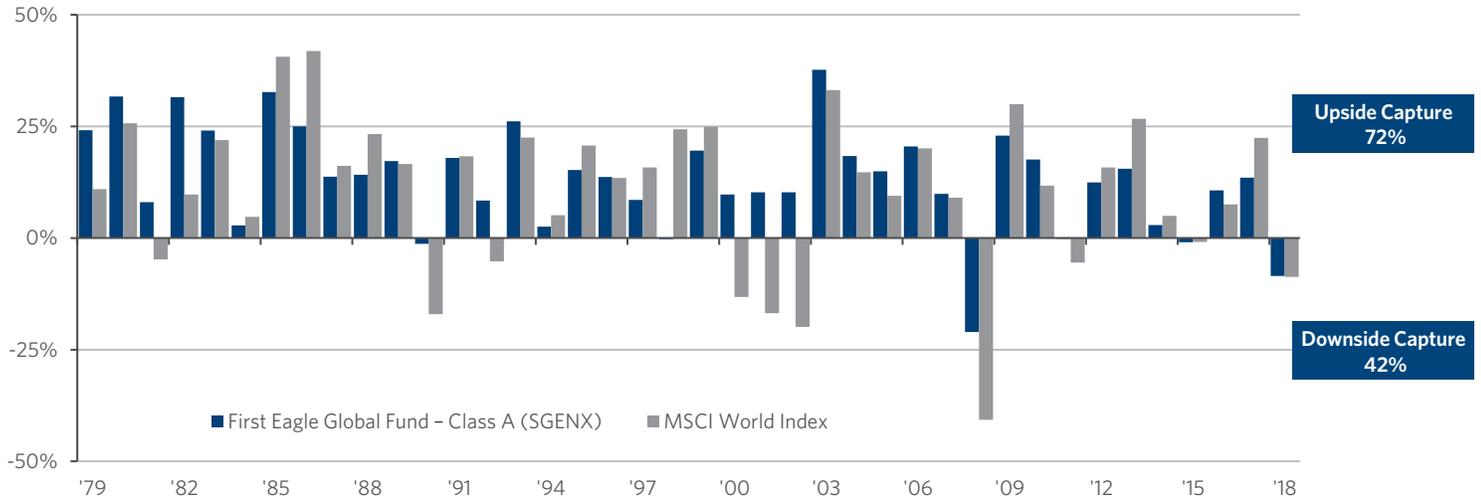


# First Eagle Global Fund

As of June 30, 2019

## Seeking to Grow Capital and Manage Volatility

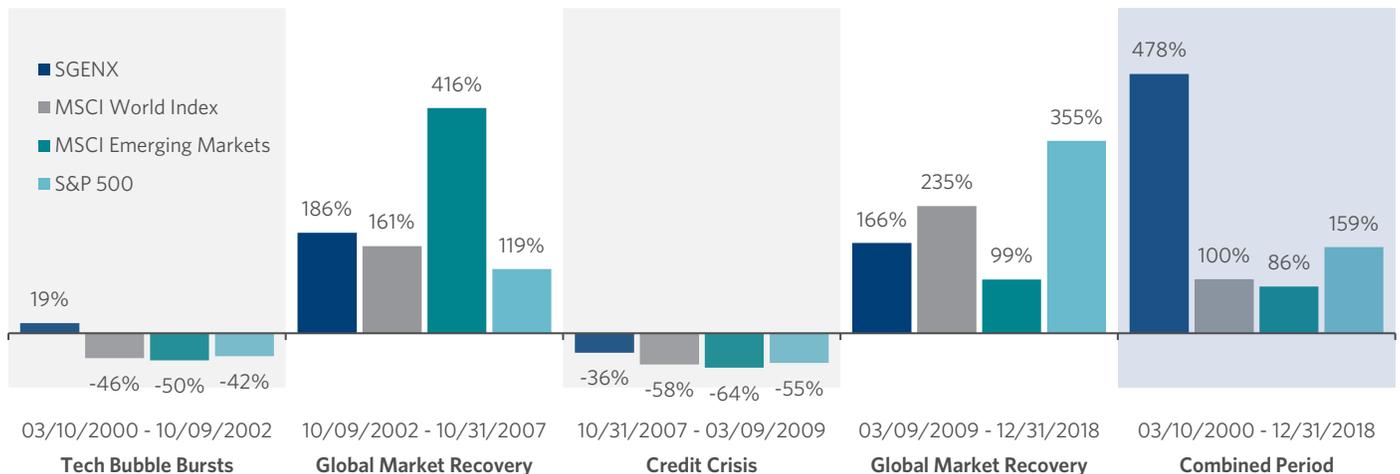
### Focused on Long-Term Capital Protection - Calendar Year Returns since Inception<sup>o</sup> (01/01/79)



This chart illustrates a hypothetical \$10,000 investment in Class A Shares without the effect of sales charges and assumes all distributions have been reinvested. If sales charge was included values would be lower.

Source: FactSet. Data as of 12/31/2018.

### Go Anywhere Fund over Market Cycles - Cumulative Total Returns in USD (%)

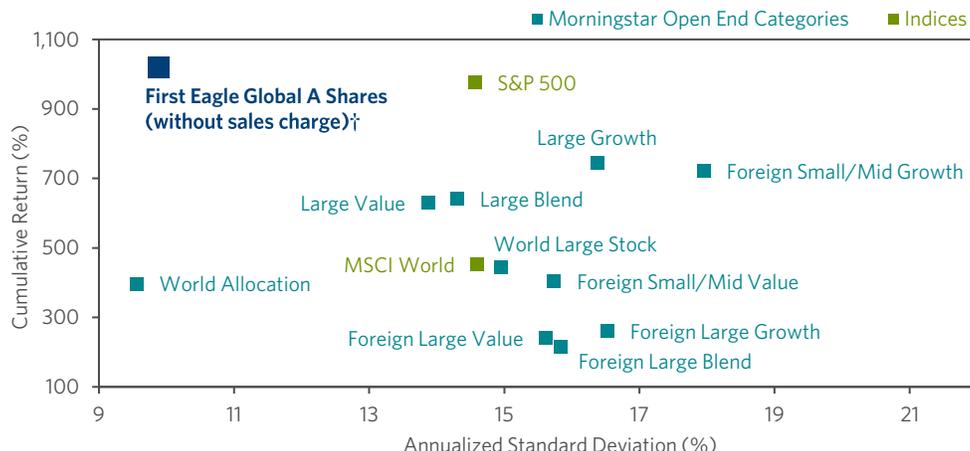


The information shown is only for the time periods indicated. Performance for other periods may differ, possibly significantly.

<sup>o</sup> The Fund commenced operation April 28, 1970. Performance for periods prior to January 1, 2000 occurred while a prior portfolio manager of the Fund was affiliated with another firm. Inception date shown is when this prior portfolio manager assumed portfolio management responsibilities.

The performance data quoted herein represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Market volatility can dramatically impact the fund's short-term performance. Current performance may be lower or higher than figures shown. The investment return and principal value will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Past performance data through the most recent month end is available at [www.feim.com](http://www.feim.com) or by calling 800.334.2143. Performance information is for Class A Shares without the effect of sales charges and assumes all distributions have been reinvested, and if sales charge was included, value would be lower.

**25-Year Cumulative Return (Reward) vs. Annualized Standard Deviation (Risk) for the Period Ended 06/30/2019**



	Risk (%)	Return (%)
<b>First Eagle Global A Shares (without sales charge)†</b>	<b>9.88</b>	<b>1,018.87</b>
S&P 500	14.57	976.27
MSCI World	14.60	451.95
Foreign Large Blend	15.84	214.04
Foreign Large Growth	16.53	261.01
Foreign Large Value	15.61	241.88
Foreign Small/Mid Growth	17.95	721.31
Foreign Small/Mid Value	15.73	403.66
Large Blend	14.31	642.16
Large Growth	16.37	744.86
Large Value	13.87	629.44
World Allocation	9.56	396.67
World Large Stock	14.95	444.24

**Average Annual Returns as of 06/30/2019 (%)**

				YTD	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Expense Ratio*
First Eagle Global Fund	Class A	without sales charge	SGENX	13.87	5.56	4.65	9.06	1.11
		with sales charge	SGENX	8.18	0.28	3.58	8.50	
MSCI World Index				16.98	6.33	6.60	10.72	

The performance data quoted herein represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Market volatility can dramatically impact the fund's short term performance. Current performance may be lower or higher than figures shown. The investment return and principal value will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Past performance data through the most recent month end is available at [www.feim.com](http://www.feim.com) or by calling 800.334.2143. The average annual returns for Class A Shares "with sales charge" of First Eagle Global Fund give effect to the deduction of the maximum sales charge of 5.00%.

† If sales charge was included values would be lower. \* The annual expense ratio is based on expenses incurred by the fund, as stated in the most recent prospectus.

There are risks associated with investing in securities of foreign countries, such as erratic market conditions, economic and political instability and fluctuations in currency exchange rates. These risks may be more pronounced with respect to investments in emerging markets. Investment in gold and gold related investments present certain risks, and returns on gold related investments have traditionally been more volatile than investments in broader equity or debt markets. The principal risk of investing in value stocks is that the price of the security may not approach its anticipated value or may decline in price. All investments involve the risk of loss.

**Standard deviation** is a statistical measure of how returns over time have varied from the mean. A lower number signifies lower volatility. **Upside capture** measures a Fund's performance in up markets relative to the benchmark. **Downside capture** measures a Fund's performance in down markets relative to the benchmark. A down market is defined as those periods in which the market return is less than 0. The **MSCI World Index** is a widely followed, unmanaged group of stocks from 23 developed market countries and is not available for purchase. The index provides total returns in U.S. dollars with net dividends reinvested. One cannot invest directly in an index. The **Standard & Poor's 500 Index** is a widely recognized unmanaged index including a representative sample of 500 leading companies in leading sectors of the U.S. economy and is not available for purchase. Although the Standard & Poor's 500 Index focuses on the large-cap segment of the market, with approximately 80% coverage of U.S. equities, it is also considered a proxy for the total market. The Standard & Poor's 500 Index includes dividends reinvested. One cannot invest directly in an index. **Morningstar foreign large-value portfolios** invest mainly in big international stocks that are less expensive or growing more slowly than other large-cap stocks. Most of these portfolios divide their assets among a dozen or more developed markets, including Japan, Britain, France, and Germany. These portfolios primarily invest in stocks that have market caps in the top 70% of each economically integrated market (such as Europe or Asia ex-Japan). Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow). These portfolios typically will have less than 20% of assets invested in U.S. stocks. **Morningstar foreign large-blend portfolios** invest in a variety of big international stocks. Most of these portfolios divide their assets among a dozen or more developed markets, including Japan, Britain, France, and Germany. These portfolios primarily invest in stocks that have market caps in the top 70% of each economically integrated market (such as Europe or Asia ex-Japan). The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate. These portfolios typically will have less than 20% of assets invested in U.S. stocks. **Morningstar foreign large-growth portfolios** focus on high-priced growth stocks, mainly outside of the United States. Most of these portfolios divide their assets among a dozen or more developed markets, including Japan, Britain, France, and Germany. These portfolios primarily invest in stocks that have market caps in the top 70% of each economically integrated market (such as Europe or Asia ex-Japan). Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields). These portfolios typically will have less than 20% of assets invested in U.S. stocks. **Foreign small-mid growth funds** seek capital appreciation by investing in small- and mid-sized international stocks that are growth-oriented. Small-and mid-cap stocks have market capitalizations less than \$5 billion. Growth is defined based on high price/book and price/cash-flow ratios, relative to the MSCI EAFE Index. These funds typically will have less than 20% of assets invested in U.S. stocks. **Morningstar Large Value** - Large-value portfolios invest primarily in big U.S. companies that are less expensive or growing more slowly than other large-cap stocks. Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as large cap. Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow). **Morningstar Large Blend** - Large-blend portfolios are fairly representative of the overall U.S. stock market in size, growth rates, and price. Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as large cap. The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate. These portfolios tend to invest across the spectrum of U.S. industries, and owing to their broad exposure, the portfolios' returns are often similar to those of the S&P 500 Index. **Morningstar Large Growth** - Large-growth portfolios invest primarily in big U.S. companies that are projected to grow faster than other large-cap stocks. Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as large cap. Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields). Most of these portfolios focus on companies in rapidly expanding industries. **World-allocation portfolios** seek to provide both capital appreciation and income by investing in three major areas: stocks, bonds, and cash. While these portfolios do explore the whole world, most of them focus on the U.S., Canada, Japan, and the larger markets in Europe. It is rare for such portfolios to invest more than 10% of their assets in emerging markets. These portfolios typically have at least 10% of assets in bonds, less than 70% of assets in stocks, and at least 40% of assets in non-U.S. stocks or bonds.

Investors should consider investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses carefully before investing. The prospectus and summary prospectus contain this and other information about the Funds and may be obtained by asking your financial adviser, visiting our website at [www.feim.com](http://www.feim.com) or calling us at 800.334.2143. Please read our prospectus carefully before investing. Investments are not FDIC insured or bank guaranteed, and may lose value.