

Prospectus

April 30, 2021

Overseas Variable Fund

Ticker | FEOVX



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 Variable Funds (the “Trust”), managed by First Eagle Investment Management, LLC (“FEIM” or the “Adviser”).

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First Eagle Overseas Variable Fund

Summary Information

Investment Objective

First Eagle Overseas Variable Fund (the “Fund”) seeks long-term growth of capital by investing primarily in equities, including common and preferred stocks, warrants or other similar rights, and convertible securities, issued by non-U.S. companies.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following information describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. The expenses shown do not reflect charges imposed by variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies (collectively “Variable Contracts”) issued by the life insurance companies through which the Fund is offered.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.75%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25
Other Expenses*	0.45
Total Annual Operating Expenses	1.45%

* “Other Expenses” shown generally reflect actual expenses for the Fund for fiscal year ended December 31, 2020. In 2020, the Fund received a voluntary reimbursement by the Adviser for the costs of certain administrative, accounting, operations, compliance and other services performed by the Adviser on behalf of the Fund. After including this reimbursement, total annual operating expenses were 1.38%. Expenses associated with these additional services are typically charged, at least in part, to the Fund, but may not exceed an annual rate of 0.05% of the Fund’s daily average net assets. Expense ratios are subject to change in response to changes in the Fund’s average net assets or for other reasons. A decline in average net assets can be expected to increase the impact of operating expenses.

Example

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

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Sold or Held	\$148	\$459	\$792	\$1,735

Portfolio Turnover Rate

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it 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 (which would typically not be the case for a Variable Contract). 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 year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 12.37% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

To achieve its objective, under normal circumstances the Fund will invest primarily in equities, including common and preferred stocks, warrants or other similar rights to purchase a company’s securities, and convertible securities, issued by non-U.S. companies. The Fund may invest in securities traded in mature markets (for example, Japan, Germany and France) and in countries whose economies are still developing (sometimes called “emerging markets”). The Fund particularly seeks companies that have financial strength and stability, strong management and fundamental value (“fundamental value” is a term commonly used by value investors to refer to their estimate of the value an educated buyer would place on a company as a whole). Normally, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in foreign securities (including American Depositary Receipts, Global Depositary Receipts and European Depositary Receipts) and “counts” relevant derivative positions towards this “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). The Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in debt instruments (e.g., notes and bonds). Investment decisions for the Fund are made without regard to the capitalization (size) of the companies in which it invests. The Fund may invest in any size company, including large, medium and smaller companies. The Fund may invest in debt instruments (without regard to credit rating or time to maturity), including short-term debt instruments, gold and other precious metals, and futures contracts related to precious metals.

Although the Fund shares a similar name and investment objective to First Eagle Overseas Fund (a portfolio of the First Eagle Funds family), the two do not apply identical investment strategies.

Principal Investment Risks

As with any mutual fund investment, you may lose money by investing in the 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 Fund, which could adversely affect its net asset value and total return, are:

- **Market Risk** — The value and liquidity of the Fund's portfolio holdings may fluctuate in response to events specific to the companies or 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 values of individual securities and other investments at times may decline significantly and rapidly. Recent market conditions and events, including a global public health crisis and actions taken by governments in response, may exacerbate volatility. 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 value or time of its choosing and can result in losses.
- **Equity Risk** — The value of the Fund's portfolio holdings may fluctuate in response to the risk that the prices of equity securities, including common stock, rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than debt securities.
- **Preferred Stock Risk** — The Fund may invest in preferred stock. Unlike common stock, preferred stock generally pays a fixed dividend from a company's earnings and may have a preference over common stock on the distribution of a company's assets in the event of bankruptcy or liquidation. Preferred stockholders' liquidation rights are subordinate to the company's debt holders and creditors. If interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred stocks may be less attractive and the price of preferred stocks may decline.
- **Warrants Risk** — The Fund may invest in warrants. Warrants can provide a greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying security. Prices of warrants do not necessarily move in tandem with the prices of the underlying securities and therefore are highly volatile and speculative investments.
- **Convertible Security Risk** — Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality. Convertible securities may gain or lose value due to changes in the issuer's operating results, financial condition, credit rating and changes in interest rates and other general economic, industry and market conditions.
- **Foreign Investment Risk** — The Fund invests in foreign investments (including American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") and European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs")). Foreign investments, which can be denominated in any applicable foreign currency, are susceptible to less politically, economically and socially stable environments, foreign currency and exchange rate changes, and adverse changes to government regulations. The risks may be more pronounced with respect to investments in emerging markets. While depositary receipts provide an alternative to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their respective national markets and currencies, investments in ADRs, GDRs and EDRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign investments.
- **Geographic Investment Risk** — To the extent the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies of a single country or region, it is more likely to be impacted by events or conditions affecting that country or region. While the Fund reserves the right to dynamically allocate its assets across countries and regions, listed below are some of the geographies in which the Fund has made significant investments as of the date of this Prospectus. Currently, a substantial portion of the companies in which the Fund invests are domiciled in Europe and Japan, although the operations of such companies may take place in other countries.
 - European Risk** — The Fund's investments may subject it to the risks associated with investing in the European markets, including the risks associated with the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union ("Brexit"). Investments in a single region, even though representing a number of different countries within the region, may be affected by common economic forces and other factors. Further, political or economic disruptions in European countries, even in countries in which the Fund is not invested, may adversely affect security values and thus the Fund's holdings.
 - Japan Risk** — The Japanese economy is heavily dependent upon international trade and may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability, which could negatively affect the Fund. Japan has also experienced natural disasters, such as earthquakes and tidal waves, of varying degrees of severity, which also could negatively affect the Fund.

- **Emerging Market Risk** — When the Fund invests in emerging market securities (generally meaning those associated with less developed markets), the Fund may be exposed to market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political, technical and other risks different from, and generally greater than, the risks of investing in developed markets. Emerging market countries typically have less-established market economies than developed countries and may face greater social, economic, regulatory and political uncertainties. In addition, emerging markets typically present greater illiquidity and price volatility concerns due to smaller or limited local capital markets and greater difficulty in determining market valuations of securities due to limited public information on issuers.
- **Small and Medium-Size Company Risk** — The Fund may invest in small and medium-size companies, the securities of which can be more volatile in price than those of larger companies. Positions in smaller companies, especially when the Fund is a large holder of a small company's securities, also may be more difficult or expensive to trade. The Fund considers small companies to be companies with market capitalizations of less than \$1 billion and medium-size companies to have market capitalizations of less than \$10 billion.
- **Large-Size Company Risk** — The Fund may invest in larger, more established companies, the securities of which may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges like changes in consumer tastes or innovative smaller competitors. Larger companies are sometimes unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion. The Fund considers large companies to be companies with market capitalizations of \$10 billion or greater.
- **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. The Fund may invest in debt instruments that are rated 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. Recent market conditions and events, including a global public health crisis and actions taken by governments in response, may exacerbate the risk that borrowers will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. In addition, with historically low interest rates in the United States and abroad, there is risk of significant future rate moves and related economic and market impacts.
- **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.
- **Gold Risk** — The Fund may invest in both physical gold and the securities of companies in the gold mining sector. Prices of gold-related issues are susceptible to changes in U.S. and foreign regulatory policies, taxes, currencies, mining laws, inflation, and various other market conditions. Gold-related investments as a group have not performed as well as the stock market in general during periods when the U.S. dollar is strong, inflation is low and general economic conditions are stable. In addition, returns on gold-related investments have traditionally been more volatile than investments in broader equity or debt markets.
- **Derivatives Risk** — Futures contracts or other "derivatives," including hedging strategies and currency forwards, present risks related to their significant price volatility and risk of default by the counterparty to the contract. To date, derivatives have been used mainly under a hedging program intended to reduce the impact of foreign exchange rate changes on the Fund's value. 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.
- **Currency Risk** — Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to that of the U.S. dollar and affect the Fund's investments in non-U.S. currencies or securities that trade in and receive revenue in non-U.S. currencies.
- **Value Investment Strategy Risk** — An investment made at a perceived "margin of safety" or "discount to intrinsic or fundamental value" can trade at prices substantially lower than when an investment is made, so that any perceived "margin of safety" or "discount to value" is no guarantee against loss. "Value" investments, as a category, or entire industries or sectors associated with such investments, may lose favor with investors as compared to those that are more

“growth” oriented. In such an event, the Fund’s investment returns would be expected to lag relative to returns associated with more growth-oriented investment strategies. Investing in or having exposure to “value” securities presents the risk that such securities may never reach what the Adviser believes are their full market values.

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 Fund, please see the *More Information about the Fund’s Investments* section.

Investment Results

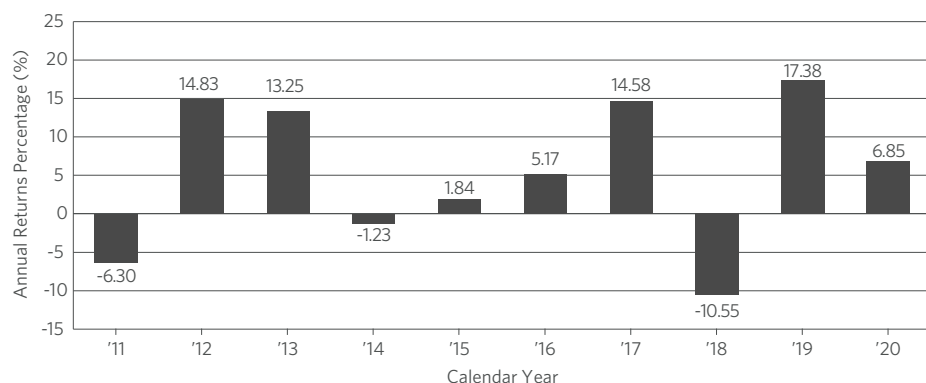
The following information provides an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund’s performance from year to year, and by showing how the Fund’s average annual returns for 1, 5 and 10 years compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. As with all mutual funds, past performance is not an indication of future performance (before or after taxes).

The following information discloses returns on a before-tax basis. After-tax returns depend on an individual investor’s tax situation and are generally not relevant for investors who hold shares in tax-deferred arrangements, including most Variable Contracts.

Updated performance information is available by calling **800.747.2008**.

The following bar chart and table assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions and do not reflect any sales charges. If sales charges were included, the returns would be lower.

Calendar Year Total Returns



Best Quarter*

Second Quarter 2020 12.54%

Worst Quarter*

First Quarter 2020 -17.90%

* For the period presented in the bar chart above.

Average Annual Total Returns as of December 31, 2020

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
First Eagle Overseas Variable Fund*	6.85%	6.22%	5.18%
MSCI EAFE Index (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses, but reflects net of withholding taxes)	7.82%	7.45%	5.51%

* Performance data quoted herein does not reflect charges imposed by Variable Contracts issued by the life insurance companies through which the Fund is offered. If those account-level fees and expenses were reflected, performance would be lower.

Our Management Team

First Eagle Investment Management, LLC serves as the Fund's Adviser.

Matthew McLennan and Kimball Brooker, Jr. have served as the Fund's portfolio managers since September 2008 and April 2011, respectively.

How to Purchase Shares

Shares of the Fund are offered for purchase by separate accounts of insurance companies for the purpose of serving as an investment medium for Variable Contracts. See the *About Your Investment—How to Purchase Shares* section for more information.

Tax Information

The Fund expects that any distributions to Variable Contract investors will be exempt from current federal income taxation to the extent such distributions accumulate in a Variable Contract. For a discussion of the tax consequences of Variable Contracts, please refer to the Prospectus offered by the participating insurance company.

Payments to Insurance Companies and other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through an insurance company 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 insurance company or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend one Variable Contract over another or be a factor in an insurance company's decision to include the Fund as an underlying investment option in its Variable Contract. Ask your sales person or visit your insurance company's or other financial intermediary's website for more information. See the *About Your Investment—Distribution and/or Shareholder Services Expenses* section for more information.

More Information about the Fund's Investments

Investment Objective and Strategies of the Fund

The Fund seeks long-term growth of capital by investing primarily in equities, including common and preferred stocks, warrants or other similar rights, and convertible securities, issued by non-U.S. companies.

In seeking to achieve this objective, the Fund may invest in securities traded in mature markets and in countries whose economies are still developing. The Fund particularly seeks companies that have financial strength and stability, strong management and fundamental value. Normally, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in foreign securities (including American Depositary Receipts, Global Depositary Receipts and European Depositary Receipts). The Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in debt instruments (e.g., notes and bonds). Investment decisions for the Fund are made without regard to the capitalization (size) of the companies in which it invests. The Fund may invest in any size company, including large, medium and smaller companies. The Fund may invest in debt instruments (without regard to credit rating or time to maturity), including short-term debt instruments, gold and other precious metals and futures contracts related to precious metals.

Although the Fund shares a similar name and investment objective to First Eagle Overseas Fund (a portfolio of the First Eagle Funds family), the two do not apply identical investment strategies.

Change in Investment Objective — 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 or of any change in the Fund's "80% of assets" investment policy.

Principal Investment Risks

Some of the principal investment risks of the Fund are described below in greater detail than in the Fund Summary at the beginning of this Prospectus. Other investment risks and practices also apply and are described in the Statement of Additional Information, which is available on request (see back cover).

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 companies or

stock 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 values 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 and actions taken by governments in response, may exacerbate such volatility and may continue to negatively affect the value and liquidity of individual securities, national economies and global markets generally. 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 value or time of its choosing and can result in losses.

Equity Risk — The value of the Fund's portfolio holdings may fluctuate in response to the risk that the prices of equity securities, including common stock, rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time. Equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward one or more industries will become negative, resulting in those investors exiting their investments in those industries, which could cause a reduction of the value of companies in those industries more broadly. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's

products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock. Equity securities generally have greater volatility than debt securities.

Preferred Stock Risk — Unlike common stock, preferred stock generally pays a fixed dividend from a company's earnings and may have a preference over common stock on the distribution of a company's assets in the event of bankruptcy or liquidation. Preferred stockholders' liquidation rights are subordinate to the company's debt holders and creditors. If interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred stocks may be less attractive and the price of preferred stocks may decline. Preferred stock usually does not require the issuer to pay dividends and may permit the issuer to defer dividend payments. Deferred dividend payments could have adverse tax consequences for the Fund and may cause the preferred stock to lose substantial value.

Warrants Risk — Warrants can provide a greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying security. Prices of warrants do not necessarily move in tandem with the prices of the underlying securities and therefore are highly volatile and speculative investments. They have no voting rights, pay no dividends and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer other than a purchase option. If a warrant held by the Fund is not exercised by the date of its expiration, the Fund would lose the entire purchase price of the warrant or right.

Convertible Security Risk — The Fund may be susceptible to convertible security risk. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality. Convertible securities may gain or lose value due to changes in the issuer's operating results, financial condition, and credit rating and changes in interest rates and other general economic, industry and market conditions. Convertible securities generally have higher yields than common stocks of the same or similar issuers, but lower yields than comparable non-convertible securities. They may be less subject to fluctuation in value than the underlying stock because they have fixed income characteristics, and provide the potential for capital appreciation if the market price of the underlying common stock increases.

Foreign Investment Risk — Foreign investments, which can be denominated in any applicable foreign currency, involve certain inherent risks that are different from those of domestic investments, including political or economic instability of the issuer or the country of issue, less government supervision and regulation of foreign securities exchanges, changes in foreign currency and exchange rates, less public information about foreign companies, greater price fluctuations, and the possibility

of adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations. Currency fluctuations may also affect the net asset value of the Fund irrespective of the performance of the underlying investments in foreign issuers (see "Currency Risk" below). Foreign governments can also levy confiscatory taxes, expropriate assets and limit repatriations of assets. These risks may be more pronounced with respect to investments in emerging markets, as described below. As a result of these and other factors, foreign securities may be subject to greater price fluctuation than securities of U.S. companies. American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") are typically trust receipts issued by a U.S. bank or trust company that evidence an indirect interest in underlying securities issued by a foreign entity. Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"), and other types of depositary receipts are typically issued by non-U.S. banks or financial institutions to evidence an interest in underlying securities issued by either a U.S. or a non-U.S. entity. Investments in non-U.S. issuers through ADRs, GDRs, EDRs, and other types of depositary receipts generally involve risks applicable to other types of investments in non-U.S. issuers. Investments in depositary receipts may be less liquid and more volatile than the underlying securities in their primary trading market. If a depositary receipt is denominated in a different currency than its underlying securities, the Fund will be subject to the currency risk of both the investment in the depositary receipt and the underlying security. The values of depositary receipts may decline for a number of reasons relating to the issuers or sponsors of the depositary receipts, including, but not limited to, insolvency of the issuer or sponsor. Holders of depositary receipts may have limited or no rights to take action with respect to the underlying securities or to compel the issuer of the receipts to take action. The prices of depositary receipts may differ from the prices of securities upon which they are based. The Fund may invest in unsponsored depositary receipts, which are issued by one or more depositaries without a formal agreement with the company that issues the underlying securities. Holders of unsponsored depositary receipts generally bear all the costs thereof, and the depositaries of unsponsored depositary receipts frequently are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuers of the underlying securities or to pass through voting rights with respect to the underlying securities. In addition, the issuers of the securities underlying unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose material information to the market and, therefore, there may be less information available regarding such issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts.

Geographic Investment Risk — To the extent the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in the securities of companies of a single country or region, it is more likely to be impacted by

events or conditions affecting that country or region. For example, political and economic conditions and changes in regulatory, tax, or economic policy in a country could significantly affect the market in that country and in surrounding or related countries and have a negative impact on the Fund's performance. Currency developments or restrictions, political and social instability, and changing economic conditions have resulted in significant market volatility. Currently, a substantial portion of the companies in which the Fund invests are domiciled in Europe and Japan, although the operations of such companies may take place in other countries.

European Risk — The Fund's investments may subject it to the risks associated with investing in the European markets, including the risks associated with the United Kingdom's ("UK") exit from the European Union. Investments in a single region, even though representing a number of different countries within the region, may be affected by common economic forces and other factors. A number of countries in the European Union (the "EU") have experienced, and may continue to experience, severe economic and financial difficulties, increasing the risk of investing in the European markets. Pursuant to an agreement setting out the terms on which the UK may leave the European Union ("Brexit"), the UK formally withdrew from the EU, effective January 31, 2020, and entered into a transition period (the "Transition Period"). The Transition Period ended on December 31, 2020. During the Transition Period, certain transitional arrangements were in effect, such that the UK continued to be treated, in most respects, as if it were still a member of the EU, and generally remained subject to EU law. On December 24, 2020, the EU and the UK reached an agreement in principle on the terms of certain agreements and declarations governing the ongoing relationship between the EU and the UK, including the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement (the "Agreement"). The Agreement is limited in its scope primarily to the trade of goods, transport, energy links and fishing, and uncertainties remain relating to certain aspects of the UK's future economic, trading and legal relationships with the EU and with other countries. The actual or potential consequences of Brexit, and the associated uncertainty, could adversely affect economic and market conditions in the UK, in the EU and its member states and elsewhere, and could contribute to instability in global financial markets. The impact of such events on the Fund is difficult to predict but they may adversely affect the return on the Fund and its investments. There may be detrimental implications for the value of certain of the Fund's investments, their ability to enter into transactions or to value or realize such investments or otherwise to

implement its investment program. It is possible that certain of the Fund's investments may need to be restructured to enable the Fund's objectives to be pursued fully. This may increase costs or make it more difficult for the Fund to pursue its investment objectives. To the extent the Fund has exposure to European markets or to transactions tied to the value of the euro, these events could negatively affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments. All of these developments may continue to significantly affect the economies of all EU countries, which in turn may have a material adverse effect on the Fund's investments in such countries, other countries that depend on EU countries for significant amounts of trade or investment, or issuers with exposure to debt issued by certain EU countries. Further, political or economic disruptions in European countries, even in countries in which the Fund is not invested, may adversely affect security values and thus the Fund's holdings.

Japan Risk — The Japanese economy is heavily dependent upon international trade and may be subject to considerable degrees of economic, political and social instability. The Japanese yen has fluctuated widely during recent periods and may be affected by currency volatility elsewhere in Asia, especially Southeast Asia. In addition, the yen has had a history of unpredictable and volatile movements against the U.S. dollar. The performance of the global economy could have a major impact upon equity returns in Japan. Since the mid-2000s, Japan's economic growth has remained relatively low. A recent economic recession was likely compounded by an unstable financial sector, low domestic consumption, and certain corporate structural weaknesses, which remain some of the major issues facing the Japanese economy. Japan has also experienced natural disasters, such as earthquakes and tidal waves, of varying degrees of severity. These and other factors could negatively affect the Fund's performance.

Emerging Market Risk — To the extent the Fund invests in emerging market securities, the Fund may be exposed to market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political, technical and other risks different from, and generally greater than, the risks of investing in developed markets. Emerging market countries typically have less-established market economies than developed countries and may face greater social, economic, regulatory and political uncertainties. In addition, emerging markets typically present greater illiquidity and price volatility concerns due to smaller or limited local capital markets and greater difficulty in determining market valuations of securities due to limited public information on issuers.

Currency Risk — Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to that of the U.S. dollar

and affect the Fund's non-U.S. currencies or securities that trade in and receive revenue in non-U.S. currencies. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate in response to, among other things, changes in interest rates, intervention (or failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks or supranational entities, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the U.S. or abroad. In addition, foreign government exchange controls and restrictions on repatriation of currency can result in losses to the Fund if it is unable to deliver or receive currency or monies to settle obligations. Such governmental actions could also cause hedges the Fund has entered into to be rendered useless, resulting in the Fund having full currency exposure while incurring transaction costs.

Small and Medium-Size Company Risk — In addition to investments in larger companies, the Fund may invest in smaller and medium-size companies, which historically have been more volatile in price than larger company securities, especially over the short term. Positions in smaller companies, especially when the Fund is a large holder of a small company's securities, also may be more difficult or expensive to trade. Among the reasons for the greater price volatility are the less certain growth prospects of smaller companies, the lower degree of liquidity in the markets for such securities and the greater sensitivity of smaller companies to changing economic conditions. In addition, smaller companies may lack depth of management, they may be unable to generate funds necessary for growth or development, or they may be developing or marketing new products or services for which markets are not yet established and may never become established. The Fund considers small companies to be companies with market capitalizations of less than \$1 billion and medium-size companies to have market capitalizations of less than \$10 billion.

Large-Size Company Risk — The Fund may invest in larger, more established companies, the securities of which may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges like changes in consumer tastes or innovative smaller competitors. Larger companies are generally more mature than smaller companies. They also may have fewer new market opportunities for their products or services, may focus resources on maintaining their market share, and may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges. As a result, the securities issued by these companies may not be able to reach the same levels of growth as the securities issued by small and medium-size companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion. The Fund considers large companies to be companies with market capitalizations of \$10 billion or greater.

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 three years and interest rates increase (decrease) by 1%, then the value of that debt instrument would be expected to decline (increase) by approximately 3%. The Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk in times of monetary policy change and 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 a global public health crisis and actions taken by governments in response, may exacerbate the risk that borrowers will not be able to make payments of interest and principal when due. 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, with historically low interest rates in the United States and abroad, 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 companies and the global markets, including liquidity and volatility, in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time.

Changes in Debt Rating — 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.

Gold Risk — The Fund may invest in gold and gold-related issues, and may also invest in assets of other precious metals-related issues (e.g., silver). The Fund is therefore susceptible to specific political and economic risks affecting the price of gold and other precious metals (e.g., silver) including changes in U.S. and foreign regulatory policies, tax, currency or mining laws, increased environmental costs, international monetary and political policies, economic conditions within an individual country, trade imbalances, and trade or currency restrictions between countries. The price of gold, in turn, is likely to affect the market prices of securities of companies mining or processing gold, and accordingly, the value of the Fund's investments in such securities may also be affected. Gold-related investments as a group have not performed as well as the stock market in general during periods when the U.S. dollar is strong, inflation is low and general economic conditions are stable. In addition, returns on gold-related investments have traditionally been more volatile than investments in broader equity or debt markets. Other factors that may affect the prices of gold, precious metals and securities related to them include changes in industrial and commercial demand for gold and precious metals. Although the risks related to investing in gold and other precious metals (e.g., silver) directly (as the Fund is authorized to do) are similar to those of investing in precious metal finance and operating companies, as just described, there are additional considerations, including custody and transaction costs that may be higher than those involving securities. Moreover, holding such metals results in no income being derived from such holding, unlike certain securities which may pay dividends or make other current payments. Although the Fund has contractual protections with respect to the credit risk of its custodian, precious metals in physical form (even in a segregated account) involve the risk of delay in obtaining the assets in the case of bankruptcy or insolvency of the custodian. This could impair disposition of the assets under those circumstances. In addition, income derived from trading in gold and certain contracts and derivatives relating to gold may result in negative tax consequences. Finally, although not currently anticipated, if such metals in the future were held in a book account, it would involve risks of the credit of the party holding them.

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. 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.

Value Investment Strategy Risk — An investment strategy that employs a “value” approach may pose a risk to the Fund that such investment strategy may not be successfully achieved. An investment made at a perceived “margin of safety” or “discount to intrinsic or fundamental value” can trade at prices substantially lower than when an investment is made, so that any perceived “margin of safety” or “discount to value” is no guarantee against loss. “Value” investments, as a category, or entire industries or sectors associated with such investments, may lose favor with investors as compared to those that are more “growth” oriented. In such an event, the Fund's investment returns would be expected to lag relative to returns associated with more growth-oriented investment strategies. Investing in or having exposure to “value” securities presents the risk that such securities may never reach what the Adviser believes are their full market values, either because the market fails to recognize what the Adviser considers to be the security's true value or because the Adviser misjudged that value.

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 instruments 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 Index

The *Average Annual Total Returns* table earlier in this Prospectus illustrates how the Fund's average annual returns for different calendar periods compare to the returns of the MSCI EAFE Index. The MSCI EAFE Index is an unmanaged total return index, reported in U.S. dollars, based on share prices and reinvested net dividends of companies from 21 developed market countries, excluding the United States and Canada. One cannot invest directly in an 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 BCP CC Holdings L.P., a Delaware limited partnership (“BCP CC Holdings”). BCP CC Holdings GP L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company (“BCP CC Holdings GP”), is the general partner of BCP CC Holdings and has two managing members, Blackstone Capital Partners VI L.P. (“BCP VI”) and Corsair IV Financial Services Capital Partners L.P. (“Corsair IV”). BCP VI and Corsair IV are indirectly controlled by The Blackstone Group Inc. (“Blackstone”) and Corsair Capital LLC (“Corsair”), respectively. Investment vehicles indirectly controlled by Blackstone and Corsair and certain co-investors own a majority economic interest in FE Holdings and the Adviser through BCP CC Holdings. The Adviser offers a variety of investment management services. In addition to the Fund, its clients include the First Eagle Funds, other pooled vehicles, corporations, foundations, major retirement plans and high net worth individuals. As of January 31, 2021, the Adviser had over \$86 billion under management. The Adviser’s address is 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10105.

Matthew McLennan and Kimball Brooker, Jr. manage the Fund. The professional backgrounds of Messrs. McLennan and Brooker follow.

Matthew McLennan is Head of the First Eagle Global Value Team. Mr. McLennan joined the Adviser in September 2008 after having held various senior positions with Goldman Sachs Asset Management in London and New York. While at his predecessor firm for over fourteen years, Mr. McLennan was Chief Investment Officer of a London based investment team from 2003 to 2008 where he was responsible for managing a focused value-oriented global equity product and held positions from 1994 to 2003 that included portfolio management and investment analyst responsibilities for small-cap and mid-cap value equity portfolios.

Kimball Brooker, Jr. has managed the Fund with Mr. McLennan since April 2011. Mr. Brooker joined the Adviser in January 2009 and serves as a member of the First Eagle Global Value analyst team. For the three years prior to that, Mr. Brooker was Chief Investment Officer of Corsair Capital.

Additional information regarding these portfolio managers’ compensation, other accounts managed by them and their ownership of securities in the Fund 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, and certain background information regarding these investment professionals is also available in the Statement of Additional Information.

Pursuant to an advisory agreement with the Trust, the Adviser is responsible for the management of the Fund’s portfolio. In return for its investment management services, the Fund pays the Adviser a fee at the annual rate of the average daily value of the Fund’s net assets as follows:

Management Fee

First Eagle Overseas Variable Fund	0.75%
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The Adviser also performs certain administrative, accounting, operations, compliance and other services on behalf of the Fund, and in accordance with its agreement with the Fund, the Fund reimburses the Adviser for costs (including personnel, related overhead and other costs) related to those services. These reimbursements may not exceed an annual rate of 0.05% of the value of the Fund’s average daily net assets, and they comprise a portion, and sometimes a substantial portion, of the Fund’s “Other Expenses” in the fees and expenses table of this Prospectus.

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 is available in the Annual or Semi-Annual Report to shareholders for the financial reporting period 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-and long-term financial goals.

How to Purchase Shares

Shares of the Fund are offered for purchase by separate accounts of insurance companies for the purpose of serving as an investment medium for Variable Contracts. Shares of the Fund are sold at their net asset value (without a sales charge) next computed after a receipt of a purchase order by an insurance company whose separate account invests in the Fund. These insurance companies also may impose certain handling charges in connection with transactions in Fund shares and may have particular requirements relating to processing transactions. For information on how to purchase shares (and details relating to any such handling charges or other processing requirements), please refer to the Prospectus of the participating insurance company.

Shares of the Fund are sold to insurance company separate accounts funding Variable Contracts and may be sold to insurance companies that are not affiliated. The Trust currently does not foresee any disadvantages to Variable Contract owners arising from offering the Fund's shares to separate accounts of unaffiliated insurers, or separate accounts funding Variable Contracts. However, due to differences in tax treatment or other considerations, it is theoretically possible that the interests of owners of various Variable Contracts participating in the Fund might at some time be in conflict. The Board of Trustees and insurance companies whose separate accounts invest in the Fund are required to monitor events in order to identify any material conflicts between Variable Contract owners, and between separate accounts of unaffiliated insurers. The Board of Trustees will determine what action, if any, should be taken in the event of such a conflict. If such a conflict were to occur, one or more insurance company separate accounts might withdraw their investment in the Fund. This could force the Fund to sell securities at disadvantageous prices.

The Trust and FEF Distributors, LLC ("FEF Distributors" or the "Distributor"), the Fund's principal underwriter (and a subsidiary of the Adviser), each reserve the right to refuse any order for purchase of shares and to cancel any purchase for any reason it deems appropriate. Any such cancellation, other than for nonpayment or to correct certain administrative errors, will be effected within two business days of when the insurance company receives the purchase order as the Fund's agent.

Anti-Money Laundering Compliance

The Trust, the Distributor and the insurance companies issuing the Variable Contracts are required to comply with various anti-money laundering laws and regulations. Consequently, additional information regarding your identity and source of funds may be required of you. If the information submitted does not provide for adequate identity verification, you may not be able to establish an account with your insurance company or that account may be closed at the then-current net asset value. Similarly, suspicious account activity or account information matching that on government lists of suspicious persons may prevent establishment of an account or may require "freezing" an account, reporting to governmental agencies or other financial institutions or the transfer of account assets to governmental agencies. In some circumstances, the law may not permit notification to the affected account holder of these actions.

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 total liabilities, by the total number of shares outstanding at the time of such computation. Because the Fund may invest in securities listed on foreign exchanges that may trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares, the Fund's share value may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem shares.

The Fund uses pricing services to identify the market prices of publicly traded securities in its portfolio. 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 net asset value 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.

Additionally, trading foreign equity securities on most foreign markets is completed before the close of trading in U.S. markets. The Fund has implemented fair value pricing on a daily basis for all foreign securities, as available, to account for the market movement between the close of the foreign market and the close of the NYSE. 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 of Trustees 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 intermediaries to receive on its behalf purchase and redemption orders. In turn, these parties may designate other intermediaries to receive purchase and redemption orders on the Distributor's behalf. Orders for shares received by the Fund's transfer agent, DST Systems Inc. ("DST") or any of these authorized 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 DST or an authorized or designated intermediary after the close of the NYSE, it will be priced the next day the NYSE is open for trading.

Distribution and/or Shareholder Services Expenses

The Fund's shares are offered, in states and countries in which such offer is lawful, to investors either through insurance companies or other financial intermediaries.

To help support the costs of selling the Fund's shares and ongoing services to shareholder accounts, the Fund has adopted a Distribution Plan and Agreement (the "Plan") under Rule 12b-1 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Under the Plan, the Fund will pay the Distributor a monthly distribution-related fee at an annual rate of 0.25% of the average daily value of the Fund's net assets.

Because these fees are paid from the Fund's assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of an investment in the Fund and ultimately may cost more than paying other types of sales charges. Any distribution-related (Rule 12b-1) fee may be used in whole or in part to finance distribution activities, including sales compensation, and/or shareholder account liaison and servicing activities.

Under the Plan, the Fund is authorized to make payments to the Distributor for payment to an insurance company that is the issuer of a Variable Contract invested in shares of the Fund in order to pay or reimburse such insurance company for distribution and shareholder servicing-related expenses incurred or paid by such insurance company. The Distributor or its

affiliates take on distribution expenses to the extent that they are not covered by payments under the Plan. Any distribution expenses incurred by the Distributor or its affiliates in any fiscal year of the Fund that are not reimbursed from payments accumulated during such fiscal year will not be carried over for payment in any subsequent year.

The Plan may be terminated without a penalty payment by the vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund.

Insurance companies perform services for the Fund that otherwise could be handled by DST. These services may include preparing and distributing client statements, tax reporting, order-processing and client relations. As a result, these insurance companies may charge fees (sometimes called "sub-transfer agency fees" or "sub-accounting fees") to the Fund for these services. The Fund may pay for such services outside of a Rule 12b-1 Plan (meaning in addition to or instead of as Rule 12b-1 fees) so long as such compensation does not exceed certain limits set from time to time by the Board of Trustees in consultation with management. Arrangements may involve a dollar per-account fee, an asset-based fee, transaction or other charges, cost reimbursement, or, in some cases, a combination of these inputs.

Sub-transfer agency fees can comprise a substantial portion of the Fund's ongoing expenses. While the Adviser and the Distributor consider sub-transfer agency fees to be payments for services rendered, they represent an additional business relationship between these insurance companies and the Fund that often results, at least in part, from past or present sales of Fund shares by the insurance companies or their affiliates. The Distributor, the Adviser or an affiliate may make additional payments to insurance companies for these and other services, and their payments may be based on the same or other methods of calculation. See *Revenue Sharing* below.

Revenue Sharing

The Distributor, Adviser or an affiliate may make cash payments from its (or their) own resources to insurance companies or their representatives for various reasons. These payments, often referred to as "revenue sharing," may support the delivery of services to the Fund or to shareholders in the Fund, including transaction processing and sub-accounting services.

These payments also may serve as an incentive to sell Fund shares or to promote shareholder retention. As such, the payments may go to firms providing various marketing support or other promotional services relating to the Fund, including advertising and sales meetings, as well as inclusion of the Fund in various promotional and sales programs. Marketing support services also may include business planning assistance, educating

insurance company personnel about the Fund and shareholder financial planning assistance.

Revenue sharing payments may include any portion of the sub-transfer agency fees (described in the preceding section) that exceed the limits for those fees established by the Board of Trustees in consultation with management and which, accordingly, the Fund does not pay. They also may include any other payment requirement of an insurance company or another third-party intermediary. All such payments are paid by the Distributor, the Adviser or an affiliate of either out of its (or their) own resources. Such payments are in addition to any sub-transfer agency fees and Rule 12b-1 payments described elsewhere in this Prospectus. 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, often as a condition of distribution, but are subject to negotiation as to their structure and scope.

The Distributor, Adviser or an affiliate also may pay from its (or their) own resources for travel and other expenses, including lodging, entertainment and meals, incurred by insurance companies or their representatives related to diligence or for attending informational meetings in which insurance company representatives meet with the Fund's investment professionals. The Distributor, Adviser or an affiliate also may pay for costs of organizing and holding such meetings and also may make payments to or on behalf of insurance companies or their representatives for other types of events, including pre-approved conferences, seminars or training programs (and payments for travel, lodging, etc.), and may provide certain small gifts and/or entertainment as permitted by applicable rules. The Distributor, the Adviser or an affiliate also may pay fixed fees for the listing of the Fund on an insurance company's or its representatives' system. This compensation is not included in, and is made in addition to, the compensation described in the preceding paragraph.

A shareholder or prospective Variable Contract investor should 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 relative to mutual funds either not making payments of this nature or making smaller such payments. A shareholder or prospective Variable Contract investor with questions regarding revenue sharing or other such payments may obtain more details by contacting his or her financial intermediary directly. The Fund's Statement of Additional Information includes more details on the revenue sharing payments in respect of the Fund.

Short-Term Trading Policies

The Fund is not a vehicle for frequent traders. Frequent trading (including exchanging) of Fund shares, also known as "market timing," may increase Fund transaction and administration costs and otherwise negatively affect the Fund's investment program, possibly diluting the Fund's value to its longer-term investors. For example, short-term investments moving in and out of the Fund may (i) prompt otherwise unnecessary purchases and sales of portfolio securities, thus increasing brokerage costs; (ii) affect the level of cash held by the Fund over time; (iii) affect taxable gains and losses realized by the Fund; or (iv) distract a portfolio manager from the Fund's longer-term investment strategy. While no minimum holding period has been set, the Fund monitors shareholder trading patterns to seek to identify inappropriate short-term trading.

The Fund also may deem individual contract holders to be potential short-term traders (and subject to trading suspensions or account closures without advance notice) based on information unrelated to the specific trades in an investor's account. For example, the Fund may obtain information linking an account to an account previously suspended or closed for inappropriate trading. In addition, a reliable third party may report short-term trading concerns regarding a particular account to the Fund. The Fund cannot guarantee to identify or prevent every instance of inappropriate trading. Nonetheless, pursuant to procedures overseen by the Board of Trustees, the Fund's guiding principle is trading deemed not in the interests of longer-term Fund shareholders will be actively deterred and, when possible, prevented.

The Fund depends on cooperation from the insurance company sponsors of the Variable Contracts in reviewing individual contract holder trading activity, which limits the Fund's ability to monitor and discourage such trading at that level. If the Fund is unable to identify and prevent inappropriate trading (either on its own or in cooperation with the insurance company sponsors), the adverse effects described above will be more likely to occur. The Fund does not have any arrangements intended to permit trading in contravention of the policies described in this paragraph and applies these policies uniformly as to any instances of identified inappropriate trading. The Fund may modify the short-term trading policies at any time.

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 an insurance company or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), we encourage you to contact the insurance company or 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

It is the policy of the Fund to make yearly distributions of net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any. Unless a shareholder elects otherwise, ordinary income dividends and capital gains distributions will be reinvested in additional shares of the Fund at net asset value per share calculated as of the payment date. The Fund pays ordinary income dividends and capital gains distributions on a per-share basis. As a result, on the ex-dividend date of such a payment, the net asset value per share of the Fund will be reduced by the amount of such payment.

The Fund intends to qualify and has elected to be treated as a “regulated investment company” under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “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 ordinary income and capital gains distributed to shareholders within applicable time limits, although foreign-source income received by the Fund may be subject to foreign withholding taxes.

The Fund also intends to comply with the diversification regulations under Section 817(h) of the Code. These diversification requirements, which are in addition to the diversification requirements set forth in Subchapter M of the Code, place certain limitations on the assets of a Variable Contract that may be invested in the securities of a single issuer or a certain number of issuers. Because Section 817(h) of the Code and the related Treasury Regulations thereunder treat the assets of the Fund as the assets of the Variable Contract, the Fund will satisfy these requirements to assist the Variable

Contracts in complying with these requirements. If the Fund failed to satisfy these requirements, a variable annuity or variable life insurance product supported by a Variable Contract investing in the Fund may not be eligible for treatment as an annuity or as life insurance for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and would no longer be eligible for tax deferral. Generally, the Fund will diversify its investments so that on the last day of each quarter of a calendar year no more than 55% of the value of its total assets is represented by any one investment, no more than 70% is represented by any two investments, no more than 80% is represented by any three investments, and no more than 90% is represented by any four investments. For this purpose, securities of a given issuer generally are treated as one investment, but each U.S. Government agency and instrumentality is treated as a separate issuer.

Foreign governments may withhold taxes on dividends and interest earned by the Fund with respect to foreign securities. Foreign governments also may impose taxes on other payments or gains with respect to foreign securities.

The Fund expects that any distributions to Variable Contract investors will be exempt from current federal income taxation to the extent such distributions accumulate in a variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy. For a discussion of the tax consequences of variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies, please refer to the Prospectus offered by the participating insurance company.

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

Contractual Arrangements

The Fund is party to contractual arrangements with various parties who provide services to the Fund, including the Adviser, the Distributor, the custodian, and the transfer agent, 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.

First Eagle Overseas Variable Fund

Financial Highlights

The Financial Highlights Table is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the past five fiscal years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).

The Financial Highlights Table was derived from the Fund's financial statements, which were audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, 300 Madison Avenue, New

York, New York 10017-6204. The report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP for the Fund's fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, together with the Fund's financial statements, are contained in the annual report for the Fund for that period and are incorporated by reference in the Statement of Additional Information. The annual report and the Statement of Additional Information are available upon request.

Selected data for a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year is presented below:

Selected per share data for the year ended:	Per share operating performance*						
	Investment operation				Less dividends and distributions		
	Net assets value, beginning of year	Net investment income	Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments	Total investment operations	From net investment income	From capital gains	Total distributions
December 31, 2020	\$25.75	0.18	1.55	1.73	(0.69)	(1.21)	(1.90)
December 31, 2019	\$22.77	0.28	3.67	3.95	(0.08)	(0.89)	(0.97)
December 31, 2018	\$27.71	0.26	(3.16)	(2.90)	(0.60)	(1.44)	(2.04)
December 31, 2017	\$25.43	0.15	3.55	3.70	(0.31)	(1.11)	(1.42)
December 31, 2016	\$24.81	0.16	1.12	1.28	(0.15)	(0.51)	(0.66)

Selected per share data for the year ended:	Ratio/Supplemental data							
	Ratios to Average Net Assets of:							
	Net assets value, end of period	Total Return(a)	Net assets, end of period (thousands)	Operating expenses excluding earnings credits and/or fee waivers	Operating expenses including earnings credits and/or fee waivers	Net investment income excluding earnings credits and/or fee waivers	Net investment income including earnings credits and/or fee waivers	Portfolio turnover rate
December 31, 2020	\$25.58	6.85%	\$323,318	1.45%	1.38%	0.68%	0.75%	12.37%
December 31, 2019	\$25.75	17.38%	\$341,317	1.39%	1.35%	1.10%	1.14%	6.98%
December 31, 2018	\$22.77	(10.55)%	\$342,656	1.36%	1.34%	0.93%	0.96%	13.39%
December 31, 2017	\$27.71	14.58%	\$428,501	1.36%	1.36%	0.53%	0.53%	9.20%
December 31, 2016	\$25.43	5.17%	\$439,983	1.30%	1.30%	0.60%	0.60%	6.44%

* Per share amounts have been calculated using the average shares method.

(a) Performance data quoted herein does not reflect charges imposed by variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies issued by the life insurance companies through which the Fund is offered. If those account-level fees and expenses were reflected, performance would be lower.

Useful Shareholder Information

The Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") and shareholder reports are not available on the First Eagle Funds' website, as such information is typically provided by the insurance companies.

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. These reports also are available to you without charge from your participating insurance company. The annual report contains a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year. The annual report also contains financial statements of the Fund, which were audited by the Fund's independent accountants.

How to Obtain Our Statement of Additional Information

The SAI is incorporated by reference in this Prospectus and includes additional information about the Fund. The SAI is available to you without charge from your participating insurance company. 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 Variable Funds

Send all shareholder inquiries and requests for other information to:

First Eagle Variable Funds
1345 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10105

You can contact us by telephone at 800.747.2008

For information on transactions and how to purchase shares, please refer to the Prospectus of the participating insurance company.

Investment Company Act File Number: 811-09092



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