

FIRST EAGLE GLOBAL FUND

# The Potential Long-Term Benefits of a Diversified Approach

At First Eagle we recognize that predicting and timing market movements is a nearly impossible task. This year's top-performing stock, sector or asset class may well be next year's loser. We believe a globally diversified portfolio built through bottom-up security selection may produce a better investor experience by potentially improving the risk and return profile. Our go-anywhere approach allows us to seek opportunities across a broad universe unconstrained by geography, sector or market cap. This flexibility and our insistence on investing with what we feel is a margin of safety allows us to build durable portfolios that can preserve purchasing power over time. The chart below illustrates how our actively managed process has produced attractive risk-adjusted returns over the long-term.

## 25-Year Cumulative Return (Reward) vs. Annualized Standard Deviation<sup>1</sup> (Risk) for the Period Ended 09/30/2020



	Risk (%)	Return (%)
<b>First Eagle Global A Shares (without sales charge)</b>	<b>10.50</b>	<b>907.13</b>
S&P 500	15.14	826.13
MSCI World	15.12	424.30
Foreign Large Blend	16.27	197.16
Foreign Large Growth	16.88	294.66
Foreign Large Value	16.22	189.40
Foreign Small/Mid Growth	18.61	838.90
Foreign Small/Mid Value	16.59	378.81
Large Blend	14.92	540.18
Large Growth	16.95	706.26
Large Value	14.63	450.36
Mid-Cap Blend	16.63	675.61
Mid-Cap Growth	19.54	758.14
Mid-Cap Value	16.16	631.44
Small Blend	18.68	622.90
Small Growth	21.50	728.20
Small Value	17.99	587.23
World Allocation	10.03	335.59
World Large Stock	15.46	413.19

If a sales charge was included values would be lower.

This chart is shown for illustrative purposes only.

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.

1. Standard deviation is a statistical measure of how returns over time have varied from the mean. A lower number signifies lower volatility.

Source: FactSet and Morningstar Direct.

## Average Annual Returns as of 09/30/2020 (%)

				YTD	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Expense Ratio*
First Eagle Global Fund	Class A	without sales charge	SGENX	-2.43	2.05	7.08	6.87	1.11
		with sales charge	SGENX	-7.31	-3.06	5.98	6.32	
MSCI World Index				1.70	10.41	10.48	9.37	

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\* 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 value. All investment involve the risk of loss.*

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.

Morningstar Mid-Cap Value - Some mid-cap value portfolios focus on medium-size companies while others land here because they own a mix of small-, mid-, and large-cap stocks. All look for U.S. stocks that are less expensive or growing more slowly than the market. The U.S. mid-cap range for market capitalization typically falls between \$1 billion and \$8 billion and represents 20% of the total capitalization of the U.S. equity market. 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 Mid-Cap Blend - The typical mid-cap blend portfolio invests in U.S. stocks of various sizes and styles, giving it a middle-of-the-road profile. Most shy away from high-priced growth stocks but aren't so price conscious that they land in value territory. The U.S. mid-cap range for market capitalization typically falls between \$1 billion and \$8 billion and represents 20% of the total capitalization of the U.S. equity market. The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate.

Morningstar Mid-Cap Growth - Some mid-cap growth portfolios invest in stocks of all sizes, thus leading to a mid-cap profile, but others focus on midsize companies. Mid-cap growth portfolios target U.S. firms that are projected to grow faster than other mid-cap stocks, therefore commanding relatively higher prices. The U.S. mid-cap range for market capitalization typically falls between \$1 billion and \$8 billion and represents 20% of the total capitalization of the U.S. equity market. 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).

Morningstar Small Value - Small-value portfolios invest in small U.S. companies with valuations and growth rates below other small-cap peers. Stocks in the bottom 10% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as small 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 Small Blend - Small-blend portfolios favor U.S. firms at the smaller end of the market-capitalization range. Some aim to own an array of value and growth stocks while others employ a discipline that leads to holdings with valuations and growth rates close to the small-cap averages. Stocks in the bottom 10% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as small cap. The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate.

Morningstar Small Growth - Small-growth portfolios focus on faster-growing companies whose shares are at the lower end of the market-capitalization range. These portfolios tend to favor companies in up-and-coming industries or young firms in their early growth stages. Because these businesses are fast-growing and often richly valued, their stocks tend to be volatile. Stocks in the bottom 10% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as small 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).

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.

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