



# Vanguard Variable Insurance Funds International Portfolio

April 28, 2023

Prospectus

# Contents

Portfolio Summary	1	Financial Highlights	20
More on the Portfolio	6	General Information	21
The Portfolio and Vanguard	14	Glossary of Investment Terms	24
Investment Advisors	15		
Taxes	17		
Share Price	18		

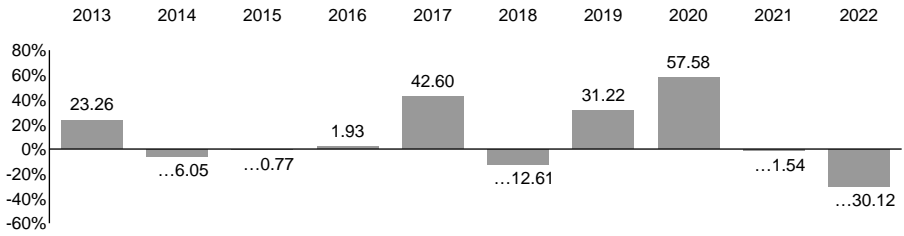


### **Principal Investment Strategies**

Vanguard Variable Insurance Funds International Portfolio (the International Portfolio) invests predominantly in the stocks of companies located outside the United States and is expected to diversify its assets in countries across developed and emerging markets. In selecting stocks, the Portfolio's advisors



## Annual Total Returns — International Portfolio

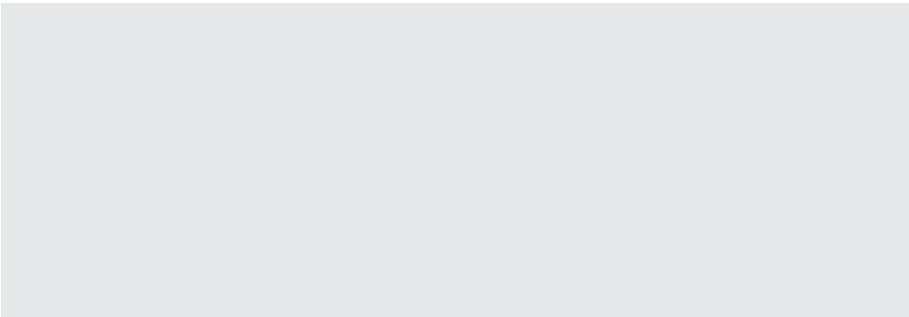


**Tax Information**

The Portfolio normally distributes its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, to its shareholders, which are the insurance company

## More on the Portfolio

This prospectus describes the principal risks you would face as an investor in





Portfolio's management, may change investment strategies or policies in the interest of shareholders without a shareholder vote, unless those strategies or policies are designated as fundamental.

## Market Exposure

The Portfolio invests mainly in common stocks of non-U.S. companies that are considered to have above-average potential for growth.



The Portfolio is subject to investment style risk, which is the chance that returns from non-U.S. growth stocks and, to the extent that the Portfolio is invested in them, small- and mid-cap stocks, will trail returns from global stock markets. Historically, non-U.S. small- and mid-cap stocks have been more volatile in price than the large-cap stocks that dominate the global markets, and they often perform quite differently.

Stocks of publicly traded companies are often classified according to market capitalization, which is the market value of a company's outstanding shares. These classifications typically include small-cap, mid-cap, and large-cap. It is important to understand that there are no "official" definitions of small-, mid-, and large-cap, even among Vanguard fund advisors, and that market capitalization ranges can change over time. The asset-weighted median market capitalization of the Portfolio's stock holdings as of December 31, 2022, was \$44 billion.

Stock funds can also be categorized according to whether the stocks they hold are value or growth stocks or a blend of both. The International Portfolio generally fits into the category of large-cap growth stocks of companies located outside the United States.

## Plain Talk About Growth Funds and Value Funds

Growth investing and value investing are two styles employed by stock-fund managers. Growth funds generally invest in stocks of companies believed to have above-average potential for growth in revenue, earnings, cash flow, or other similar criteria. These stocks typically have low dividend yields, if any, and above-average prices in relation to measures such as earnings and book value. Value funds typically invest in stocks whose prices are below average in relation to those measures; these stocks often have above-average dividend yields. Value stocks also may remain undervalued by the market for long periods of time. Growth and value stocks have historically produced similar long-term returns, though each category has periods when it outperforms the other.





The Portfolio is subject to emerging markets risk, which is the chance that the stocks of companies located in emerging markets will be substantially more volatile, and substantially less liquid, than the stocks of companies located in more developed foreign markets because, among other factors, emerging markets can have greater custodial and operational risks; less developed legal, tax, regulatory, financial reporting, accounting, and recordkeeping systems; and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets. Additionally, information regarding companies located in emerging markets may be less available and less reliable, which can impede the ability to evaluate such companies.

## Plain Talk About International Investing

U.S. investors who invest in foreign securities will encounter risks not typically associated with U.S. companies because foreign stock and bond markets operate differently from the U.S. markets. For instance, foreign companies and governments may not be subject to the same or similar auditing, legal, tax, regulatory, financial reporting, accounting, and recordkeeping standards and practices as U.S. companies and the U.S. government, and their stocks and bonds may not be as liquid as those of similar U.S. entities. In addition, foreign stock exchanges, brokers, companies, bond markets, and dealers may be subject to less government supervision and regulation than their counterparts in the United States. Further, the imposition of economic or other sanctions on the United States by a foreign country, or on a foreign country or issuer by the United States, could impair a fund's ability to buy, sell, hold, receive, deliver, or otherwise transact in certain investment securities or obtain exposure to foreign securities and assets. These factors, among others, could negatively affect the returns U.S. investors receive from foreign investments.

Market disruptions can adversely affect local and global markets as well as normal market conditions and operations. Any such disruptions could have an adverse impact on the value of the Portfolio's investments and Portfolio performance.

## Security Selection

The International Portfolio invests mainly in common stocks of non-U.S. companies that are considered to have above-average potential for growth. The Portfolio uses multiple investment advisors. Each advisor independently selects and maintains a portfolio of common stocks for the Portfolio. Each advisor employs active investment management methods, which means that securities

are bought and sold according to the advisor's evaluations of companies and their financial prospects, the prices of the securities, and the stock market and the economy in general. Each advisor will sell a security when, in the view of the advisor, it is no longer as attractive as an alternative investment or if the advisor deems it to be in the best interest of the Portfolio. Different advisors may reach different conclusions on the same security.

**Baillie Gifford** follows an investment approach based on making long-term investments in well-researched and well-managed businesses with above-average growth potential.

Baillie Gifford analyzes a company's ability to grow at an above-average rate by considering the industry in which it operates, any sustainable competitive advantages the company has within that industry, the ability of management to execute on the market opportunity before them, and whether the company can fund growth with internally generated cash flows. Baillie Gifford also considers the valuation of the company to understand the extent to which the market has already appreciated these factors. Historically, Baillie Gifford has been willing to pay a premium for companies it believes can deliver superior growth.

**Schroders** seeks to invest in securities of international companies where it has identified a significant growth gap, which is defined as forward earnings growth that is not yet recognized by the market. Schroders believes that market inefficiencies often drive material differences between underlying company fundamentals and market estimates. Schroders also believes in-depth fundamental research, incorporating a comprehensive macroeconomic viewpoint and a robust framework of fundamental risk analysis, is the most reliable means of finding those companies and identifying the growth gap. Schroders leverages the extensive knowledge of, and recommendations generated by, approximately 90 regional analysts located across the globe. The strongest ideas of these local analysts are then overlaid with the global perspective of an international team of global sector specialists. In Schroders' view, this combination of local expertise and global analysis provides an optimal framework for identifying strong investment candidates and building high-quality efficient portfolios across multiple regions and sectors. While the input of the team's global sector specialists is an important source of investment ideas and research, the investment "decision making" for the portion of the Portfolio managed by Schroders rests with the portfolio managers.

4

securities can use these contracts to guard against unfavorable changes in currency exchange rates. These contracts, however, would not prevent the Portfolio's securities from falling in value as a result of risks other than unfavorable currency exchange movements.

The Vanguard Group, Inc. (Vanguard) administers a small portion of the Portfolio's assets to facilitate cash flows to and from the Portfolio's advisors. The Portfolio may invest these assets in equity futures, which are a type of derivative, and/or shares of exchange-traded funds (ETFs), including Vanguard equity ETF Shares. These equity futures and ETFs typically provide returns similar to those of common stocks. The Portfolio may also purchase futures or ETFs when doing so will reduce the Portfolio's transaction costs or have the potential to add value because the instruments are favorably priced. Vanguard receives no additional revenue from Portfolio assets invested in ETF Shares of other Vanguard funds. Portfolio assets invested in ETF Shares of other Vanguard funds are excluded when allocating to the Portfolio its share of the costs of Vanguard operations.

### **Cash Management**

The Portfolio's daily cash balance may be invested in Vanguard Market Liquidity Fund and/or Vanguard Municipal Cash Management Fund (each, a CMT Fund), which are low-cost money market funds. When investing in a CMT Fund, the Portfolio bears its proportionate share of the expenses of the CMT Fund in which it invests. Vanguard receives no additional revenue from Portfolio assets invested in a CMT Fund.

### **Temporary Investment Measures**

The Portfolio may temporarily depart from its normal investment policies and strategies when an advisor believes that doing so is in the Portfolio's best interest, so long as the strategy or policy employed is consistent with the Portfolio's investment objective. For instance, the Portfolio may invest beyond its normal limits in derivatives or exchange-traded funds that are consistent with the Portfolio's investment objective when those instruments are more favorably priced or provide needed liquidity, as might be the case if the Portfolio is transitioning assets from ds.8(r)77.8t(ortf)19.87(es)-2treas

## Frequent Trading or Market-Timing

**Background.** Some investors try to profit from strategies involving frequent trading of mutual fund shares, such as market-timing. For funds holding foreign securities, investors may try to take advantage of an anticipated difference between the price of the fund's shares and price movements in overseas markets, a practice also known as time-zone arbitrage. Investors also may try to engage in frequent trading of funds holding investments such as small-cap stocks and high-yield bonds. As money is shifted into and out of a fund by an investor engaging in frequent trading, the fund incurs costs for buying and selling securities, resulting in increased brokerage and administrative costs. These costs are borne by **all** fund investors, including the long-term investors who do not generate the costs. In addition, frequent trading may interfere with an advisor's ability to efficiently manage the fund.

**Policies to address frequent trading.** The Vanguard funds (other than money market funds and short-term bond funds, but including Vanguard Short-Term Inflation-Protected Securities Index Fund) do not knowingly accommodate frequent trading. The board of trustees of each Vanguard fund (other than money market funds and short-term bond funds, but including Vanguard Short-Term Inflation-Protected Securities Index Fund) has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to detect and discourage frequent trading and, in some cases, to compensate the fund for the costs associated with it. These policies and procedures do not apply to ETF Shares because frequent trading in ETF Shares generally does not disrupt portfolio management or otherwise harm fund investors. Although there is no assurance that Vanguard will be able to detect or prevent frequent trading or market-timing in all circumstances, the following policies have been adopted to address these issues:

- Each Vanguard fund reserves the right to reject any purchase request—including exchanges from other Vanguard funds—without notice and regardless of size. For example, a purchase request could be rejected because the investor has a history of frequent trading or if Vanguard determines that such purchase may negatively affect a fund's operation or performance.
- Certain Vanguard funds charge investors purchase and/or redemption fees on transactions.

You may purchase or sell Portfolio shares through a contract offered by an insurance company. When insurance companies establish omnibus accounts in the Portfolio for their clients, we cannot monitor the individual clients' trading activity. However, we review trading activity at the omnibus account level, and we look for activity that may indicate potential frequent trading or market-timing. If we detect suspicious trading activity, we will seek the assistance of the insurance company to investigate that trading activity and take appropriate

action, including prohibiting additional purchases of Portfolio shares by a client. Insurance companies may apply frequent-trading policies that differ from one another. Please read the insurance company contract and program materials carefully to learn of any rules or fees that may apply.

**See the accompanying prospectus for the annuity or insurance program through which Portfolio shares are offered for further details on transaction policies.**

The Portfolio, in determining its net asset value, will use fair-value pricing when appropriate, as described in the **Share Price** section. Fair-value pricing may reduce or eliminate the profitability of certain frequent-trading strategies.

**Do not invest with Vanguard if you are a market-timer.**

**A precautionary note to investment companies:** The Portfolio's shares are issued by a registered investment company, and therefore the acquisition of such shares by other investment companies and private funds is subject to the restrictions of Section 12(d)(1) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the 1940 Act). SEC Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act permits registered investment companies to invest in other registered investment companies beyond the limits in Section 12(d)(1), subject to certain conditions, including that funds with different investment advisors must enter into a fund of funds investment agreement.

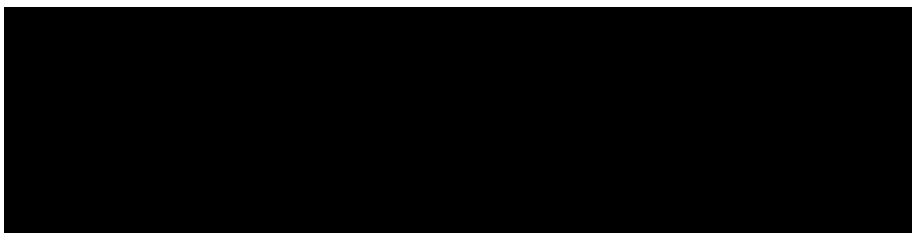
### **Turnover Rate**

A mutual fund's turnover rate is a measure of its trading activity. The Portfolio may sell securities regardless of how long they have been held. The historical turnover rates for the Portfolio can be found in the **Financial Highlights** section of this prospectus. A turnover rate of 100%, for example, would mean that the Portfolio had sold and replaced securities valued at 100% of its net assets within a one-year period. In general, the greater the turnover rate, the greater the impact transaction costs will have on a fund's return. Also, funds with high turnover rates may be more likely to generate capital gains, including short-term capital gains, that must be distributed to shareholders and will be taxable to shareholders investing through a taxable account.

### **The Portfolio and Vanguard**

The Portfolio is a member of The Vanguard Group, Inc. (Vanguard), a family of over 200 funds. All of the funds that are members of Vanguard (other than funds of funds) share in the expenses associated with administrative services and business operations, such as personnel, office space, and equipment.





The Portfolio pays each of its investment advisors a base fee plus or minus a performance adjustment. The base fee, which is paid quarterly, is a percentage of average daily net assets managed by the advisor during the most recent fiscal quarter. The performance adjustment, also paid quarterly, is based on the cumulative total return of each advisor's portion of the Portfolio relative to that of the MSCI ACWI ex USA Index over the preceding 36-month period. When the performance adjustment is positive, the Portfolio's expenses increase; when it is negative, expenses decrease.

Schroders pays a portion of its advisory fee to Schroder Limited for providing sub-advisory services.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, the aggregate advisory fee represented an effective annual rate of 0.15% of the Portfolio's average net assets before a performance-based increase of 0.06%.

Under the terms of an SEC exemption, the board of trustees of Vanguard Variable Insurance Funds may, without prior approval from shareholders, change the terms of an advisory agreement with a third-party investment advisor or hire a new third-party investment advisor—either as a replacement for an existing advisor or as an additional advisor. Any significant change in the Portfolio's advisory arrangements will be communicated to shareholders in writing. As the Portfolio's sponsor and overall manager, Vanguard may provide investment advisory services to the Portfolio at any time. Vanguard may also recommend to the board of trustees that an advisor be hired, terminated, or replaced or that the terms of an existing advisory agreement be revised. Vanguard Variable Insurance Funds has filed an application seeking a similar SEC exemption with respect to investment advisors that are wholly owned subsidiaries of Vanguard. If the exemption is granted, the Portfolio may rely on the new SEC relief.

For a discussion of why the Board approved the Portfolio's investment advisory agreements, see the most recent semiannual report to shareholders covering the fiscal period ended June 30.

The managers primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolio are:

**Lawrence Burns**, Partner of Baillie Gifford & Co., which is the 100% owner of Baillie Gifford, and Investment Manager. He has worked in investment management with Baillie Gifford since 2009, has managed investment portfolios since 2012, and has co-managed a portion of the Portfolio since 2020. Education: B.A., University of Cambridge.

**Thomas Coutts**, Partner of Baillie Gifford & Co., which is the 100% owner of Baillie Gifford, and Investment Manager. He has worked in investment management with Baillie Gifford since 1999, has managed investment portfolios since 2001, and has co-managed a portion of the Portfolio since 2016. Education: B.A., Trinity College, Oxford.

**James R. Gautrey**, CFA, Portfolio Manager at Schroders. He has worked in investment management for Schroders since 2001, has managed assets since 2014, and has co-managed a portion of the Portfolio since 2020. Education: B.Sc., University College London.

**Simon Webber**, CFA, Portfolio Manager at Schroders. He has worked in investment management since 1999, has managed assets for Schroders since 2001, and has managed a portion of the Portfolio since 2009 (co-managed since 2020). Education: B.Sc., University of Manchester.

The Portfolio's **Statement of Additional Information** provides information about each portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts under management, and ownership of shares of the Portfolio.

## Taxes

The Portfolio normally distributes its net investment income and net realized short-term or long-term capital gains, if any, to its shareholders, which are the insurance company separate accounts that fund your variable annuity or variable life insurance contract. From time to time, the Portfolio may also make distributions that are treated as a return of capital. The tax consequences to you of your investment in the Portfolio depend on the provisions of the annuity or life insurance contract through which you invest; please refer to the prospectus of such contract for more information.

The Portfolio intends to operate in such a manner that a separate account investing only in Portfolio shares will result in the variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts supported by that account receiving favorable tax treatment. This favorable treatment means that you generally will not be taxed on Portfolio distributions or proceeds on dispositions of Portfolio shares received by the separate account funding your contract. In order to qualify for this favorable treatment, the insurance company separate accounts that invest in the Portfolio must satisfy certain requirements. If a Portfolio funding your contract does not meet such requirements, your contract could lose its favorable tax treatment and income and gain allocable to your contract could be taxable to you. Also, if the

IRS were to determine that contract holders have an impermissible level of control over the investments funding their contracts, your contract could lose its favorable tax treatment and income and gain allocable to your contract could be taxable currently to you. Please see the Portfolio's **Statement of Additional Information** for more information.

## Share Price

Share price, also known as **net asset value** (NAV), is calculated as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), generally 4 p.m., Eastern time, on each day that the NYSE is open for business (a business day). In the rare event the NYSE experiences unanticipated disruptions and is unavailable at the close of the trading day, NAVs will be calculated as of the close of regular trading on the Nasdaq (or another alternate exchange if the Nasdaq is unavailable, as determined at Vanguard's discretion), generally 4 p.m., Eastern time. The NAV per share is computed by dividing the total assets, minus liabilities, of the Portfolio by the number of Portfolio shares outstanding. On U.S. holidays or other days when the NYSE is closed, the NAV is not calculated, and the Portfolio does not sell or redeem shares. However, on those days the value of the Portfolio's assets may be affected to the extent that the Portfolio holds securities that change in value on those days (such as foreign securities that trade on foreign markets that are open).

Stocks held by a Vanguard portfolio are valued at their **market value** when reliable market quotations are readily available from the principal exchange or market on which they are traded. Such securities are generally valued at their official closing price, the last reported sales price, or if there were no sales that day, the mean between the closing bid and asking prices. When a portfolio determines that pricing-service information or market quotations either are not readily available or do not accurately reflect the value of a security, the security is priced at its **fair value** (the amount that the owner might reasonably expect to receive upon the current sale of the security).

The values of any foreign securities held by a portfolio are converted into U.S. dollars using an exchange rate obtained from an independent third party as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE. The values of any mutual fund shares, including institutional money market fund shares, held by a portfolio are based on the NAVs of the shares. The values of any ETF shares or closed-end fund shares held by a portfolio are based on the market value of the shares.

A portfolio also will use fair-value pricing if the value of a security it holds has been materially affected by events occurring before the portfolio's pricing time but after the close of the principal exchange or market on which the security is traded. This most commonly occurs with foreign securities, which may trade on foreign exchanges that close many hours before the portfolio's pricing time. Intervening events might be company-specific (e.g., earnings report, merger announcement) or country-specific or regional/global (e.g., natural disaster, economic or political news, interest rate change, act of terrorism). Intervening events include price movements in U.S. markets that exceed a specified threshold or that are otherwise deemed to affect the value of foreign securities.

Fair-value prices are determined by Vanguard according to procedures adopted by the board of trustees. When fair-value pricing is employed, the prices of securities used by a portfolio to calculate the NAV may differ from quoted or published prices for the same securities.

The Portfolio has authorized certain financial intermediaries and their designees, and may, from time to time, authorize certain fund of funds for which Vanguard serves as the investment advisor (Vanguard Funds of Funds), to accept orders to buy or sell fund shares on its behalf. The Portfolio will be deemed to receive an order when accepted by the financial intermediary, its designee, or one of the Vanguard Funds of Funds, and the order will receive the NAV next computed by the Portfolio after such acceptance.

The Portfolio's NAV is used to determine the unit value for the annuity or life insurance program through which you invest. For more information on unit values, please refer to the accompanying prospectus of the insurance company that offers your annuity or life insurance program.

## Financial Highlights

Financial highlights information is intended to help you understand a fund's performance for the past five years (or, if shorter, its period of operations). Certain information reflects financial results for a single fund share. Total return represents the rate that an investor would have earned or lost each period on an investment in a fund or share class (assuming reinvestment of all distributions). This information has been obtained from the financial statements audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with fund financial statements, is included in a fund's most recent annual report to shareholders. You may obtain a free copy of a fund's latest annual or semiannual report, which is available upon request.

Yields and total returns presented for the Portfolio are net of the Portfolio's operating expenses, but they do not take into account charges and expenses attributable to the annuity or life insurance program through which you invest. The expenses of the annuity or life insurance program reduce the returns and yields you ultimately receive, so you should bear those expenses in mind when evaluating the performance of the Portfolio and when comparing the yields and returns of the Portfolio with those of other mutual funds.

Vanguard International Portfolio For a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Period	Year Ended December 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
<b>Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period</b>	<b>\$39.70</b>	<b>\$43.57</b>	<b>\$29.00</b>	<b>\$23.14</b>	<b>\$27.34</b>
<b>Investment Operations</b>					
Net Investment Income <sup>1</sup>	.269	.345	.158	.371	.367
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	(11.155)	(1.007)	15.535	6.692	(3.644)
Total from Investment Operations	(10.886)	(.662)	15.693	7.063	(3.277)
<b>Distributions</b>					
Dividends from Net Investment Income	(.398)	(.123)	(.397)	(.378)	(.212)
Distributions from Realized Capital Gains	(5.896)	(3.085)	(.726)	(.825)	(.711)
Total Distributions	(6.294)	(3.208)	(1.123)	(1.203)	(.923)
<b>Net Asset Value, End of Period</b>	<b>\$22.52</b>	<b>\$39.70</b>	<b>\$43.57</b>	<b>\$29.00</b>	<b>\$23.14</b>
<b>Total Return</b>	<b>-30.12%</b>	<b>-1.54%</b>	<b>57.58%</b>	<b>31.22%</b>	<b>-12.61%</b>
<b>Ratios/Supplemental Data</b>					
Net Assets, End of Period (Millions)	\$2,837	\$4,247	\$5,897	\$4,023	\$3,109
Ratio of Total Expenses to Average Net Assets <sup>2</sup>	0.41%	0.38%	0.38%	0.38%	0.37%
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	1.06%	0.81%	0.49%	1.43%	1.36%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	17%	21% <sup>3</sup>	22%	14%	16%

1 Calculated based on average shares outstanding.

2 Includes performance-based investment advisory fee increases (decreases) of 0.06%, 0.04%, 0.04%, 0.03%.

3 Excludes the value of portfolio securities received or delivered as a result of in-kind purchases or redemptions of the portfolio's capital shares.

## General Information

This Portfolio of Vanguard Variable Insurance Funds offers its shares to insurance companies to fund both annuity and life insurance contracts. Because of differences in tax treatment or other considerations, the best interests of various contract owners participating in the Portfolio might at some time be in conflict. The Board will monitor for any material conflicts and determine what action, if any, should be taken.

If the Board determines that continued offering of shares would be detrimental to the best interests of the Portfolio's shareholders, the Portfolio may suspend the offering of shares for a period of time. If the Board determines that a specific purchase acceptance would be detrimental to the best interests of the Portfolio's shareholders (for example, because of the size of the purchase request or a history of frequent trading by the investor), the Portfolio may reject such a purchase request.

If you wish to redeem money from the Portfolio, please refer to the instructions provided in the accompanying prospectus for the annuity or life insurance program. Shares of the Portfolio may be redeemed on any business day that the NYSE is open for trading. The redemption price of shares will be at the next-determined NAV per share. Redemption proceeds generally will be wired to the administrator within one business day following receipt of the redemption request, but no later than seven business days. Contract owners will receive their redemption checks from the administrator.

Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio typically expects to meet redemptions with positive cash flows. When this is not an option, the Portfolio

board-approved procedures) through an interfund lending facility; through a bank line-of-credit, including a joint committed credit facility; or through an uncommitted line-of-credit from Vanguard in order to meet redemption requests.

The Portfolio may suspend the redemption right or postpone payment at times when the NYSE is closed or during any emergency circumstances, as determined by the SEC.

The exchange privilege (your ability to redeem shares from one Portfolio to purchase shares of another Portfolio) may be available to you through your contract. Although we make every effort to maintain the exchange privilege, Vanguard reserves the right to revise or terminate this privilege, limit the amount of an exchange, or reject any exchange, at any time, without notice.

The Portfolio may pay redemption proceeds, in whole or in part, by an in-kind distribution of readily marketable securities if Vanguard determines that it would be detrimental to the best interests of the Portfolio's remaining shareholders to pay redemption proceeds in cash.

For certain categories of investors, the Portfolio has authorized one or more brokers to accept on its behalf purchase and redemption orders. The brokers are authorized to designate other intermediaries to accept purchase and redemption orders on the Portfolio's behalf. The Portfolio will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an authorized broker, or a broker's authorized designee, accepts the order in accordance with the Portfolio's instructions. In most cases, for these categories of investors, a contract owner's properly transmitted order will be priced at the Portfolio's next-determined NAV after the order is accepted by the authorized broker or the broker's designee. The contract owner should review the authorized broker's policies relating to trading in the Vanguard funds.

Please consult the Portfolio's **Statement of Additional Information** or our website for a description of the policies and procedures that govern disclosure of the Portfolio's portfolio holdings.

The Portfolio's Bylaws require, unless the Trust otherwise consents in writing, that the U.S. Federal District Courts be the sole and exclusive forum for the resolution of complaints under the Securities Act of 1933. This provision may limit a shareholder's ability to bring a claim in a different forum and may result in increased shareholder costs in pursuing such a claim.



## Shareholder Rights

The Portfolio's Agreement and Declaration of Trust, as amended, requires a shareholder bringing a derivative action on behalf of Vanguard Variable Insurance Funds (the Trust) that is subject to a pre-suit demand to collectively hold at least 10% of the outstanding shares of the Trust or at least 10% of the outstanding shares of the series or class to which the demand relates and to undertake to reimburse the Trust for the expense of any counsel or advisors used when considering the merits of the demand in the event that the board of trustees determines not to bring such action. In each case, these requirements do not apply to claims arising under the federal securities laws to the extent that any such federal securities laws, rules, or regulations do not permit such application.

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## Glossary of Investment Terms

**Capital Gains Distributions.** Payments to portfolio shareholders of gains realized on securities that a portfolio has sold at a profit, minus any realized losses.

**Cash Equivalent Investments.** Cash deposits, short-term bank deposits, and

**Mutual Fund.** An investment company that pools the money of many people and invests it in a variety of securities in an effort to achieve a specific objective over time.

**New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).** A stock exchange based in New York City that is open for regular trading on business days, Monday through Friday, from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Eastern time.

**Return of Capital.** A return of capital occurs when a portfolio's distributions exceed its earnings in a fiscal year. A return of capital is a return of all or part of your original investment or amounts paid in excess of your original investment in a portfolio. In general, a return of capital reduces your cost basis in a portfolio's shares and is not taxable to you until your cost basis has been reduced to zero.

**Securities.** Stocks, bonds, money market instruments, and other investments.

**Total Return.** A percentage change, over a specified time period, in a portfolio's net asset value, assuming the reinvestment of all distributions of dividends and capital gains.

**Volatility.** The fluctuations in value of a mutual fund or other security. The greater a portfolio's volatility, the wider the fluctuations in its returns.

**Yield.** Income (interest or dividends) earned by an investment, expressed as a percentage of the investment's price.

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