

BARON SELECT FUNDS®
Baron WealthBuilder Fund®
Retail Shares: BWBFX
TA Shares: BWBTX
Institutional Shares: BWBIX

**767 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10153
(800) 99Baron
212-583-2100**

Statement of Additional Information
dated April 26, 2024

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus. This SAI should be read in conjunction with the Fund’s Prospectus dated April 26, 2024, which may be obtained without charge by writing or calling the Fund at the address or telephone number above or by visiting www.BaronFunds.com.

The Fund’s audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 are incorporated by reference into this SAI and also can be found at www.BaronFunds.com. You also may request a copy of the Annual and Semi-Annual Financial Reports at no charge by writing or calling the Fund at the address or telephone number above.

No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this SAI or in the related Prospectus.

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FUND HISTORY

Baron Select Funds (the “Trust”) is an open-end management investment company organized originally as a limited partnership known as Baron Capital Partners, L.P., on January 31, 1992, under the laws of the State of Delaware. On April 30, 2003, the partnership was converted into a statutory trust under the laws of the State of Delaware. The Trust is structured to be able to issue shares in multiple series, each constituting a separate portfolio with separate assets and liabilities from any other series. There are twelve series currently available: **Baron Partners Fund, Baron Focused Growth Fund, Baron International Growth Fund, Baron Real Estate Fund, Baron Emerging Markets Fund, Baron Global Advantage Fund, Baron Real Estate Income Fund, Baron Health Care Fund, Baron FinTech Fund, Baron New Asia Fund, Baron Technology Fund, and Baron WealthBuilder Fund.**

DESCRIPTION OF THE FUND AND ITS INVESTMENTS AND RISKS

Investment Strategies and Risks.

The investment goal of **Baron WealthBuilder Fund** (the “Fund”) is to seek capital appreciation. The Fund is a diversified fund because it invests, at any given time, in the securities of a select number of Baron mutual funds (the “Underlying Funds”), representing specific investment strategies.

In addition to the investment strategy of the Fund described in its summary section and in the Prospectus on pages 13-16, as the Fund makes investments exclusively in the Underlying Funds, it expects its portfolio to be subject to the additional strategies described below. These investment strategies are not fundamental policies and may be changed by the Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) without shareholder approval upon at least 60 days’ notice. Shareholders will be notified of any material changes. Some of the strategies discussed below are mentioned in the Prospectus, but they are explained in more detail here.

Recent Market and Economic Developments; Geopolitical Events

The long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and its subsequent variants on economies, markets, industries and individual issuers is not known. Some sectors of the economy and individual issuers have experienced or may experience particularly large losses. Periods of extreme volatility in the financial markets, reduced liquidity of many instruments, increased government debt, inflation, and disruptions to supply chains, consumer demand and employee availability, may continue for some time. The U.S. government and the Federal Reserve, as well as certain foreign governments and central banks, took extraordinary actions to support local and global economies and the financial markets in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. This and other government intervention into the economy and financial markets may not work as intended, and have resulted in a large expansion of government deficits and debt, the long term consequences of which are not known. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic, and measures taken to mitigate its effects, could result in disruptions to the services provided to the Fund by its service providers.

Unforeseen geopolitical events, such as Russia’s large-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, have dramatically affected markets and prospects world-wide. The extent and duration of this military action, resulting sanctions and resulting future market disruptions are impossible to predict, but should be expected to be significant. Any such disruptions caused by Russian military action or other actions (including cyberattacks and espionage) or resulting actual and threatened responses to such activity, including purchasing and financing restrictions, boycotts or changes in consumer or purchaser preferences, sanctions, tariffs or cyberattacks on Russian entities or individuals could have a severe adverse effect on the region, and on others around the world, including significant negative impacts on the economies and the markets for certain securities and commodities, such as oil and natural gas, as well as other sectors. Russia has taken retaliatory actions, including preventing repatriation of capital by U.S. and other investors. These and any related events could have significant impact on the Underlying Funds’ performance and the value of an investment in the Underlying Funds.

In October 2023, Israel declared a state of war against Hamas. Events in Israel and the Middle East region are evolving rapidly and unpredictably. Among other results could be a broader spreading of hostilities beyond the Middle East. While it is not possible to predict the extent and duration of any such conflict, the resulting market disruptions could be significant, including in certain industries or sectors, such as the oil and natural gas markets, and may negatively affect global supply chains, inflation and global growth. These and any related events could significantly impact the Underlying Funds' performance and the value of an investment in the Underlying Funds.

The current market conditions, as well as various social and political tensions in the United States and around the world, may continue to contribute to increased market volatility, may have long-term effects on the U.S. and global financial markets, and may cause further economic uncertainties or deterioration in the United States and worldwide. The prolonged continuation or further exacerbation of the current U.S. and global economic downturn could adversely impact the Underlying Funds. BAMCO, Inc. ("BAMCO" or the "Adviser") does not know how long the financial markets will continue to be affected by these events and cannot predict the effects of these or similar events in the future on the US economy, the securities markets and issuers held by an Underlying Fund. Market volatility, dramatic changes to interest rates, rapidly increasing inflation and/or a return to unfavorable economic conditions may lower an Underlying Fund's performance or impair an Underlying Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. The Adviser intends to monitor developments and seek to manage the Underlying Funds in a manner consistent with achieving each Underlying Fund's investment objective, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so.

Non-U.S. Securities.

Baron Asset Fund, Baron Growth Fund, Baron Small Cap Fund, Baron Opportunity Fund, Baron Fifth Avenue Growth Fund, Baron Discovery Fund, Baron Durable Advantage Fund, Baron Partners Fund, Baron Focused Growth Fund, Baron Real Estate Fund, Baron Real Estate Income Fund, Baron Health Care Fund, Baron FinTech Fund, Baron New Asia Fund, and Baron Technology Fund may invest without limitation in the securities of non-U.S. issuers in U.S. denominated form known as American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). **Baron Asset Fund, Baron Growth Fund and Baron Small Cap Fund** may invest up to 10% of their respective total assets directly in the securities of non-U.S. issuers that are not publicly traded in the U.S. and in Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") and European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"). **Baron Opportunity Fund, Baron Fifth Avenue Growth Fund, Baron Discovery Fund, Baron Durable Advantage Fund, Baron Partners Fund and Baron Focused Growth Fund** may invest up to 25% of their respective total assets, and **Baron Real Estate Fund, Baron Real Estate Income Fund, Baron Health Care Fund, Baron FinTech Fund and Baron Technology Fund** may invest up to 35% of their respective total assets, directly in the securities of non-U.S. issuers that are not publicly traded in the U.S. and in GDRs and EDRs.

Baron International Growth Fund invests primarily in non-U.S. securities. Non-U.S. securities include securities that the Adviser determines are "non-U.S." based on the consideration of an issuer's domicile, its principal place of business, its primary stock exchange listing, the source of its revenue or other factors. **Baron International Growth Fund** may also invest up to 25% of its total assets in U.S. issuers. In addition, **Baron International Growth Fund** may invest without limitation in ADRs, EDRs and GDRs, or in other securities convertible into securities of foreign issuers.

Baron Emerging Markets Fund invests primarily in equity securities in the form of common stock of growth companies domiciled, headquartered or whose primary business activities or principal trading markets are developing countries. A developing country is a country included in the MSCI Emerging Markets (EM) Index and other countries determined by the Adviser to be developing countries based on classifications made by the International Monetary Fund or on country characteristics similar to those of the countries in the EM Index. **Baron Emerging Markets Fund** may invest up to 20% of its net assets in developed countries, frontier countries as defined by the MSCI Frontier Markets (FM) Index and in the securities of non-U.S. issuers in developed and frontier countries in ADRs.

Baron Global Advantage Fund may invest without limitation directly in the securities of U.S. and non-U.S. companies in any form, including, in the case of U.S. companies, EDRs and GDRs, and in the case of non-U.S. companies, ADRs. At all times, **Baron Global Advantage Fund** will have investments in the securities of companies in at least three countries outside of the U.S. Under normal conditions, at least 40% of **Baron Global Advantage Fund's** net assets will be invested in stocks of companies outside the U.S. (at least 30% if foreign market conditions are not favorable).

Baron New Asia Fund may invest up to 20% of its total assets directly in the securities of U.S. issuers. In addition, **Baron New Asia Fund** may invest without limitation in the securities of non-U.S. issuers in ADRs, GDRs and other types of depository receipts with respect to issuers located in Asia.

ADRs are certificates issued by a U.S. bank or trust company and represent the right to receive securities of a foreign issuer deposited in a U.S. bank or foreign branch of a U.S. bank and traded on a U.S. exchange or in an over-the-counter market. EDRs and GDRs are receipts issued in Europe generally by a non-U.S. bank or trust company that evidence ownership of non-U.S. securities. There are no fees imposed on the purchase or sale of ADRs, EDRs or GDRs, although the issuing bank or trust company may impose fees on the purchase of dividends and the conversion of ADRs, EDRs and GDRs into the underlying securities. Investments in ADRs have certain advantages over direct investment in the underlying non-U.S. securities, since (i) ADRs are U.S. dollar denominated investments that are easily transferable and for which market quotations are readily available and (ii) issuers whose securities are represented by ADRs are subject to the same auditing, accounting and financial reporting standards as U.S. issuers. EDRs and GDRs are not necessarily denominated in the currency of the underlying security. Issuers of non-U.S. securities are subject to different, often less detailed, accounting, reporting and disclosure requirements than are U.S. issuers. These securities may have exposure to developed countries and developing countries, which include countries in the MSCI Emerging Markets (EM) Index, countries in the MSCI Frontier Markets (FM) Index and other countries determined by the Adviser to be developing countries based on classifications made by the International Monetary Fund or on country characteristics similar to those of the countries in the EM and FM Indexes.

Brexit.

In June 2016, the United Kingdom (the "UK") held a referendum resulting in a vote in favor of the exit of the UK from the European Union (the "EU"), known as "Brexit." On March 29, 2017, the UK triggered the withdrawal procedures in Article 50 of the Treaty of Lisbon which provides for a two-year negotiation period between the EU and the withdrawing member state. Accordingly, it was initially anticipated that the UK would cease to be a member of the EU by the end of March 2019; however, this was subsequently extended to January 31, 2020. Following this date, the UK ceased to be a member of the EU and the EU-UK Withdrawal Agreement came into force, under which EU law still had effect in the UK during a transitional period. This transitional period concluded on December 31, 2020, and the UK left the EU single market and customs union under the terms of a new trade agreement. The agreement governs the new relationship between the UK and EU with respect to trading goods and services, but critical aspects of the relationship remain unresolved and subject to further negotiation and agreement. The full scope and nature of the consequences of the UK's exit are not known at this time and are unlikely to be known for a significant period of time. The current uncertainty and related future developments could have a negative impact on both the UK economy and the economies of other countries in Europe, as well as greater volatility in the global financial and currency markets. It is also unknown whether the UK's exit from the EU will increase the likelihood of other countries also departing the EU. Any additional exits from the EU, or the possibility of such exits, may have a significant impact on European and global economies, which may result in increased volatility and illiquidity, new legal and regulatory uncertainties and potentially lower economic growth. It is not possible to ascertain the precise impact these events may have on an Underlying Fund or its investments from an economic, financial, tax or regulatory perspective but any such impact could have material consequences for the Underlying Funds and their investments. Whether or not an Underlying Fund invests in securities of issuers located in Europe or has significant exposure to European issuers or countries, these events could negatively affect the value and liquidity of the Underlying Fund's investment.

Investing in the Greater China Region.

Investing in the Greater China region, consisting of Hong Kong, the People's Republic of China and Taiwan, among other locations, involves a high degree of risk and special considerations not typically associated with investing in more established economies or securities markets. Such risks may include: (a) social, economic and political uncertainty (including the risk of armed conflict); (b) the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets or confiscatory taxation; (c) dependency on exports and the corresponding importance of international trade; (d) increasing competition from Asia's other low-cost emerging economies; (e) greater price volatility and significantly smaller market capitalization of securities markets; (f) substantially less liquidity, particularly of certain share classes of Chinese securities; (g) currency exchange rate fluctuations and the lack of available currency hedging instruments; (h) higher rates of inflation; (i) controls on foreign investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital and on an Underlying Fund's ability to exchange local currencies for U.S. dollars; (j) greater governmental involvement in and control over the economy, including regulations that may severely affect certain companies or sectors, sometimes adopted with little or no warning; (k) uncertainty regarding the People's Republic of China's commitment to economic reforms; (l) the fact that Chinese companies may be smaller, less seasoned and newly-organized companies; (m) the differences in, or lack of, auditing and financial reporting standards which may result in unavailability of material information about issuers; (n) the fact that statistical information regarding the economy of the Greater China region may be inaccurate or not comparable to statistical information regarding the U.S. or other economies; (o) less extensive, and still developing, legal systems and regulatory frameworks regarding the securities markets, business entities and commercial transactions; (p) the fact that the settlement period of securities transactions in foreign markets may be longer; (q) the fact that it may be more difficult, or impossible, to obtain and/or enforce a judgment than in other countries; (r) the rapid and erratic nature of growth, particularly in the People's Republic of China, resulting in inefficiencies and dislocations; (s) economies characterized by over-extension of credit and rising unemployment; (t) the impact of population and demographic trends, including the aging of the Chinese population and the recent reduction in China's overall population; and (u) the risk that, because of the degree of interconnectivity between the economies and financial markets of China, Hong Kong and Taiwan, any sizable reduction in the demand for goods from China, or an economic downturn in China, could negatively affect the economies and financial markets of Hong Kong and Taiwan, as well.

The People's Republic of China is dominated by the one-party rule of the Communist Party. Investments in China involve the risk of greater control over the economy, political and legal uncertainties and currency fluctuations or blockage. The government of the People's Republic of China exercises significant control over economic growth through the allocation of resources, controlling payment of foreign currency denominated obligations, setting monetary policy, and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies. For the last few decades, the government of the People's Republic of China has been reforming economic and market practices and providing a larger sphere for private ownership of property. While currently contributing to growth and prosperity, the government may decide not to continue to support these economic reform programs and could possibly return to the completely centrally planned economy that existed prior to 1978.

As with all transition economies, China's ability to develop and sustain a credible legal, regulatory, monetary, and socioeconomic system could influence the course of outside investment. The real estate market in China has been extremely volatile. Additionally, local government debt is high, and the level of that debt may pose a threat to the Chinese economy. Over the long term, China's aging infrastructure, worsening environmental conditions, rapid and inequitable urbanization, and quickly widening urban and rural income gap, which all carry political and economic implications, are among the country's major challenges.

China continues to exercise control over the value of its currency, rather than allowing the value of the currency to be determined by market forces. This type of currency regime may experience sudden and significant currency adjustments, which may adversely impact investment returns.

While the Chinese economy has grown rapidly in past years, China's growth rate has begun to decline and there is no assurance that past growth rates will be sustainable. China may experience substantial rates of inflation or economic recessions, causing a negative effect on the economy and the securities market. China's economy is heavily dependent on export growth. Reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, institution of tariffs or other trade barriers by China or its trading partners, or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the securities of Chinese issuers. China's economy may be adversely impacted by trade or political disputes with China's major trading partners, including the U.S.

Taiwan and Hong Kong do not exercise the same level of control over their economies as does the People's Republic of China, but changes to their political and economic relationships with the People's Republic of China could adversely impact investments in Taiwan and Hong Kong. Following the establishment of the People's Republic of China by the Communist Party in 1949, the Chinese government renounced various debt obligations incurred by China's predecessor governments, which obligations remain in default, and expropriated assets without compensation. There can be no assurance that the Chinese government will not take similar action in the future. An investment in the Fund involves risk of a total loss. The potential political reunification of China and Taiwan is a highly problematic issue and could negatively affect Taiwan's economy and stock market. Hong Kong is closely tied to China, economically and through China's 1997 acquisition of the country as a Special Autonomous Region. China has committed by treaty to preserve Hong Kong's autonomy and its economic, political and social freedoms until 2047. However, China has in recent years curtailed Hong Kong's autonomy and freedoms, which has led to political unrest and eroded investor and business confidence in Hong Kong.

Military conflicts, either in response to internal social unrest or conflicts with other countries, could disrupt economic development. The Chinese economy is vulnerable to the long-running disagreements with Hong Kong related to integration and religious and nationalist disputes with Tibet and the Xinjiang region. China has a complex territorial dispute regarding the sovereignty of Taiwan that has included threats of invasion; Taiwan-based companies and individuals are significant investors in China. Military conflict between China and Taiwan may severely affect economies and markets and securities of Chinese and Taiwanese issuers and other companies globally. In addition, China has strained international relations with Japan, India and other neighbors due to territorial disputes, historical animosities and other defense concerns. China could be affected by military events on the Korean peninsula or internal instability within North Korea. These situations may cause uncertainty in the Chinese market and may adversely affect performance of the Chinese economy.

The Greater China region has historically been prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes, droughts, floods and tsunamis and is economically sensitive to environmental events. Any such event could cause a significant impact on the economy of, or investments in, the Greater China region.

The Chinese economy could be adversely affected by supply chain disruptions. The effect of China's recent relaxation of its "zero-COVID" policy on the Chinese and global supply chains and economies may not be fully known for some time.

In addition, there may be restrictions on investments in Chinese companies. For example, recent Executive Orders signed by the President of the United States prohibit U.S. persons from purchasing or investing in publicly-traded securities of companies identified by the U.S. government as "Chinese Military Industrial Complex Companies." The list of such companies can change from time to time, and as a result of forced selling or inability to participate in an investment the Subadviser otherwise believes is attractive, the Fund may incur losses. Further, Chinese companies are subject to the risk of de-listing on U.S. exchanges, if the United States Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (the "PCAOB") is unable to obtain access to inspect audit firms in China that are PCAOB-registered. While the PCAOB has recently obtained such access, there is no assurance that it will continue. If that access is discontinued, Chinese companies that are listed on U.S. exchanges may be required to de-list, which could materially adversely affect the markets for their securities.

Investing in Chinese Companies through Variable Interest Entities.

The Underlying Funds may obtain exposure to companies based or operated in China by investing through legal structures known as variable interest entities (“VIEs”). Because of Chinese governmental restrictions on non-Chinese ownership of companies in certain industries in China, certain Chinese companies have used VIEs to facilitate foreign investment without distributing direct ownership of companies based or operated in China. In such cases, the Chinese operating company establishes an offshore company, and the offshore company enters into contractual arrangements with the Chinese company. These contractual arrangements are intended to give the offshore company the ability to exercise power over and obtain economic rights from the Chinese company. Shares of the offshore company, in turn, are listed and traded on exchanges outside of China and are available to non-Chinese investors, such as the Underlying Funds. This arrangement allows non-Chinese investors in the offshore company to obtain economic exposure to the Chinese company without direct equity ownership in the Chinese company.

Although VIEs are a longstanding industry practice and well known to officials and regulators in China, VIEs are not formally recognized under Chinese law. There is a risk that China may cease to tolerate VIEs at any time or impose new restrictions on the structure, in each case either generally or with respect to specific industries, sectors or companies. Actions by Chinese authorities could include revoking the business licenses of Chinese operating companies with VIE structures, imposing fines or penalties, confiscating income or assets, nationalizing the Chinese operating company, discontinuing or restricting operations in China, requiring changes to corporate structuring and contractual arrangements, prohibiting the use of proceeds from overseas financing or otherwise taking adverse regulatory or enforcement actions. Investments involving a VIE may also pose additional risks because such investments are made through a company whose interests in the underlying Chinese company are established through contract rather than through equity ownership. For example, in the event of a dispute, the offshore company’s contractual claims with respect to the Chinese company may be deemed unenforceable in China, thus limiting (or eliminating) the remedies and rights available to the offshore company and its investors, and a U.S.-listed company may expend substantial resources attempting to enforce the arrangements. Such legal uncertainty may also be exploited against the interests of the offshore company and its investors. Further, the interests of the equity owners of the Chinese company may conflict with the interests of the investors of the offshore company, and the fiduciary duties of the officers and directors of the Chinese company may differ from, or conflict with, the fiduciary duties of the officers and directors of the offshore company. The VIE structure generally restricts the Underlying Funds’ ability to influence the Chinese company through proxy voting and other means and may restrict the ability of an issuer to pay dividends to shareholders from the Chinese company’s earnings. VIE structures also could face delisting or other ramifications for failure to meet the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board or other United States regulators. If these risks materialize, the value of investments in VIEs could be adversely affected and the Underlying Funds could incur significant losses with no recourse available.

REITs.

The Underlying Funds may invest in the equity securities of real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). A REIT is a corporation or business trust that invests in real estate and derives its income from rents or sales of real property or interest on loans secured by mortgages on real property. The market value of REITs may be affected by numerous factors, including decreases in the value of real estate, vacancies, decreases in lease rates, defaults by lessees, changes in the tax laws or by their inability to qualify for the tax-free pass-through of their income. The economic impacts of COVID-19 have created a unique challenge for real estate markets. Many businesses have either partially or fully transitioned to a remote-working environment and this transition may negatively impact the occupancy rates of commercial real estate over time. Similarly, trends in favor of online shopping may negatively affect the real estate market for commercial properties.

Securities Lending.

The Underlying Funds may lend their portfolio securities to qualified institutions. By lending its portfolio securities, the Underlying Funds attempt to increase their income through the receipt of interest on the loan. Any gain or loss in the market price of the securities loaned that may occur during the term of the loan will be for the account of the Underlying Funds. The Underlying Funds may lend their portfolio securities so long as the terms and the structure of such loans are not inconsistent with the requirements of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), which currently provide that (a) the borrower pledges and maintains with a Fund collateral consisting of cash, a letter of credit issued by a domestic U.S. bank, or securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government having a value at all times not less than 100% of the value of the securities loaned, (b) the borrower adds to such collateral whenever the price of the securities loaned rises (i.e., the value of the loan is “marked to the market” on a daily basis), (c) the loan be made subject to termination by a Fund at any time and the loaned securities be subject to recall within the normal and customary settlement time for securities transactions and (d) a Fund receives reasonable interest on the loan (which may include a Fund’s investing any cash collateral in interest bearing short-term investments), any distributions on the loaned securities and any increase in their market value. If the borrower fails to maintain the requisite amount of collateral, the loan automatically terminates and an Underlying Fund could use the collateral to replace the securities while holding the borrower liable for any excess of replacement cost over the value of the collateral. As with any extension of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery and in some cases even loss of rights in collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially.

The Underlying Funds will not lend portfolio securities if, as a result, the aggregate of such loans for Baron Asset Fund exceeds 10% and for all other Underlying Funds, exceeds 25% of the value of their total assets (including such loans). Loan arrangements made by the Underlying Funds will comply with all other applicable regulatory requirements. All relevant facts and circumstances, including the creditworthiness of the qualified institution, will be monitored by the Adviser, and will be considered in making decisions with respect to lending of securities, subject to review by the Board.

The Underlying Funds may pay reasonable negotiated fees in connection with loaned securities, so long as such fees are set forth in a written contract and approved by its Board of Trustees. In addition, the Underlying Funds shall, through the ability to recall securities prior to any required vote, retain voting rights over the loaned securities.

When-Issued and Delayed-Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments.

The Underlying Funds may purchase or sell securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis. When-issued or delayed-delivery transactions arise when securities are purchased or sold with payment and delivery taking place in the future in order to secure what is considered to be an advantageous price at the time of entering into the transaction. While a Fund generally purchases securities on a when-issued basis with the intention of acquiring the securities, the Underlying Funds may sell the securities before the settlement date if the Adviser deems it advisable. Distributions attributable to any gains realized on such a sale are taxable to shareholders. When-issued and delayed-delivery securities and forward commitments involve the risk that the security an Underlying Fund buys will lose value prior to its delivery. There are also the risks that the security will never be issued or that the other party to the transaction will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, an Underlying Fund loses both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security’s price. The Underlying Funds do not anticipate investing more than 10% of their total assets in such securities.

Illiquid Securities.

Except for Baron Asset Fund, which may invest up to 10% of its net assets, the Underlying Funds may invest up to 15% of their respective net assets in illiquid securities at the time of purchase. Subsequently, if as a result of

changes in the portfolio, illiquid securities exceed 10% or 15% of net assets (as applicable), an Underlying Fund may not acquire any additional illiquid securities and the Adviser will take such steps as it considers appropriate to reduce the percentage within a reasonable period of time. An illiquid security is one that an Underlying Fund reasonably expects to be unable to sell or dispose of in current market conditions within seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the security. Such investments may include private equity securities, private investments in public equity securities and other restricted securities. To the extent that there is no established market for some of the debt securities in which the Underlying Funds may invest, there may be thin or no trading in such securities, and the ability of the Adviser to value accurately such securities may be adversely affected. Further, it may be more difficult for the Underlying Funds to sell securities for which no established market exists. During periods of reduced market liquidity, and in the absence of readily available market quotations for securities held in the Underlying Funds' portfolios, the responsibility of the Adviser to value the Underlying Funds' securities becomes more difficult, and the Adviser's judgment may play a greater role in the valuation of the Underlying Funds' securities due to a reduced availability of reliable data.

To the extent that the Underlying Funds purchase illiquid securities or securities that are restricted as to resale, the Underlying Funds may incur additional risks and costs. Illiquid and restricted securities may be particularly difficult to value and their disposition may require greater effort and expense than more liquid securities. The Underlying Funds may be required to incur costs in connection with the registration of restricted securities in order to dispose of such securities.

If one or more instruments in a Fund's portfolio become illiquid, the Underlying Funds may exceed their limit on illiquid instruments. If this occurs, the Underlying Funds must take steps to bring the aggregate amount of illiquid instruments back within the prescribed limitations as soon as reasonably practicable. However, this requirement will not force an Underlying Fund to liquidate any portfolio instrument where the Underlying Funds would suffer a loss on the sale of that instrument.

Debt Securities.

Debt securities have varying levels of sensitivity to changes in interest rates. In general, the price of a debt security can fall when interest rates rise and can rise when interest rates fall. Securities with longer maturities can be more sensitive to interest rate changes. The longer the maturity of a security, the greater the impact a change in interest rates could have on the security's price. In addition, short-term and long-term interest rates do not necessarily move in the same amount or the same direction. Short-term securities tend to react to changes in short-term interest rates, and long-term securities tend to react to changes in long-term interest rates.

Debt securities, particularly mortgage-backed securities, are subject to prepayment risk. Prepayment risk occurs when the issuer of a security can repay principal prior to the security's maturity. Securities subject to prepayment can offer less potential for gains during a declining interest rate environment and similar or greater potential for loss in a rising interest rate environment. In addition, the potential impact of prepayment features on the price of a debt security can be difficult to predict and result in greater volatility. The Underlying Funds do not anticipate investing more than 5% of their respective assets in mortgage-backed securities.

The Underlying Funds may invest in zero-coupon, step-coupon and pay-in-kind securities. These securities are debt securities that do not make regular interest payments. Zero-coupon and step-coupon securities are sold at a deep discount to their face value, and pay-in-kind securities pay interest through the issuance of additional securities.

The market value of these debt securities generally fluctuates in response to changes in interest rates to a greater degree than interest-paying securities of a comparable term and quality. The secondary market value of corporate debt securities structured as zero-coupon securities or pay-in-kind securities may be more volatile in response to changes in interest rates than debt securities that pay interest periodically in cash. Because such securities do not pay current interest but instead accrue such income, to the extent that the Underlying Funds do

not have available cash to meet distribution requirements with respect to such income, they could be required to dispose of portfolio securities that they would not otherwise. Such disposition could be at a disadvantageous price. Investments in such securities also involve certain tax considerations.

The Underlying Funds from time to time may also purchase indebtedness and participations, both secured and unsecured, of debtor companies in reorganization or financial restructuring. Such indebtedness may be in the form of loans, notes, bonds or debentures. When the Underlying Funds purchase a participation interest they assume the credit risk associated with the bank or other financial intermediary as well as the credit risk associated with the issuer of any underlying debt instrument. The Underlying Funds may also purchase trade and other claims against, and other unsecured obligations of, such debtor companies, which generally represent money due a supplier of goods or services to such company. Some debt securities purchased by the Underlying Funds may have very long maturities. The length of time remaining until maturity is one factor that the Adviser considers in purchasing a particular debt security. The purchase of indebtedness of a troubled company always involves a risk as to the creditworthiness of the issuer and the possibility that the investment may be lost. The Adviser believes that the difference between perceived risk and actual risk creates the opportunity for profit, which can be realized through thorough analysis. There are no established markets for some of this indebtedness, and it is less liquid than more heavily traded securities. Indebtedness of the debtor company to a bank is not the security of the banks issuing or selling them. The Underlying Funds may purchase loans from national and state chartered banks as well as foreign ones. The Underlying Funds may invest in senior indebtedness of debtor companies, although on occasion subordinated indebtedness may also be acquired. The Underlying Funds may also invest in distressed first mortgage obligations and other debt secured by real property. The Underlying Funds do not currently anticipate investing more than 10% of their total assets in trade and other claims.

Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements.

The Fund and the Underlying Funds may enter into repurchase agreements with certain banks or non-bank dealers. In a repurchase agreement, the Fund and the Underlying Funds buy a security at one price, and at the time of sale, the seller agrees to repurchase that security at a mutually agreed upon time and price. Repurchase agreements could involve certain risks in the event of the failure of the seller to repurchase the securities as agreed, which may cause the Fund and the Underlying Funds to suffer a loss, including loss of interest on, or principal of, the security and costs associated with delay and enforcement of the repurchase agreement. Repurchase agreements with a duration of more than seven days are considered illiquid securities. Repurchase agreements carry the risk that the market value of the securities declines below the repurchase price. Also an Underlying Fund could lose money if it is unable to recover the securities and the value of the collateral held by the Underlying Fund is less than the value of the securities. In the event the borrower commences bankruptcy proceedings, a court may characterize the transaction as a loan. If an Underlying Fund has not perfected a security interest in the underlying collateral, the Underlying Fund may be required to return the underlying collateral to the borrower's estate and be treated as an unsecured creditor. As an unsecured creditor, the Underlying Fund could lose some or all of the principal and interest involved in the transaction.

The Fund and the Underlying Funds may engage in reverse repurchase agreements with certain banks or non-bank dealers, where the Fund and the Underlying Funds sell a security and simultaneously agree to buy it back at a mutually agreed upon time and price. Reverse repurchase agreements are a type of borrowing that may increase the possibility of fluctuation in the Fund or an Underlying Fund's net asset value.

Effective August 19, 2022, the Fund began complying with Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act, which governs the use of derivative investments and certain financing transactions (e.g. reverse repurchase agreements) by registered investment companies. Compliance with Rule 18f-4 by the Fund could, among other things, make derivatives more costly, limit their availability or utility, or otherwise adversely affect their performance. For more information, please see the "Use of Derivatives" section on page 15.

Medium And Lower-Rated Corporate Debt Securities.

The Underlying Funds may invest in debt securities that have a rating of, or equivalent to, at least “BBB” by S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”) or “Baa” by Moody’s Investors Services, Inc. (“Moody’s”), or if unrated, are judged by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. Except for Baron Small Cap Fund, which may invest up to 20% of its total assets, the Underlying Funds may invest up to 35% of their total assets in such securities. Because the creditworthiness of an issuer may change more rapidly than is able to be timely reflected in changes in credit ratings, the Adviser monitors corporate debt securities of issuers held in the Underlying Funds’ equity portfolios. The Adviser could be wrong in its analysis. A general economic downturn or a significant increase in interest rates could severely disrupt the market for medium and lower-rated corporate debt securities and adversely affect the market value of such securities and lead to increased incidences of default. Yields on medium and lower-rated corporate debt securities in the Underlying Funds’ portfolios that are interest rate sensitive can be expected to fluctuate over time.

Short Sales.

Except for Baron Asset Fund, the Underlying Funds may sell securities short. The Underlying Funds may sell a security that the Underlying Funds do not own. In order to do so, the Underlying Funds must borrow a security to deliver it to the purchaser and later buy that security in the market and return it to the lender. The Underlying Funds may establish short positions in securities that the Adviser believes have limited growth prospects or are over-priced, or in securities of companies the Adviser believes are poorly managed or have highly leveraged balance sheets. The Underlying Funds may also establish a short position in a security to hedge exposure to a particular company or to hedge exposure to a certain industry or sector of the market. The Underlying Funds may also short market indices to hedge against broad movements in the market. The value of a security sold short could increase and the Underlying Funds would have to pay more to buy the security to return to the lender than it received from the purchaser in the short sale. The Underlying Funds’ risk of loss in these types of short sales is theoretically unlimited because there is no limit to the cost of replacing the borrowed security. The Underlying Funds may also sell a security short that the Underlying Funds own or a security equivalent in kind or amount to a security the Underlying Funds have a right to obtain (for example, a security convertible into the security sold short or a security that the Adviser believes will be deliverable upon the closing of a transaction). The Underlying Funds may also sell securities short when, in the opinion of the Adviser, the position is covered by owning a security that has ownership rights to assets that include all of the assets of the security shorted. If the value of the securities in these types of short sales increases, the Underlying Funds lose the opportunity to participate in the gain of the covered positions.

Options Transactions and Swaps.

Except for Baron Asset Fund, the Underlying Funds may write (sell) put and covered call options and purchase put and call options on equity and/or debt securities. Baron Asset Fund may write (sell) covered call options or purchase put options on equity and/or debt securities. The Underlying Funds may also enter into equity swap transactions. All calls sold by the Underlying Funds must be “covered” (i.e., a Fund must own the underlying securities) or must meet the asset segregation requirements described below for as long as the call is outstanding. Even though the Underlying Funds will receive the option premium to help protect it against loss, a call sold by a Fund exposes the Underlying Funds during the term of the option to possible loss of opportunity to realize appreciation in the market price of the underlying security or instrument and may require the Underlying Funds to hold a security or instrument that it might otherwise have sold, and a put sold by a Fund exposes the Underlying Funds to potential loss in the amount of the difference between the exercise price and the market value of the underlying security.

A put option gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to sell, and the writer, when exercised, the obligation to buy, the underlying security at the exercise price. A call option, upon payment of a premium, gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and the seller, if exercised, the obligation to sell, the underlying security at the exercise price. An American style put or call option may be exercised at any time

during a fixed period, while a European style put or call option may be exercised only upon expiration or during a fixed period prior thereto. The Underlying Funds may engage in either style of option. The Underlying Funds are authorized to engage in transactions with respect to exchange-listed options, over-the-counter options (“OTC options”) and other derivative investments. Exchange-listed options are issued by a regulated financial intermediary, such as the Options Clearing Corporation (“OCC”), which guarantees the performance of the obligations of the parties to such options. The discussion below uses the OCC as an example, but it is also applicable to other financial intermediaries.

Rather than taking or making delivery of the underlying security through the process of exercising the option, listed options are usually closed by entering into offsetting purchase or sale transactions that do not result in ownership of the new option. The Underlying Funds’ ability to close out its position as a purchaser or seller of an OCC or exchange-listed put or call option is dependent, in part, upon the liquidity of the option market. Among the possible reasons for the absence of a liquid option market on an exchange are: (i) insufficient trading interest in certain options; (ii) restrictions on transactions imposed by an exchange; (iii) trading halts, suspensions or other restrictions imposed with respect to particular classes or series of options or underlying securities, including reaching daily price limits; (iv) interruption of the normal operations of the OCC or an exchange; (v) inadequacy of the facilities of an exchange or OCC to handle current trading volume; or (vi) a decision by one or more exchanges to discontinue the trading of options (or a particular class or series of options), in which event the relevant market for that option on that exchange would cease to exist, although outstanding options on that exchange would generally continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms. The hours of trading for listed options may not coincide with the hours during which the underlying instruments are traded. To the extent that the option markets close before the markets for the underlying instruments, significant price and rate movements can take place in the underlying markets that cannot be reflected in the option markets.

OTC options are purchased from or sold to securities dealers, financial intermediaries or other parties (“Counterparties”) through direct bilateral agreement with the Counterparty. In contrast to exchange-listed options, which generally have standardized terms and performance mechanics, all the terms of an OTC option are negotiated by the parties. The Underlying Funds generally expect to enter into OTC options that have cash settlement provisions, although they are not required to do so.

Equity swap transactions are entered into with financial intermediaries through a direct agreement with the Counterparty, generally an ISDA Master Agreement, the specific terms of which are negotiated by the parties. The Underlying Funds may use equity swaps, or other derivative instruments, for hedging purposes against potential adverse movements in security prices or for non-hedging purposes such as seeking to enhance return. The Underlying Funds may be required to post collateral for such transactions.

There is no central clearing or, unless the parties provide for it, guaranty function in an OTC option or derivative, including certain swaps. As a result, if the Counterparty fails to make or take delivery of the security or other instrument, or fails to make a cash settlement payment due in accordance with the option, the Underlying Funds will lose any premium they paid for the option as well as any anticipated benefit of the transaction. The Adviser must assess the creditworthiness of each Counterparty to determine the likelihood that the terms of the OTC option or the derivative will be satisfied. The Underlying Funds will engage in OTC option transactions and derivatives only with qualified Counterparties. The staff of the SEC currently takes the position that OTC options purchased by the Underlying Funds, and portfolio securities “covering” the amount of the Underlying Funds’ obligation pursuant to an OTC option sold by it (the cost of the sell-back plus any in-the-money amount) are illiquid and subject to the Underlying Funds’ limitations on investments in illiquid securities, unless the Underlying Funds have the legal right to terminate the option on not more than seven days notice and the Counterparty has a high credit quality rating.

Foreign Currency Transactions.

The Underlying Funds that are permitted to invest in foreign currency-denominated securities also may purchase and sell foreign currency options and foreign currency futures contracts and futures options, and they may engage in foreign currency transactions either on a spot (cash) basis at prevailing currency exchange rates or through forward currency contracts. These Underlying Funds may engage in these transactions to hedge, directly or indirectly, against currency fluctuations, for other investment purposes and, with respect to certain Underlying Funds, to seek to enhance returns. An Underlying Fund may enter into currency transactions only with counterparties that the Adviser deems to be creditworthy. Certain of the foreign currency transactions the Underlying Funds may use are described below.

Forward Foreign Exchange Transactions. Certain Underlying Funds may enter into forward currency contracts (“forwards”) in connection with settling purchases or sales of securities, to hedge the currency exposure associated with some or all of the Underlying Fund’s investments or as part of its investment strategy. Forwards are OTC contracts to purchase or sell a specified amount of a specified currency or multinational currency unit at a set price on a future date. The market value of a forward fluctuates with changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Forwards are marked to market daily based upon foreign currency exchange rates from an independent pricing service, and the change in value is recorded as unrealized appreciation or depreciation. An Underlying Fund will record a realized gain or loss when the forward is closed. Forwards are highly volatile, involve substantial currency risk and may also involve credit and liquidity risks.

Currency Futures. An Underlying Fund may also seek to enhance returns or hedge against the decline in the value of a currency through use of currency futures or options thereon. Currency futures are similar to forward foreign exchange transactions except that futures are standardized, exchange-traded contracts while forward foreign exchange transactions are traded in the OTC market. Currency futures involve substantial currency risk, and also involve leverage risk.

Currency Options. An Underlying Fund may also seek to enhance returns or hedge against the decline in the value of a currency through the use of currency options. Currency options are similar to options on securities. For example, in consideration for an option premium the writer of a currency option is obligated to sell (in the case of a call option) or purchase (in the case of a put option) a specified amount of a specified currency on or before the expiration date for a specified amount of another currency. An Underlying Fund may engage in transactions in options on currencies either on exchanges or OTC markets. An Underlying Fund may write covered call options on up to 100% of the currencies in its portfolio. Currency options involve substantial currency risk, and may also involve credit, leverage or liquidity risk.

Currency Swaps. In order to protect against currency fluctuations, an Underlying Fund may enter into currency swaps. An Underlying Fund may also hedge portfolio positions through currency swaps, which are transactions in which one currency is simultaneously bought for a second currency on a spot basis and sold for the second currency on a forward basis. Currency swaps involve the exchange of the rights of an Underlying Fund and another party to make or receive payments in specified currencies. Because currency swaps usually involve the delivery of the entire principal value of one designated currency in exchange for the other designated currency, the entire principal value of a currency swap is subject to the risk that the other party to the swap will default on its contractual delivery obligations.

Limitations on Currency Transactions. An Underlying Fund will not hedge a currency in excess of the aggregate market value of the securities that it owns (including receivables for unsettled securities sales), or has committed to purchase or anticipates purchasing, which are denominated in such currency. Open positions in forward foreign exchange transactions used for non-hedging purposes will be covered by the segregation of liquid assets and are marked to market daily.

Risk Factors in Hedging Foreign Currency. Hedging transactions involving currency instruments involve substantial risks, including correlation risk. While an Underlying Fund's use of currency instruments to effect hedging strategies is intended to reduce the volatility of the net asset value of the Underlying Fund's shares, the net asset value of the Underlying Fund's shares will fluctuate. Moreover, although currency instruments will be used with the intention of hedging against adverse currency movements, transactions in currency instruments involve the risk that anticipated currency movements will not be accurately predicted and that the Underlying Fund's hedging strategies will be ineffective. To the extent that an Underlying Fund hedges against anticipated currency movements that do not occur, the Underlying Fund may realize losses and decrease its total return as the result of its hedging transactions. Furthermore, an Underlying Fund will only engage in hedging activities from time to time and may not be engaging in hedging activities when movements in currency exchange rates occur. In connection with its trading in forward foreign currency contracts, an Underlying Fund will contract with a foreign or domestic bank, or foreign or domestic securities dealer, to make or take future delivery of a specified amount of a particular currency. There are no limitations on daily price moves in such forward contracts, and banks and dealers are not required to continue to make markets in such contracts. There have been periods during which certain banks or dealers have refused to quote prices for such forward contracts or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread between the price at which the bank or dealer is prepared to buy and that at which it is prepared.

Use of Derivatives.

Each Underlying Fund is operated by the Adviser in reliance on an exclusion, granted to operators of registered investment companies such as the Underlying Funds, from registration as a "commodity pool operator" ("CPO"), with respect to the Underlying Fund, under the Commodity Exchange Act (the "CEA") and, therefore, is not subject to registration or regulation as a CPO under the CEA. The Underlying Funds may be limited in their ability to use commodity futures or options thereon, engage in certain swap transactions or make certain other investments (collectively, "commodity interests") if the Adviser continues to claim the exclusion from the definition of CPO with respect to such Underlying Funds. In order for the Adviser to be eligible to continue to claim this exclusion, if an Underlying Fund uses commodity interests other than for bona fide hedging purposes (as defined by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC")), the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish those positions (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions and excluding the amount by which options are "in-the-money" at the time of purchase) may not exceed 5% of the Fund's NAV, or, alternatively, the aggregate net notional value of those positions, as determined at the time the most recent position was established, may not exceed 100% of the Fund's NAV (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions). In addition to meeting one of the foregoing trading limitations, an Underlying Fund may not market itself as a commodity pool or otherwise as a vehicle for trading in the commodity futures, commodity options or swaps markets. Even if an Underlying Fund's direct use of commodity interests complies with the trading limitations described above, the Underlying Fund may have indirect exposure to commodity interests in excess of such limitations. Such exposure may result from the Fund's investment in other investment vehicles, including investment companies that are not managed by the Adviser or one of its affiliates, certain securitized vehicles that may invest in commodity interests and/or non-equity REITs that may invest in commodity interests (collectively, "underlying investment vehicles"). Because the Adviser may have limited or no information as to the commodity interests in which an underlying investment vehicle invests at any given time, the CFTC has issued temporary no-action relief permitting registered investment companies, such as the Underlying Funds, to continue to rely on the exclusion from the definition of CPO. The Adviser, on behalf of the Underlying Funds, has filed the required notice to claim this no-action relief. In order to rely on the temporary no-action relief, the Adviser must meet certain conditions and the Underlying Funds must otherwise comply with the trading and market limitations described above with respect to their direct investments in commodity interests.

Recent Regulation Regarding Derivatives.

Effective August 19, 2022, the Fund began complying with Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act, which governs the use of derivative investments and certain financing transactions (e.g. reverse repurchase agreements) by

registered investment companies. Among other things, Rule 18f-4 requires funds that invest in derivative instruments beyond a specified limited amount to apply a value-at-risk based limit to their use of certain derivative instruments and financing transactions and to adopt and implement a derivatives risk management program. A fund that uses derivative instruments in a limited amount will not be subject to the full requirements of Rule 18f-4. Compliance with Rule 18f-4 could, among other things, make derivatives more costly, limit their availability or utility, or otherwise adversely affect their performance.

Special Situations.

The Underlying Funds may invest in “special situations.” A special situation arises when, in the opinion of the Adviser, the securities of a company will be recognized and appreciate in value due to a specific anticipated development at that company. Such developments might include a new product, a management change, an acquisition or a technological advancement. The risk of investing in special situations is that the anticipated development does not occur or its impact is not what the Adviser expected.

International Sanctions.

From time to time, certain of the companies in which an Underlying Fund invests may operate in, or have dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. A company may suffer damage to its reputation if it is identified as a company which operates in, or has dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or countries identified by the U.S. government as state sponsors of terrorism. As an investor in such companies, the Underlying Fund will be indirectly subject to those risks.

Share Classes.

The Fund offers three classes of shares, Retail Shares, Institutional Shares and TA Shares, which differ only in their ongoing fees and eligibility requirements. Retail Shares are available to all investors but are not available directly through the Fund’s transfer agent, and account minimums range from \$500 to \$2,000, depending on the account type. TA Shares are available only to investors who purchase shares of the Fund directly through the Fund’s transfer agent. TA Shares do not charge a 12b-1 fee or make revenue sharing payments, to include payments for sub-transfer agency or record-keeping services. Investment minimums for TA Shares range from \$500 to \$2000 depending on the account type. TA Shares are not currently available to financial intermediaries. Institutional Shares are for accounts in the amount of \$1,000,000. Institutional Shares are intended for certain financial intermediaries that offer shares of the Fund through fee-based platforms, retirement platforms or other platforms for which the financial intermediary provides services and is not compensated by the Fund for those services. Shareholders meeting the eligibility requirements for the Institutional Shares may also purchase Institutional Shares directly without paying a sales charge or any other additional fees. Employees/Directors of the Adviser and its affiliates and Trustees of the Baron Funds® are not subject to the eligibility requirements for Institutional Shares. For more information, please see the “How to Purchase Shares” section on pages 34-36 of the Prospectus. The Fund reserves the right, without prior notice, to change the eligibility requirements of its share classes, including the types of investors who are eligible to purchase each share class.

Fund Policies.

The Fund has adopted investment restrictions, described below, which are fundamental policies of the Fund and may not be changed without the approval by a majority of the Fund’s shareholders or at least two-thirds of a quorum of a majority of the shareholders. Unless otherwise noted, all percentage restrictions are measured as of the time of the purchase.

The Fund may not:

1. Issue senior securities or borrow money in excess of amounts permitted by law (which currently requires asset coverage of 300% immediately after such borrowing, subject to exceptions for borrowings of up to 5% for short-term purposes);
2. Purchase or sell commodities or commodity contracts unless in conformity with regulations of the Commodities Futures Trading Commission;
3. Purchase or sell oil and gas interests or real estate. Securities issued by companies engaged in the oil, gas or real estate business or secured by oil and gas or real estate are not considered oil or gas interests or real estate for purposes of this restriction;
4. Underwrite securities of other issuers insofar as the Fund is the seller of such securities;
5. Make loans, except to the extent that the purchase of debt obligations of any type (including loan participations, repurchase agreements and corporate commercial paper) are considered loans, and except that the Fund may lend portfolio securities in compliance with requirements established from time to time by the SEC;
6. Mortgage, pledge or hypothecate any of its assets, except in connection with borrowings, loans of portfolio securities or other permitted transactions; or
7. Invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets in any particular GICS Sub-Industry. For the purpose of this restriction, the percentage will be measured at the time of purchase.

As a non-fundamental policy, the Fund may not invest more than 15% of its respective net assets in restricted or illiquid securities, including repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days.

Temporary Defensive Position.

The Fund may, from time to time, take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with the Fund's principal investment strategy in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions. In such circumstances, the Adviser may invest all or a portion of the Fund's assets in cash or cash equivalents, such as money market instruments, which include U.S. Government securities, certificates of deposit, short-term investment grade corporate bonds and other short term debt instruments, and repurchase agreements. Taking such a temporary defensive position may cause the Fund not to achieve its investment goals.

Borrowing.

Baron Focused Growth Fund, Baron International Growth Fund, Baron Real Estate Fund, Baron Emerging Markets Fund, Baron Global Advantage Fund, Baron Real Estate Income Fund, Baron Health Care Fund, Baron FinTech Fund, Baron New Asia Fund, Baron Technology Fund and Baron WealthBuilder Fund of Baron Select Funds and **Baron Asset Fund, Baron Growth Fund, Baron Small Cap Fund, Baron Opportunity Fund, Baron Fifth Avenue Growth Fund, Baron Discovery Fund, and Baron Durable Advantage Fund** of Baron Investment Funds Trust participate in a committed line of credit agreement with State Street Bank and Trust Company ("SSBT") as lender pursuant to which the Fund and the Underlying Funds may borrow up to \$200 million in order to provide them with temporary liquidity on a first-come, first-served basis. Interest is charged to the borrowing fund at a rate equal to the higher of the Overnight Bank Funding Rate plus 0.10% or the Federal Funds Effective Rate plus 0.10%; plus a margin of 1.00%. An upfront fee of 0.05% is incurred on the commitment amount and a commitment fee of 0.20% per annum is incurred on the unused portion of the line of credit. Both fees are allocated to the Fund and the Underlying Funds based on their relative net assets.

Baron Partners Fund participates in a committed syndicated line of credit agreement with SSBT in the amount of \$1 billion. Depending on the outstanding loan amount, a commitment fee of 0.15% or 0.25% per annum is incurred on the unused portion of the line of credit. The line of credit is used for investment purposes. **Baron Partners Fund** may borrow up to the lesser of \$1 billion or the maximum amount **Baron Partners Fund** may borrow under the 1940 Act, the limitations included in **Baron Partners Fund**'s prospectus, or any limit or restriction under any law or regulation to which **Baron Partners Fund** is subject or any agreement to which **Baron Partners Fund** is a party. Interest is charged to **Baron Partners Fund**, based on its borrowings, at a rate per annum equal to the higher of the One-Month Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate plus 0.10%, the Federal Funds Effective Rate, or the Overnight Bank Funding Rate; plus a margin of 0.85%. An upfront fee of 0.05% is incurred on the commitment amount.

Portfolio Turnover.

Portfolio turnover rates fluctuate depending on market conditions. The turnover rate for the Fund for the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 were 6.70% and 20.73%, respectively.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings.

The Board has adopted policies and procedures governing the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings.

Quarterly: The Fund posts on the Baron Funds® website, usually on the fifth business day after the quarter end, the top ten long positions held by the Fund, stated as a percentage of net assets. In addition, the Fund posts on the Baron Funds® website, usually on the fifth business day after the quarter end, all long securities positions of the Fund's net assets and the cash position at the most recent quarter end. All of this information will remain on the Baron Funds® website until the next quarter end's information is posted.

Monthly: In addition, the Fund posts on the Baron Funds® website, usually the tenth business day after month end, the ten largest long positions of the Fund, stated as a percentage of net assets. This information will remain on the Baron Funds® website until the next month end's information is posted.

The Fund discloses portfolio holdings in connection with the day-to-day operations and management of the Fund, including to the Fund's custodian (daily) and auditors (annually). Portfolio holdings may also be disclosed to other service providers of the Fund, including pricing services (as requested), portfolio management and trading systems (daily) and proxy voting systems (quarterly). In these situations, the Fund, the Adviser or the Fund's distributor, Baron Capital, Inc. ("BCI" or the "Distributor"), have entered into agreements with service providers whereby they agree to keep the information confidential and to refrain from trading on the basis of the information. When engaged in purchasing and selling securities for the Fund through brokers, dealers or other financial intermediaries, the Fund discloses certain information about one or more of the securities positions it owns. The Fund does not have separate non-disclosure agreements with these entities, but the Fund would immediately cease doing business with any entity that the Adviser believes is misusing the information.

Other information of the Underlying Funds that may be of interest to investors, such as industry breakdowns and a historical analysis of security impact, may be available on the Baron Funds® website. The website address is www.BaronFunds.com. The link to Fund information is www.baronfunds.com/products. Holdings information for the Fund and each Underlying Fund can be accessed from this link.

The Fund may release the portfolio information to persons earlier than the dates stated above only if certain members of senior management of the Fund determine that the release of such information is in the best interest of the Fund's shareholders, that there is a legitimate business purpose and where the recipient agrees in writing to maintain the confidentiality of the information and not to trade on the information.

If the Fund inadvertently releases the information prior to the dates stated above to any person, and there was no agreement as described, the Fund will promptly post the information to the website. The Fund may also release what the Adviser reasonably believes to be immaterial information as the Adviser deems appropriate.

No employee of the Fund or the Adviser is allowed to accept compensation or consideration in any form with respect to the release of the Fund's portfolio holdings. "Consideration" includes any agreement to maintain assets in the Fund or in other investment companies or accounts managed by the Adviser. Any exceptions to any of the Fund's disclosure policies are reported to the Board.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Board of Trustees and Officers.

The Board's role in management of the Trust is oversight. As is the case with virtually all investment companies (as distinguished from operating companies), service providers to the Trust, primarily the Adviser and its affiliates, have responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Fund, which includes responsibility for risk management (including management of investment performance and investment risk, valuation risk, issuer and counterparty credit risk, cybersecurity risk, compliance risk and operational risk). As part of its oversight, the Board, acting at its scheduled meetings, regularly interacts with and receives reports from senior personnel of service providers, including the Adviser. The Board's Audit Committee (which consists of three trustees who are not affiliated with the Adviser ("Independent Trustees")) and counsel to the Independent Trustees meet regularly with the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm and the Trust's Chief Financial Officer. The Board also receives periodic presentations from senior personnel of the Adviser or its affiliates regarding risk management generally, as well as periodic presentations regarding specific operational, compliance or investment areas, such as business continuity, anti-money laundering, personal trading, valuation, credit, investment research and securities lending. The Board has adopted policies and procedures designed to address certain risks to the Fund. In addition, the Adviser and other service providers to the Fund have adopted a variety of policies, procedures and controls designed to address particular risks to the Fund. However, it is not possible to eliminate all of the risks applicable to the Fund. The Board also receives reports from counsel to the Adviser and the Board's own independent legal counsel regarding regulatory compliance and governance matters. The Board's oversight role does not make the Board a guarantor of the Trust's investments or activities.

The 1940 Act requires that at least 40% of the Fund's trustees not be "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund, and to rely on certain exemptive rules under the 1940 Act, a majority of the Fund's trustees must not be interested persons of the Fund. For certain important matters, such as the approval of investment advisory agreements or transactions with affiliates, the 1940 Act or the rules thereunder require the approval of a majority of the Trustees who are Independent Trustees. Currently, eight of the Trustees are not interested persons of the Trust (as such, the Trustees are not affiliated with the Adviser). The Chairman of the Board, Linda Martinson, is an interested person of the Trust ("Interested Trustee"), and the Independent Trustees have designated a lead Independent Trustee who chairs meetings or executive sessions of the Independent Trustees, reviews and comments on Board meeting agendas, represents the views of the Independent Trustees to management and facilitates communication among the Independent Trustees and their independent legal counsel. The Board has determined that its leadership structure, in which the Independent Trustees have designated a lead Independent Trustee to function as described above is appropriate in light of the services that the Adviser and its affiliates provide to the Trust and potential conflicts of interest that could arise from these relationships.

Trustees of the Trust, together with information as to their positions with the Trust, principal occupations and other board memberships and affiliations for the past five years, are shown below. Each Trustee serves as Trustee of a Fund until its termination; until the Trustee's retirement, resignation or death; or as otherwise specified in the Trust's organizational documents. Unless otherwise noted, the address of each Executive Officer and Trustee is Baron Select Funds, 767 Fifth Avenue, 49th Floor, New York, NY 10153. All Trustees listed below, whether Interested or Independent, serve as Trustees for the Trust.

Name (Year of Birth) & Address⁽¹⁾	Position(s) Held With the Funds	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee
<i>Interested Trustees</i>					
Ronald Baron (1943) ^{(2),(3)}	Chief Executive Officer, Trustee and Portfolio Manager	21 years	Director, Chairman and CEO: the Firm* (1982-Present); CEO, Trustee and Portfolio Manager: Baron Investment Funds Trust (1987-Present); CEO, Trustee and Portfolio Manager: Baron Select Funds (2003-Present); Portfolio Manager: Baron USA Partners Fund Ltd. (1994-Present), Baron Capital UCITS ICAV (2023-Present).	19	None
Linda S. Martinson (1955) ^{(2),(3)}	Chairman, President, Chief Operating Officer and Trustee	21 years	Director: the Firm* (2003-Present); President: the Firm* (2007-Present); Chief Operating Officer: the Firm* (2006-Present); Chairman (2010-Present), President (2007-Present), Chief Operating Officer (2006-Present), Trustee (1987-Present): Baron Investment Funds Trust; Chairman (2010-Present), President (2007-Present), Chief Operating Officer (2006-Present), Trustee (2003-Present): Baron Select Funds; Director: Baron USA Partners Fund Ltd. (2006-Present); Director: Baron Emerging Markets Fund Ltd. (2016-Present).	19	None
Peggy C. Wong (1961) ^{(2),(3)}	Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Trustee	21 years	Trustee (2021-Present): Baron Investment Funds Trust and Baron Select Funds; Chief Financial Officer: the Firm* (1987-Present), Baron Investment Funds Trust (1987-Present), Baron Select Funds (2003-Present), Baron USA Partners Fund Ltd. (1994-Present), Baron Emerging Markets Fund Ltd. (2016-Present).	19	None
<i>Independent Trustees</i>					
Thomas J. Folliard (1965) ^{(4),(5),(6)}	Trustee	6 years	Non-Executive Chair of the Board: CarMax, Inc. (2016-Present); Trustee: Baron Investment Funds Trust (2017-Present), Baron Select Funds (2017-Present).	19	Director: PulteGroup, Inc. (2012-Present)
Abraham (Avi) Nachmany (1952) ^{(5),(6)}	Trustee	4 years	Independent mutual fund industry consultant (2016-Present); Advisory Board Member: Baron Investment Funds Trust and Baron Select Funds (2019-2020). Trustee: Baron Investment Funds Trust, Baron Select Funds (2020-Present)	19	None
Raymond Noveck (1943) ^{(4),(5),(6)}	Lead Trustee	21 years	Private Investor (1999-Present); Lead Trustee: Baron Investment Funds Trust (1987-Present), Baron Select Funds (2003-Present).	19	None

Name (Year of Birth) & Address⁽¹⁾	Position(s) Held With the Funds	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee
Anita James Rival (1964) ^{(5),(6)}	Trustee	10 years	Advisory Board Member: ValueAct Capital, LLC (2014-Present); Advisory Board Member: Impala Asset Management, LLC (2014-2022); Trustee: Baron Investment Funds Trust, Baron Select Funds (2013-Present).	19	Director: Golub Capital BDC, Inc. (2011-Present); Director: Golub Capital BDC 3, Inc. (2017-Present); Director: Golub Capital BDC 4, Inc. (2021-Present); Director: Golub Capital Direct Lending Corporation (2020-Present); Golub Capital Direct Lending Unlevered Corporation (2021-Present); Golub Capital Private Credit Fund (2023-Present)
David A. Silverman, MD (1950) ^{(5),(6)}	Trustee	21 years	Physician and Faculty: New York University School of Medicine (1976-Present); President: Harley Street Medical (2021-Present); Trustee: Baron Investment Funds Trust (1987-Present), Baron Select Funds (2003-Present).	19	None
Marvelle Sullivan (1979) ^{(5),(6)}	Trustee	4 years	Founder and CEO: Marvelle Co. LLC (2019-Present); Managing Director: J.P. Morgan (2017-2019); Advisory Board Member: Baron Investment Funds Trust and Baron Select Funds (2/2020-5/2020). Trustee: Baron Investment Funds Trust, Baron Select Funds (5/2020-Present).	19	None
Errol Taylor (1955) ^{(5),(6)}	Trustee	3 years	Partner: Milbank LLP (2003-2020); Trustee: Baron Investment Funds Trust and Baron Select Funds (2020-Present).	19	Trustee: New York Law School (2014-Present); Trustee: Clark Atlanta University (2017-Present)
Alejandro (Alex) Yemenidjian (1955) ^{(4),(5),(6)}	Trustee	17 years	Chairman and CEO: GAST Enterprises, Ltd. (investment company) (2005-Present); Manager: Armenco Capital LLC (investment company) (2013-Present); Trustee: Baron Investment Funds Trust (2006-Present), Baron Select Funds (2006-Present).	19	Director: Guess?, Inc. (2005-Present)

Name (Year of Birth) & Address⁽¹⁾	Position(s) Held With the Funds	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee
<i>Additional Officers of the Funds</i>					
Louis Beasley (1970)	Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer	9 years	Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer: Baron Capital Group, Inc., BAMCO, Inc., Baron Capital Management Inc., Baron Investment Funds Trust, Baron Select Funds, Baron USA Partners Fund Ltd. (2014-Present), Baron Emerging Markets Fund Ltd. (2016-Present); Vice President: the Firm* (2014-Present).	N/A	N/A
Clifford Greenberg (1959)	Senior Vice President and Co-Chief Investment Officer	21 years	Director, Senior Vice President and Co-Chief Investment Officer: the Firm* (2020-Present); Senior Vice President and Co-Chief Investment Officer: Baron Investment Funds Trust, Baron Select Funds (2020-Present); Portfolio Manager: Baron Small Cap Fund (1997-Present).	N/A	N/A
Patrick M. Patalino (1968)	Vice President, Chief Legal Officer and Secretary	16 years	Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary: the Firm* (2007-Present); Vice President, Chief Legal Officer and Secretary: Baron Investment Funds Trust, Baron Select Funds (2007-Present); General Counsel: Baron USA Partners Fund Ltd. (2007-Present), Baron Emerging Markets Fund Ltd. (2016-Present); Director: Baron Capital UCITS ICAV (2023-Present).	N/A	N/A
Andrew Peck (1969)	Senior Vice President and Co-Chief Investment Officer	21 years	Director, Senior Vice President and Co-Chief Investment Officer: the Firm* (2020-Present); Senior Vice President and Co-Chief Investment Officer: Baron Investment Funds Trust, Baron Select Funds (2020-Present); Portfolio Manager: Baron Asset Fund (2003-Present).	N/A	N/A
Christopher Snively (1984)	Vice President and Treasurer	<1 year	Vice President: the Firm* (2023-Present); Vice President and Treasurer: Baron Investment Funds Trust, Baron Select Funds (2023-Present); Chief Financial Officer: The Lazard Funds, Inc., Lazard Retirement Series, Inc., Lazard Global Return and Income Fund, Inc. (2016-2023); Director: Lazard Asset Management LLC (2021-2023, previously Senior Vice President).	N/A	N/A

* The “Firm” means Baron Capital Group, Inc. (“BCG”) along with its subsidiaries BCI, Baron Capital Management, Inc. (“BCM”) and BAMCO.

(1) The address of each Trustee and Officer of the Funds is 767 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10153.

(2) Trustees deemed to be “Interested Trustees” by reason of their employment with the Adviser and BCI.

(3) Members of the Executive Committee, which is empowered to exercise all of the powers, including the power to declare dividends, of the full Board when the full Board is not in session.

(4) Members of the Audit Committee.

(5) Members of the Nominating Committee.

(6) Members of the Independent Trustees Committee.

Each Trustee, except for Anita James Rival who was appointed as a Trustee in May of 2013, Thomas J. Folliard who was appointed as Trustee in August of 2017, Abraham (Avi) Nachmany and Marvelle Sullivan, who were appointed as Trustees in May of 2020, and Errol Taylor, who was appointed as Trustee in December of 2020, has been a Board member of the Trust and other Baron mutual funds for at least 17 years. In addition, the following are among some of the specific experiences, qualifications, attributes or skills that each Trustee possesses supplementing the information provided in the table above. The Board believes that the significance of each Trustee's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills is an individual matter (meaning that experience that is important for one Trustee may not have the same value for another) and that these factors are best evaluated at the Board level, with no single Trustee, or particular factor, being indicative of Board effectiveness. However, the Board believes that Trustees need to have the ability to critically review, evaluate, question and discuss information provided to them, and to interact effectively with Adviser and Trust management, service providers and counsel, in order to exercise effective business judgment in the performance of their duties; the Board believes that its members satisfy this standard. Experience relevant to having this ability may be achieved through a Trustee's educational background; business, professional practice (*e.g.*, medicine, accounting or law), public service or academic positions; experience from service as a board member (including the Board of the Trust) or executive of investment funds, public companies or significant private or not-for-profit entities or other organizations; and/or other life experiences. The charter for the Board's Nominating Committee contains certain other factors considered by the Committee in identifying and evaluating potential Board member nominees. To assist them in evaluating matters under federal and state law, the Trustees are counseled by their own independent legal counsel, who participates in Board meetings and interacts with the Adviser. The Trustees also may benefit from information provided by the Trust's or the Adviser's counsel. Counsel to the Independent Trustees has significant experience advising funds and fund board members. The Audit Committee of the Board and their independent legal counsel meet regularly with the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm, and the Board and its committees have the ability to engage other experts as appropriate. The Board evaluates its performance on an annual basis.

Ronald Baron—In addition to his tenure as a Trustee of the Trust, Mr. Baron is the Chief Executive Officer of the Trust, having served as Chief Investment Officer of the Trust since its inception in April 2003 to February 2020, as well as the portfolio manager of Baron WealthBuilder Fund, Baron Partners Fund and Baron Focused Growth Fund, each a series of the Trust, and Baron Growth Fund, a series of Baron Investment Funds Trust. Mr. Baron was also the portfolio manager of Baron Asset Fund from its inception until 2003 and then the co-portfolio manager of Baron Asset Fund from 2003 until January of 2008. Mr. Baron has over 53 years of experience as a Wall Street analyst and has managed money for others for over 48 years.

Linda S. Martinson—In addition to serving as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Trust, Ms. Martinson is the President and Chief Operating Officer of the Trust. She has been with the Adviser for over 37 years, initially serving as the Adviser's General Counsel until 2007 and its Corporate Secretary until 2008.

Peggy Wong—In addition to serving as a Trustee of the Trust, Ms. Wong is the Chief Financial Officer of the Trust. She has been with the Adviser for 37 years and has served as the CFO since 1987.

Thomas J. Folliard—Mr. Folliard has been a Trustee of the Trust and the Board of the mutual funds of Baron Investment Funds Trust for six years. In addition to his tenure as a Trustee of the Baron mutual funds, Mr. Folliard has served as the non-executive chair of the CarMax, Inc. board of directors since August 2016. He joined CarMax in 1993 as senior buyer and became director of purchasing in 1994. He was promoted to vice president of merchandising in 1996, senior vice president of store operations in 2000 and executive vice president of store operations in 2001. Mr. Folliard served as president and chief executive officer of CarMax from 2006 to February 2016 and retired as chief executive officer in August 2016. Mr. Folliard has served on the board of PulteGroup, Inc. from 2012 to the present and became Non-Executive Chairman in January 2023.

Raymond Noveck—Mr. Noveck has been a Trustee of the Trust for over 21 years and of the Board of the mutual funds of the Baron Investment Funds Trust for 37 years. Mr. Noveck currently serves as the lead

Independent Trustee of the Board. Mr. Noveck was also employed by the Firm as a Managing Director from 1985 to 1987. From 1988 through 1989, Mr. Noveck was Executive Vice President of Lifetime Corp., one of America's largest providers of home health care personnel, and from 1990 until his retirement in 1998, he was the founder, President and Chief Operating Officer of Strategic Systems, Inc., provider of The Medical Information Line, an automated nationwide provider of consumer health information via touch tone telephone networks. Mr. Noveck is a CPA and has experience preparing, auditing, analyzing and evaluating financial statements. Prior to joining Baron Capital in 1985, Mr. Noveck was the Strategic Business Unit Director for Mental Health and Aging Products, the largest prescription pharmaceutical division for Sandoz Pharmaceuticals, now part of Novartis. He also served on the Board of NYSE listed Horizon/CMS Healthcare, from 1987 until its 1998 merger with Healthsouth and, as a CPA, has audited public companies including mutual funds and brokerage firms.

Anita James Rival—Ms. Rival has been a Trustee of the Trust and the Board of the mutual funds of Baron Investment Funds Trust for over 10 years. In addition to her tenure as a Trustee of the Baron mutual funds, Ms. Rival serves on the boards of Golub Capital BDC, Inc., Golub Capital BDC 3, Inc., Golub Capital BDC 4, Inc., Golub Capital Direct Lending Corporation, Golub Capital Private Credit Fund and Golub Capital Direct Lending Unlevered Corporation. She also serves as an Advisory Board member of Value Act Capital, LLC. Ms. Rival was previously a Director of Trian Investors 1 Limited, an Advisory Board Member of Impala Asset Management, LLC and a senior advisor to Magnetar Capital, a multi-strategy hedge fund. Ms. Rival was a partner and portfolio manager of Harris Alternatives, LLC, and its predecessor, Harris Associates, L.P., from 1999 until her retirement in 2009.

David A. Silverman, MD—Dr. Silverman has been a Trustee of the Trust for over 21 years and of the Board of the mutual funds of Baron Investment Funds Trust for over 37 years. In addition to his tenure as a Trustee of the Baron mutual funds, Dr. Silverman was a Director of the New York Blood Center from 1999 to 2008. He has been attending physician at NYU/Langone Medical Center and a member of the faculty of the New York University School of Medicine since 1976. He has been President of Harley Street Medical, P.C. since 2021.

Alejandro (Alex) Yemenidjian—Mr. Yemenidjian has been a Trustee of the Trust for over 17 years and the Board of the mutual funds of Baron Investment Funds Trust for over 18 years. In addition to his tenure as a Trustee of the Baron mutual funds, Mr. Yemenidjian is Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of GAST Enterprises, Ltd. (investment company), and is Non-Executive Chairman of the Board and chairman of the compensation committee of Guess?, Inc. (clothing retailer). He served as a Director of Regal Entertainment Group (movie theatre operator), a public company, from 2005 to 2018, and was the Chairman and CEO of Tropicana Las Vegas, a hotel and casino company, from 2009 to 2015. Mr. Yemenidjian also previously served as Chairman & CEO of Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer, Inc. and as President of MGM Resorts International. Mr. Yemenidjian is a CPA and has experience preparing, auditing, analyzing, and evaluating financial statements.

Abraham (Avi) Nachmany—Mr. Nachmany was an Advisory Board Member of the Trust and the Board of the Baron mutual funds of Baron Investment Funds Trust from May of 2019 to May of 2020 and has been a Trustee of the Trust and the Board of the Baron mutual funds of Baron Investment Funds Trust since May of 2020. In addition to his tenure as a Trustee of the Baron mutual funds, Mr. Nachmany is currently an independent mutual fund industry consultant and advisor. In 1986, he co-founded Strategic Insight, a thought leadership and business intelligence firm for mutual fund industry leaders, where he served in various capacities until his retirement in 2015 (including Director of Research for over 20 years).

Marvelle Sullivan—Mrs. Sullivan was an Advisory Board Member of the Trust and the Board of the Baron mutual funds of Baron Investment Funds Trust from February of 2020 to May of 2020 and has been a Trustee of the Trust and the Board of the Baron mutual funds of Baron Investment Funds Trust since May of 2020. In addition to her tenure as a Trustee of the Baron mutual funds, Ms. Sullivan is the founder and CEO of Marvelle Co., a global firm that specializes in activating strategic imperatives and transformative growth through business model innovation and sophisticated deal-making, with a focus on healthcare and technology. Prior to launching

MCo, Marvelle was a Managing Director at J.P. Morgan in New York, where she forged the U.S. healthcare venture, Haven, among J.P. Morgan, Berkshire Hathaway and Amazon. She previously spent over a decade with Novartis at its headquarters in Switzerland, where, as Global Head of M&A, she was responsible for over \$100 billion of transactions, including Novartis' large-scale and multi-transaction Portfolio Transformation, and represented Novartis on the Board of its Consumer Health JV with GSK. Earlier in her career, Marvelle specialized in capital markets and M&A as an associate at the London office of the "magic circle" law firm, Allen & Overy. Marvelle also currently serves as a Board member of the London School of Economics (LSE) North American Advisory Board.

Errol Taylor—Mr. Taylor has been a Trustee of the Trust and the Board of mutual funds of the Baron Investment Funds Trust since December of 2020. Mr. Taylor is a former partner of Milbank LLP, where he led the biopharma intellectual property law practice and chaired the Diversity Committee. Prior to joining Milbank, Mr. Taylor served on the executive committee of Fitzpatrick, Cella, Harper and Scinto LLP. Before becoming a lawyer, Mr. Taylor worked as a scientist conducting preclinical research for Bristol-Myers Squibb Company. Mr. Taylor specializes in advising companies regarding complex technology protection and transactions and has decades of experience representing companies in multinational technology litigation. He has served as lead counsel in litigations regarding some of the world's largest pharmaceutical products. Mr. Taylor is an adjunct professor of law at New York Law School, and currently serves on the boards of Clark Atlanta University and New York Law School.

The Board believes that the foregoing specific experiences, qualifications, attributes and skills of each Trustee have prepared them to be effective Trustees. The Board also believes that such qualities demonstrate that its members have the ability to exercise effective business judgment in the performance of their duties.

Compensation.

Baron Select Funds and Baron Investment Funds Trust (the "Fund Complex") pay each Independent Trustee annual compensation in addition to reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses in connection with attendance at meetings of the Board. Specifically, each Independent Trustee receives an annual base compensation of \$215,000 with the lead Independent Trustee receiving an additional \$25,000. An additional \$60,000 per annum is paid to each Independent Trustee for attendance at the quarterly meetings of the Board. Each member of the Audit Committee receives an additional \$12,500 in annual compensation for serving on the Audit Committee. An additional \$12,500 per annum is paid to the Audit Committee Chairperson. The Interested Trustees and Officers receive no direct remuneration in such capacity from the Fund.

The Trustees of the Funds received the following compensation from the Funds for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 and from the Fund Complex for the calendar year ended December 31, 2023:

Name	Aggregate Compensation From the Funds	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued As Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From Fund Complex Paid to Trustees
Interested Trustees:		N/A	N/A	
Ronald Baron	\$ —	N/A	N/A	\$ —
Linda S. Martinson	\$ —	N/A	N/A	\$ —
Peggy Wong	\$ —	N/A	N/A	\$ —
Independent Trustees:				
Raymond Noveck	\$118,086	N/A	N/A	\$260,000
Anita James Rival	\$ 99,919	N/A	N/A	\$220,000
David Silverman	\$ 99,919	N/A	N/A	\$220,000
Alejandro (Alex) Yemenidjian	\$104,461	N/A	N/A	\$230,000
Thomas Folliard	\$104,461	N/A	N/A	\$230,000
Abraham (Avi) Nachmany	\$ 99,919	N/A	N/A	\$220,000
Marvelle Sullivan	\$ 99,919	N/A	N/A	\$220,000
Errol Taylor	\$ 99,919	N/A	N/A	\$220,000

Board Committees.

The Board has established four committees: Audit; Executive; Nominating; and Independent. The Audit Committee recommends to the full Board the engagement or discharge of the Fund's independent accountants; directs investigations into matters within the scope of the independent accountants' duties; reviews with the independent accountants the results of the audit; and reviews the independence of the independent accountants. The Audit Committee is currently comprised of the following members: Raymond Noveck, Alex Yemenidjian and Thomas Folliard. The Audit Committee met three times during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

The Executive Committee is empowered to exercise all of the powers, including the power to declare dividends, of the full Board when the full Board is not in session. The Executive Committee is currently comprised of the following members: Ronald Baron, Linda Martinson and Peggy Wong. Members of the Executive Committee serve on the committee without compensation. The Executive Committee met four times during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

The Nominating Committee recommends to the full Board those persons to be nominated for election as Trustees by shareholders and selects and proposes nominees for election by Trustees between shareholders' meeting. The Nominating Committee does not normally consider candidates proposed by shareholders for election as Trustees. The Nominating Committee is currently comprised of all Independent Trustees. Members of the Nominating Committee serve on the committee without compensation. The Nominating Committee did not meet during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

The Independent Committee discusses various Fund matters, including the advisory agreement and distribution plan. The Independent Committee is comprised of all Independent Trustees. Members of the Independent Committee serve on the committee without compensation. The Independent Committee met four times during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares.

The following table shows the dollar range of shares beneficially owned by each Trustee as of December 31, 2023:

<u>Name of Trustee</u>		<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies</u>
Interested Trustees:			
Ronald Baron	Baron WealthBuilder Fund	>\$100,000	>\$100,000
Linda S. Martinson	Baron WealthBuilder Fund	\$0	>\$100,000
Peggy Wong	Baron WealthBuilder Fund	\$50,001-\$100,000	>\$100,000
Independent Trustees:			
Raymond Noveck	Baron WealthBuilder Fund	>\$100,000	>\$100,000
Anita James Rival	Baron WealthBuilder Fund	\$0	>\$100,000
David Silverman	Baron WealthBuilder Fund	\$0	>\$100,000
Alejandro (Alex) Yemenidjian	Baron WealthBuilder Fund	>\$100,000	>\$100,000
Thomas Folliard	Baron WealthBuilder Fund	>\$100,000	>\$100,000
Abraham (Avi) Nachmany . . .	Baron WealthBuilder Fund	>\$100,000	>\$100,000
Marvelle Sullivan	Baron WealthBuilder Fund	\$0	\$0
Errol Taylor	Baron WealthBuilder Fund	\$50,001-\$100,000	>\$100,000

The Independent Trustees do not own any securities of the Adviser, the Distributor or any other entity controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Adviser or Distributor.

Code of Ethics.

The Fund, the Adviser and the Distributor have adopted a written Code of Ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. The Code of Ethics prohibits employees from investing in securities held by the Underlying Funds.

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures.

The Fund has delegated all decision making on proxy voting to the Adviser. The Adviser makes its own independent voting decisions, although it may consider recommendations from third parties in its decision-making process. The Adviser makes voting decisions solely in the best interests of the Fund and their shareholders. It is the policy of the Adviser in voting proxies to vote each proposal with the goal of maximizing long-term investment returns for the Fund.

The Adviser uses guidelines which are reviewed quarterly by a Proxy Review Committee established by the Adviser. While the Adviser makes investment decisions based, in part, on the strength of a company's management team, it will not automatically support management proposals if such proposals are inconsistent with the Adviser's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures.

If it is determined that there is a potential material conflict of interest between the interests of the Adviser and the interests of the Fund, the Proxy Review Committee will review the matter and may either (i) request that the Fund consent to the Adviser's vote, (ii) vote in accordance with the published recommendations of an independent proxy voting service or (iii) appoint an independent third party to vote.

A full copy of the Adviser’s Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures is available on the Baron Funds® website, www.BaronFunds.com under “Legal Notices” link at the bottom left corner of the homepage. The Fund’s most current Proxy Voting Record on Form N-PX for the twelve months ended June 30, 2023 is also available on the Baron Funds® website or on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

Principal Holders.

As of March 31, 2024, the following persons were known to the Fund to be the record owners of 5% or more of a class of the voting securities of the Fund:

	Record Holders		
	Baron WealthBuilder Fund (Retail Class)	Baron WealthBuilder Fund (Institutional Class)	Baron WealthBuilder Fund (TA Class)
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc., San Francisco, CA	41.14%	9.83%	—
National Financial Services Corp., New York, NY	31.85%	18.39%	—
BAMCO, Inc., New York, NY	—	11.85%	—
Ronald Baron and related family accounts, New York, NY	—	6.23%	—
Arch Reinsurance Ltd, Hamilton, Bermuda	—	5.86%	—
Pershing LLC, Jersey City, NJ	—	5.22%	—
L. Bromley, Northbrook, IL	—	7.08%	—
R. Berger, New York, NY	—	—	8.06%
S. Berger, New York, NY	—	—	5.62%

As of March 31, 2024, the following person was known to the Fund to be the beneficial owner of 5% or more of a class of the voting securities of the Fund:

	Beneficial Holders		
	Baron WealthBuilder Fund (Retail Class)	Baron WealthBuilder Fund (Institutional Class)	Baron WealthBuilder Fund (TA Class)
Ronald Baron and related family accounts, New York, NY	—	16.94%	—

Management Ownership.

Except for Mr. Baron and related family accounts, BAMCO, L. Bromley, R. Berger, S. Berger and Arch Reinsurance Ltd, the above record owners are brokerage firms or other financial institutions that hold stock for the benefit of their respective customers. As of March 31, 2024, all of the Officers, Trustees and portfolio managers of Baron WealthBuilder Fund as a group beneficially owned directly or indirectly 15.39% of the Fund’s outstanding shares.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

Investment Adviser.

The Adviser to the Fund, BAMCO, is a New York corporation with its principal offices at 767 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10153 and a subsidiary of BCG. Mr. Baron is the controlling stockholder of BCG. Mr. Baron has

over 53 years of experience as a Wall Street analyst and has managed money for others for over 48 years. Mr. Baron is the portfolio manager for Baron Partners Fund, Baron Focused Growth Fund and Baron WealthBuilder Fund and was the portfolio manager for the predecessor partnership of Baron Partners Fund since its inception in 1992 and for the predecessor partnership of Baron Focused Growth Fund since its inception in 1996. Mr. Baron is the co-portfolio manager of Baron Growth Fund, a series of Baron Investment Funds Trust.

The Adviser will not be paid a management fee for performing investment management services for the Fund. However, the Adviser receives management fees for managing the Underlying Funds. See the Underlying Funds' prospectuses or Statements of Additional Information for specific fees.

The Adviser is contractually obligated to reimburse certain expenses of the Fund so that its net annual operating expenses (exclusive of portfolio transaction costs, interest and dividend expense, acquired fund fees and expenses, fees and expenses related to filing foreign tax reclaims, and extraordinary expenses) are limited to 0.30% of average daily net assets of Retail Shares, 0.05% of average daily net assets of Institutional Shares and 0.05% of average daily net assets of TA Shares.

The Adviser will determine how the Fund's assets are invested consistent with the investment objectives and policies of the Fund described in this Prospectus and procedures and guidelines established by the Board. The Board oversees the allocations and the basis upon which such allocations were made or maintained.

Under the Fund's advisory agreement (the "Advisory Agreement"), the Adviser, at its own expense and without reimbursement from the Fund, furnishes office space and all necessary office facilities, equipment and executive personnel for managing the Fund, and pays the salaries and fees of all Officers and Trustees who are interested persons of the Adviser. The Adviser also uses a portion of its assets to pay all or a portion of the charges of third parties that distribute shares of the Fund to their customers.

The Fund pays all operating and other expenses not borne by the Adviser such as: audit, accounting and legal fees; custodian fees; expenses of registering and qualifying their shares with federal and state securities commissions; expenses in preparing shareholder reports and proxy solicitation materials; expenses associated with the Fund's shares, such as dividend disbursing, transfer agent and registrar fees; certain insurance expenses; compensation of Independent Trustees and other miscellaneous business expenses. The Fund also pay the expenses of offering the shares of the Fund, including the registration and filing fees, legal and accounting fees and costs of printing the Prospectus and related documents. The Fund also pays all taxes imposed on it and all brokerage commissions and expenses incurred in connection with its portfolio transactions.

The Adviser utilizes the staffs of BCG and its subsidiary BCM to provide research. Directors, Officers or employees of the Adviser and/or its affiliates may also serve as Officers or Trustees of the Fund or of other funds managed by the Adviser. BCM is an investment adviser to institutional and individual accounts. Clients of BCM and the other funds managed by the Adviser have investment goals which may or may not vary from those of each other and of the Fund. BCM and the Adviser invest in substantially similar or the same securities as the Underlying Funds, other client accounts and in the accounts of principals and employees of BCM and its affiliates. When the same securities are purchased for or sold by the Underlying Funds and any of such other accounts, it is the policy of the Adviser and BCM to allocate such transactions in a manner deemed equitable by the Adviser. All personal trading by employees is subject to the Code of Ethics of the Fund and the Adviser. In certain circumstances, the Adviser may make investments for the Underlying Funds that conflict with investments being made by BCM. The Adviser may also make investment decisions for the Underlying Funds that are inconsistent with the investment decisions for other Underlying Funds it manages.

The Advisory Agreement provides that the Fund may use "Baron" as part of its name for so long as the Adviser serves as the investment adviser to the Fund. The Fund acknowledge that the word "Baron" in its name is derived from the name of the entities controlling, directly or indirectly, the Adviser, which derive their name from Ronald Baron, that such name is the property of the Adviser and its affiliated companies for copyright and/or other purposes, and that if for any reason the Adviser ceases to be the Fund's investment adviser, the Fund will

promptly take all steps necessary to change its name to one that does not include “Baron,” unless they receive the Adviser’s written consent to continue using the name.

The Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser shall have no liability to the Fund or its shareholders for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Fund on account of any action taken in good faith, provided that the Adviser shall not be protected against liabilities arising by virtue of willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence, or reckless disregard of the Adviser’s obligations under the Advisory Agreement.

The Advisory Agreement is terminable without penalty by the Fund (when authorized by a majority vote of the shareholders or the Trustees) or the Adviser on 60 days’ written notice. The Advisory Agreement shall automatically terminate in the event of its “assignment” (as defined by the 1940 Act).

Principal Underwriter.

The Fund has a distribution agreement with BCI with its principal offices located at 767 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10153. BCI is an affiliate of BAMCO.

Distribution and Servicing Agreements.

The Fund and/or the Distributor have agreements with various financial intermediaries pursuant to which various services may be provided to the Fund or their shareholders. See “Distribution and Servicing Arrangements” in the Prospectus.

12b-1 Plan.¹

The Distributor does not receive underwriting commissions, but the Fund’s distribution and servicing plan for Retail Shares adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the “12b-1 Plan”) authorizes the Fund to pay the Distributor a distribution and servicing fee equal to 0.25% per annum of the Fund’s average daily net assets attributable to the Retail Shares. The 12b-1 fees are paid to the Distributor in connection with (a) activities and expenses primarily intended to result in the sale of Retail Shares and/or the servicing of Retail Shares shareholder accounts and/or (b) providing services to holders of Retail Shares of the Fund and/or maintaining accounts in the Retail Shares of the Fund, including, but not limited to, (i) compensation to financial intermediaries (as described in the Prospectus) that have entered into an agreement with the Distributor; (ii) compensation to and expenses of registered representatives and/or employees of the Distributor who engage in or support distribution of Retail Shares or who service shareholder accounts; and (iii) printing of prospectuses and reports for other than existing holders of Retail Shares; preparation, printing and distribution of sales literature and advertising materials for Retail Shares; and telephone expenses and other identifiable expenses in connection with the foregoing. The total amount of the 12b-1 fee is payable to the Distributor, regardless of the actual expenses incurred, which expenses may be more or less than the 12b-1 fees received by the Distributor.

The 12b-1 Plan requires that the Trust will cause to be provided to the Board a written report, at least quarterly, of the amounts of all expenditures pursuant to the 12b-1 Plan and related agreements, and the purposes for which such expenditures were made for the preceding fiscal quarter.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, the Fund paid distribution and servicing fees of \$217,397 attributable to Retail Shares to the Distributor under the 12b-1 Plan.

The following table shows the principal types of activities for which payments are or will be made, including the dollar amount and the manner in which amounts were paid by the Distributor under the 12b-1 Plan for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

Distribution and Service Fees	
Paid to Third Parties	<u>\$217,397</u>

The Independent Trustees have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the 12b-1 Plan or any agreement thereunder. The Interested Trustees have such an interest.

The 12b-1 Plan has been approved by the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees. In approving the 12b-1 Plan, the Board considered various factors and determined that there is a reasonable likelihood that the 12b-1 Plan will benefit the Fund and its Retail Shares shareholders. The anticipated benefits include the following: (i) the likelihood of attracting and retaining investments in the Retail Shares; (ii) the potential benefits of a larger asset base, including reduced expenses; and (iii) potential benefits to investors in the Retail Shares of the services to be provided pursuant to the 12b-1 Plan.

Unless terminated in accordance with its terms, the 12b-1 Plan will continue in effect for a one year period, and from year to year thereafter if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board and by the Independent Trustees, with such votes being cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of such vote.

The 12b-1 Plan may be terminated at any time by the vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees or by the vote of a majority of the outstanding Retail Shares. The 12b-1 Plan may not be amended to increase materially the amount of payments to be made without the approval of holders of the Fund's Retail Shares. All material amendments must be approved by a vote of the Board and of the Independent Trustees, with such votes being cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of such vote. If the 12b-1 Plan is terminated, the Fund will owe no payments to the Distributor, other than any unpaid portion of the 12b-1 fee accrued through the effective date of termination.

Other Service Providers.

Custodian and Administrator.

State Street Bank and Trust Company ("SSBT"), One Congress Street, Suite 1, Boston, MA 02114-2016, provides certain administrative and tax services to the Fund pursuant to an agreement with the Trust. The Fund bears the cost of such services. Fees are based on a fixed amount.

SSBT also serves as the Trust's custodian and, among other things, maintains a custody account or accounts in the name of the Fund; receives and delivers all assets for the Fund upon purchase and upon sale or maturity; collects and receives all income and other payments and distributions on account of the assets of the Fund and disburses the Fund's assets in payment of its expenses. Fees are based on a percentage of net assets plus additional charges for specific services and out of pocket expenses. The custodian does not determine the investment policies of the Fund or decide which securities the Fund will buy or sell.

Transfer Agent and Dividend Agent.

SS&C Global Investor & Distributions, Inc. ("SS&C"), 430 West 7th Street, Kansas City, MO 64105, is the Transfer Agent and Dividend Agent for the Fund. Under a transfer agency agreement with the Trust, SS&C arranges for the maintenance of shareholder account records for the Fund, the handling of certain communications between shareholders and the Fund and the payment of dividends and distributions payable by the Fund. For its services, SS&C receives a monthly fee computed on the basis of Fund net assets and/or the number of shareholder accounts it maintains, and is reimbursed for certain out-of-pocket expenses.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, 300 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10017, is the independent registered public accounting firm for the Fund.

These institutions are not responsible for investment decisions of the Fund.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Ronald Baron and Michael Baron are co-portfolio managers of Baron WealthBuilder Fund.

Other Accounts Managed.

As of December 31, 2023:

<u>Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Type of Account</u>	<u>Number of Additional Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (millions)</u>	<u>Number of Additional Accounts Subject to a Performance Fee</u>	<u>Total Assets Subject to a Performance Fee</u>
Ronald Baron	Registered Investment Companies	4	\$16,645	0	\$0
	Other pooled investment vehicles	5	\$ 734	0	\$0
	Other Accounts	26	\$ 1,734	0	\$0
Michael Baron	Registered Investment Companies	1	\$ 6,945	0	\$0
	Other pooled investment vehicles	1	\$ 4	0	\$0
	Other Accounts	5	\$ 912	0	\$0

Potential Conflicts of Interest.

Conflicts of interest could arise in connection with managing the Fund along with other Baron Funds[®] and the accounts of other clients of the Adviser and of clients of the Adviser's affiliated investment adviser, BCM. Because of market conditions, client investment restrictions, Adviser imposed investment guidelines and the consideration of factors such as cash availability and diversification considerations, not all investment opportunities will be available to the Underlying Funds and all clients at all times. The Adviser has joint trading policies and procedures designed to ensure that no Fund or client is systematically given preferential treatment over time. The Fund's Chief Compliance Officer monitors allocations for consistency with this policy and reports to the Board annually. Because an investment opportunity may be suitable for multiple accounts, the Underlying Funds may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity because the opportunity may be allocated among many or all of the Underlying Funds and accounts of clients managed by the Adviser and its affiliate.

To the extent that the Fund's portfolio manager has responsibilities for managing other client accounts, the portfolio manager may have conflicts of interest with respect to his time and attention among relevant accounts. In addition, differences in the investment restrictions or strategies among an Underlying Fund and other accounts may cause the portfolio manager to take action with respect to another account that differs from the action taken with respect to the Fund. In some cases, another account managed by the portfolio manager may provide more revenue to the Adviser. While this may create additional conflicts of interest for the portfolio manager in the allocation of management time, resources and investment opportunities, the Adviser takes all necessary steps to ensure that the portfolio manager endeavors to exercise his discretion in a manner that is equitable to the Fund and other accounts.

The Fund's portfolio manager may be involved in determining the Fund's allocation among the Underlying Funds. Because of the structure of the Fund, the potential conflicts of interest for the portfolio manager may be different than the potential conflicts of interest for portfolio managers who manage other Baron Funds[®]. The Adviser and its affiliates may receive higher compensation as a result of allocations to Underlying Funds with higher fees.

In addition to the management of the Fund, the portfolio manager may manage accounts in a personal capacity that may include holdings that are similar to, or the same as, those of the Fund. The Fund's portfolio manager also may have other potential conflicts of interest in managing the Fund, and the description above is not a complete description of every conflict that could exist in managing the Fund and other accounts.

The Adviser believes that it has policies and procedures in place that address the Fund's potential conflicts of interest. Such policies and procedures address, among other things, trading practices (e.g., brokerage

commissions, cross trading, aggregation and allocation of transactions, sequential transactions, allocations of orders for execution to brokers and portfolio performance dispersion review), disclosure of confidential information and employee trading.

Compensation.

Mr. Ronald Baron has an employment agreement that includes a fixed base salary and a performance bonus, the ultimate amount of which is determined by the Compensation Committee of the BCG Board of Directors, in its sole discretion. The terms of his contract are based on Mr. Ronald Baron’s role as the Firm’s Founder and Chief Executive Officer and his position as portfolio manager for the majority of the Firm’s assets under management. Consideration is given to Mr. Ronald Baron’s reputation, the long-term performance records of the Underlying Funds under his management and the profitability of the Firm. The compensation for Mr. Michael Baron includes a base salary and an annual bonus that is based, in part, on the amount of assets he manages, as well as his individual long-term investment performance, his overall contribution to the Firm and the Firm’s profitability.

Ownership of Portfolio Managers.

As of December 31, 2023, the portfolio manager ownership of Fund shares was:

Portfolio Manager	Fund	Dollar Range of Fund Shares Owned
Ronald Baron	Baron WealthBuilder Fund	Over \$1,000,000
Michael Baron	Baron WealthBuilder Fund	Over \$1,000,000

BROKERAGE ALLOCATION AND OTHER PRACTICES

Since the Fund invests solely in the securities of a select number of Underlying Funds, no commissions will be paid by the Fund.

The Adviser is responsible for placing the portfolio brokerage business of the Underlying Funds. Purchase and sale orders are placed with brokers that the Adviser believes will achieve “best execution” of such orders. Best execution involves consideration of a number of factors, including direct net economic results to the Underlying Funds, the efficiency with which the transaction is executed, the ability to effect the transaction in the size and price range requested, the ability to effect the transaction with minimum impact on the market, the financial strength and stability of the broker, the broker’s familiarity with a particular security, the broker’s commitment of resources to executing the transaction and past experience with a broker.

Under each Underlying Fund’s advisory agreement (collectively the “Advisory Agreements”) and as permitted by Section 28(e) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the Adviser may cause the Underlying Funds to pay a broker that provides brokerage and research services to the Adviser an amount of commission for effecting a securities transaction for the Underlying Funds in excess of the amount that other brokers would have charged for the transaction, if the Adviser determines in good faith that the greater commission is consistent with the Underlying Funds’ policies and is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by the executing broker or third party pursuant to a Commission Sharing Arrangement viewed in terms of either a particular transaction or the Adviser’s overall responsibilities to the Underlying Funds or to its other clients. The term “brokerage and research services” includes advice as to the value of securities, the advisability of investing in, purchasing, or selling securities, and the availability of securities or of purchasers or sellers of securities, furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries and securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy and the performance of accounts and effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto, such as clearance and settlement. Such services may be used by the Adviser or its affiliate to supplement the services it is required to perform pursuant to the Advisory Agreements in serving the Underlying Funds and/or other advisory clients of the affiliate.

Brokers may be willing to furnish statistical research and other factual information or services to the Adviser for no consideration other than brokerage or underwriting commissions. Research provided by brokers is used for the benefit of all of the Adviser's or its affiliate's clients and not solely or necessarily for the benefit of the Underlying Funds. The Adviser's investment management personnel attempt to evaluate the quality of research provided by brokers. Results of this effort may be used by the Adviser as a consideration in the selection of brokers to execute portfolio transactions.

Investment decisions for the Underlying Funds and for other client accounts managed by BCM and the Adviser are made independent of each other in light of differing considerations for the various accounts. The same investment decision may, however, be made for two or more of the Adviser's and/or BCM's accounts. When this occurs, simultaneous transactions are inevitable. Purchases and sales are averaged as to price where possible and allocated to accounts in a manner deemed equitable by the Adviser in conjunction with BCM. This procedure could have a detrimental or beneficial effect upon the price or value of the security for the Underlying Funds, depending upon market conditions.

CAPITAL STOCK AND OTHER SECURITIES

Baron Select Funds is an open-end investment company organized as a series fund under the statutory trust law of the State of Delaware. The series currently available are: **Baron Partners Fund, Baron Focused Growth Fund, Baron International Growth Fund, Baron Real Estate Fund, Baron Emerging Markets Fund, Baron Global Advantage Fund, Baron Real Estate Income Fund, Baron Health Care Fund, Baron FinTech Fund, Baron New Asia Fund, Baron Technology Fund** and **Baron WealthBuilder Fund**. Shares entitle their holders to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders. The Trust's Declaration of Trust provides that no matters need be submitted to shareholders except as required by the 1940 Act. Consequently, matters such as mergers, acquisitions and sales of assets may not require shareholder approval. In the election of Trustees, shares have non-cumulative voting rights, which means that holders of more than 50% of the shares voting for the election of Trustees can elect all Trustees and, in such event, the holders of the remaining shares voting for the election of Trustees will not be able to elect any person or persons as Trustees. Shares have no preemptive or subscription rights and are transferable.

Under Delaware law, shareholders have no liability for any liabilities of the Trust or any of its series. Under the Trust's Declaration of Trust, all liabilities and assets of the Trust are allocated among its various series and no series (and no creditor or shareholder of any series) participates in or is subject to the assets or liabilities of any other series.

PURCHASE, REDEMPTION AND PRICING OF SHARES

The Fund expects to make all redemptions in cash but reserve the right to make payment, in whole or in part, in portfolio securities. Payment will be made other than all in cash if the Board determines that economic conditions exist that would make a cash payment detrimental to the Fund's best interests. Portfolio securities to be so distributed, if any, would be selected at the discretion of the Board and priced as described under "How Your Shares are Priced" in the Prospectus.

Net Asset Value.

As more fully set forth in the Prospectus under "How Your Shares are Priced," the net asset value per share ("NAV") of the Fund is calculated as of the scheduled close of the regular trading session (usually 4 p.m. E.T. or such other time as of which the Fund's NAV is calculated (the "NAV Calculation Time")) on the New York Stock Exchange (the "Exchange") on any day the Exchange is scheduled to be open. The Exchange is open all weekdays that are not holidays. Annually, the Exchange publishes the holidays on which it will be closed. The

most recent announcement states it will not be open on New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Juneteenth National Independence Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas Day.

Securities held by the Underlying Funds traded on more than one national securities exchange are valued at the last sale prices of the day as of which such value is being determined as reflected at the close of the exchange that is the principal market for such securities. For Securities traded on NASDAQ, the Underlying Funds use the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. If there are no sales on a given day, the value of the security may be the average of the most recent bid and asked quotations on such exchange or the last sale price from a prior day.

U.S. Government obligations, money market instruments, and other debt instruments held by the Underlying Funds having 60 days or less remaining until maturity generally are valued at amortized cost. Debt instruments having a greater remaining maturity will be valued on the basis of prices obtained from an independent pricing service or at the mean between the bid and ask prices from a dealer maintaining an active market in that security. The value of the Underlying Funds' investments in convertible bonds is determined primarily by obtaining valuations from independent pricing services based on readily available bid quotations or, if quotations are not available, by methods which include various considerations such as yields or prices of securities of comparable quality, coupon, maturity and type; indications as to values from dealers; and general market conditions. Other inputs used by an independent pricing service to value convertible bonds generally include underlying stock data, conversion premiums, listed bond and preferred stock prices and other market information which may include benchmark curves, trade execution data, and sensitivity analysis, when available. Money market instruments held by the Underlying Funds with a remaining maturity of 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value, unless an independent pricing service provides a valuation for such security or in the opinion of the board or a committee or other persons designated by the board, the amortized cost method would not represent fair value. Open-end investment companies, including securities lending collateral invested in registered investment company money market funds, are valued at their NAV each day.

Non-U.S. equity securities held by the Underlying Funds are valued on the basis of their most recent closing market prices and translated into U.S. dollars at the NAV Calculation Time except under the circumstances described below. Most foreign markets close before the NAV Calculation Time. For securities primarily traded in the Far East, for example, the most recent closing prices may be as much as 15 hours old at the NAV Calculation Time. As a result, the Adviser uses a third-party pricing service to assist in determining fair value of foreign securities. This service utilizes a systematic methodology in making fair value estimates. The Adviser may also fair value securities in other situations, for example, when a particular foreign market is closed but the Underlying Funds are open. The Adviser cannot predict how often it will use closing prices and how often it will adjust those prices. As a means of evaluating its fair value process, the Adviser routinely compares closing market prices, the next day's opening prices in the same markets, and the adjusted prices. Other mutual funds may adjust the prices of their securities by different amounts.

TAXATION OF THE FUND

The Prospectus contains information about the U.S. federal income tax consequences of ownership of shares. Certain supplementary information is presented below.

U.S. Federal Income Taxation.

The following information is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), Treasury Regulations, administrative rulings and judicial decisions as of the date hereof, all of which may be changed either retroactively or prospectively. This discussion does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to shareholders in light of their particular circumstances (such as alternative minimum tax consequences or Medicare contribution tax consequences) or to shareholders subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws (such as certain financial intermediaries, insurance companies,

dealers in stock or securities, tax-exempt organizations, persons who have entered into hedging transactions with respect to shares of the Fund and persons who borrow in order to acquire shares). Prospective shareholders should consult their tax advisors with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in the Fund.

This discussion addresses only shareholders who hold Fund shares as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code (generally, for investment). Except where specifically addressing foreign shareholders, this discussion assumes that the shareholder is (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States; (ii) a corporation, or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, that was created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state therein or the District of Columbia; or (iii) an estate or trust the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source. If an entity that is classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds shares of the Fund, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partnerships holding Fund shares and partners in such partnerships should consult their tax advisors as to the particular U.S. federal income tax consequences to them of holding and disposing of such shares.

Tax Status of the Fund.

The Fund has elected to qualify, and intends to remain qualified, as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code. Qualification as a regulated investment company requires, among other things, that (a) at least 90% of the Fund's annual gross income be derived from interest; dividends; payments with respect to certain securities loans; gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies; other income (including gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies; and net income from interests in "qualified publicly traded partnerships," as defined in the Code (any such income "Qualifying Income"); and (b) the Fund diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of the taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the market value of the Fund's assets is represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities limited in respect of any one issuer to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets is invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies), of two or more issuers (other than other regulated investment companies) that are controlled by the Fund and that are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or of one or more "qualified publicly traded partnerships."

Qualification and election as a regulated investment company involve no supervision of investment policy or management by any government agency. As a regulated investment company, the Fund generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on income that is distributed to shareholders, provided that the Fund distributes to its shareholders at least the sum of 90% of its "investment company taxable income" (determined prior to the deduction for dividends paid by the Fund) and 90% of its net tax-exempt interest income for each taxable year. The Fund's "investment company taxable income" for any taxable year is its taxable income, determined without regard to net capital gain (that is, the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) for such taxable year and with certain other adjustments. Assuming that the Fund meets the 90% distribution requirement, it will generally be subject to tax at regular U.S. federal corporate income tax rates only on any income or gain that it does not distribute in a timely manner.

The Fund intends to make sufficient distributions in a timely manner in order to ensure that it will not be subject to the nondeductible 4% U.S. federal excise tax that is imposed on certain undistributed income of regulated investment companies. In general, in order for the Fund to avoid the 4% U.S. federal excise tax, the Fund must distribute in each calendar year at least (i) 98% of its ordinary income for the calendar year, (ii) 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the one-year period ending on October 31 of the calendar year and (iii) any ordinary income and capital gains for previous years that were not distributed during those years. For purposes of determining whether the Fund has met this distribution requirement, (i) certain ordinary gains and losses that

would otherwise be taken into account for the portion of the calendar year after October 31 will be treated as arising on January 1 of the following calendar year and (ii) the Fund will be deemed to have distributed any income or gains on which it has paid U.S. federal income tax.

If for any taxable year the Fund did not qualify for the special U.S. federal income tax treatment afforded to regulated investment companies (for example, by not meeting the 90% distribution requirement described above), all of its taxable income would be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates (without any deduction for distributions to its shareholders) and all distributions out of its current or accumulated earnings and profits would be taxable as dividend income. In such event, provided that a shareholder satisfied the applicable holding period and other requirements with respect to his shares, dividend distributions would be eligible for the dividends-received deduction in the case of a corporate shareholder, and if received by a non-corporate shareholder would be taxable to the shareholder as “qualified dividend income,” which is subject to tax at the rates applicable to long-term capital gain (currently, a maximum rate of 20%). In addition, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay taxes and make distributions (which could be subject to interest charges) before requalifying for taxation as a regulated investment company. However, if the Fund fails to satisfy the income test or diversification test described above, the Fund may be able to avoid losing its status as a regulated investment company by timely providing notice of such failure to the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”), curing such failure and possibly paying an additional tax.

Distributions.

Distributions to shareholders of the Fund’s investment company taxable income (other than “qualified dividend income”), including distributions of net short-term capital gains, will be taxable as ordinary income to shareholders. Distributions (or deemed distributions, as described below) of the Fund’s net capital gains will be taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains, regardless of the length of time the shares have been held by a shareholder. Long-term capital gains recognized by individuals and other non-corporate shareholders are currently subject to U.S. federal income tax at lower rates than the rates applicable to ordinary income. Distributions in excess of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits will, as to each shareholder, be treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of such shareholder’s adjusted basis in his shares, and as a capital gain thereafter. The ultimate tax characterization of the Fund’s distributions made in a taxable year cannot be determined until after the end of the taxable year. As a result, there is a possibility that the Fund may make total distributions during a taxable year in an amount that exceeds or falls short of the current and accumulated earnings and profits of the Fund.

Provided that the shareholder satisfies the applicable holding period and other requirements with respect to his shares, (i) distributions of the Fund’s “qualified dividend income” will be treated as “qualified dividend income” received by an individual or other non-corporate shareholder and will therefore be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the rates applicable to long-term capital gain and (ii) shareholders that are corporations may be entitled to claim a dividends-received deduction for the portion of Fund distributions that is attributable to certain dividend income received by the Fund.

If the Fund retains any net capital gains for reinvestment, it may elect to treat such capital gains as having been distributed to its shareholders. If the Fund makes such an election, each shareholder will be required to include its share of such undistributed net capital gain in income as long-term capital gain and will be entitled to claim its share of the U.S. federal income taxes paid by the Fund on such undistributed net capital gain as a credit against its own U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, and to claim a refund on a properly-filed U.S. federal income tax return to the extent that the credit exceeds such liability. In addition, each shareholder will be entitled to increase the adjusted tax basis of its Fund shares by the difference between its share of such undistributed net capital gain and the related credit. There can be no assurance that the Fund will make this election if it retains all or a portion of its net capital gain for a taxable year. A shareholder’s tax liability for such distributions will depend on the shareholder’s particular tax situation.

Shareholders who instruct the Fund to reinvest distributions in additional shares will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as receiving the relevant distributions and using them to purchase shares. Thus,

distributions of investment company taxable income and net capital gains, whether received in cash or reinvested, must be reported by the shareholder on his U.S. federal income tax return.

Distributions by the Fund result in a reduction in the net asset value of the Fund’s shares. Should a distribution reduce the net asset value below a shareholder’s adjusted tax basis, such distribution could nevertheless be taxable to the shareholder as ordinary income or capital gain as described above, even though, from an investment standpoint, it may constitute a partial return of capital. In particular, investors should consider the tax implications of buying shares just prior to a distribution. Although the price of shares purchased at the time will include the amount of the forthcoming distribution, the distribution will nevertheless be taxable to the purchaser.

As of December 31, 2023, the Fund had capital loss carryforwards:

Short term:	
No expiration date	<u><u>\$17,257,222</u></u>
Long term:	
No expiration date	<u><u>\$ —</u></u>

Sale or Redemption of Shares.

A shareholder will recognize a taxable gain or loss, if any, if the shareholder sells or redeems his shares. Such gain or loss will be equal to the difference between his adjusted tax basis in the shares sold or redeemed and the amount of the cash or the fair market value of other property (including securities distributed by the Fund) received by the shareholder in payment therefor.

Any gain or loss arising from the sale or redemption of shares will be treated as capital gain or loss, and will generally be long-term capital gain or loss if the shareholder’s holding period for the shares is more than one year and short-term capital gain or loss if it is one year or less. Long-term capital gains recognized by individuals and other non-corporate shareholders on a sale or redemption of shares generally will be taxed at a maximum rate of 20%. Any loss realized on a sale or redemption will be disallowed to the extent the shares that were sold or redeemed are replaced (including pursuant to our dividend reinvestment program) with substantially identical shares within a period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the sale or redemption of the shares. In such a case, the tax basis of the shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Any loss arising from the sale or redemption of shares for which the shareholder has a holding period of six months or less will be treated for U.S. federal tax purposes as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any amount of capital gain dividends received by the shareholder with respect to such shares. For purposes of determining a shareholder’s holding period of shares, the holding period will be suspended for any periods during which the shareholder’s risk of loss is diminished as a result of holding one or more other positions in substantially similar or related property or through certain options or short sales.

A shareholder who recognizes a loss on a sale or other disposition of shares will be required to report the sale or other disposition on IRS Form 8886 if the loss exceeds an applicable threshold amount. Failure to comply with the reporting requirements gives rise to substantial penalties. Certain states, including New York, may also have similar disclosure requirements. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine whether they are required to file IRS Form 8886 in connection with a sale or other disposition of shares.

Exchange or Conversion of Shares.

You may exchange all or a portion of your shares in the Fund for shares in another Fund. Exchanges will be executed on the basis of the relative net asset value of the shares exchanged. An exchange will be considered a sale for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and you may therefore realize a gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of an exchange. The Fund offers three classes of shares, Retail Shares, Institutional

Shares and TA Shares, which differ only in their ongoing fees and eligibility requirements. You may convert Retail Shares into Institutional Shares if the value of your investment in the Fund is at least \$1,000,000. If the value of your investment in the Fund falls below \$1,000,000 because of redemptions, the Fund may convert your Institutional Shares into Retail Shares. Retail Shares and Institutional Shares may be converted into TA Shares in the Adviser's sole discretion. The transaction will be based on the respective net asset value per share of each class on the trade date for the conversion. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, a conversion of shares of one class for shares of another class issued by the same Fund will not be a taxable event. You should consult your own tax adviser regarding specific questions of federal, state, local or foreign tax law.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting.

Payments on the shares and proceeds from a redemption or other disposition of shares will generally be subject to information reporting. Such amounts will be subject to backup withholding, currently at the rate of 24%, if payable to shareholders who fail to provide the Fund (or other payor) with their correct taxpayer identification numbers or to make required certifications, or who have been notified by the IRS that they are subject to backup withholding. Certain types of shareholders are exempt from such backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against a shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability.

Foreign Shareholders.

A "foreign shareholder" is an investor that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is a nonresident alien individual, a foreign corporation, or a foreign estate or trust. This disclosure assumes that (i) a foreign shareholder's ownership of shares in the Fund is not effectively connected with a trade or business conducted by such foreign shareholder in the United States, (ii) the foreign shareholder is not an expatriate of the United States, (iii) the foreign shareholder does not own, and has not owned, actually or constructively, more than 5% of the Fund's shares and (iv) the foreign shareholder is not an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in any taxable year. A distribution of the Fund's investment company taxable income to a foreign shareholder, including a deemed distribution as a consequence of a Fund's election to pass through foreign taxes paid by the Fund, will generally be subject to withholding tax at a 30% rate or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty. Provided that certain requirements are satisfied, this withholding tax will not be imposed on dividends paid by the Fund to the extent that the underlying income out of which the dividends are paid consists of U.S.-source interest income or short-term capital gains that would not have been subject to U.S. withholding tax if received directly by the foreign shareholder ("interest-related dividends" and "short-term capital gain dividends," respectively).

Foreign shareholders may be subject to an increased U.S. federal income tax on their income resulting from a Fund's election (described above) to "pass-through" amounts of foreign taxes paid by the Fund, but may not be able to claim a credit or deduction with respect to the withholding tax for the foreign taxes treated as having been paid by them.

Information returns will be filed with the IRS in connection with certain payments on the shares. A foreign shareholder may be subject to U.S. backup withholding on distributions that are otherwise exempt from withholding tax or on the proceeds from a redemption or other disposition of shares if such foreign shareholder does not certify its non-U.S. status under penalties of perjury or otherwise establish an exemption. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld pursuant to the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a credit against the foreign shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, and may entitle the foreign shareholder to a refund, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS on a timely basis.

In order to qualify for the exemption from U.S. withholding tax on "interest-related dividends" and "short-term capital gain dividends" (if any), to qualify for an exemption from U.S. backup withholding and to qualify for a reduced rate of U.S. withholding tax on Fund dividends under an income tax treaty, a foreign shareholder

must generally deliver to the relevant Fund or other withholding agent a properly executed IRS form (generally, Form W-8BEN or Form W-8BEN-E, as applicable). In order to claim a refund of any Fund-level taxes imposed on undistributed net capital gains, any U.S. withholding taxes or any backup withholding on Fund distributions, a foreign shareholder must obtain a U.S. taxpayer identification number and file a U.S. federal income tax return (which may entail significant administrative burden).

The Fund does not expect to be a “United States real property holding corporation” for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Foreign shareholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the potential tax consequences to them if any relevant Fund is or was a “United States real property holding corporation.”

The tax consequences to a foreign shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of an applicable tax treaty may be different from those described herein. Foreign shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of an investment in the Fund.

Under Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code (“FATCA”), a withholding tax at the rate of 30% will generally be imposed on payments to certain foreign entities (including financial intermediaries) of dividends on Fund shares and, for dispositions after December 31, 2018, on gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition made to a foreign entity unless the foreign entity provides the withholding agent with certifications and other information (which may include information relating to ownership by U.S. persons of interests in, or accounts with, the foreign entity). If FATCA withholding is imposed, a beneficial owner of shares that is not a foreign financial institution (as specifically defined for purposes of FATCA) generally may obtain a refund of any amounts withheld by filing a U.S. federal income tax return (which may entail significant administrative burden). Foreign shareholders should consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of FATCA on their investment in the Fund.

State, Local and Foreign Taxes.

In addition to federal income taxes, shareholders of the Fund may be subject to state, local or foreign taxes on distributions from the Fund and on repurchases or redemptions of shares. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors as to the application of such taxes and as to the tax status of distributions from the Fund and repurchases or redemptions of shares in their own states and localities.

Tax Basis Information.

The Fund is required to report the adjusted tax and holding period of your shares, and your gain or loss, to the IRS on Form 1099 when “covered” shares of the Fund are redeemed. Covered shares are any shares acquired (including shares acquired through reinvestment of the Fund’s distributions) on or after January 1, 2012. The Fund has chosen the “average basis” method as its default method for reporting the adjusted tax basis of covered shares. The Fund will use this method for purposes of reporting your adjusted tax basis unless you instruct the Fund in writing to use a different calculation method. You may choose a method different from the Fund’s default method if you provide the Fund with timely notice. Please consult your tax advisor with regard to your particular circumstances.

UNDERWRITERS

BCI is the principal underwriter responsible for distributing the Fund’s securities. The Fund’s public offering of their securities is continuous, and BCI is obligated to distribute the Fund’s securities on a best efforts basis. BCI does not receive underwriting commissions from the Fund. The 12b-1 Plan authorizes the Fund to pay the Distributor a distribution fee equal to 0.25% per annum of the Fund’s average daily net assets attributable to the Retail Shares.

Compensation Table.

The following table discloses compensation received by BCI from the Fund for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Net Underwriting Discounts and Commissions	Compensation on Redemptions and Repurchases	Brokerage Commissions	Other Compensation*
\$—	\$—	\$—	\$217,397

* Fees received pursuant to the 12b-1 Plan.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Fund's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 and the report thereon of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, appearing therein are incorporated by reference into this SAI.