False

$\exists$f,g,h, [(g: $\mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$) $\wedge$ (h: $\mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$) $\wedge$ ($\exists x_1 \in \mathbb{R}$, g(-$x_1$) $= -g(x_1)$)$\wedge$ ($\exists$ $x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$, h(-x_2) $= -h(x_2)$)$\wedge$ f(x)=g(x)-h(x)] $\implies$ ($\forall$ $x_3 \in \mathbb{R}$, f(-x_3) $= f(x_3)$)$\wedge$ ($\exists$k $\in \mathbb{R}$, f(x_4)$\neq$ k)

In order to disprove the statement above, we will prove its negation:
$\forall$f,g,h, [(g: $\mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$) $\wedge$ (h: $\mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$) $\wedge$ ($\exists x_1 \in \mathbb{R}$, g(-$x_1$) $= -g(x_1)$)$\wedge$ ($\exists x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$, h(-$x_2$) $= -h(x_2)$)$\wedge$ f(x)=g(x)-h(x)] $\wedge$ ($\exists$ $x_3 \in \mathbb{R}$, f(-x_3)$\neq$ f(x_3))$\vee$ ($\forall$k $\in \mathbb{R}$, f(x_4) $= k$)

Let g(-x)=-g(x) and let h(-x)=-h(x). We will prove that f(x) is not an even function (e.g. is odd function):

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= g(x) - h(x) \\ f(-x) &= g(-x) - h(-x) \\ &= -g(x) + h(x) \\ &= -f(x) \end{aligned}$$

By definition of an odd function, f(x)=-f(x). Therefore, the negation of the statement is true and the original statement is false.