



Prospectus

September 29, 2025

First Eagle High Yield Municipal Completion Fund

Ticker | FHC MX



Advised by First Eagle Investment Management, LLC

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Thank you for your interest in First Eagle Completion Fund Trust (the “Trust” or “Funds”), managed by First Eagle Investment Management, LLC (the “Adviser”).

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First Eagle High Yield Municipal Completion Fund

Summary Information

Investment Objective

First Eagle High Yield Municipal Completion Fund ("High Yield Municipal Completion Fund" or the "Fund") seeks to provide high current income exempt from regular federal income taxes. Capital appreciation is a secondary objective when consistent with the Fund's primary objective.

Fees and Expenses of the High Yield Municipal Completion Fund

The following information describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the High Yield Municipal Completion Fund. Fund shares may be purchased and held only by or on behalf of separately managed account clients where First Eagle Separate Account Management LLC has an agreement to serve as investment adviser or sub-adviser to the account with the separately managed account program sponsor or directly with the client. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.**

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment):	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):	
Management Fees*	0.00%
Other Expenses**	
Interest and Related Expenses***	0.36%
Remainder of Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Operating Expenses (%)	0.36%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement****	0.00%
Total Annual Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement (%)	0.36%

* The Fund does not pay management fees to First Eagle Investment Management, LLC (the "Adviser") under the Investment Advisory Contract between First Eagle Completion Fund Trust (the "Trust") and the Adviser with respect to the Fund (the "Advisory Agreement"). However, you will generally incur the management fees for the amount invested in the Fund through the separately managed account associated with such investment. You should read carefully the separately managed account brochure provided to you by First Eagle Separate Account Management LLC or your investment adviser. The brochure is required to include information about the fees charged to you by First Eagle Separate Account Management LLC and the fees paid by the sponsor to the Adviser and its affiliates. You pay no additional fees or expenses to purchase shares of the Fund.

** "Other Expenses" are based on estimated expenses for the current fiscal year; actual expenses may vary.

*** Includes interest expense and fees paid on Fund borrowings and/or interest and related expenses from inverse floaters.

**** Under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is contractually responsible for and assumes the obligation for payment of the Fund's expenses included as "Other Expenses" of the Fund (excluding interest expense, taxes, fees incurred in acquiring and disposing of portfolio securities and extraordinary expenses). This obligation will continue in effect for so long as the Adviser serves as the investment adviser to the Fund pursuant to the Advisory Agreement.

Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the High Yield Municipal Completion Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. This hypothetical example assumes you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then either redeem or do not redeem all shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes the average annual return is 5% and operating expenses remain the same. Please keep in mind your actual costs may be higher or lower. The example does not reflect charges imposed by separately managed accounts and the costs shown in the example would be higher if those charges were reflected.

	1 Year	3 Years
Sold or Held	\$37	\$115

Portfolio Turnover Rate

The High Yield Municipal Completion Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when the Fund buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example above, affect the Fund's performance. There has been no portfolio turnover because the Fund had not commenced operations as of the date of this Prospectus.

Principal Investment Strategies

To pursue its investment objective, the First Eagle High Yield Municipal Completion Fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in municipal bonds that pay interest that is exempt from regular federal personal income tax. Such municipal bonds may include obligations issued by U.S. states and their subdivisions, authorities, instrumentalities and corporations, as well as obligations issued by U.S. territories that pay interest that is exempt from regular federal personal income tax. The Fund may invest in all types of municipal bonds, including general obligation bonds, revenue bonds and participation interests in municipal leases. The Fund may invest without limit in securities that generate income taxable to those shareholders subject to the federal alternative minimum tax. Assuming the position pays interest income that is exempt from regular federal personal income tax, the Fund can "count" relevant derivative positions towards its "80% of assets" allocation and, in doing so, values each position at the price at which it is held on the Fund's books (generally market price, but anticipates valuing each such position for purposes of assessing compliance with this test at notional value). While the Fund may invest in securities with any time to maturity, the Fund is a long-term bond fund and, as such, will generally maintain, under normal market conditions, an investment portfolio with

an overall weighted average maturity of greater than 10 years. A debt instrument's "duration" is a way of measuring a debt instrument's sensitivity to a potential change in interest rates.

The Fund invests significantly in lower-quality municipal bonds and may employ effective leverage through investments in inverse floaters, tender option bonds, total return swaps, interest rate swaps, credit default swaps, credit default swap indices, a line of credit, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements. While the Fund may invest in securities with any investment rating, under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 65% of its net assets in low- to medium- quality bonds rated BBB/Baa or lower at the time of purchase by at least one independent rating agency or, if unrated, judged by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. In doing so, the Fund may invest in below investment grade municipal bonds (those rated BB+/Ba1 or lower), commonly referred to as "high yield" or "junk" bonds. The Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in defaulted municipal bonds. The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in municipal securities whose interest payments vary inversely with changes in short-term tax-exempt interest rates ("Inverse Floaters"). The Fund's investments in Inverse Floaters are designed to increase the Fund's income and returns through this leveraged exposure. The Fund may invest in Inverse Floaters that create effective leverage of up to 30% of the Fund's total investment exposure. Generally, the underlying bonds of the Inverse Floaters in which the Fund invests will be investment grade bonds, though the Fund may invest in Inverse Floaters without regard to the credit ratings of the underlying bonds of the Inverse Floaters.

The Adviser uses a bottom-up fundamental analysis to screen for issuers that meet its investment team's fundamental tests of creditworthiness. The Adviser's investment team favors those issuers with attractive return potential from a combination of price improvement and yield through solid coverage of debt service and a priority lien on hard assets, dedicated revenue streams or tax resources. Inputs into the investment team's analysis include credit analysis, security structure, sector analysis and yield curve positioning. Factors that the Adviser's investment team considers in constructing and assessing the Fund's portfolio and in analyzing the Fund's exposure to sectors is described further below.

In deciding whether to sell a security, the Adviser considers various factors related to the market and the portfolio, which may include whether: a security has become overvalued; the Adviser detects credit deterioration or modifies its portfolio strategy, such as sector and/or state allocations; or a security exceeds the portfolio's diversification targets.

While the municipal issuers in which the Fund invests may be located in the same geographic area or may pay their interest obligations from revenue of similar projects, such as hospitals, airports, utility systems and housing finance agencies, as of the date of this prospectus, the Fund does not expect that it

will have significant exposure to any particular geographic area or any particular type of project.

The Fund may invest in cash and cash equivalents, including U.S. treasuries, money market funds, variable rate demand notes or municipal bond-focused exchange-traded funds. The Fund may invest in zero coupon bonds. The Fund may also invest (typically for hedging purposes or to manage the effective maturity or duration of the Fund's portfolio or for speculative purposes in an effort to increase the Fund's yield or to enhance returns) in derivative instruments such as options, futures contracts and options on futures contracts, and interest rate swaps.

The Fund may purchase securities that have been privately placed but that are eligible for purchase and sale under Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "1933 Act") ("restricted securities"). That rule permits certain qualified institutional buyers, such as the Fund, to trade in privately placed securities that have not been registered for sale under the 1933 Act.

For more information about the High Yield Municipal Completion Fund's principal investment strategies, please see the *More Information about the Fund's Investments* section.

Principal Investment Risks

As with any mutual fund investment, you may lose money by investing in the High Yield Municipal Completion Fund. The likelihood of loss may be greater if you invest for a shorter period of time. An investment in the Fund is not intended to be a complete investment program.

Principal risks of investing in the High Yield Municipal Completion Fund, which could adversely affect its net asset value and total return, are:

- **Municipal Bond Risk** — The Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) under normal market conditions in municipal bonds that pay interest that is exempt from regular federal personal income tax. Like other bonds, municipal bonds are subject to credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, and call risk. However, the obligations of some municipal issuers may not be enforceable through the exercise of traditional creditors' rights. The reorganization under federal bankruptcy laws of a municipal bond issuer may result in the bonds being cancelled without payment or repaid only in part, or in delays in collecting principal and interest.

- **High Yield Risk** — Debt instruments that are below investment grade, commonly known as "high yield" or "junk" bonds, may be subject to greater levels of interest rate, credit (including issuer default) and liquidity risk than investment grade securities and may experience extreme price fluctuations. The securities of such issuers may be considered speculative and the ability of such issuers to pay their debts on schedule may be uncertain.

- **Credit and Interest Rate Risk** — The value of the Fund's portfolio may fluctuate in response to the risk that the issuer of a bond or other instrument will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. In addition, fluctuations in interest rates can affect the value of debt instruments held by the Fund. A debt instrument's "duration" is a way of measuring a debt instrument's sensitivity to a potential change in interest rates. An increase in interest rates tends to reduce the market value of debt instruments, while a decline in interest rates tends to increase their values. Generally, debt instruments with long maturities and low coupons have the longest durations. Longer-duration instruments tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than those with shorter durations. Recent market conditions and events, including increases in interest rates, may exacerbate the risk that borrowers will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. During periods of decreasing or prolonged low interest rates, financial markets in which the Fund invests could be negatively affected by, for example, increased volatility, reduced value and liquidity of the Fund's investments, and perceptions of broader economic decline. In addition, there is risk of significant future rate moves and related economic and market impacts. Credit spread risk is the risk that economic and market conditions or any actual or perceived credit deterioration may lead to an increase in the credit spreads (i.e., the difference in yield between two securities of similar maturity but different credit quality) and a decline in price of an issuer's securities.

- **Market Risk** — The value and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio holdings may fluctuate in response to events specific to the issuers or markets in which the Fund invests, as well as economic, political, or social events in the United States or abroad. Markets may be volatile, and prices of individual securities and other investments, including those of a particular type, may decline significantly and rapidly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, economic or other developments, public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse investor sentiment or publicity. Recent market conditions and events, including a global public health crisis, wars and armed conflicts and actions taken by governments in response, may exacerbate volatility. Rapid changes in prices or liquidity, which often are not anticipated and can relate to events not connected to particular investments, may limit the ability of the Fund to dispose of its assets at the price or time of its choosing and can result in losses. Changes in prices may be temporary or may last for extended periods.

- **Call Risk** — The Fund may be subject to the risk that an issuer will exercise its right to pay principal on a debt obligation (such as a convertible security) that is held by the Fund earlier than expected. This may happen when there is a decline in interest rates. Under these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to recoup all of its initial investment and

may also suffer from having to reinvest in lower-yielding securities.

- **Derivatives Risk** — Futures contracts or other “derivatives,” including hedging strategies, present risks related to their significant price volatility and risk of default by the counterparty to the contract. The Fund may at times also purchase derivatives linked to relevant market indices as either a hedge or for investment purposes. A futures contract is considered a derivative because it derives its value from the price of the underlying security or financial index. The prices of futures contracts can be volatile and futures contracts may lack liquidity. In addition, there may be imperfect or even negative correlation between the price of a futures contract and the price of the underlying securities or financial index.

- **Options Risk** — The Fund may engage in various options transactions in which the Fund typically seeks to limit investment risk by purchasing the right to buy or sell, or by selling the obligation to buy or sell, a security at a set price in the future. The Fund pays a premium when buying options and receives a premium when selling options. When trading options, the Fund may incur losses or forego otherwise realizable gains if market prices do not move as expected.

- **Swaps Risk** — Swap agreements (including interest rate, total return, credit default and index) are derivatives contracts where the parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. In addition to the risks generally applicable to derivatives, risks associated with swap agreements include adverse changes in the returns of the underlying instruments, failure of the counterparties to perform under the agreement's terms and the possible lack of liquidity with respect to the agreements. In addition, interest rate swaps may fail to perform as intended and may not offset adverse changes in interest rates fully or at all. Interest rate swaps may also reduce the Fund's gains due to favorable changes in interest rates and result in losses to the Fund. Counterparties to interest rate swaps are subject to manipulation in the marketplace of the floating rate benchmarks, which may affect the utility of interest rate swaps as a hedge.

- **Restricted and Illiquid Investment Risk** — Holding illiquid securities restricts or otherwise limits the ability for the Fund to freely dispose of its investments for specific periods of time. The Fund might not be able to sell illiquid securities at its desired price or time. Changes in the markets or in regulations governing the trading of illiquid instruments can cause rapid changes in the price or ability to sell an illiquid security. The market for lower-quality debt instruments, including junk bonds, is generally less liquid than the market for higher-quality debt instruments. In addition, brokers and dealers have decreased their inventories of municipal bonds in recent years. This could limit the Adviser's ability to buy or sell municipal bonds and increase price volatility and

trading costs, particularly during periods of economic or market stress. In addition, recent federal banking regulations may cause certain dealers to reduce their inventories of municipal bonds, which may further decrease the Adviser's ability to buy or sell bonds. As a result, the Adviser may be forced to accept a lower price to sell a security, to sell other securities to raise cash, or to give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on performance.

- **Defaulted Securities Risk** — The Fund may invest in securities of issuers that are experiencing significant financial or business difficulties, including issuers involved in bankruptcy or other reorganization and liquidation proceedings. Such investments involve a substantial degree of risk. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to an issuer in which the Fund invests, the Fund may lose its entire investment, may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than the Fund's original investment, and/or may be required to accept payment over an extended period of time.

- **Unrated Bond Risk** — The Adviser may internally assign ratings to securities that are not rated by any nationally recognized statistical rating organization, after assessing their credit quality and other factors, in categories similar to those of nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. There can be no assurance, nor is it intended, that the Adviser's credit analysis process is consistent or comparable with the credit analysis process used by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Unrated securities are considered “investment-grade” or “below-investment-grade” if judged by the Adviser to be comparable to rated investment-grade or below-investment-grade securities. The Adviser's rating does not constitute a guarantee of the credit quality. In addition, some unrated securities may not have an active trading market or may trade less actively than rated securities, which means that unrated securities may be difficult to sell promptly at an acceptable price.

- **Changes in Debt Ratings Risk** — If a rating agency gives a debt instrument a lower rating, the value of the instrument may decline because investors may demand a higher rate of return.

- **Reference Rate Transition Risk** — The Fund may be exposed to financial instruments that recently transitioned from the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”). The effect of the transition away from LIBOR and the effectiveness of replacement rates remain uncertain. The Fund may be exposed to financial instruments linked to other reference rates that may also cease to be published in the future.

- **Alternative Minimum Tax Risk** — All or a portion of the Fund's otherwise tax-exempt income may be taxable to those shareholders subject to the federal alternative minimum tax.

• **Income Risk** — The Fund may experience a decline in its income due to falling interest rates, earnings declines, income decline within a security or default of an issuer of a security. During periods of increasing or prolonged high interest rates, among other things, borrowing costs may increase, fewer issuances of securities and decreased liquidity may occur and/or an issuer of a security may be unable to refinance existing debt obligations and/or make income payments. The amount and rate of distributions that the Fund's shareholders receive are affected by the income that the Fund receives from its portfolio holdings. If the income is reduced, distributions by the Fund to shareholders may be less.

• **Inverse Floaters Risk** — Inverse Floaters are issued in connection with municipal tender option bond ("TOB") financing transactions to generate leverage for the Fund. The price of Inverse Floaters is expected to decline when interest rates rise, and generally will decline more than the price of a bond with a similar maturity, because of the effect of leverage. The price of Inverse Floaters is typically more volatile than the price of bonds with similar maturities, especially if the relevant TOB Trust provides the holder of the Inverse Floaters relatively greater leveraged exposure to the underlying security (e.g., if the par amount of the Floaters, as a percentage of the par amount of the underlying security, is relatively greater). Further, as short-term interest rates rise, the interest payable on the Floaters issued by a TOB Trust also rises, leaving less residual interest cash flow from the underlying security available for payment on the Inverse Floaters. Additionally, Inverse Floaters may lose some or all of their principal and, in some cases, the Fund could lose money in excess of its investment in Inverse Floaters. Consequently, in a rising interest rate environment, the Fund's investments in Inverse Floaters could negatively impact the Fund's performance and yield, especially when those Inverse Floaters provide the Fund with relatively greater leveraged exposure to the relevant underlying securities. The leverage effect of Inverse Floaters also may increase the Fund's credit risk.

• **Municipal Issuer Focus Risk** — The municipal issuers in which the Fund invests may be located in the same geographic area or may pay their interest obligations from revenue of similar projects, such as hospitals, airports, utility systems and housing finance agencies. This may make the Fund's investments more susceptible to similar social, economic, political or regulatory occurrences, making the Fund more susceptible to experience a drop in its share price than if the Fund had invested across issuers that did not have similar characteristics.

General Obligation and Revenue Bonds — General obligation bonds are general obligations of a governmental entity that are secured by the entity's pledge of its faith, credit and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. Revenue bonds, on the

other hand, are not supported by an issuer's power to levy taxes and are payable only from the revenues derived from specific projects, authorities or facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise tax or another specific revenue source.

Education Revenue Bonds — Education revenue bonds are payable from and secured by revenues derived from the operation of schools, colleges and universities and their revenues are derived mainly from ad valorem taxes, or for higher education systems, from tuition, dormitory revenues, grants and endowments. Payment on education revenue bonds may be adversely affected by litigation contesting the state constitutionality of financing public education in part from ad valorem taxes. Risks related to college and university obligations include the prospect of a declining percentage of the population consisting of "college" age individuals, possible inability to raise tuitions and fees sufficiently to cover increased operating costs, the uncertainty of continued receipt of Federal grants and state funding and new government legislation or regulations which may adversely affect the revenues or costs of such issuers.

Industrial Revenue Bonds — Industrial revenue bonds are issued by governmental entities to provide financing aid to community facilities such as hospitals, hotels, business or residential complexes, convention halls and sport complexes. The proceeds from the issuance of an industrial revenue bond are directed to a private, for-profit business and the industrial revenue bond is backed by the credit and security of the private, for-profit business. Payment on industrial revenue bonds may be adversely affected by the general state of the economy, intense competition, consolidation, domestic and international politics, excess capacity and consumer spending trends. In addition, they may also be significantly affected by overall capital spending levels, economic cycles, technical obsolescence, delays in modernization, labor relations, government regulations and e-commerce initiatives. Industrial issuers may also be affected by factors more specific to their individual industries.

Special Tax Bonds — Special tax bonds are payable from and secured by revenues received by a municipality from a particular tax. Examples of special taxes are a tax on the rental of a hotel room, on the purchase of food and beverages, on the purchase of fuel, on the rental of automobiles or on the consumption of liquor. Special tax bonds are not secured by the general tax revenues of the municipality, and they do not represent general obligations of the municipality. Payment on special tax bonds may be adversely affected by a reduction in revenues realized from the underlying special tax. In addition, if spending on the particular goods or services that are subject to the special tax decrease, the municipality may be under no obligation to increase the

rate of the special tax to ensure that sufficient revenues are raised from the shrinking taxable base.

Tax Allocation Revenue Securities — Tax allocation bonds are typically secured by incremental tax revenues collected on property within the areas where redevelopment projects financed by bond proceeds are located. Tax allocation bond payments are expected to be made from projected increases in tax revenues derived from higher assessed values of property resulting from development in the particular project area and not from an increase in tax rates. Payment on tax allocation bonds may be adversely affected by variations in taxable values of property in a project area, successful appeals by property owners of assessed valuations, substantial delinquencies in the payment of property taxes, or imposition of any constitutional or legislative property tax rate decrease.

Transportation Facility Revenue Bonds — Transportation facility revenue bonds are obligations which are payable from and secured by revenues derived from the ownership and operation of facilities such as airports, bridges, turnpikes, port authorities, convention centers and arenas. Payment on bonds related to airports and other facilities is dependent on fees received from signatory airlines use agreements (which consist of annual payments for leases, occupancy of certain terminal space and service fees), user fees from ports, tolls on turnpikes and bridges and rents from buildings. The revenue earned from these fees may be reduced by increased cost of maintenance, decreased use of a facility, lower cost of alternative modes of transportation, scarcity of fuel and reduction or loss of rents.

- **Municipal Lease Obligation Risk** — In a municipal lease obligation, the issuer agrees to make payments when due on the lease obligation. Although the issuer does not pledge its unlimited taxing power for payment of the lease obligation, the lease obligation is secured by the leased property.

- **Tax-Exempt Status Risk** — The Fund's investments in municipal securities rely on the opinion of the issuer's bond counsel and, in the case of derivative securities, sponsors' counsel, that the interest paid on those securities will not be subject to federal income tax. Tax opinions are generally provided at the time the municipal security is initially issued, and neither the Fund nor the Adviser will independently review the bases for those tax opinions. However, tax opinions are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"), and if any of those tax opinions are ultimately determined to be incorrect or if events occur after the security is acquired that impact the security's tax-exempt status, the Fund and its shareholders could be subject to substantial tax liability for the current or past years and shareholders may have to file amended tax returns and pay additional taxes, interest and penalties. In addition, an IRS

assertion of taxability may impair the liquidity and the fair market value of the securities.

- **Tax Risk** — The Fund may be adversely impacted by changes in tax rates and policies. Because interest income from municipal securities is normally not subject to regular federal income taxation, the attractiveness of municipal securities in relation to other investment alternatives may be affected by changes in federal and state income tax rates or changes in the tax-exempt status of interest income from municipal securities. Any proposed or actual changes in such rates or exempt status, therefore, can significantly affect the demand for and supply, liquidity and marketability of the municipal securities. This could in turn affect the Fund's net asset value and ability to acquire and dispose of municipal securities at desirable yield and price levels.
- **U.S. Territory Risk** — The Fund may invest in obligations of the governments of U.S. territories, commonwealths and possessions such as Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands to the extent such obligations are exempt from regular federal income taxes. Accordingly, the Fund may be adversely affected by local political, economic, social and environmental conditions and developments, including natural disasters, within these U.S. territories, commonwealths and possessions affecting the issuers of such obligations.

New Fund Risk — The Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, and its investment strategy may not be successful under all future market conditions, either of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at some future time without shareholder approval and/or at a time that may not be favorable for certain shareholders. New funds may not attract sufficient assets to achieve investment, trading or other efficiencies. In addition, the Fund may be subject to a "ramp-up" period, during which it may not be fully invested or able to meet its investment objective or principal investment strategies.

- **Valuation Risk** — The investments in which the Fund invests typically are valued by a pricing service utilizing a range of market-based inputs and assumptions, including readily available market quotations obtained from broker-dealers making markets in such instruments, cash flows and transactions for comparable instruments. There is no assurance that the Fund will be able to sell a portfolio investment at the price established by the pricing service, which could result in a loss to the Fund. Pricing services generally price debt securities assuming orderly transactions of an institutional "round lot" size, but some trades may occur in smaller, "odd lot" sizes, often at lower prices than institutional round lot trades. Different pricing services may incorporate different assumptions and inputs into their valuation methodologies, potentially resulting in different values for the same investments. As a result, if the Fund were to change pricing services, or if the Fund's

pricing service were to change its valuation methodology, there could be a material impact, either positive or negative, on the Fund's NAV.

- **Zero Coupon Bond Risk** — Zero coupon securities are debt obligations that do not entitle the holder to any periodic payment of interest prior to maturity or a specified date when the securities begin paying current interest. They are issued and traded at a discount from their face amount or par value, which discount varies depending on the time remaining until cash payments begin, prevailing interest rates, liquidity of the security and the perceived credit quality of the issuer. The market prices of zero coupon securities generally are more volatile than the prices of securities that pay interest periodically and in cash and are likely to respond to changes in interest rates to a greater degree than do other types of debt securities having similar maturities and credit quality. Original issue discount earned on zero coupon securities must be included in the Fund's income. Thus, to continue to qualify for tax treatment as a regulated investment company and to avoid a certain excise tax on undistributed income, the Fund may be required to distribute as a dividend an amount that is greater than the total amount of cash it actually receives. These distributions must be made from the Fund's cash assets or, if necessary, from the proceeds of sales of portfolio securities. The Fund will not be able to purchase additional income-producing securities with cash used to make such distributions, and its current income ultimately could be reduced as a result.

- **Other Investment Company Risk** — To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, including money market funds and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), its performance will be affected by the performance of those other investment companies. Investments in other investment companies are subject to the risks of the other investment companies' investments. In addition, the Fund will pay a proportional share of the fees and expenses of the other investment companies in addition to its own fees and expenses and, as a result, shareholders will be subject to two layers of fees and expenses.

- **Cybersecurity Risk** — The occurrence of a disaster such as a cyber-attack, a natural catastrophe, an industrial accident, a terrorist attack or war, events unanticipated in the disaster recovery systems of the Fund and Adviser, or a support failure from external providers, could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to conduct business and on its results of operations and financial condition, particularly if those events affect the Fund and/or the Adviser's computer-based data processing, transmission, storage, and retrieval systems or destroy data.

An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency.

For more information on the risks of investing in the High Yield Municipal Completion Fund, please see the *More Information about the Fund's Investments* section.

Investment Results

Performance history will be included for the Fund after the Fund has been in operation for one calendar year. As with all mutual funds, past performance is not an indication of future performance (before or after taxes). The returns will not reflect any charges that are imposed by the separately managed accounts.

Our Management Team

First Eagle Investment Management, LLC serves as the Adviser to the High Yield Municipal Completion Fund. John V. Miller and David Blair are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the High Yield Municipal Completion Fund.

John V. Miller has served as the High Yield Municipal Completion Fund's Portfolio Manager since September 2025. John V. Miller joined the Adviser as head and chief investment officer of the High Yield Municipal Credit team in January 2024. Previously, John V. Miller was a senior managing director and head of municipal bonds at Nuveen Asset Management, where he worked for 27 years.

David Blair is head of the Municipal Core SMA business. David Blair has served as the High Yield Municipal Completion Fund's Portfolio Manager since September 2025. Prior to joining First Eagle in January 2025, David was a managing director and portfolio manager at Nuveen where he managed municipal separate account portfolios. Since 1996, he has worked at PIMCO and Nuveen, primarily as a municipal credit analyst and portfolio manager. David began his career in 1991 as a Certified Public Accountant and auditor for Arthur Andersen. He earned a BA in economics from the University of California, Santa Barbara and an MBA in finance from the University of Chicago. David holds the Chartered Financial Analyst designation and is a member of the CFA Institute and the CFA Society of Orange County.

How to Purchase and Redeem Shares

Fund shares may be purchased and held only by or on behalf of separately managed account clients where First Eagle Separate Account Management LLC has an agreement to serve as investment adviser or sub-adviser to the account with the separately managed account program sponsor (typically a registered investment adviser or broker-dealer) or directly with the client. A client agreement to open an account typically may be obtained by contacting the separately managed account program sponsor. The Fund intends to redeem shares held by or on behalf of a shareholder who ceases to be an eligible investor, and each shareholder, by purchasing shares, agrees to any such redemption. The Fund does not impose any minimum investment requirements. However, the separately

managed accounts through which the Fund is offered typically impose minimum investment requirements.

Fund shares may be purchased on any business day at their public offering price next computed after proper receipt of the order. Fund shares may be redeemed on any business day at their net asset value next computed after proper receipt of the order. Typically, the redemption request will be initiated either by you through the separately managed account program sponsor reducing or totally liquidating your separately managed account or by the portfolio manager for your

separately managed account redeeming shares on your behalf in order to raise cash to fund the purchase of individual municipal bonds or other investments within your separately managed account. You will receive the share price next determined after the Fund has received your properly completed redemption request. Your direct or indirect redemption request must be received before the close of trading for you to receive that day's price. See the *Once You Become a Shareholder* section for more information.

Summary Information about the Fund

Information about Taxes and Financial Intermediaries

Tax Information

The High Yield Municipal Completion Fund anticipates that most of its dividends will consist of “exempt-interest dividends,” which are excludable from gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes. All or a portion of these dividends, however, may be subject to state and local taxes or to the federal alternative minimum tax. Additionally, some distributions by the Fund and any gain on the redemption or exchange of Fund shares for shares of another fund will be subject to U.S. federal income tax. See the *Information on Dividends, Distributions and Taxes* section for more information.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Financial Intermediaries

If shares of the Fund are purchased through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial adviser to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your individual financial adviser or review the separately managed account brochure provided to you by First Eagle Separate Account Management LLC for more information. See the *About Your Investment-Shareholder Services Expenses* section for more information.

More Information about the Fund's Investments

Investment Objectives and Strategies of the Fund

High Yield Municipal Completion Fund. The High Yield Municipal Completion Fund seeks to provide investors with a high level of current income. The Fund will normally invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in municipal bonds that pay interest that is exempt from regular federal personal income tax. Such municipal bonds may include obligations issued by U.S. states and their subdivisions, authorities, instrumentalities and corporations, as well as obligations issued by U.S. territories (such as Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and Guam) that pay interest that is exempt from regular federal personal income tax. The Fund may invest in all types of municipal bonds, including general obligation bonds, revenue bonds and participation interests in municipal leases. The Fund may invest without limit in securities that generate income taxable to those shareholders subject to the federal alternative minimum tax. Assuming the position pays interest income that is exempt from regular federal personal income tax, the Fund can "count" relevant derivative positions towards its "80% of assets" allocation and, in doing so, values each position at the price at which it is held on the Fund's books (generally market price, but anticipates valuing each such position for purposes of assessing compliance with this test at notional value). Maturity measures the time until the final payment on a bond is due. While the Fund may invest in securities with any time to maturity, the Fund is a long-term bond fund and, as such, in pursuit of its investment objective will generally maintain, under normal market conditions, an investment portfolio with an overall weighted average maturity of greater than 10 years. A debt instrument's "duration" is a way of measuring a debt instrument's sensitivity to a potential change in interest rates. An increase in interest rates tends to reduce the market value of debt instruments, while a decline in interest rates tends to increase their values. Generally, debt instruments with long maturities and low coupons have the longest durations. Longer-duration instruments tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than those with shorter durations. For example, if a debt instrument has a duration of five years and interest rates increase (decrease) by 1%, then the value of that debt instrument would be expected to decline (increase) by approximately 5%. Duration is a factor that the Adviser uses in its analysis of the Fund's portfolio, including to manage the Fund's interest rate sensitivity.

The Fund invests significantly in lower-quality municipal bonds and may employ effective leverage through investments in inverse floaters, tender option bonds, total return swaps, interest rate swaps, credit default swaps, credit default swap indices, a line of credit, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements. While the Fund may invest in

securities with any investment rating, under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 65% of its net assets in low- to medium- quality bonds rated BBB/Baa or lower at the time of purchase by at least one independent rating agency or, if unrated, judged by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. In doing so, the Fund may invest in below investment grade municipal bonds (those rated BB+/Ba1 or lower), commonly referred to as "high yield" or "junk" bonds. The Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in defaulted municipal bonds (i.e., bonds on which the issuer has not paid principal or interest on time). The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in municipal securities whose interest payments vary inversely with changes in short-term tax-exempt interest rates ("Inverse Floaters"). The Fund's investments in Inverse Floaters are designed to increase the Fund's income and returns through this leveraged exposure. The Fund may invest in Inverse Floaters that create effective leverage of up to 30% of the Fund's total investment exposure. Generally, the underlying bonds of the Inverse Floaters in which the Fund invests will be investment grade bonds, though the Fund may invest in Inverse Floaters without regard to the credit ratings of the underlying bonds of the Inverse Floaters.

The Adviser uses a bottom-up fundamental analysis to screen for issuers that meet its investment team's fundamental tests of creditworthiness. The Adviser's investment team favors those issuers with attractive return potential from a combination of price improvement and yield through solid coverage of debt service and a priority lien on hard assets, dedicated revenue streams or tax resources. Strategic inputs into the investment team's analysis include credit analysis, security structure, sector analysis and yield curve positioning. In constructing the Fund's portfolio, the Adviser's investment team invests in various sectors, states and issuers to create a diversified portfolio and seeks to invest in a large number of sectors, states and specific issuers in order to help mitigate risk to the portfolio from events that may affect any individual industry, geographic location or credit. The Adviser's investment team seeks to limit exposure to individual credits, mitigate interest rate risk and maximize overall call protection. In assessing the Fund's portfolio, the Adviser's investment team considers position sizing, performance and attribution analysis, duration management and leverage analysis. In analyzing the Fund's exposure to sectors, the Adviser's investment team continuously assesses key issues and trends impacting each sector, evaluates factors within each sector, such as historical default rates and average credit spreads, provides top-down analysis that supports decisions to overweight or underweight a particular sector.

In deciding whether to sell a security, the Adviser considers various factors related to the market and the portfolio, which

may include whether: a security has become overvalued; the Adviser detects credit deterioration or modifies its portfolio strategy, such as sector and/or state allocations; or a security exceeds the portfolio's diversification targets.

While the municipal issuers in which the Fund invests may be located in the same geographic area or may pay their interest obligations from revenue of similar projects, such as hospitals, airports, utility systems and housing finance agencies, as of the date of this prospectus, the Fund does not expect that it will have significant exposure to any particular geographic area or any particular type of project.

The Fund may invest in cash and cash equivalents, including U.S. treasuries, money market funds, variable rate demand notes or municipal bond-focused exchange-traded funds. The Fund may invest in zero coupon bonds. The Fund may also invest (typically for hedging purposes or to manage the effective maturity or duration of the Fund's portfolio or for speculative purposes in an effort to increase the Fund's yield or to enhance returns) in derivative instruments such as options, futures contracts and options on futures contracts, and interest rate swaps.

The Fund may purchase securities that have been privately placed but that are eligible for purchase and sale under Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "1933 Act") ("restricted securities"). That rule permits certain qualified institutional buyers, such as the Fund, to trade in privately placed securities that have not been registered for sale under the 1933 Act.

Changes in Investment Objective and Investment Policies.

Although no change is anticipated, the investment objective of the Fund can be changed without shareholder approval. Shareholders will be notified a minimum of 60 days in advance of any change in investment objective.

The High Yield Municipal Completion Fund has adopted a fundamental investment restriction pursuant to Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act (the "Names Rule Restriction"). Pursuant to the Names Rule Restriction, the Fund will normally invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in municipal bonds that pay interest that is exempt from regular federal personal income tax. The Fund will consider both direct investments and indirect investments (e.g., investments in other investment companies, derivatives and synthetic instruments with economic characteristics similar to the direct investments that meet the Names Rule Restriction) when determining compliance with the Name Rule Restriction. Assuming the position pays interest income that is exempt from regular federal personal income tax, the Fund can "count" relevant derivative positions towards its "80% of assets" allocation and, in doing so, values each position at the price at which it is held on the Fund's books (generally market price, but anticipates valuing each such position for purposes of assessing compliance with this test at notional value). The

Names Rule Restriction may not be changed without shareholder approval.

Whether an investment continues to meet the criteria of the Fund's "80% of assets" investment policy (described above) is generally considered quarterly. To the extent the criteria are no longer met at the time of review, the Fund may be required to sell an investment to comply with applicable law.

Principal Investment Risks

Alternative Minimum Tax Risk — Although the interest received from municipal securities generally is exempt from federal income tax, the Fund may invest a portion of its total assets in municipal securities subject to the federal alternative minimum tax. Accordingly, investment in the Fund could cause shareholders to be subject to, or result in an increased liability under, the federal alternative minimum tax.

Call Risk — An issuer may exercise its right to redeem a fixed income security earlier than expected (a call). Issuers may call outstanding securities prior to their maturity for a number of reasons (e.g., declining interest rates, changes in credit spreads and improvements in the issuer's credit quality). If an issuer calls a security that the Fund has invested in, the Fund may not recoup the full amount of its initial investment and may be forced to reinvest in lower-yielding securities, securities with greater credit risks or securities with other, less favorable features.

Changes in Debt Ratings Risk — Investments can be subject to the risk of downgrade by a ratings agency. Ratings downgrades generally affect the value of the downgraded security and are likely to result in both decreased demand for the security and an investor expectation of a higher rate of return on the security.

Credit and Interest Rate Risk — All debt obligations, such as bonds, are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk. The value of the Fund's portfolio may fluctuate in response to the risk that the issuer of a bond or other instrument will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. The value of the debt securities held by the Fund fluctuates with the credit quality of the issuers of those securities. The Fund could lose money if the issuer of a security is unable to meet its financial obligations or goes bankrupt. The Fund may invest in debt instruments that are below investment grade, commonly known as "high yield" or "junk" bonds, which are considered speculative, and carry a higher risk of default. In addition, fluctuations in interest rates can affect the value of debt instruments held by the Fund. A debt instrument's "duration" is a way of measuring a debt instrument's sensitivity to a potential change in interest rates. An increase in interest rates tends to reduce the market value of debt instruments, while a decline in interest rates tends to increase their values. Generally, debt instruments with long maturities and low coupons have the longest durations. Longer-duration

instruments tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than those with shorter durations. For example, if a debt instrument has a duration of five years and interest rates increase (decrease) by 1%, then the value of that debt instrument would be expected to decline (increase) by approximately 5%.

The Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk in times of monetary policy change and/or uncertainty, such as when the Federal Reserve Board ends a quantitative easing program and/or raises rates. A rising interest rate environment increases certain risks, including the potential for periods of volatility, increased redemptions and extended durations (i.e., extension risk). A low interest rate environment may prevent the Fund from providing a positive yield. Recent market conditions and events, including increases in interest rates, may exacerbate the risk that borrowers will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. During periods of decreasing or prolonged low interest rates, financial markets in which the Fund invests could be negatively affected by, for example, increased volatility, reduced value and liquidity of the Fund's investments, and perceptions of broader economic decline. When interest rates fall, the Fund may also face prepayment risk, meaning that an obligor will pay certain obligations more quickly than originally expected, and the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields. In addition, there is risk of significant future rate moves and related economic and market impacts. The rapid development and fluidity of these or other events may affect the economies of many nations, individual issuers and the global markets, including liquidity and volatility, in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time.

Credit spread risk is the risk that economic and market conditions or any actual or perceived credit deterioration may lead to an increase in the credit spreads (i.e., the difference in yield between two securities of similar maturity but different credit quality) and a decline in price of an issuer's securities.

Cybersecurity Risk — The occurrence of a disaster such as a cyber-attack, a natural catastrophe, an industrial accident, a terrorist attack or war, events unanticipated in the disaster recovery systems of the Fund and the Adviser, or a support failure from external providers, could have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to conduct business and on its results of operations and financial condition, particularly if those events affect the Fund and/or the Adviser's computer-based data processing, transmission, storage, and retrieval systems or destroy data. If the Adviser was unavailable in the event of a disaster, the Fund's ability to effectively conduct its business could be severely compromised. The Fund and the Adviser depend heavily upon computer systems to perform necessary business functions. Despite implementation of a variety of security measures, the computer systems of the Fund and/or Adviser could be subject to cyber-attacks and unauthorized access, such as physical and electronic break-ins, "phishing" attempts or unauthorized tampering. Like other companies, the

Fund and the Adviser may experience threats to their data and systems, including malware and computer virus attacks, impersonation of authorized users, unauthorized access, system failures and disruptions. The Fund does not control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by third-party service providers, and such third-party service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to the Fund, the Adviser, shareholders and/or an issuer, each of which would be negatively impacted. If one or more of these events occurs, it could potentially jeopardize the confidential, proprietary and other information processed and stored in, and transmitted through, the computer systems and networks of the Fund or the Adviser, or otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in the Fund's operations, which could result in damage to the Fund's reputation, financial losses, litigation, increased costs, regulatory penalties and/or customer dissatisfaction or loss.

Defaulted Securities Risk — The Fund may invest in securities of issuers that are experiencing significant financial or business difficulties, including issuers involved in bankruptcy or other reorganization and liquidation proceedings. Such investments involve a substantial degree of risk. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to an issuer in which the Fund invests, the Fund may lose its entire investment, may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than the Fund's original investment, and/or may be required to accept payment over an extended period of time. A wide variety of considerations render the outcome of any investment in a financially distressed issuer uncertain, and the level of analytical sophistication, both financial and legal, necessary for successful investment in issuers experiencing significant business and financial difficulties, is unusually high. There is no assurance that the Adviser will correctly evaluate the intrinsic values of the distressed issuers in which the Fund may invest.

Derivatives Risk — Futures contracts or other "derivatives," including hedging strategies, present risks related to their significant price volatility and risk of default by the counterparty to the contract. Derivatives are subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that a loss may be sustained by the Fund as a result of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the other party to the transaction or the failure of the other party to make required payments or otherwise comply with the terms of the transaction. Changing conditions in a particular market area, such as those experienced in the subprime and non-agency mortgage market over recent years, whether or not directly related to the referenced assets that underlie the transaction, may have an adverse impact on the creditworthiness of the counterparty. If the Fund invests in derivatives at inopportune times or judges market conditions incorrectly, such investments may lower the Fund's return or result in a loss, which could also lead to an increase in redemptions of Fund shares. The Fund also could experience losses if its derivatives were poorly correlated with its other investments, or if the Fund was unable to liquidate its position because of an illiquid secondary market. The market for some

derivatives is, or suddenly can become, illiquid, especially in times of financial stress. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid and unpredictable changes in the prices for derivatives. New rules governing derivatives could limit the Fund's use of derivatives in support of its investment strategy. These new rules may make derivatives more costly, or may otherwise adversely affect the Fund's liquidity, value or performance.

The price volatility of futures contracts has been historically greater than that of traditional securities such as stocks and bonds. The value of certain futures contracts may fluctuate in response to changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates, commodity prices or other changes. Therefore, the assets of the Fund, and the prices of Fund shares, may be subject to greater volatility. The risks associated with the Fund's use of futures contracts include: (i) market conditions that may not always create a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and, as a result, the Fund may be unable to close out its futures contracts at a time which is advantageous; (ii) the risk that losses caused by sudden, unanticipated market movements may be potentially unlimited; (iii) changes in the price of a futures contract may not always track the changes in market value of the underlying reference asset; (iv) trading restrictions or limitations may be imposed by an exchange, and government regulations may restrict trading in futures contracts; and (v) if the Fund has insufficient cash to meet margin requirements, the Fund may need to sell other investments, including at disadvantageous times. Use of derivatives or similar instruments may not be as favorable as a direct investment in an underlying investment and may adversely affect the amount, timing and character of income distributed to shareholders. As a result, a larger portion of the Fund's distributions may be treated as ordinary income rather than capital gains. In addition, certain derivatives are subject to mark-to-market or straddle provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"). If such provisions are applicable, there could be an increase in the amount of taxable dividends paid by the Fund.

High Yield Risk — The Fund will invest in high yield debt instruments. Instruments with the lowest investment grade ratings are considered to have speculative characteristics. Certain debt instruments that have not been rated also are considered by the Adviser to be equivalent to below investment grade (often referred to as "high yield" or "junk" bonds). On balance, debt instruments that are below investment grade are considered predominately speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal according to the terms of the obligation and, therefore, carry greater investment risk, including the possibility of default and bankruptcy. In the event of a high yield issuer's bankruptcy, claims of other creditors may have priority over the claims of high yield bond holders, leaving few or no assets available to repay high yield bond holders. Prices of high yield instruments are subject to extreme price fluctuations and are likely to be

less marketable and more adversely affected by economic downturns than higher-quality debt instruments. Adverse publicity and investors' perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the values and liquidity of lower-rated debt instruments, especially in a thinly traded market. Analyses of the creditworthiness of issuers of lower-rated debt instruments may be more complex than for issuers of higher-rated instruments, and the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective may, to the extent of investment in lower-rated debt instruments, be more dependent upon such creditworthiness analyses than would be the case if the Fund were investing in higher-rated instruments.

Restricted and Illiquid Investment Risk — Holding illiquid securities restricts or otherwise limits the ability for the Fund to freely dispose of its investments for specific periods of time. The Fund might not be able to sell illiquid securities at its desired price or time. Changes in the markets or in regulations governing the trading of illiquid instruments can cause rapid changes in the price or ability to sell an illiquid security. The market for lower-quality debt instruments, including high yield or "junk" bonds and leveraged loans, is generally less liquid than the market for higher-quality debt instruments. In addition, brokers and dealers have decreased their inventories of municipal bonds in recent years. This could limit the Adviser's ability to buy or sell municipal bonds and increase price volatility and trading costs, particularly during periods of economic or market stress. In addition, recent federal banking regulations may cause certain dealers to reduce their inventories of municipal bonds, which may further decrease the Adviser's ability to buy or sell bonds. As a result, the Adviser may be forced to accept a lower price to sell a security, to sell other securities to raise cash, or to give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on performance.

Income Risk — The Fund may experience a decline in its income due to falling interest rates, earnings declines, income decline within a security or default of an issuer of a security. During periods of increasing or prolonged high interest rates, among other things, borrowing costs may increase, fewer issuances of securities and decreased liquidity may occur and/or an issuer of a security may be unable to refinance existing debt obligations and/or make income payments. The amount and rate of distributions that the Fund's shareholders receive are affected by the income that the Fund receives from its portfolio holdings. If the income is reduced, distributions by the Fund to shareholders may be less.

Inverse Floaters Risk — Inverse Floaters are issued in connection with municipal tender option bond ("TOB") financing transactions to generate leverage for the Fund. Such instruments are created by a special purpose trust (a "TOB Trust") that holds long-term fixed rate bonds (the underlying security), and issues two classes of beneficial interests: short-term floating rate interests ("Floaters"), which are sold to

other investors, and Inverse Floaters, which are purchased by the Fund. The Floaters have first priority on the cash flow from the underlying security held by the TOB Trust, have a tender option feature that allows holders to tender the Floaters back to the TOB Trust for their par amount and accrued interest at specified intervals and bear interest at prevailing short-term interest rates. Tendered Floaters are remarketed for sale to other investors for their par amount and accrued interest by a remarketing agent to the TOB Trust and are ultimately supported by a liquidity facility provided by a bank, upon which the TOB Trust can draw funds to pay such amount to holders of Tendered Floaters that cannot be remarketed. The Fund, as holder of the Inverse Floaters, is paid the residual cash flow from the underlying security. Accordingly, the Inverse Floaters provide the Fund with leveraged exposure to the underlying security. When short-term interest rates rise or fall, the interest payable on the Floaters issued by a TOB Trust will, respectively, rise or fall, leaving less or more, respectively, residual interest cash flow from the underlying security available for payment on the Inverse Floaters. Thus, as short-term interest rates rise, Inverse Floaters produce less income for the Fund, and as short-term interest rates decline, Inverse Floaters produce more income for the Fund. The price of Inverse Floaters is expected to decline when interest rates rise and increase when interest rates decline, in either case generally more so than the price of a bond with a similar maturity, because of the effect of leverage. As a result, the price of Inverse Floaters is typically more volatile than the price of bonds with similar maturities, especially if the relevant TOB Trust is structured to provide the holder of the Inverse Floaters relatively greater leveraged exposure to the underlying security (e.g., if the par amount of the Floaters, as a percentage of the par amount of the underlying security, is relatively greater). Upon the occurrence of certain adverse events (including a credit ratings downgrade of the underlying security or a substantial decrease in the market value of the underlying security), a TOB Trust may be collapsed by the remarketing agent or liquidity provider and the underlying security liquidated, and the Fund could lose the entire amount of its investment in the Inverse Floater and may, in some cases, be contractually required to pay the shortfall, if any, between the liquidation value of the underlying security and the principal amount of the Floaters. Consequently, in a rising interest rate environment, the Fund's investments in Inverse Floaters could negatively impact the Fund's performance and yield, especially when those Inverse Floaters provide the Fund with relatively greater leveraged exposure to the underlying securities held by the relevant TOB Trusts. The leverage effect of Inverse Floaters also may increase the Fund's credit risk.

Market Risk — All securities may be subject to adverse market trends. The value and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio holdings may fluctuate in response to events specific to the issuers or bond markets in which the Fund invests, as well as economic, political, or social events in the United States or abroad. Markets can be volatile, and prices of individual

securities and other investments at times may decline significantly and rapidly. This may cause the Fund's portfolio to be worth less than the price originally paid for it, or less than it was worth at an earlier time. Market risk may affect a single issuer or the market as a whole. As a result, a portfolio of such securities may underperform the market as a whole. Recent market conditions and events, including a global public health crisis, wars and armed conflicts and actions taken by governments in response, may exacerbate volatility and may continue to negatively affect the price and liquidity of individual securities, national economies and global markets generally. Prices of individual securities and other investments, including those of a particular type, may decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, economic or other developments, public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse investor sentiment or publicity. Rapid changes in value or liquidity, which often are not anticipated and can relate to events not connected to particular investments, may limit the ability of the Fund to dispose of its assets at the price or time of its choosing and can result in losses. Changes in price may be temporary or may last for extended periods. If the Fund sells a portfolio position before it reaches its market peak, it may miss out on opportunities for better performance.

Municipal Bond Risk — Like other bonds, municipal bonds are subject to credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, and call risk. However, the obligations of some municipal issuers may not be enforceable through the exercise of traditional creditors' rights. The reorganization under federal bankruptcy laws of a municipal bond issuer may result in the bonds being cancelled without payment or repaid only in part, or in delays in collecting principal and interest. In the event of a default in the payment of interest and/or repayment of principal, the Fund may enforce its rights by taking possession of, and managing, the assets securing the issuer's obligations on such securities. These actions may increase the Fund's operating expenses. In addition, lawmakers may seek to extend the time for payment of principal or interest, or both, or to impose other constraints upon enforcement of such obligations. State or federal regulation with respect to a specific sector could impact the revenue stream for a given subset of the market. Municipal bonds may have lower overall liquidity than other types of bonds, and there may be less publicly available and timely information about the financial condition of municipal issuers than for issuers of other securities.

Municipal Issuer Focus Risk — The municipal issuers in which the Fund invests may be located in the same geographic area or may pay their interest obligations from revenue of similar projects, such as hospitals, airports, utility systems and housing finance agencies. This may make the Fund's investments more susceptible to similar social, economic, political or regulatory occurrences, making the Fund more susceptible to experience a drop in its share price than if the Fund had been invested across issuers that did not have similar characteristics. From time to time, the Fund's

investments may include securities that alone or together with securities held by other funds or accounts managed by the Adviser, represents a major portion or all of an issue of municipal securities. Because there may be relatively few potential purchasers for such investments and, in some cases, there may be contractual restrictions on resales, the Fund may find it more difficult to sell such securities at a desirable time or price.

General Obligation and Revenue Bonds — General obligation bonds are general obligations of a governmental entity that are secured by the entity's pledge of its faith, credit and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. Revenue bonds, on the other hand, are not supported by an issuer's power to levy taxes and are payable only from the revenues derived from specific projects, authorities or facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise tax or another specific revenue source.

Education Revenue Bonds — Education revenue bonds are payable from and secured by revenues derived from the operation of schools, colleges and universities and their revenues are derived mainly from ad valorem taxes, or for higher education systems, from tuition, dormitory revenues, grants and endowments. Payment on education revenue bonds may be adversely affected by litigation contesting the state constitutionality of financing public education in part from ad valorem taxes. Risks related to college and university obligations include the prospect of a declining percentage of the population consisting of "college" age individuals, possible inability to raise tuitions and fees sufficiently to cover increased operating costs, the uncertainty of continued receipt of Federal grants and state funding and new government legislation or regulations which may adversely affect the revenues or costs of such issuers.

Industrial Revenue Bonds — Industrial revenue bonds are issued by governmental entities to provide financing aid to community facilities such as hospitals, hotels, business or residential complexes, convention halls and sport complexes. The proceeds from the issuance of an industrial revenue bond are directed to a private, for-profit business and the industrial revenue bond is backed by the credit and security of the private, for-profit business. Payment on industrial revenue bonds may be adversely affected by the general state of the economy, intense competition, consolidation, domestic and international politics, excess capacity and consumer spending trends. In addition, they may also be significantly affected by overall capital spending levels, economic cycles, technical obsolescence, delays in modernization, labor relations, government regulations and e-commerce initiatives. Industrial issuers may also be affected by factors more specific to their individual industries.

Special Tax Bonds — Special tax bonds are payable from and secured by revenues received by a municipality from a particular tax. Examples of special taxes are a tax on the rental of a hotel room, on the purchase of food and beverages, on the purchase of fuel, on the rental of automobiles or on the consumption of liquor. Special tax bonds are not secured by the general tax revenues of the municipality, and they do not represent general obligations of the municipality. Payment on special tax bonds may be adversely affected by a reduction in revenues realized from the underlying special tax. In addition, if spending on the particular goods or services that are subject to the special tax decrease, the municipality may be under no obligation to increase the rate of the special tax to ensure that sufficient revenues are raised from the shrinking taxable base.

Tax Allocation Revenue Securities — Tax allocation bonds are typically secured by incremental tax revenues collected on property within the areas where redevelopment projects financed by bond proceeds are located. Tax allocation bond payments are expected to be made from projected increases in tax revenues derived from higher assessed values of property resulting from development in the particular project area and not from an increase in tax rates. Payment on tax allocation bonds may be adversely affected by variations in taxable values of property in a project area, successful appeals by property owners of assessed valuations, substantial delinquencies in the payment of property taxes, or imposition of any constitutional or legislative property tax rate decrease.

Transportation Facility Revenue Bonds — Transportation facility revenue bonds are obligations which are payable from and secured by revenues derived from the ownership and operation of facilities such as airports, bridges, turnpikes, port authorities, convention centers and arenas. Payment on bonds related to airports and other facilities is dependent on fees received from signatory airlines use agreements (which consist of annual payments for leases, occupancy of certain terminal space and service fees), user fees from ports, tolls on turnpikes and bridges and rents from buildings. The revenue earned from these fees may be reduced by increased cost of maintenance, decreased use of a facility, lower cost of alternative modes of transportation, scarcity of fuel and reduction or loss of rents.

Municipal Lease Obligation Risk — In a municipal lease obligation, the issuer agrees to make payments when due on the lease obligation. The issuer will generally appropriate municipal funds for that purpose, but is not obligated to do so. Although the issuer does not pledge its unlimited taxing power for payment of the lease obligation, the lease obligation is secured by the leased property. However, if the issuer does not fulfill its payment obligation it may be difficult to sell the

property and the proceeds of a sale may not cover the Fund's loss.

New Fund Risk — The Fund may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, and its investment strategy may not be successful under all future market conditions, either of which could result in the Fund being liquidated at some future time without shareholder approval and/or at a time that may not be favorable for certain shareholders. New funds may not attract sufficient assets to achieve investment, trading or other efficiencies. In addition, the Fund may be subject to a "ramp-up" period, during which it may not be fully invested or able to meet its investment objective or principal investment strategies.

Options Risk — When trading options, the Fund may incur losses or forego otherwise realizable gains if market prices do not move as expected. An option is an agreement that, for a premium payment or fee, gives the option holder (the purchaser) the right but not the obligation to buy (a "call option") or sell (a "put option") the underlying asset (or settle for cash an amount based on an underlying asset, rate, or index) at a specified price (the "exercise price") during a period of time or on a specified date. Investments in options are considered speculative. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, or in interest or currency exchange rates, including the implied volatility, which in turn are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political and economic events.

When the Fund purchases an option, it may lose the total premium paid for it if the price of the underlying security or other assets decreased, remained the same or failed to increase to a level at or beyond the exercise price (in the case of a call option) or increased, remained the same or failed to decrease to a level at or below the exercise price (in the case of a put option). If a call or put option purchased by the Fund were permitted to expire without being sold or exercised, its premium would represent a loss to the Fund.

By writing put options, the Fund takes on the risk of declines in the value of the underlying instrument, including the possibility of a loss up to the entire exercise price of each option it sells but without the corresponding opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the underlying instrument. When the Fund writes a put option, it assumes the risk that it must purchase the underlying instrument at an exercise price that may be higher than the market price of the instrument. If there is a broad market decline and the Fund is not able to close out its written put options, it may result in substantial losses to the Fund. By writing a call option, the Fund may be obligated to deliver instruments underlying an option at less than the market price. In the case of an uncovered call option, there is a risk of unlimited loss. When an uncovered call is exercised, the Fund must purchase the underlying instrument

to meet its call obligations and the necessary instruments may be unavailable for purchase. The Fund will receive a premium from writing options, but the premium received may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from exercised options.

By writing call and put options on underlying instruments, the returns of the options writing strategy will be determined by the performance of the underlying instrument.

If the underlying instrument appreciates or depreciates sufficiently over the period to offset the net premium received by the Fund, the Fund may incur losses. Increases in implied volatility of options may cause the value of an option to increase, even if the value of the underlying instrument does not change, which could result in a reduction in the Fund's net asset value. In unusual market circumstances where implied volatility sharply increases or decreases causing options spreads to be significantly correlated to the underlying instrument, the Fund's option writing strategy may not perform as anticipated. Prior to the exercise or expiration of the option, the Fund is exposed to implied volatility risk, meaning the value, as based on implied volatility, of an option may increase due to market and economic conditions or views based on the sector or industry in which issuers of the underlying instrument participate, including issuer-specific factors.

Other Investment Company Risk — To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, including money market funds and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), its performance will be affected by the performance of those other investment companies.

Investments in other investment companies are subject to the risks of the other investment companies' investments. In addition, the Fund will pay a proportional share of the fees and expenses of the other investment companies in addition to its own fees and expenses and, as a result, shareholders will be subject to two layers of fees and expenses.

An ETF may trade in the secondary market at a price below the value of its underlying portfolio and may not be liquid. An actively managed ETF's performance will reflect its adviser's ability to make investment decisions that are suited to achieving the ETF's investment objectives. A passively managed ETF may not replicate the performance of the index it intends to track.

Reference Rate Transition Risk — The London Interbank Offered Rate, or "LIBOR," which had historically been the principal floating rate benchmark in the financial markets, has been discontinued. Its discontinuation has affected and will continue to affect the financial markets generally and may also affect the Fund's operations, finances and investments specifically. The UK Financial Conduct Authority (the "FCA"), which is the regulator of the LIBOR administrator, has ceased publishing all LIBOR tenors. As an alternative to LIBOR, the market has generally coalesced around the use of the Secured

Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”) as a replacement for U.S. dollar LIBOR. SOFR is a risk-free overnight floating rate that is currently published in multiple formats, including as an overnight rate, as a compounded average and as an index. In addition to the SOFR rate variations, other alternative floating rates have been developed and various market participants have adopted these floating rates to various degrees, although market practice remains in flux. Uncertainty as to the nature of alternative reference rates and as to potential changes or other reforms to alternative reference rates, or any changes announced with respect to such reforms, may result in a sudden or prolonged increase or decrease in the reported reference rates and the value of reference rate-based loans and securities. The effects of these potential changes on us, issuers of instruments in which we invest and financial markets generally and the effectiveness of changes already made, remain uncertain.

Swaps Risk — The use of swaps is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques, risk analyses and tax planning different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. These transactions can result in sizeable realized and unrealized capital gains and losses relative to the gains and losses from the Fund's direct investments in the reference assets.

Transactions in swaps can involve greater risks than if the Fund had invested directly in the reference asset. Because they are two-party contracts and because they may have terms of greater than seven days, certain swap transactions may be considered to be illiquid. Moreover, the Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap counterparty. Some swaps may be complex and difficult to value. Swaps may also be subject to pricing or “basis” risk, which exists when a particular swap becomes extraordinarily expensive relative to historical prices or the price of corresponding cash market instruments. Under certain market conditions it may not be economically feasible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position in time to avoid a loss or take advantage of an opportunity. If a swap transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses.

The prices of swaps can be very volatile, and a variance in the degree of volatility or in the direction of the price of the reference asset from the Adviser's expectations may produce significant losses in the Fund's investments in swaps. In addition, a perfect correlation between a swap and an investment position may be impossible to achieve. As a result, the Fund's use of swaps may not be effective in fulfilling the Fund's investment strategies and may contribute to losses that would not have been incurred otherwise.

In addition, interest rate swaps may fail to perform as intended and may not offset adverse changes in interest rates fully or at all. Interest rate swaps may also reduce the Fund's gains due to favorable changes in interest rates and result in losses to the Fund. Counterparties to interest rate swaps are subject to manipulation in the marketplace of the floating rate benchmarks, which may affect the utility of interest rate swaps as a hedge.

Tax-Exempt Status Risk — The Fund's investments in municipal securities rely on the opinion of the issuer's bond counsel and, in the case of derivative securities, sponsors' counsel, that the interest paid on those securities will not be subject to federal income tax. Tax opinions are generally provided at the time the municipal security is initially issued, and neither the Fund nor the Adviser will independently review the bases for those tax opinions. However, tax opinions are not binding on the IRS, and if any of those tax opinions are ultimately determined to be incorrect or if events occur after the security is acquired that impact the security's tax-exempt status, the Fund and its shareholders could be subject to substantial tax liability for the current or past years and shareholders may have to file amended tax returns and pay additional taxes, interest and penalties. In addition, an IRS assertion of taxability may impair the liquidity and the fair market value of the securities.

Tax Risk — The Fund may be adversely impacted by changes in tax rates and policies. Because interest income from municipal securities is normally not subject to regular federal income taxation, the attractiveness of municipal securities in relation to other investment alternatives may be affected by changes in federal and state income tax rates or changes in the tax-exempt status of interest income from municipal securities. Any proposed or actual changes in such rates or exempt status, therefore, can significantly affect the demand for and supply, liquidity and marketability of the municipal securities. This could in turn affect the Fund's net asset value and ability to acquire and dispose of municipal securities at desirable yield and price levels.

Unrated Bond Risk — The Adviser may internally assign ratings to securities that are not rated by any nationally recognized statistical rating organization, after assessing their credit quality and other factors, in categories similar to those of nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. There can be no assurance, nor is it intended, that the Adviser's credit analysis process is consistent or comparable with the credit analysis process used by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Unrated securities are considered “investment-grade” or “below-investment-grade” if judged by the Adviser to be comparable to rated investment-grade or below-investment-grade securities. The Adviser's rating does not constitute a guarantee of the credit quality. In addition, some unrated securities may not have an active trading market or may trade less actively than rated.

securities, which means that the Fund might have difficulty selling them promptly at an acceptable price.

In evaluating the credit quality of a particular security, whether rated or unrated, the Adviser will normally take into consideration a number of factors including, but not limited to, the financial resources of the issuer, the underlying source of funds for debt service on a security, the issuer's sensitivity to economic conditions and trends, any operating history of the facility financed by the obligation, the degree of community support for the financed facility, the capabilities of the issuer's management, and regulatory factors affecting the issuer or the particular facility.

A reduction in the rating of a security after the Fund buys it will not require the Fund to dispose of the security. However, the Adviser will evaluate such downgraded securities to determine whether to keep them in the Fund's portfolio.

U.S. Territory Risk — The Fund may invest in obligations of the governments of U.S. territories, commonwealths and possessions such as Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands to the extent such obligations are exempt from regular federal income taxes. Accordingly, the Fund may be adversely affected by local political, economic, social and environmental conditions and developments, including natural disasters, within these U.S. territories, commonwealths and possessions affecting the issuers of such obligations.

Certain municipalities in which the Fund may invest, currently experience significant financial difficulties, which may include default, insolvency or bankruptcy. As a result, securities issued by certain of these municipalities are currently considered below-investment-grade securities. A credit rating downgrade relating to, default by, or insolvency or bankruptcy of, one or several municipal security issuers of a state, territory, commonwealth or possession in which the Fund invests could affect the payment of principal and interest, the market values and marketability of many or all municipal obligations of such state, territory, commonwealth or possession.

Valuation Risk — The investments in which the Fund invests typically are valued by a pricing service utilizing a range of market-based inputs and assumptions, including readily available market quotations obtained from broker-dealers making markets in such instruments, cash flows and transactions for comparable instruments. There is no assurance that the Fund will be able to sell a portfolio investment at the price established by the pricing service, which could result in a loss to the Fund. Pricing services generally price debt securities assuming orderly transactions of an institutional "round lot" size, but some trades may occur in smaller, "odd lot" sizes, often at lower prices than institutional round lot trades. Different pricing services may incorporate different assumptions and inputs into their valuation methodologies, potentially resulting in different

values for the same investments. As a result, if the Fund were to change pricing services, or if the Fund's pricing service were to change its valuation methodology, there could be a material impact, either positive or negative, on the Fund's NAV.

Zero Coupon Bond Risk — Among the debt securities in which the Fund may invest are zero coupon securities. Zero coupon securities are debt obligations that do not entitle the holder to any periodic payment of interest prior to maturity or a specified date when the securities begin paying current interest. They are issued and traded at a discount from their face amount or par value, which discount varies depending on the time remaining until cash payments begin, prevailing interest rates, liquidity of the security and the perceived credit quality of the issuer. The market prices of zero coupon securities generally are more volatile than the prices of securities that pay interest periodically and in cash and are likely to respond to changes in interest rates to a greater degree than do other types of debt securities having similar maturities and credit quality. Original issue discount earned on zero coupon securities must be included in the Fund's income. Thus, to continue to qualify for tax treatment as a regulated investment company and to avoid a certain excise tax on undistributed income, the Fund may be required to distribute as a dividend an amount that is greater than the total amount of cash it actually receives. These distributions must be made from the Fund's cash assets or, if necessary, from the proceeds of sales of portfolio securities. The Fund will not be able to purchase additional income-producing securities with cash used to make such distributions, and its current income ultimately could be reduced as a result.

Defensive Investment Strategies

The Fund has the flexibility to respond promptly to changes in market and economic conditions. For example, a defensive strategy may be warranted during periods of unfavorable market or economic conditions, including periods of market turbulence or periods when prevailing market valuations are higher than those deemed attractive under the investment criteria generally applied on behalf of the Fund. Under a defensive strategy, the Fund may hold cash and/or invest up to 100% of its assets in high quality debt securities or money market instruments of U.S. or foreign issuers. In such a case, the Fund may not be able to pursue, and may not achieve, its investment objective. It is impossible to predict whether, when or for how long the Fund will employ defensive strategies.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to disclosure of its portfolio securities is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information, which is available on request (see back cover).

Fund Indices

Performance history, including as compared to one or more broad measures of market performance, for the Fund will be included after the Fund has been in operation for one calendar year. The broad-based index against which the Fund's performance will be measured will be the S&P Municipal Yield Index. Additional information on the index is set out below. The index is not available for purchase.

S&P Municipal Yield Index is a market value-weighted index that seeks to provide a measure of an investing strategy used in the municipal market that allocates a different percentage to bonds rated below investment grade and non-rated bonds than to bonds rated investment grade. The S&P Municipal Yield Index, whose constituents are derived from S&P Municipal Bond Index, incorporates a strategy of proportional investing in municipal bonds that typically have higher yields than other municipal bonds. Both tax-exempt bonds and bonds subject to the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) are included in the Index.

Fund Management

The Adviser

The Adviser of the Fund is First Eagle Investment Management, LLC, a subsidiary of First Eagle Holdings, Inc. ("FE Holdings"). Based in New York City since 1937, FE Holdings, formerly Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder Holdings, Inc., traces its heritage to the German banking house Gebr. Arnhold, founded in Dresden in 1864. A controlling interest in FE Holdings is owned by funds managed by Genstar Capital, LLC ("Genstar Capital"). The Adviser offers a variety of investment management services. In addition to the Fund, its clients include the First Eagle Funds, the First Eagle Variable Funds, First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund, First Eagle Tactical Municipal Opportunities Fund, First Eagle Private Credit Fund, other pooled vehicles, corporations and major retirement plans. As of August 31, 2025, the Adviser had over \$122.2 billion under management. The Adviser's address is 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10105.

John V. Miller and David Blair are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the High Yield Municipal Completion Fund. Their professional backgrounds are below.

John V. Miller has served as the Fund's Portfolio Manager since September 2025. Mr. Miller joined the Adviser as a Portfolio Manager and head and chief investment officer of the High Yield Municipal Credit team in January 2024. Previously, Mr. Miller was a senior managing director and head of municipal bonds at Nuveen Asset Management, where he worked for 27 years.

David Blair is head of the Municipal Core SMA business. David Blair has served as the High Yield Municipal Completion Fund's Portfolio Manager since September 2025. Prior to joining First Eagle in January 2025, David was a managing director and portfolio manager at Nuveen where he managed municipal separate account portfolios. Since 1996, he has worked at PIMCO and Nuveen, primarily as a municipal credit analyst and portfolio manager. David began his career in 1991 as a Certified Public Accountant and auditor for Arthur Andersen. He earned a BA in economics from the University of California, Santa Barbara and an MBA in finance from the University of Chicago. David holds the Chartered Financial Analyst

designation and is a member of the CFA Institute and the CFA Society of Orange County.

Additional information regarding these portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed and ownership of securities in the First Eagle Completion Fund Trust is available in the Statement of Additional Information. The portfolio managers are supported in their duties by a team of investment professionals employed by the Adviser. Also available in the Statement of Additional Information is certain background information regarding these investment professionals.

The Fund does not pay management fees to the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement. However, you will incur the management fees for the amount invested in the Fund through the separately managed account associated with such investment. You should read carefully the separately managed account brochure provided to you by First Eagle Separate Account Management LLC or your investment adviser for additional information on the separately managed account. The brochure is required to include information about the fees charged to you by First Eagle Separate Account Management LLC and the fees paid by the sponsor to the Adviser and its affiliates. You pay no additional fees or expenses to purchase shares of the Fund.

Under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is contractually responsible for and assumes the obligation for payment of the Fund's expenses included as "Other Expenses" of the Fund (excluding interest expense, taxes, fees incurred in acquiring and disposing of portfolio securities and extraordinary expenses). This obligation will continue in effect for so long as the Adviser serves as the investment adviser to the Fund pursuant to the Advisory Agreement.

Approval of Advisory Agreement

A discussion regarding the basis of the Fund's Board of Trustees' ("Board of Trustees") approval of the Advisory Agreement between the Fund and the Adviser will be available in the Financial Statements filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR for financial reporting periods in which the Advisory Agreement was acted upon by the Board of Trustees.

About Your Investment

Investing requires a plan. Whether you invest on your own or use the services of a financial professional, you should create a strategy designed to meet your short-term and long-term financial goals.

How to Purchase Shares

Shares of the Fund may be purchased and held only by or on behalf of separately managed account clients where First Eagle Separate Account Management LLC has an agreement to serve as investment adviser or sub-adviser to the account with the separately managed account program sponsor (typically a registered investment adviser, bank or broker-dealer) or directly with the client. A client agreement to open an account typically may be obtained by contacting the separately managed account program sponsor. The Fund intends to redeem shares held by or on behalf of a shareholder who ceases to be an eligible investor as described above and each investor, by purchasing shares, agrees to any such redemption.

The Fund does not impose any minimum investment requirements. However, the separately managed accounts through which the Fund is offered typically impose minimum investment requirements.

The Trust typically does not offer or sell its shares to non-U.S. residents. For purposes of this policy, a U.S. resident is defined as an account with (i) a U.S. address of record (including Army Post Office (APO), Fleet Post Office (FPO) and Diplomatic Post Office (DPO) addresses) and (ii) all account owners residing in the United States at the time of sale. Any existing account that is updated to reflect a non-U.S. address may also be restricted from making additional investments.

FEF Distributors, LLC (“FEF Distributors” or the “Distributor”), the Fund’s principal underwriter (and a subsidiary of the Adviser), reserves the right to limit the purchase of the Fund’s shares when it is in the best interest of the Fund.

The Trust and the Distributor reserve the right to refuse any share purchase order for any reason they deem appropriate and may do so in consultation with First Eagle Separate Account Management LLC. For example, the Trust or Distributor may reject purchase orders due to nonpayment, and they may refuse orders from investors identified as money-laundering risks and those responsible for potentially disruptive trading practices, such as “market timing.” Share purchases are not binding on the Trust or the Distributor (and accordingly may be rejected) until they are confirmed as paid by the Transfer Agent. All payments must be made in U.S. dollars, and all checks must be drawn on U.S. banks.

Anti-Money Laundering Compliance

The Trust and the Distributor are required to comply with various anti-money laundering laws and regulations. Consequently, the Trust or the Distributor may request additional information from you to verify your identity and source of funds. For individual investors, such information typically will include name, address, date of birth, and Social Security number. Such information also may include requests for documents such as driver’s license or other government-issued identification. For entity investors, such information typically will include name, principal business address, taxpayer identification number, corporate documents such as articles of incorporation, trust or partnership agreements, by-laws and similar documents, and also may include requests for documents confirming the authority and identity of those having control over the entity or its trading.

If the Trust or Distributor believes the information submitted does not provide adequate identity verification, it reserves the right to reject the establishment of your account or close the account at its current net asset value. If, at any time, the Trust believes an investor may be involved in suspicious activity, or if certain account information matches data on government lists of suspicious persons, the Trust or Distributor may choose to prohibit the establishment of a new account for the purchase of Fund shares or may be required to “freeze” an account. They also may be required to provide a governmental agency or another financial institution with information about transactions that have occurred in a shareholder’s account or to transfer monies received to establish a new account, transfer an existing account or transfer the proceeds of an existing account to a governmental agency. In some circumstances, the law may not permit the Trust or the Distributor to inform the investor it has taken the actions described above.

How Fund Share Prices Are Calculated

The Fund computes its net asset value once daily as of the close of trading on each day the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for trading. Net asset value for purchase or sale orders which are received by the Fund on any business day before the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be calculated as of that same day. If the purchase or sale request is received on a business day after the close of regular trading on the NYSE, or on a non-business day (weekend or financial market holiday), net asset value will be calculated as of the close of regular trading on the next business day. The net asset value per share is computed by dividing the total current value of the assets of the Fund, less its liabilities, by the total number of shares outstanding at the time of such computation.

The Fund uses pricing services to identify the market prices of publicly traded securities in their portfolios. When market prices are determined to be "stale" as a result of limited market activity for a particular holding, or in other circumstances when market prices are unavailable, such as for private placements, or when market prices have been materially affected by events occurring after the close of trading on the exchange or market on which the security is principally traded but before the Fund's NAV is calculated, or determined to be unreliable for a particular holding, such holdings may be "fair valued" in accordance with procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. The fair value pricing utilizes factors provided by an independent pricing service. The values assigned to the Fund's foreign holdings therefore may differ on occasion from reported market values. The Board and the Adviser believe relying on the procedures as just described will result in prices that are more reflective of the actual market value of portfolio securities held by the Fund than relying solely on reported market values.

The Distributor may authorize certain dealers to receive on its behalf purchase and redemption orders ("authorized dealers"). In turn, these authorized dealers may designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on the Distributor's behalf ("designated intermediaries"). Orders for shares received by SS&C, authorized dealers, or designated intermediaries prior to the close of trading on the NYSE will be processed based on that day's net asset value determined as of the close of trading on the NYSE that day. If an order is received by SS&C, an authorized dealer, or a designated intermediary after the close of the NYSE, it will be priced the next day the NYSE is open for trading.

Shareholder Services Expenses

Certain broker-dealers or other intermediaries may perform services that otherwise could be handled by the Fund's Transfer Agent. Services, that may include preparing and distributing client statements, tax reporting, order-processing and client relations, will be handled by the separately managed account program. Please refer to the separately managed account brochure provided to you by First Eagle Separate Account Management LLC or your investment adviser for additional information on shareholder services.

Revenue Sharing

The Distributor, Adviser or an affiliate may make cash payments from their own resources to broker-dealers or financial intermediaries for various reasons. These payments, often referred to as "revenue sharing," may support the

delivery of services to the Fund or shareholders in the Fund, including transaction processing and sub-accounting services.

Revenue sharing payments may include any other payment requirement of a broker-dealer or another third-party intermediary. The Distributor, Adviser or an affiliate pay all such payments out of its (or their) own resources. Such payments are in addition to any recordkeeping, sub-transfer agency/networking fees payable to others for performing such services. Revenue sharing payments may be structured, among other means, as: (i) a percentage of sales; (ii) a percentage of net assets; (iii) a flat fee per transaction; (iv) a fixed dollar amount; or (v) some combination of any of these. In many cases, revenue sharing arrangements may be viewed as encouraging sales activity or retention of assets in the Fund. Generally, any revenue sharing or similar payments are requested by the party receiving them, but they are subject to negotiation as to their structure and scope.

Please be aware that revenue sharing arrangements or other payments to intermediaries could create incentives on the part of the parties receiving the payments to more positively consider the Fund (and the separately managed accounts through which the Fund is offered) relative to mutual funds either not making payments of this nature or making smaller such payments. A shareholder or prospective investor with questions regarding revenue sharing or other such payments may obtain more details by contacting his or her broker representative or other financial intermediary directly. The Fund's Statement of Additional Information will include a listing of certain parties receiving revenue sharing payments in respect of the Fund.

Contractual Arrangements

The Fund is a party to contractual arrangements with various parties who provide services to the Fund, including the Adviser, the Distributor, the custodian, and the transfer agents, among others. Fund shareholders are not parties to, or intended ("third party") beneficiaries of, any such contractual arrangements, and such contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any individual investor or group of investors any right to enforce them against the service providers or to seek any remedy under them against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of the Fund.

Also, while this Prospectus and the Statement of Additional Information describe pertinent information about the Trust and the Fund, neither this Prospectus nor the Statement of Additional Information represents a contract between the Trust or the Fund and any shareholder or any other party.

Once You Become a Shareholder

Dividend Direction Plan

Unless you elect otherwise, your distributions will be reinvested in additional shares of the Fund at the net asset value calculated as of the date immediately preceding the payment date. All reinvested dividends and distributions remain taxable for U.S. federal income tax purposes as though received in cash. For further information about dividend reinvestment, contact SS&C by telephone at 1-800-334-2143.

Redemption of Shares

You have the right to redeem all or any part of your Fund shares for cash at their net asset value next computed after proper receipt of the redemption request. Typically, the redemption request will be initiated either by you through the separately managed account program sponsor reducing or totally liquidating your separately managed account or by the portfolio manager for your separately managed account redeeming shares on your behalf in order to raise cash to fund the purchase of individual bonds or other investments within your separately managed account. You will receive the share price next determined after a Portfolio has received your properly completed redemption request. Your direct or indirect redemption request must be received before the close of trading (normally, 4:00 p.m. New York time) for you to receive that day's price.

In most cases, purchase and redemption orders are made to the broker-dealer who executes trades for the applicable separately managed account based on instructions from the separately managed account adviser in its capacity as investment adviser or sub-adviser to the account.

Redemption Proceeds

Payment of the redemption proceeds will generally be made within three business days after receipt of the redemption request, but may take up to seven days. In times of extreme market stress, it may take longer to provide payment of redemption requests. Please refer to the separately managed account brochure provided to you by First Eagle Separate Account Management LLC or your investment adviser for additional information on redemption proceeds for your separately managed account.

Redemptions in Kind

The Fund normally pays redemption proceeds in cash up to \$250,000 or 1% of the Fund's total value, whichever is less. The Trust reserves the right to make higher redemption payments in the form of marketable securities or, as needed, other traded assets, which is known as a "redemption in kind."

If your shares are redeemed in kind, the securities distributed to you will as closely as practicable represent your pro rata share of the Fund's securities. You should expect to incur transaction costs upon the disposition of the securities received in the distribution. Such securities remain subject to market risk until they are sold. You may recognize capital gain or loss upon the disposition of such securities.

Short-Term Trading Policies

In general, the practice of "market timing," which includes short-term or excessive trading of mutual fund shares and other abusive trading practices, may have a detrimental effect on a mutual fund and its shareholders. Depending upon various factors such as the mutual fund's size and the amount of its assets maintained in cash, market timing by fund shareholders may interfere with the efficient management of the fund's portfolio, increase transaction costs and taxes, and harm the performance of the fund and its shareholders. Because the Fund is designed to be a component of a separately managed account that also invests in individual securities and other investments, the Fund's shares may be purchased and redeemed on a frequent basis for rebalancing purposes, to invest new monies, or to accommodate reductions in account size. Furthermore, because all purchase and redemption orders are initiated by the separately managed account program sponsor, separately managed account clients are not in a position to effect purchase or redemption orders and are, therefore, unable to directly trade in shares of the Fund. Accordingly, the Fund has not adopted any policies and procedures that would limit frequent purchases and redemptions of the Fund's shares.

The Fund is not designed to serve as a vehicle for frequent trading. First Eagle Separate Account Management LLC reserves the right to satisfy purchase and redemption orders exclusively through the purchase and sale of individual securities in an account if it determines that such account is attempting to use the Fund as a vehicle for market timing.

Information Regarding State Escheatment Laws

Mutual fund accounts can be considered abandoned property. States increasingly are looking at inactive mutual fund accounts as possible abandoned or unclaimed property. Under certain circumstances, the Fund may be legally obligated to escheat (or transfer) an investor's account to the appropriate state's unclaimed property administrator. The Fund will not be liable to investors or their representatives for good faith compliance with state unclaimed or abandoned property (escheatment) laws. If you invest in the Fund through a financial intermediary, we encourage you to contact the

financial intermediary regarding applicable state escheatment laws.

Escheatment laws vary by state, and states have different criteria for defining inactivity and abandoned property. Generally, a mutual fund account may be subject to “escheatment” (i.e., considered to be abandoned or unclaimed property) if the account owner has not initiated any activity in the account or contacted the fund for an “inactivity period” as specified in applicable state laws. If the Fund is unable to establish contact with an investor, the Fund will determine whether the investor’s account must legally be considered abandoned and whether the assets in the account must be transferred to the appropriate state’s unclaimed property administrator. Typically, an investor’s last known address of record determines the state that has jurisdiction.

Information on Dividends, Distributions and Taxes

The tax treatment described below is intended to be the tax treatment of the Fund under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code.

It is the Fund’s policy to make periodic distributions of net tax-exempt income, net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any. Unless you elect otherwise, such distributions to you will be reinvested in additional shares of the Fund at net asset value calculated as of the payment date. The Fund makes distributions on a per-share basis. As a result, on the ex-dividend date of such a payment, the net asset value of the Fund will be reduced by the amount of the payment.

The Fund intends to elect and qualify to be treated as a “regulated investment company” under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. To qualify, the Fund must meet certain income, diversification and distribution requirements. As a regulated investment company, the Fund generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or excise taxes on income and capital gains distributed to shareholders within applicable time limits.

The Fund anticipates that most of its dividends will consist of “exempt-interest dividends,” which are excludable from gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Exempt-interest dividends are dividends paid by the Fund that are attributable to interest on tax-exempt obligations and reported by the Fund as exempt-interest dividends. However, all or a portion of the exempt-interest dividends may be taken into account in determining the alternative minimum tax on shareholders who are individuals and may be subject to state and local taxes. Exempt-interest dividends are included in determining the portion, if any, of an individual’s social security and railroad retirement benefits subject to U.S. federal income taxes. Additionally, a shareholder may not deduct interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry shares of stock in a regulated investment company, such as the Fund, to the extent that the regulated investment company

distributes exempt-interest dividends to the shareholder during the taxable year of the shareholder.

The Fund may realize and distribute taxable ordinary income or capital gains from time to time because of the Fund’s investment activities. Distributions, if any, of the Fund’s net capital gains are generally taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains, and distributions from short-term capital gains and net investment income are generally taxable to shareholders as ordinary income, regardless of whether received in cash or reinvested in additional shares.

The Fund’s investments in municipal securities rely on the opinion of the issuer’s bond counsel and, in the case of derivative securities, sponsors’ counsel, that the interest paid on those securities will not be subject to federal income tax. Tax opinions are generally provided at the time the municipal security is initially issued, and neither the Fund nor the Adviser will independently review the bases for those tax opinions.

However, tax opinions are not binding on the IRS, and if any of those tax opinions are ultimately determined to be incorrect or if events occur after the security is acquired that impact the security’s tax-exempt status, the Fund and its shareholders could be subject to substantial tax liability for the current or past years and shareholders may have to file amended tax returns and pay additional taxes, interest and penalties. In addition, an IRS assertion of taxability may impair the liquidity and the fair market value of the securities.

Shareholders that are generally exempt from U.S. federal income tax, such as shareholders investing through tax qualified accounts and nonresident aliens or foreign entities, will not gain additional tax benefit from the exempt-interest dividends that are expected to be paid by the Fund or gain any other tax benefit. Because the Fund’s pre-tax returns generally will be lower than those of funds that own taxable debt instruments of comparable quality, an investment in the Fund may not be suitable investment for those kinds of investors.

If you redeem Fund shares or exchange them for shares of another First Eagle Fund, you generally will be treated as having sold your shares and any gain on the transaction will be subject to tax.

Non-corporate U.S. shareholders may be unable to deduct certain expenses, including any management fees incurred by the investor for the amount invested in the Fund through the separately managed accounts.

A distribution will be treated as paid on December 31 of the current calendar year if it is declared by the Fund in October, November or December with a record date in such a month and paid by the Fund during January of the following calendar year.

An additional 3.8% Medicare tax will be imposed on certain net investment income (which includes ordinary dividends and capital gain dividends from the Fund, and gain recognized on a disposition of shares) of certain U.S. individuals, estates and

trusts. Exempt-interest dividends from the Fund are generally not included in net investment income for purposes of this tax.

By February 15 of each year, the Fund will send you a statement showing the tax status of your dividends and distributions for the prior year.

There may be tax consequences for shareholders who are nonresident aliens or foreign entities. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.

Tax issues can be complicated. Exchanges of Fund shares are treated as sales and purchases and are subject to taxes.

Please consult your tax adviser about federal, state, or local tax consequences or with any other tax questions you may have.

Derivative Actions Brought on Behalf of the Trust

General

Except with respect to claims arising under the federal securities laws, in addition to the requirements set forth under Delaware law, a shareholder may bring a derivative action on behalf of the Trust only if the following conditions are met: (a) the shareholder or shareholders must make a pre-suit demand upon the Trustees to bring the subject action unless an effort to cause the Trustees to bring such an action is not likely to succeed. For purposes of this requirement, a demand on the Trustees shall only be deemed not likely to succeed and therefore excused if a majority of the Board of Trustees, or a majority of any committee established to consider the merits of such action, has a personal financial interest in the transaction at issue, and a Trustee shall not be deemed interested in a transaction or otherwise disqualified from ruling on the merits of a shareholder demand by virtue of the fact that such Trustee receives remuneration for his service on the Board of Trustees of the Trust or on the boards of one or more trusts that are under common management with or otherwise affiliated with the Trust; (b) unless a demand is not required under paragraph (a), shareholders eligible to bring such derivative action under Delaware law who hold at least 10% of the outstanding shares of the Trust, or 10% of the outstanding shares of the series or class to which such action relates, shall join in the request for the Trustees to commence such action; and (c) unless a demand is not required under paragraph (a), the Trustees must be afforded a reasonable amount of time to consider such shareholder request and to investigate the basis of such claim. The Trustees shall be entitled to retain counsel or other advisors in considering the merits of the request and shall require an undertaking by the shareholders making such request to reimburse the Trust for the expense of any such advisors in the event that the Trustees determine not to bring such action. The Board of Trustees may designate a committee of one Trustee to consider a shareholder demand if necessary to create a

committee with a majority of Trustees who do not have a personal financial interest in the transaction at issue.

The provision requiring at least 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the Trust, applicable series or class to join in the request to bring the derivative action and the provision requiring an undertaking by the requesting shareholders to reimburse the Trust for the expense of any advisors retained by the Board of Trustees in the event that the Trustees determine not to bring such action, does not apply to claims brought under federal securities laws.

Forum and Applicable Law

The Trust's Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust") also places limitations on the forum in which claims against the Trust may be heard. To the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, unless the Trust consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the sole and exclusive forum for any shareholder (including a beneficial owner) to bring (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of the Trust, (ii) any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any Trustee, officer or employee, if any, of the Trust to the Trust or the Trust's shareholders, (iii) any action asserting a claim against the Trust, its Trustees, officers or employees, if any, arising pursuant to any provision of laws of the State of Delaware or the Declaration of Trust or the Trust's Amended and Restated Bylaws, or (iv) to the maximum extent permitted by law, any other proceeding arising out of or relating to the Trust or the shareholder's interest in the Trust, shall be the courts located in the State of Delaware, and in all cases subject to the Delaware courts' having personal jurisdiction over the indispensable parties named as defendants. Any person purchasing or otherwise acquiring or holding any interest in shares of the Trust shall be (i) deemed to have notice of and consented to these provisions, and (ii) deemed to have waived any argument relating to the inconvenience of the forums referenced above in connection with any action or proceeding.

Accordingly, shareholders may have to bring suit in what they may consider to be an inconvenient and potentially less favorable forum. The limitations described above relating to derivative actions and choice of forum do not apply to claims asserted under the federal securities laws, to the extent that any such federal laws, rules or regulations do not permit such application.

The Declaration of Trust empowers the Trustees of the Trust with, among other things: (i) full power and authority to do any and all acts and to make and execute any and all contracts and instruments that they may consider necessary or appropriate in connection with the management of the Trust; and (ii) subject to the 1940 Act, the power to engage in any other lawful act or activity in which a statutory trust organized under the Delaware Act may engage. Notwithstanding that the

Declaration of Trust is to be construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of Delaware, the Declaration of Trust explicitly excludes the application of certain laws that might otherwise apply, including any provisions of laws (common or statutory) of the State of Delaware pertaining to trusts that relate to or regulate establishment of fiduciary or other standards or responsibilities or limitations on the acts or powers of trustees that are inconsistent with the limitations or liabilities or

authorities and powers of the Trustees set forth or referenced in the Declaration of Trust. Nothing in the Declaration of Trust modifying, restricting or eliminating the duties or liabilities of Trustees shall apply to, or in any way limit, the duties (including state law fiduciary duties of loyalty and care) or liabilities of such persons with respect to matters arising under the federal securities laws when and to the extent such terms are deemed inconsistent with the federal securities laws.

Privacy Notice for Individual Shareholders

The Trust is providing you with this privacy notice to inform you of how we process your personal information. If the Trust changes its information practices, we will provide you with notice of any material changes. This privacy notice supersedes any of our previous policies relating to the information you disclose to us.

FACTS	WHAT DOES THE TRUST DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?
Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.
What?	The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Social Security number, income, and assets■ account balances, payment history, and account activity■ credit history and credit scores■ name, address, telephone number, occupation■ online information, such as your IP address and data gathered from your browsing activity and location■ information we encounter in public records in the ordinary course of business
How?	All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons the Trust chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information	Does the Trust share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes— such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No
For our marketing purposes— to offer our products and services to you	Yes	Yes
For joint marketing with other financial companies	No	N/A
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes— information about your transactions and experiences	Yes	No
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes— information about your creditworthiness	Yes	Yes
For our affiliates to market to you	Yes	Yes
For nonaffiliates to market to you	No	N/A

To limit

- Call 800.334.2143 and indicate your desire to limit our sharing
- Visit us online: www.firsteagle.com/sma/core-plus-municipal-separately-managed-account-sma or
- Mail the form below

Please note:

If you are a *new* customer, we can begin sharing your information 30 days from the date we sent this notice. When you are *no longer* our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice. However, you can contact us at any time to limit our sharing.

Questions?

Call 800.334.2143 or go to www.firsteagle.com/sma/core-plus-municipal-separately-managed-account-sma

**Mail-in Form**

If you have a joint account, your choice(s) will apply to everyone on your account unless you mark below.

Apply my choices only to me

Mark any/all you want to limit:

- Do not share information about my creditworthiness with your affiliates for their everyday business purposes.
- Do not allow your affiliates to use my personal information to market to me.
- Do not share my personal information with nonaffiliates to market their products and services to me.

Name

Address

City, State, Zip

Account #

Mail to:

First Eagle
Completion Fund
Trust
P.O. Box 219324
Kansas City, MO
64121-9324

**What we do****How does the Trust protect my personal information?**

We maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards that comply with federal standards to guard consumer information. We permit only authorized individuals, who are trained in the proper handling of individual shareholder information and need to access this information to do their job, to have access to this information.

How does the Trust collect my personal information?

We collect your personal information, for example, when you

- open an account, make transactions using your account, or deposit money
- subscribe to receive information, submit an application, or otherwise submit a form containing personal information
- use our services online

We also collect your personal information from others, such as credit bureaus, affiliates, or other companies.

Why can't I limit all sharing?	<p>Federal law gives you the right to limit only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes—information about your creditworthiness ■ affiliates from using your information to market to you ■ sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you <p>State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.</p>
What happens when I limit sharing for an account I hold jointly with someone else?	Your choices will apply to everyone on your account.
Definitions	
Affiliates	<p>Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Affiliated companies include First Eagle Investments; First Eagle Holdings, Inc.; First Eagle Investment Management, LLC; FEF Distributors, LLC; First Eagle Separate Account Management, LLC; First Eagle Alternative Credit, LLC; Napier Park Global Capital Ltd; Napier Park Global Capital GmbH; Napier Park Global Capital (US) LP; First Eagle Investment Management Ltd; First Eagle Investment Management GmbH; First Eagle Funds (Ireland) ICAV; First Eagle Amundi Sub-Funds (Luxembourg) SICAV; First Eagle Overseas Variable Fund, a portfolio of First Eagle Variable Funds, an open-end investment management company; First Eagle Credit Opportunities Fund, a closed-end interval fund; First Eagle Private Credit Fund, a business development company; portfolios of First Eagle Funds, open-end investment management companies; First Eagle Global Equity ETF (FEGE) and First Eagle Overseas Equity ETF (FEOE), exchange-traded funds; First Eagle Real Estate Debt Fund, a closed-end interval fund; First Eagle Tactical Municipal Opportunities Fund, a closed-end interval fund; and any other First Eagle Funds and any sub-funds, as applicable.
Nonaffiliates	<p>Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nonaffiliated third parties may include service providers such as the Trust's distributors, registrar and transfer agent for shareholder transactions, other parties providing individual shareholder servicing, accounting and recordkeeping services, attorneys, accountants, and auditors.

Data Subject Rights

Individuals in some jurisdictions may have certain data subject rights. These rights vary, but they may include the right for individuals to: (i) request access to and rectification or erasure of their personal data; (ii) restrict or object to the processing of their personal data; and (iii) obtain a copy of their personal data in a portable format. Individuals may also have the right to lodge a complaint about the processing of personal data with a data protection authority. If you have any questions about exercising these rights call 800.334.2143 or go to www.firsteagle.com/sma/core-plus-municipal-separately-managed-account-sma.

Special Notice for Residents of California

First Eagle does not sell non-public personal information or share non-public personal information for cross-context behavioral advertising. We will not share information we collect about you with nonaffiliates, except as permitted by California law and described above. While the law provides California residents with data rights in some circumstances, the state protections do not apply to personal information collected about current or former investors whose information is protected by federal financial privacy law under the Gramm Leach Bliley Act and the SEC's Reg S-P.

Other Important Information

Sharing of Personal Information with Nonaffiliated Third Parties

We will only share your personal information collected, as described above, with nonaffiliated third parties:

- At your request;

- When you authorize us to process or service a transaction or product (nonaffiliated third parties in this instance may include service providers such as the Trust's distributors, registrar and transfer agent for shareholder transactions, and other parties providing individual shareholder servicing, accounting and recordkeeping services);
- With companies that perform sales and marketing services on our behalf with whom we have agreements to protect the confidentiality of your information and to use the information only for the purposes for which we disclose the information to them; or
- When required by law to disclose such information to appropriate authorities.

We do not otherwise provide information about you to outside firms, organizations or individuals except as permitted by law.

What We do with Personal Information about Our Former Customers

If you decide to discontinue doing business with us, the Trust will continue to adhere to this privacy policy with respect to the information we have in our possession about you and your account following the termination of our shareholder relationship.

How to Reach First Eagle Completion Fund Trust

You can send all requests for information or transactions to:

Regular Mail:

First Eagle Completion Fund Trust
P.O. Box 219324
Kansas City, MO 64121-9324

or

Overnight Mail:

First Eagle Completion Fund Trust
c/o SS&C GIDS, Inc.
801 Pennsylvania Ave
Suite 219324
Kansas City, MO 64105-1307

You can contact us by telephone at 1-800-334-2143.

Please visit us online at www.firsteagle.com/sma/core-plus-municipal-separately-managed-account-sma

First Eagle High Yield Municipal Completion Fund

Financial Highlights

There are no financial highlights to report for the Fund because it has not been in operation for a full calendar year.

Useful Shareholder Information

How to Obtain Our Shareholder Reports

You will be sent copies of the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports on a regular basis, once you become a shareholder. Semi-annual and annual reports are also available upon request without charge by contacting First Eagle Completion Fund Trust. The annual reports discuss the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year. The Fund's Financial Statements filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR also contain audited financial statements by the First Eagle Completion Fund Trust' independent accountants.

How to Obtain Our Statement of Additional Information

The Statement of Additional Information is incorporated by reference in this Prospectus and includes additional information about the Fund. The SAI is available to you without charge. To obtain a copy, please contact us via mail or phone, or visit the website (www.firsteagle.com/sma/core-plus-municipal-separately-managed-account-sma). In addition, you may visit the Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC's") website (www.sec.gov) to view the SAI and other information. Also, you can obtain copies of the SAI, after paying a duplicating fee, by e-mailing: publicinfo@sec.gov.

Distributor

FEF Distributors, LLC
1345 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10105

Investment Adviser

First Eagle Investment Management, LLC
1345 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10105

How to Reach First Eagle Completion Fund Trust

Send all shareholder inquiries and requests for other information or transactions to:

First Eagle Completion Fund Trust
P.O. Box 219324
Kansas City, MO 64121-9324
You may contact us by telephone at 1-800-334-2143

Investment Company Act File Number: 811-24076



First Eagle Investment Management, LLC

1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10105-0048

1-800-334-2143 www.firsteagle.com/sma/core-plus-municipal-separately-managed-account-sma