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 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.

Focus on Avoiding the Permanent Impairment of Capital – Calendar Year Returns since Inception  (01/01/1979)

This chart illustrates calendar year returns for 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 12/31/2020.

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. Data for MSCI Emerging Markets for Tech Bubble Bursts is not available. Data for MSCI Emerging Markets for the Combined Period reflects 01/01/2001 - 12/31/2020.

* 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 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.
Average Annual Returns as of 12/31/2020 (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>YTD</th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Eagle Global Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>without sales charge</td>
<td>8.30</td>
<td>8.30</td>
<td>8.38</td>
<td>7.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with sales charge</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td>7.27</td>
<td>6.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSCI World Index</td>
<td>15.90</td>
<td>15.90</td>
<td>12.19</td>
<td>9.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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%.

1 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 historically been more volatile than investments in broader equity or debt markets. The principal risk of investing in gold 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. A down market is defined as those periods in which the market return is less than 0. The MSCI World Index is a widely recognized, unmanaged group of stocks from 23 developed market countries and is not available for purchase. The index provides total returns in US dollars with net dividends reinvested. One cannot invest directly in an index. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets. One cannot invest directly in an index. The Standard & Poor’s 500 Index includes a representative sample of 500 leading companies in leading sectors of the US 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 US equities, it is also considered a proxy for the total market.

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, Brazil, 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 US 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, Brazil, 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 US 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, Brazil, 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 US 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 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 US stocks.

Foreign small-mid value funds seek capital appreciation by investing in small- and mid-sized international stocks that are value-oriented. Small- and mid-cap stocks have market capitalizations less than $5 billion. 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 US stocks.

Morningstar large value – Large-value portfolios invest primarily in big US companies that are less expensive or growing more slowly than other large-cap stocks. In the top 70% of the capitalization of the US 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 US stock market in size, growth rates, and price. Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the US 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 US 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 US companies that are projected to grow faster than other large-cap stocks. Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the US 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). These portfolios tend to invest across the spectrum of US industries, and owing to their broad exposure, the portfolios’ returns are often similar to those of the S&P 500 Index. 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 US, 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-US stocks or bonds.

* The annual expense ratio is based on expenses incurred by the fund, as stated in the most recent prospectus.

** Risk (%): Return (%) of assets invested in bonds, less than 70% of assets in stocks, and at least 40% of assets in non-US stocks or bonds.

** 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.

** Morningstar Open End Categories

** Indices

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