund may elect to pass through to shareholders the foreign taxes paid by the fund. If such an election is made, shareholders may claim a credit or deduction on their federal income tax returns, and will be required to treat as part of the amounts distributed to them, their pro rata portion of qualified taxes paid by the fund to foreign countries. The application of the foreign tax credit depends upon the particular circumstances of each shareholder.

Foreign currency gains and losses, including the portion of gain or loss on the sale of debt securities attributable to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, are generally taxable as ordinary income or loss. These gains or losses may increase or decrease the amount of dividends payable by the fund to shareholders. A fund may elect to treat gain and loss on certain foreign currency contracts as capital gain and loss instead of ordinary income or loss.

If the fund invests in stock of certain passive foreign investment companies (PFICs), the fund intends to mark-to-market these securities and recognize any gains at the end of its fiscal and excise tax years. Deductions for losses are allowable only to the extent of any previously recognized gains. Both gains and losses will be treated as ordinary income or loss. The fund is required to distribute any resulting income. If the fund is unable to identify an investment as a PFIC security and thus does not make a timely mark-to-market election, the fund may be subject to adverse tax consequences.

Tax consequences of investing in derivatives — The fund may enter into transactions involving derivatives, such as futures, swaps and forward contracts. Special tax rules may apply to these types of transactions that could defer losses to the fund, accelerate the fund’s income, alter the holding period of certain securities or change the classification of capital gains. These tax rules may therefore impact the amount, timing and character of fund distributions.

Other tax considerations — After the end of each calendar year, individual shareholders holding fund shares in taxable accounts will receive a statement of the federal income tax status of all distributions.
Shareholders of the fund also may be subject to state and local taxes on distributions received from the fund.

For fund shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012, the fund is required to report cost basis information for redemptions, including exchanges, to both shareholders and the IRS.

Shareholders may obtain more information about cost basis online at capitalgroup.com/costbasis.

Under the backup withholding provisions of the Code, the fund generally will be required to withhold federal income tax on all payments made to a shareholder if the shareholder either does not furnish the fund with the shareholder’s correct taxpayer identification number or fails to certify that the shareholder is not subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding also applies if the IRS notifies the shareholder or the fund that the taxpayer identification number provided by the shareholder is incorrect or that the shareholder has previously failed to properly report interest or dividend income.

The foregoing discussion of U.S. federal income tax law relates solely to the application of that law to U.S. persons (i.e., U.S. citizens and legal residents and U.S. corporations, partnerships, trusts and estates). Each shareholder who is not a U.S. person should consider the U.S. and foreign tax consequences of ownership of shares of the fund, including the possibility that such a shareholder may be subject to U.S. withholding taxes.

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Unless otherwise noted, all references in the following pages to Class A, C, T or F-1 shares also refer to the corresponding Class 529-A, 529-C, 529-T or 529-F-1 shares. Class 529 shareholders should also refer to the applicable program description for information on policies and services specifically relating to these accounts. Shareholders holding shares through an eligible retirement plan should contact their plan’s administrator or recordkeeper for information regarding purchases, sales and exchanges.

Purchase and exchange of shares

**Purchases by individuals** — As described in the prospectus, you may generally open an account and purchase fund shares by contacting a financial advisor or investment dealer authorized to sell the fund’s shares. You may make investments by any of the following means:

- **Contacting your financial advisor** — Deliver or mail a check to your financial advisor.
- **By mail** — For initial investments, you may mail a check, made payable to the fund, directly to the address indicated on the account application. Please indicate an investment dealer on the account application. You may make additional investments by filling out the “Account Additions” form at the bottom of a recent transaction confirmation and mailing the form, along with a check made payable to the fund, using the envelope provided with your confirmation.

The amount of time it takes for us to receive regular U.S. postal mail may vary and there is no assurance that we will receive such mail on the day you expect. Mailing addresses for regular U.S. postal mail can be found in the prospectus. To send investments or correspondence to us via overnight mail or courier service, use either of the following addresses:

- American Funds
  12711 North Meridian Street
  Carmel, IN 46032-9181
- American Funds
  5300 Robin Hood Road
  Norfolk, VA 23513-2407

- **By telephone** — Using the American FundsLine. Please see the “Shareholder account services and privileges” section of this statement of additional information for more information regarding this service.

- **By Internet** — Using capitalgroup.com. Please see the “Shareholder account services and privileges” section of this statement of additional information for more information regarding this service.

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By wire — If you are making a wire transfer, instruct your bank to wire funds to:

Wells Fargo Bank
ABA Routing No. 121000248
Account No. 4600-076178

Your bank should include the following information when wiring funds:

For credit to the account of:
American Funds Service Company
(fund’s name)
For further credit to:
(shareholder’s fund account number)
(shareholder’s name)

You may contact American Funds Service Company at (800) 421-4225 if you have questions about making wire transfers.

Other purchase information — Class 529 shares may be purchased only through CollegeAmerica by investors establishing qualified higher education savings accounts. Class 529-E shares may be purchased only by investors participating in CollegeAmerica through an eligible employer plan. American Funds state tax-exempt funds are qualified for sale only in certain jurisdictions, and tax-exempt funds in general should not serve as retirement plan investments. In addition, the fund and the Principal Underwriter reserve the right to reject any purchase order.

Class R-5 and R-6 shares may be made available to certain charitable foundations organized and maintained by The Capital Group Companies, Inc. or its affiliates. Class R-6 shares are also available to corporate investment accounts established by The Capital Group Companies, Inc. and its affiliates.

Class R-5 and R-6 shares may also be made available to Virginia529 for use in the Virginia Education Savings Trust and the Virginia Prepaid Education Program and other registered investment companies approved by the fund’s investment adviser or distributor. Class R-6 shares are also available to other post employment benefits plans.

Purchase minimums and maximums — All investments are subject to the purchase minimums and maximums described in the prospectus. As noted in the prospectus, purchase minimums may be waived or reduced in certain cases.

In the case of American Funds non-tax-exempt funds, the initial purchase minimum of $25 may be waived for the following account types:

- Payroll deduction retirement plan accounts (such as, but not limited to, 403(b), 401(k), SIMPLE IRA, SARSEP and deferred compensation plan accounts); and
- Employer-sponsored CollegeAmerica accounts.
The following account types may be established without meeting the initial purchase minimum:

- Retirement accounts that are funded with employer contributions; and
- Accounts that are funded with monies set by court decree.

The following account types may be established without meeting the initial purchase minimum, but shareholders wishing to invest in two or more funds must meet the normal initial purchase minimum of each fund:

- Accounts that are funded with (a) transfers of assets, (b) rollovers from retirement plans, (c) rollovers from 529 college savings plans or (d) required minimum distribution automatic exchanges; and
- American Funds U.S. Government Money Market Fund accounts registered in the name of clients of Capital Group Private Client Services.

Certain accounts held on the fund’s books, known as omnibus accounts, contain multiple underlying accounts that are invested in shares of the fund. These underlying accounts are maintained by entities such as financial intermediaries and are subject to the applicable initial purchase minimums as described in the prospectus and this statement of additional information. However, in the case where the entity maintaining these accounts aggregates the accounts’ purchase orders for fund shares, such accounts are not required to meet the fund’s minimum amount for subsequent purchases.

Exchanges — With the exception of Class T shares, for which rights of exchange are not generally available, you may only exchange shares without a sales charge into other American Funds within the same share class; however, Class A, C, T or F-1 shares may also generally be exchanged without a sales charge for the corresponding 529 share class.

Notwithstanding the above, exchanges from Class A shares of American Funds U.S. Government Money Market Fund may be made to Class C shares of other American Funds for dollar cost averaging purposes. However, exchanges are not permitted from Class A shares of American Funds U.S. Government Money Market Fund to Class C shares of (1) American Funds Short-Term Tax-Exempt Bond Fund, (2) Intermediate Bond Fund of America, (3) Limited Term Tax-Exempt Bond Fund of America, (4) Short-Term Bond Fund of America or (5) American Funds Inflation Linked Bond Fund.

Exchange purchases are subject to the minimum investment requirements of the fund purchased and no sales charge generally applies. However, exchanges of shares from American Funds U.S. Government Money Market Fund are subject to applicable sales charges, unless the American Funds U.S. Government Money Market Fund shares were acquired by an exchange from a fund having a sales charge, or by reinvestment or cross-reinvestment of dividends or capital gain distributions.

Exchanges of Class F shares generally may only be made through fee-based programs of investment firms that have special agreements with the fund’s distributor and certain registered investment advisors.

You may exchange shares of other classes by contacting the Transfer Agent, by contacting your investment dealer or financial advisor, by using American FundsLine or capitalgroup.com, or by telephoning (800) 421-4225 toll-free, or faxing (see “American Funds Service Company service areas” in the prospectus for the appropriate fax numbers) the Transfer Agent. For more information, see “Shareholder account services and privileges” in this statement of additional information. These transactions have the same tax consequences as ordinary sales and purchases.

Shares held in employer-sponsored retirement plans may be exchanged into other American Funds by contacting your plan administrator or recordkeeper. Exchange redemptions and purchases are
Conversion — Class C shares of the fund automatically convert to Class F-1 shares and Class 529-C shares of the fund automatically convert to Class 529-A shares, in each case in the month of the 10-year anniversary of the purchase date. The board of trustees of the fund reserves the right at any time, without shareholder approval, to amend the conversion features of the Class C and Class 529-C shares, including without limitation, providing for conversion into a different share class or for no conversion. In making its decision, the board of trustees will consider, among other things, the effect of any such amendment on shareholders.

Frequent trading of fund shares — As noted in the prospectus, certain redemptions may trigger a purchase block lasting 30 calendar days under the fund’s “purchase blocking policy.” Under this policy, systematic redemptions will not trigger a purchase block and systematic purchases will not be prevented if the entity maintaining the shareholder account is able to identify the transaction as a systematic redemption or purchase. For purposes of this policy, systematic redemptions include, for example, regular periodic automatic redemptions and statement of intention escrow share redemptions. Systematic purchases include, for example, regular periodic automatic purchases and automatic reinvestments of dividends and capital gain distributions. Generally, purchases and redemptions will not be considered “systematic” unless the transaction is prescheduled for a specific date.

Other potentially abusive activity — In addition to implementing purchase blocks, American Funds Service Company will monitor for other types of activity that could potentially be harmful to the American Funds — for example, short-term trading activity in multiple funds. When identified, American Funds Service Company will request that the shareholder discontinue the activity. If the activity continues, American Funds Service Company will freeze the shareholder account to prevent all activity other than redemptions of fund shares.

Moving between share classes

If you wish to “move” your investment between share classes (within the same fund or between different funds), we generally will process your request as an exchange of the shares you currently hold for shares in the new class or fund. Below is more information about how sales charges are handled for various scenarios.

Exchanging Class C shares for Class A or Class T shares — If you exchange Class C shares for Class A or Class T shares, you are still responsible for paying any Class C contingent deferred sales charges and applicable Class A or Class T sales charges.

Exchanging Class C shares for Class F shares — If you are part of a qualified fee-based program or approved self-directed platform and you wish to exchange your Class C shares for Class F shares to be held in the program, you are still responsible for paying any applicable Class C contingent deferred sales charges.

Exchanging Class F shares for Class A shares — You can exchange Class F shares held in a qualified fee-based program for Class A shares without paying an initial Class A sales charge if you are leaving or have left the fee-based program. You can exchange Class F shares received in a conversion from Class C shares for Class A shares at any time without paying an initial Class A sales charge if you notify American Funds Service Company of the conversion when you make your request. If you have already redeemed your Class F shares, the foregoing requirements apply and you must purchase Class A shares within 90 days after redeeming your Class F shares to receive the Class A shares without paying an initial Class A sales charge.
**Exchanging Class A or Class T shares for Class F shares** — If you are part of a qualified fee-based program or approved self-directed platform and you wish to exchange your Class A or Class T shares for Class F shares to be held in the program, any Class A or Class T sales charges (including contingent deferred sales charges) that you paid or are payable will not be credited back to your account.

**Exchanging Class A shares for Class R shares** — Provided it is eligible to invest in Class R shares, a retirement plan currently invested in Class A shares may exchange its shares for Class R shares. Any Class A sales charges that the retirement plan previously paid will not be credited back to the plan’s account. No contingent deferred sales charge will be assessed as part of the share class conversion.

**Moving between Class F shares** — If you are part of a qualified fee-based program that offers Class F shares, you may exchange your Class F shares for any other Class F shares to be held in the program. For example, if you hold Class F-2 shares, you may exchange your shares for Class F-1 or Class F-3 shares to be held in the program.

**Moving between other share classes** — If you desire to move your investment between share classes and the particular scenario is not described in this statement of additional information, please contact American Funds Service Company at (800) 421-4225 for more information.

**Non-reportable transactions** — Automatic conversions described in the prospectus will be non-reportable for tax purposes. In addition, an exchange of shares from one share class of a fund to another share class of the same fund will be treated as a non-reportable exchange for tax purposes, provided that the exchange request is received in writing by American Funds Service Company and processed as a single transaction. However, a movement between a 529 share class and a non-529 share class of the same fund will be reportable.
Sales charges

Class A purchases

Purchases by certain 403(b) plans

A 403(b) plan may not invest in American Funds Class A or C shares unless such plan was invested in Class A or C shares before January 1, 2009.

Participant accounts of a 403(b) plan that invested in American Funds Class A or C shares and were treated as an individual-type plan for sales charge purposes before January 1, 2009, may continue to be treated as accounts of an individual-type plan for sales charge purposes. Participant accounts of a 403(b) plan that invested in American Funds Class A or C shares and were treated as an employer-sponsored plan for sales charge purposes before January 1, 2009, may continue to be treated as accounts of an employer-sponsored plan for sales charge purposes. Participant accounts of a 403(b) plan that was established on or after January 1, 2009, are treated as accounts of an employer-sponsored plan for sales charge purposes.

Purchases by SEP plans and SIMPLE IRA plans

Participant accounts in a Simplified Employee Pension (SEP) plan or a Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees of Small Employers IRA (SIMPLE IRA) will be aggregated at the plan level for Class A sales charge purposes if an employer adopts a prototype plan produced by American Funds Distributors, Inc. or (a) the employer or plan sponsor submits all contributions for all participating employees in a single contribution transmittal or the contributions are identified as related to the same plan; (b) each transmittal is accompanied by checks or wire transfers and generally must be submitted through the transfer agent’s automated contribution system if held on the fund’s books; and (c) if the fund is expected to carry separate accounts in the name of each plan participant and (i) the employer or plan sponsor notifies the funds’ transfer agent or the intermediary holding the account that the separate accounts of all plan participants should be linked and (ii) all new participant accounts are established by submitting the appropriate documentation on behalf of each new participant. Participant accounts in a SEP or SIMPLE plan that are eligible to aggregate their assets at the plan level may not also aggregate the assets with their individual accounts.
Other purchases

In addition, American Funds Class A and Class 529-A shares may be offered at net asset value to companies exchanging securities with the fund through a merger, acquisition or exchange offer and to certain individuals meeting the criteria described above who invested in Class A and Class 529-A shares before Class F-2 and Class 529-F-1 shares were made available under this privilege.

Transfers to CollegeAmerica — A transfer from the Virginia Prepaid Education ProgramSM or the Virginia Education Savings TrustSM to a CollegeAmerica account will be made with no sales charge. No commission will be paid to the dealer on such a transfer. Investment dealers will be compensated solely with an annual service fee that begins to accrue immediately.

Class F-2 and Class 529-F-1 purchases

If requested, American Funds Class F-2 and Class 529-F-1 shares will be sold to:

1. current or retired directors, trustees, officers and advisory board members of, and certain lawyers who provide services to the funds managed by Capital Research and Management Company, current or retired employees of The Capital Group Companies, Inc. and its affiliated companies, certain family members of the above persons, and trusts or plans primarily for such persons; and
2. The Capital Group Companies, Inc. and its affiliated companies.

Once an account in Class F-2 or Class 529-F-1 is established under this privilege, additional investments can be made in Class F-2 or Class 529-F-1 for the life of the account. Depending on the financial intermediary holding your account, these privileges may be unavailable. Investors should consult their financial intermediary for further information.

Moving between accounts — American Funds investments by certain account types may be moved to other account types without incurring additional Class A sales charges. These transactions include:

- redemption proceeds from a non-retirement account (for example, a joint tenant account) used to purchase fund shares in an IRA or other individual-type retirement account;
- required minimum distributions from an IRA or other individual-type retirement account used to purchase fund shares in a non-retirement account; and
- death distributions paid to a beneficiary’s account that are used by the beneficiary to purchase fund shares in a different account.

Investors may not move investments from a Capital Bank & Trust Company SIMPLE IRA Plus to a Capital Bank & Trust Company SIMPLE IRA unless it is part of a plan transfer or to a current employer’s Capital Bank & Trust Company SIMPLE IRA plan.

These privileges are generally available only if your account is held directly with the fund’s transfer agent or if the financial intermediary holding your account has the systems, policies and procedures to support providing the privileges on its systems. Investors should consult their financial intermediary for further information.

Loan repayments — Repayments on loans taken from a retirement plan are not subject to sales charges if American Funds Service Company is notified of the repayment.
**Dealer commissions and compensation** — Commissions (up to 1.00%) are paid to dealers who initiate and are responsible for certain Class A share purchases not subject to initial sales charges. These purchases consist of a) purchases of $1 million or more, and b) purchases by employer-sponsored defined contribution-type retirement plans investing $1 million or more or with 100 or more eligible employees. Commissions on such investments (other than IRA rollover assets that roll over at no sales charge under the fund’s IRA rollover policy as described in the prospectus) are paid to dealers at the following rates: 1.00% on amounts of less than $10 million, .50% on amounts of at least $10 million but less than $25 million and .25% on amounts of at least $25 million. Commissions are based on cumulative investments over the life of the account with no adjustment for redemptions, transfers, or market declines. For example, if a shareholder has accumulated investments in excess of $10 million (but less than $25 million) and subsequently redeems all or a portion of the account(s), purchases following the redemption will generate a dealer commission of .50%.

A dealer concession of up to 1% may be paid by the fund under its Class A plan of distribution to reimburse the Principal Underwriter in connection with dealer and wholesaler compensation paid by it with respect to investments made with no initial sales charge.
Sales charge reductions and waivers

Reducing your Class A sales charge — As described in the prospectus, there are various ways to reduce your sales charge when purchasing Class A shares. Additional information about Class A sales charge reductions is provided below.

Statement of intention — By establishing a statement of intention (the "Statement"), you enter into a nonbinding commitment to purchase shares of American Funds (excluding American Funds U.S. Government Money Market Fund) over a 13-month period and receive the same sales charge (expressed as a percentage of your purchases) as if all shares had been purchased at once, unless the Statement is upgraded as described below.

The Statement period starts on the date on which your first purchase made toward satisfying the Statement is processed. Your accumulated holdings (as described in the paragraph below titled "Rights of accumulation") eligible to be aggregated as of the day immediately before the start of the Statement period may be credited toward satisfying the Statement.

You may revise the commitment you have made in your Statement upward at any time during the Statement period. If your prior commitment has not been met by the time of the revision, the Statement period during which purchases must be made will remain unchanged. Purchases made from the date of the revision will receive the reduced sales charge, if any, resulting from the revised Statement. If your prior commitment has been met by the time of the revision, your original Statement will be considered met and a new Statement will be established.

The Statement will be considered completed if the shareholder dies within the 13-month Statement period. Commissions to dealers will not be adjusted or paid on the difference between the Statement amount and the amount actually invested before the shareholder's death.

When a shareholder elects to use a Statement, shares equal to 5% of the dollar amount specified in the Statement may be held in escrow in the shareholder’s account out of the initial purchase (or subsequent purchases, if necessary) by the Transfer Agent. All dividends and any capital gain distributions on shares held in escrow will be credited to the shareholder’s account in shares (or paid in cash, if requested). If the intended investment is not completed within the specified Statement period the investments made during the statement period will be adjusted to reflect the difference between the sales charge actually paid and the sales charge which would have been paid if the total of such purchases had been made at a single time. Any dealers assigned to the shareholder’s account at the time a purchase was made during the Statement period will receive a corresponding commission adjustment if appropriate.

In addition, if you currently have individual holdings in American Legacy variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies that were established on or before March 31, 2007, you may continue to apply purchases under such contracts and policies to a Statement.

Shareholders purchasing shares at a reduced sales charge under a Statement indicate their acceptance of these terms and those in the prospectus with their first purchase.

Aggregation — Qualifying investments for aggregation include those made by you and your "immediate family" as defined in the prospectus, if all parties are purchasing shares for their own accounts and/or:

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individual-type employee benefit plans, such as an IRA, single-participant Keogh-type plan, or a participant account of a 403(b) plan that is treated as an individual-type plan for sales charge purposes (see "Purchases by certain 403(b) plans" under "Sales charges" in this statement of additional information);

- SEP plans and SIMPLE IRA plans established after November 15, 2004, by an employer adopting any plan document other than a prototype plan produced by American Funds Distributors, Inc.;

- business accounts solely controlled by you or your immediate family (for example, you own the entire business);

- trust accounts established by you or your immediate family (for trusts with only one primary beneficiary, upon the trustor’s death the trust account may be aggregated with such beneficiary’s own accounts; for trusts with multiple primary beneficiaries, upon the trustor’s death the trustees of the trust may instruct American Funds Service Company to establish separate trust accounts for each primary beneficiary; each primary beneficiary’s separate trust account may then be aggregated with such beneficiary’s own accounts);

- endowments or foundations established and controlled by you or your immediate family; or

- 529 accounts, which will be aggregated at the account owner level (Class 529-E accounts may only be aggregated with an eligible employer plan).

Individual purchases by a trustee(s) or other fiduciary(ies) may also be aggregated if the investments are:

- for a single trust estate or fiduciary account, including employee benefit plans other than the individual-type employee benefit plans described above;

- made for two or more employee benefit plans of a single employer or of affiliated employers as defined in the 1940 Act, excluding the individual-type employee benefit plans described above;

- for a diversified common trust fund or other diversified pooled account not specifically formed for the purpose of accumulating fund shares;

- for nonprofit, charitable or educational organizations, or any endowments or foundations established and controlled by such organizations, or any employer-sponsored retirement plans established for the benefit of the employees of such organizations, their endowments, or their foundations;

- for participant accounts of a 403(b) plan that is treated as an employer-sponsored plan for sales charge purposes (see "Purchases by certain 403(b) plans" under "Sales charges" in this statement of additional information), or made for participant accounts of two or more such plans, in each case of a single employer or affiliated employers as defined in the 1940 Act; or

- for a SEP or SIMPLE IRA plan established after November 15, 2004, by an employer adopting a prototype plan produced by American Funds Distributors, Inc.

Purchases made for nominee or street name accounts (securities held in the name of an investment dealer or another nominee such as a bank trust department instead of the customer) may not be aggregated with those made for other accounts and may not be aggregated with other nominee or street name accounts unless otherwise qualified as described above.
Joint accounts may be aggregated with other accounts belonging to the primary owner and/or his or her immediate family. The primary owner of a joint account is the individual responsible for taxes on the account.

**Concurrent purchases** — As described in the prospectus, you may reduce your Class A sales charge by combining purchases of all classes of shares in American Funds. Shares of American Funds U.S. Government Money Market Fund purchased through an exchange, reinvestment or cross-reinvestment from a fund having a sales charge also qualify. However, direct purchases of American Funds U.S. Government Money Market Fund Class A shares are excluded. If you currently have individual holdings in American Legacy variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies that were established on or before March 31, 2007, you may continue to combine purchases made under such contracts and policies to reduce your Class A sales charge.

**Rights of accumulation** — Subject to the limitations described in the aggregation policy, you may take into account your accumulated holdings in all share classes of American Funds to determine your sales charge on investments in accounts eligible to be aggregated. Direct purchases of American Funds U.S. Government Money Market Fund Class A shares are excluded. Subject to your investment dealer’s or recordkeeper’s capabilities, your accumulated holdings will be calculated as the higher of (a) the current value of your existing holdings (the “market value”) as of the day prior to your American Funds investment or (b) the amount you invested (including reinvested dividends and capital gains, but excluding capital appreciation) less any withdrawals (the “cost value”). Depending on the entity on whose books your account is held, the value of your holdings in that account may not be eligible for calculation at cost value. For example, accounts held in nominee or street name may not be eligible for calculation at cost value and instead may be calculated at market value for purposes of rights of accumulation.

The value of all of your holdings in accounts established in calendar year 2005 or earlier will be assigned an initial cost value equal to the market value of those holdings as of the last business day of 2005. Thereafter, the cost value of such accounts will increase or decrease according to actual investments or withdrawals. You must contact your financial advisor or American Funds Service Company if you have additional information that is relevant to the calculation of the value of your holdings.

When determining your American Funds Class A sales charge, if your investment is not in an employer-sponsored retirement plan, you may also continue to take into account the market value (as of the day prior to your American Funds investment) of your individual holdings in various American Legacy variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies that were established on or before March 31, 2007. An employer-sponsored retirement plan may also continue to take into account the market value of its investments in American Legacy Retirement Investment Plans that were established on or before March 31, 2007.

You may not purchase Class C or 529-C shares if such combined holdings cause you to be eligible to purchase Class A or 529-A shares at the $1 million or more sales charge discount rate (i.e. at net asset value).

If you make a gift of American Funds Class A shares, upon your request, you may purchase the shares at the sales charge discount allowed under rights of accumulation of all of your American Funds and applicable American Legacy accounts.

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Reducing your Class T sales charge — As described in the prospectus, the initial sales charge you pay each time you buy Class T shares may differ depending upon the amount you invest and may be reduced for larger purchases. Additionally, Class T shares acquired through reinvestment of dividends or capital gain distributions are not subject to an initial sales charge. Sales charges on Class T shares are applied on a transaction-by-transaction basis, and, accordingly, Class T shares are not eligible for any other sales charge waivers or reductions, including through the aggregation of Class T shares concurrently purchased by other related accounts or in other American Funds. The sales charge applicable to Class T shares may not be reduced by establishing a statement of intention, and rights of accumulation are not available for Class T shares.

CDSC waivers for Class A and C shares — As noted in the prospectus, a contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC") will be waived for redemptions due to death or post-purchase disability of a shareholder (this generally excludes accounts registered in the names of trusts and other entities). In the case of joint tenant accounts, if one joint tenant dies, a surviving joint tenant, at the time he or she notifies the Transfer Agent of the other joint tenant’s death and removes the decedent’s name from the account, may redeem shares from the account without incurring a CDSC. Redemptions made after the Transfer Agent is notified of the death of a joint tenant will be subject to a CDSC.

In addition, a CDSC will be waived for the following types of transactions, if they do not exceed 12% of the value of an “account” (defined below) annually (the “12% limit”):

- Required minimum distributions taken from retirement accounts upon the shareholder’s attainment of age 70½ (required minimum distributions that continue to be taken by the beneficiary(ies) after the account owner is deceased also qualify for a waiver).
- Redemptions through an automatic withdrawal plan ("AWP") (see “Automatic withdrawals” under “Shareholder account services and privileges” in this statement of additional information). For each AWP payment, assets that are not subject to a CDSC, such as shares acquired through reinvestment of dividends and/or capital gain distributions, will be redeemed first and will count toward the 12% limit. If there is an insufficient amount of assets not subject to a CDSC to cover a particular AWP payment, shares subject to the lowest CDSC will be redeemed next until the 12% limit is reached. Any dividends and/or capital gain distributions taken in cash by a shareholder who receives payments through an AWP will also count toward the 12% limit. In the case of an AWP, the 12% limit is calculated at the time an automatic redemption is first made, and is recalculated at the time each additional automatic redemption is made. Shareholders who establish an AWP should be aware that the amount of a payment not subject to a CDSC may vary over time depending on fluctuations in the value of their accounts. This privilege may be revised or terminated at any time.

For purposes of this paragraph, “account” means your investment in the applicable class of shares of the particular fund from which you are making the redemption.

The CDSC on American Funds Class A shares may be waived in cases where the fund’s transfer agent determines the benefit to the fund of collecting the CDSC would be outweighed by the cost of applying it.

CDSC waivers are allowed only in the cases listed here and in the prospectus. For example, CDSC waivers will not be allowed on redemptions of Class 529-C shares due to termination of CollegeAmerica; a determination by the Internal Revenue Service that CollegeAmerica does not qualify as a qualified tuition program under the Code; proposal or enactment of law that eliminates or limits the tax-favored status of CollegeAmerica; or elimination of the fund by Virginia529 as an option for additional investment within CollegeAmerica.

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Selling shares

The methods for selling (redeeming) shares are described more fully in the prospectus. If you wish to sell your shares by contacting American Funds Service Company directly, any such request must be signed by the registered shareholders. To contact American Funds Service Company via overnight mail or courier service, see “Purchase and exchange of shares.”

A signature guarantee may be required for certain redemptions. In such an event, your signature may be guaranteed by a domestic stock exchange or the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, bank, savings association or credit union that is an eligible guarantor institution. The Transfer Agent reserves the right to require a signature guarantee on any redemptions.

Additional documentation may be required for sales of shares held in corporate, partnership or fiduciary accounts. You must include with your written request any shares you wish to sell that are in certificate form.

If you sell Class A or C shares and request a specific dollar amount to be sold, we will sell sufficient shares so that the sale proceeds, after deducting any applicable CDSC, equals the dollar amount requested.

If you hold multiple American Funds and a CDSC applies to the shares you are redeeming, the CDSC will be calculated based on the applicable class of shares of the particular fund from which you are making the redemption.

Redemption proceeds will not be mailed until sufficient time has passed to provide reasonable assurance that checks or drafts (including certified or cashier’s checks) for shares purchased have cleared (normally seven business days from the purchase date). Except for delays relating to clearance of checks for share purchases or in extraordinary circumstances (and as permissible under the 1940 Act), the fund typically expects to pay redemption proceeds one business day following receipt and acceptance of a redemption order. Interest will not accrue or be paid on amounts that represent uncashed distribution or redemption checks.

You may request that redemption proceeds of $1,000 or more from American Funds U.S. Government Money Market Fund be wired to your bank by writing American Funds Service Company. A signature guarantee is required on all requests to wire funds.
Shareholder account services and privileges

The following services and privileges are generally available to all shareholders. However, certain services and privileges described in the prospectus and this statement of additional information may not be available for Class 529 shareholders or if your account is held with an investment dealer or through an employer-sponsored retirement plan.

**Automatic investment plan** — An automatic investment plan enables you to make monthly or quarterly investments in American Funds through automatic debits from your bank account. To set up a plan, you must fill out an account application and specify the amount that you would like to invest and the date on which you would like your investments to occur. The plan will begin within 30 days after your account application is received. Your bank account will be debited on the day or a few days before your investment is made, depending on the bank’s capabilities. The Transfer Agent will then invest your money into the fund you specified on or around the date you specified. If the date you specified falls on a weekend or holiday, your money will be invested on the following business day. However, if the following business day falls in the next month, your money will be invested on the business day immediately preceding the weekend or holiday. If your bank account cannot be debited due to insufficient funds, a stop-payment or the closing of the account, the plan may be terminated and the related investment reversed. You may change the amount of the investment or discontinue the plan at any time by contacting the Transfer Agent.

**Automatic reinvestment** — Dividends and capital gain distributions are reinvested in additional shares of the same class and fund at net asset value unless you indicate otherwise on the account application. You also may elect to have dividends and/or capital gain distributions paid in cash by informing the fund, the Transfer Agent or your investment dealer. Dividends and capital gain distributions paid to retirement plan shareholders or shareholders of the 529 share classes will be automatically reinvested.

If you have elected to receive dividends and/or capital gain distributions in cash, and the postal or other delivery service is unable to deliver checks to your address of record, or you do not respond to mailings from American Funds Service Company with regard to uncashed distribution checks, your distribution option may be automatically converted to having all dividends and other distributions reinvested in additional shares.

**Cross-reinvestment of dividends and distributions** — For all share classes, except Class T shares and the 529 classes of shares, you may cross-reinvest dividends and capital gains (distributions) into other American Funds in the same share class at net asset value, subject to the following conditions:

1. the aggregate value of your account(s) in the fund(s) paying distributions equals or exceeds $5,000 (this is waived if the value of the account in the fund receiving the distributions equals or exceeds that fund’s minimum initial investment requirement);

2. if the value of the account of the fund receiving distributions is below the minimum initial investment requirement, distributions must be automatically reinvested; and

3. if you discontinue the cross-reinvestment of distributions, the value of the account of the fund receiving distributions must equal or exceed the minimum initial investment requirement. If you do not meet this requirement within 90 days of notification, the fund has the right to automatically redeem the account.

Depending on the financial intermediary holding your account, your reinvestment privileges may be unavailable or differ from those described in this statement of additional information. Investors should consult their financial intermediary for further information.
**Automatic exchanges** — For all share classes other than Class T shares, you may automatically exchange shares of the same class in amounts of $50 or more among any American Funds on any day (or preceding business day if the day falls on a nonbusiness day) of each month you designate.

**Automatic withdrawals** — Depending on the type of account, for all share classes except R shares, you may automatically withdraw shares from any of the American Funds. You can make automatic withdrawals of $50 or more. You can designate the day of each period for withdrawals and request that checks be sent to you or someone else. Withdrawals may also be electronically deposited to your bank account. The Transfer Agent will withdraw your money from the fund you specify on or around the date you specify. If the date you specified falls on a weekend or holiday, the redemption will take place on the previous business day. However, if the previous business day falls in the preceding month, the redemption will take place on the following business day after the weekend or holiday. You should consult with your advisor or intermediary to determine if your account is eligible for automatic withdrawals.

Withdrawal payments are not to be considered as dividends, yield or income. Generally, automatic investments may not be made into a shareholder account from which there are automatic withdrawals. Withdrawals of amounts exceeding reinvested dividends and distributions and increases in share value would reduce the aggregate value of the shareholder’s account. The Transfer Agent arranges for the redemption by the fund of sufficient shares, deposited by the shareholder with the Transfer Agent, to provide the withdrawal payment specified.

Redemption proceeds from an automatic withdrawal plan are not eligible for reinvestment without a sales charge.

**Account statements** — Your account is opened in accordance with your registration instructions. Transactions in the account, such as additional investments, will be reflected on regular confirmation statements from the Transfer Agent. Dividend and capital gain reinvestments, purchases through automatic investment plans and certain retirement plans, as well as automatic exchanges and withdrawals, will be confirmed at least quarterly.

**American FundsLine and capitalgroup.com** — You may check your share balance, the price of your shares or your most recent account transaction; redeem shares (up to $125,000 per American Funds shareholder each day) from nonretirement plan accounts; or exchange shares around the clock with American FundsLine or using capitalgroup.com. To use American FundsLine, call (800) 325-3590 from a TouchTone™ telephone. Redemptions and exchanges through American FundsLine and capitalgroup.com are subject to the conditions noted above and in “Telephone and Internet purchases, redemptions and exchanges” below. You will need your fund number (see the list of American Funds under the “General information — fund numbers” section in this statement of additional information), personal identification number (generally the last four digits of your Social Security number or other tax identification number associated with your account) and account number.

Generally, all shareholders are automatically eligible to use these services. However, if you are not currently authorized to do so, you may complete an American FundsLink Authorization Form. Once you establish this privilege, you, your financial advisor or any person with your account information may use these services.

**Telephone and Internet purchases, redemptions and exchanges** — By using the telephone (including American FundsLine) or the Internet (including capitalgroup.com), or fax purchase, redemption and/or exchange options, you agree to hold the fund, the Transfer Agent, any of its affiliates or mutual funds managed by such affiliates, and each of their respective directors, trustees, officers, employees and agents harmless from any losses, expenses, costs or liabilities (including attorney fees) that may be incurred in connection with the exercise of these privileges. Generally, all shareholders are
automatically eligible to use these services. However, you may elect to opt out of these services by writing the Transfer Agent (you may also reinstate them at any time by writing the Transfer Agent). If the Transfer Agent does not employ reasonable procedures to confirm that the instructions received from any person with appropriate account information are genuine, it and/or the fund may be liable for losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent instructions. In the event that shareholders are unable to reach the fund by telephone because of technical difficulties, market conditions or a natural disaster, redemption and exchange requests may be made in writing only.

**Checkwriting** — You may establish check writing privileges for Class A shares (but not Class 529-A shares) of American Funds U.S. Government Money Market Fund upon meeting the fund’s initial purchase minimum of $1,000. This can be done by using an account application. If you request check writing privileges, you will be provided with checks that you may use to draw against your account. These checks may be made payable to anyone you designate and must be signed by the authorized number of registered shareholders exactly as indicated on your account application.

**Redemption of shares** — The fund’s declaration of trust permits the fund to direct the Transfer Agent to redeem the shares of any shareholder for their then current net asset value per share if at such time the shareholder of record owns shares having an aggregate net asset value of less than the minimum initial investment amount required of new shareholders as set forth in the fund’s current registration statement under the 1940 Act, and subject to such further terms and conditions as the board of trustees of the fund may from time to time adopt.

While payment of redemptions normally will be in cash, the fund’s declaration of trust permits payment of the redemption price wholly or partly with portfolio securities or other fund assets under conditions and circumstances determined by the fund’s board of trustees. For example, redemptions could be made in this manner if the board determined that making payments wholly in cash over a particular period would be unfair and/or harmful to other fund shareholders.

**Share certificates** — Shares are credited to your account. The fund does not issue share certificates.
General information

Custodian of assets — Securities and cash owned by the fund, including proceeds from the sale of shares of the fund and of securities in the fund’s portfolio, are held by JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A., 270 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10017-2070, as custodian. If the fund holds securities of issuers outside the U.S., the custodian may hold these securities pursuant to subcustodial arrangements in banks outside the U.S. or branches of U.S. banks outside the U.S.

Transfer agent services — American Funds Service Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of the investment adviser, maintains the records of shareholder accounts, processes purchases and redemptions of the fund’s shares, acts as dividend and capital gain distribution disbursing agent, and performs other related shareholder service functions. The principal office of American Funds Service Company is located at 6455 Irvine Center Drive, Irvine, CA 92618. Transfer agent fees are paid according to a fee schedule, based principally on the number of accounts serviced, contained in a Shareholder Services Agreement between the fund and American Funds Service Company.

In the case of certain shareholder accounts, third parties who may be unaffiliated with the investment adviser provide transfer agency and shareholder services in place of American Funds Service Company. These services are rendered under agreements with American Funds Service Company or its affiliates and the third parties receive compensation according to such agreements. Compensation for transfer agency and shareholder services, whether paid to American Funds Service Company or such third parties, is ultimately paid from fund assets and is reflected in the expenses of the fund as disclosed in the prospectus.

During the 2019 fiscal year, transfer agent fees, gross of any payments made by American Funds Service Company to third parties, were:

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*Amount less than $1,000.
Independent registered public accounting firm — Deloitte & Touche LLP, 695 Town Center Drive, Costa Mesa, CA 92626, serves as the fund’s independent registered public accounting firm, providing audit services and review of certain documents to be filed with the SEC. Deloitte Tax LLP prepares tax returns for the fund. The financial statements included in this statement of additional information from the annual report have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report appearing herein. Such financial statements have been so included in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing. The selection of the fund’s independent registered public accounting firm is reviewed and determined annually by the board of trustees.

Independent legal counsel — Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, One Federal Street, Boston, MA 02110-1726, serves as independent legal counsel (“counsel”) for the fund and for independent trustees in their capacities as such. A determination with respect to the independence of the fund’s counsel will be made at least annually by the independent trustees of the fund, as prescribed by applicable 1940 Act rules.

Prospectuses, reports to shareholders and proxy statements — The fund’s fiscal year ends on July 31. Shareholders are provided updated summary prospectuses annually and at least semi-annually with reports showing the fund’s investment portfolio or summary investment portfolio, financial statements and other information. Shareholders may request a copy of the fund’s current prospectus at no cost by calling (800) 421-4225 or by sending an email request to prospectus@americanfunds.com. Shareholders may also access the fund’s current summary prospectus, prospectus, statement of additional information and shareholder reports at capitalgroup.com/prospectus. The fund’s annual financial statements are audited by the fund’s independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP. In addition, shareholders may also receive proxy statements for the fund. In an effort to reduce the volume of mail shareholders receive from the fund when a household owns more than one account, the Transfer Agent has taken steps to eliminate duplicate mailings of summary prospectuses, shareholder reports and proxy statements. To receive additional copies of a summary prospectus, report or proxy statement, shareholders should contact the Transfer Agent.

Shareholders may also elect to receive updated summary prospectuses, annual reports and semi-annual reports electronically by signing up for electronic delivery on our website, capitalgroup.com. Upon electing the electronic delivery of updated summary prospectuses and other reports, a shareholder will no longer automatically receive such documents in paper form by mail. A shareholder who elects electronic delivery is able to cancel this service at any time and return to receiving updated summary prospectuses and other reports in paper form by mail.

Summary prospectuses, prospectuses, annual reports and semi-annual reports that are mailed to shareholders by the American Funds organization are printed with ink containing soy and/or vegetable oil on paper containing recycled fibers.

Codes of ethics — The fund and Capital Research and Management Company and its affiliated companies, including the fund’s Principal Underwriter, have adopted codes of ethics that allow for personal investments, including securities in which the fund may invest from time to time. These codes include a ban on acquisitions of securities pursuant to an initial public offering; restrictions on acquisitions of private placement securities; preclearance and reporting requirements; review of duplicate confirmation statements; annual recertification of compliance with codes of ethics; blackout periods on personal investing for certain investment personnel; ban on short-term trading profits for investment personnel; limitations on service as a director of publicly traded companies; disclosure of personal securities transactions; and policies regarding political contributions.

The Income Fund of America — Page 94
Determination of net asset value, redemption price and maximum offering price per share for Class A shares — July 31, 2019

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<td>Net asset value and redemption price per share (Net assets divided by shares outstanding)</td>
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<td>Maximum offering price per share (100/94.25 of net asset value per share, which takes into account the fund’s current maximum sales charge)</td>
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**Other information** — The fund reserves the right to modify the privileges described in this statement of additional information at any time.

The fund’s financial statements, including the investment portfolio and the report of the fund’s independent registered public accounting firm contained in the annual report, are included in this statement of additional information.
Here are the fund numbers for use with our automated telephone line, American FundsLine®, or when making share transactions:

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Fixed income funds

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The Income Fund of America — Page 97
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The Income Fund of America — Page 98
## Fund numbers

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The Income Fund of America — Page 100
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Appendix

The following descriptions of debt security ratings are based on information provided by Moody’s Investors Service, Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services and Fitch Ratings, Inc.

Description of bond ratings

Moody’s

Long-term rating scale

Aaa
Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

Aa
Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

A
Obligations rated A are considered upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Baa
Obligations rated Baa are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Ba
Obligations rated Ba are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.

B
Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

Caa
Obligations rated Caa are judged to be speculative and of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

Ca
Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

C
Obligations rated C are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Moody’s appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category. Additionally, a “(hyb)” indicator is appended to all ratings of hybrid securities issued by banks, insurers, finance companies and securities firms.
AAA
An obligation rated AAA has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

AA
An obligation rated AA differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

A
An obligation rated A is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

BBB
An obligation rated BBB exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

BB, B, CCC, CC, and C
Obligations rated BB, B, CCC, CC, and C are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. BB indicates the least degree of speculation and C the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

BB
An obligation rated BB is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B
An obligation rated B is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated BB, but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor’s capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CCC
An obligation rated CCC is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CC
An obligation rated CC is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The CC rating is used when a default has not occurred, but Standard & Poor’s expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.
An obligation rated C is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared to obligations that are rated higher.

An obligation rated D is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the D rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless Standard & Poor’s believes that such payments will be made within five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The D rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation’s rating is lowered to D if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

Plus (+) or minus (–)

The ratings from AA to CCC may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

NR

This indicates that no rating has been requested, that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that Standard & Poor’s does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.
Fitch Ratings, Inc.
Long-term credit ratings

AAA
Highest credit quality. AAA ratings denote the lowest expectation of default risk. They are assigned only in case of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

AA
Very high credit quality. AA ratings denote expectations of very low default risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

A
High credit quality. A ratings denote expectations of low default risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to changes in circumstances or in economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

BBB
Good credit quality. BBB ratings indicate that expectations of default risk are low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate but adverse changes in circumstances and economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

BB
Speculative. BB ratings indicate an elevated vulnerability to default risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial flexibility exists which supports the servicing of financial commitments.

B
Highly speculative. B ratings indicate that material default risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is vulnerable to deterioration in the business and economic environment.

CCC
Substantial credit risk. Default is a real possibility.

CC
Very high levels of credit risk. Default of some kind appears probable.

C
Exceptionally high levels of credit risk. Default is imminent or inevitable, or the issuer is in standstill. Conditions that are indicative of a C category rating for an issuer include:

- The issuer has entered into a grace or cure period following nonpayment of a material financial obligation;
- The issuer has entered into a temporary negotiated waiver or standstill agreement following a payment default on a material financial obligation; or
- Fitch Ratings otherwise believes a condition of RD or D to be imminent or inevitable, including through the formal announcement of a distressed debt exchange.
**RD**

Restricted default. RD ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch Ratings' opinion has experienced an uncured payment default on a bond, loan or other material financial obligation but which has not entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding up procedure, and which has not otherwise ceased operating. This would include:

- The selective payment default on a specific class or currency of debt;
- The uncured expiry of any applicable grace period, cure period or default forbearance period following a payment default on a bank loan, capital markets security or other material financial obligation;
- The extension of multiple waivers or forbearance periods upon a payment default on one or more material financial obligations, either in series or in parallel; or
- Execution of a distressed debt exchange on one or more material financial obligations.

**D**

Default. D ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch Ratings' opinion has entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding up procedure, or which has otherwise ceased business.

Default ratings are not assigned prospectively to entities or their obligations; within this context, nonpayment on an instrument that contains a deferral feature or grace period will generally not be considered a default until after the expiration of the deferral or grace period, unless a default is otherwise driven by bankruptcy or other similar circumstance, or by a distressed debt exchange.

Imminent default typically refers to the occasion where a payment default has been intimated by the issuer, and is all but inevitable. This may, for example, be where an issuer has missed a scheduled payment, but (as is typical) has a grace period during which it may cure the payment default. Another alternative would be where an issuer has formally announced a distressed debt exchange, but the date of the exchange still lies several days or weeks in the immediate future.

In all cases, the assignment of a default rating reflects the agency's opinion as to the most appropriate rating category consistent with the rest of its universe of ratings, and may differ from the definition of default under the terms of an issuer's financial obligations or local commercial practice.

**Note:** The modifiers "+" or "–" may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the AAA long-term rating category, or to categories below B.

The Income Fund of America — Page 106
Description of commercial paper ratings

Moody's

Global short-term rating scale

P-1
Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-2
Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-3
Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.

NP
Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

Standard & Poor's

Commercial paper ratings (highest three ratings)

A-1
A short-term obligation rated A-1 is rated in the highest category by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.

A-2
A short-term obligation rated A-2 is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory.

A-3
A short-term obligation rated A-3 exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
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#### Financials (10.45%)

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<td>The Blackstone Group Inc., Class A</td>
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<td>B3 SA - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão</td>
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<td>SunTrust Banks, Inc.</td>
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<td>GlaxoSmithKline PLC</td>
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<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Shares</th>
<th>Value (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broadcom Inc.</td>
<td>5,092,112</td>
<td>1,476,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.¹</td>
<td>139,385,500</td>
<td>1,152,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (ADR)</td>
<td>1,855,000</td>
<td>79,078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intel Corp.</td>
<td>20,499,200</td>
<td>1,036,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUALCOMM Inc.</td>
<td>10,713,000</td>
<td>783,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Instruments Inc.</td>
<td>5,150,000</td>
<td>643,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paychex, Inc.</td>
<td>2,370,000</td>
<td>196,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco Systems, Inc.</td>
<td>2,163,000</td>
<td>119,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo Electron Ltd.¹</td>
<td>647,500</td>
<td>109,930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanguard International Semiconductor Corp.¹</td>
<td>50,830,886</td>
<td>102,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atea ASA¹</td>
<td>2,916,201</td>
<td>37,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Risk Holdings I, Inc.¹, ², ³</td>
<td>2,205,215</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,362,531</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Consumer staples 6.47%**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Shares</th>
<th>Value (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Altia Group, Inc.</td>
<td>25,327,000</td>
<td>1,192,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procter &amp; Gamble Co.</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
<td>944,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Morris International Inc.</td>
<td>10,272,200</td>
<td>858,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unilever PLC¹</td>
<td>11,630,000</td>
<td>700,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unilever PLC (ADR)</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>78,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coca-Cola Co.</td>
<td>19,595,000</td>
<td>699,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British American Tobacco PLC¹</td>
<td>3,776,729</td>
<td>381,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kellogg Co.</td>
<td>8,900,000</td>
<td>518,158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nestlé SA¹</td>
<td>4,237,617</td>
<td>449,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV¹</td>
<td>3,776,729</td>
<td>381,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Mills, Inc.</td>
<td>5,250,000</td>
<td>278,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walgreens Boots Alliance, Inc.</td>
<td>2,195,000</td>
<td>119,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costco Wholesale Corp.</td>
<td>268,000</td>
<td>73,869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conagra Brands, Inc.</td>
<td>2,548,000</td>
<td>73,561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keurig Dr Pepper Inc.</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>28,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,122,381</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Industrials 6.26%**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Shares</th>
<th>Value (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lockheed Martin Corp.</td>
<td>4,492,000</td>
<td>1,626,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Parcel Service, Inc., Class B</td>
<td>8,617,126</td>
<td>1,029,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerson Electric Co.</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
<td>583,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAE Systems PLC¹</td>
<td>86,543,776</td>
<td>575,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edened SA¹</td>
<td>9,592,234</td>
<td>481,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubbell Inc.⁴</td>
<td>3,430,000</td>
<td>445,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boeing Co.</td>
<td>1,210,000</td>
<td>412,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois Tool Works Inc.</td>
<td>2,030,000</td>
<td>313,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk Southern Corp.</td>
<td>1,600,000</td>
<td>305,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KONE OYJ, Class B¹</td>
<td>4,195,000</td>
<td>239,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Consolidated Airlines Group, SA (CDI)¹</td>
<td>39,520,000</td>
<td>203,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS, Actividades de Construcción y Servicios, SA¹</td>
<td>3,887,371</td>
<td>156,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandvik AB¹</td>
<td>7,408,000</td>
<td>114,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACCAR Inc.</td>
<td>1,535,000</td>
<td>107,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meggitt PLC¹</td>
<td>12,916,300</td>
<td>93,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watsco, Inc.</td>
<td>565,000</td>
<td>91,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VINCI SA¹</td>
<td>885,604</td>
<td>90,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coor Service Management Holding AB¹</td>
<td>1,150,000</td>
<td>9,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,885,708</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Real estate 5.75%**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Shares</th>
<th>Value (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fjord¹ ASIA¹</td>
<td>1,114,253</td>
<td>4,883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornerstone Building Brands Inc.², ³</td>
<td>7,713</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,885,708</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Income Fund of America — Page 2 of 41
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Shares</th>
<th>Value (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vornado Realty Trust REIT</td>
<td>1,795,000</td>
<td>115,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weyerhaeuser Co. REIT</td>
<td>3,020,537</td>
<td>89,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redwood Trust, Inc. REIT</td>
<td>3,321,159</td>
<td>56,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Motors Co.</td>
<td>34,938,712</td>
<td>1,409,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Corp.</td>
<td>11,700,000</td>
<td>1,010,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Depot, Inc.</td>
<td>3,761,500</td>
<td>803,793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnival Corp., units</td>
<td>13,526,000</td>
<td>638,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Las Vegas Sands Corp.</td>
<td>10,459,650</td>
<td>632,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sands China Ltd.</td>
<td>82,673,800</td>
<td>399,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDonald’s Corp.</td>
<td>1,570,000</td>
<td>330,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darden Restaurants, Inc.</td>
<td>2,200,000</td>
<td>267,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industria de Diseño Textil, SA</td>
<td>1,472,830</td>
<td>141,016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nokian Renkaat Oyj</td>
<td>3,869,237</td>
<td>110,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domino’s Pizza Group PLC</td>
<td>123,266,000</td>
<td>202,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Income Fund of America</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Energy 4.33%**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Shares</th>
<th>Value (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Occidental Petroleum Corp.</td>
<td>16,526,000</td>
<td>848,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chevron Corp.</td>
<td>6,674,500</td>
<td>821,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Dutch Shell PLC, Class B</td>
<td>10,734,147</td>
<td>338,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Dutch Shell PLC, Class B (ADR)</td>
<td>5,080,000</td>
<td>322,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Dutch Shell PLC, Class A (ADR)</td>
<td>87,255,000</td>
<td>575,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enbridge Inc.</td>
<td>12,535,090</td>
<td>418,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enbridge Inc. (CAD denominated)</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helmerich &amp; Payne, Inc.</td>
<td>5,360,000</td>
<td>266,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams Companies, Inc.</td>
<td>9,585,000</td>
<td>236,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNOOC Ltd.</td>
<td>123,266,000</td>
<td>202,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keyera Corp.</td>
<td>5,190,000</td>
<td>132,050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Common stocks (continued)**

**Energy (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Shares</th>
<th>Value (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ConocoPhillips</td>
<td>1,990,000</td>
<td>117,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker Hughes, a GE Co., Class A</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
<td>114,255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExxonMobil Corp.</td>
<td>1,531,000</td>
<td>113,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal India Ltd.</td>
<td>38,000,000</td>
<td>112,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rattler Midstream LP</td>
<td>2,166,666</td>
<td>40,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosneft Oil Co. PJSC (GDR)</td>
<td>5,303,000</td>
<td>34,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter Pipeline Ltd.</td>
<td>1,907,000</td>
<td>32,092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascent Resources - Utica, LLC, Class A</td>
<td>110,214,618</td>
<td>24,247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribune Resources, Inc.</td>
<td>3,935,815</td>
<td>10,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones Energy II, Inc., Class A</td>
<td>93,524</td>
<td>1,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Star Petroleum Corp., Class A</td>
<td>6,511,401</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Materials 4.17%**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Shares</th>
<th>Value (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LyondellBasell Industries NV</td>
<td>7,710,000</td>
<td>645,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BHP Group PLC</td>
<td>25,000,000</td>
<td>596,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WestRock Co.</td>
<td>16,074,832</td>
<td>579,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.</td>
<td>1,754,971</td>
<td>400,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio Tinto PLC</td>
<td>6,902,000</td>
<td>391,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow Inc.</td>
<td>7,400,463</td>
<td>358,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASF SE</td>
<td>4,200,000</td>
<td>280,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boral Ltd.</td>
<td>76,201,575</td>
<td>268,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF Industries Holdings, Inc.</td>
<td>5,150,000</td>
<td>255,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akzo Nobel NV</td>
<td>2,508,444</td>
<td>236,623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DuPont de Nemours Inc.</td>
<td>3,004,629</td>
<td>216,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortescue Metals Group Ltd.</td>
<td>32,000,000</td>
<td>179,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packaging Corp. of America</td>
<td>915,242</td>
<td>92,412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vale SA, ordinary nominative</td>
<td>5,418,360</td>
<td>70,719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardagh Group SA, Class A</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>7,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexion Inc.</td>
<td>320,375</td>
<td>4,565</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Utilities 4.15%**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Shares</th>
<th>Value (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Income Fund of America</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company Name</td>
<td>Shares</td>
<td>Value (000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTE Energy Co.</td>
<td>8,284,000</td>
<td>1,052,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Service Enterprise Group Inc.</td>
<td>15,621,000</td>
<td>904,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AES Corp.</td>
<td>43,141,951</td>
<td>724,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enel SpA</td>
<td>85,692,600</td>
<td>587,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brookfield Infrastructure Partners LP</td>
<td>10,690,000</td>
<td>472,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duke Energy Corp.</td>
<td>3,999,999</td>
<td>346,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTPC Ltd.</td>
<td>132,306,417</td>
<td>243,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guangdong Investment Ltd.</td>
<td>71,500,000</td>
<td>150,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ContourGlobal PLC</td>
<td>32,857,500</td>
<td>69,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominion Energy, Inc.</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>6,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vistra Energy Corp.</td>
<td>104,735</td>
<td>2,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enel SpA</td>
<td>4,560,800</td>
<td>2.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verizon Communications Inc.</td>
<td>27,106,965</td>
<td>1,498,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SK Telecom Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>1,505,000</td>
<td>314,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Info Service PCL, foreign registered</td>
<td>33,110,000</td>
<td>228,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpublic Group of Companies, Inc.</td>
<td>8,993,000</td>
<td>206,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaw Communications Inc., Class B, nonvoting shares</td>
<td>8,578,875</td>
<td>168,158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPP PLC</td>
<td>12,500,000</td>
<td>147,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HKBN Ltd.</td>
<td>49,072,000</td>
<td>88,561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TalkTalk Telecom Group PLC</td>
<td>45,499,473</td>
<td>58,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Income Fund of America — Page 4 of 41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Common stocks (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communication services (continued)</th>
<th>Shares</th>
<th>Value (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cumulus Media Inc., Class A</td>
<td>217,442</td>
<td>3,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iHeartMedia, Inc., Class A</td>
<td>64,955</td>
<td>972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear Channel Outdoor Holdings, Inc.</td>
<td>152,827</td>
<td>463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelphia Recovery Trust, Series ACC</td>
<td>9,913,675</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total common stocks (cost: $53,948,158,000)</td>
<td>71,611,321</td>
<td>71,611,321</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preferred securities  0.26%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financials 0.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citigroup Inc. 9.121% preferred shares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citigroup Inc., Series K, noncumulative, preferred depositary shares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNC Financial Services Group, Inc., Series P, noncumulative, preferred depositary shares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., Series J, 5.50% preferred depositary shares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wells Fargo &amp; Co., Series Q, Class A, 5.85% noncumulative, preferred depositary shares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total preferred securities (cost: $283,705,000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information technology 0.06%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., nonvoting preferred shares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total preferred securities (cost: $283,705,000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rights &amp; warrants 0.00%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy 0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribune Resources, Inc., Class A, warrants, expire 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribune Resources, Inc., Class B, warrants, expire 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribune Resources, Inc., Class C, warrants, expire 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultra Petroleum Corp., warrants, expire 2025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total rights &amp; warrants (cost: $388,000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convertible stocks 0.36%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health care 0.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danaher Corp., Series A, 4.75% cumulative convertible preferred 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities 0.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTE Energy Co., units, 6.50% convertible preferred 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominion Energy, Inc., Series A units, 6.75% convertible preferred 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate 0.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crown Castle International Corp. REIT, Series A, 6.875% convertible preferred 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Convertible stocks (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Shares</th>
<th>Value (000)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bunge Ltd. 4.875% convertible preferred</td>
<td>322,700</td>
<td>33,400</td>
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</table>

Industrials 0.02%

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Company</th>
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<th>Value (000)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Associated Materials, LLC, 14.00% convertible preferred 2020</td>
<td>23,150</td>
<td>23,073</td>
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</table>

Total convertible stocks (cost: $356,062,000) 391,670

Convertible bonds 0.01%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Principal amount (000)</th>
<th>Value (000)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DISH DBS Corp., convertible notes, 3.375% 2028</td>
<td>$ 4,900</td>
<td>4,503</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gogo Inc., convertible notes, 6.00% 2022</td>
<td>5,475</td>
<td>5,287</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total convertible bonds (cost: $10,827,000) 9,790

Bonds, notes & other debt instruments 26.31%

Corporate bonds & notes 11.15%

Financials 1.77%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Principal amount (000)</th>
<th>Value (000)</th>
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<tr>
<td>ACE INA Holdings Inc. 2.30% 2020</td>
<td>4,485</td>
<td>4,485</td>
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<td>ACE INA Holdings Inc. 2.875% 2022</td>
<td>1,675</td>
<td>1,990</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACE INA Holdings Inc. 3.36% 2026</td>
<td>1,440</td>
<td>1,516</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACE INA Holdings Inc. 4.35% 2045</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AG Merger Sub II, Inc. 10.75% 2027</td>
<td>12,065</td>
<td>11,599</td>
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<td>Alliant Holdings Intermediate LLC 8.25% 2023</td>
<td>5,150</td>
<td>5,292</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allstate Corp. 3.85% 2049</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,188</td>
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<td>Ally Financial Inc. 4.25% 2021</td>
<td>21,955</td>
<td>22,384</td>
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<td>Ally Financial Inc. 3.875% 2024</td>
<td>17,775</td>
<td>18,353</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ally Financial Inc. 5.125% 2024</td>
<td>54,430</td>
<td>59,737</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ally Financial Inc. 8.00% 2031</td>
<td>9,444</td>
<td>12,513</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ally Financial Inc. 8.00% 2031</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>12,074</td>
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<tr>
<td>American International Group, Inc. 3.90% 2026</td>
<td>2,550</td>
<td>2,695</td>
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<tr>
<td>American International Group, Inc 4.80% 2045</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>2,351</td>
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<tr>
<td>AssuredPartners, Inc. 8.00% 2022</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>5,484</td>
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<tr>
<td>AXA Equitable Holdings, Inc. 4.35% 2028</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,262</td>
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<tr>
<td>AXA Equitable Holdings, Inc. 5.00% 2048</td>
<td>4,400</td>
<td>4,659</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank of America Corp. 5.00% 2021</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>3,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of America Corp. 2.738% 2022 (3-month USD-LIBOR + 0.37% on 1/23/2021)</td>
<td>5,925</td>
<td>5,945</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank of America Corp. 2.816% 2023 (3-month USD-LIBOR + 0.93% on 7/21/2022)</td>
<td>11,375</td>
<td>11,475</td>
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<td>Bank of America Corp. 2.881% 2023 (3-month USD-LIBOR + 1.021% on 4/24/2022)</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>4,541</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank of America Corp. 3.124% 2023 (3-month USD-LIBOR + 1.16% on 1/20/2022)</td>
<td>5,325</td>
<td>5,404</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank of America Corp. 3.55% 2024 (3-month USD-LIBOR + 0.78% on 3/5/2023)</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,330</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank of America Corp. 3.864% 2024 (3-month USD-LIBOR + 0.94% on 7/23/2023)</td>
<td>13,475</td>
<td>14,133</td>
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<td>Bank of America Corp. 3.456% 2025 (3-month USD-LIBOR + 0.97% on 3/15/2024)</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>621</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank of America Corp. 3.559% 2027 (3-month USD-LIBOR + 1.06% on 4/23/2026)</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>7,302</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank of America Corp. 3.419% 2028 (3-month USD-LIBOR + 1.04% on 12/20/2027)</td>
<td>2,939</td>
<td>3,026</td>
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<td>Bank of America Corp. 3.593% 2028 (3-month USD-LIBOR + 1.37% on 7/21/2027)</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>11,485</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank of America Corp. 3.194% 2030 (3-month USD-LIBOR + 1.18% on 7/23/2029)</td>
<td>35,276</td>
<td>35,610</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank of America Corp. 4.33% 2050 (3-month USD-LIBOR + 1.52% on 3/15/2049)</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,411</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank of Montreal 4.33% 2028</td>
<td>8,913</td>
<td>9,382</td>
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<tr>
<td>BB&amp;T Corp. 2.45% 2020</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>19,007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berkshire Hathaway Finance Corp. 4.20% 2048</td>
<td>12,520</td>
<td>14,106</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berkshire Hathaway Finance Corp. 4.25% 2049</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>3,962</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berkshire Hathaway Inc. 3.125% 2026</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>3,829</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The Income Fund of America — Page 6 of 41

Bonds, notes & other debt instruments (continued)

Corporate bonds & notes (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Principal amount (000)</th>
<th>Value (000)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank of America Corp. 4.50% 2043</td>
<td>$ 1,800</td>
<td>2,120</td>
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<tr>
<td>BNP Paribas 3.50% 2023</td>
<td>19,775</td>
<td>20,302</td>
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<tr>
<td>BNP Paribas 3.375% 2025</td>
<td>22,125</td>
<td>22,525</td>
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<td>Capital One Financial Corp. 3.45% 2021</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>23,349</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital One Financial Corp. 3.90% 2024</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>5,694</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capital One Financial Corp. 4.25% 2025</td>
<td>15,500</td>
<td>16,629</td>
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<td>CIT Group Inc. 4.125% 2021</td>
<td>4,375</td>
<td>4,463</td>
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<tr>
<td>Citigroup Inc. 2.90% 2021</td>
<td>18,950</td>
<td>19,175</td>
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<tr>
<td>Citigroup Inc. 2.876% 2023 (3-month USD-LIBOR + 0.95% on 7/24/2022)</td>
<td>16,275</td>
<td>16,409</td>
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<td>Citigroup Inc. 3.20% 2026</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>8,178</td>
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<td>Citigroup Inc. 3.98% 2030 (3-month USD-LIBOR + 1.02% on 3/20/2029)</td>
<td>9,286</td>
<td>9,923</td>
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<td>Citigroup Inc. 4.65% 2048</td>
<td>5,860</td>
<td>6,909</td>
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<tr>
<td>Citigroup Inc., Series A, junior subordinated, 5.95% (3-month USD-LIBOR + 4.068% on 1/30/2023)</td>
<td>13,295</td>
<td>13,983</td>
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<tr>
<td>CME Group Inc. 3.75% 2028</td>
<td>6,875</td>
<td>7,545</td>
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<td>CME Group Inc. 4.15% 2048</td>
<td>14,470</td>
<td>16,577</td>
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<td>CNA Financial Corp. 3.95% 2024</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,271</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond Issuer (continued)</td>
<td>Principal amount (US$)</td>
<td>Value (US$)</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intesa Sanpaolo SpA 3.125% 2022¹</td>
<td>$11,300</td>
<td>$11,294</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intesa Sanpaolo SpA 3.375% 2023¹</td>
<td>6,950</td>
<td>6,971</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intesa Sanpaolo SpA 5.017% 2024⁴</td>
<td>92,095</td>
<td>93,693</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intesa Sanpaolo SpA 5.71% 2026⁶</td>
<td>24,773</td>
<td>25,541</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intesa Sanpaolo SpA 3.875% 2027¹</td>
<td>9,052</td>
<td>8,776</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intesa Sanpaolo SpA 3.875% 2028⁵</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>3,298</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jefferies Financial Group Inc. 5.50% 2023</td>
<td>7,405</td>
<td>8,017</td>
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<tr>
<td>JPMorgan Chase &amp; Co. 2.25% 2020</td>
<td>1,270</td>
<td>1,269</td>
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<tr>
<td>JPMorgan Chase &amp; Co. 3.207% 2023 (3-month USD-LIBOR + 0.695% on 4/1/2022)²</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>356</td>
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<tr>
<td>JPMorgan Chase &amp; Co. 3.559% 2024 (3-month USD-LIBOR + 0.73% on 4/23/2023)²</td>
<td>9,775</td>
<td>10,138</td>
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<tr>
<td>JPMorgan Chase &amp; Co. 3.625% 2024</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>947</td>
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<tr>
<td>JPMorgan Chase &amp; Co. 3.797% 2024 (3-month USD-LIBOR + 0.89% on 7/23/2023)²</td>
<td>6,514</td>
<td>6,828</td>
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<tr>
<td>JPMorgan Chase &amp; Co. 3.96% 2027 (3-month USD-LIBOR + 1.245% on 1/29/2026)³</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>6,947</td>
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<tr>
<td>JPMorgan Chase &amp; Co. 3.54% 2028 (3-month USD-LIBOR + 1.38% on 5/1/2027)²</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>7,321</td>
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<tr>
<td>JPMorgan Chase &amp; Co. 3.702% 2030 (3-month USD-LIBOR + 1.16% on 5/6/2029)³</td>
<td>12,301</td>
<td>13,033</td>
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<td>JPMorgan Chase &amp; Co. 3.897% 2049 (3-month USD-LIBOR + 1.22% on 1/23/2048)³</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,190</td>
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<tr>
<td>JPMorgan Chase &amp; Co., Series Z, junior subordinated, 5.30% (3-month USD-LIBOR + 3.80% on 5/1/2020)⁴</td>
<td>36,425</td>
<td>36,797</td>
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<tr>
<td>JPMorgan Chase &amp; Co., Series I, junior subordinated, 5.736%²</td>
<td>53,628</td>
<td>53,978</td>
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<tr>
<td>JPMorgan Chase &amp; Co., Series S, junior subordinated, 6.75% (3-month USD-LIBOR + 3.78% on 2/1/2024)²</td>
<td>25,901</td>
<td>28,748</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberty Mutual Group Inc. 4.25% 2023¹</td>
<td>971</td>
<td>1,025</td>
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<td>Liberty Mutual Group Inc. 4.56% 2029²</td>
<td>3,429</td>
<td>3,786</td>
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<td>Lloyds Banking Group PLC 4.0% 2023</td>
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<td>6,265</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lloyds Banking Group PLC 4.582% 2025</td>
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<td>7,285</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lloyds Banking Group PLC 4.375% 2028</td>
<td>3,950</td>
<td>4,186</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marsh &amp; McLennan Companies, Inc. 4.375% 2029</td>
<td>2,410</td>
<td>2,686</td>
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<td>Marsh &amp; McLennan Companies, Inc. 4.75% 2039</td>
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<td>1,470</td>
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<td>Marsh &amp; McLennan Companies, Inc. 4.90% 2049</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>241</td>
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<tr>
<td>MetLife, Inc. 4.60% 2046</td>
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<tr>
<td>Metropolitan Life Global Funding I 2.00% 2020²</td>
<td>1,655</td>
<td>1,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financials (continued)</td>
<td>Principal amount (000)</td>
<td>Value (000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navient Corp. 7.25% 2023</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>2,957</td>
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<td>Navient Corp. 6.125% 2024</td>
<td>25,100</td>
<td>26,515</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York Life Global Funding 1.95% 2020</td>
<td>1,820</td>
<td>1,817</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York Life Global Funding 1.70% 2021</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>6,425</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York Life Global Funding 2.30% 2022</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Life Global Funding 3.00% 2028</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,024</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nuveen, LLC 4.00% 2028</td>
<td>1,815</td>
<td>1,997</td>
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<tr>
<td>PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. 2.854% 2022</td>
<td>8,395</td>
<td>8,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. 3.90% 2024</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,171</td>
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<tr>
<td>PNC Financial Services Group, Inc., Series O, junior subordinated, 6.75% (3-month USD-LIBOR + 3.678% on 8/1/2022)</td>
<td>10,250</td>
<td>10,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRICOA Global Funding I 2.45% 2022</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>696</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRICOA Global Funding I 3.45% 2023</td>
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<tr>
<td>Principal Financial Group, Inc. 4.111% 2028</td>
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<tr>
<td>Principal Financial Group, Inc. 3.70% 2029</td>
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<td>1,282</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prudential Financial, Inc. 3.50% 2024</td>
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<td>9,513</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prudential Financial, Inc. 3.905% 2047</td>
<td>2,975</td>
<td>3,146</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prudential Financial, Inc. 4.35% 2050</td>
<td>9,250</td>
<td>10,534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prudential Financial, Inc., junior subordinated, 5.625% 2043 (3-month USD-LIBOR + 3.92% on 6/15/2023)</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>1,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prudential Financial, Inc., junior subordinated, 5.70% 2048 (3-month USD-LIBOR + 2.65% on 9/15/2028)</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabobank Nederland 2.75% 2022</td>
<td>2,853</td>
<td>5,853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabobank Nederland 4.625% 2023</td>
<td>5,638</td>
<td>5,671</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rabobank Nederland 4.375% 2025</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>9,562</td>
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<td>Royal Bank of Scotland PLC 4.269% 2025 (3-month USD-LIBOR + 1.762% on 3/22/2024)</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Bank of Scotland PLC 4.445% 2030 (3-month USD-LIBOR + 1.871% on 5/6/2029)</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>14,446</td>
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<tr>
<td>Santander Holdings USA, Inc. 4.45% 2021</td>
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<td>8,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santander Holdings USA, Inc. 3.70% 2022</td>
<td>10,500</td>
<td>10,737</td>
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<tr>
<td>Santander Holdings USA, Inc. 3.40% 2023</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>12,705</td>
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<tr>
<td>Santander Holdings USA, Inc. 3.50% 2024</td>
<td>11,250</td>
<td>11,418</td>
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<tr>
<td>SkandiaNeskika Enskilda Banken AB 2.625% 2021</td>
<td>4,975</td>
<td>4,987</td>
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<tr>
<td>Springleaf Finance Corp. 6.125% 2024</td>
<td>22,325</td>
<td>24,244</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stanwood Property Trust, Inc. 5.00% 2021</td>
<td>10,070</td>
<td>10,422</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swiss Re Finance (Luxembourg) SA 5.00% 2049</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>4,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(UST Yield Curve Rate T Note Constant Maturity 5-year + 3.582% on 4/2/2029)</td>
<td>3,800</td>
<td>4,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synchrony Bank 3.65% 2021</td>
<td>3,375</td>
<td>3,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synchrony Financial 2.85% 2022</td>
<td>7,075</td>
<td>7,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synchrony Financial 4.375% 2024</td>
<td>5,095</td>
<td>5,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Edelman Financial Center LLC, Term Loan, (3-month USD-LIBOR + 6.75%) 9.064% 2026</td>
<td>28,500</td>
<td>28,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toronto-Dominion Bank 2.65% 2024</td>
<td>8,175</td>
<td>8,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelers Companies, Inc. 4.00% 2047</td>
<td>2,260</td>
<td>2,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBS Group AG 4.125% 2025</td>
<td>4,425</td>
<td>4,724</td>
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<tr>
<td>UnidCredit SpA 3.75% 2022</td>
<td>23,908</td>
<td>24,393</td>
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<tr>
<td>UnidCredit SpA 6.572% 2022</td>
<td>9,195</td>
<td>9,834</td>
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<tr>
<td>UnidCredit SpA 4.625% 2027</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UnidCredit SpA 5.861% 2032</td>
<td>24,800</td>
<td>25,087</td>
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<tr>
<td>UnidCredit SpA 7.296% 2034 (5-year USD ICE Swap + 4.914% on 4/2/2029)</td>
<td>15,500</td>
<td>17,225</td>
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</table>
### Bonds, notes & other debt instruments (continued)

#### Corporate bonds & notes (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health care 1.74%</th>
<th>Principal amount (000)</th>
<th>Value (000)</th>
</tr>
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The Income Fund of America — Page 10 of 41
Bonds, notes & other debt instruments (continued)

Corporate bonds & notes (continued)

Health care (continued)

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The Income Fund of America — Page 11 of 41
Energy 1.36%

American Energy (Permian Basin) 7.125% 20201 12
American Energy (Permian Basin) 7.375% 20211 12
American Energy (Permian Basin) (3-month USD-LIBOR + 6.50%) 9.076% 2029A 12
Anadarko Petroleum Corp. 6.45% 2036
Anadarko Petroleum Corp. 6.60% 2046
Apache Corp. 4.25% 2030
Apache Corp. 5.35% 2049
Ascent Resources - Utica LLC 10.00% 2022A 17
Ascent Resources - Utica LLC 7.00% 2026A 12
Ascent Resources Marcellus Holdings, Inc., Term Loan B, (3-month USD-LIBOR + 6.50%) 8.825% 2023A 12
Berry Petroleum Corp. 7.00% 2026
BP Capital Markets PLC 3.79% 2024
BP Capital Markets PLC 4.234% 2028
Bruin E&P Partners, LLC 8.875% 2023A
Calfrac Well Services Ltd. 8.50% 2026
Centennial Resource Production, LLC 6.875% 2027A
California Resources Corp., Term Loan B, (3-month USD-LIBOR + 4.75%) 6.991% 2022A 10
Cheniere Energy, Inc. 7.00% 2024
Chesapeake Energy Corp. 4.875% 2022
Chesapeake Energy Corp. 5.75% 2023
Chesapeake Energy Corp. 8.00% 2025
Chesapeake Energy Corp. 8.00% 2027
Chevron Corp. 2.954% 2028
Comstock Resources, Inc. 9.75% 2026
Concho Resources Inc. 4.85% 2048
CONSOL Energy Inc. 5.875% 2022
Convy Park Energy LLC 7.50% 2025A
DCP Midstream Operating LP 4.95% 2022
Dent bury Resources Inc. 9.00% 2021A
Dent bury Resources Inc. 7.75% 2024A
Diamond Offshore Drilling, Inc. 7.875% 2025
Diamond Offshore Drilling, Inc. 4.875% 2043
El Paso Pipeline Partners Operating Co., LLC 4.70% 2042
Enbridge Energy Partners, LP 4.375% 2020
Enbridge Energy Partners, LP 5.875% 2025
Enbridge Energy Partners, LP 5.50% 2040
Enbridge Energy Partners, LP 7.375% 2045
Enbridge Energy Partners, LP, Series B, 7.50% 2038
Enbridge Inc. 4.00% 2023
Enbridge Inc. 3.70% 2027

Bonds, notes & other debt instruments (continued)
Corpor ate bonds & notes (continued)

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The Income Fund of America — Page 12 of 41
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<td>Bonds, notes &amp; other debt instruments (continued)</td>
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<td>Corporate bonds &amp; notes (continued)</td>
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<td>Energy (continued)</td>
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<td>Targa Resources Partners LP 6.50% 2027</td>
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<td>Total Capital International 2.434% 2025</td>
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<td>Total Capital International 3.461% 2049</td>
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<td>Total Capital SA 3.893% 2028</td>
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<td>Transocean Poseidon Ltd. 6.875% 2027</td>
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<td>Ultra Petroleum Corp. 11.50% 2024 (18.18% PIK)</td>
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<td>Valaris PLC 7.75% 2026</td>
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<td>Valaris PLC 5.75% 2044</td>
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<td>Vine Oil &amp; Gas LP 8.75% 2023</td>
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<td>Weatherford International Ltd., Term Loan, (3-month USD-LIBOR + 3.00%) 5.319% 2020 10</td>
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<td>Weatherford International PLC 6.75% 2040 15</td>
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<td>Woodside Finance Ltd. 4.60% 2021 17</td>
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<td>14,844</td>
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<td>WPX Energy Inc. 6.00% 2022</td>
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<td>3,781</td>
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The Income Fund of America — Page 15 of 41
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<tr>
<th>Bond Issuer</th>
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<th>Value</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Communication services</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wind Tre SpA 5.00% 2026</td>
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<td>$25,795</td>
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<td>Ziggo Bond Finance BV 5.50% 2027</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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**Consumer discretionary 1.11%**

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<td>Allied Universal Holdco LLC 6.625% 2026</td>
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<td>Allied Universal Holdco LLC 9.75% 2027</td>
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<td>936</td>
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<td>Amazon.com, Inc. 3.875% 2037</td>
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<td>Amazon.com, Inc. 4.05% 2047</td>
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<td>American Axle &amp; Manufacturing Holdings, Inc. 6.50% 2027</td>
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<td>American Honda Finance Corp. 1.65% 2021</td>
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<td>Churchill Downs Inc. 4.75% 2028</td>
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<td>Cirsa Gaming Corp. SA 7.875% 2023</td>
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<td>11,682</td>
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<td>Codere Finance 2 (Luxembourg) S.A. 7.625% 2021</td>
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<td>DaimlerChrysler North America Holding Corp. 2.25% 2020</td>
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### Bonds, notes & other debt instruments (continued)

**Corporate bonds & notes (continued)**

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<th>Company Name</th>
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<th>Value (000)</th>
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<td>Goodyear Tire &amp; Rubber Co. 4.875% 2027</td>
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<td>Hanesbrands Inc. 4.875% 2026</td>
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<td>Hilton Worldwide Holdings Inc. 4.875% 2030</td>
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<td>Home Depot, Inc. 3.90% 2028</td>
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<td>Merlin Entertainment 5.75% 2026</td>
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<td>MGM Resorts International 7.75% 2022</td>
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<td>Mohegan Tribal Gaming Authority, Term Loan B, (3-month USD-LIBOR + 4.50%) 5.484% 20239,10</td>
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<td>Jersey Central Power &amp; Light Co. 4.30% 2026</td>
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<th>Maturity</th>
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The Income Fund of America — Page 22 of 41
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<th>Principal Amount (000)</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dow Chemical Co. 4.80% 2049&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>$1,304</td>
<td>$1,385</td>
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<td>DowDuPont Inc. 4.205% 2023</td>
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<td>DowDuPont Inc. 4.493% 2025</td>
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<td>DowDuPont Inc. 4.725% 2028</td>
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<td>DowDuPont Inc. 5.419% 2048</td>
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<td>First Quantum Minerals Ltd. 7,50% 2021&lt;sup&gt;7&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>First Quantum Minerals Ltd. 7,25% 2022&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>First Quantum Minerals Ltd. 7,25% 2023&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Freeport-McMoRan Inc. 3,55% 2022</td>
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<td>Freeport-McMoRan Inc. 3,875% 2023</td>
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<td>Freeport-McMoRan Inc. 6,875% 2023</td>
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<td>FXI Holdings, Inc. 7,875% 2024&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Georgia-Pacific Corp. 2,53% 2019&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Greif, Inc. 8,50% 2027&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>H.I.G. Capital, LLC 6,75% 2024&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Hexion Inc. 7,875% 2027&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>3,960</td>
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<td>Hocim Ltd. 6,00% 2019&lt;sup&gt;7&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Hocim Ltd. 5,15% 2023&lt;sup&gt;7&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>INEOS Group Holdings SA 6,625% 2024&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>International Paper Co. 7,30% 2039</td>
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<td>LSB Industries, Inc. 9,625% 2023&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>LyondellBasell Industries NV 6,00% 2021</td>
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<td>Mineral Resources Ltd. 8,125% 2027&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Mosaic Co. 3,25% 2022</td>
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<td>Mosaic Co. 4,05% 2027</td>
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<td>Netboard Inc. 5,75% 2023&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Nutrien Ltd. 5,00% 2049</td>
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<td>Owens-Illinois, Inc. 5,875% 2023&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Praxair, Inc. 3,00% 2021</td>
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<td>Rayorner Advanced Materials Inc. 5,50% 2024&lt;sup&gt;7&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Reynolds Group Inc. 5,75% 2020</td>
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<td>Reynolds Group Inc. 7,00% 2024&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Ryerson Inc. 11,00% 2022&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>S.P.C.M. SA 4,875% 2026&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Sealed Air Corp. 5,25% 2023&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>Sherwin-Williams Co. 2,75% 2022</td>
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The Income Fund of America — Page 23 of 41
Bonds, notes & other debt instruments (continued)

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<th>Corporate bonds &amp; notes (continued)</th>
<th>Principal amount</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<td>Materials (continued)</td>
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<td>Tronox Ltd. 5.75% 2025</td>
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<td>Venator Materials Corp. 5.75% 2025</td>
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<td>Warrior Met Coal, Inc. 8.00% 2024</td>
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<td>Westlake Chemical Corp. 5.00% 2046</td>
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<td>Westlake Chemical Corp. 4.375% 2047</td>
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<td>897</td>
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<td>Zekelman Industries Inc. 9.875% 2023</td>
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<td>ABB Finance (USA) Inc. 2.875% 2022</td>
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<td>ACCO Brands Corp. 5.25% 2024</td>
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<td>ADT Corp. 3.50% 2022</td>
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<td>Airbus Group SE 2.70% 2023</td>
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<td>897</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allison Transmission Holdings, Inc. 5.00% 2024</td>
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<td>16,830</td>
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<td>American Airlines, Inc. 5.50% 2019</td>
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<td>American Airlines, Inc., Series 2013-2, Class A, 4.95% 2024</td>
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<td>16,830</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARAMARK Corp. 5.00% 2025</td>
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<td>16,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARAMARK Corp. 5.00% 2028</td>
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<td>Ashelea Group PLC 4.125% 2025</td>
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<td>49,233</td>
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<td>Bivis Budget Group, Inc. 5.50% 2023</td>
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<td>Avolon Holdings Funding Ltd. 3.625% 2022</td>
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<td>Avolon Holdings Funding Ltd. 3.95% 2024</td>
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<td>Beacon Roofing Supply, Inc. 4.875% 2025</td>
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<td>Boeing Co. 2.70% 2027</td>
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<td>Boeing Co. 3.20% 2029</td>
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<td>Boeing Co. 3.60% 2034</td>
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<td>Bohai Financial Investment Holding Co., Ltd. 5.25% 2022</td>
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<td>Brand Energy 8.50% 2020</td>
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<td>Brookfield WEC Holdings Inc., Term Loan, (3-month USD-LIBOR + 3.50%) 5.734% 2025</td>
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<td>Brookfield WEC Holdings Inc., Term Loan, (3-month USD-LIBOR + 6.75%) 8.984% 2026</td>
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<td>Builders FirstSource, Inc. 5.625% 2024</td>
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<td>11,783</td>
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<td>Burlington Northern Santa Fe LLC 3.55% 2050</td>
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<td>Continental Airlines, Inc., Series 1999-2, Class B, 7.566% 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Continental Airlines, Inc., Series 2007-1, Class B, 6.903% 2022</td>
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<td>Continental Airlines, Inc., Series 2000-1, Class B, 8.388% 2022</td>
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<td>^a</td>
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<td>CSX Corp. 3.80% 2028</td>
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<td>CSX Corp. 4.25% 2029</td>
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<td>CSX Corp. 4.50% 2049</td>
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<td>Delta Air Lines, Inc., Series 2002-1, Class G-1, MBIA insured, 6.718% 2024</td>
<td>3,468</td>
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<td>Dun &amp; Bradstreet Corp. 6.875% 2026</td>
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<td>Dun &amp; Bradstreet Corp. 10.25% 2027</td>
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<td>Dun &amp; Bradstreet Corp., Term Loan B, (3-month USD-LIBOR + 5.00%) 7.241% 2026</td>
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<td>ERAC USA Finance Co. 5.25% 2020</td>
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<td>Euramax International, Inc. 12.00% 2020</td>
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<td>Fortress Corp. 2.35% 2021</td>
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<td>GE Capital International Funding Co. 4.418% 2035</td>
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<td>General Dynamics Corp. 3.75% 2028</td>
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<td>General Electric Capital Corp. 3.373% 2025</td>
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<td>General Electric Capital Corp., Series A, 6.00% 2019</td>
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<td>General Electric Co. 2.70% 2022</td>
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<td>Bond</td>
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<td>Harsco Corp.</td>
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<td>Harris Corp. 3.832% 2025</td>
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<td>Harsco Corp., 5.75% 2027</td>
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<td>HDTFS Inc. 6.25% 2022</td>
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<td>Hertz Global Holdings Inc. 7.375% 2021</td>
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<td>Hertz Global Holdings Inc. 7.625% 2022</td>
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<td>Honeywell International Inc. 2.70% 2029</td>
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<td>IHS Markit Ltd. 3.625% 2024</td>
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<td>IHS Markit Ltd. 4.25% 2029</td>
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<td>JELD-WEN Holding, Inc. 4.875% 2027</td>
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<td>KAR Auction Services, Inc. 5.125% 2025</td>
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<td>Kratos Defense &amp; Security Solutions, Inc. 6.50% 2025</td>
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<td>LABL Escrow Issuer, LLC 6.75% 2026</td>
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<td>LABL Escrow Issuer, LLC 10.50% 2027</td>
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<td>Lockheed Martin Corp. 3.10% 2023</td>
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<td>Lockheed Martin Corp. 4.50% 2026</td>
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<td>Lockheed Martin Corp. 4.70% 2046</td>
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<td>LSC Communications, Inc. 8.75% 2023</td>
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<td>LSC Communications, Inc., Term Loan B, (3-month USD-LIBOR + 5.50%) 7.773% 2022</td>
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<td>Mexican Government 5.50% 2047</td>
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<td>Mexican Government 5.50% 2048</td>
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<td>Northrop Grumman Corp. 2.93% 2025</td>
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<td>Northrop Grumman Corp. 3.25% 2028</td>
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<td>Parker-Hannifin Corp. 3.25% 2029</td>
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<td>Pisces Parent LLC 8.00% 2026</td>
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<td>Pisces Parent LLC, Term Loan B, (3-month USD-LIBOR + 3.75%) 6.119% 2025</td>
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<td>Rockwell Collins, Inc. 3.20% 2024</td>
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<td>Roper Technologies, Inc. 2.80% 2021</td>
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<td>Sensata Technologies Holding BV 4.875% 2023</td>
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<td>Siemens AG 2.70% 2022</td>
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<td>Siemens AG 2.35% 2026</td>
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<td>Thomson Reuters Corp. 3.65% 2043</td>
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<td>TransDigm Inc. 6.00% 2022</td>
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<td>Union Pacific Corp. 3.75% 2026</td>
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<td>Union Pacific Corp. 3.95% 2028</td>
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<td>Union Pacific Corp. 3.70% 2029</td>
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<td>Union Pacific Corp. 4.30% 2049</td>
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The Income Fund of America — Page 26 of 41
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corporate bonds &amp; notes (continued)</th>
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<td>Bonds, notes &amp; other debt instruments (continued)</td>
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<td>Consumer staples (continued)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Consumer staples</strong></td>
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<td>Altria Group, Inc. 9.25% 2019</td>
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<td>British American Tobacco PLC 3.222% 2024</td>
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<td>British American Tobacco PLC 3.557% 2027</td>
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<td>Costco Wholesale Corp. 2.75% 2024</td>
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<td>Cott Beverages Inc. 5.50% 2025</td>
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The Income Fund of America — Page 27 of 41
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corporate bonds &amp; notes (continued)</th>
<th>Principal amount (000)</th>
<th>Value (000)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Information technology (continued)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Broadcom Ltd. 3.50% 2028</td>
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<td>Camatol Finance SA 7.875% 2024</td>
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<td>Colorado Buyer Inc., Term Loan, (3-month USD LIBOR + 7.25%) 9.61% 2025</td>
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<td>463</td>
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<td>CommScope Finance LLC 8.25% 2027</td>
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<td>Dell Inc. 2.65% 2020</td>
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<td>Diebold Nixdorf AG, Term Loan A, (3-month USD LIBOR + 3.50%) 5.75% 2020</td>
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<td>Diebold Nixdorf AG, Term Loan A1, (3-month USD LIBOR + 9.25%) 11.50% 2022</td>
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<td>Diebold Nixdorf AG, Term Loan B, (3-month USD LIBOR + 2.75%) 5.12% 2023</td>
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<td>Ellucian, Inc. 9.00% 2023</td>
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<td>Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. 3.75% 2029</td>
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<td>Genesys Telecommunications Laboratories, Inc. 10.00% 2024</td>
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<td>Go Daddy Operating Co. 5.25% 2027</td>
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<td>Infor (US), Inc. 6.50% 2022</td>
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<td>International Business Machines Corp. 3.30% 2026</td>
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<td>Internet Brands, Inc., Term Loan, (3-month USD LIBOR + 7.50%) 9.734% 2020</td>
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<td>Kronos Inc., Term Loan B, (3-month USD LIBOR + 3.00%) 5.579% 2023</td>
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<td>Kronos Inc., Term Loan B, (3-month USD LIBOR + 8.25%) 10.829% 2024</td>
<td>27,510</td>
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<tr>
<td>McAfee, LLC, Term Loan, (3-month USD LIBOR + 3.75%) 5.961% 2024</td>
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<td>McAfee, LLC, Term Loan, (3-month USD LIBOR + 8.50%) 10.741% 2025</td>
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<td>Microsoft Corp. 1.55% 2021</td>
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<td>Microsoft Corp. 3.70% 2046</td>
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<td>Solera Holdings, Inc. 10.50% 2024</td>
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<td>Tempo Acquisition LLC 6.75% 2025</td>
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<td>Unisys Corp. 10.75% 2022</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond Description</td>
<td>Principal Amount (000)</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Veritas Holdings Ltd. 7.50% 2023</td>
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<td>Veritas Holdings Ltd. 10.50% 2024</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vertafore Inc., Term Loan, (3-month USD-LIBOR + 7.25%) 2026</td>
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<td>Visa Inc. 3.15% 2025</td>
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<td>VMware, Inc. 2.95% 2022</td>
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**Real estate 0.31%**

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<th>Bond Description</th>
<th>Principal Amount (000)</th>
<th>Value (000)</th>
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<td>Alexandria Real Estate Equities, Inc. 3.80% 2026</td>
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<th>Bonds, notes &amp; other debt instruments (continued)</th>
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<td><strong>Corporate bonds &amp; notes (continued)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Principal amount</strong></td>
<td><strong>Value</strong></td>
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<td>Alexandria Real Estate Equities, Inc. 3.95% 2028</td>
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<td>Alexandria Real Estate Equities, Inc. 3.375% 2031</td>
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<td>American Campus Communities, Inc. 3.35% 2020</td>
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<td>American Campus Communities, Inc. 4.125% 2024</td>
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<td>American Campus Communities, Inc. 3.625% 2027</td>
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<td>American Tower Corp. 3.55% 2027</td>
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<td>Brandywine Operating Partnership, LP 3.95% 2023</td>
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<td>Brookfield Property REIT Inc. 5.75% 2026</td>
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<td>Corporate Office Properties LP 5.25% 2024</td>
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<td>EPR Properties 4.75% 2026</td>
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<td>Host Hotels &amp; Resorts LP 4.50% 2026</td>
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<td>Kimco Realty Corp. 4.125% 2046</td>
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<td>Realogy Corp. 5.25% 2021</td>
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<td>WEA Finance LLC 3.25% 2020</td>
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**Total corporate bonds & notes**

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Bonds, notes & other debt instruments (continued)

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Bonds, notes & other debt instruments (continued)

Magnetic-backed obligations (continued)

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<td>Fannie Mae, Series 2014-M9, Class A2, Multi Family, 3.103% 2024</td>
<td>7,990</td>
<td>8,297</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fannie Mae, Series 2014-M3, Class A2, Multi Family, 3.467% 2024</td>
<td>8,259</td>
<td>8,663</td>
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<td>Fannie Mae, Series 2017-M3, Class A2, Multi Family, 2.494% 2026</td>
<td>16,665</td>
<td>16,816</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finance of America Structured Securities Trust, Series 2019-JR2, Class A1, 2.300% 2069</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>12,466</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finance of America Structured Securities Trust, Series 2019-JR1, Class A, 2.000% 2069</td>
<td>11,752</td>
<td>12,313</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac 3.50% 2021</td>
<td>14,757</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac 3.00% 2031</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac 3.50% 2031</td>
<td>7,045</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac 4.00% 2031</td>
<td>6,039</td>
<td>6,515</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac 3.00% 2036</td>
<td>881</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac 3.00% 2036</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>574</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac 6.50% 2038</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>675</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac 4.50% 2039</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>636</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac 5.00% 2039</td>
<td>919</td>
<td>1,008</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac 5.00% 2039</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>607</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac 4.50% 2040</td>
<td>13,821</td>
<td>14,921</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac 4.00% 2041</td>
<td>1,102</td>
<td>1,169</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac 4.50% 2041</td>
<td>1,171</td>
<td>1,265</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac 4.50% 2041</td>
<td>1,125</td>
<td>1,214</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac 4.50% 2041</td>
<td>931</td>
<td>1,002</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac 5.00% 2041</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>75</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac 4.50% 2041</td>
<td>2,134</td>
<td>2,304</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bonds, notes &amp; other debt instruments (continued)</td>
<td>Principal amount (000)</td>
<td>Value (000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac 4.50% 2042</td>
<td>$ 1,282</td>
<td>$ 1,384</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac 4.00% 2043</td>
<td>3,631</td>
<td>3,871</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac 3.00% 2046</td>
<td>9,861</td>
<td>10,060</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac 4.00% 2046</td>
<td>18,337</td>
<td>19,292</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac 4.00% 2046</td>
<td>13,200</td>
<td>13,899</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac 4.00% 2046</td>
<td>11,431</td>
<td>12,034</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac 4.50% 2046</td>
<td>9,389</td>
<td>9,909</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac 4.50% 2046</td>
<td>2,707</td>
<td>2,869</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac 3.50% 2047</td>
<td>79,082</td>
<td>81,578</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac 3.50% 2047</td>
<td>35,797</td>
<td>37,109</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac 3.50% 2047</td>
<td>22,820</td>
<td>23,647</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac 3.50% 2047</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,636</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac 3.50% 2047</td>
<td>9,506</td>
<td>9,805</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac 3.50% 2047</td>
<td>1,683</td>
<td>1,744</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac 4.00% 2047</td>
<td>30,994</td>
<td>32,328</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac 3.50% 2048</td>
<td>19,585</td>
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<td>17,322</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac 3.50% 2048</td>
<td>1,971</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac 4.00% 2048</td>
<td>69,664</td>
<td>72,161</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac 4.00% 2048</td>
<td>54,333</td>
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<td>4,811</td>
<td>5,013</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac Pool #J88004 3.00% 2032</td>
<td>1,721</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac Pool #G16861 3.00% 2033</td>
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<td>73,989</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac Pool #JS8715 3.00% 2033</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac Pool #JS8710 3.00% 2033</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac Pool #K18695 3.00% 2033</td>
<td>1,386</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac Pool #K18732 3.00% 2034</td>
<td>949</td>
<td>969</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac Pool #K18729 3.00% 2034</td>
<td>98,074</td>
<td>100,144</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac Pool #K18722 3.00% 2034</td>
<td>5,287</td>
<td>5,399</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac Pool #K18719 3.00% 2034</td>
<td>1,851</td>
<td>1,921</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac Pool #K40197 3.00% 2034</td>
<td>1,867</td>
<td>1,906</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac Pool #K18725 3.00% 2034</td>
<td>1,417</td>
<td>1,447</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac Pool #RRB5005 3.00% 2039</td>
<td>1,408</td>
<td>1,438</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac Pool #K23185 4.00% 2043</td>
<td>3,136</td>
<td>3,186</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac Pool #K67701 3.00% 2046</td>
<td>2,034</td>
<td>2,191</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac Pool #K61733 3.00% 2047</td>
<td>69,068</td>
<td>70,187</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac Pool #K61161 3.50% 2047</td>
<td>12,507</td>
<td>12,706</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac Pool #K08799 3.00% 2048</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac Pool #K44900 3.50% 2048</td>
<td>60,734</td>
<td>61,617</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac Pool #K63663 3.00% 2049</td>
<td>21,688</td>
<td>22,375</td>
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<td>Freddie Mac, Series 2850, Class K, 4.50% 2019</td>
<td>12,579</td>
<td>12,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac, Series 2269, Class NB, 9.00% 2022</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac, Series 2014-HQ2, Class M2, (1-month USD-LIBOR + 2.20%) 4.466% 2024</td>
<td>3,187</td>
<td>3,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac, Series 2015-HQ2, Class M2, (1-month USD-LIBOR + 1.95%) 4.216% 2025</td>
<td>2,025</td>
<td>2,055</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac, Series 3257, Class PA, 5.50% 2036</td>
<td>2,177</td>
<td>2,470</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac, Series 3266, Class JN, 5.50% 2037</td>
<td>1,705</td>
<td>1,840</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac, Series 3318, Class JT, 5.50% 2037</td>
<td>979</td>
<td>1,071</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac, Series K036, Class A1, Multi Family, 2.777% 2023</td>
<td>6,387</td>
<td>6,447</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac, Series K733, Class A2, Multi Family, 3.75% 2025</td>
<td>5,913</td>
<td>6,381</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac, Series K734, Class A2, Multi Family, 3.208% 2026</td>
<td>11,055</td>
<td>11,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac, Series K066, Class A2, Multi Family, 3.117% 2027</td>
<td>6,340</td>
<td>6,673</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac, Series K067, Class A2, Multi Family, 3.194% 2027</td>
<td>7,695</td>
<td>8,147</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac, Series K069, Class A2, Multi Family, 3.187% 2027</td>
<td>5,700</td>
<td>6,033</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freddie Mac, Series K070, Class A2, Multi Family, 3.303% 2027</td>
<td>3,495</td>
<td>3,730</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Income Fund of America — Page 36 of 41
Federal agency bonds & notes 0.62%

Fannie Mae 2.75% 2021 90,000 91,402
Fannie Mae 6.25% 2029 32,000 43,148
Federal Home Loan Bank 1.50% 2019 50,000 49,928
Federal Home Loan Bank 2.125% 2020 95,000 94,973
Federal Home Loan Bank 2.375% 2020 125,000 125,243
Freddie Mac 1.875% 2020 75,000 74,878
Freddie Mac 2.50% 2020 200,000 200,470

680,042

3,551,131

The Income Fund of America — Page 37 of 41

Bonds, notes & other debt instruments (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asset-backed obligations 0.19%</th>
<th>Principal amount (000)</th>
<th>Value (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aesop Funding LLC, Series 2014-2A, Class A, 2.50% 2021</td>
<td>$ 8,000</td>
<td>$ 7,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AmeriCredit Automobile Receivables Trust, Series 2015-2, Class C, 2.40% 2021</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angel Oak Capital Advisors LLC, CLO, Series 2013-9A, Class A1R, (3-month USD-LIBOR + 1.01%) 3.288% 2029</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>587</td>
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<tr>
<td>CarMaxAuto Owner Trust, Series 2019-2, Class C, 3.16% 2025</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CloudPass-Through Trust, Series 19-1A, Class CLOU, 3.554% 2027</td>
<td>4,561</td>
<td>4,614</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPS Auto Receivables Trust, Series 2019-B, Class C, 3.35% 2024</td>
<td>1,040</td>
<td>1,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPS Auto Receivables Trust, Series 2019-C, Class C, 2.84% 2025</td>
<td>1,040</td>
<td>1,039</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPS Auto Receivables Trust, Series 2019-C, Class D, 3.17% 2025</td>
<td>1,575</td>
<td>1,576</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPS Auto Receivables Trust, Series 2019-D, Class D, 3.69% 2025</td>
<td>3,805</td>
<td>3,854</td>
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<tr>
<td>CWHEQ Revolving Home Equity Loan Trust, Series 2006-I, Class 2A, FSA insured, (1-month USD-LIBOR + 0.14%) 2.405% 2023</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWHEQ Revolving Home Equity Loan Trust, Series 2007-I, Class A, FSA insured, (1-month USD-LIBOR + 0.15%) 2.475% 2023</td>
<td>1,264</td>
<td>1,226</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drive Auto Receivables Trust, Series 2019-2, Class B, 3.17% 2023</td>
<td>3,375</td>
<td>3,416</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drive Auto Receivables Trust, Series 2019-3, Class C, 2.90% 2025</td>
<td>15,145</td>
<td>15,192</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drive Auto Receivables Trust, Series 2019-2, Class C, 3.42% 2025</td>
<td>6,350</td>
<td>6,472</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drive Auto Receivables Trust, Series 2019-3, Class D, 3.18% 2026</td>
<td>12,390</td>
<td>12,505</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drivetime Auto Owner Trust, Series 2019-8, Class C, 2.74% 2025</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>1,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drivetime Auto Owner Trust, Series 2019-3, Class D, 2.96% 2025</td>
<td>2,395</td>
<td>2,396</td>
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<td>Drivetime Auto Owner Trust, Series 2019-2A, Class C, 3.18% 2025</td>
<td>3,205</td>
<td>3,238</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drivetime Auto Owner Trust, Series 2019-2A, Class D, 3.48% 2025</td>
<td>5,950</td>
<td>6,039</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exeter Automobile Receivables Trust, Series 2019-2, Class B, 3.06% 2025</td>
<td>4,490</td>
<td>4,524</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exeter Automobile Receivables Trust, Series 19-3A, Class C, 3.24% 2024</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exeter Automobile Receivables Trust, Series 2019-2A, Class D, 3.71% 2025</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>8,143</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exeter Automobile Receivables Trust, Series 2019-3A, Class D, 3.71% 2025</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>7,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford Credit Auto Owner Trust, Series 2017-1, Class A, 2.62% 2028</td>
<td>9,500</td>
<td>9,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal amount</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>($000)</td>
<td>($000)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

City of Chicago, Board of Education, Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds (Dedicated Rev.), Series 2009-E, 6.138% 2039 22,790 24,689
City of Chicago, Board of Education, Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds (Dedicated Rev.), Series 2010-C, 6.319% 2029 6,260 6,842
City of Chicago, Board of Education, Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds (Dedicated Rev.), Series 2010-D, 6.519% 2040 10,180 11,216

Bonds, notes & other debt instruments (continued)

Municipals (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illinois (continued)</th>
<th>Principal amount</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<td>($000)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

City of Chicago, Board of Education, Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds (Dedicated Rev.), Series 2017-H, 5.00% 2046 $ 2,500 $ 2,721
City of Chicago, School Reform Board of Trustees of the Board of Education, Unlimited Tax G.O. Bonds (Dedicated Tax Rev.), Series 2016-A, 7.00% 2044 800 963
G.O. Bonds, Pension Funding, Series 2003, 4.95% 2023 5,625 5,866
G.O. Bonds, Pension Funding, Series 2003, 5.10% 2033 105,275 108,799
G.O. Bonds, Series 2019-A, 4.00% 2023 12,000 12,226
G.O. Bonds, Taxable Build America Bonds, Series 2010-1, 6.63% 2035 1,000 1,166
G.O. Bonds, Taxable Build America Bonds, Series 2010-2, 5.95% 2023 595 638
G.O. Bonds, Taxable Build America Bonds, Series 2010-3, 6.725% 2035 4,500 5,284
G.O. Bonds, Taxable Build America Bonds, Series 2010-5, 7.35% 2035 1,000 1,196

181,606

Puerto Rico 0.00%

Aqueduct and Sewer Auth., Rev. Bonds, Series 2012-B, 4.90% 2020 270 266

181,872

Bonds & notes of governments & government agencies outside the U.S. 0.02%

CPPIB Capital Inc. 1.25% 20197 3,900 3,894
CPPIB Capital Inc. 2.375% 20217 8,000 8,033
PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium Tbk 5.23% 20217 1,862 1,959
PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium Tbk 5.71% 20237 1,020 1,124
PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium Tbk 6.53% 20287 395 476
PT Indonesia Asahan Aluminium Tbk 6.757% 20457 655 816
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of) 4.00% 20257 6,150 6,593

22,895

Total bonds, notes & other debt instruments (cost: $28,500,963,000) 28,944,721

Short-term securities 8.41%

Money market investments 8.38%

Capital Group Central Cash Fund 2.30%A,17 92,216,552 9,220,733

Other short-term securities 0.03%

U.S. Treasury Bill 2.46% due 1/30/2020 $ 35,000 34,643

Total short-term securities (cost: $9,255,412,000) 9,255,376

Total investment securities 100.45% (cost: $92,355,515,000) 110,503,005

Other assets less liabilities (0.45)% (495,199)

Net assets 100.00% $110,007,806
Futures contracts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contracts</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number of contracts</th>
<th>Expiration</th>
<th>Notional amount (000)</th>
<th>Value at 7/31/2019 (000)</th>
<th>Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) at 7/31/2019 (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Year U.S. Treasury Note Futures</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>17,162</td>
<td>October 2019</td>
<td>3,432,400</td>
<td>3,679,640</td>
<td>8,197</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Year U.S. Treasury Note Futures</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>October 2019</td>
<td>(29,800)</td>
<td>(35,031)</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 Year U.S. Treasury Note Futures</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>September 2019</td>
<td>36,300</td>
<td>46,254</td>
<td>97</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 Year Ultra U.S. Treasury Note Futures</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>2,044</td>
<td>September 2019</td>
<td>(204,400)</td>
<td>(281,753)</td>
<td>(482)</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 Year U.S. Treasury Bond Futures</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>September 2019</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>9,336</td>
<td>86</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 Year Ultra U.S. Treasury Bond Futures</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>1,238</td>
<td>September 2019</td>
<td>123,800</td>
<td>219,822</td>
<td>5,394</td>
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\[\text{Total unrealized appreciation} = 8,197 + 20 + 97 + (-482) + 86 + 5,394 = 13,312\]

Forward currency contracts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contract amount</th>
<th>Purchases (000)</th>
<th>Sales (000)</th>
<th>Counterparty</th>
<th>Settlement date</th>
<th>Unrealized appreciation at 7/31/2019 (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USD46,215</td>
<td>USD66,000</td>
<td>Citibank</td>
<td>8/22/2019</td>
<td>$1,042</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1. Valued under fair value procedures adopted by authority of the board of trustees. The total value of all such securities was $17,532,970,000, which represented 15.94% of the net assets of the fund. This amount includes $17,393,028,000 related to certain securities trading outside the U.S. whose values were adjusted as a result of significant market movements following the close of local trading.

2. Security did not produce income during the last 12 months.

3. Represents an affiliated company as defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

4. Value determined using significant unobservable inputs.

5. Amount less than one thousand.

6. Acquired in a transaction exempt from registration under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933. May be resold in the U.S. in transactions exempt from registration, normally to qualified institutional buyers. The total value of all such securities was $4,732,133,000, which represented 4.30% of the net assets of the fund.

7. Step bond; coupon rate may change at a later date.

8. Loan participations and assignments; may be subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale. The total value of all such loans was $4,732,133,000, which represented 4.30% of the net assets of the fund.

9. Principal payments may be made periodically. Therefore, the effective maturity date may be earlier than the stated maturity date.

10. Purchased on a TBA basis.

11. Rate represents the seven-day yield at July 31, 2019.

12. Notional amount is calculated based on the number of contracts and notional contract size.

13. Value is calculated based on the notional amount and current market price.

Private placement securities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Private placement securities</th>
<th>Acquisition date(s)</th>
<th>Cost (000)</th>
<th>Value (000)</th>
<th>Percent of net assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ascent Resources - Utica, LLC, Class A</td>
<td>4/25/2016-11/15/2016</td>
<td>$56,848</td>
<td>$24,247</td>
<td>.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanz Pharma Corp.</td>
<td>8/31/2018</td>
<td>12,176</td>
<td>13,105</td>
<td>.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotech Healthcare Inc.</td>
<td>11/26/2014</td>
<td>19,690</td>
<td>5,432</td>
<td>.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Star Petroleum Corp., Class A</td>
<td>6/30/2016</td>
<td>4,354</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornerstone Building Brands Inc.</td>
<td>11/16/2018</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total private placement securities | $93,201 | $42,894 | .04%
Key to abbreviations and symbol

ADR = American Depositary Receipts
AUD = Australian dollars
Auth. = Authority
CAD = Canadian dollars
CDI = CREST Depository Interest
CLO = Collateralized Loan Obligations
G.O. = General Obligation
GBP = British pounds
GDR = Global Depositary Receipts
ICE = Intercontinental Exchange, Inc.
LIBOR = London Interbank Offered Rate
Ref. = Refunding
Rev. = Revenue
SDR = Swedish Depositary Receipts
SOFR = Secured Overnight Financing Rate
TBA = To-be-announced
USD/$ = U.S. dollars

Additional financial disclosures are included in the fund’s current shareholder report and should be read in conjunction with this report.

Investments are not FDIC-insured, nor are they deposits of or guaranteed by a bank or any other entity, so they may lose value.

Investors should carefully consider investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses. This and other important information is contained in the fund prospectus and summary prospectus, which can be obtained from your financial professional and should be read carefully before investing. You may also call American Funds Service Company (AFS) at (800) 421-4225 or visit the American Funds website at capitalgroup.com.

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## Summary Investment Portfolio July 31, 2019

### Common Stocks 65.10%

**Financials 10.45%**
- JPMorgan Chase & Co.
- CME Group Inc., Class A
- The Blackstone Group Inc., Class A
- B3 SA - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão
- SunTrust Banks, Inc.
- Other securities

**Value (000)**
- 21,587,162
- 9,740,400
- 18,955,171
- 63,238,000
- 8,888,999
- 4,896,353

**Shares**
- 2,504,112
- 1,893,729
- 909,469
- 592,007
- 11,494,770
- 11,494,770

**Health care 7.98%**
- Merck & Co., Inc.
- AstraZeneca PLC
- Pfizer Inc.
- GlaxoSmithKline PLC
- Novartis AG
- Gilead Sciences, Inc.
- Other securities

**Value (000)**
- 29,699,493
- 20,106,200
- 41,981,181
- 62,138,000
- 5,802,000
- 6,088,000
- 8,782,536

**Shares**
- 2,464,761
- 1,725,048
- 1,630,549
- 1,285,856
- 532,038
- 529,926
- 8,362,531

**Information technology 7.60%**
- Microsoft Corp.
- Broadcom Inc.
- Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
- Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (ADR)
- Intel Corp.
- QUALCOMM Inc.
- Texas Instruments Inc.
- Other securities

**Value (000)**
- 19,257,054
- 5,092,112
- 139,385,500
- 1,055,000
- 20,499,200
- 10,713,000
- 5,150,000
- 8,362,531

**Shares**
- 2,624,159
- 1,476,662
- 1,152,366
- 79,075
- 1,036,235
- 783,763
- 543,801
- 7,122,381

**Consumer staples 6.47%**
- Altria Group, Inc.
- Procter & Gamble Co.
- Philip Morris International Inc.
- Unilever PLC
- Unilever PLC (ADR)
- Coca-Cola Co.
- British American Tobacco PLC
- Other securities

**Value (000)**
- 25,327,000
- 8,000,000
- 10,272,200
- 11,630,000
- 1,300,000
- 15,763,000
- 19,595,000
- 7,122,381

**Shares**
- 1,192,142
- 944,320
- 858,859
- 700,456
- 78,156
- 725,399
- 699,214
- 1,923,835

**Industrials 6.26%**
- Lockheed Martin Corp.
- United Parcel Service, Inc., Class B
- Emerson Electric Co.
- BAE Systems PLC
- Other securities

**Value (000)**
- 4,492,000
- 8,617,128
- 9,000,000
- 86,543,778
- 6,885,708

**Shares**
- 1,626,868
- 1,029,488
- 583,920
- 575,361
- 6,016,757

**Real estate 5.75%**
- Crown Castle International Corp. REIT
- Digital Realty Trust, Inc. REIT
- Simon Property Group, Inc. REIT
- Other securities

**Value (000)**
- 9,442,000
- 9,999,000
- 4,745,750
- 3,150,127

**Shares**
- 1,258,241
- 1,143,486
- 769,761
- 6,885,708

**Consumer discretionary 5.47%**
- General Motors Co.
- Target Corp.
- Home Depot, Inc.
- Carnival Corp., units
- Las Vegas Sands Corp.
- Other securities

**Value (000)**
- 34,938,712
- 11,700,000
- 3,761,500
- 13,526,000
- 10,459,650
- 6,916,757

**Shares**
- 1,409,428
- 1,010,880
- 803,795
- 638,833
- 632,181
- 1,521,840

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The Income Fund of America
### Common stocks (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Shares</th>
<th>Value (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy 4.33%</td>
<td>Occidental Petroleum Corp.</td>
<td>16,526,000</td>
<td>$848,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chevron Corp.</td>
<td>6,674,500</td>
<td>521,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Royal Dutch Shell PLC, Class B¹</td>
<td>10,734,147</td>
<td>338,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Royal Dutch Shell PLC, Class B (ADR)</td>
<td>5,080,000</td>
<td>322,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BP PLC¹</td>
<td>87,255,000</td>
<td>575,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other securities</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,857,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total common stocks (cost: $53,948,158,000)</td>
<td>71,611,321</td>
<td>4,764,399</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Materials 4.17% | LyondellBasell Industries NV | 7,710,000 | 645,250 |
| | BHP Group PLC¹ | 25,000,000 | 596,963 |
| | WestRock Co.² | 16,074,832 | 579,498 |
| | Other securities | | 2,763,250 |
| | Utilities 4.15% | | 4,584,961 |
| | DTE Energy Co. | 8,284,000 | 1,052,979 |
| | Public Service Enterprise Group Inc. | 15,821,000 | 904,170 |
| | AES Corp.² | 43,141,951 | 724,353 |
| | Enel SpA¹ | 85,692,600 | 587,265 |
| | Other securities | | 1,292,033 |
| | Communication services 2.47% | | 4,560,800 |
| | Verizon Communications Inc. | 27,106,965 | 1,498,202 |
| | Other securities | | 2,714,863 |
| | Total common stocks (cost: $53,948,158,000) | 71,611,321 | 4,764,399 |

| Preferred securities 0.26% | | | |
| Other 0.26% | | | |
| Other securities | | | 289,642 |
| Total preferred securities (cost: $283,705,000) | | | 289,642 |

| Rights & warrants 0.00% | | | |
| Other 0.00% | | | |
| Other securities | | | 485 |
| Total rights & warrants (cost: $388,000) | | | 485 |

| Convertible stocks 0.36% | | | |
| Utilities 0.10% | | | |
| DTE Energy Co., units, 6.50% convertible preferred 2019 | 1,055,000 | 58,869 |
| Other securities | | | 52,437 |
| | Real estate 0.05% | | |
| Crown Castle International Corp. REIT, Series A, 6.875% convertible preferred 2020 | 44,500 | 53,656 |
| | Other 0.21% | | |
| Other securities | | | 226,708 |
| | Total convertible stocks (cost: $356,062,000) | | 391,670 |

<p>| Convertible bonds 0.01% | | | |
| Communication services 0.01% | | | |
| Other securities | | | 9,790 |
| Total convertible bonds (cost: $10,827,000) | | | 9,790 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Principal amount</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bonds, notes &amp; other debt instruments 26.31%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate bonds &amp; notes 11.15%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financials 1.77%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CME Group Inc. 3.75%–4.15% 2028–2048</td>
<td>$21,345</td>
<td>$24,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPMorgan Chase &amp; Co. 2.25%–3.96% 2020–2049</td>
<td>47,610</td>
<td>50,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPMorgan Chase &amp; Co., junior subordinated 5.30%–6.75% 2049</td>
<td>115,954</td>
<td>119,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other securities</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,751,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care 1.74%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AstraZeneca PLC 2.38%–4.00% 2022–2029</td>
<td>20,886</td>
<td>21,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GlaxoSmithKline PLC 2.88%–3.63% 2022–2025</td>
<td>30,004</td>
<td>31,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merck &amp; Co., Inc. 2.75%–3.40% 2025–2029</td>
<td>11,544</td>
<td>11,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pfizer Inc. 2.80%–3.60% 2022–2029</td>
<td>21,361</td>
<td>22,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other securities</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,822,977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication services 1.34%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verizon Communications Inc. 4.13%–4.52% 2033–2048</td>
<td>128,900</td>
<td>140,734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other securities</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,337,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer discretionary 1.11%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Motors Co. 4.35%–6.75% 2023–2049</td>
<td>37,161</td>
<td>40,992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Motors Financial Co. 2.35%–5.10% 2019–2026</td>
<td>149,985</td>
<td>152,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other securities</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,027,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities 0.83%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTE Electric Co. 3.95% 2049</td>
<td>7,060</td>
<td>7,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTE Energy Co. 3.30%–3.40% 2022–2029</td>
<td>5,218</td>
<td>5,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other securities</td>
<td></td>
<td>895,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrials 0.80%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockheed Martin Corp. 2.50%–4.70% 2020–2046</td>
<td>9,065</td>
<td>10,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other securities</td>
<td></td>
<td>869,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer staples 0.60%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altria Group, Inc. 3.80%–9.95% 2019–2049</td>
<td>120,683</td>
<td>142,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other securities</td>
<td></td>
<td>518,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information technology 0.48%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcom Inc. 3.63%–4.75% 2024–2029</td>
<td>100,084</td>
<td>101,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcom Ltd. 3.00%–3.88% 2022–2028</td>
<td>98,522</td>
<td>97,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft Corp. 1.55%–4.25% 2021–2047</td>
<td>41,115</td>
<td>43,762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other securities</td>
<td></td>
<td>289,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other corporate bonds &amp; notes 2.48%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other securities</td>
<td></td>
<td>532,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total corporate bonds &amp; notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury bonds &amp; notes 10.94%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 10.64%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2.625% 2020</td>
<td>$1,970,000</td>
<td>1,981,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 1.625% 2021</td>
<td>$1,750,000</td>
<td>1,741,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2.625% 2021</td>
<td>$1,682,750</td>
<td>1,706,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2.625% 2021</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
<td>611,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 2.125% 2022</td>
<td>$951,000</td>
<td>958,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury 1.25%–8.25% 2020–2049</td>
<td>$4,615,159</td>
<td>4,709,115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $12,269,912

The Income Fund of America

11
This summary investment portfolio is designed to streamline the report and help investors better focus on the fund’s principal holdings. See the inside back cover for details on how to obtain a complete schedule of portfolio holdings.

“Other securities” includes all issues that are not disclosed separately in the summary investment portfolio.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bonds, notes &amp; other debt instruments (continued)</th>
<th>Principal amount (000)</th>
<th>Value (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury bonds &amp; notes (continued)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury inflation-protected securities 0.30%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities 0.38%–1.38% 2024–2049</td>
<td>$ 311,112</td>
<td>$ 326,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total U.S. Treasury bonds &amp; notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage-backed obligations 3.23%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fannie Mae 2.30%–9.50% 2019–2049¹,²</td>
<td>1,470,972</td>
<td>1,515,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other securities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal agency bonds &amp; notes 0.62%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fannie Mae 2.75%–6.25% 2021–2029</td>
<td>122,000</td>
<td>134,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other securities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bonds, notes &amp; other debt instruments (cost: $28,500,963,000)</td>
<td></td>
<td>28,944,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other bonds &amp; notes 0.21%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other securities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other bonds &amp; notes 0.21%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other securities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total bonds, notes &amp; other debt instruments (cost: $28,500,963,000)</td>
<td></td>
<td>28,944,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term securities 8.41%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money market investments 8.38%</td>
<td>Shares</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Group Central Cash Fund 2.30%²,³</td>
<td>92,216,552</td>
<td>9,220,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other short-term securities 0.03%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury Bill 2.46% due 1/30/2020</td>
<td>$ 35,000</td>
<td>34,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total short-term securities (cost: $9,255,412,000)</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,255,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total investment securities 100.45% (cost: $92,355,515,000)</td>
<td>110,503,005</td>
<td>110,007,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other assets less liabilities (0.45%)</td>
<td>(495,199)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets 100.00%</td>
<td>$ 110,007,806</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Income Fund of America
Futures contracts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contracts</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number of contracts</th>
<th>Expiration</th>
<th>Notional amount (000)</th>
<th>Value at 7/31/2019 (000)</th>
<th>Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) at 7/31/2019 (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Year U.S. Treasury Note Futures</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>17,162</td>
<td>October 2019</td>
<td>$3,432,400</td>
<td>$3,679,640</td>
<td>$8,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Year U.S. Treasury Note Futures</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>October 2019</td>
<td>(29,800)</td>
<td>(35,031)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Year U.S. Treasury Note Futures</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>September 2019</td>
<td>36,300</td>
<td>46,254</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Year Ultra U.S. Treasury Note Futures</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>2,044</td>
<td>September 2019</td>
<td>(204,400)</td>
<td>(281,753)</td>
<td>(482)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Year U.S. Treasury Bond Futures</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>September 2019</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>9,336</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Year Ultra U.S. Treasury Bond Futures</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>1,238</td>
<td>September 2019</td>
<td>123,800</td>
<td>219,822</td>
<td>5,394</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$13,312

Forward currency contracts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contract amount</th>
<th>Purchases (000)</th>
<th>Sales (000)</th>
<th>Counterparty</th>
<th>Settlement date</th>
<th>Unrealized appreciation at 7/31/2019 (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USD46,215</td>
<td>AU66,000</td>
<td>Citibank</td>
<td>8/22/2019</td>
<td>$1,042</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Investments in affiliates

A company is an affiliate of the fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940 if the fund’s holdings represent 5% or more of the outstanding voting shares of that company. The value of the fund’s affiliated-company holdings is either shown in the summary investment portfolio or included in the value of “Other securities” under the respective industry sectors. Further details on these holdings and related transactions during the year ended July 31, 2019, appear below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common stocks 2.81%</th>
<th>Health care 0.01%</th>
<th>Rotech Healthcare Inc. 1,12,13,14</th>
<th>543,172</th>
<th>—</th>
<th>—</th>
<th>543,172</th>
<th>$</th>
<th>—</th>
<th>4,345</th>
<th>$</th>
<th>—</th>
<th>5,432</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Information technology 0.00%</td>
<td>Corporate Risk Holdings Corp. 1,13,15</td>
<td>11,149</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>11,149</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrials 0.41%</td>
<td>Hubbell Inc.</td>
<td>3,430,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3,430,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>22,741</td>
<td>11,285</td>
<td>445,488</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.R. Donnelley &amp; Sons Co. 15</td>
<td>Douglas Dynamics, Inc. 15</td>
<td>4,319,407</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4,319,407</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(77,142)</td>
<td>73,798</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redwood Trust, Inc. REIT 15</td>
<td>Endered SA 1,15</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>27,796</td>
<td>(44,801)</td>
<td>689</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate 0.86%</td>
<td>Iron Mountain Inc. REIT</td>
<td>15,215,400</td>
<td>1,029,600</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>16,245,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(91,983)</td>
<td>36,083</td>
<td>445,488</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>950,550</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer discretionary 0.08%</td>
<td>Domino’s Pizza Group PLC 1,16</td>
<td>6,399,261</td>
<td>24,271,862</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>30,671,123</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(25,900)</td>
<td>2,998</td>
<td>91,583</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nokia Renkaat Oyj 1,15</td>
<td>8,447,624</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4,578,387</td>
<td>3,869,237</td>
<td>(25,148)</td>
<td>(477,765)</td>
<td>9,056</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Income Fund of America 13
### Investments in affiliates (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy 0.02%</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ascent Resources - Utica, LLC, Class A</strong> &amp;&lt;sub&gt;1,12,13,14&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>110,214,618</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>White Star Petroleum Corp., Class A</strong> &amp;&lt;sub&gt;1,12,13,14&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>6,511,401</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Materials 0.77%</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ascent Resources - Utica, LLC, Class A</strong> &amp;&lt;sub&gt;1&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>14,266,832</td>
<td>1,808,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Boral Ltd.</strong></td>
<td>76,201,575</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Utilities 0.66%</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AES Corp.</strong> &amp;&lt;sub&gt;16&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
<td>22,141,951</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total common stocks</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Energy 0.01%</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ascent Resources - Utica LLC, Class A</strong> &amp;&lt;sub&gt;10,00% 2022&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>810,000</td>
<td>2,180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ascent Resources - Utica LLC, Class A</strong> &amp;&lt;sub&gt;7,00% 2026&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5,715,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total bonds, notes &amp; other debt instruments 0.09%</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Real estate 0.02%</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Iron Mountain Inc. 5.75% 2024</strong></td>
<td>$ 5,325,000</td>
<td>$ 600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Iron Mountain Inc. 4.875% 2027</strong> &amp;&lt;sub&gt;4&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>$ 15,905,000</td>
<td>$ 5,660,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Iron Mountain Inc. 5.25% 2028</strong> &amp;&lt;sub&gt;4&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>$ 2,490,000</td>
<td>$ 24,425,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industrials 0.00%</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>R.R. Donnelley &amp; Sons Co. 7.625% 2020</strong> &amp;&lt;sub&gt;15&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>$ 6,707,000</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>R.R. Donnelley &amp; Sons Co. 7.875% 2021</strong> &amp;&lt;sub&gt;15&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>$ 21,445,000</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>R.R. Donnelley &amp; Sons Co. 6.50% 2023</strong> &amp;&lt;sub&gt;15&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>$ 14,780,000</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Utilities 0.02%</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AES Corp. 4.00% 2021</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>$ 3,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AES Corp. 4.50% 2023</strong></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>$ 1,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AES Corp. 4.875% 2023</strong></td>
<td>$ 2,000,000</td>
<td>$ 3,450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AES Corp. 5.50% 2025</strong></td>
<td>$ 28,889,000</td>
<td>$ 1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AES Corp. 6.00% 2026</strong></td>
<td>$ 14,410,000</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AES Corp. 5.125% 2027</strong></td>
<td>$ 955,000</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy 0.01%</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ascent Resources - Utica LLC, Class A</strong> &amp;&lt;sub&gt;10.00% 2022&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>$ 810,000</td>
<td>$ 2,180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ascent Resources - Utica LLC, Class A</strong> &amp;&lt;sub&gt;7.00% 2026&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>$ 5,715,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health care 0.04%</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rotech Healthcare Inc., Term Loan A, (3-month USD-LIBOR + 3.25%) 5.65% 2023</strong> &amp;&lt;sub&gt;1,8,12,17,18&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>$ 14,556,438</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rotech Healthcare Inc., Term Loan, (3-month USD-LIBOR + 11.00%) 13.59% 2023 (100% PIK)</strong> &amp;&lt;sub&gt;4,12,18,19&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>$ 29,096,192</td>
<td>$ 4,199,673</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total bonds, notes &amp; other debt instruments</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Energy 0.01%</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health care 0.04%</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>103,732</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Income Fund of America
The following footnotes apply to either the individual securities noted or one or more of the securities aggregated and listed as a single line item.

1. Valued under fair value procedures adopted by authority of the board of trustees. The total value of all such securities, including those in "Other securities," was $17,532,970,000, which represented 15.94% of the net assets of the fund. This amount includes $17,393,028,000 related to certain securities trading outside the U.S. whose values were adjusted as a result of significant market movements following the close of local trading.

2. Represents an affiliated company as defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

3. Step bond; coupon rate may change at a later date.

4. Acquired in a transaction exempt from registration under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933. May be resold in the U.S. in transactions exempt from registration, normally to qualified institutional buyers. The total value of all such securities, including those in "Other securities," was $4,732,133,000, which represented 4.30% of the net assets of the fund.

5. All or a portion of this security was pledged as collateral. The total value of pledged collateral was $12,064,000, which represented .01% of the net assets of the fund.

6. Index-linked bond whose principal amount moves with a government price index.

7. Principal payments may be made periodically. Therefore, the effective maturity date may be earlier than the stated maturity date.

8. Coupon rate may change periodically.

9. Rate represents the seven-day yield at July 31, 2019.

10. Notional amount is calculated based on the number of contracts and notional contract size.

11. Value is calculated based on the notional amount and current market price.

12. Value determined using significant unobservable inputs.

13. Security did not produce income during the last 12 months.

14. Acquired through a private placement transaction exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933. May be subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale. Further details on these holdings appear below.


16. This security was an unaffiliated issuer in its initial period of acquisition at 7/31/2018; it was not publicly disclosed.

17. This security changed its name during the reporting period.

18. Loan participations and assignments; may be subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale. The total value of all such loans, including those in "Other securities," was $363,433,000, which represented .33% of the net assets of the fund.

19. Payment in kind; the issuer has the option of paying additional securities in lieu of cash. Most recent payment was 100% cash unless otherwise noted.

The following footnotes apply to either the individual securities noted or one or more of the securities aggregated and listed as a single line item.

1. Valued under fair value procedures adopted by authority of the board of trustees. The total value of all such securities, including those in "Other securities," was $17,532,970,000, which represented 15.94% of the net assets of the fund. This amount includes $17,393,028,000 related to certain securities trading outside the U.S. whose values were adjusted as a result of significant market movements following the close of local trading.

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3. Step bond; coupon rate may change at a later date.

4. Acquired in a transaction exempt from registration under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933. May be resold in the U.S. in transactions exempt from registration, normally to qualified institutional buyers. The total value of all such securities, including those in "Other securities," was $4,732,133,000, which represented 4.30% of the net assets of the fund.

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7. Principal payments may be made periodically. Therefore, the effective maturity date may be earlier than the stated maturity date.

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9. Rate represents the seven-day yield at July 31, 2019.

10. Notional amount is calculated based on the number of contracts and notional contract size.

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12. Value determined using significant unobservable inputs.

13. Security did not produce income during the last 12 months.

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19. Payment in kind; the issuer has the option of paying additional securities in lieu of cash. Most recent payment was 100% cash unless otherwise noted.
Financial statements

Statement of assets and liabilities
at July 31, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets:</th>
<th>(dollars in thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment securities, at value:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaffiliated issuers (cost: $80,220,093)</td>
<td>$ 98,089,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affiliated issuers (cost: $12,135,422)</td>
<td>12,413,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>12,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars (cost: $17,167)</td>
<td>17,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrealized appreciation on open forward currency contracts</td>
<td>1,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables for:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of investments</td>
<td>772,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of fund's shares</td>
<td>58,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends and interest</td>
<td>339,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variation margin on futures contracts</td>
<td>2,357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,172,346</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables for:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchases of investments</td>
<td>1,578,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repurchases of fund's shares</td>
<td>56,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment advisory services</td>
<td>17,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services provided by related parties</td>
<td>26,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trustees' deferred compensation</td>
<td>4,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variation margin on futures contracts</td>
<td>3,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>8,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,698,354</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets at July 31, 2019</td>
<td>$ 110,007,806</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net assets consist of:

| Capital paid in on shares of beneficial interest | $ 87,948,023 |
| Total distributable earnings                    | 22,059,783   |

Net assets at July 31, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shares of beneficial interest issued and outstanding (no stated par value) — unlimited shares authorized (4,879,776 total shares outstanding)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-F-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-2E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-5E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Amount less than one thousand.

See notes to financial statements.
Statement of operations
for the year ended July 31, 2019
(dollars in thousands)

Investment income:
Income:
Dividends (net of non-U.S. taxes of $57,510; also includes $233,780 from affiliates) $ 2,825,981
Interest (includes $11,263 from affiliates) 1,224,642
$ 4,050,623

Fees and expenses*:
Investment advisory services 233,422
Distribution services 254,899
Transfer agent services 71,719
Administrative services 25,154
Reports to shareholders 1,781
Registration statement and prospectus 3,605
Trustees’ compensation 581
Auditing and legal 112
Custodian 3,493
Other 1,900
Total fees and expenses before reimbursements 596,666
Less transfer agent services reimbursements 1
Total fees and expenses after reimbursements 596,665
Net investment income 3,453,958

Net realized gain and unrealized depreciation:
Net realized gain (loss) on:
Investment:
Unaffiliated issuers 2,160,110
Affiliated issuers (29,495)
Futures contracts 20,421
Forward currency contracts 2,663
Currency transactions (5,741) 2,147,958
Net unrealized (depreciation) appreciation on:
Investments (net of non-U.S. taxes of $6,378):
Unaffiliated issuers (848,496)
Affiliated issuers (387,607)
Futures contracts 13,312
Forward currency contracts 1,919
Currency translations (952) (1,221,824)
Net realized gain and unrealized depreciation 926,134

Net increase in net assets resulting from operations
$ 4,380,092

* Additional information related to class-specific fees and expenses is included in the notes to financial statements.

See notes to financial statements.
## Statements of changes in net assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operations:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net investment income</td>
<td>$3,453,958</td>
<td>$3,434,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net realized gain</td>
<td>2,147,958</td>
<td>5,322,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net unrealized depreciation</td>
<td>(1,221,824)</td>
<td>(1,408,318)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net increase in net assets resulting from operations</td>
<td>4,380,092</td>
<td>7,348,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distributions paid to shareholders</strong></td>
<td>(7,414,017)</td>
<td>(5,410,743)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net capital share transactions</strong></td>
<td>3,194,883</td>
<td>406,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total increase in net assets</strong></td>
<td>160,958</td>
<td>2,343,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net assets:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning of year</td>
<td>109,846,848</td>
<td>107,502,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of year</td>
<td>$110,007,806</td>
<td>$109,846,848</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Prior year comparative amounts have been adjusted to reflect current presentation under new accounting standards. Prior year distributions were $3,078,521 from net investment income and $2,332,222 from net realized gain on investments.

See notes to financial statements.

18  The Income Fund of America
1. Organization

The Income Fund of America (the "fund") is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 as an open-end, diversified management investment company. The fund seeks current income while secondarily striving for capital growth.

The fund has 19 share classes consisting of six retail share classes (Classes A, C, T, F-1, F-2 and F-3), five 529 college savings plan share classes (Classes 529-A, 529-C, 529-E, 529-T and 529-F-1) and eight retirement plan share classes (Classes R-1, R-2, R-2E, R-3, R-4, R-5E, R-6 and R-6). The 529 college savings plan share classes can be used to save for college education. The retirement plan share classes are generally offered only through eligible employer-sponsored retirement plans. The fund’s share classes are described further in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Share class</th>
<th>Initial sales charge</th>
<th>Contingent deferred sales charge upon redemption</th>
<th>Conversion feature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classes A and 529-A</td>
<td>Up to 5.75%</td>
<td>None (except 1% for certain redemptions within 18 months of purchase without an initial sales charge)</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1% for redemptions within one year of purchase</td>
<td>Class C converts to Class F-1 after 10 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-C</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1% for redemptions within one year of purchase</td>
<td>Class 529-C converts to Class 529-A after 10 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-E</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classes T and 529-T*</td>
<td>Up to 2.50%</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classes F-1, F-2, F-3 and 529-F-1</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classes R-1, R-2, R-2E, R-3, R-4, R-5E, R-5 and R-6</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Class T and 529-T shares are not available for purchase.

Holders of all share classes have equal pro rata rights to the assets, dividends and liquidation proceeds of the fund. Each share class has identical voting rights, except for the exclusive right to vote on matters affecting only its class. Share classes have different fees and expenses ("class-specific fees and expenses"), primarily due to different arrangements for distribution, transfer agent and administrative services. Differences in class-specific fees and expenses will result in differences in net investment income and, therefore, the payment of different per-share dividends by each share class.

2. Significant accounting policies

The fund is an investment company that applies the accounting and reporting guidance issued in Topic 946 by the U.S. Financial Accounting Standards Board. The fund’s financial statements have been prepared to comply with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP"). These principles require the fund’s investment adviser to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and disclosures. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Subsequent events, if any, have been evaluated through the date of issuance in the preparation of the financial statements. The fund follows the significant accounting policies described in this section, as well as the valuation policies described in the next section on valuation.

Security transactions and related investment income — Security transactions are recorded by the fund as of the date the trades are executed with brokers. Realized gains and losses from security transactions are determined based on the specific identified cost of the securities. In the event a security is purchased with a delayed payment date, the fund will segregate liquid assets sufficient to meet its payment obligations. Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date and interest income is recognized on an accrual basis. Market discounts, premiums and original issue discounts on fixed-income securities are amortized daily over the expected life of the security.

Class allocations — Income, fees and expenses (other than class-specific fees and expenses) and realized and unrealized gains and losses are allocated daily among the various share classes based on their relative net assets. Class-specific fees and expenses, such as distribution, transfer agent and administrative services, are charged directly to the respective share class.

Distributions paid to shareholders — Income dividends and capital gain distributions are recorded on the ex-dividend date.
Currency translation — Assets and liabilities, including investment securities, denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rates supplied by one or more pricing vendors on the valuation date. Purchases and sales of investment securities and income and expenses are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rates on the dates of such transactions. The effects of changes in exchange rates on investment securities are included with the net realized gain or loss and net unrealized appreciation or depreciation on investments in the fund’s statement of operations. The realized gain or loss and unrealized appreciation or depreciation resulting from all other transactions denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars are disclosed separately.

3. Valuation

Capital Research and Management Company (“CRMC”), the fund’s investment adviser, values the fund’s investments at fair value as defined by U.S. GAAP. The net asset value of each share class of the fund is generally determined as of approximately 4:00 p.m. New York time each day the New York Stock Exchange is open.

Methods and inputs — The fund’s investment adviser uses the following methods and inputs to establish the fair value of the fund’s 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 at the official closing price of, or the last reported sale price on, the exchange or market on which such securities are traded, as of the close of business on the day the securities are being valued or, lacking any sales, at the last available bid price. Prices for each security are taken from the principal exchange or market on which the security trades.

Fixed-income securities, including short-term securities, are generally valued at prices obtained from one or more pricing vendors. Vendors value such securities based on one or more of the inputs described in the following table. The table provides examples of inputs that are commonly relevant for valuing particular classes of fixed-income securities in which the fund is authorized to invest. However, these classifications are not exclusive, and any of the inputs may be used to value any other class of fixed-income security.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fixed-income class</th>
<th>Examples of standard inputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>Benchmark yields, transactions, bids, offers, quotations from dealers and trading systems, new issues, spreads and other relationships observed in the markets among comparable securities; and proprietary pricing models such as yield measures calculated using factors such as cash flows, financial or collateral performance and other reference data (collectively referred to as “standard inputs”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate bonds &amp; notes; convertible securities</td>
<td>Standard inputs and underlying equity of the issuer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonds &amp; notes of governments &amp; government agencies</td>
<td>Standard inputs and interest rate volatilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage-backed; asset-backed obligations</td>
<td>Standard inputs and cash flows, prepayment information, default rates, delinquency and loss assumptions, collateral characteristics, credit enhancements and specific deal information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal securities</td>
<td>Standard inputs and, for certain distressed securities, cash flows or liquidation values using a net present value calculation based on inputs that include, but are not limited to, financial statements and debt contracts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the fund’s investment adviser deems it appropriate to do so (such as when vendor prices are unavailable or deemed to be not representative), fixed-income securities will be valued in good faith at the mean quoted bid and ask prices that are reasonably and timely available (or bid prices, if ask prices are not available) or at prices for securities of comparable maturity, quality and type.

Securities with both fixed-income and equity characteristics, or equity securities traded principally among fixed-income dealers, are generally valued in the manner described for either equity or fixed-income securities, depending on which method is deemed most appropriate by the fund’s investment adviser. The Capital Group Central Cash Fund (“CCF”) is valued based upon a floating net asset value, which fluctuates with changes in the value of CCF’s portfolio securities. The underlying securities are valued based on the policies and procedures in CCF’s statement of additional information. Exchange-traded futures are generally valued at the official settlement price of the exchange or market on which such instruments are traded, as of the close of business on the day the futures are being valued. Forward currency contracts are valued at the mean of representative quoted bid and ask prices, generally based on prices supplied by one or more pricing vendors.

Securities and other assets for which representative market quotations are not readily available or are considered unreliable by the fund’s investment adviser are fair valued as determined in good faith under fair valuation guidelines adopted by authority of the fund’s board of
trustees as further described. The investment adviser follows fair valuation guidelines, consistent with U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission rules and guidance, to consider relevant principles and factors when making fair value determinations. The investment adviser considers relevant indications of value that are reasonably and timely available to it in determining the fair value to be assigned to a particular security, such as the type and cost of the security; contractual or legal restrictions on resale of the security; 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; and changes in overall market conditions. In addition, the closing prices of equity securities that trade in markets outside U.S. time zones may be adjusted to reflect significant events that occur after the close of local trading but before the net asset value of each share class of the fund is determined. Fair valuations and valuations of investments that are not actively trading involve judgment and may differ materially from valuations that would have been used had greater market activity occurred.

Processes and structure — The fund’s board of trustees has delegated authority to the fund’s investment adviser to make fair value determinations, subject to board oversight. The investment adviser has established a Joint Fair Valuation Committee (the “Fair Valuation Committee”) to administer, implement and oversee the fair valuation process, and to make fair value decisions. The Fair Valuation Committee regularly reviews its own fair value decisions, as well as decisions made under its standing instructions to the investment adviser’s valuation teams. The Fair Valuation Committee reviews changes in fair value measurements from period to period and may, as deemed appropriate, update the fair valuation guidelines to better reflect the results of back testing and address new or evolving issues. The Fair Valuation Committee reports any changes to the fair valuation guidelines to the board of trustees. The fund’s board and audit committee also regularly review reports that describe fair value determinations and methods.

The fund’s investment adviser has also established a Fixed-Income Pricing Review Group to administer and oversee the fixed-income valuation process, including the use of fixed-income pricing vendors. This group regularly reviews pricing vendor information and market data. Pricing decisions, processes and controls over security valuation are also subject to additional internal reviews, including an annual control self-evaluation program facilitated by the investment adviser’s compliance group.

Classifications — The fund’s investment adviser classifies the fund’s assets and liabilities into three levels based on the inputs used to value the assets or liabilities. Level 1 values are based on quoted prices in active markets for identical securities. Level 2 values are based on significant observable market inputs, such as quoted prices for similar securities and quoted prices in inactive markets. Certain securities trading outside the U.S. may transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 due to valuation adjustments resulting from significant market movements following the close of local trading. Level 3 values are based on significant unobservable inputs that reflect the investment adviser’s determination of assumptions that market participants might reasonably use in valuing the securities. The valuation levels are not necessarily an indication of the risk or liquidity associated with the underlying investment. For example, U.S. government securities are reflected as Level 2 because the inputs used to determine fair value may not always be quoted prices in an active market. The tables on the following page present the fund’s valuation levels as of July 31, 2019 (dollars in thousands):

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4. Risk factors

Investing in the fund may involve certain risks including, but not limited to, those described below.

**Market conditions** — The prices of, and the income generated by, the common stocks and other securities held by the fund may decline — sometimes rapidly or unpredictably — due to various factors, including events or conditions affecting the general economy or particular industries; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; governmental, governmental agency or central bank responses to economic conditions; and currency exchange rate, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations.

**Issuer risks** — The prices of, and the income generated by, securities held by the fund may decline in response to various factors directly related to the issuers of such securities, including reduced demand for an issuer’s goods or services, poor management performance, major litigation related to the issuer, changes in government regulations affecting the issuer or its competitive environment and strategic initiatives such as mergers, acquisitions or dispositions and the market response to any such initiatives.

**Investing in income-oriented stocks** — The value of the fund’s securities and income provided by the fund may be reduced by changes in the dividend policies of, and the capital resources available for dividend payments at, the companies in which the fund invests.

**Investing in debt instruments** — The prices of, and the income generated by, bonds and other debt securities held by the fund may be affected by changing interest rates and by changes in the effective maturities and credit ratings of these securities.

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### Investment securities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Level 1</th>
<th>Level 2</th>
<th>Level 3</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common stocks</td>
<td>$ 9,834,510</td>
<td>$ 1,660,260</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>$11,494,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financials</td>
<td>4,907,843</td>
<td>3,869,261</td>
<td>5,432</td>
<td>8,782,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information technology</td>
<td>6,960,356</td>
<td>1,401,916</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>8,362,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer staples</td>
<td>4,891,037</td>
<td>2,231,344</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>7,122,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrials</td>
<td>4,917,061</td>
<td>1,968,847</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6,885,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real estate</td>
<td>6,092,451</td>
<td>229,164</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6,321,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer discretionary</td>
<td>5,153,829</td>
<td>862,928</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6,016,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>3,464,465</td>
<td>1,275,622</td>
<td>24,312</td>
<td>4,764,399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials</td>
<td>2,626,496</td>
<td>1,958,465</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4,584,961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>3,510,139</td>
<td>1,050,681</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4,560,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication services</td>
<td>1,877,199</td>
<td>837,662</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,714,863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preferred securities</td>
<td>229,299</td>
<td>64,383</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>293,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights &amp; warrants</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convertible stocks</td>
<td>368,597</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>23,073</td>
<td>391,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convertible bonds</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9,790</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate bonds &amp; notes</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>12,223,651</td>
<td>46,261</td>
<td>12,269,912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Treasury bonds &amp; notes</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>12,034,548</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>12,034,548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage-backed obligations</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3,551,131</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3,551,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal agency bonds &amp; notes</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>680,042</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>680,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipals</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>181,872</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>181,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other bonds &amp; notes</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>227,216</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>227,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term securities</td>
<td>9,220,733</td>
<td>34,843</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9,255,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$64,049,975</td>
<td>$46,353,223</td>
<td>$99,807</td>
<td>$110,503,005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other investments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Level 1</th>
<th>Level 2</th>
<th>Level 3</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unrealized appreciation on futures contracts</td>
<td>$ 13,794</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>$ 13,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrealized appreciation on open forward currency contracts</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,042</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrealized depreciation on futures contracts</td>
<td>(482)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(482)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$ 13,312</td>
<td>$ 1,042</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>$ 14,354</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Futures contracts and forward currency contracts are not included in the investment portfolio.

---

Futures contracts and forward currency contracts are not included in the investment portfolio.

22 The Income Fund of America
Rising interest rates will generally cause the prices of bonds and other debt securities to fall. A general rise in interest rates may cause investors to sell debt securities on a large scale, which could also adversely affect the price and liquidity of debt securities and could also result in increased redemptions from the fund. Falling interest rates may cause an issuer to redeem, call or refinance a debt security before its stated maturity, which may result in the fund failing to recoup the full amount of its initial investment and having to reinvest the proceeds in lower yielding securities. Longer maturity debt securities generally have greater sensitivity to changes in interest rates and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than shorter maturity debt securities.

Bonds and other debt securities are also subject to credit risk, which is the possibility that the credit strength of an issuer or guarantor will weaken or be perceived to be weaker, and/or an issuer of a debt security will fail to make timely payments of principal or interest and the security will go into default. A downgrade or default affecting any of the fund’s securities could cause the value of the fund’s shares to decrease. Lower quality debt securities generally have higher rates of interest and may be subject to greater price fluctuations than higher quality debt securities. Credit risk is gauged, in part, by the credit ratings of the debt securities in which the fund invests. However, ratings are only the opinions of the rating agencies issuing them and are not guarantees as to credit quality or an evaluation of market risk. The fund’s investment adviser relies on its own credit analysts to research issuers and issues in seeking to assess credit and default risks.

Investing in lower rated debt instruments — Lower rated bonds and other lower rated debt securities generally have higher rates of interest and involve greater risk of default or price declines due to changes in the issuer’s creditworthiness than those of higher quality debt securities. The market prices of these securities may fluctuate more than the prices of higher quality debt securities and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty. These risks may be increased with respect to investments in junk bonds.

Investing outside the U.S. — Securities of issuers domiciled outside the United States, or with significant operations or revenues outside the U.S., may lose value because of adverse political, social, economic or market developments (including social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war) in the countries or regions in which the issuers operate or generate revenue. These securities may also lose value due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar and/or currencies of other countries. Issuers of these securities may be more susceptible to actions of foreign governments, such as nationalization, currency blockage or the imposition of price controls or punitive taxes, each of which could adversely impact the value of these securities. Securities markets in certain countries may be more volatile and/or less liquid than those in the U.S. Investments outside the U.S. may also be subject to different accounting practices and different regulatory, legal and reporting standards and practices, and may be more difficult to value, than those in the United States. In addition, the value of investments outside the U.S. may be reduced by foreign taxes, including foreign withholding taxes on interest and dividends. Further, there may be increased risks of delayed settlement of securities purchased or sold by the fund. The risks of investing outside the U.S. may be heightened in connection with investments in emerging markets.

Management — The investment adviser to the fund actively manages the fund’s investments. Consequently, the fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses, including models, tools and data, employed by the investment adviser in this process may be flawed or incorrect and may not produce the desired results. This could cause the fund to lose value or its investment results to lag relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

5. Certain investment techniques

Index-linked bonds — The fund has invested in index-linked bonds, which are fixed-income securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted to a government price index. Over the life of an index-linked bond, interest is paid on the adjusted principal value. Increases or decreases in the principal value of index-linked bonds may be recorded as income in the fund’s statement of operations.

Mortgage dollar rolls — The fund has entered into mortgage dollar roll transactions in which the fund sells a mortgage-backed security to a counterparty and simultaneously enters into an agreement with the same counterparty to buy back a similar security on a specific future date at a predetermined price. Mortgage dollar rolls are accounted for as purchase and sale transactions. Portfolio turnover rates excluding and including mortgage dollar rolls are presented at the end of the fund’s financial highlights table.

Loan transactions — The fund has entered into loan transactions in which the fund acquires a loan either through an agent, by assignment from another holder, or as a participation interest in another holder’s portion of a loan. The loan is often administered by a financial institution that acts as agent for the holders of the loan, and the fund may be required to receive approval from the agent and/or borrower prior to the sale of the investment. The loan’s interest rate and maturity date may change based on the terms of the loan, including potential early payments of principal.

Futures contracts — The fund has entered into futures contracts, which provide for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified amount of a specific financial instrument for a specified price, date, time and place designated at the time the contract

The Income Fund of America 23
is made. Futures contracts are used to strategically manage the fund’s interest rate sensitivity by increasing or decreasing the duration of the fund or a portion of the fund’s portfolio. Upon entering into futures contracts, and to maintain the fund’s open positions in futures contracts, the fund is required to deposit with a futures broker, known as a futures commission merchant (“FCM”), in a segregated account in the name of the FCM an amount of cash, U.S. government securities or other liquid securities, known as initial margin. The margin required for a particular futures contract is set by the exchange on which the contract is traded to serve as collateral, and may be significantly modified from time to time by the exchange during the term of the contract. Securities deposited as initial margin, if any, are disclosed in the investment portfolio and cash deposited as initial margin, if any, is reflected as restricted cash pledged for futures contracts in the fund’s statement of assets and liabilities.

On a daily basis, the fund pays or receives variation margin based on the increase or decrease in the value of the futures contracts and records variation margin on futures contracts in the statement of assets and liabilities. In addition, the fund segregates liquid assets equivalent to the fund’s outstanding obligations under the contract in excess of the initial margin and variation margin, if any. Futures contracts may involve a risk of loss in excess of the variation margin shown on the fund’s statement of assets and liabilities. The fund records realized gains or losses at the time the futures contract is closed or expires. Net realized gains or losses and net unrealized appreciation or depreciation from futures contracts are recorded in the fund’s statement of operations. The average month-end notional amount of futures contracts while held was $2,535,807,000.

Forward currency contracts — The fund has entered into forward currency contracts, which represent agreements to exchange currencies on specific future dates at predetermined rates. The fund’s investment adviser uses forward currency contracts to manage the fund’s exposure to changes in exchange rates. Upon entering into these contracts, risks may arise from the potential inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts and from possible movements in exchange rates.

On a daily basis, the fund’s investment adviser values forward currency contracts and records unrealized appreciation or depreciation for open forward currency contracts in the fund’s statement of assets and liabilities. Realized gains or losses are recorded at the time the forward currency contract is closed or offset by another contract with the same broker for the same settlement date and currency.

Closed forward currency contracts that have not reached their settlement date are included in the respective receivables or payables for closed forward currency contracts in the fund’s statement of assets and liabilities. Net realized gains or losses from closed forward currency contracts and net unrealized appreciation or depreciation from open forward currency contracts are recorded in the fund’s statement of operations. The average month-end notional amount of open forward currency contracts while held was $56,620,000.

The following tables identify the location and fair value amounts on the fund’s statement of assets and liabilities and the effect on the fund’s statement of operations resulting from the fund’s use of futures contracts and forward currency contracts as of, or for the year ended, July 31, 2019 (dollars in thousands):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contracts</th>
<th>Risk type</th>
<th>Location on statement of assets and liabilities</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Location on statement of assets and liabilities</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Futures</td>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>Unrealized appreciation*</td>
<td>$13,794</td>
<td>Unrealized depreciation*</td>
<td>$482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward currency</td>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>Unrealized appreciation on open forward currency contracts</td>
<td>1,042</td>
<td>Unrealized depreciation on open forward currency contracts</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$14,836</td>
<td></td>
<td>$482</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contracts</th>
<th>Risk type</th>
<th>Location on statement of operations</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Location on statement of operations</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Futures</td>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>Net realized gain on futures contracts</td>
<td>$20,421</td>
<td>Net unrealized appreciation on futures contracts</td>
<td>$13,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward currency</td>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>Net realized gain on forward currency contracts</td>
<td>2,663</td>
<td>Net unrealized appreciation on forward currency contracts</td>
<td>1,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$23,084</td>
<td></td>
<td>$15,231</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes cumulative appreciation/depreciation on futures contracts as reported in the applicable table following the fund’s investment portfolio. Only current day’s variation margin is reported within the statement of assets and liabilities.
Collateral — The fund participates in a collateral program that calls for the fund to either receive or pledge highly liquid assets, such as cash or U.S. government securities, as collateral due to its use of futures contracts, forward currency contracts and future delivery contracts. For futures contracts, the program calls for the fund to pledge collateral for initial and variation margin by contract. For forward currency contracts, the program calls for the fund to either receive or pledge collateral based on the net gain or loss on unsettled forward currency contracts by counterparty. For future delivery contracts, the program calls for the fund to either receive or pledge collateral based on the net gain or loss on unsettled contracts by certain counterparties. The purpose of the collateral is to cover potential losses that could occur in the event that either party cannot meet its contractual obligation. Non-cash collateral pledged by the fund, if any, is disclosed in the fund’s investment portfolio, and cash collateral pledged by the fund, if any, is held in a segregated account with the fund’s custodian, which is reflected as pledged cash in the fund’s statement of assets and liabilities.

Rights of offset — The fund has entered into enforceable master netting agreements with certain counterparties for forward currency contracts, where on any date amounts payable by each party to the other (in the same currency with respect to the same transaction) may be closed or offset by each party’s payment obligation. If an early termination date occurs under these agreements following an event of default or termination event, all obligations of each party to its counterparty are settled net through a single payment in a single currency (“close-out netting”). For financial reporting purposes, the fund does not offset financial assets and financial liabilities that are subject to these master netting arrangements in the statement of assets and liabilities.

The following table presents the fund’s forward currency contracts by counterparty that are subject to master netting agreements but that are not offset in the fund’s statement of assets and liabilities. The net amount column shows the impact of offsetting on the fund’s statement of assets and liabilities as of July 31, 2019, if close-out netting was exercised (dollars in thousands):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counterparty</th>
<th>Gross amounts recognized in the statement of assets and liabilities</th>
<th>Gross amounts not offset in the statement of assets and liabilities and subject to a master netting agreement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Available to offset</td>
<td>Non-cash collateral*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets:</td>
<td>$1,042</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Collateral is shown on a settlement basis.

6. Taxation and distributions

Federal income taxation — The fund complies with the requirements under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code applicable to mutual funds and intends to distribute substantially all of its net taxable income and net capital gains each year. The fund is not subject to income taxes to the extent such distributions are made. Therefore, no federal income tax provision is required.

As of and during the period ended July 31, 2019, the fund did not have a liability for any unrecognized tax benefits. The fund recognizes interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense in the statement of operations. During the period, the fund did not incur any significant interest or penalties.

The fund’s tax returns are not subject to examination by federal, state and, if applicable, non-U.S. tax authorities after the expiration of each jurisdiction’s statute of limitations, which is generally three years after the date of filing but can be extended in certain jurisdictions.

Non-U.S. taxation — Dividend and interest income are recorded net of non-U.S. taxes paid. The fund may file withholding tax reclaims in certain jurisdictions to recover a portion of amounts previously withheld. As a result of rulings from European courts, the fund filed for additional reclaims related to prior years. These reclaims are recorded when the amount is known and there are no significant uncertainties on collectability. Gains realized by the fund on the sale of securities in certain countries, if any, may be subject to non-U.S. taxes. If applicable, the fund records an estimated deferred tax liability based on unrealized gains to provide for potential non-U.S. taxes payable upon the sale of these securities.

Distributions — Distributions paid to shareholders are based on net investment income and net realized gains determined on a tax basis, which may differ from net investment income and net realized gains for financial reporting purposes. These differences are due primarily to different treatment for items such as currency gains and losses; short-term capital gains and losses; capital losses related to sales of certain securities within 30 days of purchase; cost of investments sold and income on certain investments. The fiscal year in which amounts are distributed may differ from the year in which the net investment income and net realized gains are recorded by the fund for financial reporting purposes. The fund may also designate a portion of the amount paid to redeeming shareholders as a distribution for tax purposes.
During the year ended July 31, 2019, the fund reclassified $123,860,000 from total distributable earnings to capital paid in on shares of beneficial interest to align financial reporting with tax reporting.

As of July 31, 2019, the tax basis components of distributable earnings, unrealized appreciation (depreciation) and cost of investments were as follows (dollars in thousands):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Undistributed ordinary income</td>
<td>$ 1,357,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undistributed long-term capital gains</td>
<td>2,446,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-October capital loss deferral*</td>
<td>(150,988)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross unrealized appreciation on investments</td>
<td>20,891,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross unrealized depreciation on investments</td>
<td>(2,538,149)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net unrealized appreciation on investments</td>
<td>18,453,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of investments</td>
<td>92,064,049</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This deferral is considered incurred in the subsequent year.

Distributions paid were characterized for tax purposes as follows (dollars in thousands):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Share class</th>
<th>Ordinary income</th>
<th>Long-term capital gains</th>
<th>Total distributions paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class A</td>
<td>$ 2,232,093</td>
<td>$ 2,795,285</td>
<td>$ 5,027,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C</td>
<td>104,257</td>
<td>178,548</td>
<td>282,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class T</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F-1</td>
<td>120,607</td>
<td>155,844</td>
<td>276,451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F-2</td>
<td>287,742</td>
<td>341,463</td>
<td>629,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F-3</td>
<td>101,270</td>
<td>111,167</td>
<td>212,437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-A</td>
<td>50,203</td>
<td>64,507</td>
<td>114,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-C</td>
<td>6,511</td>
<td>11,436</td>
<td>17,949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-E</td>
<td>1,803</td>
<td>2,546</td>
<td>4,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-T</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-F-1</td>
<td>2,789</td>
<td>3,362</td>
<td>6,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-1</td>
<td>2,367</td>
<td>4,137</td>
<td>6,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-2</td>
<td>10,497</td>
<td>17,984</td>
<td>28,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-2E</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>1,195</td>
<td>2,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-3</td>
<td>26,432</td>
<td>37,837</td>
<td>64,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-4</td>
<td>31,390</td>
<td>40,842</td>
<td>72,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-5E</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-5</td>
<td>14,329</td>
<td>16,467</td>
<td>30,796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-6</td>
<td>301,670</td>
<td>335,935</td>
<td>637,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$ 3,295,146</td>
<td>$ 4,118,871</td>
<td>$ 7,414,017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Amount less than one thousand.

7. Fees and transactions with related parties

CRMC, the fund’s investment adviser, is the parent company of American Funds Distributors, Inc. (“AFD”), the principal underwriter of the fund’s shares, and American Funds Service Company (“AFS”), the fund’s transfer agent. CRMC, AFD and AFS are considered related parties to the fund.

Investment advisory services — The fund has an investment advisory and service agreement with CRMC that provides for monthly fees accrued daily. These fees are based on a series of decreasing annual rates beginning with 0.250% on the first $500 million of daily net assets and decreasing to 0.121% on such assets in excess of $115 billion. The agreement also provides for monthly fees, accrued daily, of 2.25% of the fund’s monthly gross income. For the year ended July 31, 2019, the investment advisory services fee was $233,422,000, which was equivalent to an annualized rate of 0.216% of average daily net assets.
Distribution services — The fund has plans of distribution for all share classes, except Class F-2, F-3, R-5E, R-5 and R-6 shares. Under the plans, the board of trustees approves certain categories of expenses that are used to finance activities primarily intended to sell fund shares and service existing accounts. The plans provide for payments, based on an annualized percentage of average daily net assets, ranging from 0.25% to 1.00% as noted in this section. In some cases, the board of trustees has limited the amounts that may be paid to less than the maximum allowed by the plans. All share classes with a plan may use up to 0.25% of average daily net assets to pay service fees, or to compensate AFD for paying service fees, to firms that have entered into agreements with AFD to provide certain shareholder services. The remaining amounts available to be paid under each plan are paid to dealers to compensate them for their sales activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Share class</th>
<th>Currently approved limits</th>
<th>Plan limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class A</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-A</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classes C, 529-C and R-1</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-2</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-2E</td>
<td>0.60%</td>
<td>0.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classes 529-E and R-3</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classes T, F-1, 529-T, 529-F-1 and R-4</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Class A and 529-A shares, distribution-related expenses include the reimbursement of dealer and wholesaler commissions paid by AFD for certain shares sold without a sales charge. These share classes reimburse AFD for amounts billed within the prior 15 months but only to the extent that the overall annual expense limits are not exceeded. As of July 31, 2019, unreimbursed expenses subject to reimbursement totaled $3,620,000 for Class A shares. There were no unreimbursed expenses subject to reimbursement for Class 529-A shares.

Transfer agent services — The fund has a shareholder services agreement with AFS under which the fund compensates AFS for providing transfer agent services to each of the fund’s share classes. These services include recordkeeping, shareholder communications and transaction processing. In addition, the fund reimburses AFS for amounts paid to third parties for performing transfer agent services on behalf of fund shareholders.

Administrative services — The fund has an administrative services agreement with CRMC under which the fund compensates CRMC for providing administrative services to all share classes. Administrative services are provided by CRMC and its affiliates to help assist third parties providing non-distribution services to fund shareholders. These services include providing in depth information on the fund and market developments that impact fund investments. Administrative services also include, but are not limited to, coordinating, monitoring and overseeing third parties that provide services to fund shareholders. The agreement provides the fund the ability to charge an administrative services fee at the annual rate of 0.05% of the daily net assets attributable to each share class of the fund. Class A shares paid CRMC an administrative services fee at the annual rate of 0.01% of daily net assets and all other share classes paid a fee at the annual rate of 0.05% of their respective daily net assets. The fund’s board of trustees authorized the fund to pay CRMC effective July 1, 2019, an administrative services fee at the annual rate of 0.03% of the average daily net assets attributable to each share class of the fund (which could increase as noted above) for CRMC’s provision of administrative services.

529 plan services — Each 529 share class is subject to service fees to compensate the Virginia College Savings Plan (“Virginia529”) for its oversight and administration of the CollegeAmerica 529 college savings plan. The fee is based on the combined net assets invested in Class 529 and ABLE shares of the American Funds. Class ABLE shares are offered on other American Funds by Virginia529 through ABLEAmerica®, a tax-advantaged savings program for individuals with disabilities. The quarterly fee is based on a series of decreasing annual rates beginning with 0.10% on the first $20 billion of the combined net assets invested in the American Funds and decreasing to 0.03% on such assets in excess of $100 billion. The fee for any given calendar quarter is accrued and calculated on the basis of the average net assets of Class 529 and ABLE shares of the American Funds for the last month of the prior calendar quarter. The fee is included in other expenses in the fund’s statement of operations. Virginia529 is not considered a related party to the fund.
For the year ended July 31, 2019, class-specific expenses under the agreements were as follows (dollars in thousands):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Share class</th>
<th>Distribution services</th>
<th>Transfer agent services</th>
<th>Administrative services</th>
<th>529 plan services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class A</td>
<td>$181,067</td>
<td>$48,145</td>
<td>$8,502</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C</td>
<td>44,574</td>
<td>2,907</td>
<td>2,166</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class T</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F-1</td>
<td>9,991</td>
<td>4,926</td>
<td>1,937</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F-2</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>9,743</td>
<td>4,264</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F-3</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>1,444</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-A</td>
<td>3,998</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>807</td>
<td>$1,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-C</td>
<td>2,829</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-E</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-T</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-F-1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-1</td>
<td>1,041</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-2</td>
<td>3,419</td>
<td>1,608</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-2E</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-3</td>
<td>4,858</td>
<td>1,472</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-4</td>
<td>2,610</td>
<td>1,058</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-5E</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-5</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-6</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>4,344</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total class-specific expenses</td>
<td>$254,899</td>
<td>$71,719</td>
<td>$25,154</td>
<td>$1,390</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Amount less than one thousand.

**Trustees’ deferred compensation** — Trustees who are unaffiliated with CRMC may elect to defer the cash payment of part or all of their compensation. These deferred amounts, which remain as liabilities of the fund, are treated as if invested in shares of the fund or other American Funds. These amounts represent general, unsecured liabilities of the fund and vary according to the total returns of the selected funds. Trustees’ compensation of $581,000 in the fund’s statement of operations reflects $353,000 in current fees (either paid in cash or deferred) and a net increase of $228,000 in the value of the deferred amounts.

**Affiliated officers and trustees** — Officers and certain trustees of the fund are or may be considered to be affiliated with CRMC, AFD and AFS. No affiliated officers or trustees received any compensation directly from the fund.

**Investment in CCF** — The fund holds shares of CCF, an institutional prime money market fund managed by CRMC. CCF invests in high-quality, short-term money market instruments. CCF is used as the primary investment vehicle for the fund’s short-term investments. CCF shares are only available for purchase by CRMC, its affiliates, and other funds managed by CRMC and are not available to the public. CRMC does not receive an investment advisory services fee from CCF.

**Security transactions with related funds** — The fund may purchase securities from, or sell securities to, other funds managed by CRMC (or funds managed by certain affiliates of CRMC) under procedures adopted by the fund’s board of trustees. The funds involved in such transactions are considered related by virtue of having a common investment adviser (or affiliated investment advisers), common trustees and/or common officers. When such transactions occur, each transaction is executed at the current market price of the security and no brokerage commissions or fees are paid in accordance with Rule 17a-7 of the 1940 Act.

**Interfund lending** — Pursuant to an exemptive order issued by the SEC, the fund, along with other CRMC-managed funds (or funds managed by certain affiliates of CRMC), may participate in an interfund lending program. The program provides an alternate credit facility that permits the funds to lend or borrow cash for temporary purposes directly to or from one another, subject to the conditions of the exemptive order. The fund did not lend or borrow cash through the interfund lending program at any time during the year ended July 31, 2019.
8. Capital share transactions

Capital share transactions in the fund were as follows (dollars and shares in thousands):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Share class</th>
<th>Sales* Amount</th>
<th>Sales* Shares</th>
<th>Reinvestments of distributions Amount</th>
<th>Reinvestments of distributions Shares</th>
<th>Repurchases* Amount</th>
<th>Repurchases* Shares</th>
<th>Net increase (decrease) Amount</th>
<th>Net increase (decrease) Shares</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year ended July 31, 2019</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class A</td>
<td>$4,162,250</td>
<td>188,066</td>
<td>$4,922,150</td>
<td>231,986</td>
<td>(8,669,132)</td>
<td>(391,576)</td>
<td>$415,268</td>
<td>28,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C</td>
<td>386,074</td>
<td>17,643</td>
<td>277,181</td>
<td>13,295</td>
<td>(1,150,598)</td>
<td>(52,574)</td>
<td>(487,343)</td>
<td>21,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class T</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F-1</td>
<td>480,113</td>
<td>21,655</td>
<td>266,265</td>
<td>12,590</td>
<td>(846,788)</td>
<td>(38,186)</td>
<td>(100,410)</td>
<td>(3,943)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F-2</td>
<td>2,419,691</td>
<td>108,946</td>
<td>600,100</td>
<td>28,291</td>
<td>(2,030,912)</td>
<td>(92,013)</td>
<td>988,879</td>
<td>45,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F-3</td>
<td>1,047,610</td>
<td>47,073</td>
<td>208,107</td>
<td>9,798</td>
<td>(589,610)</td>
<td>(26,656)</td>
<td>666,107</td>
<td>30,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-A</td>
<td>180,089</td>
<td>8,114</td>
<td>114,667</td>
<td>5,418</td>
<td>(276,737)</td>
<td>(12,462)</td>
<td>18,019</td>
<td>1,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-C</td>
<td>31,921</td>
<td>1,442</td>
<td>17,938</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>(91,058)</td>
<td>(4,119)</td>
<td>(41,199)</td>
<td>(1,817)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-E</td>
<td>7,296</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>4,349</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>(14,605)</td>
<td>(661)</td>
<td>(2,960)</td>
<td>(125)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-T</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 529-F-1</td>
<td>24,651</td>
<td>1,107</td>
<td>6,148</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>(17,619)</td>
<td>(799)</td>
<td>13,180</td>
<td>598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-1</td>
<td>9,946</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>6,495</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>(30,556)</td>
<td>(1,380)</td>
<td>(14,115)</td>
<td>(621)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-2</td>
<td>83,006</td>
<td>3,789</td>
<td>28,431</td>
<td>1,361</td>
<td>(146,255)</td>
<td>(6,662)</td>
<td>(34,818)</td>
<td>(1,512)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-2E</td>
<td>12,242</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>2,013</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>(5,766)</td>
<td>(283)</td>
<td>8,489</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-3</td>
<td>151,181</td>
<td>6,824</td>
<td>64,138</td>
<td>3,040</td>
<td>(298,092)</td>
<td>(13,007)</td>
<td>(72,773)</td>
<td>(3,143)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-4</td>
<td>154,888</td>
<td>6,952</td>
<td>72,218</td>
<td>3,411</td>
<td>(327,678)</td>
<td>(14,808)</td>
<td>(100,572)</td>
<td>(4,445)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-5E</td>
<td>15,908</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>(2,013)</td>
<td>(91)</td>
<td>14,576</td>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-5</td>
<td>50,637</td>
<td>2,279</td>
<td>30,691</td>
<td>1,445</td>
<td>(72,454)</td>
<td>(3,247)</td>
<td>8,874</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class R-6</td>
<td>1,742,045</td>
<td>78,778</td>
<td>637,513</td>
<td>29,992</td>
<td>(463,878)</td>
<td>(20,796)</td>
<td>1,915,690</td>
<td>87,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net increase (decrease)</strong></td>
<td>$10,959,548</td>
<td>494,732</td>
<td>$7,259,086</td>
<td>342,415</td>
<td>(15,023,751)</td>
<td>(679,296)</td>
<td>$3,194,883</td>
<td>157,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year ended July 31, 2018</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class A</td>
<td>$3,944,538</td>
<td>170,097</td>
<td>$3,697,733</td>
<td>159,750</td>
<td>(9,869,190)</td>
<td>(425,730)</td>
<td>$2,226,919</td>
<td>(95,883)</td>
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<td>217,737</td>
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<td>(1,401,677)</td>
<td>(61,232)</td>
<td>(746,496)</td>
<td>(32,620)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class F-1</td>
<td>659,708</td>
<td>28,483</td>
<td>215,688</td>
<td>9,342</td>
<td>(1,319,981)</td>
<td>(57,189)</td>
<td>(444,585)</td>
<td>(19,364)</td>
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<td>377,953</td>
<td>16,345</td>
<td>(1,740,606)</td>
<td>(75,201)</td>
<td>1,457,052</td>
<td>63,050</td>
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<td>Class F-3</td>
<td>1,291,558</td>
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<td>5,136</td>
<td>(463,912)</td>
<td>(20,009)</td>
<td>946,446</td>
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<td>(11,914)</td>
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<td>(9,023)</td>
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<td>(110)</td>
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<td>3,906</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>(15,957)</td>
<td>(691)</td>
<td>8,668</td>
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<td>616</td>
<td>5,083</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>(29,553)</td>
<td>(1,285)</td>
<td>(10,358)</td>
<td>(448)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Class R-2</td>
<td>102,737</td>
<td>4,470</td>
<td>21,942</td>
<td>958</td>
<td>(178,170)</td>
<td>(7,768)</td>
<td>(53,491)</td>
<td>(2,340)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Class R-2E</td>
<td>10,025</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>1,096</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>(5,399)</td>
<td>(234)</td>
<td>5,722</td>
<td>248</td>
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<td>Class R-3</td>
<td>181,266</td>
<td>7,850</td>
<td>51,881</td>
<td>2,249</td>
<td>(379,359)</td>
<td>(16,435)</td>
<td>(146,212)</td>
<td>(6,336)</td>
</tr>
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<td>189,752</td>
<td>8,204</td>
<td>63,885</td>
<td>2,764</td>
<td>(486,249)</td>
<td>(21,090)</td>
<td>(232,612)</td>
<td>(10,122)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Class R-5E</td>
<td>8,076</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>(2,813)</td>
<td>(122)</td>
<td>5,384</td>
<td>235</td>
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<td>Class R-5</td>
<td>88,281</td>
<td>3,801</td>
<td>22,862</td>
<td>979</td>
<td>(99,010)</td>
<td>(4,270)</td>
<td>11,933</td>
<td>510</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class R-6</td>
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<td>82,963</td>
<td>385,991</td>
<td>16,677</td>
<td>(421,323)</td>
<td>(16,141)</td>
<td>1,885,764</td>
<td>81,499</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total net increase (decrease)</strong></td>
<td>$12,032,829</td>
<td>519,670</td>
<td>$5,286,121</td>
<td>228,560</td>
<td>(16,912,868)</td>
<td>(730,899)</td>
<td>$406,082</td>
<td>17,331</td>
</tr>
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</table>

* Includes exchanges between share classes of the fund.
† Amount less than one thousand.

9. Investment transactions

The fund made purchases and sales of investment securities, excluding short-term securities and U.S. government obligations, if any, of $48,568,951,000 and $49,488,976,000, respectively, during the year ended July 31, 2019.

The Income Fund of America 29
## Financial highlights

### Income from

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period ended</th>
<th>Net asset value, beginning of period</th>
<th>Net investment income</th>
<th>Net gains (losses) on securities (both realized and unrealized)</th>
<th>Total from investment operations</th>
<th>Dividends (from net investment income)</th>
<th>Distributions (from capital gains)</th>
<th>Total dividends and distributions</th>
<th>Net asset value, end of period</th>
<th>Total return</th>
<th>Net assets, end of period (in millions)</th>
<th>Ratio of expenses to average net assets</th>
<th>Ratio of net income to average net assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class A:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/31/2019</td>
<td>23.28$</td>
<td>.72$</td>
<td>.13$</td>
<td>.85$</td>
<td>(.69)$</td>
<td>(.88)$</td>
<td>(1.57)$</td>
<td>22.56$</td>
<td>4.22$%</td>
<td>73,594$</td>
<td>.56%</td>
<td>3.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/31/2018</td>
<td>22.87$</td>
<td>.73$</td>
<td>.84$</td>
<td>1.57$</td>
<td>(.66)$</td>
<td>(.50)</td>
<td>(1.16)</td>
<td>23.28$</td>
<td>6.98$</td>
<td>75,284$</td>
<td>.55%</td>
<td>3.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/31/2017</td>
<td>21.70$</td>
<td>.74$</td>
<td>1.10$</td>
<td>1.84$</td>
<td>(.67)$</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(.67)</td>
<td>22.87$</td>
<td>8.65$</td>
<td>76,148$</td>
<td>.56%</td>
<td>3.37%</td>
</tr>
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<td>7/31/2016</td>
<td>21.31$</td>
<td>.66$</td>
<td>.76$</td>
<td>1.42$</td>
<td>(.66)$</td>
<td>(.37)</td>
<td>(1.03)</td>
<td>21.70$</td>
<td>7.10$</td>
<td>75,437$</td>
<td>.56%</td>
<td>3.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/31/2015</td>
<td>21.45$</td>
<td>.69$</td>
<td>(.04)</td>
<td>.65$</td>
<td>(.79)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(.79)</td>
<td>21.31$</td>
<td>3.01$</td>
<td>72,952$</td>
<td>.55%</td>
<td>3.19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Dividends and distributions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period ended</th>
<th>Dividends and distributions</th>
<th>Net asset value, end of period</th>
<th>Total return</th>
<th>Net assets, end of period (in millions)</th>
<th>Ratio of expenses to average net assets</th>
<th>Ratio of net income to average net assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class A:</td>
<td></td>
<td>22.25$</td>
<td>3.41$</td>
<td>4.279$</td>
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<td>2.45%</td>
</tr>
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<td>6.11$</td>
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<td>.13%</td>
<td>2.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>21.44$</td>
<td>7.79$</td>
<td>5.569$</td>
<td>.13%</td>
<td>2.35%</td>
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<td>.13%</td>
<td>2.41%</td>
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<td>(.04)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(.04)</td>
<td>.23%</td>
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<td>(.88)</td>
<td>(1.62)</td>
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<td>(.71)</td>
<td>(.50)</td>
<td>(1.21)</td>
<td>7.19%</td>
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<td>(.50)</td>
<td>(.18)</td>
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<td>3.54%</td>
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<td>(.37)</td>
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<td>(.04)</td>
<td>(.63)</td>
<td>(.77)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>.88$</td>
<td>(.88)</td>
<td>(1.61)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/31/2019</td>
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<td>1.61$</td>
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<td>(.50)</td>
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<td>(.83)</td>
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<td>(.88)</td>
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<td>(.63)</td>
<td>(.77)</td>
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<td>Total from investment operations</td>
<td>Dividends (from net investment income)</td>
<td>Distributions (from capital gains)</td>
</tr>
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<td>(88) $</td>
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<td>(.37)</td>
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<td>.13</td>
<td>.88</td>
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<td>(88)</td>
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<td>.84</td>
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<td>(.50)</td>
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<td>.72</td>
<td>1.58</td>
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<td>(.88)</td>
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<td>(.37)</td>
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<td>(88)</td>
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<td>(.50)</td>
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<td>.75</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>(.49)</td>
<td>(.37)</td>
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<td>7/31/2019</td>
<td>23.22 $</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>.13</td>
<td>.73</td>
<td>(58)</td>
<td>(88)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/31/2018</td>
<td>22.82 $</td>
<td>.61</td>
<td>.83</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>(.54)</td>
<td>(.50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/31/2017</td>
<td>21.66 $</td>
<td>.65</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1.73</td>
<td>(.57)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/31/2016</td>
<td>21.29 $</td>
<td>.58</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>(.59)</td>
<td>(.37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/31/20157,8</td>
<td>21.98 $</td>
<td>.54</td>
<td>(.47)</td>
<td>.07</td>
<td>(.76)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See end of table for footnotes.

The Income Fund of America 31
### Financial highlights (continued)

#### Income from investment operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period ended</th>
<th>Net asset value, beginning of period</th>
<th>Net investment income</th>
<th>Net gains (losses) on securities</th>
<th>Total from investment operations</th>
<th>Dividends from net investment income</th>
<th>Distributions (from capital gains)</th>
<th>Total dividends and distributions</th>
<th>Net asset value, end of period</th>
<th>Total return</th>
<th>Net assets, end of period (in millions)</th>
<th>Ratio of expenses to average net assets</th>
<th>Ratio of net income to average net assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Class R-3:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/31/2019</td>
<td>$ 23.19 $</td>
<td>$.63 $</td>
<td>$.13 $</td>
<td>$.76 $</td>
<td>($.61) $</td>
<td>($.88) $</td>
<td>($.149) $</td>
<td>$ 22.46 $</td>
<td>3.80% $</td>
<td>$ 954 $</td>
<td>.93%</td>
<td>2.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/31/2018</td>
<td>22.78 $</td>
<td>$.64 $</td>
<td>$.84 $</td>
<td>1.48 $</td>
<td>($.57) $</td>
<td>($.50) $</td>
<td>(1.07) $</td>
<td>23.19 $</td>
<td>6.60% $</td>
<td>1,057 $</td>
<td>.92%</td>
<td>2.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/31/2017</td>
<td>21.62 $</td>
<td>$.65 $</td>
<td>1.10 $</td>
<td>1.75 $</td>
<td>($.59) $</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(59) $</td>
<td>22.78 $</td>
<td>8.23% $</td>
<td>1,153 $</td>
<td>.95%</td>
<td>2.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/31/2016</td>
<td>21.23 $</td>
<td>$.59 $</td>
<td>.75 $</td>
<td>1.34 $</td>
<td>($.58) $</td>
<td>(.37) $</td>
<td>(95) $</td>
<td>21.62 $</td>
<td>6.71% $</td>
<td>1,217 $</td>
<td>.92%</td>
<td>2.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/31/2015</td>
<td>21.37 $</td>
<td>$.61 $</td>
<td>(.04) $</td>
<td>.57 $</td>
<td>(.71) $</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(71) $</td>
<td>21.23 $</td>
<td>2.65% $</td>
<td>1,275 $</td>
<td>.92%</td>
<td>2.83%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Dividends and distributions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period ended</th>
<th>Dividends and distributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Class R-4:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period ended</th>
<th>Dividends and distributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Class R-5:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period ended</th>
<th>Dividends and distributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Class R-6:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period ended</th>
<th>Dividends and distributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Portfolio turnover rate for all share classes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excluding mortgage dollar roll transactions</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Including mortgage dollar roll transactions</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Based on average shares outstanding.
2. Total returns exclude any applicable sales charges, including contingent deferred sales charges.
3. All or a significant portion of assets in this class consisted of seed capital invested by CRMC and/or its affiliates. Fees for distribution services are not charged or accrued on these seed capital assets. If such fees were paid by the fund on seed capital assets, fund expenses would have been higher and net income and total return would have been lower.
4. Amount less than $1 million.
5. Based on operations for a period that is less than a full year.
6. Class T and 529-T shares began investment operations on April 7, 2017.
7. Not annualized.
11. Class R-5E shares began investment operations on November 20, 2015.
12. Refer to Note 5 for more information on mortgage dollar roll.
13. Rates do not include the portfolio activity of Capital Group Central Cash Fund.

See notes to financial statements.
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and Board of Trustees of The Income Fund of America:

Opinion on the Financial Statements and Financial Highlights

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities of The Income Fund of America (the “Fund”), including the investment portfolio and the summary investment portfolio, as of July 31, 2019, the related statement of operations for the year then ended, the statements of changes in net assets for each of the two years in the period then ended, the financial highlights for each of the five years in the period then ended, and the related notes. In our opinion, the financial statements and financial highlights present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as of July 31, 2019, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, the changes in its net assets for each of the two years in the period then ended, and the financial highlights for each of the five years in the period then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements and financial highlights are the responsibility of the Fund’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Fund’s financial statements and financial highlights based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Fund in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and financial highlights are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Fund is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and financial highlights, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and financial highlights. Our procedures included confirmation of securities owned as of July 31, 2019, by correspondence with the custodian and brokers; when replies were not received from brokers, we performed other auditing procedures. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Costa Mesa, California

September 10, 2019

We have served as the auditor of one or more American Funds investment companies since 1956.