

First Eagle High Yield Municipal Completion Fund

March 1, 2026

Summary Prospectus

Ticker

FHCMX

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	0.35%
Interest and Related Expenses**	0.35%
Remainder of Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Operating Expenses (%)	0.35%

* 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.

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

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund’s Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. The Fund’s Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, dated March 1, 2026, as may be amended and supplemented, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Fund’s Prospectus, Statement of Additional Information, annual and semi-annual reports, and other information about the Fund online at www.firsteagle.com/sma/core-plus-municipal-separately-managed-account-sma. The annual reports discuss the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Fund’s performance during the last fiscal year. The Funds’ Financial Statements filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR also contain audited financial statements by the First Eagle Funds’ independent accountants. You can also get this information at no additional cost by calling 800.334.2143 or by sending an e-mail request to info@firsteaglefunds.com.

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.

Share Status	1 Year	3 Years
Sold or Held	\$36	\$113

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. During the most recent fiscal period, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 0.00% of the average of its portfolio.

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 in connection with new rules requiring that treatment). 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 of the Fund's Prospectus.

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. Use of derivatives or similar instruments may not be as favorable as a direct 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 "Code"). If such provisions are applicable, there could be an increase in the amount of taxable dividends paid by the Fund.
- 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 transitioned from, or continue to be tied to, the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") or that reference alternative rates that replaced LIBOR. The effect of the transition away from LIBOR and the adoption of replacement rates, such as the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") and other risk-free rates, may affect the value, liquidity or return of certain investments. The Fund may also be exposed to financial instruments linked to other reference rates that may be subject to reform, replacement or discontinuation 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 U.S. federal income and 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 of the Fund's Prospectus.

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 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 of the Fund's Prospectus for more information. Send all shareholder inquiries and requests for other information or transactions to:

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

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

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 generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax unless you are investing through a tax-deferred account, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. See the *Information on Dividends, Distributions and Taxes* section of the Fund's Prospectus 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 of the Fund's Prospectus for more information.