

Summary Prospectus

Baillie Gifford™

April 30, 2025, as revised December 10, 2025

Baillie Gifford Long Term Global Growth Fund

Class K
(BGLKX)

Institutional Class
(BSGLX)

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's full prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's full prospectus, its statement of additional information ("SAI"), the most recent reports to shareholders, and other information such as the Fund's financial statements, free of charge, online at <http://USmutualfund.bailliegifford.com>. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-844-394-6127 or by emailing northamericanvehiclesteam@bailliegifford.com. This Summary Prospectus incorporates by reference the Fund's entire prospectus and SAI, each dated April 30, 2025, as supplemented or revised, and the financial statements included in the Fund's annual report to shareholders, dated December 31, 2024.

Investment Objective

Baillie Gifford Long Term Global Growth Fund seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

The tables below describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. **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)

Class K	Institutional Class
None	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

	Class K	Institutional Class
Management Fees ^(a)	0.62%	0.62%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	None	None
Other Expenses ^(b)	0.08%	0.18%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.70%	0.80%

^(a) The Management Fee consists of an Advisory Fee and an Administration and Supervisory Fee paid by the Fund to Baillie Gifford Overseas Limited.

^(b) Other Expenses for Institutional Class differ due to sub-accounting expenses.

Example of Expenses

The example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. It assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated, regardless of whether or not you redeem your shares at the end of such periods. It also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your expenses would be:

	Class K	Institutional Class
1 Year	\$72	\$82
3 Years	\$224	\$255
5 Years	\$390	\$444
10 Years	\$871	\$990

Portfolio Turnover

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. These transaction costs, which are not reflected in "Annual Fund Operating Expenses" or in the "Example of Expenses" above, affect the Fund's performance. During the Fund's most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 27% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to meet its objective by investing in a portfolio of global common stocks and other equity securities without reference to benchmark constraints.

While the portfolio managers are not constrained by geographic limitations, the Fund ordinarily invests in securities of issuers located in at least six different countries. In addition, under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 40% of its total assets in securities of companies located outside the U.S. when market conditions are favorable, but, when market conditions are not favorable, invests at least 30% of its total assets in companies located outside the U.S. The Fund may invest in issuers located in emerging markets.

The Fund does not apply specific constraints with respect to market capitalization and may participate in initial public offerings ("IPOs") and in securities offerings that are not registered in the U.S.

The portfolio managers employ a bottom-up approach to stock selection, seeking to identify companies they believe have

attractive long-term growth prospects, and select investments without regard to the geographic, industry, sector, or individual company weightings on any index. The portfolio managers focus on company research and the long-term outlook of companies and industries. Ideas can come from a wide variety of sources, including, but not limited to, research trips, company meetings, and relationships with industry thought leaders and academic institutions. Stock ideas are normally researched to assess a range of factors, including: long-term growth potential, geographic and industry positioning, competitive advantage, management, financial strength and valuation. Under normal circumstances, the intended outcome is a portfolio typically consisting of between 30 and 60 growth companies with the potential to outperform the Fund's benchmark over the long term. The process can result in significant exposure to a single country or a small number of countries, and the Fund expects to have considerable exposure to Chinese companies including through China A shares, which are common stocks and other equity securities that are listed or traded on a Chinese stock exchange and which are quoted in renminbi, the official currency of China. The Fund is a non-diversified fund, which means that it may invest a relatively large percentage of its assets in a small number of issuers, industries or sectors. The Fund aims to hold securities for long periods (typically at least 5 years), which generally results in relatively low portfolio turnover and is in line with the portfolio managers' long-term investment outlook.

When assessing a company's long-term growth prospects, the portfolio managers seek to identify and to incorporate a range of factors that they believe are material to managing the Fund's investment risks and maximizing capital appreciation. The Manager believes that a company selected for the Fund's portfolio is unlikely to be financially sustainable in the long run if the portfolio managers believe that its approach to business is fundamentally out of line with changing societal expectations. The portfolio managers employ an investment process designed to identify companies with practices they believe are aligned with sustainable financial growth over the long-term, including environmental, social, and/or governance characteristics, such as stewardship, sustainable business practices, and/or corporate culture. With respect to the consideration of a company's environmental characteristics, the portfolio managers believe that the possibility of climate-related disruptions and the related transition to a low-carbon economy present opportunities for, and specific risks relevant to, the Fund's holdings. As a result, the portfolio managers generally seek to invest the Fund's assets in companies that they believe are "climate-fit" for the future, which are companies that take appropriate steps (in the view of and as determined by the portfolio managers) to (i) reduce their direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions (i.e., pursue "net zero" carbon emission ambitions or targets), (ii) integrate the related challenges into business strategies (i.e., the company undertakes steps to understand and manage the related technological, market and environmental changes confronting its business), and/or (iii) provide robust disclosure on climate change and other significant environmental issues so that investors can better assess the related investment risks and opportunities to such company. However, the portfolio managers do not employ categorical restrictions or exclusions in assessing a company's climate-fitness. The portfolio managers expect that companies that they assess as climate-fit under the Fund's investment process will ultimately correlate with companies that themselves

are aligned with a broader global transition toward net zero carbon emissions.

The portfolio managers may sell a holding if they determine there has been a material deterioration in the investment case or as appropriate to make other investments or meet redemptions.

The Fund invests in equity securities either directly or indirectly, such as through depositary receipts, and may invest in preferred stocks, convertible securities and warrants. The Fund may invest without limitation in securities quoted or denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar and may hold such currencies. The Fund does not expect to engage in currency hedging and thus expects to be fully exposed to currency fluctuations relative to the U.S. dollar.

Principal Risks

The Fund's net asset value and returns will be impacted by the performance of the underlying investments of the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit in a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. You could lose money by investing in the Fund.

The principal risks of investing in the Fund (in alphabetical order after the first five risks) are:

- **Investment Style Risk** – Baillie Gifford Overseas Limited (the "**Manager**") actively makes investment decisions for the Fund through bottom-up stock selection. Accordingly, the Fund will have risk characteristics that differ from its benchmark index. The Manager's judgments about the attractiveness, relative value, or potential appreciation of a particular stock may prove to be incorrect and cause the Fund to lose money or underperform compared to its benchmark index. There can be no assurance that the Manager's investment decisions will produce the desired results.
- **Growth Stock Risk** – The prices of growth stocks may be based largely on expectations of future earnings, and their prices can decline rapidly and significantly in reaction to negative news. Growth stocks may underperform stocks in other broad style categories (and the stock market as a whole) over any period of time and may shift in and out of favor with investors generally, sometimes rapidly, depending on changes in market, economic, and other factors.
- **Long-Term Investment Strategy Risk** – The Fund pursues a long-term investment approach, typically seeking returns over a period of several years. This investment style may cause the Fund to lose money or underperform compared to its benchmark index or other mutual funds over extended periods of time, and the Fund may not perform as expected in the long term. An investment in the Fund may be more suitable for long-term investors who can bear the risk of short- or medium-term fluctuations in the value of the Fund's portfolio. See also "*Selected Investment Techniques and Topics—Our Stewardship Approach.*"
- **Non-Diversification Risk** – The Fund is classified as a "non-diversified" fund. A non-diversified fund may hold a smaller number of portfolio securities, with larger positions in each security it holds, than many other mutual funds. To the extent

the Fund invests in a relatively small number of issuers, a decline in the market value of a particular security held by the Fund may affect its value more than if it invested in a larger number of issuers. The value of the Fund's shares may be more volatile than the values of shares of more diversified funds. See also "*Focused Investment Risk*."

- **Non-U.S. Investment Risk** – Non-U.S. securities are subject to additional risks, including less liquidity, increased volatility, less transparency, withholding or other taxes, increased vulnerability to adverse changes in local and global economic conditions, less regulation, and possible fluctuation in value due to adverse political conditions. Foreign portfolio transactions generally involve higher commission rates, transfer taxes, and custodial costs than similar transactions in the U.S.
- **Asia Risk** – Investing in securities of companies located in or with exposure to Asian countries involves certain risks and considerations not typically associated with investing in securities of U.S. issuers, including different financial reporting standards, currency exchange rate fluctuations, and highly regulated markets with the potential for government interference. The economies of many Asian countries are heavily dependent on international trade and on only a few industries or commodities and, as a result, can be adversely affected by trade barriers, exchange controls and other measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. Some Asian securities may be less liquid than U.S. or other foreign securities. See "*China Risk*" for additional details regarding the risks of investing in that country.

Additionally, many of the economies of countries in Asia are considered emerging market or frontier market economies. These Asian economies are often characterized by high inflation, undeveloped financial service sectors, frequent currency fluctuations, devaluations, or restrictions, political and social instability, and less efficient markets. See "*Emerging Markets Risk*" for additional details regarding the risks of investing in such countries.

- **China Risk** – Investing in securities of Chinese issuers involves certain risks and considerations not typically associated with investing in securities of U.S. issuers, including, among others, more frequent trading suspensions and government interventions (including by nationalization of assets), currency exchange rate fluctuations or blockages, limits on the use of brokers and on foreign ownership, different financial reporting standards, higher dependence on exports and international trade, potential for increased trade tariffs, sanctions, embargoes and other trade limitations, custody risks, risks associated with investments in variable interest entities, and potential adverse tax consequences. U.S. sanctions or other investment restrictions could preclude the Fund from investing in certain Chinese issuers or cause the Fund to sell investments at a disadvantageous time. Significant portions of the Chinese securities markets may become rapidly illiquid, as Chinese issuers have the ability to suspend the trading of their equity securities, and have shown a willingness to exercise that option in response to market volatility and other events.

- **Conflicts of Interest Risk** – The Manager's relationships with the Fund's institutional investor base may give rise to various conflicts of interest, since the Manager will sometimes have an incentive to favor those shareholders over other shareholders in the Fund. In addition, the Manager serves as investment adviser to various clients other than the Fund, some of whom may pursue strategies that are substantially similar or nearly identical to investment strategies pursued by the Fund. This "side-by-side" management may give rise to various conflicts of interest, including, for example, in connection with the fair allocation of trades among the Manager's clients or the sharing of different, more, or more timely information regarding investment performance, portfolio holdings, strategy developments and/or the Manager's general market outlook. Furthermore, if investment personnel of the Manager hold board or other positions at outside companies, they could be exposed to material non-public information potentially impeding or delaying a Fund's ability to buy or sell certain investments, or they could otherwise be restricted in their ability to participate in a Fund's investment process.
- **Currency Risk** – The Fund may realize a loss if it has exposure to a non-U.S. currency, and this non-U.S. currency declines in value, relative to the U.S. dollar. The Fund does not expect to engage in currency hedging and thus expects to be fully exposed to currency fluctuations relative to the U.S. dollar.
- **Developed Markets Risk** – Investing in securities of companies located in, or with exposure to, developed countries will subject the Fund to the regulatory, political, currency, security, economic and other risks associated with such countries. In recent periods, countries with developed markets have generally experienced slower economic growth than some less developed countries. Services sectors (e.g., the financial services sector) generally tend to represent the primary source of economic growth in developed markets, which can make them susceptible to the risks of individual service sectors. In addition, developed countries will be impacted by changes to the economic conditions of certain key trading partners, regulatory burdens, and the price or availability of certain commodities, among other things.
- **Emerging Markets Risk** – To the extent the Fund invests in emerging market securities, the Fund may be exposed to greater market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political, technical and other risks different from, or greater than, the risks of investing in developed markets.
- **Equity Securities Risk** – Equity securities may react more strongly to changes in an issuer's financial condition or prospects than other securities of the same issuer. Investing in equity securities indirectly, such as through participatory notes or depositary receipts, may involve other risks such as the risk that the counterparty may default or that the investment does not track the underlying security as expected.
- **ESG Risk** – To the extent that the Fund's portfolio managers incorporate environmental, social and/or governance considerations ("**ESG Factors**") into the Fund's investment

process as a part of the Fund's long-term investment approach, the Fund is subject to the risk that it may underperform funds that do not take ESG Factors into account. The consideration of ESG Factors may prioritize long-term rather than short-term returns, and therefore may negatively impact the relative performance of the Fund over the short, medium or even long term depending on how successfully those ESG Factors are incorporated and whether such investments are in or out of favor. In considering ESG Factors, the portfolio managers may be dependent upon information and data obtained through voluntary reporting by issuers or third-party research that may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable, which could impact the portfolio managers' assessment of relative risks and opportunities. See also "*Long-Term Investment Strategy Risk*" and "*Selected Investment Techniques and Topics—Our Stewardship Approach*."

- **Focused Investment Risk** – Because the Fund focuses its investments in a limited number of companies, its investment strategy could result in more risk or greater volatility in returns than if the Fund's investments were less focused.
- **Government and Regulatory Risk** – Governmental and regulatory authorities in the United States and other countries, have taken, and may in the future take, actions intervening in the markets in which the Fund invests and in the economy more generally. Governmental and regulatory authorities may also act to increase the scope or burden of regulations applicable to the Fund or to the companies in which the Fund invests. The effects of these actions on the markets generally, and Fund's investment program in particular, can be uncertain and could restrict the ability of the Fund to fully implement its investment strategies, either generally, or with respect to certain securities, industries, or countries. By contrast, markets in some non-U.S. countries historically have been subject to little regulation or oversight by governmental or regulatory authorities, which could heighten the risk of loss due to fraud or market failures in those countries. Governments, agencies, or other regulatory bodies in any country may adopt or change laws or regulations that could adversely affect the Fund or the market value of an instrument held by the Fund.
- **Information Technology Risk** – Cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures that affect the Fund's service providers, counterparties, the securities markets generally, other market participants, or issuers of securities held by the Fund may adversely affect the Fund and its shareholders, including by causing losses for the Fund or impairing Fund operations.
- **IPO Risk** – The Fund may purchase securities in IPOs. These securities are subject to many of the same risks of investing in companies with smaller market capitalizations. Securities issued in IPOs have no trading history, and information about the companies may be available for very limited periods. In addition, the prices of securities sold in IPOs may be highly volatile.
- **Large-Capitalization Securities Risk** – Returns on investments in securities of large companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of smaller and medium-sized companies. Larger companies may be unable to respond as quickly as smaller and medium-sized companies to competitive challenges or to changes in business, product, financial, or other market conditions. Larger companies may not be able to achieve or maintain growth at the high rates that may be achieved by well-managed smaller and medium-sized companies.
- **Liquidity Risk** – The Fund's investments may be subject to low trading volume, lack of a market maker, contractual lock-in periods or regulatory restrictions, and the Fund may hold large positions in particular securities. As a result, it may not be possible to sell an investment at a particular time or at an acceptable price. Liquidity risk may be magnified during periods of changing interest rates, significant shareholder redemptions or market turmoil. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. In some cases, due to unanticipated levels of illiquidity the Fund may seek to meet its redemption obligations wholly or in part by distributions of assets in-kind.
- **Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk** – The value of the Fund's investments could be adversely affected by events that disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global markets such as war, terrorism, public health crises, and geopolitical events and by changes in non-U.S. and U.S. economic and political conditions. These disruptions could prevent the Fund from implementing its investment strategies and achieving its investment objective, and increase the Fund's exposure to other risks detailed in this Prospectus. As a result, the Fund could lose money, experience significant redemptions, encounter operational difficulties, and suffer other negative impacts. Certain locations and industries may be particularly susceptible to this risk, and other risks may be heightened by such events.
- **Market Risk** – The value of the Fund's investments will be affected by fluctuations in the stock markets in which the Fund is invested, factors affecting a particular industry or industries, real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. Declines in securities market prices may reduce the net asset value of the Fund's shares.
- **Service Provider Risk** – The Fund will be affected by the Manager's investment techniques, analyses, assessments and employee retention. Similarly, adverse events or performance failures at a service provider, such as human error, inadequate controls or insolvency, have the ability to adversely affect the Fund.
- **Settlement Risk** – The Fund may experience delays in settlement due to the different clearance and settlement procedures in non-U.S. countries. Such delays may increase credit risk to the Fund, limit the ability of the Fund to reinvest the proceeds of a sale of securities, or prevent the Fund from selling securities at times and prices it considers desirable.
- **Small- and Medium-Capitalization Securities Risk** – Securities of small- and medium-capitalization companies can be more volatile due to various factors including more limited product lines, financial and

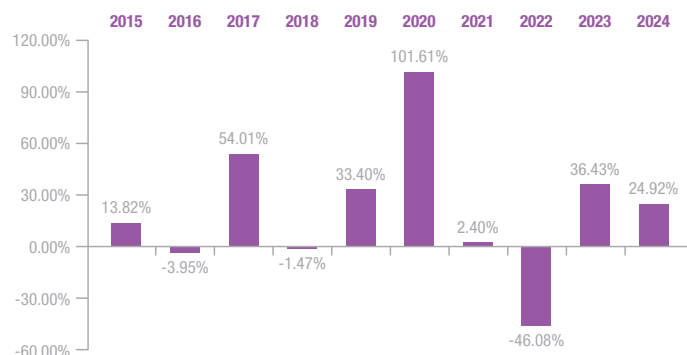
management resources and market distribution channels, as well as shorter operating histories and potentially reduced liquidity, especially during market declines, than the securities of larger, more established companies.

- **Valuation Risk** – In certain circumstances, some of the Fund's portfolio holdings may be valued on the basis of factors other than market quotations by employing fair value procedures. This may occur more often in times of market turmoil or reduced liquidity. Portfolio holdings that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" securities, may be subject to greater fluctuation in their valuations from one day to the next than if market quotations were used. There is no assurance that the Fund could sell or close out a portfolio position for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss because a portfolio position is sold or closed out at a discount to the valuation established by the Fund at that time.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's annual total returns from year to year and by comparing the Fund's average annual total returns with those of the Fund's benchmark. Past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future performance.

Annual Total Returns – Institutional Class Shares⁽¹⁾



Highest Quarterly Return: 44.21% (Q2, 2020)

Lowest Quarterly Return: -28.26% (Q2, 2022)

- ⁽¹⁾ Performance for Institutional Class shares prior to their date of inception (April 28, 2017) is derived from the historical performance of Class 2 shares, which are not offered under this Prospectus and are currently closed to new investors. The historical Class 2 performance has been adjusted for the higher total annual operating expenses incurred by Institutional Class.

In the table below, after-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. After-tax returns are shown for Institutional Class shares only, and after-tax returns for other share classes will vary. Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant if you are tax-exempt or if you hold your Fund shares through a tax-advantaged account. A description of the Fund's comparative index and details regarding the calculation of the Fund's

class-by-class performance are provided in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Additional Performance Information."

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2024⁽¹⁾

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Institutional Class Returns Before Taxes	24.92%	13.67%	15.43%
Institutional Class Returns After Taxes on Distributions	24.92%	12.77%	14.66%
Institutional Class Returns After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	14.76%	10.95%	12.94%
Class K Returns Before Taxes	24.97%	13.76%	15.53%

Comparative Index

(reflects no deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)

MSCI ACWI Index ⁽²⁾	18.02%	10.57%	9.78%
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- ⁽¹⁾ Performance for Class K and Institutional Class shares prior to their date of inception (April 28, 2017) is derived from the historical performance of Class 2 shares and, for Institutional Class, has been adjusted for the higher total annual operating expenses incurred by Institutional Class.

- ⁽²⁾ The source of the index data is MSCI Inc. MSCI makes no express or implied warranties or representations and shall have no liability whatsoever with respect to any MSCI data contained herein. The MSCI data may not be further redistributed or used as a basis for other indexes or any securities or financial products. This Prospectus is not approved, endorsed, reviewed or produced by MSCI. None of the MSCI data is intended to constitute investment advice or a recommendation to make (or refrain from making) any kind of investment decision and may not be relied on as such.

Updated information on the Fund's investment performance can be obtained by visiting <http://USmutualfund.baillieghifford.com>.

Management

Investment Manager

Baillie Gifford Overseas Limited

Portfolio Managers

Name	Title	Year Commenced Service with the Fund
Gemma Barkhuizen	Portfolio Manager	2022
John MacDougall	Portfolio Manager	2022
Michael Pye	Portfolio Manager	2022
Mark Urquhart	Portfolio Manager	2014

Purchasing, Exchanging, and Selling Fund Shares

To purchase, exchange, or redeem shares of the Fund through an intermediary, please contact your intermediary directly.

Other investors may purchase, exchange, or redeem shares on any day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for trading directly from the Fund's transfer agent, Bank of New York Mellon, by written request, as further described in the sections of the Prospectus entitled "Shares—How to Buy or Exchange Shares" and "Shares—How to Sell Shares." The initial and

subsequent investment minimums for the Fund shares are as follows:

Class of Shares	Minimum Initial Investment⁽¹⁾	Minimum Subsequent Investment⁽¹⁾
Class K	\$10 million	None
Institutional Class	None	None

⁽¹⁾ If you hold shares through a financial intermediary, the financial intermediary may impose its own, different, investment minimums.

The Manager and Baillie Gifford Funds Services LLC (“**BGFS**”), the Fund’s distributor, each reserves the right to waive any minimum in their sole discretion, and to reject any purchase or exchange order for any reason. Additional information regarding restrictions on purchasing or exchanging shares is provided in the section of the Prospectus entitled “*Shares—Restrictions on Buying or Exchanging Shares.*”

Tax

The Fund intends to make distributions that will be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are a tax-exempt investor or otherwise investing through a tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA or 401(k) plan. If you are investing through such a tax-advantaged account, you may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from that account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase Fund shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for services the intermediary provides to Fund shareholders. These payments are not primarily intended to result in the sale of Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. In addition to the fees and expenses described in the “*Fees and Expenses*” section above, your broker-dealer or financial intermediary may charge commissions or other fees on purchases and sales of the Class K or Institutional Class shares of the Fund. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s web site for more information.