

Vanguard Funds

Supplement Dated July 20, 2023, to the Statement of Additional Information

The boards of trustees of the Vanguard funds (the “Boards”) have elected Grant Reid as a trustee of the Boards, effective July 20, 2023.

Statement of Additional Information Text Changes

In the **Management of the Fund(s)** section under “Officers and Trustees,” Mr. Reid is added to the table as follows:

Name, Year of Birth	Position(s) Held With Funds	Vanguard Funds’ Trustee/ Officer Since	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years, Outside Directorships, and Other Experience	Number of Vanguard Funds Overseen by Trustee/Officer
Independent Trustees				
Grant Reid (1959)	Trustee	July 2023	Chief executive officer and president (2014–2022) and member of the board of directors (2015–2022) of Mars, Incorporated (multinational manufacturer). Member of the board of directors of Marriott International, Inc. Chair of Agribusiness Task Force, Sustainable Markets Initiative.	205

Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund

Supplement Dated March 29, 2023, to the Statement of Additional Information Dated February 27, 2023

Important Changes to Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund

Effective immediately, Scott Rodemer has been added as a co-portfolio manager of Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund (the Fund). He joins John Ameriks, who will continue to co-manage the Fund.

The Fund's investment objective, strategies, and policies remain unchanged.

Statement of Additional Information Text Changes

In the **Investment Advisory and Other Services** section, the following text and table are added under the heading **"1. Other Accounts Managed"** on page B-61 as it relates to the Fund:

Portfolio Manager		No. of accounts	Total assets	No. of accounts with performance-based fees	Total assets in accounts with performance-based fees
Scott Rodemer ¹	Registered investment companies ²	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other pooled investment vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other accounts	0	\$0	0	\$0

¹ Mr. Rodemer began co-managing Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund in March 2023.

² Information provided as of November 30, 2022.

Within the same section, the following text is added under the subheading **"4. Ownership of Securities"** on page B-62:

As of November 30, 2022, Mr. Rodemer did not own shares of Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund.

PART B
VANGUARD® WHITEHALL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

February 27, 2023

This Statement of Additional Information is not a prospectus but should be read in conjunction with a Fund's current prospectus (dated February 27, 2023). To obtain, without charge, a prospectus or the most recent Annual Report to Shareholders, which contains the Fund's [financial statements](#) as hereby incorporated by reference, please contact The Vanguard Group, Inc. (Vanguard).

Phone: Investor Information Department at 800-662-7447

Online: vanguard.com

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DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

Vanguard Whitehall Funds (the Trust) currently offers the following funds and share classes (identified by ticker symbol):

Vanguard Fund²	Share Classes¹			
	Investor	Admiral	Institutional	ETF
Vanguard Advice Select International Growth Fund	—	VAIGX	—	—
Vanguard Advice Select Dividend Growth Fund	—	VADGX	—	—
Vanguard Advice Select Global Value Fund	—	VAGVX	—	—
Vanguard Selected Value Fund	VASVX	—	—	—
Vanguard International Explorer™ Fund	VINEX	—	—	—
Vanguard Mid-Cap Growth Fund	VMGRX	—	—	—
Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund	—	VHYAX	—	VYM ³
Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund	—	VGAVX	VGIVX	VWOB ⁴
Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund	VMVFX	VMNVX	—	—
Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund	—	VIAAX	—	VIGI ⁴
Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund	—	VIHAX	—	VYMI ⁴

1 Individually, a class; collectively, the classes.

2 Individually, a Fund; collectively, the Funds.

3 Exchange: NYSE Arca.

4 Exchange: Nasdaq.

The Trust has the ability to offer additional funds or classes of shares. There is no limit on the number of full and fractional shares that may be issued for a single fund or class of shares.

Throughout this document, any references to “class” apply only to the extent a Fund issues multiple classes.

Organization

The Trust was organized as a Maryland corporation in 1995 and was reorganized as a Delaware statutory trust in 1998. Prior to its reorganization as a Delaware statutory trust, the Trust was known as Vanguard Whitehall Funds, Inc. The Trust is registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the 1940 Act) as an open-end management investment company. All Funds within the Trust, other than Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund, Vanguard Advice Select International Growth Fund, and Vanguard Advice Select Dividend Growth Fund are classified as diversified within the meaning of the 1940 Act. Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund, Vanguard Advice Select International Growth Fund, and Vanguard Advice Select Dividend Growth Fund are classified as nondiversified within the meaning of the 1940 Act.

Service Providers

Custodians. The Bank of New York Mellon, 240 Greenwich Street, New York, NY 10286 (for Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund, Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund, and Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund); JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., 383 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10179 (for Vanguard Advice Select International Growth Fund, Vanguard Advice Select Dividend Growth Fund, Vanguard Advice Select Global Value Fund, Vanguard International Explorer Fund, and Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund); and State Street Bank and Trust Company, One Lincoln Street, Boston, MA 02111 (for Vanguard Selected Value Fund, Vanguard Mid-Cap Growth Fund, and Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund), serve as the Funds' custodians. The custodians are responsible for maintaining the Funds' assets, keeping all necessary accounts and records of Fund assets, and appointing any foreign subcustodians or foreign securities depositories.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Two Commerce Square, Suite 1800, 2001 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103-7042, serves as the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm. The independent registered public accounting firm audits the Funds' annual financial statements and provides other related services.

Transfer and Dividend-Paying Agent. The Funds' transfer agent and dividend-paying agent is Vanguard, P.O. Box 2600, Valley Forge, PA 19482.

Characteristics of the Funds' Shares

Restrictions on Holding or Disposing of Shares. There are no restrictions on the right of shareholders to retain or dispose of a Fund's shares, other than those described in the Fund's current prospectus and elsewhere in this Statement of Additional Information. Each Fund or class may be terminated by reorganization into another mutual fund or class or by liquidation and distribution of the assets of the Fund or class. Unless terminated by reorganization or liquidation, each Fund and share class will continue indefinitely.

Shareholder Liability. The Trust is organized under Delaware law, which provides that shareholders of a statutory trust are entitled to the same limitations of personal liability as shareholders of a corporation organized under Delaware law. This means that a shareholder of a Fund generally will not be personally liable for payment of the Fund's debts. Some state courts, however, may not apply Delaware law on this point. We believe that the possibility of such a situation arising is remote.

Dividend Rights. The shareholders of each class of a Fund are entitled to receive any dividends or other distributions declared by the Fund for each such class. No shares of a Fund have priority or preference over any other shares of the Fund with respect to distributions. Distributions will be made from the assets of the Fund and will be paid ratably to all shareholders of a particular class according to the number of shares of the class held by shareholders on the record date. The amount of dividends per share may vary between separate share classes of the Fund based upon differences in the net asset values of the different classes and differences in the way that expenses are allocated between share classes pursuant to a multiple class plan approved by the Fund's board of trustees.

Voting Rights. Shareholders are entitled to vote on a matter if (1) the matter concerns an amendment to the Declaration of Trust that would adversely affect to a material degree the rights and preferences of the shares of a Fund or any class; (2) the trustees determine that it is necessary or desirable to obtain a shareholder vote; (3) a merger or consolidation, share conversion, share exchange, or sale of assets is proposed and a shareholder vote is required by the 1940 Act to approve the transaction; or (4) a shareholder vote is required under the 1940 Act. The 1940 Act requires a shareholder vote under various circumstances, including to elect or remove trustees upon the written request of shareholders representing 10% or more of a Fund's net assets, to change any fundamental policy of a Fund (please see

Fundamental Policies), and to enter into certain merger transactions. Unless otherwise required by applicable law, shareholders of a Fund receive one vote for each dollar of net asset value owned on the record date and a fractional vote for each fractional dollar of net asset value owned on the record date. However, only the shares of the Fund or the class affected by a particular matter are entitled to vote on that matter. In addition, each class has exclusive voting rights on any matter submitted to shareholders that relates solely to that class, and each class has separate voting rights on any matter submitted to shareholders in which the interests of one class differ from the interests of another. Voting rights are noncumulative and cannot be modified without a majority vote by the shareholders.

Liquidation Rights. In the event that a Fund is liquidated, shareholders will be entitled to receive a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets. In the event that a class of shares is liquidated, shareholders of that class will be entitled to receive a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets that are allocated to that class. Shareholders may receive cash, securities, or a combination of the two.

Preemptive Rights. There are no preemptive rights associated with the Funds' shares.

Conversion Rights. Fund shareholders may convert their shares into another class of shares of the same Fund upon satisfaction of any then-applicable eligibility requirements, as described in the Fund's current prospectus. ETF Shares cannot be converted into conventional shares of a fund by a shareholder. For additional information about the conversion rights applicable to ETF Shares, please see Information About the ETF Share Class. There are no conversion rights associated with Vanguard Advice Select International Growth, Vanguard Advice Select Dividend Growth, Vanguard Advice Select Global Value, Vanguard Selected Value, Vanguard International Explorer, and Vanguard Mid-Cap Growth Funds.

Redemption Provisions. Each Fund's redemption provisions are described in its current prospectus and elsewhere in this Statement of Additional Information.

Sinking Fund Provisions. The Funds have no sinking fund provisions.

Calls or Assessment. Each Fund's shares, when issued, are fully paid and non-assessable.

Shareholder Rights. Any limitations on a shareholder's right to bring an action 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 limitations.

Tax Status of the Funds

Each Fund expects to qualify each year for treatment as a "regulated investment company" under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the IRC). This special tax status means that the Fund will not be liable for federal tax on income and capital gains distributed to shareholders. In order to preserve its tax status, each Fund must comply with certain requirements relating to the source of its income and the diversification of its assets. If a Fund fails to meet these requirements in any taxable year, the Fund will, in some cases, be able to cure such failure, including by paying a fund-level tax, paying interest, making additional distributions, and/or disposing of certain assets. If the Fund is ineligible to or otherwise does not cure such failure for any year, it will be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. In addition, a Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make substantial distributions before regaining its tax status as a regulated investment company.

Dividends received and distributed by each Fund on shares of stock of domestic corporations (excluding Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)) and certain foreign corporations generally may be eligible to be reported by the Fund, and treated by individual shareholders, as "qualified dividend income" taxed at long-term capital gain rates instead of at higher ordinary income tax rates. Individuals must satisfy holding period and other requirements in order to be eligible for such treatment. Also, distributions attributable to income earned on a Fund's securities lending transactions, including substitute dividend payments received by a Fund with respect to a security out on loan, will not be eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income.

Taxable ordinary dividends received and distributed by each Fund on its REIT holdings may be eligible to be reported by a Fund, and treated by individual shareholders, as "qualified REIT dividends" that are eligible for a 20% deduction on their federal income tax returns. Individuals must satisfy holding period and other requirements in order to be eligible for this deduction. Without further legislation, the deduction would sunset after 2025. Shareholders should consult their own tax professionals concerning their eligibility for this deduction.

Dividends received and distributed by each Fund on shares of stock of domestic corporations (excluding REITs) may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction applicable to corporate shareholders. Corporations must satisfy certain requirements in order to claim the deduction. Also, distributions attributable to income earned on a Fund's securities lending transactions, including substitute dividend payments received by a Fund with respect to a security out on loan, will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction.

Each Fund may declare a capital gain dividend consisting of the excess (if any) of net realized long-term capital gains over net realized short-term capital losses. Net capital gains for a fiscal year are computed by taking into account any capital loss carryforwards of the Fund. Capital losses may be carried forward indefinitely and retain their character as either short-term or long-term.

FUNDAMENTAL POLICIES

Each Fund is subject to the following fundamental investment policies, which cannot be changed in any material way without the approval of the holders of a majority of the Fund's shares. For these purposes, a "majority" of shares means shares representing the lesser of (1) 67% or more of the Fund's net assets voted, so long as shares representing more than 50% of the Fund's net assets are present or represented by proxy or (2) more than 50% of the Fund's net assets.

Borrowing. Each Fund may borrow money only as permitted by the 1940 Act or other governing statute, by the Rules thereunder, or by the SEC or other regulatory agency with authority over the Fund.

Commodities. Each Fund may invest in commodities only as permitted by the 1940 Act or other governing statute, by the Rules thereunder, or by the SEC or other regulatory agency with authority over the Fund.

Diversification. For Vanguard International Explorer Fund, Vanguard Mid-Cap Growth Fund, Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund, and Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund: Each Fund may not change its classification as a "management company" or its subclassifications as an "open-end company" and as a "diversified company" as each such term is defined in the 1940 Act.

For Vanguard Selected Value Fund, Vanguard Advice Select Global Value Fund, Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund, and Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund: With respect to 75% of its total assets, each Fund may not (1) purchase more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer or (2) purchase securities of any issuer if, as a result, more than 5% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in that issuer's securities. This limitation does not apply to obligations of the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Vanguard Advice Select International Growth Fund and Vanguard Advice Select Dividend Growth Fund will limit the aggregate value of all holdings (except U.S. government securities, cash, and cash items, as defined under subchapter M of the IRC), each of which exceeds 5% of the Fund's total assets or 10% of the issuer's outstanding voting securities, to an aggregate of 50% of the Fund's total assets as of the end of each quarter of the taxable year. Additionally, each Fund will limit the aggregate value of holdings of a single issuer (except U.S. government securities, as defined in the IRC) to a maximum of 25% of the Fund's total assets as of the end of each quarter of the taxable year.

Industry Concentration. For Vanguard Advice Select International Growth Fund, Vanguard Advice Select Dividend Growth Fund, Vanguard Advice Select Global Value Fund, Vanguard Selected Value Fund, Vanguard International Explorer Fund, Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund, and Vanguard Mid-Cap Growth Fund: Each Fund will not concentrate its investments in the securities of issuers whose principal business activities are in the same industry or group of industries.

For Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund, Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund, Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund, and Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund: Each Fund will not concentrate its investments in the securities of issuers whose principal business activities are in the same industry or group of industries, except as may be necessary to approximate the composition of its target index.

Investment Objective. The investment objective of Vanguard Selected Value Fund may not be materially changed without a shareholder vote.

Loans. Each Fund may make loans to another person only as permitted by the 1940 Act or other governing statute, by the Rules thereunder, or by the SEC or other regulatory agency with authority over the Fund.

Real Estate. Each Fund may not invest directly in real estate unless it is acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments. This restriction shall not prevent a Fund from investing in securities or other instruments (1) issued by companies that invest, deal, or otherwise engage in transactions in real estate or (2) backed or secured by real estate or interests in real estate.

Senior Securities. Each Fund may not issue senior securities except as permitted by the 1940 Act or other governing statute, by the Rules thereunder, or by the SEC or other regulatory agency with authority over the Fund.

Underwriting. Each Fund may not act as an underwriter of another issuer's securities, except to the extent that the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933 (the 1933 Act), in connection with the purchase and sale of portfolio securities.

Compliance with the fundamental policies previously described is generally measured at the time the securities are purchased. Unless otherwise required by the 1940 Act (as is the case with borrowing), if a percentage restriction is adhered to at the time the investment is made, a later change in percentage resulting from a change in the market value of assets will not constitute a violation of such restriction. All fundamental policies must comply with applicable regulatory requirements. For more details, see **Investment Strategies, Risks, and Nonfundamental Policies**.

None of these policies prevents the Funds from having an ownership interest in Vanguard. As a part owner of Vanguard, each Fund may own securities issued by Vanguard, make loans to Vanguard, and contribute to Vanguard's costs or other financial requirements. See **Management of the Funds** for more information.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES, RISKS, AND NONFUNDAMENTAL POLICIES

Some of the investment strategies and policies described on the following pages and in each Fund's prospectus set forth percentage limitations on a Fund's investment in, or holdings of, certain securities or other assets. Unless otherwise required by law, compliance with these strategies and policies will be determined immediately after the acquisition of such securities or assets by the Fund. Subsequent changes in values, net assets, or other circumstances will not be considered when determining whether the investment complies with the Fund's investment strategies and policies.

The following investment strategies, risks, and policies supplement each Fund's investment strategies, risks, and policies set forth in the prospectus. With respect to the different investments discussed as follows, a Fund may acquire such investments to the extent consistent with its investment strategies and policies.

Borrowing. A fund's ability to borrow money is limited by its investment policies and limitations; by the 1940 Act; and by applicable exemptions, no-action letters, interpretations, and other pronouncements issued from time to time by the SEC and its staff or any other regulatory authority with jurisdiction. Under the 1940 Act, a fund is required to maintain continuous asset coverage (i.e., total assets including borrowings, less liabilities exclusive of borrowings) of 300% of the amount borrowed, with an exception for borrowings not in excess of 5% of the fund's total assets (at the time of borrowing) made for temporary or emergency purposes. Any borrowings for temporary purposes in excess of 5% of the fund's total assets must maintain continuous asset coverage. If the 300% asset coverage should decline as a result of market fluctuations or for other reasons, a fund may be required to sell some of its portfolio holdings within three days (excluding Sundays and holidays) to reduce the debt and restore the 300% asset coverage, even though it may be disadvantageous from an investment standpoint to sell securities at that time.

Borrowing will tend to exaggerate the effect on net asset value of any increase or decrease in the market value of a fund's portfolio. Money borrowed will be subject to interest costs that may or may not be recovered by earnings on the securities purchased with the proceeds of such borrowing. A fund also may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with a borrowing or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit; either of these requirements would increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate.

A borrowing transaction will not be considered to constitute the issuance, by a fund, of a "senior security," as that term is defined in Section 18(g) of the 1940 Act, and therefore such transaction will not be subject to the 300% asset coverage requirement otherwise applicable to borrowings by a fund, if the fund complies with Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act.

Common Stock. Common stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer. Common stock typically entitles the owner to vote on the election of directors and other important matters, as well as to receive dividends on such stock. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds, other debt holders, and owners of preferred stock take precedence over the claims of those who own common stock.

Convertible Securities. Convertible securities are hybrid securities that combine the investment characteristics of bonds and common stocks. Convertible securities typically consist of debt securities or preferred stock that may be converted (on a voluntary or mandatory basis) within a specified period of time (normally for the entire life of the security) into a certain amount of common stock or other equity security of the same or a different issuer at a predetermined price. Convertible securities also include debt securities with warrants or common stock attached and derivatives combining the features of debt securities and equity securities. Other convertible securities with features and risks not specifically referred to herein may become available in the future. Convertible securities involve risks similar to those of both fixed income and equity securities. In a corporation's capital structure, convertible securities are senior to common stock but are usually subordinated to senior debt obligations of the issuer.

The market value of a convertible security is a function of its "investment value" and its "conversion value." A security's "investment value" represents the value of the security without its conversion feature (i.e., a nonconvertible debt security). The investment value may be determined by reference to its credit quality and the current value of its yield to maturity or probable call date. At any given time, investment value is dependent upon such factors as the general level of interest rates, the yield of similar nonconvertible securities, the financial strength of the issuer, and the seniority of the security in the issuer's capital structure. A security's "conversion value" is determined by multiplying the number of shares the holder is entitled to receive upon conversion or exchange by the current price of the underlying security. If the conversion value of a convertible security is significantly below its investment value, the convertible security will trade like nonconvertible debt or preferred stock and its market value will not be influenced greatly by fluctuations in the market price of the underlying security. In that circumstance, the convertible security takes on the characteristics of a bond, and its price moves in the opposite direction from interest rates. Conversely, if the conversion value of a convertible security is near or above its investment value, the market value of the convertible security will be more heavily influenced by fluctuations in the market price of the underlying security. In that case, the convertible security's price may be as volatile as that of common stock. Because both interest rates and market movements can influence its value, a convertible security generally is not as sensitive to interest rates as a similar debt security, nor is it as sensitive to changes in share price as its underlying equity security. Convertible securities are often rated below investment-grade or are not rated, and they are generally subject to a high degree of credit risk.

Although all markets are prone to change over time, the generally high rate at which convertible securities are retired (through mandatory or scheduled conversions by issuers or through voluntary redemptions by holders) and replaced with newly issued convertible securities may cause the convertible securities market to change more rapidly than other markets. For example, a concentration of available convertible securities in a few economic sectors could elevate the sensitivity of the convertible securities market to the volatility of the equity markets and to the specific risks of those sectors. Moreover, convertible securities with innovative structures, such as mandatory-conversion securities and equity-linked securities, have increased the sensitivity of the convertible securities market to the volatility of the equity markets and to the special risks of those innovations, which may include risks different from, and possibly greater than, those associated with traditional convertible securities. A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price set in the governing instrument of the convertible security. If a convertible security held by a fund is subject to such redemption option and is called for redemption, the fund must allow the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock, or sell the security to a third party.

Cybersecurity Risks. The increased use of technology to conduct business could subject a fund and its third-party service providers (including, but not limited to, investment advisors, transfer agents, and custodians) to risks associated with cybersecurity. In general, a cybersecurity incident can occur as a result of a deliberate attack designed to gain unauthorized access to digital systems. If the attack is successful, an unauthorized person or persons could misappropriate assets or sensitive information, corrupt data, or cause operational disruption. A cybersecurity incident could also occur unintentionally if, for example, an authorized person inadvertently released proprietary or confidential information. Vanguard has developed robust technological safeguards and business continuity plans to prevent, or reduce the impact of, potential cybersecurity incidents. Additionally, Vanguard has a process for assessing the information security and/or cybersecurity programs implemented by a fund's third-party service providers, which helps minimize the risk of potential incidents that could impact a Vanguard fund or its shareholders. Despite these measures, a cybersecurity incident still has the potential to disrupt business operations, which could negatively impact a fund and/or its shareholders. Some examples of negative impacts that could occur as a result of a cybersecurity incident include, but are not limited to, the following: a fund may be unable to calculate its net asset value (NAV), a fund's shareholders may be unable to transact business, a fund may be unable to process transactions, or a fund may be unable to safeguard its data or the personal information of its shareholders.

Debt Securities. A debt security, sometimes called a fixed income security, consists of a certificate or other evidence of a debt (secured or unsecured) upon which the issuer of the debt security promises to pay the holder a fixed, variable,

or floating rate of interest for a specified length of time and to repay the debt on the specified maturity date. Some debt securities, such as zero-coupon bonds, do not make regular interest payments but are issued at a discount to their principal or maturity value. Debt securities include a variety of fixed income obligations, including, but not limited to, corporate bonds, government securities, municipal securities, convertible securities, mortgage-backed securities, and asset-backed securities. Debt securities include investment-grade securities, non-investment-grade securities, and unrated securities. Debt securities are subject to a variety of risks, such as interest rate risk, income risk, call risk, prepayment risk, extension risk, inflation risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, coupon deferral risk, lower recovery value risk, and (in the case of foreign securities) country risk and currency risk. The reorganization of an issuer under the federal bankruptcy laws or an out-of-court restructuring of an issuer's capital structure may result in the issuer's debt securities being cancelled without repayment, repaid only in part, or repaid in part or in whole through an exchange thereof for any combination of cash, debt securities, convertible securities, equity securities, or other instruments or rights in respect to the same issuer or a related entity.

Depository Receipts. Depository receipts (also sold as participatory notes) are securities that evidence ownership interests in a security or a pool of securities that have been deposited with a "depository." Depository receipts may be sponsored or unsponsored and include American Depository Receipts (ADRs), European Depository Receipts (EDRs), and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs). For ADRs, the depository is typically a U.S. financial institution, and the underlying securities are issued by a foreign issuer. For other depository receipts, the depository may be a foreign or a U.S. entity, and the underlying securities may have a foreign or a U.S. issuer. Depository receipts will not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as their underlying securities. Generally, ADRs are issued in registered form, denominated in U.S. dollars, and designed for use in the U.S. securities markets. Other depository receipts, such as GDRs and EDRs, may be issued in bearer form and denominated in other currencies, and they are generally designed for use in securities markets outside the United States. Although the two types of depository receipt facilities (sponsored and unsponsored) are similar, there are differences regarding a holder's rights and obligations and the practices of market participants.

A depository may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by (or acquiescence of) the underlying issuer; typically, however, the depository requests a letter of nonobjection from the underlying issuer prior to establishing the facility. Holders of unsponsored depository receipts generally bear all the costs of the facility. The depository usually charges fees upon the deposit and withdrawal of the underlying securities, the conversion of dividends into U.S. dollars or other currency, the disposition of noncash distributions, and the performance of other services. The depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the underlying issuer or to pass through voting rights to depository receipt holders with respect to the underlying securities.

Sponsored depository receipt facilities are created in generally the same manner as unsponsored facilities, except that sponsored depository receipts are established jointly by a depository and the underlying issuer through a deposit agreement. The deposit agreement sets out the rights and responsibilities of the underlying issuer, the depository, and the depository receipt holders. With sponsored facilities, the underlying issuer typically bears some of the costs of the depository receipts (such as dividend payment fees of the depository), although most sponsored depository receipt holders may bear costs such as deposit and withdrawal fees. Depositories of most sponsored depository receipts agree to distribute notices of shareholder meetings, voting instructions, and other shareholder communications and information to the depository receipt holders at the underlying issuer's request.

For purposes of a fund's investment policies, investments in depository receipts will be deemed to be investments in the underlying securities. Thus, a depository receipt representing ownership of common stock will be treated as common stock. Depository receipts do not eliminate all of the risks associated with directly investing in the securities of foreign issuers.

Derivatives. A derivative is a financial instrument that has a value based on—or "derived from"—the values of other assets, reference rates, or indexes. Derivatives may relate to a wide variety of underlying references, such as commodities, stocks, bonds, interest rates, currency exchange rates, and related indexes. Derivatives include futures contracts and options on futures contracts, certain forward-commitment transactions, options on securities, caps, floors, collars, swap agreements, and certain other financial instruments. Some derivatives, such as futures contracts and certain options, are traded on U.S. commodity and securities exchanges, while other derivatives, such as swap agreements, may be privately negotiated and entered into in the over-the-counter market (OTC Derivatives) or may be cleared through a clearinghouse (Cleared Derivatives) and traded on an exchange or swap execution facility. As a result of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act), certain swap agreements, such as certain standardized credit default and interest rate swap agreements, must be cleared through a clearinghouse and traded on an exchange or swap execution facility. This could result in an increase in the overall costs of such

transactions. While the intent of derivatives regulatory reform is to mitigate risks associated with derivatives markets, the regulations could, among other things, increase liquidity and decrease pricing for more standardized products while decreasing liquidity and increasing pricing for less standardized products. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the securities or assets on which the derivatives are based.

Derivatives may be used for a variety of purposes, including—but not limited to—hedging, managing risk, seeking to stay fully invested, seeking to reduce transaction costs, seeking to simulate an investment in equity or debt securities or other investments, and seeking to add value by using derivatives to more efficiently implement portfolio positions when derivatives are favorably priced relative to equity or debt securities or other investments. Some investors may use derivatives primarily for speculative purposes while other uses of derivatives may not constitute speculation. There is no assurance that any derivatives strategy used by a fund’s advisor will succeed. The other parties to a fund’s OTC Derivatives contracts (usually referred to as “counterparties”) will not be considered the issuers thereof for purposes of certain provisions of the 1940 Act and the IRC, although such OTC Derivatives may qualify as securities or investments under such laws. A fund’s advisor(s), however, will monitor and adjust, as appropriate, the fund’s credit risk exposure to OTC Derivative counterparties.

Derivative products are highly specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with stocks, bonds, and other traditional investments. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself, without the benefit of observing the performance of the derivative under all possible market conditions.

When a fund enters into a Cleared Derivative, an initial margin deposit with a Futures Commission Merchant (FCM) is required. Initial margin deposits are typically calculated as an amount equal to the volatility in market value of a Cleared Derivative over a fixed period. If the value of the fund’s Cleared Derivatives declines, the fund will be required to make additional “variation margin” payments to the FCM to settle the change in value. If the value of the fund’s Cleared Derivatives increases, the FCM will be required to make additional “variation margin” payments to the fund to settle the change in value. This process is known as “marking-to-market” and is calculated on a daily basis.

For OTC Derivatives, a fund is subject to the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty or the failure of the counterparty to make required payments or otherwise comply with the terms of the contract. Additionally, the use of credit derivatives can result in losses if a fund’s advisor does not correctly evaluate the creditworthiness of the issuer on which the credit derivative is based.

Derivatives may be subject to liquidity risk, which exists when a particular derivative is difficult to purchase or sell. If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid (as is the case with certain OTC Derivatives), it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price.

Derivatives may be subject to pricing or “basis” risk, which exists when a particular derivative becomes extraordinarily expensive relative to historical prices or the prices of corresponding cash market instruments. Under certain market conditions, it may not be economically feasible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position in time to avoid a loss or take advantage of an opportunity.

Because certain derivatives have a leverage component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, reference rate, or index can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. A derivative transaction will not be considered to constitute the issuance, by a fund, of a “senior security,” as that term is defined in Section 18(g) of the 1940 Act, and therefore such transaction will not be subject to the 300% asset coverage requirement otherwise applicable to borrowings by a fund, if the fund complies with Rule 18f-4.

Like most other investments, derivative instruments are subject to the risk that the market value of the instrument will change in a way detrimental to a fund’s interest. A fund bears the risk that its advisor will incorrectly forecast future market trends or the values of assets, reference rates, indexes, or other financial or economic factors in establishing derivative positions for the fund. If the advisor attempts to use a derivative as a hedge against, or as a substitute for, a portfolio investment, the fund will be exposed to the risk that the derivative will have or will develop imperfect or no correlation with the portfolio investment. This could cause substantial losses for the fund. Although hedging strategies involving derivative instruments can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in other fund investments. Many derivatives (in particular, OTC Derivatives) are complex and often valued subjectively. Improper valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to a fund.

On October 28, 2020, the Securities and Exchange Commission adopted new regulations governing the use of derivatives by registered investment companies (“Rule 18f-4”). The Funds were required to implement and comply with Rule 18f-4 by August 19, 2022. Rule 18f-4 imposes limits on the amount of derivatives a fund can enter into, eliminates the asset segregation framework currently used by funds to comply with Section 18 of the 1940 Act, as amended, treats derivatives as senior securities, and requires funds whose use of derivatives is more than a limited specified exposure amount to establish and maintain a comprehensive derivatives risk management program and appoint a derivatives risk manager.

Each Fund intends to comply with Rule 4.5 under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA), under which a fund may be excluded from the definition of the term Commodity Pool Operator (CPO) if the fund meets certain conditions such as limiting its investments in certain CEA-regulated instruments (e.g., futures, options, or swaps) and complying with certain marketing restrictions. Accordingly, Vanguard is not subject to registration or regulation as a CPO with respect to each Fund under the CEA. A Fund will only enter into futures contracts and futures options that are traded on a U.S. or foreign exchange, board of trade, or similar entity or that are quoted on an automated quotation system.

Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Considerations. ESG risk factors, either quantitative or qualitative, may be used as a component of certain funds’ investment processes as a means to assess long-term risk to shareholder value (e.g., risk analysis, credit analysis, or investment opportunities) as the advisor deems appropriate. The weight given to ESG factors may vary across types of investments, industries, regions, and issuers; may change over time; and not every ESG factor may be identified or evaluated. Consideration of ESG factors may affect a fund’s exposure to certain issuers or industries. The advisor’s assessment of an issuer may differ from that of other funds or an investor’s assessment of such issuer. As a result, securities selected by the advisor may not reflect the beliefs and values of any particular investor. The advisor may be dependent on the availability of timely, complete, and accurate ESG data being reported by issuers and/or third-party research providers to evaluate ESG factors. ESG factors are often not uniformly measured or defined, which could impact an advisor’s ability to assess an issuer. Where ESG risk factor analysis is used as one part of an overall investment process (as may be the case for actively managed funds included in this Statement of Additional Information), such funds may still invest in securities of issuers that all market participants may not view as ESG-focused or that may be viewed as having a high ESG risk profile.

For funds advised by Vanguard, Vanguard’s Investment Stewardship Team, on behalf of the Board of Trustees of each Vanguard-advised fund, administers proxy voting for the equity holdings of the Vanguard-advised funds. The Investment Stewardship Team may engage with issuers to better understand how they are addressing material risks, including ESG risks. Specifically, the Investment Stewardship Team may engage with companies on how they disclose significant risks to shareholders, develop their risk mitigation approach, and report on progress.

For funds advised by third-party advisory firms independent of Vanguard, such third-party advisory firms are responsible for administration of proxy voting and engagement with respect to the equity holdings they manage on behalf of the fund.

Each fund has adopted procedures and guidelines for monitoring portfolio holding human rights practices and violations pursuant to which it may assess regulatory, reputational, or other risks that may affect long-term shareholder value associated with the alleged activity. In extraordinary circumstances a fund may divest of a portfolio holding where doing so is deemed appropriate.

Exchange-Traded Funds. A fund may purchase shares of exchange-traded funds (ETFs). Typically, a fund would purchase ETF shares for the same reason it would purchase (and as an alternative to purchasing) futures contracts: to obtain exposure to all or a portion of the stock or bond market. ETF shares enjoy several advantages over futures. Depending on the market, the holding period, and other factors, ETF shares can be less costly and more tax-efficient than futures. In addition, ETF shares can be purchased for smaller sums, offer exposure to market sectors and styles for which there is no suitable or liquid futures contract, and do not involve leverage.

An investment in an ETF generally presents the same principal risks as an investment in a conventional fund (i.e., one that is not exchange-traded) that has the same investment objective, strategies, and policies. The price of an ETF can fluctuate within a wide range, and a fund could lose money investing in an ETF if the prices of the securities owned by the ETF go down. In addition, ETFs are subject to the following risks that do not apply to conventional funds: (1) the market price of an ETF’s shares may trade at a discount or a premium to their net asset value; (2) an active trading market for an ETF’s shares may not develop or be maintained; and (3) trading of an ETF’s shares may be halted by the activation of individual or marketwide trading halts (which halt trading for a specific period of time when the price of a

particular security or overall market prices decline by a specified percentage). Trading of an ETF's shares may also be halted if the shares are delisted from the exchange without first being listed on another exchange or if the listing exchange's officials determine that such action is appropriate in the interest of a fair and orderly market or for the protection of investors.

Most ETFs are investment companies. Therefore, a fund's purchases of ETF shares generally are subject to the limitations on, and the risks of, a fund's investments in other investment companies, which are described under the heading "*Other Investment Companies.*"

Foreign Securities. Typically, foreign securities are considered to be equity or debt securities issued by entities organized, domiciled, or with a principal executive office outside the United States, such as foreign corporations and governments. Securities issued by certain companies organized outside the United States may not be deemed to be foreign securities if the company's principal operations are conducted from the United States or when the company's equity securities trade principally on a U.S. stock exchange. Foreign securities may trade in U.S. or foreign securities markets. A fund may make foreign investments either directly by purchasing foreign securities or indirectly by purchasing depository receipts or depository shares of similar instruments (depository receipts) for foreign securities. Direct investments in foreign securities may be made either on foreign securities exchanges or in the over-the-counter (OTC) markets. Investing in foreign securities involves certain special risk considerations that are not typically associated with investing in securities of U.S. companies or governments.

Because foreign issuers are not generally subject to uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those applicable to U.S. issuers, there may be less publicly available information about certain foreign issuers than about U.S. issuers. Evidence of securities ownership may be uncertain in many foreign countries. As a result, there are risks that could result in a loss to the fund, including, but not limited to, the risk that a fund's trade details could be incorrectly or fraudulently entered at the time of a transaction. Securities of foreign issuers are generally more volatile and less liquid than securities of comparable U.S. issuers, and foreign investments may be effected through structures that may be complex or confusing. In certain countries, there is less government supervision and regulation of stock exchanges, brokers, and listed companies than in the United States. The risk that securities traded on foreign exchanges may be suspended, either by the issuers themselves, by an exchange, or by government authorities, is also heightened. In addition, with respect to certain foreign countries, there is the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, political or social instability, war, terrorism, nationalization, limitations on the removal of funds or other assets, or diplomatic developments that could affect U.S. investments in those countries. Additionally, 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. This may negatively impact the value and/or liquidity of a fund's investments and could impair a fund's ability to meet its investment objective or invest in accordance with its investment strategy. Sanctions could also result in the devaluation of a country's currency, a downgrade in the credit ratings of a country or issuers in a country, or a decline in the value and/or liquidity of securities of issuers in that country.

Although an advisor will endeavor to achieve the most favorable execution costs for a fund's portfolio transactions in foreign securities under the circumstances, commissions and other transaction costs are generally higher than those on U.S. securities. In addition, it is expected that the custodian arrangement expenses for a fund that invests primarily in foreign securities will be somewhat greater than the expenses for a fund that invests primarily in domestic securities. Additionally, bankruptcy laws vary by jurisdiction and cash deposits may be subject to a custodian's creditors. Certain foreign governments levy withholding or other taxes against dividend and interest income from, capital gains on the sale of, or transactions in foreign securities. Although in some countries a portion of these taxes is recoverable by the fund, the nonrecovered portion of foreign withholding taxes will reduce the income received from such securities.

The value of the foreign securities held by a fund that are not U.S. dollar-denominated may be significantly affected by changes in currency exchange rates. The U.S. dollar value of a foreign security generally decreases when the value of the U.S. dollar rises against the foreign currency in which the security is denominated, and it tends to increase when the value of the U.S. dollar falls against such currency (as discussed under the heading "*Foreign Securities—Foreign Currency Transactions,*" a fund may attempt to hedge its currency risks). In addition, the value of fund assets may be affected by losses and other expenses incurred from converting between various currencies in order to purchase and sell foreign securities, as well as by currency restrictions, exchange control regulations, currency devaluations, and political and economic developments.

Foreign Securities—China A-shares Risk. China A-shares (A-shares) are shares of mainland Chinese companies that are traded locally on the Shanghai and Shenzhen stock exchanges. A-shares investment by foreign investors are

currently only available through the Qualified Foreign Investor (QFI) license or the China Stock Connect program. The developing state of the investment and banking systems of China subjects the settlement, clearing, and registration of securities transactions to heightened risks. Additionally, there are foreign ownership limitations that may result in limitations on investment or the return of profits if a fund purchases and sells shares of an issuer in which it owns 5% or more of the shares issued within a six-month period. It is unclear if the 5% ownership will be determined by aggregating the holdings of a fund with affiliated funds.

Due to these restrictions, it is possible that the A-shares quota available to a fund as a foreign investor may not be sufficient to meet the fund's investment needs. In this situation, a fund may seek an alternative method of economic exposure, such as by purchasing other classes of securities or depositary receipts or by utilizing derivatives. Any of these options could increase a fund's investment cost. Additionally, investing in A-shares generally increases emerging markets risk due in part to government and issuer market controls and the developing settlement and legal systems.

Investing in China A-shares through QFI License. A fund may access securities of companies through the QFI program. Although the relevant QFI regulations have been revised to relax regulatory restrictions on the onshore capital management by QFI license holders (including removing investment quota limit and simplifying routine repatriation of invest proceeds), QFI policies and rules are unique and evolving, are still in the early stages and subject to uncertainties as to how they will be implemented in practice, and are subject to change and interpretation by PRC authorities. Any of the above could have potential adverse effects on a fund, including on a retroactive basis.

With respect to the QFI custodial arrangements, to the extent a fund's cash is commingled with the assets of other clients of a Chinese custodian and the Chinese custodian becomes insolvent, the fund will not have any proprietary rights to cash deposited in the account, and the fund will become an unsecured creditor, ranking *pari passu* with all other unsecured creditors of the Chinese custodian. The Chinese custodian is required to perform certain regulatory and reporting obligations. If these reporting obligations are not met, PRC authorities may impose a fine or other sanctions, including the revocation of the QFI license, which could have a negative impact on a fund investing in China A-shares and could result in increased fund expenses.

Trades do not cross between the Shanghai and Shenzhen stock exchanges, and a separate broker is assigned for each exchange. If a fund rebalances across both exchanges, the fund must trade out of stocks listed on the exchange with a broker and trade into stocks on the other exchange with a separate broker. As a result, the fund may incur additional fees.

Investing in China A-shares through Stock Connect. The China Stock Connect program (Stock Connect) is a mutual market access program designed to, among other things, enable foreign investment in the PRC via brokers in Hong Kong. A QFI license is not required to trade via Stock Connect. There are significant risks inherent in investing in A-shares through Stock Connect. Specifically, trading can be affected by a number of issues. Stock Connect can only operate when both PRC and Hong Kong markets are open for trading and when banking services are available in both markets on the corresponding settlement days. As such, if one or both markets are closed on a U.S. trading day, a fund may not be able to dispose of its shares in a timely manner, which could adversely affect the fund's performance. Trading through Stock Connect may require pre-delivery or pre-validation of cash or securities to or by a broker. If the cash or securities are not in the broker's possession before the market opens on the day of selling, the sell order will be rejected. This requirement may limit a fund's ability to dispose of its A-shares purchased through Stock Connect in a timely manner.

Additionally, Stock Connect is subject to daily quota limitations on purchases into the PRC. Foreign investors, in the aggregate, are subject to ownership limitations for Shanghai or Shenzhen listed companies, including those purchased through Stock Connect. Once the daily quota is reached, orders to purchase additional A-shares through Stock Connect will be rejected. Only certain A-shares are eligible to be accessed through Stock Connect and such securities could lose their eligibility at any time. In addition, a fund's purchase of A-shares through Stock Connect may only be subsequently sold through Stock Connect and is not otherwise transferable. Stock Connect utilizes an omnibus clearing structure, and the fund's shares will be registered in its custodian's name on the Hong Kong Central Clearing and Settlement System. This may limit an advisor's ability to effectively manage a fund's holdings, including the potential enforcement of equity owner rights.

Foreign Securities—Emerging Market Risk. Investing in emerging market countries involves certain risks not typically associated with investing in the United States, and it imposes risks greater than, or in addition to, risks of investing in more developed foreign countries. These risks may significantly affect the value of emerging market investments and include: (i) nationalization or expropriation of assets or confiscatory taxation; (ii) currency devaluations and other

currency exchange rate fluctuations; (iii) greater social, economic, and political uncertainty and instability (including amplified risk of war and terrorism); (iv) more substantial government involvement in and control over the economy; (v) less government supervision and regulation of the securities markets and participants in those markets and possible arbitrary and unpredictable enforcement of securities regulations and other laws, which may increase the risk of market manipulation; (vi) controls on foreign investment and limitations on repatriation of invested capital and on a fund's ability to exchange local currencies for U.S. dollars; (vii) unavailability of currency-hedging techniques in certain emerging market countries; (viii) generally smaller, less seasoned, or newly-organized companies; (ix) differences in, or lack of, corporate governance, accounting, auditing, recordkeeping, and financial reporting standards, which may result in unavailability of material information about issuers and impede evaluation of such issuers; (x) difficulty in obtaining and/or enforcing a judgment in a court outside the United States; and (xi) greater price volatility, substantially less liquidity, and significantly smaller market capitalization of securities markets. Also, any change in the leadership or politics of emerging market countries, or the countries that exercise a significant influence over those countries, may halt the expansion of or reverse the liberalization of foreign investment policies now occurring and adversely affect existing investment opportunities. Furthermore, high rates of inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries. Custodial expenses and other investment-related costs are often more expensive in emerging market countries, which can reduce a fund's income from investments in securities or debt instruments of emerging market country issuers. Additionally, information regarding companies located in emerging markets may be less available and less reliable, which can impede the ability to evaluate such companies. There may also be limited regulatory oversight of certain foreign subcustodians that hold foreign securities subject to the supervision of a fund's primary U.S.-based custodian. A fund may be limited in its ability to recover assets if a foreign subcustodian becomes bankrupt or otherwise unable or unwilling to return assets to the fund, which may expose the fund to risk, especially in circumstances where the fund's primary custodian may not be contractually obligated to make the fund whole for the particular loss.

Emerging market investments also carry the risk that strained international relations may give rise to retaliatory actions, including actions through financial markets such as purchase and ownership restrictions, sanctions, tariffs, cyberattacks, and unpredictable enforcement of securities regulations and other laws. Such actual and/or threatened retaliatory actions may impact emerging market economies and issuers in which a fund invests. For example, in China, ownership of companies in certain sectors by foreign individuals and entities is prohibited. In order to facilitate investment in these companies by foreign individuals, many Chinese companies have created variable interest entities ("VIEs") that provide exposure to the Chinese company through contractual arrangements instead of equity ownership. VIE structures are subject to risks associated with breach of the contractual arrangements, including difficulty in enforcing any judgments outside of the United States, and do not offer the same level of investor protection as direct ownership. Additionally, while VIEs are a longstanding industry practice, they have not been approved by Chinese regulators. Chinese regulators could prohibit Chinese companies from accessing foreign investment through VIEs or sever their ability to transmit economic and governance rights to foreign individuals and entities. Such actions would significantly reduce, and possibly permanently eliminate, the market value of VIEs held by a fund.

Foreign Securities—Foreign Currency Transactions. The value in U.S. dollars of a fund's non-dollar-denominated foreign securities may be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in foreign currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations, and the fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between various currencies. To seek to minimize the impact of such factors on net asset values, a fund may engage in foreign currency transactions in connection with its investments in foreign securities. A fund will enter into foreign currency transactions only to attempt to "hedge" the currency risk associated with investing in foreign securities. Although such transactions tend to minimize the risk of loss that would result from a decline in the value of the hedged currency, they also may limit any potential gain that might result should the value of such currency increase.

Currency exchange transactions may be conducted either on a spot (i.e., cash) basis at the rate prevailing in the currency exchange market or through forward contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies. A forward currency contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. These contracts are entered into with large commercial banks or other currency traders who are participants in the interbank market. Currency exchange transactions also may be effected through the use of swap agreements or other derivatives.

Currency exchange transactions may be considered borrowings. A currency exchange transaction will not be considered to constitute the issuance, by a fund, of a "senior security," as that term is defined in Section 18(g) of the 1940 Act, and therefore such transaction will not be subject to the 300% asset coverage requirement otherwise applicable to borrowings by a fund, if the fund complies with Rule 18f-4.

By entering into a forward contract for the purchase or sale of foreign currency involved in underlying security transactions, a fund may be able to protect itself against part or all of the possible loss between trade and settlement dates for that purchase or sale resulting from an adverse change in the relationship between the U.S. dollar and such foreign currency. This practice is sometimes referred to as "transaction hedging." In addition, when the advisor reasonably believes that a particular foreign currency may suffer a substantial decline against the U.S. dollar, a fund may enter into a forward contract to sell an amount of foreign currency approximating the value of some or all of its portfolio securities denominated in such foreign currency. This practice is sometimes referred to as "portfolio hedging." Similarly, when the advisor reasonably believes that the U.S. dollar may suffer a substantial decline against a foreign currency, a fund may enter into a forward contract to buy that foreign currency for a fixed dollar amount.

A fund may also attempt to hedge its foreign currency exchange rate risk by engaging in currency futures, options, and "cross-hedge" transactions. In cross-hedge transactions, a fund holding securities denominated in one foreign currency will enter into a forward currency contract to buy or sell a different foreign currency (one that the advisor reasonably believes generally tracks the currency being hedged with regard to price movements). The advisor may select the tracking (or substitute) currency rather than the currency in which the security is denominated for various reasons, including in order to take advantage of pricing or other opportunities presented by the tracking currency or to take advantage of a more liquid or more efficient market for the tracking currency. Such cross-hedges are expected to help protect a fund against an increase or decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar against certain foreign currencies.

A fund may hold a portion of its assets in bank deposits denominated in foreign currencies so as to facilitate investment in foreign securities as well as protect against currency fluctuations and the need to convert such assets into U.S. dollars (thereby also reducing transaction costs). To the extent these assets are converted back into U.S. dollars, the value of the assets so maintained will be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in foreign currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations.

Forecasting the movement of the currency market is extremely difficult. Whether any hedging strategy will be successful is highly uncertain. Moreover, it is impossible to forecast with precision the market value of portfolio securities at the expiration of a forward currency contract. Accordingly, a fund may be required to buy or sell additional currency on the spot market (and bear the expense of such transaction) if its advisor's predictions regarding the movement of foreign currency or securities markets prove inaccurate. In addition, the use of cross-hedging transactions may involve special risks and may leave a fund in a less advantageous position than if such a hedge had not been established. Because forward currency contracts are privately negotiated transactions, there can be no assurance that a fund will have flexibility to roll over a forward currency contract upon its expiration if it desires to do so. Additionally, there can be no assurance that the other party to the contract will perform its services thereunder.

Foreign Securities—Foreign Investment Companies. Some of the countries in which a fund may invest may not permit, or may place economic restrictions on, direct investment by outside investors. Fund investments in such countries may be permitted only through foreign government-approved or authorized investment vehicles, which may include other investment companies. Such investments may be made through registered or unregistered closed-end investment companies that invest in foreign securities. Investing through such vehicles may involve layered fees or expenses and may also be subject to the limitations on, and the risks of, a fund's investments in other investment companies, which are described under the heading "*Other Investment Companies.*"

Foreign Securities—Russian Market Risk. There are significant risks inherent in investing in Russian securities. The underdeveloped state of Russia's banking system subjects the settlement, clearing, and registration of securities transactions to significant risks. In March of 2013, the National Settlement Depository (NSD) began acting as a central depository for the majority of Russian equity securities; the NSD is now recognized as the Central Securities Depository in Russia. For Russian issuers with fewer than 50 shareholders, ownership records are maintained only by registrars who are under contract with the issuers and are currently not settled with the NSD. Although a Russian subcustodian will maintain copies of the registrar's records (Share Extracts) on its premises, such Share Extracts are not recorded with the NSD and may not be legally sufficient to establish ownership of securities. The registrars may not be independent from the issuer, are not necessarily subject to effective state supervision, and may not be licensed with any governmental entity. A fund will endeavor to ensure by itself or through a custodian or other agent that the fund's interest continues to be appropriately recorded for Russian issuers with fewer than 50 shareholders by inspecting the share register and by obtaining extracts of share registers through regular confirmations. However, these extracts have

no legal enforceability, and the possibility exists that a subsequent illegal amendment or other fraudulent act may deprive the fund of its ownership rights or may improperly dilute its interest. In addition, although applicable Russian regulations impose liability on registrars for losses resulting from their errors, a fund may find it difficult to enforce any rights it may have against the registrar or issuer of the securities in the event of loss of share registration.

Russia's large-scale invasion of Ukraine has resulted in sanctions against Russian governmental institutions, Russian entities, and Russian individuals that may result in the devaluation of Russian currency; a downgrade in the country's credit rating; a freeze of Russian foreign assets; a decline in the value and liquidity of Russian securities, properties, or interests; and other adverse consequences to the Russian economy and Russian assets. In addition, a fund's ability to price, buy, sell, receive, or deliver Russian investments has been and may continue to be impaired. These sanctions, and the resulting disruption of the Russian economy, may cause volatility in other regional and global markets and may negatively impact the performance of various sectors and industries, as well as companies in other countries, which could have a negative effect on the performance of a fund, even if the fund does not have direct exposure to securities of Russian issuers.

Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts. Futures contracts and options on futures contracts are derivatives. A futures contract is a standardized agreement between two parties to buy or sell at a specific time in the future a specific quantity of a commodity at a specific price. The commodity may consist of an asset, a reference rate, or an index. A security futures contract relates to the sale of a specific quantity of shares of a single equity security or a narrow-based securities index. The value of a futures contract tends to increase and decrease in tandem with the value of the underlying commodity. The buyer of a futures contract enters into an agreement to purchase the underlying commodity on the settlement date and is said to be "long" the contract. The seller of a futures contract enters into an agreement to sell the underlying commodity on the settlement date and is said to be "short" the contract. The price at which a futures contract is entered into is established either in the electronic marketplace or by open outcry on the floor of an exchange between exchange members acting as traders or brokers. Open futures contracts can be liquidated or closed out by physical delivery of the underlying commodity or payment of the cash settlement amount on the settlement date, depending on the terms of the particular contract. Some financial futures contracts (such as security futures) provide for physical settlement at maturity. Other financial futures contracts (such as those relating to interest rates, foreign currencies, and broad-based securities indexes) generally provide for cash settlement at maturity. In the case of cash-settled futures contracts, the cash settlement amount is equal to the difference between the final settlement or market price for the relevant commodity on the last trading day of the contract and the price for the relevant commodity agreed upon at the outset of the contract. Most futures contracts, however, are not held until maturity but instead are "offset" before the settlement date through the establishment of an opposite and equal futures position.

The purchaser or seller of a futures contract is not required to deliver or pay for the underlying commodity unless the contract is held until the settlement date. However, both the purchaser and seller are required to deposit "initial margin" with a futures commission merchant (FCM) when the futures contract is entered into. Initial margin deposits are typically calculated as an amount equal to the volatility in market value of a contract over a fixed period. If the value of the fund's position declines, the fund will be required to make additional "variation margin" payments to the FCM to settle the change in value. If the value of the fund's position increases, the FCM will be required to make additional "variation margin" payments to the fund to settle the change in value. This process is known as "marking-to-market" and is calculated on a daily basis. A futures transaction will not be considered to constitute the issuance, by a fund, of a "senior security," as that term is defined in Section 18(g) of the 1940 Act, and therefore such transaction will not be subject to the 300% asset coverage requirement otherwise applicable to borrowings by a fund, if the fund complies with Rule 18f-4.

An option on a futures contract (or futures option) conveys the right, but not the obligation, to purchase (in the case of a call option) or sell (in the case of a put option) a specific futures contract at a specific price (called the "exercise" or "strike" price) any time before the option expires. The seller of an option is called an option writer. The purchase price of an option is called the premium. The potential loss to an option buyer is limited to the amount of the premium plus transaction costs. This will be the case, for example, if the option is held and not exercised prior to its expiration date. Generally, an option writer sells options with the goal of obtaining the premium paid by the option buyer. If an option sold by an option writer expires without being exercised, the writer retains the full amount of the premium. The option writer, however, has unlimited economic risk because its potential loss, except to the extent offset by the premium received when the option was written, is equal to the amount the option is "in-the-money" at the expiration date. A call option is in-the-money if the value of the underlying futures contract exceeds the exercise price of the option. A put option is in-the-money if the exercise price of the option exceeds the value of the underlying futures contract. Generally, any profit realized by an option buyer represents a loss for the option writer.

A fund that takes the position of a writer of a futures option is required to deposit and maintain initial and variation margin with respect to the option, as previously described in the case of futures contracts. A futures option transaction will not be considered to constitute the issuance, by a fund, of a "senior security," as that term is defined in Section 18(g) of the 1940 Act, and therefore such transaction will not be subject to the 300% asset coverage requirement otherwise applicable to borrowings by a fund, if the fund complies with Rule 18f-4.

Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts—Risks. The risk of loss in trading futures contracts and in writing futures options can be substantial because of the low margin deposits required, the extremely high degree of leverage involved in futures and options pricing, and the potential high volatility of the futures markets. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures position may result in immediate and substantial loss (or gain) for the investor. For example, if at the time of purchase, 10% of the value of the futures contract is deposited as margin, a subsequent 10% decrease in the value of the futures contract would result in a total loss of the margin deposit, before any deduction for the transaction costs, if the account were then closed out. A 15% decrease would result in a loss equal to 150% of the original margin deposit if the contract were closed out. Thus, a purchase or sale of a futures contract, and the writing of a futures option, may result in losses in excess of the amount invested in the position. In the event of adverse price movements, a fund would continue to be required to make daily cash payments to maintain its required margin. In such situations, if the fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell portfolio securities to meet daily margin requirements (and segregation requirements, if applicable) at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. In addition, on the settlement date, a fund may be required to make delivery of the instruments underlying the futures positions it holds.

A fund could suffer losses if it is unable to close out a futures contract or a futures option because of an illiquid secondary market. Futures contracts and futures options may be closed out only on an exchange that provides a secondary market for such products. However, there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular futures product at any specific time. Thus, it may not be possible to close a futures or option position. Moreover, most futures exchanges limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. The daily limit establishes the maximum amount that the price of a futures contract may vary either up or down from the previous day's settlement price at the end of a trading session. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular type of contract, no trades may be made on that day at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movement during a particular trading day, and therefore does not limit potential losses because the limit may prevent the liquidation of unfavorable positions. Futures contract prices have occasionally moved to the daily limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of future positions and subjecting some futures traders to substantial losses. The inability to close futures and options positions also could have an adverse impact on the ability to hedge a portfolio investment or to establish a substitute for a portfolio investment. U.S. Treasury futures are generally not subject to such daily limits.

A fund bears the risk that its advisor will incorrectly predict future market trends. If the advisor attempts to use a futures contract or a futures option as a hedge against, or as a substitute for, a portfolio investment, the fund will be exposed to the risk that the futures position will have or will develop imperfect or no correlation with the portfolio investment. This could cause substantial losses for the fund. Although hedging strategies involving futures products can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in other fund investments.

A fund could lose margin payments it has deposited with its FCM if, for example, the FCM breaches its agreement with the fund or becomes insolvent or goes into bankruptcy. In that event, the fund may be entitled to return of margin owed to it only in proportion to the amount received by the FCM's other customers, potentially resulting in losses to the fund.

Interfund Borrowing and Lending. The SEC has granted an exemption permitting registered open-end Vanguard funds to participate in Vanguard's interfund lending program. This program allows the Vanguard funds to borrow money from and lend money to each other for temporary or emergency purposes. The program is subject to a number of conditions, including, among other things, the requirements that (1) no fund may borrow or lend money through the program unless it receives a more favorable interest rate than is typically available from a bank for a comparable transaction, (2) no fund may lend money if the loan would cause its aggregate outstanding loans through the program to exceed 15% of its net assets at the time of the loan, and (3) a fund's interfund loans to any one fund shall not exceed 5% of the lending fund's net assets. In addition, a Vanguard fund may participate in the program only if and to the extent that such participation is consistent with the fund's investment objective and investment policies. The boards of trustees of the Vanguard funds are responsible for overseeing the interfund lending program. Any delay in repayment to a lending fund could result in a lost investment opportunity or additional borrowing costs.

Investing for Control. Each Vanguard fund invests in securities and other instruments for the sole purpose of achieving a specific investment objective. As such, a Vanguard fund does not seek to acquire, individually or collectively with any other Vanguard fund, enough of a company's outstanding voting stock to have control over management decisions. A Vanguard fund does not invest for the purpose of controlling a company's management.

Market Disruption. Significant market disruptions, such as those caused by pandemics, natural or environmental disasters, war, acts of terrorism, or other events, can adversely affect local and global markets and normal market operations. Market disruptions may exacerbate political, social, and economic risks discussed above and in a fund's prospectus. Additionally, market disruptions may result in increased market volatility; regulatory trading halts; closure of domestic or foreign exchanges, markets, or governments; or market participants operating pursuant to business continuity plans for indeterminate periods of time. Such events can be highly disruptive to economies and markets and significantly impact individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a fund's investments and operation of a fund. These events could also result in the closure of businesses that are integral to a fund's operations or otherwise disrupt the ability of employees of fund service providers to perform essential tasks on behalf of a fund.

Options. An option is a derivative. An option on a security (or index) is a contract that gives the holder of the option, in return for the payment of a "premium," the right, but not the obligation, to buy from (in the case of a call option) or sell to (in the case of a put option) the writer of the option the security underlying the option (or the cash value of the index) at a specified exercise price prior to the expiration date of the option. The writer of an option on a security has the obligation upon exercise of the option to deliver the underlying security upon payment of the exercise price (in the case of a call option) or to pay the exercise price upon delivery of the underlying security (in the case of a put option). The writer of an option on an index has the obligation upon exercise of the option to pay an amount equal to the cash value of the index minus the exercise price, multiplied by the specified multiplier for the index option. The multiplier for an index option determines the size of the investment position the option represents. Unlike exchange-traded options, which are standardized with respect to the underlying instrument, expiration date, contract size, and strike price, the terms of over-the-counter (OTC) options (options not traded on exchanges) generally are established through negotiation with the other party to the option contract. Although this type of arrangement allows the purchaser or writer greater flexibility to tailor an option to its needs, OTC options generally involve credit risk to the counterparty, whereas for exchange-traded, centrally cleared options, credit risk is mutualized through the involvement of the applicable clearing house.

The buyer (or holder) of an option is said to be "long" the option, while the seller (or writer) of an option is said to be "short" the option. A call option grants to the holder the right to buy (and obligates the writer to sell) the underlying security at the strike price, which is the predetermined price at which the option may be exercised. A put option grants to the holder the right to sell (and obligates the writer to buy) the underlying security at the strike price. The purchase price of an option is called the "premium." The potential loss to an option buyer is limited to the amount of the premium plus transaction costs. This will be the case if the option is held and not exercised prior to its expiration date. Generally, an option writer sells options with the goal of obtaining the premium paid by the option buyer, but that person could also seek to profit from an anticipated rise or decline in option prices. If an option sold by an option writer expires without being exercised, the writer retains the full amount of the premium. The option writer, however, has unlimited economic risk because its potential loss, except to the extent offset by the premium received when the option was written, is equal to the amount the option is "in-the-money" at the expiration date. A call option is in-the-money if the value of the underlying position exceeds the exercise price of the option. A put option is in-the-money if the exercise price of the option exceeds the value of the underlying position. Generally, any profit realized by an option buyer represents a loss for the option writer. The writing of an option will not be considered to constitute the issuance, by a fund, of a "senior security," as that term is defined in Section 18(g) of the 1940 Act, and therefore such transaction will not be subject to the 300% asset coverage requirement otherwise applicable to borrowings by a fund, if the fund complies with Rule 18f-4.

If a trading market, in particular options, were to become unavailable, investors in those options (such as the funds) would be unable to close out their positions until trading resumes, and they may be faced with substantial losses if the value of the underlying instrument moves adversely during that time. Even if the market were to remain available, there may be times when options prices will not maintain their customary or anticipated relationships to the prices of the underlying instruments and related instruments. Lack of investor interest, changes in volatility, or other factors or conditions might adversely affect the liquidity, efficiency, continuity, or even the orderliness of the market for particular options.

A fund bears the risk that its advisor will not accurately predict future market trends. If the advisor attempts to use an option as a hedge against, or as a substitute for, a portfolio investment, the fund will be exposed to the risk that the option will have or will develop imperfect or no correlation with the portfolio investment, which could cause substantial losses for the fund. Although hedging strategies involving options can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in other fund investments. Many options, in particular OTC options, are complex and often valued based on subjective factors. Improper valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to a fund.

OTC Swap Agreements. An over-the-counter (OTC) swap agreement, which is a type of derivative, is an agreement between two parties (counterparties) to exchange payments at specified dates (periodic payment dates) on the basis of a specified amount (notional amount) with the payments calculated with reference to a specified asset, reference rate, or index.

Examples of OTC swap agreements include, but are not limited to, interest rate swaps, credit default swaps, equity swaps, commodity swaps, foreign currency swaps, index swaps, excess return swaps, and total return swaps. Most OTC swap agreements provide that when the periodic payment dates for both parties are the same, payments are netted and only the net amount is paid to the counterparty entitled to receive the net payment. Consequently, a fund's current obligations (or rights) under an OTC swap agreement will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement, based on the relative values of the positions held by each counterparty. OTC swap agreements allow for a wide variety of transactions. For example, fixed rate payments may be exchanged for floating rate payments; U.S. dollar-denominated payments may be exchanged for payments denominated in a different currency; and payments tied to the price of one asset, reference rate, or index may be exchanged for payments tied to the price of another asset, reference rate, or index.

An OTC option on an OTC swap agreement, also called a "swaption," is an option that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a swap on a future date in exchange for paying a market-based "premium." A receiver swaption gives the owner the right to receive the total return of a specified asset, reference rate, or index. A payer swaption gives the owner the right to pay the total return of a specified asset, reference rate, or index. Swaptions also include options that allow an existing swap to be terminated or extended by one of the counterparties.

The use of OTC swap agreements by a fund entails certain risks, which may be different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the securities and other investments that are the referenced asset for the swap agreement. OTC swaps are highly specialized instruments that require investment techniques, risk analyses, and tax planning different from those associated with stocks, bonds, and other traditional investments. The use of an OTC swap requires an understanding not only of the referenced asset, reference rate, or index but also of the swap itself, without the benefit of observing the performance of the swap under all possible market conditions.

OTC swap agreements may be subject to liquidity risk, which exists when a particular swap is difficult to purchase or sell. If an OTC swap transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid (as is the case with many OTC swaps), it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous time or price, which may result in significant losses. In addition, OTC swap transactions may be subject to a fund's limitation on investments in illiquid securities.

OTC swap agreements may be subject to pricing risk, which exists when a particular swap becomes extraordinarily expensive or inexpensive relative to historical prices or the prices of corresponding cash market instruments. Under certain market conditions, it may not be economically feasible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position in time to avoid a loss or take advantage of an opportunity or to realize the intrinsic value of the OTC swap agreement.

Because certain OTC swap agreements have a leverage component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, reference rate, or index can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the swap itself. Certain OTC swaps have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. A leveraged OTC swap transaction will not be considered to constitute the issuance, by a fund, of a "senior security," as that term is defined in Section 18(g) of the 1940 Act, and therefore such transaction will not be subject to the 300% asset coverage requirement otherwise applicable to borrowings by a fund, if the fund complies with Rule 18f-4.

Like most other investments, OTC swap agreements are subject to the risk that the market value of the instrument will change in a way detrimental to a fund's interest. A fund bears the risk that its advisor will not accurately forecast future market trends or the values of assets, reference rates, indexes, or other economic factors in establishing OTC swap positions for the fund. If the advisor attempts to use an OTC swap as a hedge against, or as a substitute for, a portfolio investment, the fund will be exposed to the risk that the OTC swap will have or will develop imperfect or no correlation

with the portfolio investment. This could cause substantial losses for the fund. Although hedging strategies involving OTC swap instruments can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in other fund investments. Many OTC swaps are complex and often valued subjectively. Improper valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to a fund.

The use of an OTC swap agreement also involves the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty or the failure of the counterparty to make required payments or otherwise comply with the terms of the agreement. Additionally, the use of credit default swaps can result in losses if a fund's advisor does not correctly evaluate the creditworthiness of the issuer on which the credit swap is based.

Other Investment Companies. A fund may invest in other investment companies, including ETFs, non-exchange traded U.S. registered open-end investment companies (mutual funds), and closed-end investment companies, to the extent permitted by applicable law or SEC exemption. Under Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, a fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in shares of investment companies generally and up to 5% of its assets in any one investment company, as long as no investment represents more than 3% of the voting stock of an acquired investment company. In addition, no funds for which Vanguard acts as an advisor may, in the aggregate, own more than 10% of the voting stock of a closed-end investment company. 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. Rule 12d1-4 is also designed to limit the use of complex fund structures. Under Rule 12d1-4, an acquired fund is prohibited from purchasing or otherwise acquiring the securities of another investment company or private fund if, immediately after the purchase, the securities of investment companies and private funds owned by the acquired fund have an aggregate value in excess of 10% of the value of the acquired fund's total assets, subject to certain limited exceptions. Accordingly, to the extent a fund's shares are sold to other investment companies in reliance on Rule 12d1-4, the acquired fund will be limited in the amount it could invest in other investment companies and private funds. If a fund invests in other investment companies, shareholders will bear not only their proportionate share of the fund's expenses (including operating expenses and the fees of the advisor), but they also may indirectly bear similar expenses of the underlying investment companies. Certain investment companies, such as business development companies (BDCs), are more akin to operating companies and, as such, their expenses are not direct expenses paid by fund shareholders and are not used to calculate the fund's net asset value. SEC rules nevertheless require that any expenses incurred by a BDC be included in a fund's expense ratio as "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses." The expense ratio of a fund that holds a BDC will thus overstate what the fund actually spends on portfolio management, administrative services, and other shareholder services by an amount equal to these Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are not included in a fund's financial statements, which provide a clearer picture of a fund's actual operating expenses. Shareholders would also be exposed to the risks associated not only with the investments of the fund but also with the portfolio investments of the underlying investment companies. Certain types of investment companies, such as closed-end investment companies, issue a fixed number of shares that typically trade on a stock exchange or over-the-counter at a premium or discount to their net asset value. Others are continuously offered at net asset value but also may be traded on the secondary market.

A fund may be limited to purchasing a particular share class of other investment companies (underlying funds). In certain cases, an investor may be able to purchase lower-cost shares of such underlying funds separately, and therefore be able to construct, and maintain over time, a similar portfolio of investments while incurring lower overall expenses.

Ownership Limitations and Regulatory Relief. The ability of Vanguard and external advisors to purchase or dispose of certain fund investments, or to exercise rights on behalf of a Fund, is or may be restricted or impaired because of limitations imposed by law, regulation, or by certain regulators or issuers. As a result, Vanguard and external advisors, on behalf of certain Funds currently and other Funds potentially in the future, are required to limit purchases, sell existing investments, or otherwise limit the exercise of shareholder rights by the Fund, including voting rights. These ownership restrictions and limitations can impact a Fund's performance. For index funds, this impact generally takes the form of tracking error, which can arise when a fund is not able to acquire its desired amount of a security. For actively managed funds, this impact can result, for example, in missed investment opportunities otherwise desired by a fund's investment advisor. If a Fund is required to limit its investment in a particular issuer, then the Fund may seek to obtain regulatory or corporate consents or ownership waivers. Other options a Fund may pursue include seeking to obtain economic exposure to that issuer through alternative means, such as through a derivative or through investment in a wholly owned subsidiary, both of which may be more costly than owning securities of the issuer directly. In the event a derivative, such as a swap, is used as an alternative means of exposure, Vanguard and external advisors on

behalf of a Fund are not able to guarantee the availability of derivatives necessary to allow economic exposure to the security, sector, or industry. This limited availability may have additional impacts to Fund performance. Additionally, use of derivatives as an alternative means of exposure subjects a Fund to derivatives-related risks. Ownership restrictions and limitations could result in unanticipated tax consequences to the Fund that may affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders.

Preferred Stock. Preferred stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer. Preferred stock normally pays dividends at a specified rate and has precedence over common stock in the event the issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy. However, in the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds take precedence over the claims of those who own preferred and common stock. Preferred stock, unlike common stock, often has a stated dividend rate payable from the corporation's earnings. Preferred stock dividends may be cumulative or noncumulative, participating, or auction rate. "Cumulative" dividend provisions require all or a portion of prior unpaid dividends to be paid before dividends can be paid to the issuer's common stock. "Participating" preferred stock may be entitled to a dividend exceeding the stated dividend in certain cases. If interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred stocks may be less attractive, causing the price of such stocks to decline. Preferred stock may have mandatory sinking fund provisions, as well as provisions allowing the stock to be called or redeemed, which can limit the benefit of a decline in interest rates. Preferred stock is subject to many of the risks to which common stock and debt securities are subject. In addition, preferred stock may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than common stock or debt securities because preferred stock may trade with less frequency and in more limited volume.

Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs). An equity REIT owns real estate properties directly and generates income from rental and lease payments. Equity REITs also have the potential to generate capital gains as properties are sold at a profit. A mortgage REIT makes construction, development, and long-term mortgage loans to commercial real estate developers and earns interest income on these loans. A hybrid REIT holds both properties and mortgages. To avoid taxation at the corporate level, REITs must distribute most of their earnings to shareholders.

Investments in REITs are subject to many of the same risks as direct investments in real estate. In general, real estate values can be affected by a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, supply and demand for properties, general or local economic conditions, and the strength of specific industries that rent properties. Ultimately, a REIT's performance depends on the types and locations of the properties it owns and on how well the REIT manages its properties. For example, rental income could decline because of extended vacancies, increased competition from nearby properties, tenants' failure to pay rent, regulatory limitations on rents, fluctuations in rental income, variations in market rental rates, or incompetent management. Property values could decrease because of overbuilding in the area, environmental liabilities, uninsured damages caused by natural disasters, a general decline in the neighborhood, losses because of casualty or condemnation, increases in property taxes, or changes in zoning laws.

The value of a REIT may also be affected by changes in interest rates. Rising interest rates generally increase the cost of financing for real estate projects, which could cause the value of an equity REIT to decline. During periods of declining interest rates, mortgagors may elect to prepay mortgages held by mortgage REITs, which could lower or diminish the yield on the REIT. REITs are also subject to heavy cash-flow dependency, default by borrowers, and changes in tax and regulatory requirements. In addition, a REIT may fail to meet the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT under the IRC and/or fail to maintain exemption from the 1940 Act.

Reliance on Service Providers, Data Providers, and Other Technology. Vanguard funds rely upon the performance of service providers to execute several key functions, which may include functions integral to a fund's operations. Failure by any service provider to carry out its obligations to a fund could disrupt the business of the fund and could have an adverse effect on the fund's performance. A fund's service providers' reliance on certain technology or information vendors (e.g., trading systems, investment analysis tools, benchmark analytics, and tax and accounting tools) could also adversely affect a fund and its shareholders. For example, a fund's investment advisor may use models and/or data with respect to potential investments for the fund. When models or data prove to be incorrect or incomplete, any decisions made in reliance upon such models or data expose a fund to potential risks.

Repurchase Agreements. A repurchase agreement is an agreement under which a fund acquires a debt security (generally a security issued by the U.S. government or an agency thereof, a banker's acceptance, or a certificate of deposit) from a bank, a broker, a dealer, or another counterparty that meets minimum credit requirements and simultaneously agrees to resell such security to the seller at an agreed-upon price and date (normally, the next business day). Because the security purchased constitutes collateral for the repurchase obligation, a repurchase agreement may be considered a loan that is collateralized by the security purchased. The resale price reflects an agreed-upon interest rate effective for the period the instrument is held by a fund and is unrelated to the interest rate on the underlying instrument. In these transactions, the securities acquired by a fund (including accrued interest earned thereon) must

have a total value in excess of the value of the repurchase agreement and be held by a custodian bank until repurchased. In addition, the investment advisor will monitor a fund's repurchase agreement transactions generally and will evaluate the creditworthiness of any bank, broker, dealer, or other counterparty that meets minimum credit requirements to a repurchase agreement relating to a fund. The aggregate amount of any such agreements is not limited, except to the extent required by law.

The use of repurchase agreements involves certain risks. One risk is the seller's ability to pay the agreed-upon repurchase price on the repurchase date. If the seller defaults, the fund may incur costs in disposing of the collateral, which would reduce the amount realized thereon. If the seller seeks relief under bankruptcy laws, the disposition of the collateral may be delayed or limited. For example, if the other party to the agreement becomes insolvent and subject to liquidation or reorganization under bankruptcy or other laws, a court may determine that the underlying security is collateral for a loan by the fund not within its control, and therefore the realization by the fund on such collateral may be automatically stayed. Finally, it is possible that the fund may not be able to substantiate its interest in the underlying security and may be deemed an unsecured creditor of the other party to the agreement.

Restricted and Illiquid Securities/Investments (including Private Placements). Illiquid securities/investments are investments that a fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. The SEC generally limits aggregate holdings of illiquid securities/investments by a mutual fund to 15% of its net assets (5% for money market funds). A fund may experience difficulty valuing and selling illiquid securities/investments and, in some cases, may be unable to value or sell certain illiquid securities for an indefinite period of time. Illiquid securities may include a wide variety of investments, such as (1) repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days (unless the agreements have demand/redemption features), (2) OTC options contracts and certain other derivatives (including certain swap agreements), (3) fixed time deposits that are not subject to prepayment or do not provide for withdrawal penalties upon prepayment (other than overnight deposits), (4) certain loan interests and other direct debt instruments, (5) certain municipal lease obligations, (6) private equity investments, (7) commercial paper issued pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act, and (8) securities whose disposition is restricted under the federal securities laws. Illiquid securities/investments may include restricted, privately placed securities (such as private investments in public equity (PIPEs) or special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs)) that, under the federal securities laws, generally may be resold only to qualified institutional buyers. If a market develops for a restricted security held by a fund, it may be treated as a liquid security in accordance with guidelines approved by the board of trustees.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements. In a reverse repurchase agreement, a fund sells a security to another party, such as a bank or broker-dealer, in return for cash and agrees to repurchase that security at an agreed-upon price and time. Under a reverse repurchase agreement, the fund continues to receive any principal and interest payments on the underlying security during the term of the agreement. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of securities retained by the fund may decline below the repurchase price of the securities sold by the fund that it is obligated to repurchase. In addition to the risk of such a loss, fees charged to the fund may exceed the return the fund earns from investing the proceeds received from the reverse repurchase agreement transaction. A reverse repurchase agreement may be considered a borrowing transaction for purposes of the 1940 Act. A reverse repurchase agreement transaction will not be considered to constitute the issuance, by a fund, of a "senior security," as that term is defined in Section 18(g) of the 1940 Act, and therefore such transaction will not be subject to the 300% asset coverage requirement otherwise applicable to borrowings by a fund, if the fund complies with Rule 18f-4. A fund will enter into reverse repurchase agreements only with parties whose creditworthiness has been reviewed and found satisfactory by the advisor. If the buyer in a reverse repurchase agreement becomes insolvent or files for bankruptcy, a fund's use of proceeds from the sale may be restricted while the other party or its trustee or receiver determines if it will honor the fund's right to repurchase the securities. If the fund is unable to recover the securities it sold in a reverse repurchase agreement, it would realize a loss equal to the difference between the value of the securities and the payment it received for them.

Securities Lending. A fund may lend its securities to financial institutions (typically brokers, dealers, and banks) to generate income for the fund. There are certain risks associated with lending securities, including counterparty, credit, market, regulatory, and operational risks. Vanguard considers the creditworthiness of the borrower, among other factors, in making decisions with respect to the lending of securities, subject to oversight by the board of trustees. If the borrower defaults on its obligation to return the securities lent because of insolvency or other reasons, a fund could experience delays and costs in recovering the securities lent or in gaining access to the collateral. These delays and costs could be greater for certain types of foreign securities, as well as certain types of borrowers that are subject to global regulatory regimes. If a fund is not able to recover the securities lent, the fund may sell the collateral and

purchase a replacement security in the market. Collateral investments are subject to market appreciation or depreciation. The value of the collateral could decrease below the value of the replacement investment by the time the replacement investment is purchased. Currently, a fund invests cash collateral into Vanguard Market Liquidity Fund, an affiliated money market fund that invests in high-quality, short-term money market instruments.

The terms and the structure of the loan arrangements, as well as the aggregate amount of securities loans, must be consistent with the 1940 Act and the rules or interpretations of the SEC thereunder. These provisions limit the amount of securities a fund may lend to 33⅓% of the fund's total assets and require that (1) the borrower pledge and maintain with the fund collateral consisting of cash, an irrevocable letter of credit, or securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government having at all times not less than 100% of the value of the securities lent; (2) the borrower add to such collateral whenever the price of the securities lent rises (i.e., the borrower "marks to market" on a daily basis); (3) the loan be made subject to termination by the fund at any time; and (4) the fund receives reasonable interest on the loan (which may include the fund investing any cash collateral in interest-bearing short-term investments), any distribution on the lent securities, and any increase in their market value. Loan arrangements made by a fund will comply with any other applicable regulatory requirements. At the present time, the SEC does not object if an investment company pays reasonable negotiated fees in connection with lent securities, so long as such fees are set forth in a written contract and approved by the investment company's trustees. In addition, voting rights pass with the lent securities, but if a fund has knowledge that a material event will occur affecting securities on loan, and in respect to which the holder of the securities will be entitled to vote or consent, the lender must be entitled to call the loaned securities in time to vote or consent. A fund bears the risk that there may be a delay in the return of the securities, which may impair the fund's ability to vote on such a matter. See *Tax Status of the Funds* for information about certain tax consequences related to a fund's securities lending activities.

Pursuant to Vanguard's securities lending policy, Vanguard's fixed income and money market funds are not permitted to, and do not, lend their investment securities.

Tax Matters—Federal Tax Discussion. Discussion herein of U.S. federal income tax matters summarizes some of the important, generally applicable U.S. federal tax considerations relevant to investment in a fund based on the IRC, U.S. Treasury regulations, and other applicable authorities. These authorities are subject to change by legislative, administrative, or judicial action, possibly with retroactive effect. Each Fund has not requested and will not request an advance ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) as to the U.S. federal income tax matters discussed in this Statement of Additional Information. In some cases, a fund's tax position may be uncertain under current tax law and an adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS with respect to such a position could adversely affect the fund and its shareholders, including the fund's ability to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company or to continue to pursue its current investment strategy. A shareholder should consult his or her tax professional for information regarding the particular situation and the possible application of U.S. federal, state, local, foreign, and other taxes.

Tax Matters—Federal Tax Treatment of Derivatives, Hedging, and Related Transactions. A fund's transactions in derivative instruments (including, but not limited to, options, futures, forward contracts, and swap agreements), as well as any of the fund's hedging, short sale, securities loan, or similar transactions, may be subject to one or more special tax rules that accelerate income to the fund, defer losses to the fund, cause adjustments in the holding periods of the fund's securities, convert long-term capital gains into short-term capital gains, or convert short-term capital losses into long-term capital losses. These rules could therefore affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders.

Because these and other tax rules applicable to these types of transactions are in some cases uncertain under current law, an adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS with respect to these rules (which determination or guidance could be retroactive) may affect whether a fund has made sufficient distributions, and otherwise satisfied the relevant requirements, to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company and avoid a fund-level tax.

Tax Matters—Federal Tax Treatment of Futures Contracts. For federal income tax purposes, a fund generally must recognize, as of the end of each taxable year, any net unrealized gains and losses on certain futures contracts, as well as any gains and losses actually realized during the year. In these cases, any gain or loss recognized with respect to a futures contract is considered to be 60% long-term capital gain or loss and 40% short-term capital gain or loss, without regard to the holding period of the contract. Gains and losses on certain other futures contracts (primarily non-U.S. futures contracts) are not recognized until the contracts are closed and are treated as long-term or short-term,

depending on the holding period of the contract. Sales of futures contracts that are intended to hedge against a change in the value of securities held by a fund may affect the holding period of such securities and, consequently, the nature of the gain or loss on such securities upon disposition. A fund may be required to defer the recognition of losses on one position, such as futures contracts, to the extent of any unrecognized gains on a related offsetting position held by the fund.

A fund will distribute to shareholders annually any net capital gains that have been recognized for federal income tax purposes on futures transactions. Such distributions will be combined with distributions of capital gains realized on the fund's other investments, and shareholders will be advised on the nature of the distributions.

Tax Matters—Federal Tax Treatment of Non-U.S. Currency Transactions. Special rules generally govern the federal income tax treatment of a fund's transactions in the following: non-U.S. currencies; non-U.S. currency-denominated debt obligations; and certain non-U.S. currency options, futures contracts, forward contracts, and similar instruments. Accordingly, if a fund engages in these types of transactions it may have ordinary income or loss to the extent that such income or loss results from fluctuations in the value of the non-U.S. currency concerned. Such ordinary income could accelerate fund distributions to shareholders and increase the distributions taxed to shareholders as ordinary income. Any ordinary loss so created will generally reduce ordinary income distributions and, in some cases, could require the recharacterization of prior ordinary income distributions. Net ordinary losses cannot be carried forward by the fund to offset income or gains realized in subsequent taxable years.

Any gain or loss attributable to the non-U.S. currency component of a transaction engaged in by a fund that is not subject to these special currency rules (such as foreign equity investments other than certain preferred stocks) will generally be treated as a capital gain or loss and will not be segregated from the gain or loss on the underlying transaction.

To the extent a fund engages in non-U.S. currency hedging, the fund may elect or be required to apply other rules that could affect the character, timing, or amount of the fund's gains and losses. For more information, see "*Tax Matters—Federal Tax Treatment of Derivatives, Hedging, and Related Transactions.*"

Tax Matters—Foreign Tax Credit. Foreign governments may withhold taxes on dividends and interest paid with respect to foreign securities held by a fund. Foreign governments may also impose taxes on other payments or gains with respect to foreign securities. If, at the close of its fiscal year, more than 50% of a fund's total assets are invested in securities of foreign issuers, the fund may elect to pass through to shareholders the ability to deduct or, if they meet certain holding period requirements, take a credit for foreign taxes paid by the fund. Similarly, if at the close of each quarter of a fund's taxable year, at least 50% of its total assets consist of interests in other regulated investment companies, the fund is permitted to elect to pass through to its shareholders the foreign income taxes paid by the fund in connection with foreign securities held directly by the fund or held by a regulated investment company in which the fund invests that has elected to pass through such taxes to shareholders.

Tax Matters—Passive Foreign Investment Companies. To the extent that a fund invests in stock in a foreign company, such stock may constitute an equity investment in a passive foreign investment company (PFIC). A foreign company is generally a PFIC if 75% or more of its gross income is passive or if 50% or more of its assets produce passive income. Capital gains on the sale of an interest in a PFIC will be deemed ordinary income regardless of how long a fund held it. Also, a fund may be subject to corporate income tax and an interest charge on certain dividends and capital gains earned in respect to PFIC interests, whether or not such amounts are distributed to shareholders. To avoid such tax and interest, a fund may elect to "mark to market" its PFIC interests, that is, to treat such interests as sold on the last day of a fund's fiscal year, and to recognize any unrealized gains (or losses, to the extent of previously recognized gains) as ordinary income (or loss) each year. Distributions from a fund that are attributable to income or gains earned in respect to PFIC interests are characterized as ordinary income.

Tax Matters—Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits. If a fund invests directly or indirectly, including through a REIT or other pass-through entity, in residual interests in real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs) or equity interests in taxable mortgage pools (TMPs), a portion of the fund's income that is attributable to a residual interest in a REMIC or an equity interest in a TMP (such portion referred to in the IRC as an "excess inclusion") will be subject to U.S. federal income tax in all events—including potentially at the fund level—under a notice issued by the IRS in October 2006 and U.S. Treasury regulations that have yet to be issued but may apply retroactively. This notice also provides, and the regulations are expected to provide, that excess inclusion income of a regulated investment company will be allocated to shareholders of the regulated investment company in proportion to the dividends received by such shareholders, with the same consequences as if the shareholders held the related interest directly. In general, excess inclusion income allocated to shareholders (1) cannot be offset by net operating losses (subject to a limited exception

for certain thrift institutions); (2) will constitute unrelated business taxable income (UBTI) to entities (including a qualified pension plan, an individual retirement account, a 401(k) plan, a Keogh plan, or other tax-exempt entity) subject to tax on UBTI, thereby potentially requiring such an entity, which otherwise might not be required, to file a tax return and pay tax on such income; and (3) in the case of a non-U.S. investor, will not qualify for any reduction in U.S. federal withholding tax. A shareholder will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on such inclusions notwithstanding any exemption from such income tax otherwise available under the IRC. As a result, a fund investing in such interests may not be suitable for charitable remainder trusts. See *“Tax Matters—Tax-Exempt Investors.”*

Tax Matters—Tax Considerations for Non-U.S. Investors. U.S. withholding and estate taxes and certain U.S. tax reporting requirements may apply to any investments made by non-U.S. investors in Vanguard funds. Certain properly reported distributions of qualifying interest income or short-term capital gain made by a fund to its non-U.S. investors are exempt from U.S. withholding taxes, provided the investors furnish valid tax documentation (i.e., IRS Form W-8) certifying as to their non-U.S. status.

A fund is permitted, but is not required, to report any of its distributions as eligible for such relief, and some distributions (e.g., distributions of interest a fund receives from non-U.S. issuers) are not eligible for this relief. For some funds, Vanguard has chosen to report qualifying distributions and apply the withholding exemption to those distributions when made to non-U.S. shareholders who invest directly with Vanguard. For other funds, Vanguard may choose not to apply the withholding exemption to qualifying fund distributions made to direct shareholders, but may provide the reporting to such shareholders. In these cases, a shareholder may be able to reclaim such withholding tax directly from the IRS.

If shareholders hold fund shares (including ETF shares) through a broker or intermediary, their broker or intermediary may apply this relief to properly reported qualifying distributions made to shareholders with respect to those shares. If a shareholder’s broker or intermediary instead collects withholding tax where the fund has provided the proper reporting, the shareholder may be able to reclaim such withholding tax from the IRS. Please consult your broker or intermediary regarding the application of these rules.

This relief does not apply to any withholding required under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), which generally requires a fund to obtain information sufficient to identify the status of each of its shareholders. If a shareholder fails to provide this information or otherwise fails to comply with FATCA, a fund may be required to withhold under FATCA at a rate of 30% with respect to that shareholder on fund distributions. Please consult your tax advisor for more information about these rules.

Tax Matters—Tax-Exempt Investors. Income of a fund that would be UBTI if earned directly by a tax-exempt entity will not generally be attributed as UBTI to a tax-exempt shareholder of the fund. Notwithstanding this “blocking” effect, a tax-exempt shareholder could realize UBTI by virtue of its investment in a fund if shares in the fund constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt shareholder within the meaning of IRC Section 514(b).

A tax-exempt shareholder may also recognize UBTI if a fund recognizes “excess inclusion income” derived from direct or indirect investments in residual interests in REMICs or equity interests in TMPs. See *“Tax Matters—Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits.”*

In addition, special tax consequences apply to charitable remainder trusts that invest in a fund that invests directly or indirectly in residual interests in REMICs or equity interests in TMPs. Charitable remainder trusts and other tax-exempt investors are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the consequences of investing in a fund.

Time Deposits. Time deposits are subject to the same risks that pertain to domestic issuers of money market instruments, most notably credit risk (and, to a lesser extent, income risk, market risk, and liquidity risk). Additionally, time deposits of foreign branches of U.S. banks and foreign branches of foreign banks may be subject to certain sovereign risks. One such risk is the possibility that a sovereign country might prevent capital, in the form of U.S. dollars, from flowing across its borders. Other risks include adverse political and economic developments, the extent and quality of government regulation of financial markets and institutions, the imposition of foreign withholding taxes, and expropriation or nationalization of foreign issuers. However, time deposits of such issuers will undergo the same type of credit analysis as domestic issuers in which a Vanguard fund invests and will have at least the same financial strength as the domestic issuers approved for the fund.

Warrants. Warrants are instruments that give the holder the right, but not the obligation, to buy an equity security at a specific price for a specific period of time. Changes in the value of a warrant do not necessarily correspond to changes in the value of its underlying security. The price of a warrant may be more volatile than the price of its underlying security, and a warrant may offer greater potential for capital appreciation as well as capital loss. Warrants do not entitle

a holder to dividends or voting rights with respect to the underlying security and do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuing company. A warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date. These factors can make warrants more speculative than other types of investments. Other kinds of warrants exist, including, but not limited to, warrants linked to countries' economic performance or to commodity prices such as oil prices. These warrants may be subject to risk from fluctuation of underlying assets or indexes, as well as credit risk that the issuer does not pay on the obligations and risk that the data used for warrant payment calculation does not accurately reflect the true underlying commodity price or economic performance.

When-Issued, Delayed-Delivery, and Forward-Commitment Transactions. When-issued, delayed-delivery, and forward-commitment transactions involve a commitment to purchase or sell specific securities at a predetermined price or yield in which payment and delivery take place after the customary settlement period for that type of security. Typically, no interest accrues to the purchaser until the security is delivered. When purchasing securities pursuant to one of these transactions, payment for the securities is not required until the delivery date. However, the purchaser assumes the rights and risks of ownership, including the risks of price and yield fluctuations and the risk that the security will not be issued as anticipated. When a fund has sold a security pursuant to one of these transactions, the fund does not participate in further gains or losses with respect to the security. If the other party to a delayed-delivery transaction fails to deliver or pay for the securities, the fund could miss a favorable price or yield opportunity or suffer a loss. A fund may renegotiate a when-issued or forward-commitment transaction and may sell the underlying securities before delivery, which may result in capital gains or losses for the fund. When-issued, delayed-delivery, and forward-commitment transactions will not be considered to constitute the issuance, by a fund, of a "senior security," as that term is defined in Section 18(g) of the 1940 Act, and therefore such transaction will not be subject to the 300% asset coverage requirement otherwise applicable to borrowings by the fund, if the fund complies with Rule 18f-4.

Regulatory Restrictions in India. Shares of Vanguard Advice Select International Growth Fund, Vanguard Advice Select Dividend Growth Fund, Vanguard Advice Select Global Value Fund, Vanguard International Explorer Fund, Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund, Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund, and Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund have not been, and will not be, registered under the laws of India and are not intended to benefit from any laws in India promulgated for the protection of shareholders. As a result of regulatory requirements in India, shares of each Fund shall not be knowingly offered to (directly or indirectly) or sold or delivered to (within India); transferred to or purchased by; or held by, for, on the account of, or for the benefit of (i) a "person resident in India" (as defined under applicable Indian law), (ii) an "overseas corporate body" or a "person of Indian origin" (as defined under applicable Indian law), or (iii) any other entity or person disqualified or otherwise prohibited from accessing the Indian securities market under applicable laws, as may be amended from time to time. Investors, prior to purchasing shares of each Fund, must satisfy themselves regarding compliance with these requirements.

SHARE PRICE

Multiple-class funds do not have a single share price. Rather, each class has a share price, also known as *net asset value* (NAV), which 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, each Fund reserves the right to treat such day as a business day and calculate NAVs 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 for Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund, Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund, Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund, Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund, and Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund is computed by dividing the total assets, minus liabilities, allocated to the share class by the number of Fund shares outstanding for that class. NAV per share for Vanguard Advice Select International Growth Fund, Vanguard Advice Select Dividend Growth Fund, Vanguard Advice Select Global Value Fund, Vanguard Selected Value Fund, Vanguard International Explorer Fund, and Vanguard Mid-Cap Growth Fund is computed by dividing the total assets, minus liabilities, of the Fund by the number of Fund shares outstanding. On U.S. holidays or other days when the NYSE is closed, the NAV is not calculated, and the Funds do not sell or redeem shares. However, on those days the value of a Fund's assets may be affected to the extent that the Fund holds securities that change in value on those days (such as foreign securities that trade on foreign markets that are open).

The NYSE typically observes the following holidays: New Year's Day; Martin Luther King, Jr., Day; Presidents' Day (Washington's Birthday); Good Friday; Memorial Day; Juneteenth National Independence Day; Independence Day; Labor Day; Thanksgiving Day; and Christmas Day. Although each Fund expects the same holidays to be observed in the future, the NYSE may modify its holiday schedule or hours of operation at any time.

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Purchase of Shares (other than ETF Shares)

The purchase price of shares of each Fund is the NAV per share next determined after the purchase request is received in good order, as defined in each Fund's prospectus.

The Funds (other than Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund, Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund, and Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund) do not charge purchase fees. Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund charges a 0.75% purchase fee, and Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund and Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund each charge a 0.25% purchase fee. The purchase fee is paid to each Fund to reimburse it for the transaction costs incurred from purchasing securities. The fee is deducted from all purchases, including shares purchased by exchange from other Vanguard funds. Information regarding the application of purchase fees is described more fully in each Fund's prospectus.

Exchange of Securities for Shares of a Fund. Shares of a Fund may be purchased "in kind" (i.e., in exchange for securities, rather than for cash) at the discretion of each Fund's portfolio manager. Such securities must not be restricted as to transfer and must have a value that is readily ascertainable. Securities accepted by each Fund will be valued, as set forth in the Fund's prospectus, as of the time of the next determination of NAV after such acceptance. All dividend, subscription, or other rights that are reflected in the market price of accepted securities at the time of valuation become the property of each Fund and must be delivered to the Fund by the investor upon receipt from the issuer. A gain or loss for federal income tax purposes, depending upon the cost of the securities tendered, would be realized by the investor upon the exchange. Investors interested in purchasing fund shares in kind should contact Vanguard.

Redemption of Shares (other than ETF Shares)

The redemption price of shares of each Fund is the NAV per share next determined after the redemption request is received in good order, as defined in each Fund's prospectus.

Each Fund can postpone payment of redemption proceeds for up to seven calendar days. In addition, each Fund can suspend redemptions and/or postpone payments of redemption proceeds beyond seven calendar days (1) during any period that the NYSE is closed or trading on the NYSE is restricted as determined by the SEC; (2) during any period when an emergency exists, as defined by the SEC, as a result of which it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to dispose of securities it owns or to fairly determine the value of its assets; or (3) for such other periods as the SEC may permit.

The Trust has filed a notice of election with the SEC to pay in cash all redemptions requested by any shareholder of record limited in amount during any 90-day period to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the net assets of a Fund at the beginning of such period.

If Vanguard determines that it would be detrimental to the best interests of the remaining shareholders of a Fund to make payment wholly or partly in cash, the Fund may pay the redemption price in whole or in part by a distribution in kind of readily marketable securities held by the Fund in lieu of cash in conformity with applicable rules of the SEC and in accordance with procedures adopted by the Fund's board of trustees. Investors may incur brokerage charges on the sale of such securities received in payment of redemptions.

The Funds (other than Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund and Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund) do not charge redemption fees. Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund and Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund each charge a 0.25% redemption fee. The redemption fee is paid to each Fund to reimburse it for the transaction costs incurred from liquidating securities in order to meet fund redemptions. Information regarding the application of redemption fees is described more fully in each Fund's prospectus. Shares redeemed may be worth more or less than what was paid for them, depending on the market value of the securities held by the Funds.

Vanguard processes purchase and redemption requests through a pooled account. Pending investment direction or distribution of redemption proceeds, the assets in the pooled account are invested and any earnings (the "float") are allocated proportionately among the Vanguard funds in order to offset fund expenses. Other than the float, Vanguard treats assets held in the pooled account as the assets of each shareholder making such purchase or redemption request.

Right to Change Policies

Vanguard reserves the right, without notice, to (1) alter, add, or discontinue any conditions of purchase (including eligibility requirements), redemption, exchange, conversion, service, or privilege at any time and (2) alter, impose, discontinue, or waive any purchase fee, redemption fee, account service fee, or other fee charged to a shareholder or a group of shareholders. Changes may affect any or all investors. These actions will be taken when, at the sole discretion of Vanguard management, Vanguard believes they are in the best interest of a fund.

Account Restrictions

Vanguard reserves the right to: (1) redeem all or a portion of a fund/account to meet a legal obligation, including tax withholding, tax lien, garnishment order, or other obligation imposed on your account by a court or government agency; (2) redeem shares, close an account, or suspend account privileges, features, or options in the case of threatening conduct or activity; (3) redeem shares, close an account, or suspend account privileges, features, or options if Vanguard believes or suspects that not doing so could result in a suspicious, fraudulent, or illegal transaction; (4) place restrictions on the ability to redeem any or all shares in an account if it is required to do so by a court or government agency; (5) place restrictions on the ability to redeem any or all shares in an account if Vanguard believes that doing so will prevent fraud or financial exploitation or abuse, or will protect vulnerable investors; (6) freeze any account and/or suspend account services if Vanguard has received reasonable notice of a dispute regarding the assets in an account, including notice of a dispute between the registered or beneficial account owners; and (7) freeze any account and/or suspend account services upon initial notification to Vanguard of the death of an account owner.

Investing With Vanguard Through Other Firms

Each Fund has authorized certain agents to accept on its behalf purchase and redemption orders, and those agents are authorized to designate other intermediaries to accept purchase and redemption orders on the Fund's behalf (collectively, Authorized Agents). The Fund will be deemed to have received a purchase or redemption order when an Authorized Agent accepts the order in accordance with the Fund's instructions. In most instances, a customer order that is properly transmitted to an Authorized Agent will be priced at the NAV per share next determined after the order is received by the Authorized Agent.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

Each Fund is part of the Vanguard group of investment companies, which consists of over 200 funds. Each fund is a series of a Delaware statutory trust. The funds obtain virtually all of their corporate management, administrative, and distribution services through the trusts' jointly owned subsidiary, Vanguard. Vanguard may contract with certain third-party service providers to assist Vanguard in providing certain administrative and/or accounting services with respect to the funds, subject to Vanguard's oversight. Vanguard also provides investment advisory services to certain Vanguard funds. All of these services are provided at Vanguard's total cost of operations pursuant to the Fifth Amended and Restated Funds' Service Agreement (the Agreement).

Vanguard employs a supporting staff of management and administrative personnel needed to provide the requisite services to the funds and also furnishes the funds with necessary office space, furnishings, and equipment. Each fund (other than a fund of funds) pays its share of Vanguard's total expenses, which are allocated among the funds under methods approved by the board of trustees of each fund. In addition, each fund bears its own direct expenses, such as legal, auditing, and custodial fees.

Pursuant to an agreement between Vanguard and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (JPMorgan), JPMorgan provides services for Vanguard Advice Select International Growth Fund, Vanguard Advice Select Dividend Growth Fund, Vanguard Advice Select Global Value Fund, Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund and Vanguard International Explorer Fund. These services include, but are not limited to: (i) the calculation of such funds' daily NAVs and (ii) the furnishing of financial reports. The fees paid to JPMorgan under this agreement are based on a combination of flat and asset based fees. During the fiscal years ended 2020, 2021, and 2022, JPMorgan had received fees from the Funds for administrative services rendered as shown in the table below.

Pursuant to an agreement between Vanguard and State Street Bank and Trust Company (State Street), State Street provides services for Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund, Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund, Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund, Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund,

Vanguard Mid-Cap Growth Fund, and Vanguard Selected Value Fund. These services include, but are not limited to: (i) the calculation of such funds' daily NAVs and (ii) the furnishing of financial reports. The fees paid to State Street under this agreement are based on a combination of flat and asset based fees. As of the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022, State Street had received fees from the Funds for administrative services rendered as shown in the table below.

Vanguard Fund	2020	2021	2022
Vanguard Advice Select Dividend Growth Fund	\$—	\$—	\$—
Vanguard Advice Select Global Value Fund	—	—	—
Vanguard Advice Select International Growth Fund	—	—	—
Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund	—	12,833.38	21,500.03
Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund	—	19,708.37	21,500.04
Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund	11,333.27	16,999.92	16,999.92
Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund	—	19,708.37	21,500.04
Vanguard International Explorer Fund	—	12,749.94	16,999.92
Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund	—	19,708.37	21,500.04
Vanguard Mid-Cap Growth Fund	3,000.00	22,083.37	21,500.04
Vanguard Selected Value Fund	3,000.00	22,083.38	21,500.04

The funds' officers are also employees of Vanguard.

Vanguard, Vanguard Marketing Corporation (VMC), the funds, and the funds' advisors have adopted codes of ethics designed to prevent employees who may have access to nonpublic information about the trading activities of the funds (access persons) from profiting from that information. The codes of ethics permit access persons to invest in securities for their own accounts, including securities that may be held by a fund, but place substantive and procedural restrictions on the trading activities of access persons. For example, the codes of ethics require that access persons receive advance approval for most securities trades to ensure that there is no conflict with the trading activities of the funds.

Vanguard was established and operates under the Agreement. The Agreement provides that each Vanguard fund may be called upon to invest up to 0.40% of its net assets in Vanguard. The amounts that each fund has invested are adjusted from time to time in order to maintain the proportionate relationship between each fund's relative net assets and its contribution to Vanguard's capital.

As of October 31, 2022, each Fund contributed capital to Vanguard as follows:

Vanguard Fund	Capital Contribution to Vanguard	Percentage of Fund's Average Net Assets	Percent of Vanguard Funds' Contribution
Vanguard Advice Select International Growth Fund	\$ 7,000	Less than 0.01%	Less than 0.01%
Vanguard Advice Select Dividend Growth Fund	\$ 7,000	Less than 0.01%	Less than 0.01%
Vanguard Advice Select Global Value Fund	\$ 11,000	Less than 0.01%	Less than 0.01%
Vanguard Selected Value Fund	\$ 207,000	Less than 0.01%	0.08%
Vanguard International Explorer Fund	\$ 62,000	Less than 0.01%	0.02%
Vanguard Mid-Cap Growth Fund	\$ 111,000	Less than 0.01%	0.04%
Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund	\$2,155,000	Less than 0.01%	0.86%
Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund	\$ 112,000	Less than 0.01%	0.04%
Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund	\$ 78,000	Less than 0.01%	0.03%
Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund	\$ 144,000	Less than 0.01%	0.06%
Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund	\$ 169,000	Less than 0.01%	0.07%

Management. Corporate management and administrative services include (1) executive staff, (2) accounting and financial, (3) legal and regulatory, (4) shareholder account maintenance, (5) monitoring and control of custodian relationships, (6) shareholder reporting, and (7) review and evaluation of advisory and other services provided to the funds by third parties.

Distribution. Vanguard Marketing Corporation, 100 Vanguard Boulevard, Malvern, PA 19355, a wholly owned subsidiary of Vanguard, is the principal underwriter for the funds and in that capacity performs and finances marketing, promotional, and distribution activities (collectively, marketing and distribution activities) that are primarily intended to result in the sale of the funds' shares. VMC offers shares of each fund for sale on a continuous basis and will use all reasonable efforts in connection with the distribution of shares of the funds. VMC performs marketing and distribution activities in accordance with the conditions of a 1981 SEC exemptive order that permits the Vanguard funds to internalize and jointly finance the marketing, promotion, and distribution of their shares. The funds' trustees review and approve the marketing and distribution expenses incurred by the funds, including the nature and cost of the activities and the desirability of each fund's continued participation in the joint arrangement.

To ensure that each fund's participation in the joint arrangement falls within a reasonable range of fairness, each fund contributes to VMC's marketing and distribution expenses in accordance with an SEC-approved formula. Under that formula, one half of the marketing and distribution expenses are allocated among the funds based upon their relative net assets. The remaining half of those expenses is allocated among the funds based upon each fund's sales for the preceding 24 months relative to the total sales of the funds as a group, provided, however, that no fund's aggregate quarterly rate of contribution for marketing and distribution expenses shall exceed 125% of the average marketing and distribution expense rate for Vanguard and that no fund shall incur annual marketing and distribution expenses in excess of 0.20% of its average month-end net assets. Each fund's contribution to these marketing and distribution expenses helps to maintain and enhance the attractiveness and viability of the Vanguard complex as a whole, which benefits all of the funds and their shareholders.

VMC's principal marketing and distribution expenses are for advertising, promotional materials, and marketing personnel. Other marketing and distribution activities of an administrative nature that VMC undertakes on behalf of the funds may include, but are not limited to:

- Conducting or publishing Vanguard-generated research and analysis concerning the funds, other investments, the financial markets, or the economy.
- Providing views, opinions, advice, or commentary concerning the funds, other investments, the financial markets, or the economy.
- Providing analytical, statistical, performance, or other information concerning the funds, other investments, the financial markets, or the economy.
- Providing administrative services in connection with investments in the funds or other investments, including, but not limited to, shareholder services, recordkeeping services, and educational services.
- Providing products or services that assist investors or financial service providers (as defined below) in the investment decision-making process.

VMC performs most marketing and distribution activities itself. Some activities may be conducted by third parties pursuant to shared marketing arrangements under which VMC agrees to share the costs and performance of marketing and distribution activities in concert with a financial service provider. Financial service providers include, but are not limited to, investment advisors, broker-dealers, financial planners, financial consultants, banks, and insurance companies. Under these cost- and performance-sharing arrangements, VMC may pay or reimburse a financial service provider (or a third party it retains) for marketing and distribution activities that VMC would otherwise perform. VMC's cost- and performance-sharing arrangements may be established in connection with Vanguard investment products or services offered or provided to or through the financial service providers.

VMC's arrangements for shared marketing and distribution activities may vary among financial service providers, and its payments or reimbursements to financial service providers in connection with shared marketing and distribution activities may be significant. VMC, as a matter of policy, does not pay asset-based fees, sales-based fees, or account-based fees to financial service providers in connection with its marketing and distribution activities for the Vanguard funds. VMC does make fixed dollar payments to financial service providers when sponsoring, jointly sponsoring, financially supporting, or participating in conferences, programs, seminars, presentations, meetings, or other events involving fund shareholders, financial service providers, or others concerning the funds, other investments, the financial markets, or the economy, such as industry conferences, prospecting trips, due diligence visits, training or education meetings, and sales presentations. VMC also makes fixed dollar payments to financial service providers for data regarding funds, such as statistical information regarding sales of fund shares. In addition, VMC makes fixed dollar payments for expenses associated with financial service providers' use of Vanguard's funds

including, but not limited to, the use of funds in model portfolios. These payments may be used for services including, but not limited to, technology support and development; platform support and development; due diligence related to products used on a platform; legal, regulatory, and compliance expenses related to a platform; and other platform-related services.

In connection with its marketing and distribution activities, VMC may give financial service providers (or their representatives) (1) promotional items of nominal value that display Vanguard's logo, such as golf balls, shirts, towels, pens, and mouse pads; (2) gifts that do not exceed \$100 per person annually and are not preconditioned on achievement of a sales target; (3) an occasional meal, a ticket to a sporting event or the theater, or comparable entertainment that is neither so frequent nor so extensive as to raise any question of propriety and is not preconditioned on achievement of a sales target; and (4) reasonable travel and lodging accommodations to facilitate participation in marketing and distribution activities.

VMC policy prohibits marketing and distribution activities that are intended, designed, or likely to compromise suitability determinations by, or the fulfillment of any fiduciary duties or other obligations that apply to, financial service providers. Nonetheless, VMC's marketing and distribution activities are primarily intended to result in the sale of the funds' shares, and as such, its activities, including shared marketing and distribution activities and fixed dollar payments as described above, may influence applicable financial service providers (or their representatives) to recommend, promote, include, or invest in a Vanguard fund or share class. In addition, Vanguard or any of its subsidiaries may retain a financial service provider to provide consulting or other services, and that financial service provider also may provide services to investors. Investors should consider the possibility that any of these activities, relationships, or payments may influence a financial service provider's (or its representatives') decision to recommend, promote, include, or invest in a Vanguard fund or share class. Each financial service provider should consider its suitability determinations, fiduciary duties, and other legal obligations (or those of its representatives) in connection with any decision to consider, recommend, promote, include, or invest in a Vanguard fund or share class.

The following table describes the expenses of Vanguard and VMC that are incurred by the Funds. Amounts captioned "Management and Administrative Expenses" include a Fund's allocated share of expenses associated with the management, administrative, and transfer agency services Vanguard provides to the Vanguard funds. Amounts captioned "Marketing and Distribution Expenses" include a Fund's allocated share of expenses associated with the marketing and distribution activities that VMC conducts on behalf of the Vanguard funds.

As is the case with all mutual funds, transaction costs incurred by a Fund for buying and selling securities are not reflected in the table. Annual Shared Fund Operating Expenses are based on expenses incurred in the fiscal years ended October 31, 2020, 2021, and 2022, and are presented as a percentage of each Fund's average month-end net assets.

**Annual Shared Fund Operating Expenses
(Shared Expenses Deducted From Fund Assets)**

Vanguard Fund	2020	2021	2022
Vanguard Advice Select Dividend Growth Fund			
Management and Administrative Expenses	—	—	0.11%
Marketing and Distribution Expenses	—	—	Less than 0.01
Vanguard Advice Select Global Value Fund			
Management and Administrative Expenses	—	—	0.04%
Marketing and Distribution Expenses	—	—	0.01
Vanguard Advice Select International Growth Fund			
Management and Administrative Expenses	—	—	0.05%
Marketing and Distribution Expenses	—	—	Less than 0.01
Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund			
Management and Administrative Expenses	0.23%	0.18%	0.18%
Marketing and Distribution Expenses	0.01	Less than 0.01	0.01
Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund			
Management and Administrative Expenses	0.13%	0.09%	0.11%
Marketing and Distribution Expenses	0.01	Less than 0.01	0.01

Annual Shared Fund Operating Expenses
(Shared Expenses Deducted From Fund Assets)

Vanguard Fund	2020	2021	2022
Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund			
Management and Administrative Expenses	0.05%	0.05%	0.06%
Marketing and Distribution Expenses	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01
Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund			
Management and Administrative Expenses	0.18%	0.12%	0.12%
Marketing and Distribution Expenses	0.01	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01
Vanguard International Explorer Fund			
Management and Administrative Expenses	0.15%	0.15%	0.16%
Marketing and Distribution Expenses	0.01	0.01	0.01
Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund			
Management and Administrative Expenses	0.23%	0.18%	0.18%
Marketing and Distribution Expenses	0.01	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01
Vanguard Mid-Cap Growth Fund			
Management and Administrative Expenses	0.19%	0.19%	0.19%
Marketing and Distribution Expenses	0.01	0.01	0.01
Vanguard Selected Value Fund			
Management and Administrative Expenses	0.14%	0.15%	0.15%
Marketing and Distribution Expenses	0.01	0.01	0.01

Officers and Trustees

Each Vanguard fund is governed by the board of trustees of its trust and a single set of officers. Consistent with the board's corporate governance principles, the trustees believe that their primary responsibility is oversight of the management of each fund for the benefit of its shareholders, not day-to-day management. The trustees set broad policies for the funds; select investment advisors; monitor fund operations, regulatory compliance, performance, and costs; nominate and select new trustees; and elect fund officers. Vanguard manages the day-to-day operations of the funds under the direction of the board of trustees.

The trustees play an active role, as a full board and at the committee level, in overseeing risk management for the funds. The trustees delegate the day-to-day risk management of the funds to various groups, including portfolio review, investment management, risk management, compliance, legal, fund accounting, and fund financial services. These groups provide the trustees with regular reports regarding investment, valuation, liquidity, and compliance, as well as the risks associated with each. The trustees also oversee risk management for the funds through regular interactions with the funds' internal and external auditors.

The full board participates in the funds' risk oversight, in part, through the Vanguard funds' compliance program, which covers the following broad areas of compliance: investment and other operations; recordkeeping; valuation and pricing; communications and disclosure; reporting and accounting; oversight of service providers; fund governance; and codes of ethics, insider trading controls, and protection of nonpublic information. The program seeks to identify and assess risk through various methods, including through regular interdisciplinary communications between compliance professionals and business personnel who participate on a daily basis in risk management on behalf of the funds. The funds' chief compliance officer regularly provides reports to the board in writing and in person.

The audit committee of the board, which is composed of F. Joseph Loughrey, Mark Loughridge, Sarah Bloom Raskin, and Peter F. Volanakis, each of whom is an independent trustee, oversees management of financial risks and controls. The audit committee serves as the channel of communication between the independent auditors of the funds and the board with respect to financial statements and financial reporting processes, systems of internal control, and the audit process. Vanguard's head of internal audit reports directly to the audit committee and provides reports to the committee in writing and in person on a regular basis. Although the audit committee is responsible for overseeing the management of financial risks, the entire board is regularly informed of these risks through committee reports.

All of the trustees bring to each fund's board a wealth of executive leadership experience derived from their service as executives (in many cases chief executive officers), board members, and leaders of diverse public operating companies, academic institutions, and other organizations. In determining whether an individual is qualified to serve as

a trustee of the funds, the board considers a wide variety of information about the trustee, and multiple factors contribute to the board’s decision. Each trustee is determined to have the experience, skills, and attributes necessary to serve the funds and their shareholders because each trustee demonstrates an exceptional ability to consider complex business and financial matters, evaluate the relative importance and priority of issues, make decisions, and contribute effectively to the deliberations of the board. The board also considers the individual experience of each trustee and determines that the trustee’s professional experience, education, and background contribute to the diversity of perspectives on the board. The business acumen, experience, and objective thinking of the trustees are considered invaluable assets for Vanguard management and, ultimately, the Vanguard funds’ shareholders. The specific roles and experience of each board member that factor into this determination are presented on the following pages. The mailing address of the trustees and officers is P.O. Box 876, Valley Forge, PA 19482.

Name, Year of Birth	Position(s) Held With Funds	Vanguard Funds’ Trustee/ Officer Since	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years, Outside Directorships, and Other Experience	Number of Vanguard Funds Overseen by Trustee/Officer
Interested Trustee¹				
Mortimer J. Buckley (1969)	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, and President	January 2018	Chairman of the board (2019–present) of Vanguard and of each of the investment companies served by Vanguard; chief executive officer (2018–present) of Vanguard; chief executive officer, president, and trustee (2018–present) of each of the investment companies served by Vanguard; president and director (2017–present) of Vanguard; and president (2018–present) of Vanguard Marketing Corporation. Chief investment officer (2013–2017), managing director (2002–2017), head of the Retail Investor Group (2006–2012), and chief information officer (2001–2006) of Vanguard. Trustee and vice chair of The Shipley School. Member of the board of governors of the Investment Company Institute and of FINRA.	206
Independent Trustees				
Tara Bunch (1962)	Trustee	November 2021	Head of Global Operations at Airbnb (2020–present). Vice President of AppleCare (2012–2020). Member of the board of Out & Equal, the University of California, Berkeley School of Engineering, and Santa Clara University’s School of Business.	206
Emerson U. Fullwood (1948)	Trustee	January 2008	Executive chief staff and marketing officer for North America and corporate vice president (retired 2008) of Xerox Corporation (document management products and services). Former president of the Worldwide Channels Group, Latin America, and Worldwide Customer Service and executive chief staff officer of Developing Markets of Xerox. Executive in residence and 2009–2010 Distinguished Minett Professor at the Rochester Institute of Technology. Member of the board of directors of the University of Rochester Medical Center, the Monroe Community College Foundation, the United Way of Rochester, North Carolina A&T University, Roberts Wesleyan College, and the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra. Trustee of the University of Rochester.	206
F. Joseph Loughrey (1949)	Trustee	October 2009	President and chief operating officer (retired 2009) and vice chairman of the board (2008–2009) of Cummins Inc. (industrial machinery). Chairman of the board of Hillenbrand, Inc. (global industrial company). Director of the V Foundation. Member of the advisory council for the College of Arts and Letters at the University of Notre Dame. Chairman of the board of Saint Anselm College.	206

¹ Mr. Buckley is considered an “interested person” as defined in the 1940 Act because he is an officer of the Trust.

Name, Year of Birth	Position(s) Held With Funds	Vanguard Funds' Trustee/ Officer Since	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years, Outside Directorships, and Other Experience	Number of Vanguard Funds Overseen by Trustee/Officer
Mark Loughridge (1953)	Lead Independent Trustee	March 2012	Senior vice president and chief financial officer (retired 2013) of IBM (information technology services). Fiduciary member of IBM's Retirement Plan Committee (2004–2013), senior vice president and general manager (2002–2004) of IBM Global Financing, vice president and controller (1998–2002) of IBM, and a variety of other prior management roles at IBM. Member of the Council on Chicago Booth.	206
Scott C. Malpass (1962)	Trustee	March 2012	Chief investment officer and vice president of the University of Notre Dame (retired 2020). Chair of the board of Catholic Investment Services, Inc. (investment advisors). Member of the board of superintendence of the Institute for the Works of Religion. Member of the Notre Dame 403(b) Investment Committee and the board of directors of Paxos Trust Company (finance).	206
Deanna Mulligan (1963)	Trustee	January 2018	Chief executive officer of Purposeful (2021–present). Board chair (2020), chief executive officer (2011–2020), and president (2010–2019) of The Guardian Life Insurance Company of America. Chief operating officer (2010–2011) and executive vice president (2008–2010) of Individual Life and Disability of The Guardian Life Insurance Company of America. Director of DuPont. Member of the board of the Economic Club of New York. Trustee of the Partnership for New York City (business leadership), the Chief Executives for Corporate Purpose, and the New York-Presbyterian Hospital.	206
André F. Perold (1952)	Trustee	December 2004	George Gund Professor of Finance and Banking, Emeritus at the Harvard Business School (retired 2011). Chief investment officer and partner of HighVista Strategies LLC (private investment firm). Board member of RIT Capital Partners (investment firm).	206
Sarah Bloom Raskin (1961)	Trustee	January 2018	Deputy secretary (2014–2017) of the United States Department of the Treasury. Governor (2010–2014) of the Federal Reserve Board. Commissioner (2007–2010) of financial regulation for the State of Maryland. Colin W. Brown Distinguished Professor of the Practice, Duke Law School (2021–present); Rubenstein Fellow, Duke University (2017–2020); Distinguished Fellow of the Global Financial Markets Center, Duke Law School (2020–2022); and Senior Fellow, Duke Center on Risk (2020–present). Partner of Kaya Corporation Ltd. (climate policy advisory services). Member of the board of directors of Arcadia Corporation (energy solution technology).	206
David Thomas (1956)	Trustee	July 2021	President of Morehouse College (2018–present). Professor of Business Administration Emeritus at Harvard University (2017–2018) and Dean (2011–2016) and Professor of Management at Georgetown University, McDonough School of Business (2016–2017). Director of DTE Energy Company. Trustee of Common Fund.	206

Name, Year of Birth	Position(s) Held With Funds	Vanguard Funds' Trustee/ Officer Since	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years, Outside Directorships, and Other Experience	Number of Vanguard Funds Overseen by Trustee/Officer
Peter F. Volanakis (1955)	Trustee	July 2009	President and chief operating officer (retired 2010) of Corning Incorporated (communications equipment) and director of Corning Incorporated (2000–2010) and Dow Corning (2001–2010). Director (2012) of SPX Corporation (multi-industry manufacturing). Overseer of the Amos Tuck School of Business Administration, Dartmouth College (2001–2013). Member of the BMW Group Mobility Council.	206
Executive Officers				
Jacqueline Angell (1974)	Chief Compliance Officer	November 2022	Principal of Vanguard. Chief compliance officer (November 2022–present) of Vanguard and of each of the investment companies served by Vanguard. Chief compliance officer (2018–2022) and deputy chief compliance officer (2017–2019) of State Street.	206
Christine M. Buchanan (1970)	Chief Financial Officer	November 2017	Principal of Vanguard. Chief financial officer (2021–present) and treasurer (2017–2021) of each of the investment companies served by Vanguard. Partner (2005–2017) at KPMG (audit, tax, and advisory services).	206
John Galloway (1973)	Investment Stewardship Officer	September 2020	Principal of Vanguard. Investment stewardship officer (2020–present) of each of the investment companies served by Vanguard. Head of Investor Advocacy (2020–present) and head of Marketing Strategy and Planning (2017–2020) at Vanguard. Special Assistant to the President of the United States (2015).	206
Ashley Grim (1984)	Treasurer	February 2022	Treasurer (February 2022–present) of each of the investment companies served by Vanguard. Fund transfer agent controller (2019–2022) and director of Audit Services (2017–2019) at Vanguard. Senior manager (2015–2017) at PriceWaterhouseCoopers (audit and assurance, consulting, and tax services).	206
Peter Mahoney (1974)	Controller	May 2015	Principal of Vanguard. Controller (2015–present) of each of the investment companies served by Vanguard. Head of International Fund Services (2008–2014) at Vanguard.	206
Anne E. Robinson (1970)	Secretary	September 2016	General counsel (2016–present) of Vanguard. Secretary (2016–present) of Vanguard and of each of the investment companies served by Vanguard. Managing director (2016–present) of Vanguard. Managing director and general counsel of Global Cards and Consumer Services (2014–2016) at Citigroup. Counsel (2003–2014) at American Express. Non-executive director of the board of National Grid (energy).	206
Michael Rollings (1963)	Finance Director	February 2017	Finance director (2017–present) and treasurer (2017) of each of the investment companies served by Vanguard. Managing director (2016–present) of Vanguard. Chief financial officer (2016–present) of Vanguard. Director (2016–present) of Vanguard Marketing Corporation. Executive vice president and chief financial officer (2006–2016) of MassMutual Financial Group.	206

All but one of the trustees are independent. The independent trustees designate a lead independent trustee. The lead independent trustee is a spokesperson and principal point of contact for the independent trustees and is responsible for coordinating the activities of the independent trustees, including calling regular executive sessions of the independent

trustees; developing the agenda of each meeting together with the chairman; and chairing the meetings of the independent trustees. The lead independent trustee also chairs the meetings of the audit, compensation, and nominating committees. The board also has two investment committees, which consist of independent trustees and the sole interested trustee.

The independent trustees appoint the chairman of the board. The roles of chairman of the board and chief executive officer currently are held by the same person; as a result, the chairman of the board is an “interested” trustee. The independent trustees generally believe that the Vanguard funds’ chief executive officer is best qualified to serve as chairman and that fund shareholders benefit from this leadership structure through accountability and strong day-to-day leadership.

Board Committees: The Trust’s board has the following committees:

- **Audit Committee:** This committee oversees the accounting and financial reporting policies, the systems of internal controls, and the independent audits of each fund. The following independent trustees serve as members of the committee: Mr. Loughrey, Mr. Loughridge, Ms. Raskin, and Mr. Volanakis. The committee held six meetings during the Trust’s fiscal year ended October 31, 2022.
- **Compensation Committee:** This committee oversees the compensation programs established by each fund for the benefit of its trustees. All independent trustees serve as members of the committee. The committee held two meetings during the Trust’s fiscal year ended October 31, 2022.
- **Investment Committees:** These committees assist the board in its oversight of investment advisors to the funds and in the review and evaluation of materials relating to the board’s consideration of investment advisory agreements with the funds. Each trustee serves on one of two investment committees. Each investment committee held four meetings during the Trust’s fiscal year ended October 31, 2022.
- **Nominating Committee:** This committee nominates candidates for election to the board of trustees of each fund. The committee also has the authority to recommend the removal of any trustee. All independent trustees serve as members of the committee. The committee held five meetings during the Trust’s fiscal year ended October 31, 2022.

The Nominating Committee will consider shareholder recommendations for trustee nominees. Shareholders may send recommendations to Mr. Loughridge, chairman of the committee.

Trustees retire in accordance with the funds’ governing documents and policies, and typically by age 75.

Trustee Compensation

The same individuals serve as trustees of all Vanguard funds and each fund pays a proportionate share of the trustees’ compensation. Vanguard funds also employ their officers on a shared basis; however, officers are compensated by Vanguard, not the funds.

Independent Trustees. The funds compensate their independent trustees (i.e., the ones who are not also officers of the funds) in two ways:

- The independent trustees receive an annual fee for their service to the funds, which is subject to reduction based on absences from scheduled board meetings.
- The independent trustees are reimbursed for the travel and other expenses that they incur in attending board meetings.

“Interested” Trustee. Mr. Buckley serves as a trustee, but is not paid in this capacity. He is, however, paid in his role as an officer of Vanguard.

Compensation Table. The following table provides compensation details for each of the trustees. We list the amounts paid as compensation by the Funds for each trustee. In addition, the table shows the total amount of compensation paid to each trustee by all Vanguard funds.

**VANGUARD WHITEHALL FUNDS
TRUSTEES' COMPENSATION TABLE**

Trustee	Aggregate Compensation From the Funds¹	Total Compensation From All Vanguard Funds Paid to Trustees²
Mortimer J. Buckley	—	—
Tara Bunch ³	\$3,013	\$330,000
Emerson U. Fullwood	3,013	330,000
Amy Gutmann ⁴	502	—
F. Joseph Loughrey	3,196	350,000
Mark Loughridge	3,655	400,000
Scott C. Malpass	3,011	330,000
Deanna Mulligan	3,013	330,000
André F. Perold	3,013	330,000
Sarah Bloom Raskin	3,196	350,000
David A. Thomas	3,013	330,000
Peter F. Volanakis	3,196	350,000

1 The amounts shown in this column are based on the Trust's fiscal year ended October 31, 2022. Each Fund within the Trust is responsible for a proportionate share of these amounts.

2 The amounts reported in this column reflect the total compensation paid to each trustee for his or her service as trustee of 206 Vanguard funds for the 2022 calendar year.

3 Ms. Bunch became a member of the Funds' board effective November 2021.

4 Ms. Gutmann retired from service effective February 2022.

Ownership of Fund Shares

All current trustees allocate their investments among the various Vanguard funds based on their own investment needs. The following table shows each trustee's ownership of shares of each Fund and of all Vanguard funds served by the trustee as of December 31, 2022.

VANGUARD WHITEHALL FUNDS

Vanguard Fund	Trustee	Dollar Range of Fund Shares Owned by Trustee	Aggregate Dollar Range of Vanguard Fund Shares Owned by Trustee
Vanguard Advice Select Dividend Growth Fund	Mortimer J. Buckley	—	Over \$100,000
	Tara Bunch	—	Over \$100,000
	Emerson U. Fullwood	—	Over \$100,000
	F. Joseph Loughrey	—	Over \$100,000
	Mark Loughridge	—	Over \$100,000
	Scott C. Malpass	—	Over \$100,000
	Deanna Marie Mulligan	—	Over \$100,000
	André F. Perold	—	Over \$100,000
	Sarah Bloom Raskin	—	Over \$100,000
	David A. Thomas	—	Over \$100,000
	Peter F. Volanakis	—	Over \$100,000

Vanguard Fund	Trustee	Dollar Range of Fund Shares Owned by Trustee	Aggregate Dollar Range of Vanguard Fund Shares Owned by Trustee
Vanguard Advice Select Global Value Fund	Mortimer J. Buckley	—	Over \$100,000
	Tara Bunch	—	Over \$100,000
	Emerson U. Fullwood	—	Over \$100,000
	F. Joseph Loughrey	—	Over \$100,000
	Mark Loughridge	—	Over \$100,000
	Scott C. Malpass	—	Over \$100,000
	Deanna Marie Mulligan	—	Over \$100,000
	André F. Perold	—	Over \$100,000
	Sarah Bloom Raskin	—	Over \$100,000
	David A. Thomas	—	Over \$100,000
Peter F. Volanakis	—	Over \$100,000	
Vanguard Advice Select International Growth Fund	Mortimer J. Buckley	—	Over \$100,000
	Tara Bunch	—	Over \$100,000
	Emerson U. Fullwood	—	Over \$100,000
	F. Joseph Loughrey	—	Over \$100,000
	Mark Loughridge	—	Over \$100,000
	Scott C. Malpass	—	Over \$100,000
	Deanna Marie Mulligan	—	Over \$100,000
	André F. Perold	—	Over \$100,000
	Sarah Bloom Raskin	—	Over \$100,000
	David A. Thomas	—	Over \$100,000
Peter F. Volanakis	—	Over \$100,000	
Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund	Mortimer J. Buckley	—	Over \$100,000
	Tara Bunch	—	Over \$100,000
	Emerson U. Fullwood	—	Over \$100,000
	F. Joseph Loughrey	—	Over \$100,000
	Mark Loughridge	—	Over \$100,000
	Scott C. Malpass	—	Over \$100,000
	Deanna Marie Mulligan	—	Over \$100,000
	André F. Perold	—	Over \$100,000
	Sarah Bloom Raskin	—	Over \$100,000
	David A. Thomas	—	Over \$100,000
Peter F. Volanakis	—	Over \$100,000	
Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund	Mortimer J. Buckley	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
	Tara Bunch	—	Over \$100,000
	Emerson U. Fullwood	—	Over \$100,000
	F. Joseph Loughrey	—	Over \$100,000
	Mark Loughridge	—	Over \$100,000
	Scott C. Malpass	—	Over \$100,000
	Deanna Marie Mulligan	—	Over \$100,000
	André F. Perold	—	Over \$100,000
	Sarah Bloom Raskin	—	Over \$100,000
	David A. Thomas	—	Over \$100,000
Peter F. Volanakis	—	Over \$100,000	

Vanguard Fund	Trustee	Dollar Range of Fund Shares Owned by Trustee	Aggregate Dollar Range of Vanguard Fund Shares Owned by Trustee
Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund	Mortimer J. Buckley	—	Over \$100,000
	Tara Bunch	—	Over \$100,000
	Emerson U. Fullwood	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
	F. Joseph Loughrey	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
	Mark Loughridge	—	Over \$100,000
	Scott C. Malpass	—	Over \$100,000
	Deanna Marie Mulligan	—	Over \$100,000
	André F. Perold	—	Over \$100,000
	Sarah Bloom Raskin	—	Over \$100,000
	David A. Thomas	—	Over \$100,000
Peter F. Volanakis	—	Over \$100,000	
Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund	Mortimer J. Buckley	—	Over \$100,000
	Tara Bunch	—	Over \$100,000
	Emerson U. Fullwood	—	Over \$100,000
	F. Joseph Loughrey	—	Over \$100,000
	Mark Loughridge	—	Over \$100,000
	Scott C. Malpass	—	Over \$100,000
	Deanna Marie Mulligan	—	Over \$100,000
	André F. Perold	—	Over \$100,000
	Sarah Bloom Raskin	—	Over \$100,000
	David A. Thomas	—	Over \$100,000
Peter F. Volanakis	—	Over \$100,000	
Vanguard International Explorer Fund	Mortimer J. Buckley	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
	Tara Bunch	—	Over \$100,000
	Emerson U. Fullwood	—	Over \$100,000
	F. Joseph Loughrey	—	Over \$100,000
	Mark Loughridge	—	Over \$100,000
	Scott C. Malpass	—	Over \$100,000
	Deanna Marie Mulligan	—	Over \$100,000
	André F. Perold	—	Over \$100,000
	Sarah Bloom Raskin	—	Over \$100,000
	David A. Thomas	—	Over \$100,000
Peter F. Volanakis	—	Over \$100,000	
Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund	Mortimer J. Buckley	—	Over \$100,000
	Tara Bunch	—	Over \$100,000
	Emerson U. Fullwood	—	Over \$100,000
	F. Joseph Loughrey	—	Over \$100,000
	Mark Loughridge	—	Over \$100,000
	Scott C. Malpass	—	Over \$100,000
	Deanna Marie Mulligan	—	Over \$100,000
	André F. Perold	—	Over \$100,000
	Sarah Bloom Raskin	—	Over \$100,000
	David A. Thomas	—	Over \$100,000
Peter F. Volanakis	—	Over \$100,000	

Vanguard Fund	Trustee	Dollar Range of Fund Shares Owned by Trustee	Aggregate Dollar Range of Vanguard Fund Shares Owned by Trustee
Vanguard Mid-Cap Growth Fund	Mortimer J. Buckley	—	Over \$100,000
	Tara Bunch	—	Over \$100,000
	Emerson U. Fullwood	—	Over \$100,000
	F. Joseph Loughrey	—	Over \$100,000
	Mark Loughridge	—	Over \$100,000
	Scott C. Malpass	—	Over \$100,000
	Deanna Marie Mulligan	—	Over \$100,000
	André F. Perold	—	Over \$100,000
	Sarah Bloom Raskin	—	Over \$100,000
	David A. Thomas	—	Over \$100,000
Peter F. Volanakis	—	Over \$100,000	
Vanguard Selected Value Fund	Mortimer J. Buckley	—	Over \$100,000
	Tara Bunch	—	Over \$100,000
	Emerson U. Fullwood	—	Over \$100,000
	F. Joseph Loughrey	—	Over \$100,000
	Mark Loughridge	—	Over \$100,000
	Scott C. Malpass	—	Over \$100,000
	Deanna Marie Mulligan	—	Over \$100,000
	André F. Perold	—	Over \$100,000
	Sarah Bloom Raskin	—	Over \$100,000
	David A. Thomas	—	Over \$100,000
Peter F. Volanakis	\$10,001 – \$50,000	Over \$100,000	

As of January 31, 2023, the trustees and officers of the funds owned, in the aggregate, less than 1% of each class of each fund's outstanding shares.

As of January 31, 2023, the following owned of record 5% or more of the outstanding shares of each class (other than ETF Shares):

Vanguard Fund	Share Class	Owner and Address	Percentage of Ownership
Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund	Admiral Shares	CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC SAN FRANCISCO, CA	6.95%
	Institutional Shares	MAC & CO PITTSBURG, PA	8.82%
		NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY FBO FLORIDA 529 SAVING PLAN - DV CHICAGO, IL	18.37%
		UNION BANK & TRUST CO FBO ACES TRUST FUND LINCOLN, NE	18.42%
		UNION BANK & TRUST CO FBO BRIGHT START LINCOLN, NE	50.43%

Vanguard Fund	Share Class	Owner and Address	Percentage of Ownership
Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund	Investor Shares	CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC SAN FRANCISCO, CA	6.28%
		NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES CORPORATION JERSEY CITY, NJ	13.46%
		VANGUARD MANAGED ALLOCATION FUND VALLEY FORGE, PA	11.59%
	Admiral Shares	CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC SAN FRANCISCO, CA	7.37%
		NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES CORPORATION JERSEY CITY, NJ	8.74%
		SEI PRIVATE TRUST COMPANY OAKS, PA	11.15%
Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund	Admiral Shares	US BANK NA CAPINCO C/O US BANK NA MILWAUKEE, WI	16.67%
		CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC SAN FRANCISCO, CA	5.96%
		NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES CORPORATION JERSEY CITY, NJ	9.42%
Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund	Admiral Shares	CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC SAN FRANCISCO, CA	5.96%
		FCCI INSURANCE COMPANY SARASOTA, FL	8.53%
Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund	Admiral Shares	BOK TTE COMMISSIONERS LAND OFF - QUALIFIED PLANS TULSA, OK	27.03%
		FCCI INSURANCE COMPANY SARASOTA, FL	5.39%
Vanguard Mid-Cap Growth Fund	Investor Shares	FIDELITY INVESTMENTS INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS CO INC COVINGTON, KY	7.75%
		NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES CORPORATION JERSEY CITY, NJ	10.02%
Vanguard Selected Value Fund	Investor Shares	CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC SAN FRANCISCO, CA	7.11%
		FIDELITY INVESTMENTS INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS CO INC COVINGTON, KY	5.01%
		NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES CORPORATION JERSEY CITY, NJ	6.25%

Although the Funds do not have information concerning the beneficial ownership of shares held in the names of Depository Trust Company (DTC) participants, as of January 31, 2023, the name and percentage ownership of each DTC participant that owned of record 5% or more of the outstanding ETF Shares of the Fund were as follows:

Vanguard Fund	Owner	Percentage of Ownership
Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond ETF	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.	17.66%
	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.	5.17%
	National Financial Services, LLC	9.16%
	SEI Private Trust Company	7.88%
	State Street Bank and Trust Company	12.13%
Vanguard High Dividend Yield ETF	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.	15.5%
	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith	5.41%
	National Financial Services, LLC	12.99%
	TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc.	7.18%
	Vanguard Marketing Corporation	10.84%

Vanguard Fund	Owner	Percentage of Ownership	
Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation ETF	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.	23.49%	
	Edward D. Jones & Co.	6.81%	
	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith	7.03%	
	Morgan Stanley DW Inc.	6.5%	
	National Financial Services, LLC	10.83%	
	Pershing, LLC	8.63%	
	TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc.	5.09%	
	Vanguard Marketing Corporation	7.11%	
	Vanguard International High Dividend Yield ETF	Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.	27.77%
		Edward D. Jones & Co.	5.86%
Morgan Stanley DW Inc.		5.8%	
National Financial Services, LLC		10.31%	
TD Ameritrade Clearing, Inc.		5.75%	
Vanguard Marketing Corporation		8.93%	

A shareholder who owns more than 25% of a Fund's voting shares may be considered a controlling person. As of January 31, 2023, the following held of record 25% or more of the voting shares:

Vanguard Fund	Owner	Percentage of Ownership
Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund	CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC SAN FRANCISCO, CA	25.73%

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure Policies and Procedures

Introduction

Vanguard and the boards of trustees of the Vanguard funds (the Boards) have adopted Portfolio Holdings Disclosure Policies and Procedures (Policies and Procedures) to govern the disclosure of the portfolio holdings of each Vanguard fund. Vanguard and the Boards considered each of the circumstances under which Vanguard fund portfolio holdings may be disclosed to different categories of persons under the Policies and Procedures. Vanguard and the Boards also considered actual and potential material conflicts that could arise in such circumstances between the interests of Vanguard fund shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the fund's investment advisor, distributor, or any affiliated person of the fund, its investment advisor, or its distributor, on the other. After giving due consideration to such matters and after the exercise of their fiduciary duties and reasonable business judgment, Vanguard and the Boards determined that the Vanguard funds have a legitimate business purpose for disclosing portfolio holdings to the persons described in each of the circumstances set forth in the Policies and Procedures and that the Policies and Procedures are reasonably designed to ensure that disclosure of portfolio holdings and information about portfolio holdings is in the best interests of fund shareholders and appropriately addresses the potential for material conflicts of interest.

The Boards exercise continuing oversight of the disclosure of Vanguard fund portfolio holdings by (1) overseeing the implementation and enforcement of the Policies and Procedures, the Code of Ethics, and the Policies and Procedures Designed to Prevent the Misuse of Inside Information (collectively, the portfolio holdings governing policies) by the chief compliance officer of Vanguard and the Vanguard funds; (2) considering reports and recommendations by the chief compliance officer concerning any material compliance matters (as defined in Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act and Rule 206(4)-7 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940) that may arise in connection with any portfolio holdings governing policies; and (3) considering whether to approve or ratify any amendment to any portfolio holdings governing policies.

Vanguard and the Boards reserve the right to amend the Policies and Procedures at any time and from time to time without prior notice at their sole discretion. For purposes of the Policies and Procedures, the term "portfolio holdings" means the equity and debt securities (e.g., stocks and bonds) held by a Vanguard fund and does not mean the cash investments, derivatives, and other investment positions (collectively, other investment positions) held by the fund.

Online Disclosure of Ten Largest Stock Holdings

Each actively managed Vanguard fund generally will seek to disclose the fund's ten largest stock portfolio holdings and the percentage of the fund's total assets that each of these holdings represents as of the end of the most recent calendar quarter (quarter-end ten largest stock holdings with weightings) online at *vanguard.com*, in the "Portfolio" section of the fund's Portfolio & Management page, 15 calendar days after the end of the calendar quarter. Each Vanguard index fund generally will seek to disclose the fund's ten largest stock portfolio holdings and the percentage of the fund's total assets that each of these holdings represents as of the end of the most recent month (month-end ten largest stock holdings with weightings) online at *vanguard.com*, in the "Portfolio" section of the fund's Portfolio & Management page, 15 calendar days after the end of the month. In addition, Vanguard funds generally will seek to disclose the fund's ten largest stock portfolio holdings and the aggregate percentage of the fund's total assets (and, for balanced funds, the aggregate percentage of the fund's equity securities) that these holdings represent as of the end of the most recent month (month-end ten largest stock holdings) online at *vanguard.com*, in the "Portfolio" section of the fund's Portfolio & Management page, 10 business days after the end of the month. Together, the quarter-end and month-end ten largest stock holdings are referred to as the ten largest stock holdings. Online disclosure of the ten largest stock holdings is made to all categories of persons, including individual investors, institutional investors, intermediaries, third-party service providers, rating and ranking organizations, affiliated persons of a Vanguard fund, and all other persons.

Online Disclosure of Complete Portfolio Holdings

Each actively managed Vanguard fund, unless otherwise stated, generally will seek to disclose the fund's complete portfolio holdings as of the end of the most recent calendar quarter online at *vanguard.com* 30 calendar days after the end of the calendar quarter. Each Vanguard fund relying on Rule 6c-11 under the 1940 Act generally will seek to disclose complete portfolio holdings, including other investment positions, at the beginning of each business day. These portfolio holdings, including other investment positions, will be disclosed online at *vanguard.com*. In accordance with Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act, each of the Vanguard money market funds will disclose the fund's complete portfolio holdings as of the last business day of the prior month online at *vanguard.com* no later than the fifth business day of the current month. The complete portfolio holdings information for money market funds will remain available online for at least six months after the initial posting. Vanguard Market Neutral Fund and Vanguard Alternative Strategies Fund generally will seek to disclose the Fund's complete portfolio holdings as of the end of the most recent calendar quarter online at *vanguard.com* 60 calendar days after the end of the calendar quarter. Each Vanguard index fund, other than those Vanguard index funds relying on Rule 6c-11 under the 1940 Act, generally will seek to disclose the fund's complete portfolio holdings as of the end of the most recent month online at *vanguard.com*, in the "Portfolio" section of the fund's Portfolio & Management page, 15 calendar days after the end of the month. Online disclosure of complete portfolio holdings is made to all categories of persons, including individual investors, institutional investors, intermediaries, third-party service providers, rating and ranking organizations, affiliated persons of a Vanguard fund, and all other persons. Vanguard will review complete portfolio holdings before disclosure is made and, except with respect to the complete portfolio holdings of the Vanguard money market funds, may withhold any portion of the fund's complete portfolio holdings from disclosure when deemed to be in the best interests of the fund after consultation with a Vanguard fund's investment advisor.

Disclosure of Complete Portfolio Holdings to Service Providers Subject to Confidentiality and Trading Restrictions

Vanguard, for legitimate business purposes, may disclose Vanguard fund complete portfolio holdings at times it deems necessary and appropriate to rating and ranking organizations; financial printers; proxy voting service providers; pricing information vendors; issuers of guaranteed investment contracts for stable value portfolios; third parties that deliver analytical, statistical, or consulting services; and other third parties that provide services (collectively, Service Providers) to Vanguard, Vanguard subsidiaries, and/or the Vanguard funds. Disclosure of complete portfolio holdings to a Service Provider is conditioned on the Service Provider being subject to a written agreement imposing a duty of confidentiality, including a duty not to trade on the basis of any material nonpublic information.

The frequency with which complete portfolio holdings may be disclosed to a Service Provider, and the length of the lag, if any, between the date of the information and the date on which the information is disclosed to the Service Provider, is determined based on the facts and circumstances, including, without limitation, the nature of the portfolio holdings information to be disclosed, the risk of harm to the funds and their shareholders, and the legitimate business purposes served by such disclosure. The frequency of disclosure to a Service Provider varies and may be as frequent as daily,

with no lag. Disclosure of Vanguard fund complete portfolio holdings by Vanguard to a Service Provider must be authorized by a Vanguard fund officer or a Principal in Vanguard's Portfolio Review Department or Office of the General Counsel. Any disclosure of Vanguard fund complete portfolio holdings to a Service Provider as previously described may also include a list of the other investment positions that make up the fund, such as cash investments and derivatives.

Currently, Vanguard discloses complete portfolio holdings to the following Service Providers as part of ongoing arrangements that serve legitimate business purposes: Abel/Noser Corporation; Advisor Software, Inc.; Alcom Printing Group, Inc.; Apple Press, L.C.; Bloomberg L.P.; Brilliant Graphics, Inc.; Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc.; Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.; Charles River Systems, Inc.; FactSet Research Systems Inc.; Innovation Printing & Communications; Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc.; Intelligencer Printing Company; Investment Technology Group, Inc.; Lipper, Inc.; Markit WSO Corporation; McMunn Associates, Inc.; Reuters America Inc.; R.R. Donnelley, Inc.; State Street Bank and Trust Company; and Trade Informatics LLC.

Disclosure of Complete Portfolio Holdings to Vanguard Affiliates and Certain Fiduciaries Subject to Confidentiality and Trading Restrictions

Vanguard may disclose complete portfolio holdings between and among the following persons (collectively, Affiliates and Fiduciaries) for legitimate business purposes within the scope of their official duties and responsibilities, subject to such persons' continuing legal duty of confidentiality and legal duty not to trade on the basis of any material nonpublic information, as such duties are imposed under the Code of Ethics, the Policies and Procedures Designed to Prevent the Misuse of Inside Information, by agreement, or under applicable laws, rules, and regulations: (1) persons who are subject to the Code of Ethics or the Policies and Procedures Designed to Prevent the Misuse of Inside Information; (2) an investment advisor, distributor, administrator, transfer agent, or custodian to a Vanguard fund; (3) an accounting firm, an auditing firm, or outside legal counsel retained by Vanguard, a Vanguard subsidiary, or a Vanguard fund; (4) an investment advisor to whom complete portfolio holdings are disclosed for due diligence purposes when the advisor is in merger or acquisition talks with a Vanguard fund's current advisor; and (5) a newly hired investment advisor or sub-advisor to whom complete portfolio holdings are disclosed prior to the time it commences its duties.

The frequency with which complete portfolio holdings may be disclosed between and among Affiliates and Fiduciaries, and the length of the lag, if any, between the date of the information and the date on which the information is disclosed between and among the Affiliates and Fiduciaries, is determined by such Affiliates and Fiduciaries based on the facts and circumstances, including, without limitation, the nature of the portfolio holdings information to be disclosed, the risk of harm to the funds and their shareholders, and the legitimate business purposes served by such disclosure. The frequency of disclosure between and among Affiliates and Fiduciaries varies and may be as frequent as daily, with no lag. Any disclosure of Vanguard fund complete portfolio holdings to any Affiliates and Fiduciaries as previously described may also include a list of the other investment positions that make up the fund, such as cash investments and derivatives. Disclosure of Vanguard fund complete portfolio holdings or other investment positions by Vanguard, VMC, or a Vanguard fund to Affiliates and Fiduciaries must be authorized by a Vanguard fund officer or a Principal of Vanguard.

Currently, Vanguard discloses complete portfolio holdings to the following Affiliates and Fiduciaries as part of ongoing arrangements that serve legitimate business purposes: Vanguard and each investment advisor, custodian, and independent registered public accounting firm identified in each fund's Statement of Additional Information.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings to Trading Counterparties in the Normal Course of Managing a Fund's Assets

An investment advisor, administrator, or custodian for a Vanguard fund may, for legitimate business purposes within the scope of its official duties and responsibilities, disclose portfolio holdings (whether partial portfolio holdings or complete portfolio holdings) and other investment positions that make up the fund to any trading counterparty, including one or more broker-dealers or banks, during the course of, or in connection with, normal day-to-day securities and derivatives transactions with or through such trading counterparties subject to the counterparty's legal obligation not to use or disclose material nonpublic information concerning the fund's portfolio holdings, other investment positions, securities transactions, or derivatives transactions without the consent of the fund or its agents. The Vanguard funds have not given their consent to any such use or disclosure and no person or agent of Vanguard is authorized to give such consent except as approved in writing by the Boards of the Vanguard funds. Disclosure of portfolio holdings or other investment positions by Vanguard to broker-dealers must be authorized by a Vanguard fund officer or a Principal of Vanguard.

In addition to the disclosures described below to Authorized Participants, a Vanguard fund investment advisor or administrator may also disclose portfolio holdings information to other current or prospective fund shareholders in connection with the dissemination of information necessary for transactions in Creation Units (as defined below) or other large transactions with a Vanguard fund. Such shareholders are typically Authorized Participants or other financial institutions that have been authorized by VMC to purchase and redeem large blocks of shares (Creation Units), but may also include market makers and other institutional market participants and entities to whom a Vanguard fund advisor or administrator may provide information in connection with transactions in a Vanguard fund.

Disclosure of Nonmaterial Information

The Policies and Procedures permit Vanguard fund officers, Vanguard fund portfolio managers, and other Vanguard representatives (collectively, Approved Vanguard Representatives) to disclose any views, opinions, judgments, advice, or commentary, or any analytical, statistical, performance, or other information, in connection with or relating to a Vanguard fund or its portfolio holdings and/or other investment positions (collectively, commentary and analysis) or any changes in the portfolio holdings of a Vanguard fund that occurred after the end of the most recent calendar quarter (recent portfolio changes) to any person if (1) such disclosure serves a legitimate business purpose, (2) such disclosure does not effectively result in the disclosure of the complete portfolio holdings of any Vanguard fund (which can be disclosed only in accordance with the Policies and Procedures), and (3) such information does not constitute material nonpublic information. Disclosure of commentary and analysis or recent portfolio changes by Vanguard, VMC, or a Vanguard fund must be authorized by a Vanguard fund officer or a Principal of Vanguard.

An Approved Vanguard Representative must make a good faith determination whether the information constitutes material nonpublic information, which involves an assessment of the particular facts and circumstances. Vanguard believes that in most cases recent portfolio changes that involve a few or even several securities in a diversified portfolio or commentary and analysis would be immaterial and would not convey any advantage to a recipient in making an investment decision concerning a Vanguard fund. Nonexclusive examples of commentary and analysis about a Vanguard fund include (1) the allocation of the fund's portfolio holdings and other investment positions among various asset classes, sectors, industries, and countries; (2) the characteristics of the stock and bond components of the fund's portfolio holdings and other investment positions; (3) the attribution of fund returns by asset class, sector, industry, and country; and (4) the volatility characteristics of the fund. Approved Vanguard Representatives may, at their sole discretion, deny any request for information made by any person, and may do so for any reason or for no reason. Approved Vanguard Representatives include, for purposes of the Policies and Procedures, persons employed by or associated with Vanguard or a subsidiary of Vanguard who have been authorized by Vanguard's Portfolio Review Department to disclose recent portfolio changes and/or commentary and analysis in accordance with the Policies and Procedures.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings, Including Other Investment Positions, in Accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Exemptive Orders and Rule 6c-11

Vanguard's Enterprise Financial Services unit may disclose to the National Securities Clearing Corporation (NSCC), Authorized Participants, and other market makers the daily portfolio composition files (PCFs) that identify a basket of specified securities that may overlap with the actual or expected portfolio holdings of the Vanguard funds that offer a class of shares known as Vanguard ETF Shares (ETF Funds). Each Vanguard fund relying on Rule 6c-11 under the 1940 Act generally will seek to disclose complete portfolio holdings, including other investment positions, at the beginning of each business day. These portfolio holdings, including other investment positions, will be disclosed online at *vanguard.com* in the "Portfolio" section of a fund's Portfolio & Management page. The disclosure of PCFs and portfolio holdings, including other investment positions, will be in accordance with the terms and conditions of related exemptive orders (Vanguard ETF Exemptive Orders) issued by the SEC or Rule 6c-11 under the 1940 Act, as described in this section.

Unlike the conventional classes of shares issued by ETF Funds, the ETF Shares are listed for trading on a national securities exchange. Each ETF Fund issues and redeems ETF Shares in large blocks, known as "Creation Units." To purchase or redeem a Creation Unit, an investor must be an "Authorized Participant" or the investor must purchase or redeem through a broker-dealer that is an Authorized Participant. An Authorized Participant is a participant in the Depository Trust Company (DTC) that has executed a "Participant Agreement" with VMC. Each ETF Fund issues Creation Units in exchange for a "portfolio deposit" consisting of a basket of specified securities (Deposit Securities) and a cash payment (Balancing Amount). Each ETF Fund also redeems Creation Units in kind; an investor who tenders a Creation Unit will receive, as redemption proceeds, a basket of specified securities together with a Balancing Amount.

In connection with the creation and redemption process, and in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Vanguard ETF Exemptive Orders, Vanguard makes available to the NSCC (a clearing agency registered with the SEC and affiliated with the DTC), for dissemination to NSCC participants on each business day prior to the opening of trading on the listing exchange, a PCF containing a list of the names and the required number of shares of each Deposit Security for each ETF Fund. In addition, the listing exchange disseminates (1) continuously throughout the trading day, through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association, the market value of an ETF Share; and (2) every 15 seconds throughout the trading day, a calculation of the estimated NAV of an ETF Share (expected to be accurate to within a few basis points). Comparing these two figures allows an investor to determine whether, and to what extent, ETF Shares are selling at a premium or at a discount to NAV. ETF Shares are listed on the exchange and traded on the secondary market in the same manner as other equity securities. The price of ETF Shares trading on the secondary market is based on a current bid/offer market.

In addition to making PCFs available to the NSCC, as previously described, Vanguard's Enterprise Financial Services unit may disclose the PCF for any ETF Fund to any person, or online at *vanguard.com* to all categories of persons, if (1) such disclosure serves a legitimate business purpose and (2) such disclosure does not constitute material nonpublic information. Vanguard's Enterprise Financial Services unit must make a good faith determination whether the PCF for any ETF Fund constitutes material nonpublic information, which involves an assessment of the particular facts and circumstances. Vanguard believes that in most cases the PCF for any ETF Fund would be immaterial and would not convey any advantage to the recipient in making an investment decision concerning the ETF Fund, if sufficient time has passed between the date of the PCF and the date on which the PCF is disclosed. Vanguard's Enterprise Financial Services unit may, at its sole discretion, determine whether to deny any request for the PCF for any ETF Fund made by any person, and may do so for any reason or for no reason. Disclosure of a PCF must be authorized by a Vanguard fund officer or a Principal in Vanguard's Enterprise Financial Services unit.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings Related Information to the Issuer of a Security for Legitimate Business Purposes

Vanguard, at its sole discretion, may disclose portfolio holdings information concerning a security held by one or more Vanguard funds to the issuer of such security if the issuer presents, to the satisfaction of Vanguard's Enterprise Financial Services unit, convincing evidence that the issuer has a legitimate business purpose for such information. Disclosure of this information to an issuer is conditioned on the issuer being subject to a written agreement imposing a duty of confidentiality, including a duty not to trade on the basis of any material nonpublic information. The frequency with which portfolio holdings information concerning a security may be disclosed to the issuer of such security, and the length of the lag, if any, between the date of the information and the date on which the information is disclosed to the issuer, is determined based on the facts and circumstances, including, without limitation, the nature of the portfolio holdings information to be disclosed, the risk of harm to the funds and their shareholders, and the legitimate business purposes served by such disclosure. The frequency of disclosure to an issuer cannot be determined in advance of a specific request and will vary based upon the particular facts and circumstances and the legitimate business purposes, but in unusual situations could be as frequent as daily, with no lag. Disclosure of portfolio holdings information concerning a security held by one or more Vanguard funds to the issuer of such security must be authorized by a Vanguard fund officer or a Principal in Vanguard's Portfolio Review Department or Office of the General Counsel.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings as Required by Applicable Law

Vanguard fund portfolio holdings (whether partial portfolio holdings or complete portfolio holdings) and other investment positions that make up a fund shall be disclosed to any person as required by applicable laws, rules, and regulations. Examples of such required disclosure include, but are not limited to, disclosure of Vanguard fund portfolio holdings (1) in a filing or submission with the SEC or another regulatory body, (2) in connection with seeking recovery on defaulted bonds in a federal bankruptcy case, (3) in connection with a lawsuit, or (4) as required by court order. Disclosure of portfolio holdings or other investment positions by Vanguard, VMC, or a Vanguard fund as required by applicable laws, rules, and regulations must be authorized by a Vanguard fund officer or a Principal of Vanguard.

Prohibitions on Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

No person is authorized to disclose Vanguard fund portfolio holdings or other investment positions (whether online at *vanguard.com*, in writing, by fax, by email, orally, or by other means) except in accordance with the Policies and Procedures. In addition, no person is authorized to make disclosure pursuant to the Policies and Procedures if such disclosure is otherwise unlawful under the antifraud provisions of the federal securities laws (as defined in Rule 38a-1

under the 1940 Act). Furthermore, Vanguard’s management, at its sole discretion, may determine not to disclose portfolio holdings or other investment positions that make up a Vanguard fund to any person who would otherwise be eligible to receive such information under the Policies and Procedures, or may determine to make such disclosures publicly as provided by the Policies and Procedures.

Prohibitions on Receipt of Compensation or Other Consideration

The Policies and Procedures prohibit a Vanguard fund, its investment advisor, and any other person or entity from paying or receiving any compensation or other consideration of any type for the purpose of obtaining disclosure of Vanguard fund portfolio holdings or other investment positions. “Consideration” includes any agreement to maintain assets in the fund or in other investment companies or accounts managed by the investment advisor or by any affiliated person of the investment advisor.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

The Trust currently uses ten investment advisors:

- Baillie Gifford Overseas Ltd. (Baillie Gifford) provides investment advisory services for a portion of Vanguard Advice Select International Growth Fund and Vanguard International Explorer Fund.
- Cooke & Bieler, L.P. (Cooke & Bieler) provides investment advisory services for a portion of Vanguard Selected Value Fund.
- Donald Smith & Co., Inc. (Donald Smith & Co.) provides investment advisory services for a portion of Vanguard Selected Value Fund.
- Frontier Capital Management Co., LLC (Frontier Capital) provides investment advisory services for a portion of Vanguard Mid-Cap Growth Fund.
- Pzena Investment Management, LLC (Pzena) provides investment advisory services for a portion of Vanguard Selected Value Fund.
- Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. (Schroders) provides investment advisory services for a portion of Vanguard International Explorer Fund.
- Wellington Management Company LLP (Wellington Management) provides investment advisory services for Vanguard Advice Select Dividend Growth Fund and Vanguard Advice Select Global Value Fund, and a portion of Vanguard International Explorer Fund, and a portion of Vanguard Mid-Cap Growth Fund.
- Vanguard provides investment advisory services to Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund, Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund, Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund, Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund, and Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund.

TimesSquare Capital Management, LLC provided investment advisory services for a portion of Vanguard International Explorer Fund from 2017 until October 2022. Victory Capital Management Inc., through its RS Investments franchise, provided investment advisory services for a portion of Vanguard Mid-Cap Growth Fund from 2016 until December 2022.

For funds that are advised by independent third-party advisory firms unaffiliated with Vanguard, the board of trustees of each fund hires investment advisory firms, not individual portfolio managers, to provide investment advisory services to such funds. Vanguard negotiates each advisory agreement, which contains advisory fee arrangements, on an arm’s length basis with the advisory firm. Each advisory agreement is reviewed annually by each fund’s board of trustees, taking into account numerous factors, which include, without limitation, the nature, extent, and quality of the services provided; investment performance; and the fair market value of the services provided. Each advisory agreement is between the Trust and the advisory firm, not between the Trust and the portfolio manager. The structure of the advisory fee paid to each unaffiliated investment advisory firm is described in the following sections. In addition, each firm has established policies and procedures designed to address the potential for conflicts of interest. Each firm’s compensation structure and management of potential conflicts of interest are summarized by the advisory firm in the following sections for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022.

A fund is a party to an investment advisory agreement with each of its independent third-party advisors whereby the advisor manages the investment and reinvestment of the portion of the fund’s assets that the fund’s board of trustees determines to assign to the advisor. In this capacity, each advisor continuously reviews, supervises, and administers the fund’s investment program for its portion of the fund’s assets. Hereafter, each portion is referred to as the advisor’s

Portfolio. Each advisor discharges its responsibilities subject to the supervision and oversight of Vanguard’s Portfolio Review Department and the officers and trustees of the fund. Vanguard’s Portfolio Review Department is responsible for recommending changes in a fund’s advisory arrangements to the fund’s board of trustees, including changes in the amount of assets allocated to each advisor and recommendations to hire, terminate, or replace an advisor.

I. Vanguard Advice Select International Growth Fund

The Fund pays Baillie Gifford 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 base fee has breakpoints, which means that the percentage declines as assets go up. The performance adjustment, also paid quarterly, is based on the cumulative total return of the Fund relative to that of the MSCI ACWI ex-USA Growth Index over the preceding 36-month period.

Baillie Gifford Overseas Ltd. is an investment advisory firm founded in 1983. Baillie Gifford is wholly owned by a Scottish investment company, Baillie Gifford & Co. Founded in 1908, Baillie Gifford & Co., which is one of the largest independently owned investment management firms in the United Kingdom, manages money primarily for institutional clients.

1. Other Accounts Managed

The following table provides information relating to the other accounts managed by the portfolio managers of the Fund as of October 31, 2022 (unless otherwise noted):

Portfolio Manager		No. of accounts	Total assets	No. of accounts with performance-based fees	Total assets in accounts with performance-based fees
Spencer Adair	Registered investment companies ¹	5	\$ 4.4B	2	\$ 3.2B
	Other pooled investment vehicles	17	\$13.7B	3	\$244M
	Other accounts	63	\$24.6B	6	\$ 3.9B
Lawrence Burns	Registered investment companies ¹	7	\$30.1B	3	\$26.9B
	Other pooled investment vehicles	7	\$16.9B	1	\$119M
	Other accounts	38	\$10.6B	0	\$ 0

¹ Includes Vanguard Advice Select International Growth Fund which held assets of \$195.7 million as of October 31, 2022.

² Mr. Adair began co-managing Vanguard Advice Select International Growth Fund on May 2, 2022.

2. Material Conflicts of Interest

At Baillie Gifford, individual portfolio managers may manage multiple accounts for multiple clients. In addition to mutual funds, these other accounts may include separate accounts, collective investment schemes, or offshore funds. Baillie Gifford manages potential conflicts between funds or with other types of accounts by implementing effective organizational and administrative arrangements to ensure that reasonable steps are taken to prevent the conflict giving rise to a material risk of damage to the interests of clients.

One area where a conflict of interest potentially arises is in the placing of orders for multiple clients and subsequent allocation of trades. Unless client-specific circumstances dictate otherwise, investment teams normally implement transactions in individual stocks for all clients with similar mandates at the same time. This aggregation of individual transactions can, of course, operate to the advantage or disadvantage of the clients involved in the order. When receiving orders from investment managers, traders at Baillie Gifford will generally treat order priority on a “first come, first served” basis, and any exceptions to this are permitted only in accordance with established policies. Baillie Gifford has also developed trade allocation systems and controls to ensure that no one client, regardless of type, is intentionally favored at the expense of another. Allocation policies are designed to address potential conflicts in situations where two or more funds or accounts participate in investment decisions involving the same securities. Investment personnel of the firm or its affiliates may be permitted to be commercially or professionally involved with an issuer of securities. Any potential conflicts of interest from such involvement would be monitored for compliance with the firm’s Code of Ethics.

3. Description of Compensation

Mr. Adair and Mr. Burns are partners of Baillie Gifford & Co. As such, each receives a base salary and a share of the partnership profits. The profit share is calculated as a percentage of total partnership profits based on seniority, role within Baillie Gifford & Co., and length of service. The basis for the profit share is detailed in the Baillie Gifford Partnership Agreement. The main staff benefits, such as pension schemes, are not available to partners, and therefore partners provide for benefits from their own personal funds.

4. Ownership of Securities

As of October 31, 2022, Mr. Adair and Mr. Burns did not own any shares of Vanguard Advice Select International Growth Fund.

II. Vanguard Advice Select Dividend Growth Fund and Vanguard Advice Select Global Value Fund

Vanguard Advice Select Dividend Growth Fund and Vanguard Advice Select Global Value Fund each pay Wellington Management a base fee plus or minus a performance adjustment. Each base fee, which is paid quarterly, is a percentage of average daily net assets managed by the advisor during the most recent fiscal quarter. Each base fee has breakpoints, which means that the percentage declines as assets go up. Each performance adjustment, also paid quarterly, is based on the cumulative total return of the Fund relative to that of the S&P U.S. Dividend Growers Index (for Vanguard Advice Select Dividend Growth Fund) and the MSCI ACWI Value Net Index (for Vanguard Advice Select Global Value Fund) over the preceding 36-month period.

Wellington Management is a Delaware limited liability partnership with principal offices at 280 Congress Street, Boston, MA, 02210. Wellington Management is owned by the partners of Wellington Management Group LLP, a Massachusetts limited liability partnership. Wellington Management is a professional investment counseling firm that provides investment services to investment companies, employee benefit plans, endowments, foundations, and other institutions. Wellington Management and its predecessor organizations have provided investment advisory services for over 80 years.

1. Other Accounts Managed

The following table provides information relating to the other accounts managed by the portfolio manager of the Fund as of October 31, 2022 (unless otherwise noted):

Portfolio Manager		No. of accounts	Total assets	No. of accounts with performance-based fees	Total assets in accounts with performance-based fees
Donald J. Kilbride	Registered investment companies ¹	13	\$ 64.8B	3	\$ 52.8B
	Other pooled investment vehicles	9	\$522.8M	3	\$167.4M
	Other accounts	25	\$ 3.1B	3	\$714.1M
David W. Palmer	Registered investment companies ¹	7	\$ 17B	3	\$ 15.7B
	Other pooled investment vehicles	11	\$ 995M	1	\$ 36.6M
	Other accounts	14	\$ 4.1B	0	\$ 0

¹ Includes Vanguard Advice Select Global Value Fund, and Vanguard Advice Select Dividend Growth Fund, which held assets of \$521 million as of October 31, 2022.

2. Material Conflicts of Interest

Individual investment professionals at Wellington Management manage multiple accounts for multiple clients. These accounts may include mutual funds, separate accounts (assets managed on behalf of institutions, such as pension funds, insurance companies, foundations, or separately managed account programs sponsored by financial intermediaries), bank common trust accounts, and hedge funds. Each Wellington Management Portfolio's or Fund's manager listed in a prospectus who is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of each Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund (Portfolio Manager) generally manages accounts in several different investment styles. These accounts may have investment objectives, strategies, time horizons, tax considerations, and risk profiles that differ from those of each Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund. A Portfolio Manager makes investment decisions for each account, including each Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund, based on the investment objectives, policies, practices, benchmarks, cash flows, tax, and other relevant investment considerations applicable to that account. Consequently, a Portfolio Manager may purchase or sell securities, including initial public offerings (IPOs), for one account and not another account, and the performance of securities purchased for one account may vary from the performance of securities purchased for other accounts. Alternatively, these accounts may be managed in a similar fashion to each Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund and thus the accounts may have similar—and in some cases nearly identical—objectives, strategies, and/or holdings to those of each Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund.

A Portfolio Manager or other investment professionals at Wellington Management may place transactions on behalf of other accounts that are directly or indirectly contrary to investment decisions made on behalf of each Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund, or make investment decisions that are similar to those made for each Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund, both of which have the potential to adversely impact each Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund depending on market conditions. For example, an investment professional may purchase a security in one account while appropriately selling that same security in another account. Similarly, a Portfolio Manager may purchase the same security for a Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund and one or more other accounts at or about the same time. In those instances, the other accounts will have access to their respective holdings prior to the public disclosure of each Wellington Management Portfolio's or Fund's holdings. In addition, some of these accounts have fee structures, including performance fees, which are or have the potential to be higher, in some cases significantly higher, than the fees Wellington Management receives for managing each Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund. Mr. Kilbride, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Manning and Ms. Pryshlak also manage accounts which pay performance allocations to Wellington Management or its affiliates. Because incentive payments paid by Wellington Management to each Portfolio Manager are tied to revenues earned by Wellington Management and, where noted, to the performance achieved by the manager in each account, the incentives associated with any given account may be significantly higher or lower than those associated with other accounts managed by a given Portfolio Manager. Finally, the Portfolio Manager may hold shares or investments in the other pooled investment vehicles and/or other accounts identified above.

Wellington Management's goal is to meet its fiduciary obligation to treat all clients fairly and provide high-quality investment services to all of its clients. Wellington Management has adopted and implemented policies and procedures, including brokerage and trade allocation policies and procedures, which it believes address the conflicts associated with managing multiple accounts for multiple clients. In addition, Wellington Management monitors a variety of areas, including compliance with primary account guidelines, the allocation of IPOs, and compliance with the firm's Code of Ethics, and places additional investment restrictions on investment professionals who manage hedge funds

and certain other accounts. Furthermore, senior investment and business personnel at Wellington Management periodically review the performance of Wellington Management’s investment professionals. Although Wellington Management does not track the time an investment professional spends on a single account, Wellington Management does periodically assess whether an investment professional has adequate time and resources to effectively manage the investment professional’s various client mandates.

3. Description of Compensation

Wellington Management receives a fee based on the assets under management of the Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund as set forth in the Investment Advisory Agreement between Wellington Management and the Trust on behalf of the Fund. Wellington Management pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues, including the advisory fee earned with respect to the Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund. The following relates to the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022.

Wellington Management’s compensation structure is designed to attract and retain high-caliber investment professionals necessary to deliver high-quality investment management services to its clients. Wellington Management’s compensation of the Wellington Management Portfolio’s or Fund’s manager listed in the prospectus who is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund includes a base salary and incentive components. The base salary for the Portfolio Manager who is a partner (a “Partner”) of Wellington Management Group LLP, the ultimate holding company of Wellington Management, is generally a fixed amount that is determined by the managing partners of Wellington Management Group LLP.

The Portfolio Manager is eligible to receive an incentive payment based on the revenues earned by Wellington Management from the Wellington Management Portfolio and generally each other account managed by such Portfolio Manager. The Portfolio Manager’s incentive payment relating to the Wellington Management Portfolio is linked to the net pre-tax performance of the Wellington Management Portfolio compared to the S&P U.S. Dividend Growers Index (for Vanguard Advice Select Dividend Growth Fund) and MSCI ACWI Value Net Index (for Vanguard Advice Select Global Value Fund) over one-, three-, and five-year periods, with an emphasis on five-year results. Wellington Management applies similar incentive compensation structures (although the benchmarks or peer groups, time periods, and rates may differ) to other accounts managed by the Portfolio Manager, including accounts with performance fees.

Portfolio-based incentives across all accounts managed by an investment professional can, and typically do, represent a significant portion of an investment professional’s overall compensation; incentive compensation varies significantly by individual and can vary significantly from year to year. The Portfolio Manager may also be eligible for bonus payments based on his overall contribution to Wellington Management’s business operations. Senior management at Wellington Management may reward individuals as it deems appropriate based on other factors. Each Partner is eligible to participate in a Partner-funded tax-qualified retirement plan, the contributions to which are made pursuant to an actuarial formula. Mr. Killbride and Mr. Palmer are Partners.

4. Ownership of Securities

As of October 31, 2022, Mr. Kilbride and Mr. Palmer did not own any shares of Vanguard Advice Select Dividend Growth Fund or Vanguard Advice Select Global Value Fund.

III. Vanguard Selected Value Fund

The Fund 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 base fee has breakpoints, which means that the percentage declines as assets go up. The performance adjustment, also paid quarterly, is based on the cumulative total return of each advisor’s portion of the Fund relative to that of the Russell Midcap Value Index (for Cooke & Bieler and Pzena) or the MSCI US Investable Market 2500 Index (for Donald Smith & Co.) over the preceding 60-month period (a 36-month period for Pzena).

During the fiscal years ended October 31, 2020, 2021, and 2022, Vanguard Selected Value Fund incurred aggregate investment advisory fees of \$12,987,000 (before a performance-based decrease of \$3,926,000), \$13,943,000 (before a performance-based decrease of \$3,500,000), and \$13,756,000 (before a performance-based increase of \$73,000) respectively.

A. Cooke & Bieler, L.P. (Cooke & Bieler)

Cooke & Bieler, founded in 1949, is an employee-owned partnership managing assets for institutional clients.

1. Other Accounts Managed

The following table provides information relating to the other accounts managed by the portfolio managers of the Fund as of the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022 (unless otherwise noted):

Portfolio Manager		No. of accounts	Total assets	No. of accounts with performance-based fees	Total assets in accounts with performance-based fees
Mehul Trivedi	Registered investment companies ¹	5	\$ 6.9B	1	\$5.8B
	Other pooled investment vehicles	2	\$475M	0	\$ 0
	Other accounts	213	\$ 6.6B	18	\$1.9B
William Weber	Registered investment companies ¹	5	\$ 6.9B	1	\$5.8B
	Other pooled investment vehicles	2	\$475M	0	\$ 0
	Other accounts	200	\$ 6.6B	18	\$1.9B

¹ Includes Vanguard Selected Value Fund which held assets of \$5.8 billion as of October 31, 2022.

2. Material Conflicts of Interest

The Portfolio Managers face inherent conflicts of interest in their day-to-day management of the Fund and other accounts because the Fund may have different investment objectives, strategies and risk profiles than the other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers. For instance, to the extent that the Portfolio Managers manage accounts with different investment strategies than the Fund, they may from time to time be inclined to purchase securities, including initial public offerings, for one account but not for the Fund. Additionally, some of the accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers may have different fee structures, including performance fees, which are or have the potential to be higher or lower, in some cases significantly higher or lower, than the fees paid by the Fund. The differences in fee structures may provide an incentive to the Portfolio Managers to allocate more favorable trades to the higher-paying accounts.

To minimize the effects of these inherent conflicts of interest, the Advisor has adopted and implemented policies and procedures, including brokerage and trade allocation policies and procedures, that they believe address the potential conflicts associated with managing portfolios for multiple clients and are designed to ensure that all clients are treated fairly and equitably. Accordingly, security block purchases are allocated to all accounts with similar objectives in a fair and equitable manner. Furthermore, the Advisor has adopted a Code of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act and Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the "Advisers Act") to address potential conflicts associated with managing the Fund and any personal accounts the Portfolio Managers may maintain.

In the case of Cooke & Bieler, the Portfolio Managers manage accounts on a team basis so the Portfolio Managers may be subject to the potential conflicts of interests described above. Accordingly, performance and allocation of securities are closely monitored to ensure equal treatment and Cooke & Bieler has implemented policies and procedures to ensure that clients are treated fairly and that potential conflicts of interest are minimized.

3. Description of Compensation

Cooke & Bieler's compensation structure seeks to reward Investment Team members equally for the success of their individual holdings as well as the success of the firm. Annual Investment Team compensation is composed of a base salary, an individual incentive bonus and distributions based on ownership in the partnership. Results vary by analyst and by year but compensation for a tenured member of the team is generally split 40% individual incentive bonus, 40% partnership distributions, and 20% base salary.

Salaries are fixed and generally even across the team. The bonus compensation each Investment Team member receives is based on performance that is tracked daily to the basis point and measured against the benchmark. To match incentives with our long-term investment horizon, investment results are calculated using a four-year rolling average. The years are time-weighted, with the trailing year weighted 40%, the prior year weighted 30%, and the two years prior to that weighted 20% and 10%, respectively. Bonuses typically range from one to four times base salary and are decided through an annual peer review process.

Partnership distributions vary with the success and profitability of the firm and ownership is spread broadly among key professionals.

Analyst performance is measured against the Russell Mid Cap Value Index. In order to match incentives with our long-term investment horizon, performance is measured by a 4-year rolling average. The years are time-weighted with the trailing year weighted 40%, the prior year 30%, and year 3 and 4, 20% and 10%, respectively.

Benefits are available to all key professionals.

4. Ownership of Securities

As of October 31, 2022, Mr. Trivedi owned shares in the range of \$100,001- \$500,000 and Mr. Weber did not own any shares of Vanguard Selected Value Fund.

B. Donald Smith & Co., Inc. (Donald Smith & Co.)

Donald Smith & Co., founded in 1975 as Home Portfolio Advisors and renamed Donald Smith & Co., Inc., in 1983, manages assets for institutional clients. The voting stock and management of Donald Smith & Co. are controlled by Co-CIOs — Richard L. Greenberg and Jon Hartsel.

1. Other Accounts Managed

The following table provides information relating to the other accounts managed by the portfolio managers of the Fund as of the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022 (unless otherwise noted):

Portfolio Manager		No. of accounts	Total assets	No. of accounts with performance-based fees	Total assets in accounts with performance-based fees
Richard L. Greenberg	Registered investment companies ¹	1	\$ 5.8B	1	\$ 5.8B
	Other pooled investment vehicles	2	\$ 34M	0	\$ 0
	Other accounts	20	\$1.4M	2	\$142M
Jon Hartsel	Registered investment companies ¹	1	\$ 5.8B	1	\$ 5.8B
	Other pooled investment vehicles	2	\$ 34M	0	\$ 0
	Other accounts	20	\$1.4M	2	\$142M

¹ Includes Vanguard Selected Value Fund which held assets of \$5.8 billion as of October 31, 2022.

2. Material Conflicts of Interest

Donald Smith & Co. is an independent investment advisor with no parent or subsidiary organizations.

Clients include mutual funds, public and corporate pension plans, endowments and foundations, and other separate accounts. Because the portfolio managers manage other accounts in addition to the Fund, conflicts of interest may arise in connection with the portfolio manager's management of the Fund's investment on the one hand and the investments of such other accounts on the other hand. Donald Smith & Co. has put in place systems, policies, and procedures, which have been designed to maintain fairness in portfolio management across all clients. Potential conflicts between the Fund and other types of accounts are managed in accordance with trade aggregation and allocation policies and procedures, internal review processes, and direct oversight by Richard L. Greenberg, CEO and Co-CIO. Investment personnel of the firm or its affiliates may be permitted to be commercially or professionally involved with an issuer of securities. Any potential conflicts of interest from such involvement would be monitored for compliance with the firm's Code of Ethics.

3. Description of Compensation

Portfolio manager compensation at Donald Smith & Co., Inc. is comprised of 1) base salary, 2) discretionary bonus, 3) SEP IRA contribution, and 4) participation in the earnings of the company. Base salary is a fixed constant year over year. A bonus is discretionary. While there is no established formula, some variables to determine this include overall firm performance, each individual portfolio manager's contribution to firm performance (performance of his own portfolio), and qualitative assessments of each portfolio manager's capabilities. The SEP IRA contribution is the maximum % allowed by the IRS. Each portfolio manager receives a certain portion of the total earnings of the company based on his ownership percentage.

4. Ownership of Securities

As of October 31, 2022, Mr. Hartsel and Mr. Greenberg did not own any shares of Vanguard Selected Value Fund.

C. Pzena Investment Management, LLC (Pzena)

Pzena, based in New York, New York, was founded in 1995. In 2007, the firm completed an initial public offering, whereby the majority ownership of the firm was retained by the members of the Executive Committee and other employees.

1. Other Accounts Managed

The following table provides information relating to the other accounts managed by the portfolio managers of the Fund as of the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022 (unless otherwise noted):

Portfolio Manager		No. of accounts	Total assets	No. of accounts with performance-based fees	Total assets in accounts with performance-based fees
Richard Pzena	Registered investment companies ¹	6	\$14.7B	2	\$12.4B
	Other pooled investment vehicles	8	\$205M	2	\$108M
	Other accounts	28	\$994M	0	\$ 0
John Flynn	Registered investment companies ¹	8	\$14.9B	2	\$12.4B
	Other pooled investment vehicles	10	\$279M	1	\$ 16M
	Other accounts	84	\$ 3.2B	0	\$ 0
Benjamin Silver	Registered investment companies ¹	9	\$16.5B	3	\$13.9B
	Other pooled investment vehicles	31	\$10.9B	4	\$234M
	Other accounts	99	\$ 5.9B	0	\$ 0

¹ Includes Vanguard Selected Value Fund which held assets of \$5.8 billion as of October 31, 2022.

2. Material Conflicts of Interest

In Pzena's view, conflicts of interest may arise in managing the Fund's portfolio investments, on the one hand, and the portfolios of Pzena's other clients and/or accounts (together "Accounts"), on the other. Set forth below is a brief description of some of the material conflicts that may arise and Pzena's policy or procedure for handling such conflicts.

Although Pzena has designed such procedures to prevent and address conflicts, there is no guarantee that these procedures will detect every situation in which a conflict could arise.

The management of multiple Accounts inherently carries the risk that there may be competing interests for the portfolio management team's time and attention. Pzena seeks to minimize this by using one investment approach (i.e., classic value investing) and by managing all Accounts on a strategy-specific basis.

If the portfolio management team identifies a limited investment opportunity that may be suitable for more than one Account, the Fund may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity; however, Pzena has adopted procedures for allocating portfolio transactions across Accounts so that each Account is treated fairly. With respect to partial fills for an order, depending on the size of the execution, Pzena may choose to allocate the executed shares on a pro-rata basis or on a random basis. As with all trade allocations, each Account generally receives pro-rata allocations of any new issue or IPO security that is appropriate for its investment objective. Permissible reasons for excluding an Account from an otherwise acceptable IPO or new-issue investment include the Account having FINRA restricted person status, lack of available cash to make the purchase, a client-imposed trading prohibition on IPOs or on the business of the issuer, and brokerage restrictions.

With respect to securities transactions for the Accounts, Pzena determines which broker to use to execute each order, consistent with its duty to seek best execution. Pzena will bunch or aggregate like orders when it believes doing so will be beneficial to the Accounts. However, with respect to certain Accounts, Pzena may be limited by the client with respect to the selection of brokers or may be instructed to direct trades through a particular broker. In these cases, Pzena may place separate, nonsimultaneous transactions for the Fund and another Account, which may temporarily impact the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction to the detriment of one or the other.

Conflicts of interest may arise when members of the portfolio management team transact personally in securities investments made or to be made for the Fund or other Accounts. To address this, Pzena has adopted a written Code of Business Conduct and Ethics designed to prevent and detect personal trading activities that may interfere or conflict with client interests (including Fund shareholders' interests) or its current investment strategy. The Code of Business Conduct and Ethics generally requires that most transactions in securities by Pzena's Access Persons and certain related persons, whether or not such securities are purchased or sold on behalf of the Accounts, be cleared prior to execution by appropriate approving parties and compliance personnel. Securities transactions for Access Persons' personal accounts also are subject to reporting requirements and annual and quarterly certification requirements. In addition, no Access Person shall be permitted to effect a short-term trade (i.e., to purchase and subsequently sell within 60 calendar days, or to sell and subsequently purchase within 60 calendar days) of non-exempt securities. Finally, orders for proprietary accounts (i.e., accounts of Pzena's principals, affiliates, or employees or their immediate family that are managed by Pzena) are subject to written trade allocation procedures designed to ensure fair treatment of client accounts.

Pzena manages some Accounts under performance-based fee arrangements. Pzena recognizes that this type of incentive compensation creates the risk for potential conflicts of interest. This structure may create inherent pressure to allocate investments having a greater potential for higher returns to accounts of those clients paying a performance fee. To prevent conflicts of interest associated with managing accounts with different compensation structures, Pzena generally requires portfolio decisions to be made on a product-specific basis. Pzena also requires pre-allocation of all client orders based on specific fee-neutral criteria. Additionally, Pzena requires average pricing of all aggregated orders. Finally, Pzena has adopted a policy prohibiting portfolio managers (and all employees) from placing the investment interests of one client or a group of clients with the same investment objectives above the investment interests of any other client or group of clients with the same or similar investment objectives. These measures help Pzena mitigate some of the conflicts that its management of private investment companies would otherwise present. Investment personnel of the firm or its affiliates may be permitted to be commercially or professionally involved with an issuer of securities. Any potential conflicts of interest from such involvement would be monitored for compliance with the firm's Code of Ethics.

3. Description of Compensation

Pzena's compensation philosophy is to reward long-term superior performers with total compensation at or near the top quartile of the asset management industry. As with all investment professionals at Pzena, Mr. Flynn, Mr. Pzena, and Mr. Silver are compensated through a combination of a fixed base salary, performance bonus, and equity ownership, if appropriate, due to superior personal performance. The time frame Pzena examines for bonus compensation is annual. Base pay is set to be in line with industry averages, and when setting the level of discretionary bonuses, a blend of quantitative and qualitative measures are considered; however, bonuses are not based on Fund performance or assets of the Fund. For investment professionals, Pzena examines such things as effort, efficiency, ability to focus on the correct issues, stock modeling ability, and ability to successfully interact with company management. However, Pzena always considers all of the contributions that an employee has made and is likely to make in the future. Pzena avoids a compensation model that is driven by individual security performance, as this can lead to short-term thinking which is contrary to the firm's value investment philosophy. Ownership is provided to individuals who have contributed meaningfully to the long-term success of the organization, and is the primary tool used by Pzena for attracting and retaining the best people. Employees invited into the partnership generally receive an initial share grant at no cost to them and are subsequently offered economically attractive opportunities to exchange cash compensation for additional shares. Equity ownership ties personnel to long-term performance as the value of their ownership stake depends on Pzena delivering superior long-term results to investors. Mr. Flynn, Mr. Pzena, and Mr. Silver are equity owners of Pzena.

4. Ownership of Securities

As of October 31, 2022, Mr. Pzena, Mr. Flynn, and Mr. Silver did not own any shares of Vanguard Selected Value Fund.

IV. Vanguard International Explorer Fund

The Fund 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 base fee has breakpoints, which means that the percentage declines as assets go up. The

performance adjustment, also paid quarterly, is based on the cumulative total return of each advisor's portion of the Fund relative to that of a splice of the S&P EPAC SmallCap Index and the MSCI EAFE Small Cap Index for Schroders and Wellington Management and the MSCI All Country World Index (ACWI) ex US Small-Cap Index for Baillie Gifford according to advisory agreements over the preceding 36-month period.

During the fiscal years ended October 31, 2020, 2021, and 2022, Vanguard International Explorer Fund incurred aggregate investment advisory fees of approximately \$6,734,000 (before a performance-based decrease of \$1,171,000), \$7,396,000 (before a performance-based decrease of \$1,331,000) and \$5,646,000 (before a performance-based decrease of \$1,133,000) respectively.

A. Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. (Schroders)

Schroders is a wholly owned subsidiary of Schroder U.S. Holdings Inc., which currently engages through its subsidiary firms in the asset management business. Schroder U.S. Holdings Inc. is an indirect, wholly owned U.S. subsidiary of Schroders plc, a publicly owned holding company organized under the laws of England.

Sub-Advisor—Schroder Investment Management North America Limited. The Fund has entered into a sub-advisory agreement with Schroders and Schroder Investment Management North America Limited (Schroder Limited) pursuant to which Schroder Limited has primary responsibility for choosing investments for the Fund.

Under the terms of the sub-advisory agreement for the Fund, Schroders pays Schroder Limited a portion of the advisory fee actually paid to Schroders under its investment advisory agreement with the Fund.

1. Other Accounts Managed

The following table provides information relating to the other accounts managed by the portfolio manager of the Fund as of the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022 (unless otherwise noted).

Portfolio Manager		No. of accounts	Total assets	No. of accounts with performance-based fees	Total assets in accounts with performance-based fees
Luke Biermann	Registered investment companies ¹	1	\$ 1.4B	1	\$ 1.4B
	Other pooled investment vehicles	4	\$ 1.3B	1	\$257M
	Other accounts	1	\$199M	1	\$199M

¹ Includes Vanguard International Explorer Fund which held assets of \$1.4 billion as of October 31, 2022.

2. Material Conflicts of Interest

Whenever a portfolio manager of the Schroders Portfolio manages other accounts, potential conflicts of interest exist, including potential conflicts between the investment strategy of the Schroders Portfolio and the investment strategy of the other accounts. For example, in certain instances, a portfolio manager may take conflicting positions in a particular security for different accounts by selling a security for one account and continuing to hold it for another account. In addition, the fact that other accounts require the portfolio manager to devote less than all of his or her time to the Schroders Portfolio may be seen itself to constitute a conflict with the interest of the Schroders Portfolio.

A portfolio manager may also execute transactions for another fund or account at the direction of such fund or account that may adversely impact the value of securities held by the Schroders Portfolio. Securities selected for funds or accounts other than the Schroders Portfolio may outperform the securities selected for the Schroders Portfolio. Finally, if a portfolio manager identifies a limited investment opportunity that may be suitable for more than one fund or other account, the Schroders Portfolio may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity because of an allocation of that opportunity across all eligible funds and accounts.

At Schroders, individual portfolio managers may manage multiple accounts for multiple clients. In addition to mutual funds, these other accounts may include separate accounts, collective trusts, or offshore funds. Certain of these accounts may pay a performance fee, and portfolio managers may have an incentive to allocate investment to these accounts.

Schroders manages potential conflicts between funds or with other types of accounts through allocation policies and

procedures, internal review processes, and oversight by client directors. Schroders has developed trade allocation and client order priority systems and controls to ensure that no one client, regardless of type, is intentionally favored at the expense of another. Allocation policies are designed to address potential conflicts in situations where two or more funds or accounts participate in investment decisions involving the same securities.

The structure of a portfolio manager's compensation may give rise to potential conflicts of interest. A portfolio manager's base pay tends to increase with additional and more complex responsibilities that include increased assets under management, which indirectly links compensation to sales.

Schroders has adopted certain compliance procedures that are designed to address these, and other, types of conflicts. However, there is no guarantee that such procedures will detect each and every situation in which a conflict arises.

3. Description of Compensation

Schroders' methodology for measuring and rewarding the contribution made by portfolio managers combines quantitative measures with qualitative measures. The Fund's portfolio managers are compensated for their services to the Fund and to other accounts they manage in a combination of base salary and annual discretionary bonus, as well as the standard retirement, health and welfare benefits available to all Schroder employees. Certain fund managers may also receive awards under a long-term incentive program. Base salary of Schroder employees is determined by reference to the level of responsibility inherent in the role and the experience of the incumbent, and is benchmarked annually against market data to ensure that Schroders is paying competitively. Schroders reviews base salaries annually, targeting increases at employees whose roles have increased in scope materially during the year and those whose salary is behind market rates. At more senior levels, base salaries tend to be adjusted less frequently as the emphasis is increasingly on the discretionary bonus.

Schroders believes that a discretionary incentive scheme approach is preferable to the use of formulaic arrangements to ensure that good conduct and behaviors in line with the Schroders values are rewarded, to avoid reinforcing or creating conflicts of interest and to encourage a one team attitude. Any discretionary bonus is determined by a number of factors. At a macro level the total amount available to spend is a function of the compensation to revenue ratio achieved by Schroders globally. Schroders then assesses the performance of the division and of a management team to determine the share of the aggregate bonus pool that is spent in each area. This focus on "team" maintains consistency and minimizes internal competition that may be detrimental to the interests of Schroders' clients. For each team, Schroders assesses the performance of their funds relative to competitors and to relevant benchmarks (which may be internally- and/or externally-based and are considered over a range of performance periods, including over one and three year periods), the level of funds under management and the level of performance fees generated, if any. The portfolio managers' compensation for other accounts they manage may be based upon such accounts' performance. Schroders also reviews "softer" factors such as leadership, contribution to other parts of the business, and adherence to our corporate values of excellence, integrity, teamwork, passion, and innovation. For those employees receiving significant bonuses, a part may be deferred in the form of Schroders plc stock and fund-based awards of notional cash investments in a range of Schroders funds.

These deferrals vest over a period of three years or more and seek to ensure that the interests of employees are aligned with those of clients and shareholders.

4. Ownership of Securities

As of October 31, 2022, Mr. Biermann did not own any shares of Vanguard International Explorer Fund.

B. Wellington Management Company LLP (Wellington Management)

Wellington Management is a Delaware limited liability partnership with principal offices at 280 Congress Street, Boston, MA 02210. Wellington Management is owned by the partners of Wellington Management Group LLP, a Massachusetts limited liability partnership. Wellington Management is a professional investment counseling firm that provides investment services to investment companies, employee benefit plans, endowments, foundations, and other institutions. Wellington Management and its predecessor organizations have provided investment advisory services for over 80 years.

1. Other Accounts Managed

The following table provides information relating to the other accounts managed by the portfolio manager of the Fund as of the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022 (unless otherwise noted).

Portfolio Manager		No. of accounts	Total assets	No. of accounts with performance-based fees	Total assets in accounts with performance-based fees
Mary Pryshlak	Registered investment companies ¹	13	\$ 8B	2	\$1.5B
	Other pooled investment vehicles	53	\$15.1B	7	\$4.2B
	Other accounts	94	\$ 29B	13	\$5.2B

¹ Includes Vanguard International Explorer Fund which held assets of \$1.4 billion as of October 31, 2022.

2. Material Conflicts of Interest

Individual investment professionals at Wellington Management manage multiple accounts for multiple clients. These accounts may include mutual funds, separate accounts (assets managed on behalf of institutions, such as pension funds, insurance companies, foundations, or separately managed account programs sponsored by financial intermediaries), bank common trust accounts, and hedge funds. Each Wellington Management Portfolio's or Fund's manager listed in a prospectus who is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of each Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund (Portfolio Manager) generally manages accounts in several different investment styles. These accounts may have investment objectives, strategies, time horizons, tax considerations, and risk profiles that differ from those of each Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund. A Portfolio Manager makes investment decisions for each account, including each Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund, based on the investment objectives, policies, practices, benchmarks, cash flows, tax, and other relevant investment considerations applicable to that account. Consequently, a Portfolio Manager may purchase or sell securities, including initial public offerings (IPOs), for one account and not another account, and the performance of securities purchased for one account may vary from the performance of securities purchased for other accounts. Alternatively, these accounts may be managed in a similar fashion to each Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund and thus the accounts may have similar—and in some cases nearly identical—objectives, strategies, and/or holdings to those of each Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund.

A Portfolio Manager or other investment professionals at Wellington Management may place transactions on behalf of other accounts that are directly or indirectly contrary to investment decisions made on behalf of each Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund, or make investment decisions that are similar to those made for each Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund, both of which have the potential to adversely impact each Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund depending on market conditions. For example, an investment professional may purchase a security in one account while appropriately selling that same security in another account. Similarly, a Portfolio Manager may purchase the same security for a Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund and one or more other accounts at or about the same time. In those instances, the other accounts will have access to their respective holdings prior to the public disclosure of each Wellington Management Portfolio's or Fund's holdings. In addition, some of these accounts have fee structures, including performance fees, which are or have the potential to be higher, in some cases significantly higher, than the fees Wellington Management receives for managing each Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund. Mr. Manning and Ms. Pryshlak also manage accounts which pay performance allocations to Wellington Management or its affiliates. Because incentive payments paid by Wellington Management to each Portfolio Manager are tied to revenues earned by Wellington Management and, where noted, to the performance achieved by the manager in each account, the incentives associated with any given account may be significantly higher or lower than those associated with other accounts managed by a given Portfolio Manager. Finally, the Portfolio Manager may hold shares or investments in the other pooled investment vehicles and/or other accounts identified above.

Wellington Management's goal is to meet its fiduciary obligation to treat all clients fairly and provide high-quality investment services to all of its clients. Wellington Management has adopted and implemented policies and procedures, including brokerage and trade allocation policies and procedures, which it believes address the conflicts associated with managing multiple accounts for multiple clients. In addition, Wellington Management monitors a variety of areas, including compliance with primary account guidelines, the allocation of IPOs, and compliance with the firm's Code of Ethics, and places additional investment restrictions on investment professionals who manage hedge funds and certain other accounts. Furthermore, senior investment and business personnel at Wellington Management

periodically review the performance of Wellington Management’s investment professionals. Although Wellington Management does not track the time an investment professional spends on a single account, Wellington Management does periodically assess whether an investment professional has adequate time and resources to effectively manage the investment professional’s various client mandates.

3. Description of Compensation

Wellington Management receives a fee based on the assets under management of the Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund as set forth in the Investment Advisory Agreement between Wellington Management and the Trust on behalf of the Fund. Wellington Management pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues, including the advisory fee earned with respect to the Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund. The following relates to the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022.

Wellington Management’s compensation structure is designed to attract and retain high-caliber investment professionals necessary to deliver high-quality investment management services to its clients. Wellington Management’s compensation of the Wellington Management Portfolio’s or Fund’s manager listed in the prospectus who is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund includes a base salary. The base salary for the Portfolio Manager who is a partner (a “Partner”) of Wellington Management Group LLP, the ultimate holding company of Wellington Management, is generally a fixed amount that is determined by the managing partners of Wellington Management Group LLP.

The Portfolio Manager may also be eligible for bonus payments based on her overall contribution to Wellington Management’s business operations. Senior management at Wellington Management may reward individuals as it deems appropriate based on other factors. Each Partner is eligible to participate in a Partner-funded tax-qualified retirement plan, the contributions to which are made pursuant to an actuarial formula. Ms. Pryshlak is a Partner.

4. Ownership of Securities

As of October 31, 2022, Ms. Pryshlak did not own any shares of Vanguard International Explorer Fund.

D. Baillie Gifford Overseas Ltd. (Baillie Gifford)

Baillie Gifford Overseas Ltd. is an investment advisory firm founded in 1983. Baillie Gifford is wholly owned by a Scottish investment company, Baillie Gifford & Co. Founded in 1908, Baillie Gifford & Co., which is one of the largest independently owned investment management firms in the United Kingdom, manages money primarily for institutional clients.

1. Other Accounts Managed

The following table provides information relating to the other accounts managed by the portfolio managers of the Fund as of the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022 (unless otherwise noted).

Portfolio Manager		No. of accounts	Total assets	No. of accounts with performance-based fees	Total assets in accounts with performance-based fees
					fees
Brian Lum	Registered investment companies ¹	7	\$31.4B	3	\$28.3B
	Other pooled investment vehicles	6	\$ 1.1B	1	\$119M
	Other accounts	35	\$10.4B	0	\$ 0
Stephen Vaughan	Registered investment companies ¹	7	\$ 6B	2	\$ 1.7B
	Other pooled investment vehicles	2	\$639M	0	\$ 0
	Other accounts	35	\$ 8.6B	4	\$ 1.7M

¹ Includes Vanguard International Explorer Fund which held assets of \$1.4 billion as of October 31, 2022.

2. Material Conflicts of Interest

At Baillie Gifford, individual portfolio managers may manage multiple accounts for multiple clients. In addition to mutual funds, these other accounts may include separate accounts, collective investment schemes, or offshore funds. Baillie Gifford manages potential conflicts between funds or with other types of accounts by implementing effective organizational and administrative arrangements to ensure that reasonable steps are taken to prevent the conflict giving rise to a material risk of damage to the interests of clients.

One area where a conflict of interest potentially arises is in the placing of orders for multiple clients and subsequent allocation of trades. Unless client-specific circumstances dictate otherwise, investment teams normally implement transactions in individual stocks for all clients with similar mandates at the same time. This aggregation of individual transactions can, of course, operate to the advantage or disadvantage of the clients involved in the order. When receiving orders from investment managers, traders at Baillie Gifford will generally treat order priority on a "first come, first served" basis, and any exceptions to this are permitted only in accordance with established policies. Baillie Gifford has also developed trade allocation systems and controls to ensure that no one client, regardless of type, is intentionally favored at the expense of another. Allocation policies are designed to address potential conflicts in situations where two or more funds or accounts participate in investment decisions involving the same securities. Investment personnel of the firm or its affiliates may be permitted to be commercially or professionally involved with an issuer of securities. Any potential conflicts of interest from such involvement would be monitored for compliance with the firm's Code of Ethics.

3. Description of Compensation

As employees of the firm, Mr. Lum and Mr. Vaughan receive compensation with three key elements: (1) base salary, (2) a company-wide all-staff bonus, and (3) a performance-related bonus referred to as the Investment Departments' Incentive Bonus Scheme. The performance-related bonus is based 50% on individual performance and 50% on investment performance (determined on a pre-tax basis). Investment performance is calculated on a team basis and is measured over a five-year period against the relevant benchmark. In addition, Mr. Lum and Mr. Vaughan are required to defer 40% of their respective variable remunerations each year. Awards deferred will be held for a period of three years and will be invested in a range of funds managed by Baillie Gifford.

4. Ownership of Securities

As of October 31, 2022, Mr. Lum and Mr. Vaughan did not own any shares of Vanguard International Explorer Fund.

V. Vanguard Mid-Cap Growth Fund

The Fund 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 base fee has breakpoints, which means that the percentage declines as assets go up. The performance adjustment, also paid quarterly, is based on the cumulative total return of each advisor's portion of the Fund relative to that of the Russell Midcap Growth Index over the preceding 36-month period. During the fiscal years ended October 31, 2020, 2021, and 2022, Vanguard Mid-Cap Growth Fund incurred aggregate investment advisory fees of \$8,359,000 (before a performance-based decrease of \$2,230,000), \$9,440,000 (before a performance-based decrease of \$2,832,000), and \$7,443,000 (before a performance-based decrease of \$1,892,000) respectively.

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1. Other Accounts Managed

The following table provides information relating to the other accounts managed by the portfolio manager of the Fund as of the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022 (unless otherwise noted).

Portfolio Manager		No. of accounts	Total assets	No. of accounts with performance-based fees	Total assets in accounts with performance-based fees
Timothy Manning	Registered investment companies ¹	6	\$2.8B	17	\$ 6.5B
	Other pooled investment vehicles	7	\$2.3B	1	\$335K
	Other accounts	4	\$1.4B	0	\$ 0

¹ Includes Vanguard Mid-Cap Growth Fund which held assets of \$2.9 billion as of October 31, 2022.

2. Material Conflicts of Interest

Please refer to Wellington Management's discussion beginning on page B-57.

3. Description of Compensation

Wellington Management receives a fee based on the assets under management of the Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund as set forth in the Investment Advisory Agreement between Wellington Management and the Trust on behalf of the Fund. Wellington Management pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues, including the advisory fee earned with respect to the Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund. The following relates to the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022.

Wellington Management's compensation structure is designed to attract and retain high-caliber investment professionals necessary to deliver high-quality investment management services to its clients. Wellington Management's compensation of the Wellington Management Portfolio's or Fund's manager listed in the prospectus who is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Wellington Management Portfolio or Fund includes a base salary and incentive components. The base salary for the Portfolio Manager who is a partner (a "Partner") of Wellington Management Group LLP, the ultimate holding company of Wellington Management, is generally a fixed amount that is determined by the managing partners of Wellington Management Group LLP. The Portfolio Manager is eligible to receive an incentive payment based on the revenues earned by Wellington Management from the Wellington Management Portfolio and generally each other account managed by such Portfolio Manager. The Portfolio Manager's incentive payment relating to the Wellington Management Portfolio is linked to the gross pre-tax performance of the Wellington Management Portfolio compared to the Russell Midcap Growth Index over one-, three-, and five-year periods, with an emphasis on five-year results. Wellington Management applies similar incentive compensation structures (although the benchmarks or peer groups, time periods, and rates may differ) to other accounts managed by the Portfolio Manager, including accounts with performance fees.

Portfolio-based incentives across all accounts managed by an investment professional can, and typically do, represent a significant portion of an investment professional's overall compensation; incentive compensation varies significantly by individual and can vary significantly from year to year. The Portfolio Manager may also be eligible for bonus payments based on his overall contribution to Wellington Management's business operations. Senior management at Wellington Management may reward individuals as it deems appropriate based on other factors. Each Partner is eligible to participate in a Partner-funded tax-qualified retirement plan, the contributions to which are made pursuant to an actuarial formula. Mr. Manning is a Partner.

4. Ownership of Securities

As of October 31, 2022, Mr. Manning did not own any shares of Vanguard Mid-Cap Growth Fund.

C. Frontier Capital Management Co., LLC (Frontier Capital)

Frontier Capital is a registered investment advisor founded in 1980. Affiliated Managers Group, Inc., a publicly traded asset management company with equity investments in a diverse group of investment management firms, indirectly owns a controlling interest in Frontier Capital.

1. Other Accounts Managed

The following table provides information relating to the other accounts managed by the portfolio managers of the Fund as of the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022 (unless otherwise noted):

Portfolio Manager		No. of accounts	Total assets	No. of accounts with performance-based fees	Total assets in accounts with performance-based fees
Christopher J. Scarpa	Registered investment companies ¹	3	\$ 5.2B	1	\$ 2.9B
	Other pooled investment vehicles	1	\$ 109M	0	\$ 0
	Other accounts	12	\$658.9M	1	\$450.8M
Ravi Dabas	Registered investment companies ¹	3	\$ 5.2B	1	\$ 2.9B
	Other pooled investment vehicles	1	\$ 109M	0	\$ 0
	Other accounts	12	\$658.9M	1	\$450.8M

¹ Includes Vanguard Mid-Cap Growth Fund which held assets of \$2.9 billion as of October 31, 2022.

2. Material Conflicts of Interest

In connection with its management of clients' accounts, Frontier Capital is subject to a number of actual or apparent conflicts of interest. These conflicts may arise when a portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to more than one fund or other account. A portfolio manager potentially could give favorable treatment to some accounts for a variety of reasons, including favoring larger accounts, accounts that have a different advisory fee arrangement (including any accounts that pay performance-based fees), or accounts in which the portfolio manager has a personal investment. In addition, conflicts may arise relating to the allocation of investments among accounts with similar investment objectives but managed by different portfolio managers.

Frontier Capital's portfolio managers typically manage multiple accounts. Generally, however, accounts within a particular investment strategy (e.g., mid-cap growth) with similar objectives are managed similarly. Accordingly, portfolio holdings and industry and sector exposure tend to be similar across a group of accounts in the same strategy with similar objectives, which tend to minimize the potential for conflicts of interest.

Frontier Capital has adopted trade allocation and aggregation policies that seek to treat all clients fairly and equitably. These policies address the allocation of limited investment opportunities, such as IPOs, and the allocation of transactions and aggregations of orders across multiple accounts. Investment personnel of the firm or its affiliates may be permitted to be commercially or professionally involved with an issuer of securities. Any potential conflicts of interest from such involvement would be monitored for compliance with the firm's Code of Ethics.

3. Description of Compensation

Frontier Capital's portfolio manager compensation structure is designed to align the interests of portfolio managers with those of the shareholders whose assets they manage. Frontier Capital's portfolio manager compensation program consists of a base salary, an annual bonus, and participation in company-funded retirement plans. In addition, all of Frontier Capital's portfolio managers are partners at Frontier Capital, which entitles them to share in the firm's profits and the long-term growth of the firm. The annual bonus is variable and based partially or primarily upon management-fee revenues generated from client accounts.

4. Ownership of Securities

As of October 31, 2022, Mr. Scarpa and Mr. Dabas did not own any shares of Vanguard Mid-Cap Growth Fund.

VI. Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund, Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund, Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund, Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund, and Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund

Vanguard provides investment advisory services to Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund, Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund, and Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund through its Equity Index Group, and to Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund through its Quantitative Equity Group. Vanguard, through its Fixed Income Group, provides investment advisory services to Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund. The compensation and other expenses of Vanguard's advisory staff are allocated among the funds utilizing these services.

During the fiscal years ended October 31, 2020, 2021, and 2022, the Funds incurred the following approximate investment advisory expenses:

Vanguard Fund	2020	2021	2022
Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund	\$2,529,000	\$2,782,000	\$1,499,000
Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund	53,000	71,000	57,000
Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund	1,191,000	1,245,000	546,000
Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund	320,000	570,000	418,000
Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund	233,000	402,000	417,000

1. Other Accounts Managed

The following table provides information relating to the other accounts managed by the portfolio managers of the Funds as of the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022 (unless otherwise noted):

Portfolio Manager		No. of accounts	Total assets	No. of accounts with performance-based fees	Total assets in accounts with performance-based fees
Aaron Choi	Registered investment companies ¹	1	\$ 5B	0	\$0
	Other pooled investment vehicles	0	\$ 0M	0	\$0
	Other accounts	0	\$ 0M	0	\$0
Gerard C. O'Reilly	Registered investment companies ²	18	\$1.95T	0	\$0
	Other pooled investment vehicles	0	\$ 0M	0	\$0
	Other accounts	0	\$ 0M	0	\$0
Joshua C. Barrickman	Registered investment companies ³	24	\$1.02T	0	\$0
	Other pooled investment vehicles	15	\$ 23B	0	\$0
	Other accounts	0	\$ 0M	0	\$0
Scott E. Geiger	Registered investment companies ⁴	24	\$1.02T	0	\$0
	Other pooled investment vehicles	15	\$ 23B	0	\$0
	Other accounts	0	\$ 0M	0	\$0
Michael Perre	Registered investment companies ^{1,4}	8	\$565B	0	\$0
	Other pooled investment vehicles	0	\$ 0B	0	\$0
	Other accounts	0	\$ 0M	0	\$0
John Ameriks ⁶	Registered investment companies ⁵	8	\$ 3B	0	\$0
	Other pooled investment vehicles	0	\$ 0M	0	\$0
	Other accounts	0	\$ 0M	0	\$0
Nick Birkett ⁷	Registered investment companies ⁸	10	\$ 94B	0	\$0
	Other pooled investment vehicles	4	\$ 10B	0	\$0
	Other accounts	0	\$ 0M	0	\$0

1 Includes Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund which held assets of \$4.6 billion as of October 31, 2022.

2 Includes Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund which held assets of \$61 billion as of October 31, 2022.

3 Includes Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund which held assets of \$2.8 billion as of October 31, 2022.

4 Includes Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund which held assets of \$3.7 billion as of October 31, 2022.

5 Includes Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund which held assets of \$2.1 billion as of October 31, 2022.

6 Mr. Ameriks began managing the Fund on July 13, 2022.

7 Mr. Birkett began co-managing Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund on February 17, 2023.

8 Information provided as of December 31, 2022.

2. Material Conflicts of Interest

At Vanguard, individual portfolio managers may manage multiple accounts for multiple clients. In addition to mutual funds, these accounts may include separate accounts, collective trusts, and offshore funds. Managing multiple funds or accounts may give rise to potential conflicts of interest including, for example, conflicts among investment strategies and conflicts in the allocation of investment opportunities. Vanguard manages potential conflicts between funds or accounts through allocation policies and procedures, internal review processes, and oversight by trustees and independent third parties. Vanguard has developed trade allocation procedures and controls to ensure that no one client, regardless of type, is intentionally favored at the expense of another. Allocation policies are designed to address potential conflicts in situations in which two or more funds or accounts participate in investment decisions involving the same securities.

3. Description of Compensation

All Vanguard portfolio managers are Vanguard employees. This section describes the compensation of the Vanguard employees who manage Vanguard mutual funds. As of October 31, 2022, a Vanguard portfolio manager's compensation generally consists of base salary, bonus, and payments under Vanguard's long-term incentive compensation program. In addition, portfolio managers are eligible for the standard retirement benefits and health and welfare benefits available to all Vanguard employees. Also, certain portfolio managers may be eligible for additional retirement benefits under several supplemental retirement plans that Vanguard adopted in the 1980s to restore dollar-for-dollar the benefits of management employees that had been cut back solely as a result of tax law changes. These plans are structured to provide the same retirement benefits as the standard retirement plans.

In the case of portfolio managers responsible for managing multiple Vanguard funds or accounts, the method used to determine their compensation is the same for all funds and investment accounts. A portfolio manager's base salary is determined by the manager's experience and performance in the role, taking into account the ongoing compensation benchmark analyses performed by Vanguard's Human Resources Department. A portfolio manager's base salary is generally a fixed amount that may change as a result of an annual review, upon assumption of new duties, or when a market adjustment of the position occurs.

A portfolio manager's bonus is determined by a number of factors. One factor is gross, pre-tax performance of a fund relative to expectations for how the fund should have performed, given the fund's investment objective, policies, strategies, and limitations, and the market environment during the measurement period. This performance factor is not based on the amount of assets held in any individual fund's portfolio. For Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund, the performance factor depends on how successfully the portfolio manager meets or exceeds the performance expectations of the Fund and maintains the risk parameters of the Fund over a three-year period. For Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund, Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund, Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund, and Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund, the performance factor depends on how closely the portfolio manager tracks the Fund's benchmark index over a one-year period. Additional factors include the portfolio manager's contributions to the investment management functions within the sub-asset class, contributions to the development of other investment professionals and supporting staff, and overall contributions to strategic planning and decisions for the investment group. The target bonus is expressed as a percentage of base salary. The actual bonus paid may be more or less than the target bonus, based on how well the manager satisfies the objectives previously described. The bonus is paid on an annual basis.

Under the long-term incentive compensation program, all full-time employees receive a payment from Vanguard's long-term incentive compensation plan based on their years of service, job level, and, if applicable, management responsibilities. Each year, Vanguard's independent directors determine the amount of the long-term incentive compensation award for that year based on the investment performance of the Vanguard funds relative to competitors and Vanguard's operating efficiencies in providing services to the Vanguard funds.

4. Ownership of Securities

As of October 31, 2022, Mr. Choi, Mr. Geiger, Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Barrickman, Mr. Birkett, and Mr. Perre did not own any shares of the Funds they managed.

Duration and Termination of Investment Advisory Agreements

The current investment advisory agreements with the unaffiliated advisors (other than Cooke & Bieler for Vanguard Selected Value Fund and Baillie Gifford for Vanguard International Explorer Fund) are renewable for successive one-year periods, only if (1) each renewal is approved by a vote of the Fund's board of trustees, including the affirmative votes of a majority of the trustees who are not parties to the agreement or "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any such party, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such approval, or (2) each renewal is specifically approved by a vote of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities. An agreement is automatically terminated if assigned, and may be terminated without penalty at any time either (1) by vote of the board of trustees of the Fund upon thirty (30) days' written notice to the advisor (sixty (60) days' written notice for Schroders), (2) by a vote of a majority of the Fund's outstanding voting securities upon 30 days' written notice to the advisor (60 days' written notice for Schroders), or (3) by the advisor upon ninety (90) days' written notice to the Fund.

Each initial investment advisory agreement with Cooke & Bieler and Baillie Gifford are binding for a two-year period. At the end of that time, each agreement will become renewable for successive one-year periods, subject to the above conditions.

Vanguard provides investment advisory services to Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund, Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund, Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund, Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund, and Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund pursuant to the terms of the Fifth Amended and Restated Funds' Service Agreement. This Agreement will continue in full force and effect until terminated or amended by mutual agreement of the Vanguard funds and Vanguard.

Securities Lending

The following table describes the securities lending activities of each Fund (other than Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund) during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022. Pursuant to Vanguard's securities lending policy, the Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund is not permitted to, and does not, lend its investment securities.

Vanguard Fund	Securities Lending Activities
Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund	
<i>Gross income from securities lending activities</i>	\$733,008
Fees paid to securities lending agent from a revenue split	\$0
Fees paid for any cash collateral management service (including fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle) that are not included in the revenue split	\$1,056
Administrative fees not included in revenue split	\$12,741
Indemnification fee not included in revenue split	\$0
Rebate (paid to borrower)	\$47,076
Other fees not included in revenue split (specify)	\$0
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities	\$60,873
<i>Net income from securities lending activities</i>	\$672,135
Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund	
<i>Gross income from securities lending activities</i>	\$1,775,808
Fees paid to securities lending agent from a revenue split	\$0
Fees paid for any cash collateral management service (including fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle) that are not included in the revenue split	\$1,231
Administrative fees not included in revenue split	\$27,826
Indemnification fee not included in revenue split	\$0
Rebate (paid to borrower)	\$149,850
Other fees not included in revenue split (specify)	\$0
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities	\$178,907
<i>Net income from securities lending activities</i>	\$1,596,901

Vanguard Fund**Securities Lending Activities****Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund**

<i>Gross income from securities lending activities</i>	\$234,143
Fees paid to securities lending agent from a revenue split	\$0
Fees paid for any cash collateral management service (including fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle) that are not included in the revenue split	\$730
Administrative fees not included in revenue split	\$2,839
Indemnification fee not included in revenue split	\$0
Rebate (paid to borrower)	\$76,729
Other fees not included in revenue split (specify)	\$0
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities	\$80,298
<i>Net income from securities lending activities</i>	\$153,845

Vanguard International Explorer Fund

<i>Gross income from securities lending activities</i>	\$1,057,587
Fees paid to securities lending agent from a revenue split	\$48,849
Fees paid for any cash collateral management service (including fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle) that are not included in the revenue split	\$1,350
Administrative fees not included in revenue split	\$7,109
Indemnification fee not included in revenue split	\$0
Rebate (paid to borrower)	\$61,354
Other fees not included in revenue split (specify)	\$0
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities	\$118,662
<i>Net income from securities lending activities</i>	\$938,925

Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund

<i>Gross income from securities lending activities</i>	\$1,091,794
Fees paid to securities lending agent from a revenue split	\$0
Fees paid for any cash collateral management service (including fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle) that are not included in the revenue split	\$1,849
Administrative fees not included in revenue split	\$19,252
Indemnification fee not included in revenue split	\$0
Rebate (paid to borrower)	\$132,303
Other fees not included in revenue split (specify)	\$0
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities	\$153,404
<i>Net income from securities lending activities</i>	\$938,390

Vanguard Mid-Cap Growth Fund

<i>Gross income from securities lending activities</i>	\$29,022
Fees paid to securities lending agent from a revenue split	\$0
Fees paid for any cash collateral management service (including fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle) that are not included in the revenue split	\$137
Administrative fees not included in revenue split	\$271
Indemnification fee not included in revenue split	\$0
Rebate (paid to borrower)	\$15,256
Other fees not included in revenue split (specify)	\$0
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities	\$15,664
<i>Net income from securities lending activities</i>	\$13,358

Vanguard Selected Value Fund

<i>Gross income from securities lending activities</i>	\$118,781
Fees paid to securities lending agent from a revenue split	\$0
Fees paid for any cash collateral management service (including fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle) that are not included in the revenue split	\$627
Administrative fees not included in revenue split	\$2,954
Indemnification fee not included in revenue split	\$0
Rebate (paid to borrower)	\$6,066
Other fees not included in revenue split (specify)	\$0
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities	\$9,647
<i>Net income from securities lending activities</i>	\$109,134

The services provided by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. and Vanguard, each acting separately as securities lending agents for certain Vanguard funds, include coordinating the selection of securities to be loaned to approved borrowers; negotiating the terms of the loan; monitoring the value of the securities loaned and corresponding collateral, marking to market daily; coordinating the investment of cash collateral in the funds' approved cash collateral reinvestment vehicle; monitoring dividends and coordinating material proxy votes relating to loaned securities; and transferring, recalling, and arranging the return of loaned securities to the funds upon termination of the loan.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

The advisor decides which securities to buy and sell on behalf of a Fund and then selects the brokers or dealers that will execute the trades on an agency basis or the dealers with whom the trades will be effected on a principal basis. For each trade, the advisor must select a broker-dealer that it believes will provide "best execution." Best execution does not necessarily mean paying the lowest spread or commission rate available. In seeking best execution, the SEC has said that an advisor should consider the full range of a broker-dealer's services. The factors considered by the advisor in seeking best execution include, but are not limited to, the broker-dealer's execution capability, clearance and settlement services, commission rate, trading expertise, willingness and ability to commit capital, ability to provide anonymity, financial responsibility, reputation and integrity, responsiveness, access to underwritten offerings and secondary markets, and access to company management, as well as the value of any research provided by the broker-dealer. In assessing which broker-dealer can provide best execution for a particular trade, the advisor also may consider the timing and size of the order and available liquidity and current market conditions. Subject to applicable legal requirements, the advisor may select a broker based partly on brokerage or research services provided to the advisor and its clients, including the Funds. The advisor may cause a Fund to pay a higher commission than other brokers would charge if the advisor determines in good faith that the amount of the commission is reasonable in relation to the value of services provided. The advisor also may receive brokerage or research services from broker-dealers that are provided at no charge in recognition of the volume of trades directed to the broker. To the extent research services or products may be a factor in selecting brokers, services and products may include written research reports analyzing performance or securities, discussions with research analysts, meetings with corporate executives to obtain oral reports on company performance, market data, and other products and services that will assist the advisor in its investment decision-making process. The research services provided by brokers through which a Fund effects securities transactions may be used by the advisor in servicing all of its accounts, and some of the services may not be used by the advisor in connection with the Fund.

The types of securities in which Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund invests are generally purchased and sold in principal transactions, meaning that the Fund normally purchases securities directly from the issuer or a primary market-maker acting as principal for the securities on a net basis. Explicit brokerage commissions are not paid on these transactions, although purchases of new issues from underwriters of securities typically include a commission or concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter, and purchases from dealers serving as market-makers typically include a dealer's markup (i.e., a spread between the bid and the asked prices). Brokerage commissions will also be paid in connection with opening and closing out futures positions.

As previously explained, the types of securities that Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund purchases do not normally involve the payment of explicit brokerage commissions. If any such brokerage commissions are paid, however, the advisor will evaluate their reasonableness by considering: (1) the historical commission rates; (2) the rates that other institutional investors are paying, based upon publicly available information; (3) the rates quoted by

brokers and dealers; (4) the size of a particular transaction, in terms of the number of shares, the dollar amount, and the number of clients involved; (5) the complexity of a particular transaction in terms of both execution and settlement; (6) the level and type of business done with a particular firm over a period of time; and (7) the extent to which the broker or dealer has capital at risk in the transaction.

During the fiscal years ended October 31, 2020, 2021, and 2022, the Funds paid the following approximate amounts in brokerage commissions. Brokerage commissions paid by the Fund may be substantially different from year to year for multiple reasons, such as cash flows, portfolio turnover, or changes to the stocks that make up a fund's target index.

Vanguard Fund	2020	2021	2022
Vanguard Advice Select Dividend Growth Fund	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 13,000
Vanguard Advice Select Global Value Fund	\$ —	\$ —	107,000
Vanguard Advice Select International Growth Fund	\$ —	\$ —	52,000
Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund	5,000	6,000	5,000
Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund	736,000	346,000	395,000
Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund	604,000	407,000	958,000
Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund ¹	249,000	961,000	513,000
Vanguard International Explorer Fund	2,297,000	1,993,000	1,601,000
Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund ²	217,000	328,000	581,000
Vanguard Mid-Cap Growth Fund	2,096,000	2,343,000	1,701,000
Vanguard Selected Value Fund ³	5,203,000	2,627,000	2,527,000

¹ The higher brokerage commissions for the Fund in the fiscal year ending 2021 were due to a change in the Fund's benchmark in September, 2021 and subsequent rebalance.

² The brokerage commissions paid by the Fund during the past year have increased proportionately with the growth of the Fund.

³ The lower brokerage commissions for the Fund in the fiscal year 2021 were due to the Fund returning to normal levels after a change in the Fund's advisory structure at the end of 2019.

Some securities that are considered for investment by a Fund may also be appropriate for other Vanguard funds or for other clients served by the advisors. If such securities are compatible with the investment policies of a Fund and one or more of an advisor's other clients, and are considered for purchase or sale at or about the same time, then transactions in such securities may be aggregated by the advisor, and the purchased securities or sale proceeds may be allocated among the participating Vanguard funds and the other participating clients of the advisor in a manner deemed equitable by the advisor. Although there may be no specified formula for allocating such transactions, the allocation methods used, and the results of such allocations, will be subject to periodic review by the Fund's board of trustees.

As of October 31, 2022, each Fund held securities of its "regular brokers or dealers," as that term is defined in Rule 10b-1 of the 1940 Act, as follows:

Vanguard Fund	Regular Broker or Dealer (or Parent)	Aggregate Holdings
Vanguard Advice Select Dividend Growth Fund	—	—
Vanguard Advice Select Global Value Fund	—	—
Vanguard Advice Select International Growth Fund	—	—
Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund	—	—
Vanguard Global Minimum Volatility Fund	RBC Capital Markets, LLC	\$ 31,041,000
Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund	Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	386,840,000
	Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC	499,993,000
	J.P. Morgan Securities LLC	1,601,306,000
	Jefferies LLC	30,433,000
	Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC	448,442,000
	Wells Fargo Securities, LLC	760,835,000
Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund	—	—
Vanguard International Explorer Fund	Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC	6,900,000
Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund	Barclays Capital, Inc.	13,152,000
	UBS Securities LLC	23,282,000
Vanguard Mid-Cap Growth Fund	—	—
Vanguard Selected Value Fund	Jefferies LLC	83,501,000

Portfolio turnover for Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund. Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 65% during its fiscal year ended October 31, 2021, and 22% during its fiscal year ended October 31, 2022. The variance in portfolio turnover rate for the Fund in the year 2022 was due to rebalancing after a change in the Fund's benchmark in 2021.

PROXY VOTING

I. Proxy Voting Policies

Each Vanguard fund advised by Vanguard retains the authority to vote proxies received with respect to the shares of equity securities held in a portfolio advised by Vanguard. The Board of Trustees of the Vanguard-advised funds (the Board) has adopted proxy voting procedures and guidelines to govern proxy voting for each portfolio retaining proxy voting authority, which are summarized in Appendix A. The Board of each Vanguard fund advised by a manager not affiliated with Vanguard has delegated the authority to vote proxies related to the portfolio securities held by each fund to its respective advisor(s). Each advisor will vote such proxies in accordance with its own proxy voting policies and procedures, which are summarized in Appendix B.

Vanguard has entered into agreements with various state, federal, and non-U.S. regulators and with certain issuers that limit the amount of shares that the funds may vote at their discretion for particular securities. For these securities, the funds are able to vote a limited portion of the shares at their discretion. Any additional shares generally are voted in the same proportion as votes cast by the issuer's entire shareholder base (i.e., mirror voted), or the fund is not permitted to vote such shares. Further, the Board has adopted policies that will result in certain funds mirror voting a higher proportion of the shares they own in a regulated issuer in order to permit certain other funds (generally advised by managers not affiliated with Vanguard) to mirror vote none, or a lower proportion, of their shares in such regulated issuer.

II. Securities Lending

There may be occasions when Vanguard needs to restrict lending of and/or recall securities that are out on loan in order to vote the full position at a shareholder meeting. For the funds managed by Vanguard, Vanguard has processes to monitor securities on loan and to evaluate any circumstances that may require it to restrict and/or attempt to recall the security based on the criteria set forth in *Appendix A*. Additionally, Vanguard has processes in place for advisors unaffiliated with Vanguard who have been delegated authority to vote proxies on behalf of certain Vanguard funds to inform Vanguard of an upcoming vote the advisor deems to be material in accordance with such advisor's proxy voting policies and procedures in order for Vanguard to instruct the recall of the security.

To obtain a free copy of a report that details how the funds voted the proxies relating to the portfolio securities held by the funds for the prior 12-month period ended June 30, log on to *vanguard.com* or visit the SEC's website at *sec.gov*.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ETF SHARE CLASS

Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund, Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund, Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund, and Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund (the ETF Funds) each offer and issue an exchange-traded class of shares called ETF Shares. Each ETF Fund issues and redeems ETF Shares in large blocks, known as "Creation Units."

To purchase or redeem a Creation Unit, you must be an Authorized Participant or you must transact through a broker that is an Authorized Participant. An Authorized Participant is a participant in the Depository Trust Company (DTC) that has executed a Participant Agreement with Vanguard Marketing Corporation, the ETF Funds' Distributor (the Distributor). For a current list of Authorized Participants, contact the Distributor.

Investors that are not Authorized Participants must hold ETF Shares in a brokerage account. As with any stock traded on an exchange through a broker, purchases and sales of ETF Shares will be subject to usual and customary brokerage commissions.

Each ETF Fund issues Creation Units in kind in exchange for a basket of securities that are part of—or soon to be part of—its target index (Deposit Securities). Each ETF Fund also redeems Creation Units in kind; an investor who tenders a Creation Unit will receive, as redemption proceeds, a basket of securities that are part of the Fund's portfolio holdings (Redemption Securities). The Deposit Securities and Redemption Securities may include American Depositary Receipts. As part of any creation or redemption transaction, the investor will either pay or receive some cash in addition to the securities, as described more fully on the following pages. Each ETF Fund reserves the right to issue Creation Units for cash, rather than in kind. As of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, cash purchases and redemptions will be required for securities traded in Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, India, Kuwait, Malaysia, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Taiwan and UAE.

Exchange Listing and Trading

The ETF Shares have been approved for listing on a national securities exchange and will trade on the exchange at market prices that may differ from net asset value (NAV). There can be no assurance that, in the future, ETF Shares will continue to meet all of the exchange's listing requirements. The exchange will institute procedures to delist a Fund's ETF Shares if the Fund's ETF Shares do not continuously comply with the exchange's listing rules. The exchange will also delist a Fund's ETF Shares upon termination of the ETF share class.

The exchange disseminates, through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association, an updated "indicative optimized portfolio value" (IOPV) for each ETF Fund as calculated by an information provider. The ETF Funds are not involved with or responsible for the calculation or dissemination of the IOPVs, and they make no warranty as to the accuracy of the IOPVs. An IOPV for a Fund's ETF Shares is disseminated every 15 seconds during regular exchange trading hours. An IOPV has a securities value component and a cash component. The IOPV is designed as an estimate of an ETF Fund's NAV at a particular point in time, but it is only an estimate and should not be viewed as the actual NAV, which is calculated once each day.

Conversions and Exchanges

Owners of conventional (i.e., not exchange-traded) shares issued by an ETF Fund may convert those shares to ETF Shares of equivalent value of the same Fund. Please note that investors who own conventional shares through a 401(k)

plan or other employer-sponsored retirement or benefit plan generally may not convert those shares to ETF Shares and should check with their plan sponsor or recordkeeper. ETF Shares, whether acquired through a conversion or purchased on the secondary market, cannot be converted to conventional shares by a shareholder. Also, ETF Shares of one fund cannot be exchanged for ETF Shares of another fund.

Investors that are not Authorized Participants must hold ETF Shares in a brokerage account. Thus, before converting conventional shares to ETF Shares, an investor must have an existing, or open a new, brokerage account. This account may be with Vanguard Brokerage Services or with any other brokerage firm. To initiate a conversion of conventional shares to ETF Shares, an investor must contact his or her broker.

Vanguard Brokerage Services does not impose a fee on conversions from Vanguard conventional shares to Vanguard ETF Shares. However, other brokerage firms may charge a fee to process a conversion. Vanguard reserves the right, in the future, to impose a transaction fee on conversions or to limit or terminate the conversion privilege.

Converting conventional shares to ETF Shares is generally accomplished as follows. First, after the broker notifies Vanguard of an investor's request to convert, Vanguard will transfer conventional shares from the investor's account with Vanguard to the broker's omnibus account with Vanguard (an account maintained by the broker on behalf of all its customers who hold conventional Vanguard fund shares through the broker). After the transfer, Vanguard's records will reflect the broker, not the investor, as the owner of the shares. Next, the broker will instruct Vanguard to convert the appropriate number or dollar amount of conventional shares in its omnibus account to ETF Shares of equivalent value, based on the respective NAVs of the two share classes. The ETF Fund's transfer agent will reflect ownership of all ETF Shares in the name of the DTC. The DTC will keep track of which ETF Shares belong to the broker, and the broker, in turn, will keep track of which ETF Shares belong to its customers.

Because the DTC is unable to handle fractional shares, only whole shares can be converted. For example, if the investor owned 300.25 conventional shares, and this was equivalent in value to 90.75 ETF Shares, the DTC account would receive 90 ETF Shares. Conventional shares with a value equal to 0.75 ETF Shares (in this example, that would be 2.481 conventional shares) would remain in the broker's omnibus account with Vanguard. The broker then could either (1) take certain internal actions necessary to credit the investor's account with 0.75 ETF Shares or (2) redeem the 2.481 conventional shares for cash at NAV and deliver that cash to the investor's account. If the broker chose to redeem the conventional shares, the investor would realize a gain or loss on the redemption that must be reported on his or her tax return (unless the shares are held in an IRA or other tax-deferred account). An investor should consult his or her broker for information on how the broker will handle the conversion process, including whether the broker will impose a fee to process a conversion.

The conversion process works differently for investors who opt to hold ETF Shares through an account at Vanguard Brokerage Services. Investors who convert their conventional shares to ETF Shares through Vanguard Brokerage Services will have *all* conventional shares for which they request conversion converted to the equivalent dollar value of ETF Shares. Because no fractional shares will have to be sold, the transaction will not be taxable.

Here are some important points to keep in mind when converting conventional shares of an ETF Fund to ETF Shares:

- The conversion process can take anywhere from several days to several weeks, depending on the broker. Vanguard generally will process conversion requests either on the day they are received or on the next business day. Vanguard imposes conversion blackout windows around the dates when an ETF Fund declares dividends. This is necessary to prevent a shareholder from collecting a dividend from both the conventional share class currently held and also from the ETF share class to which the shares will be converted.
- During the conversion process, an investor will remain fully invested in the Fund's conventional shares, and the investment will increase or decrease in value in tandem with the NAV of those shares.
- The conversion transaction is nontaxable except, if applicable, to the very limited extent previously described.
- During the conversion process, an investor will be able to liquidate all or part of an investment by instructing Vanguard or the broker (depending on whether the shares are held in the investor's account or the broker's omnibus account) to redeem the conventional shares. After the conversion process is complete, an investor will be able to liquidate all or part of an investment by instructing the broker to sell the ETF Shares.

Book Entry Only System

ETF Shares issued by the Funds are registered in the name of the DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., and are deposited with, or on behalf of, the DTC. The DTC is a limited-purpose trust company that was created to hold securities of its participants (DTC Participants) and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of transactions among them through

electronic book-entry changes in their accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. DTC Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. The DTC is a subsidiary of the Depository Trust and Clearing Corporation (DTCC), which is owned by certain participants of the DTCC's subsidiaries, including the DTC. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers, and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant, either directly or indirectly (Indirect Participants).

Beneficial ownership of ETF Shares is limited to DTC Participants, Indirect Participants, and persons holding interests through DTC Participants and Indirect Participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in ETF Shares (owners of such beneficial interests are referred to herein as Beneficial Owners) is shown on, and the transfer of ownership is effected only through, records maintained by the DTC (with respect to DTC Participants) and on the records of DTC Participants (with respect to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners that are not DTC Participants). Beneficial Owners will receive from, or through, the DTC Participant a written confirmation relating to their purchase of ETF Shares. The laws of some jurisdictions may require that certain purchasers of securities take physical delivery of such securities. Such laws may impair the ability of certain investors to acquire beneficial interests in ETF Shares.

Each ETF Fund recognizes the DTC or its nominee as the record owner of all ETF Shares for all purposes. Beneficial Owners of ETF Shares are not entitled to have ETF Shares registered in their names and will not receive or be entitled to physical delivery of share certificates. Each Beneficial Owner must rely on the procedures of the DTC and any DTC Participant and/or Indirect Participant through which such Beneficial Owner holds its interests to exercise any rights of a holder of ETF Shares.

Conveyance of all notices, statements, and other communications to Beneficial Owners is effected as follows. The DTC will make available to each ETF Fund, upon request and for a fee, a listing of the ETF Shares of the Fund held by each DTC Participant. The ETF Fund shall obtain from each DTC Participant the number of Beneficial Owners holding ETF Shares, directly or indirectly, through the DTC Participant. The ETF Fund shall provide each DTC Participant with copies of such notice, statement, or other communication, in form, in number, and at such place as the DTC Participant may reasonably request, in order that these communications may be transmitted by the DTC Participant, directly or indirectly, to the Beneficial Owners. In addition, the ETF Fund shall pay to each DTC Participant a fair and reasonable amount as reimbursement for the expenses attendant to such transmittal, subject to applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

Share distributions shall be made to the DTC or its nominee as the registered holder of all ETF Shares. The DTC or its nominee, upon receipt of any such distributions, shall immediately credit the DTC Participants' accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in ETF Shares of the appropriate ETF Fund as shown on the records of the DTC or its nominee. Payments by DTC Participants to Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners of ETF Shares held through such DTC Participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in a "street name," and will be the responsibility of such DTC Participants.

The ETF Funds have no responsibility or liability for any aspects of the records relating to or notices to Beneficial Owners; for payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in such ETF Shares; for maintenance, supervision, or review of any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests; or for any other aspect of the relationship between the DTC and DTC Participants or the relationship between such DTC Participants and the Indirect Participants and Beneficial Owners owning through such DTC Participants.

The DTC may determine to discontinue providing its service with respect to ETF Shares at any time by giving reasonable notice to the ETF Funds and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. Under such circumstances, the ETF Funds shall take action either to find a replacement for the DTC to perform its functions at a comparable cost or, if such replacement is unavailable, to issue and deliver printed certificates representing ownership of ETF Shares, unless the ETF Funds make other arrangements with respect thereto satisfactory to the exchange.

Purchase and Issuance of ETF Shares in Creation Units

Except for conversions to ETF Shares from conventional shares, the ETF Funds issue and sell ETF Shares only in Creation Units on a continuous basis through the Distributor, without a sales load, at their NAV next determined after receipt of an order in proper form on any business day. The ETF Funds do not issue fractional Creation Units. (Please see "*Conversions and Exchanges*" for the issuance of ETF Shares resulting from a conversion.)

A business day is any day on which the NYSE is open for business. As of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, the NYSE observes the following U.S. holidays: New Year's Day; Martin Luther King, Jr., Day; Presidents' Day (Washington's Birthday); Good Friday; Memorial Day; Juneteenth National Independence Day; Independence Day; Labor Day; Thanksgiving Day; and Christmas Day.

Fund Deposit. The consideration for purchase of a Creation Unit from an ETF Fund generally consists of an in-kind deposit of a designated portfolio of securities (Deposit Securities) and an amount of cash (Cash Component) consisting of a purchase balancing amount and a transaction fee (both described in the following paragraphs). Together, the Deposit Securities and the Cash Component constitute the fund deposit.

The purchase balancing amount is an amount equal to the difference between the NAV of a Creation Unit and the market value of the Deposit Securities (Deposit Amount). It ensures that the NAV of a fund deposit (not including the transaction fee) is identical to the NAV of the Creation Unit it is used to purchase. If the purchase balancing amount is a positive number (i.e., the NAV per Creation Unit exceeds the market value of the Deposit Securities), then that amount will be paid by the purchaser to an ETF Fund in cash. If the purchase balancing amount is a negative number (i.e., the NAV per Creation Unit is less than the market value of the Deposit Securities), then that amount will be paid by an ETF Fund to the purchaser in cash (except as offset by the transaction fee).

Vanguard, through the National Securities Clearing Corporation (NSCC), makes available after the close of each business day a list of the names and the number of shares of each Deposit Security to be included in the next business day's fund deposit for each ETF Fund (subject to possible amendment or correction). Each Fund reserves the right to accept a nonconforming fund deposit.

The identity and number of shares of the Deposit Securities required for a fund deposit may change from one day to another to reflect rebalancing adjustments, corporate actions, or to respond to adjustments to the weighting or composition of the component securities of the relevant target index.

In addition, each ETF Fund reserves the right to permit or require the substitution of an amount of cash—referred to as “cash in lieu”—to be added to the Cash Component to replace any Deposit Security. This might occur, for example, if a Deposit Security is not available in sufficient quantity for delivery, is not eligible for transfer through the applicable clearance and settlement system, or is not eligible for trading by an Authorized Participant or the investor for which an Authorized Participant is acting. Trading costs incurred by the ETF Fund in connection with the purchase of Deposit Securities with cash-in-lieu amounts will be an expense of the ETF Fund. However, Vanguard may adjust the transaction fee to protect existing shareholders from this expense.

All questions as to the number of shares of each security in the Deposit Securities and the validity, form, eligibility, and acceptance for deposit of any securities to be delivered shall be determined by the appropriate ETF Fund, and the ETF Fund's determination shall be final and binding.

Procedures for Purchasing Creation Units. An Authorized Participant may place an order to purchase Creation Units from Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund either (1) through the Continuous Net Settlement (CNS) clearing processes of the NSCC as such processes have been enhanced to effect purchases of Creation Units, such processes being referred to herein as the Clearing Process, or (2) outside the Clearing Process. To purchase through the Clearing Process, an Authorized Participant must be a member of the NSCC that is eligible to use the CNS system. Purchases of Creation Units cleared through the Clearing Process will be subject to a lower transaction fee than those cleared outside the Clearing Process.

For all ETF Funds, to initiate a purchase order for a Creation Unit, an Authorized Participant must submit an order in proper form to the Distributor and such order must be received by the Distributor prior to the closing time of regular trading on the NYSE (Closing Time) (ordinarily 4 p.m., Eastern time) to receive that day's NAV. The date on which an order to purchase (or redeem) Creation Units is placed is referred to as the transmittal date. Authorized Participants must transmit orders using a transmission method acceptable to the Distributor pursuant to procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement.

Purchase orders effected outside the Clearing Process are likely to require transmittal by the Authorized Participant earlier on the transmittal date than orders effected using the Clearing Process. Those persons placing orders outside the Clearing Process should ascertain the deadlines applicable to the DTC and the Federal Reserve Bank wire system by contacting the operations department of the broker or depository institution effectuating such transfer of Deposit Securities and Cash Component.

For Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund, Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation Index Fund, and Vanguard International High Dividend Yield Index Fund, the Distributor shall inform the ETF Fund's custodian of the order. The custodian will then inform the appropriate foreign sub-custodians. Each sub-custodian shall maintain an account into which the Authorized Participant shall deliver, on behalf of itself or the party on whose behalf it is acting, the relevant Deposit Securities (or the cash value of all or part of such securities, in the case of a permitted or required cash purchase or cash-in-lieu amount), with any appropriate adjustments as advised by Vanguard. Deposit Securities must be delivered to an account maintained at the applicable local sub-custodians.

The Authorized Participant must also make available on or before the contractual settlement date, by means satisfactory to the ETF Fund, immediately available or same-day funds estimated by the ETF Fund to be sufficient to pay the Cash Component. Any excess funds will be returned following settlement of the issue of the Creation Unit.

Neither the Trust, the ETF Funds, the Distributor, nor any affiliated party will be liable to an investor who is unable to submit a purchase order by Closing Time, even if the problem is the responsibility of one of those parties (e.g., the Distributor's phone or email systems were not operating properly).

If you are not an Authorized Participant, you must place your purchase order in an acceptable form with an Authorized Participant. The Authorized Participant may request that you make certain representations or enter into agreements with respect to the order (e.g., to provide for payments of cash when required).

Placement of Purchase Orders for Vanguard High Dividend Yield ETF

Purchase Orders Using the Clearing Process

For purchase orders placed through the Clearing Process, the Participant Agreement authorizes the Distributor to transmit through the transfer agent or index receipt agent to the NSCC, on behalf of an Authorized Participant, such trade instructions as are necessary to effect the Authorized Participant's purchase order. Pursuant to such trade instructions to the NSCC, the Authorized Participant agrees to deliver the requisite Deposit Securities and the Cash Component to the appropriate ETF Fund, together with such additional information as may be required by the Distributor.

An order to purchase Creation Units through the Clearing Process is deemed received on the transmittal date if (1) such order is received by the ETF Fund's designated agent before Closing Time on such transmittal date and (2) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed. Such order will be effected based on the NAV of the ETF Fund next determined on that day. An order to purchase Creation Units through the Clearing Process made in proper form but received after Closing Time on the transmittal date will be deemed received on the next business day immediately following the transmittal date and will be effected at the NAV next determined on that day. The Deposit Securities and the Cash Component will be transferred by the second NSCC business day following the date on which the purchase request is deemed received.

Purchase Orders Outside the Clearing Process

An Authorized Participant that wishes to place an order to purchase Creation Units outside the Clearing Process must state that it is not using the Clearing Process and that the purchase instead will be effected through a transfer of securities and cash directly through the DTC. An order to purchase Creation Units outside the Clearing Process is deemed received by the ETF Fund's designated agent on the transmittal date if (1) such order is received by the Distributor before Closing Time on such transmittal date and (2) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed.

If a fund deposit is incomplete on the second business day after the trade date (the trade date, known as "T," is the date on which the trade actually takes place; two business days after the trade date is known as "T+2") because of the failed delivery of one or more of the Deposit Securities, the ETF Fund shall be entitled to cancel the purchase order. Alternatively, the ETF Fund may issue Creation Units in reliance on the Authorized Participant's undertaking to deliver the missing Deposit Securities at a later date. Such undertaking shall be secured by the delivery and maintenance of cash collateral in an amount determined by the ETF Fund in accordance with the terms of the Participant Agreement.

Placement of Purchase Orders for Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation ETF and Vanguard International High Dividend Yield ETF. An order to purchase Creation Units is deemed received on the transmittal date if (1) such order is received by the Distributor prior to Closing Time on such transmittal date, or an earlier cut-off time in the case of an ETF Fund that has established such a time and (2) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed.

Except as provided herein, a Creation Unit will not be issued until the transfer of good title to an ETF Fund of the Deposit Securities and the payment of the Cash Component have been completed. When each sub-custodian has confirmed to the custodian that the required securities included in the fund deposit have been delivered to the account of the relevant sub-custodian, and the Cash Component has been delivered to the custodian, the Distributor shall be notified of such delivery, and the ETF Fund will issue and cause the delivery of the Creation Unit.

If a fund deposit is incomplete on the second business day after the trade date (the trade date, known as “T,” is the date on which the trade actually takes place; two business days after the trade date is known as “T+2”) because of the failed delivery of one or more of the Deposit Securities, the ETF Fund shall be entitled to cancel the purchase order. Alternatively, the ETF Fund may issue Creation Units in reliance on the Authorized Participant’s undertaking to deliver the missing Deposit Securities at a later date. Such undertaking shall be secured by the delivery and maintenance of cash collateral in an amount determined by the ETF Fund in accordance with the terms of the Participant Agreement.

Placement of Purchase Orders for Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond ETF. An Authorized Participant must deliver the cash and government securities portion of a fund deposit through the Federal Reserve’s Fedwire System and the corporate securities portion of a fund deposit through the DTC. If a fund deposit is incomplete on the second business day after the trade date (the trade date is the date on which the trade actually takes place, or “T”; two business days after the trade is known as “T+2”) because of the failed delivery of one or more of the Deposit Securities, the ETF Fund shall be entitled to cancel the purchase order.

The ETF Fund may issue Creation Units in reliance on the Authorized Participant’s undertaking to deliver the missing Deposit Securities at a later date. Such undertaking shall be secured by the delivery and maintenance of cash collateral in an amount determined by the ETF Fund in accordance with the terms of the Participant Agreement.

Rejection of Purchase Orders. Each ETF Fund reserves the absolute right to reject a purchase order. By way of example, and not limitation, an ETF Fund will reject a purchase order if:

- The order is not in proper form.
- The Deposit Securities delivered are not the same (in name or amount) as the published basket.
- Acceptance of the Deposit Securities would have certain adverse tax consequences to the ETF Fund.
- Acceptance of the fund deposit would, in the opinion of counsel, be unlawful.
- Acceptance of the fund deposit would otherwise, at the discretion of the ETF Fund or Vanguard, have an adverse effect on the Fund or any of its shareholders.
- Circumstances outside the control of the ETF Fund, the Trust, the transfer agent, the custodian, the subcustodian, the Distributor, and Vanguard make it for all practical purposes impossible to process the order. Examples include, but are not limited to, natural disasters, public service disruptions, or utility problems such as fires, floods, extreme weather conditions, and power outages resulting in telephone, telecopy, and computer failures; market conditions or activities causing trading halts; systems failures involving computer or other information systems affecting the aforementioned parties as well as the DTC, the NSCC, or any other participant in the purchase process; and similar extraordinary events.

If a purchase order is rejected, the Distributor shall notify the Authorized Participant that submitted the order. The ETF Funds, the Trust, the transfer agent, the custodian, the subcustodian, the Distributor, and Vanguard are under no duty, however, to give notification of any defects or irregularities in the delivery of a fund deposit, nor shall any of them incur any liability for the failure to give any such notification.

Transaction Fee on Purchases of Creation Units. Each ETF Fund may impose a transaction fee (payable to the Fund) to compensate the ETF Fund for costs associated with the issuance of Creation Units. The amount of the fee, which may be changed by each ETF Fund from time to time at its sole discretion, is made available daily to Authorized Participants, market makers, and other interested parties through Vanguard’s proprietary portal system. For Vanguard High Dividend Yield Index Fund, an additional charge may be imposed for purchases of Creation Units effected outside the Clearing Process. When an ETF Fund permits (or requires) a purchaser to substitute cash in lieu of depositing one or more Deposit Securities, the purchaser may be assessed an additional variable charge on the cash-in-lieu portion of the investment. The amount of this charge will be disclosed to investors before they place their orders. The amount will be determined by the ETF Fund at its sole discretion. The maximum transaction fee, including any variable charges, on purchases of Creation Units, including any additional charges as described, shall be 2% of the value of the Creation Units.

Each ETF Fund reserves the right to not impose a transaction fee or to vary the amount of the transaction fee imposed, up to the maximum amount listed above. To the extent a creation transaction fee is not charged or does not cover the costs associated with the issuance of the Creation Units, certain costs may be borne by the ETF Fund.

Redemption of ETF Shares in Creation Units

To be eligible to place a redemption order, you must be an Authorized Participant. Investors that are not Authorized Participants must make appropriate arrangements with an Authorized Participant in order to redeem a Creation Unit.

ETF Shares may be redeemed only in Creation Units. Investors should expect to incur brokerage and other transaction costs in connection with assembling a sufficient number of ETF Shares to constitute a redeemable Creation Unit. There can be no assurance, however, that there will be sufficient liquidity in the public trading market at any time to permit assembly of a Creation Unit. Redemption requests received on a business day in good order will receive the NAV next determined after the request is made.

Unless cash redemptions are available or specified for an ETF Fund, an investor tendering a Creation Unit generally will receive redemption proceeds consisting of (1) a basket of Redemption Securities; plus (2) a redemption balancing amount in cash equal to the difference between (x) the NAV of the Creation Unit being redeemed, as next determined after receipt of a request in proper form, and (y) the value of the Redemption Securities; less (3) a transaction fee. If the Redemption Securities have a value greater than the NAV of a Creation Unit, the redeeming investor will pay the redemption balancing amount in cash to the ETF Fund, rather than receive such amount from the Fund.

Vanguard, through the NSCC, makes available after the close of each business day a list of the names and the number of shares of each Redemption Security to be included in the next business day's redemption basket for each ETF Fund (subject to possible amendment or correction). The basket of Redemption Securities provided to an investor redeeming a Creation Unit may not be identical to the basket of Deposit Securities required of an investor purchasing a Creation Unit. If an ETF Fund and a redeeming investor mutually agree, the Fund may provide the investor with a basket of Redemption Securities that differs from the composition of the redemption basket published through the NSCC.

Each ETF Fund reserves the right to deliver cash in lieu of any Redemption Security for the same reason it might accept cash in lieu of a Deposit Security, as previously discussed, or if the ETF Fund could not lawfully deliver the security or could not do so without first registering such security under federal or state law.

Neither the Trust, the ETF Funds, the Distributor, nor any affiliated party will be liable to an investor who is unable to submit a redemption order by Closing Time, even if the problem is the responsibility of one of those parties (e.g., the Distributor's phone or email systems were not operating properly).

Transaction Fee on Redemptions of Creation Units for Vanguard High Dividend Yield ETF, Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation ETF, and Vanguard International High Dividend Yield ETF. Each ETF Fund may impose a transaction fee (payable to the Fund) to compensate the Fund for costs associated with the redemption of Creation Units. The amount of the fee, which may be changed by each ETF Fund from time to time at its sole discretion, is made available daily to Authorized Participants, market makers, and other interested parties through Vanguard's proprietary portal system. An additional charge may be imposed for redemptions of Creation Units of Vanguard High Dividend Yield ETF effected outside the Clearing Process. When an ETF Fund permits (or requires) a redeeming investor to receive cash in lieu of one or more Redemption Securities, each ETF Fund may assess an additional variable charge on the cash portion of the redemption. The amount will vary as determined by the ETF Fund at its sole discretion, and is made available daily to Authorized Participants, market makers, and other interested parties through Vanguard's proprietary portal system. The maximum transaction fee, including any variable charges, on redemptions of Creation Units shall be 2% of the value of the Creation Units.

Each ETF Fund reserves the right to not impose a transaction fee or to vary the amount of the transaction fee imposed, up to the maximum amount listed above. To the extent a redemption transaction fee is not charged or does not cover the costs associated with the redemption of the Creation Units, certain costs may be borne by the Fund.

Transaction Fee on Redemptions of Creation Units for Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond ETF. The ETF Fund imposes a transaction fee (payable to the Fund) to compensate the Fund for costs associated with the redemption of Creation Units. The amount of the fee, which may be changed by the ETF Fund from time to time at its sole discretion, is made available daily to Authorized Participants, market makers, and other interested parties through Vanguard's proprietary portal system. For Creation Unit redemptions, unlike purchases, the ETF Fund does not impose an additional charge on investors who receive cash in lieu of one or more Redemption Securities. The maximum transaction fee on redemptions of Creation Units shall be 2% of the value of the Creation Units.

The ETF Fund reserves the right to not impose a transaction fee or to vary the amount of the transaction fee imposed, up to the maximum amount listed above. To the extent a redemption transaction fee is not charged or does not cover the costs associated with the redemption of the Creation Units, certain costs may be borne by the Fund.

Placement of Redemption Orders for Vanguard High Dividend Yield ETF

Redemption Orders Using the Clearing Process

An Authorized Participant may place an order to redeem Creation Units of the ETF Fund either (1) through the CNS clearing processes of the NSCC as such processes have been enhanced to effect redemptions of Creation Units, such processes being referred to herein as the Clearing Process, or (2) outside the Clearing Process. To redeem through the Clearing Process, an Authorized Participant must be a member of the NSCC that is eligible to use the CNS system. Redemptions of Creation Units cleared through the Clearing Process will be subject to a lower transaction fee than those cleared outside the Clearing Process.

An order to redeem Creation Units through the Clearing Process is deemed received on the transmittal date if (1) such order is received by the ETF Fund's designated agent before Closing Time on such transmittal date and (2) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed. Such order will be effected based on the NAV of the ETF Fund next determined on that day. An order to redeem Creation Units through the Clearing Process made in proper form but received by the ETF Fund after Closing Time on the transmittal date will be deemed received on the next business day immediately following the transmittal date and will be effected at the NAV next determined on that day. The Redemption Securities and the Cash Redemption Amount will be transferred by the second NSCC business day following the date on which the redemption request is deemed received.

Redemption Orders Outside the Clearing Process

An Authorized Participant that wishes to place an order to redeem a Creation Unit outside the Clearing Process must state that it is not using the Clearing Process and that the redemption instead will be effected through a transfer of ETF Shares directly through the DTC. An order to redeem a Creation Unit of the ETF Fund outside the Clearing Process is deemed received on the transmittal date if (1) such order is received by the ETF Fund's designated agent before Closing Time on such transmittal date and (2) all other procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement are properly followed.

If a redemption order in proper form is submitted to the transfer agent by an Authorized Participant prior to Closing Time on the transmittal date, then the value of the Redemption Securities and the Cash Redemption Amount will be determined by the ETF Fund on such transmittal date.

After the transfer agent has deemed an order for redemption outside the Clearing Process received, the transfer agent will initiate procedures to transfer the Redemption Securities and the Cash Redemption Amount to the Authorized Participant on behalf of the redeeming Beneficial Owner by the second business day following the transmittal date on which such redemption order is deemed received by the transfer agent.

If on T+2 an Authorized Participant has failed to deliver all of the Vanguard ETF Shares it is seeking to redeem, the ETF Fund shall be entitled to cancel the redemption order. Alternatively, the ETF Fund may deliver to the Authorized Participant the full complement of Redemption Securities and cash in reliance on the Authorized Participant's undertaking to deliver the missing ETF Shares at a later date. Such undertaking shall be secured by the Authorized Participant's delivery and maintenance of cash collateral in accordance with collateral procedures that are part of the Participant Agreement. In all cases the ETF Fund shall be entitled to charge the Authorized Participant for any costs (including investment losses, attorney's fees, and interest) incurred by the ETF Fund as a result of the late delivery or failure to deliver.

The ETF Fund reserves the right, at its sole discretion, to require or permit a redeeming investor to receive the redemption proceeds in cash. In such cases, the investor would receive a cash payment equal to the NAV of its ETF Shares based on the NAV of those shares next determined after the redemption request is received in proper form (minus a transaction fee, including a charge for cash redemptions, as previously discussed).

If an Authorized Participant, or a redeeming investor acting through an Authorized Participant, is subject to a legal restriction with respect to a particular security included in the basket of Redemption Securities, such investor may be paid an equivalent amount of cash in lieu of the security. In addition, the ETF Fund reserves the right to redeem Creation Units partially for cash to the extent that the Fund could not lawfully deliver one or more Redemption Securities or could not do so without first registering such securities under federal or state law.

Placement of Redemption Orders for Vanguard Emerging Markets Government Bond ETF, Vanguard International Dividend Appreciation ETF, and Vanguard International High Dividend Yield ETF. To initiate a redemption order for a Creation Unit, an Authorized Participant must submit such order in proper form to the Distributor before Closing Time in order to receive that day's NAV. Authorized Participants must transmit orders using a transmission method acceptable to the Distributor pursuant to procedures set forth in the Participant Agreement.

If on the settlement date (typically T+2) an Authorized Participant has failed to deliver all of the Vanguard ETF Shares it is seeking to redeem, the ETF Fund shall be entitled to cancel the redemption order. Alternatively, the ETF Fund may deliver to the Authorized Participant the full complement of Redemption Securities and cash in reliance on the Authorized Participant's undertaking to deliver the missing ETF Shares at a later date. Such undertaking shall be secured by the Authorized Participant's delivery and maintenance of cash collateral in accordance with collateral procedures that are part of the Participant Agreement. In all cases the ETF Fund shall be entitled to charge the Authorized Participant for any costs (including investment losses, attorney's fees, and interest) incurred by the ETF Fund as a result of the late delivery or failure to deliver.

If an Authorized Participant, or a redeeming investor acting through an Authorized Participant, is subject to a legal restriction with respect to a particular security included in the basket of Redemption Securities, such investor may be paid an equivalent amount of cash in lieu of the security. In addition, the ETF Fund reserves the right to redeem Creation Units partially for cash to the extent that the Fund could not lawfully deliver one or more Redemption Securities or could not do so without first registering such securities under federal or state law.

In connection with taking delivery of shares of Redemption Securities upon redemption of a Creation Unit, an Authorized Participant, or a Beneficial Owner redeeming through an Authorized Participant, must maintain appropriate security arrangements with a qualified broker-dealer, bank, or other custody provider in each jurisdiction in which any of the Redemption Securities are customarily traded, to which account such Deposit Securities will be delivered.

If appropriate arrangements to take delivery of the Redemption Securities in the applicable foreign jurisdictions, as required in the preceding paragraph, are not in place, or if it is not possible to effect deliveries of the Redemption Securities in such jurisdictions, the ETF Fund may at its discretion effect the redemption in cash. In such case, the investor will receive a cash payment equal to the NAV of the redeemed shares, based on the NAV next calculated after receipt of the redemption request in proper form (minus a transaction fee as specified previously, to offset the ETF Fund's transaction costs associated with the disposition of Redemption Securities of the ETF Fund).

Because the Redemption Securities of the ETF Fund may trade on the relevant exchange(s) on days that the exchange is closed, stockholders may not be able to redeem their shares of the ETF Fund, or to purchase or sell ETF Shares on the exchange, on days when the NAV of the ETF Fund could be significantly affected by events in the relevant foreign markets.

Suspension of Redemption Rights. The right of redemption may be suspended or the date of payment postponed with respect to an ETF Fund (1) for any period during which the NYSE or listing exchange is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings), (2) for any period during which trading on the NYSE or listing exchange is suspended or restricted, (3) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which disposal of the Fund's portfolio securities or determination of its NAV is not reasonably practicable, or (4) in such other circumstances as the SEC permits.

Precautionary Notes

A precautionary note to ETF investors: The DTC or its nominee will be the registered owner of all outstanding ETF Shares. Your ownership of ETF Shares will be shown on the records of the DTC and the DTC Participant broker through which you hold the shares. Vanguard will not have any record of your ownership. Your account information will be maintained by your broker, which will provide you with account statements, confirmations of your purchases and sales of ETF Shares, and tax information. Your broker also will be responsible for distributing income and capital gains distributions and for ensuring that you receive shareholder reports and other communications from the fund whose ETF Shares you own. You will receive other services (e.g., dividend reinvestment and average cost information) only if your broker offers these services.

You should also be aware that investments in ETF Shares may be subject to certain risks relating to having large shareholders. To the extent that a large number of the Fund's ETF Shares are held by a large shareholder (e.g., an institutional investor, an investment advisor or an affiliate of an investment advisor, an authorized participant, a lead market maker, or another entity), a large redemption by such a shareholder could result in an increase in the ETF's

expense ratio, cause the ETF to incur higher transaction costs, cause the ETF to fail to comply with applicable listing standards of the listing exchange upon which it is listed, lead to the realization of taxable capital gains, or cause the remaining shareholders to receive distributions representing a disproportionate share of the ETF's ordinary income and long-term capital gains. In addition, transactions by large shareholders may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on an exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the ETF Shares.

A precautionary note to purchasers of Creation Units: You should be aware of certain legal risks unique to investors purchasing Creation Units directly from the issuing fund.

Because new ETF Shares may be issued on an ongoing basis, a "distribution" of ETF Shares could be occurring at any time. Certain activities that you perform as a dealer could, depending on the circumstances, result in your being deemed a participant in the distribution in a manner that could render you a statutory underwriter and subject you to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act of 1933 (the 1933 Act). For example, you could be deemed a statutory underwriter if you purchase Creation Units from the issuing fund, break them down into the constituent ETF Shares, and sell those shares directly to customers or if you choose to couple the creation of a supply of new ETF Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for ETF Shares. Whether a person is an underwriter depends upon all of the facts and circumstances pertaining to that person's activities, and the examples mentioned here should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could cause you to be deemed an underwriter.

Dealers who are not "underwriters" but are participating in a distribution (as opposed to engaging in ordinary secondary-market transactions), and thus dealing with ETF Shares as part of an "unsold allotment" within the meaning of Section 4(3)(C) of the 1933 Act, will be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the 1933 Act.

A precautionary note to shareholders redeeming Creation Units: An Authorized Participant that is not a "qualified institutional buyer" as defined in Rule 144A under the 1933 Act will not be able to receive, as part of the redemption basket, restricted securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A.

A precautionary note to investment companies: Vanguard ETF Shares are issued by registered investment companies, 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 1940 Act. SEC Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act permits investments in Vanguard ETF Shares beyond the limit of Section 12(d)(1), subject to the conditions of Rule 12d1-4, are described under the heading "Other Investment Companies."

ETF Shares: Foreign Market Information

The security settlement cycles and local market holiday schedules in foreign markets, as well as unscheduled foreign market closings, may result in the delivery of redemption proceeds (either in kind or in cash) more than seven days after receipt of a redemption request in proper form. Below are the dates of regular holidays affecting the relevant markets in which the ETF Funds invest and the dates on which, if a redemption request is submitted, the settlement period in a given market will exceed seven days. The proclamation of new holidays, the treatment by market participants of certain days as "informal holidays," the elimination of existing holidays, or changes in local securities delivery practices could affect the information set forth herein at some time in the future.

Regular Holidays. The calendar year 2023 local market holidays are as follows:

Country	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Albania	2		14, 22	10, 17, 21	1	28			5		28, 29	8, 25
Argentina		20, 21	24	6, 7	1, 25, 26	19, 20		21		13, 16	20	8, 25
Australia	2, 26		6, 13	7, 10, 11, 25	1, 29	5, 12		7, 16	25	2	7	25, 26
Austria				7, 10	1, 29					26		25, 26
Bahrain**	1			23	1	28, 29	19, 27		27			17
Bangladesh**		21	8, 26	19, 23	1, 4	28, 29		15	6, 28	24		25, 31
Belgium				7, 10	1							25, 26

Country	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Benin				10, 19, 21	1, 18, 29	29		7, 15	27		1, 15	25
Bermuda	2			7	26	19		3, 4	4		13	25, 26
Bosnia and Herzegovina, Fed. of	2, 3		1	10, 21	1, 2	28						25
Botswana	2, 3			7, 10	1, 18		17, 18			2		25, 26
Brazil		20-22		7, 21		8			7	12	2, 15	29
Bulgaria	2		3	7, 10, 14, 17	1, 8, 24				6, 22			25-27
Burkina Faso				10, 19, 21	1, 18, 29	29		7, 15	27		1, 15	25
Canada	2, 3	20		7	22	26	3	7	4	2, 9	13	25, 26
Chile	2			7	1	21, 26		15	18, 19	9, 27	1	8, 25
China	2, 23-27			5	1-3	22, 23			29	2-6		
China Connect - Bond Connect	2, 23-27			5-7, 10	1-3, 25, 26	22, 23			29	2-6, 20, 23		22, 25, 26
China Connect - Stock Connect	2, 23-27			5-7, 10	1-3, 25, 26	22, 23			29	2-6, 20, 23		22, 25, 26
Colombia	9		20	6, 7	1, 22	12, 19	3, 20	7, 21		16	6, 13	8
Costa Rica				6, 7, 10	1		24	2, 14	15			1, 25
Croatia	6			7, 10	1, 30	8, 22		15			1	25, 26
CyprusT	6	27		7, 10, 14, 17, 18	1	5		15				25, 26
Cyprus	6	27		7, 10, 14, 17, 18	1	5		15				25, 26
Czech Republic	2, 16	20		7, 10	1, 8, 29	19	4, 5, 6	28	4, 28	9	17, 23	25, 26
Denmark				6, 7, 10	5, 18, 19, 29	5						25, 26
Egypt**	1, 8, 26			16, 17, 21, 22, 25	1	27-29	19, 23		27			
Estonia		24		7, 10	1, 18	23						25, 26
Finland	6			7, 10	1, 18	23						6, 25, 26
France				7, 10	1							25, 26
Georgia, Republic of	2, 19		3, 8	14, 17	9, 12, 26			28			23	
Germany				7, 10	1							25, 26
Ghana	2, 9		6	7, 10	1, 3		7	4	21			1, 25, 26
Greece	6	27		7, 10, 14, 17	1	5		15				25, 26
Guinea-Bissau				10, 19, 21	1, 18, 29	29		7, 15	27		1, 15	25
Hong Kong	2, 23-25			5, 7, 10	1, 26	22				2, 23		25, 26
Hungary			15	7, 10	1, 29					23	1	25, 26
Iceland				6, 7, 10, 20	1, 18, 29			7				25, 26
India	26		7, 22, 30	4, 7, 14	1, 5	28		15, 16	19, 28	2, 24	14, 27	25
Indonesia	23		22, 23	7, 21, 24-26	1, 18	1, 2, 29	19	17	28			25, 26

Country	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Ireland	2			7, 10	1							22, 25, 26, 29
Israel**			7	5, 6, 9-12, 25, 26	25		27		17, 24, 25	1-5, 31		
Italy				7, 10	1			15				25, 26
Ivory Coast				10, 19, 21	1, 18, 29	29		7, 15	27		1, 15	25
Japan	2, 3, 9	23	21		3-5		17	11	18	9	3, 23	
Jordan**	1			23, 24	1, 25	27, 28, 29	19		27			25
Kazakhstan	3		8, 21-23		1, 8, 9	28	6	30		25		18
Kenya	2			7, 10, 21	1	1, 28, 29				10, 20		12, 25, 26
Korea, Republic of	2, 23, 24		1		1, 5	6		15	28, 29	3, 9		25
Kuwait**	1	19, 26, 27		23		28, 29	19		28			
Latvia				7, 10	1, 4, 5, 18	23	10				20	25, 26
Lithuania		16		10	1, 18		6	15			1, 2	25, 26
Luxembourg				7, 10	1							25, 26
Malawi	2, 16		3	7, 10, 21	1, 15		6			16		25, 26
Malaysia	23, 24	1			1, 4	6, 29	19	31	28			25
Mali				10, 19, 21	1, 18, 29	29		7, 15	27		1, 15	25
Mauritius	2, 3	1	22		1				20		1, 2	25
Mexico		6	20	6, 7	1						2, 20	12, 25
Morocco	11			21	1	28, 29	19	14, 21	28, 29		6	
Namibia	2		21	7, 10	1, 4, 18, 25							11, 25, 26
Netherlands				7, 10	1							25, 26
New Zealand	2, 3	6		7, 10, 25		5	14			23		25, 26
Niger				10, 19, 21	1, 18, 29	29		7, 15	27		1, 15	25
Nigeria	2			7, 10, 21	1, 29	12, 28, 29			28	2		25, 26
Norway				5, 6, 7, 10	1, 17, 18, 29							25, 26
Oman**	1, 12	18	22	21		27	19		27			
Pakistan	2		23, 24	24, 25	1	29, 30	3, 27, 28	14	27		9	25
Panama	9	20-22		6, 7	1						3, 6, 10, 27	8, 25
Peru				6, 7	1	29	28	30			1	8, 25
Philippines	2			6, 7, 10	1	12		21, 28			1, 2, 27	8, 25
Poland	6			7, 10	1, 3	8		15			1	25, 26, 29
Portugal				7, 10	1							25, 26
Qatar**	1	14	5	23, 24		28, 29						18
Romania	2, 24			14, 17	1	1, 5		15			30	1, 25, 26
Russia	2-6	23, 24	8		1, 8, 9	12					6	

Country	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Saudi Arabia**		22		23-25		27-29						
Senegal				10, 19, 21	1, 18, 29	29		7, 15	27		1, 15	25
Serbia	2, 3	15, 16		14, 17	1, 2							
Singapore	2, 23, 24			7	1	29		9			13	25
Slovak Republic	6			7, 10	1, 8		5	29	1, 15		1, 17	25, 26
Slovenia	2	8		7, 10, 27	1, 2			15		31	1	25, 26
South Africa	2		21	7, 10, 27	1	16		9	25			25, 26
Spain				7, 10	1							25, 26
Sri Lanka	6, 16	3	6	5, 7, 13, 14	1, 4, 5	29	3	1, 30	28, 29			25, 26
Srpska, Republic of	2, 3, 6, 9			14, 17	1, 2, 9						21	
Sweden	5, 6			6, 7, 10	1, 17, 18	6, 23					3	25, 26
Switzerland	2			7, 10	1, 18, 29			1				25, 26
Taiwan	2, 18-20, 23-27	27, 28		3-5	1	22, 23			29	9, 10		
Tanzania	12			7, 10, 21, 26	1	28	7	8	27			25, 26
Thailand	2		6	6, 13, 14	1, 4, 5	5	28	1, 14		13, 23		5, 11
Togo				10, 19, 21	1, 18, 29	29		7, 15	27		1, 15	25
Tunisia			20	21	1	28, 29	19, 25		27			
Turkey				20, 21	1, 19	27-30	30					
Uganda	26	16	8	7, 10, 21	1	9, 28				9		25, 26
Ukraine			8		1, 9	5, 28		24				25
United Arab Emirates - ADX**				20, 21		27-29	19		27			1
United Arab Emirates - DFM**				20, 21		27-29	19		27			1
United Arab Emirates - DIFC**				20, 21		27-29	19		27			1
United Kingdom	2			7, 10	1, 8, 29			28				22, 25, 26, 29
United States	2, 16	20		7	29	19	3, 4		4	9	23, 24	25
Uruguay	6	20, 21		6, 7, 17	1, 22	19	18	25		16	2	25
Vietnam	2, 20, 23-26				1, 2, 3				1, 4			
Zambia	2		8, 13	7, 10, 28	1, 25		3, 4	7		18, 24		25
Zimbabwe	2	21		7, 10, 18	1, 25			14, 15				22, 25, 26

** Market is closed every Friday

Redemption. A redemption request submitted on the following dates in the following foreign markets in calendar year 2023 will result in a settlement period that exceeds seven calendar days.

Argentina		
Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7		
Australia		
Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7		
Austria		
Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7		
Bahrain		
Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7		
Bangladesh		
Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7		
Belgium		
Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7		
Bermuda		
Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7		
Botswana		
Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
12/28/2022	01/04/2023	T+7
12/29/2022	01/05/2023	T+7
12/30/2022	01/06/2023	T+7
04/04/2023	04/11/2023	T+7
04/05/2023	04/12/2023	T+7
04/06/2023	04/13/2023	T+7
07/12/2023	07/19/2023	T+7
07/13/2023	07/20/2023	T+7
07/14/2023	07/21/2023	T+7
12/20/2023	12/27/2023	T+7
12/21/2023	12/28/2023	T+7
12/22/2023	12/29/2023	T+7
Brazil		
Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7		
Bulgaria		
Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
12/21/2023	12/28/2023	T+7
12/22/2023	12/29/2023	T+7
Canada		
Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7		
Chile		
Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7		

China A-Share**Redemption Date**No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7**Redemption Settlement Date****Settlement Period****China B-Share****Redemption Date**

01/18/2023

01/19/2023

01/20/2023

04/26/2023

04/27/2023

04/28/2023

06/19/2023

06/20/2023

06/21/2023

09/26/2023

09/26/2023

09/27/2023

09/27/2023

09/28/2023

09/28/2023

12/20/2023

12/21/2023

12/22/2023

Redemption Settlement Date

01/30/2023

01/31/2023

02/01/2023

05/04/2023

05/05/2023

05/08/2023

06/26/2023

06/27/2023

06/28/2023

10/10/2023

10/09/2023

10/11/2023

10/10/2023

10/12/2023

10/11/2023

12/27/2023

12/28/2023

12/29/2023

Settlement Period

T+12

T+12

T+12

T+8

T+8

T+10

T+7

T+7

T+7

T+14

T+13

T+14

T+13

T+14

T+13

T+7

T+7

T+7

China Connect**Redemption Date**No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7**Redemption Settlement Date****Settlement Period****Colombia****Redemption Date**No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7**Redemption Settlement Date****Settlement Period****Costa Rica****Redemption Date**

04/04/2023

04/05/2023

Redemption Settlement Date

04/11/2023

04/12/2023

Settlement Period

T+7

T+7

Croatia**Redemption Date**

04/04/2023

04/05/2023

Redemption Settlement Date

04/11/2023

04/12/2023

Settlement Period

T+7

T+7

Cyprus**Redemption Date**

04/12/2023

04/13/2023

Redemption Settlement Date

04/19/2023

04/20/2023

Settlement Period

T+7

T+7

Czech Republic**Redemption Date**No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7**Redemption Settlement Date****Settlement Period****Denmark****Redemption Date**

04/04/2023

04/05/2023

Redemption Settlement Date

04/11/2023

04/12/2023

Settlement Period

T+7

T+7

Egypt**Redemption Date**

06/23/2023

06/26/2023

Redemption Settlement Date

06/30/2023

07/03/2023

Settlement Period

T+7

T+7

Estonia**Redemption Date**No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7**Redemption Settlement Date****Settlement Period****Finland****Redemption Date**No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7**Redemption Settlement Date****Settlement Period****France****Redemption Date**No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7**Redemption Settlement Date****Settlement Period****Germany****Redemption Date**No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7**Redemption Settlement Date****Settlement Period****Ghana****Redemption Date**

04/04/2023

04/05/2023

04/06/2023

12/20/2023

12/21/2023

12/22/2023

Redemption Settlement Date

04/11/2023

04/12/2023

04/13/2023

12/27/2023

12/28/2023

12/29/2023

Settlement Period

T+7

T+7

T+7

T+7

T+7

T+7

Greece**Redemption Date**No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7**Redemption Settlement Date****Settlement Period****Hong Kong****Redemption Date**

01/19/2023

01/20/2023

Redemption Settlement Date

01/26/2023

01/27/2023

Settlement Period

T+7

T+7

Hungary**Redemption Date**No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7**Redemption Settlement Date****Settlement Period****Iceland****Redemption Date**

04/04/2023

04/05/2023

Redemption Settlement Date

04/11/2023

04/12/2023

Settlement Period

T+7

T+7

India**Redemption Date**No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7**Redemption Settlement Date****Settlement Period****Indonesia****Redemption Date**

04/19/2023

04/20/2023

Redemption Settlement Date

04/27/2023

04/28/2023

Settlement Period

T+8

T+8

Ireland**Redemption Date**No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7**Redemption Settlement Date****Settlement Period**

Israel

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
04/06/2023	04/13/2023	T+7
04/07/2023	04/14/2023	T+7
09/28/2023	10/06/2023	T+8
09/29/2023	10/09/2023	T+10

Italy

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (>=): T+7		

Japan

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
05/01/2023	05/08/2023	T+7
05/02/2023	05/09/2022	T+7

Jordan

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
06/23/2023	06/30/2023	T+7
06/26/2023	07/03/2023	T+7

Kazakhstan

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
12/28/2022	01/04/2023	T+7
12/29/2022	01/05/2023	T+7
12/30/2022	01/06/2023	T+7
03/16/2023	03/24/2023	T+8
03/17/2023	03/27/2023	T+10
03/20/2023	03/28/2023	T+8
05/03/2023	05/10/2023	T+7
05/04/2023	05/11/2023	T+7
05/05/2023	05/12/2023	T+7

Kenya

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
04/04/2023	04/11/2023	T+7
04/05/2023	04/12/2023	T+7
04/06/2023	04/13/2023	T+7
06/23/2023	06/30/2023	T+7
06/26/2023	07/03/2023	T+7
06/27/2023	07/04/2023	T+7
12/20/2023	12/27/2023	T+7
12/21/2023	12/28/2023	T+7
12/22/2023	12/29/2023	T+7

Kuwait

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
06/22/2023	06/30/2023	T+8
06/23/2023	07/03/2023	T+8
06/26/2023	07/04/2023	T+8

Latvia

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (>=): T+7		

Lithuania

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (>=): T+7		

Luxembourg**Redemption Date**

No settlement cycles (>=): T+7

Redemption Settlement Date**Settlement Period****Malawi****Redemption Date**

04/04/2023

04/05/2023

04/06/2023

12/20/2023

12/21/2023

12/22/2023

Redemption Settlement Date

04/11/2023

04/12/2023

04/13/2023

12/27/2023

12/28/2023

12/29/2023

Settlement Period

T+7

T+7

T+7

T+7

T+7

T+7

Malaysia**Redemption Date**

No settlement cycles (>=): T+7

Redemption Settlement Date**Settlement Period****Mauritius****Redemption Date**

12/28/2022

12/29/2022

12/30/2022

Redemption Settlement Date

01/04/2023

01/05/2023

01/06/2023

Settlement Period

T+7

T+7

T+7

Mexico**Redemption Date**

No settlement cycles (>=): T+7

Redemption Settlement Date**Settlement Period****Morocco****Redemption Date**

06/26/2023

06/27/2023

06/28/2023

09/25/2023

09/26/2023

09/27/2023

Redemption Settlement Date

07/03/2023

07/04/2023

07/05/2023

10/02/2023

10/03/2023

10/04/2023

Settlement Period

T+7

T+7

T+7

T+7

T+7

T+7

Namibia**Redemption Date**

12/26/2022

12/27/2022

12/28/2022

12/29/2022

12/30/2022

03/14/2023

03/15/2023

03/16/2023

03/17/2023

03/20/2023

03/31/2023

04/03/2023

04/04/2023

04/05/2023

04/06/2023

04/20/2023

04/21/2023

04/24/2023

04/25/2023

04/26/2023

Redemption Settlement Date

01/03/2023

01/04/2023

01/05/2023

01/06/2023

01/09/2023

03/22/2023

03/23/2023

03/24/2023

03/27/2023

03/28/2023

04/11/2023

04/12/2023

04/13/2023

04/14/2023

04/17/2023

04/28/2023

05/02/2023

05/03/2023

05/05/2023

05/08/2022

Settlement Period

T+8

T+8

T+8

T+8

T+10

T+8

T+8

T+8

T+10

T+8

T+11

T+9

T+9

T+9

T+11

T+8

T+11

T+9

T+10

T+12

Namibia

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
04/28/2023	05/09/2023	T+11
05/02/2023	05/10/2023	T+8
05/03/2023	05/11/2023	T+8
05/11/2023	05/19/2023	T+8
05/12/2023	05/22/2023	T+10
05/15/2023	05/23/2023	T+8
05/16/2023	05/24/2023	T+8
05/17/2023	05/26/2023	T+9
05/19/2023	05/29/2023	T+10
05/22/2023	05/30/2023	T+8
05/23/2023	05/31/2023	T+8
05/24/2023	06/01/2023	T+8
06/09/2023	06/19/2023	T+10
06/12/2023	06/20/2023	T+8
06/13/2023	06/21/2023	T+8
06/14/2023	06/22/2023	T+8
06/15/2023	06/23/2023	T+8
08/02/2023	08/10/2023	T+8
08/03/2023	08/11/2023	T+8
08/04/2023	08/14/2023	T+10
08/07/2023	08/15/2023	T+8
08/08/2023	08/16/2023	T+8
09/18/2023	09/26/2023	T+8
09/19/2023	09/27/2023	T+8
09/20/2023	09/28/2023	T+8
09/21/2023	09/29/2023	T+8
09/22/2023	10/02/2023	T+10
12/04/2023	12/12/2023	T+8
12/05/2023	12/13/2023	T+8
12/06/2023	12/14/2023	T+8
12/07/2023	12/15/2023	T+8
12/08/2023	12/18/2023	T+10
12/18/2023	12/27/2023	T+9
12/19/2023	12/28/2023	T+9
12/20/2023	12/29/2023	T+9
12/21/2023	01/02/2024	T+12
12/22/2023	01/03/2024	T+12

Netherlands

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7		

New Zealand

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7		

Nigeria

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
04/04/2023	04/11/2023	T+7
04/05/2023	04/12/2023	T+7
04/06/2023	04/13/2023	T+7
06/23/2023	06/30/2023	T+7
06/26/2023	07/03/2023	T+7
06/27/2023	07/04/2023	T+7

Nigeria

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
12/20/2023	12/27/2023	T+7
12/21/2023	12/28/2023	T+7
12/22/2023	12/29/2023	T+7

Norway

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
04/03/2023	04/11/2023	T+8
04/04/2023	04/12/2023	T+8

Oman

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
04/19/2023	04/27/2023	T+8
04/20/2023	04/28/2023	T+8
04/21/2023	05/01/2023	T+10

Pakistan

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
04/20/2023	04/27/2023	T+7
04/21/2023	04/28/2023	T+7
06/26/2023	07/03/2023	T+7
06/27/2023	07/04/2023	T+7

Panama

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7		

Peru

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7		

Philippines

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
04/03/2023	04/11/2023	T+8
04/04/2023	04/12/2023	T+8
04/05/2023	04/13/2023	T+8
10/27/2023	11/03/2023	T+7
10/30/2023	11/06/2023	T+7
10/31/2023	11/07/2023	T+7

Poland

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7		

Portugal

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7		

Qatar

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
06/23/2023	06/30/2023	T+7
06/26/2023	07/03/2023	T+7
06/27/2023	07/04/2023	T+7

Romania

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7		

Russia

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
12/28/2022	01/09/2023	T+12
12/29/2022	01/10/2023	T+12
12/30/2022	01/11/2023	T+12
02/20/2023	02/27/2023	T+7
02/21/2023	02/28/2023	T+7
02/22/2023	03/01/2023	T+7
05/03/2023	05/10/2023	T+7
05/04/2023	05/11/2023	T+7
05/05/2023	05/12/2023	T+7

Saudi Arabia

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
04/20/2023	04/27/2023	T+7
04/21/2023	04/28/2023	T+7
06/23/2023	06/30/2023	T+7
06/26/2023	07/03/2023	T+7

Serbia

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7		

Singapore

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7		

Slovak Republic

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7		

Slovenia

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7		

South Africa

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
04/04/2023	04/11/2023	T+7
04/05/2023	04/12/2023	T+7
04/06/2023	04/13/2023	T+7
12/20/2023	12/27/2023	T+7
12/21/2023	12/28/2023	T+7
12/22/2023	12/29/2023	T+7

South Korea

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7		

Spain

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (\geq): T+7		

Sri Lanka

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
04/10/2023	04/17/2023	T+7
04/11/2023	04/18/2023	T+7
04/12/2023	04/19/2023	T+7
05/01/2023	05/08/2023	T+7
05/02/2023	05/09/2023	T+7

Sri Lanka

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
05/03/2023	05/10/2023	T+7
09/25/2023	10/02/2023	T+7
09/26/2023	10/03/2023	T+7
09/27/2023	10/04/2023	T+7
12/20/2023	12/27/2023	T+7
12/21/2023	12/28/2023	T+7
12/22/2023	12/29/2023	T+7

Sweden

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
04/03/2023	04/11/2023	T+8
04/04/2023	04/12/2023	T+8

Switzerland

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (>=): T+7		

Taiwan

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
01/18/2023	01/30/2023	T+12
01/19/2023	01/31/2023	T+12
03/30/2023	04/06/2023	T+7
03/31/2023	04/07/2023	T+7

Tanzania

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
04/04/2023	04/11/2023	T+7
04/05/2023	04/12/2023	T+7
04/06/2023	04/13/2023	T+7
12/20/2023	12/27/2023	T+7
12/21/2023	12/28/2023	T+7
12/22/2023	12/29/2023	T+7

Thailand

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (>=): T+7		

Tunisia

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
06/23/2023	06/30/2023	T+7
06/26/2023	07/03/2023	T+7
06/27/2023	07/04/2023	T+7
07/13/2023	07/20/2023	T+7
07/14/2023	07/21/2023	T+7
07/17/2023	07/24/2023	T+7

Turkey

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
06/23/2023	07/03/2023	T+10
06/26/2023	07/04/2023	T+8

Uganda

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
04/04/2023	04/11/2023	T+7
04/05/2023	04/12/2023	T+7
04/06/2023	04/13/2023	T+7

Uganda

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
12/20/2023	12/27/2023	T+7
12/21/2023	12/28/2023	T+7
12/22/2023	12/29/2023	T+7

Ukraine

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (>=): T+7		

United Arab Emirates

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
04/18/2023	04/25/2023	T+7
04/19/2023	04/26/2023	T+7
06/26/2023	07/03/2023	T+7
06/27/2023	07/04/2023	T+7

United Kingdom

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (>=): T+7		

United States

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (>=): T+7		

Uruguay

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (>=): T+7		

Vietnam

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
01/18/2023	01/27/2023	T+9
01/19/2023	01/30/2023	T+11
04/27/2023	05/04/2023	T+7
04/28/2023	05/05/2023	T+7

WAEMU

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
No settlement cycles (>=): T+7		

Zambia

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
04/04/2023	04/11/2023	T+7
04/05/2023	04/12/2023	T+7
04/06/2023	04/13/2023	T+7
06/28/2023	07/05/2023	T+7
06/29/2023	07/06/2023	T+7
06/30/2023	07/07/2023	T+7

Zimbabwe

Redemption Date	Redemption Settlement Date	Settlement Period
04/04/2023	04/11/2023	T+7
04/05/2023	04/12/2023	T+7
04/06/2023	04/13/2023	T+7
08/09/2023	08/16/2023	T+7
08/10/2023	08/17/2023	T+7
08/11/2023	08/18/2023	T+7
12/19/2023	12/27/2023	T+8
12/20/2023	12/28/2023	T+8

Zimbabwe

Redemption Date

12/21/2023

Redemption Settlement Date

12/29/2023

Settlement Period

T+8

In 2023, the maximum number of calendar days necessary to satisfy a redemption request would be 14 days.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Each Fund's Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022, appearing in the Funds' 2022 [Annual Reports](#) to Shareholders, and the reports thereon of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, also appearing therein, are incorporated by reference into this Statement of Additional Information. For a more complete discussion of each Fund's performance, please see the Funds' Annual and Semiannual Reports to Shareholders, which may be obtained without charge.

DESCRIPTION OF BOND RATINGS

Moody's Rating Symbols

The following describe characteristics of the global long-term (original maturity of 1 year or more) bond ratings provided by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's):

Aaa—Judged to be obligations of the highest quality, they are subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

Aa—Judged to be obligations of high quality, they are subject to very low credit risk. Together with the Aaa group, they make up what are generally known as high-grade bonds.

A—Judged to be upper-medium-grade obligations, they are subject to low credit risk.

Baa—Judged to be medium-grade obligations, subject to moderate credit risk, they may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Ba—Judged to be speculative obligations, they are subject to substantial credit risk.

B—Considered to be speculative obligations, they are subject to high credit risk.

Caa—Judged to be speculative obligations of poor standing, they are subject to very high credit risk.

Ca—Viewed as highly speculative obligations, they are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

C—Viewed as the lowest rated obligations, they are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal and interest.

Moody's also supplies numerical indicators (1, 2, and 3) to rating categories. The modifier 1 indicates that the security is in the higher end of its rating category, the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking, and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking toward the lower end of the category.

The following describe characteristics of the global short-term (original maturity of 13 months or less) bond ratings provided by Moody's. This ratings scale also applies to U.S. municipal tax-exempt commercial paper.

Prime-1 (P-1)—Judged to have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

Prime-2 (P-2)—Judged to have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

Prime-3 (P-3)—Judged to have an acceptable ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

Not Prime (NP)—Cannot be judged to be in any of the prime rating categories.

The following describe characteristics of the U.S. municipal short-term bond ratings provided by Moody's:

Moody's ratings for state and municipal notes and other short-term (up to 3 years) obligations are designated Municipal Investment Grade (MIG).

MIG 1—Indicates superior quality, enjoying the excellent protection of established cash flows, liquidity support, and broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

MIG 2—Indicates strong credit quality with ample margins of protection, although not as large as in the preceding group.

MIG 3—Indicates acceptable credit quality, with narrow liquidity and cash-flow protection and less well-established market access for refinancing.

SG—Indicates speculative credit quality with questionable margins of protection.

Standard and Poor's Rating Symbols

The following describe characteristics of the long-term (original maturity of 1 year or more) bond ratings provided by Standard and Poor's:

AAA—These are the highest rated obligations. The capacity to pay interest and repay principal is extremely strong.

AA—These also qualify as high-grade obligations. They have a very strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal, and they differ from AAA issues only in small degree.

A—These are regarded as upper-medium-grade obligations. They have a strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal although they are somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than debt in higher-rated categories.

BBB—These are regarded as having an adequate capacity to pay interest and repay principal. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity in this regard. This group is the lowest that qualifies for commercial bank investment.

BB, B, CCC, CC, and C—These obligations range from speculative to significantly speculative with respect to the capacity to pay interest and repay principal. BB indicates the lowest degree of speculation and C the highest.

D—These obligations are in default, and payment of principal and/or interest is likely in arrears.

The ratings from AA to CCC may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (–) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

The following describe characteristics of short-term (original maturity of 365 days or less) bond and commercial paper ratings designations provided by Standard and Poor's:

A-1—These are the highest rated obligations. The capacity of the obligor to pay interest and repay principal is strong. The addition of a plus sign (+) would indicate a very strong capacity.

A-2—These obligations are somewhat susceptible to changing economic conditions. The obligor has a satisfactory capacity to pay interest and repay principal.

A-3—These obligations are more susceptible to the adverse effects of changing economic conditions, which could lead to a weakened capacity to pay interest and repay principal.

B—These obligations are vulnerable to nonpayment and are significantly speculative, but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments.

C—These obligations are vulnerable to nonpayment, but the obligor must rely on favorable economic conditions to meet its financial commitment.

D—These obligations are in default, and payment of principal and/or interest is likely in arrears.

The following describe characteristics of U.S. municipal short-term (original maturity of 3 years or less) note ratings provided by Standard and Poor's:

SP-1—This designation indicates a strong capacity to pay principal and interest.

SP-2—This designation indicates a satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest.

SP-3—This designation indicates a speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

APPENDIX A

Summary of the Vanguard-Advised Funds Proxy Voting Policy

The funds for which Vanguard acts as investment advisor (Vanguard-advised funds) retain authority to vote proxies received for the shares of equity securities held in each fund. The Board of Trustees (the Board) for the Vanguard-advised funds has adopted proxy voting procedures and guidelines to govern proxy voting for each portfolio retaining proxy voting authority.

The Investment Stewardship Oversight Committee (the Committee), comprised primarily of fund officers and subject to the procedures described below, oversees the Vanguard-advised funds' proxy voting. The Committee reports directly to the Board. Vanguard is subject to these procedures and the proxy voting policies to the extent that they call for Vanguard to administer the voting process and implement the resulting voting decisions, and for these purposes the voting policies have also been approved by the Board of Directors of Vanguard.

The voting principles and policies adopted by the Board provide a framework for assessing each proposal and seek to ensure that each vote is cast in the best interests of each fund. Under the voting policies, each proposal is evaluated on its merits, based on the particular facts and circumstances presented at the company in question. For more information on the funds' proxy voting policies, please visit about.vanguard.com/investment-stewardship.

I. Investment Stewardship Team

The Investment Stewardship Team administers the day-to-day operation of the funds' proxy voting process, overseen by the Committee. The Investment Stewardship Team performs the following functions: (1) managing and conducting due diligence of proxy voting vendors; (2) reconciling share positions; (3) analyzing proxy proposals using factors described in the voting policies; (4) determining and addressing potential or actual conflicts of interest that may be presented by a particular proxy; and (5) voting proxies. The Investment Stewardship Team also prepares periodic and special reports for the Board and proposes amendments to the procedures and voting policies.

II. Investment Stewardship Oversight Committee

The Board, including a majority of the independent trustees, appoints the members of the Committee (which is comprised primarily of fund officers). The Committee works with the Investment Stewardship Team to provide reports and other guidance to the Board regarding proxy voting by the funds. The Committee has an obligation to exercise its decision-making authority in accordance with the Board's instructions as set forth in the funds' proxy voting procedures and voting policies and subject to the fiduciary standards of good faith, fairness, and Vanguard's Code of Ethics. The Committee may advise the Investment Stewardship Team on how to best apply the Board's instructions as set forth in the voting policies or refer the matter to the Board, which has ultimate decision-making authority for the funds. The Board reviews the procedures and voting policies annually and modifies them from time to time upon the recommendation of the Committee and in consultation with the Investment Stewardship Team.

III. Proxy Voting Principles

Vanguard's investment stewardship activities are grounded in four principles of good governance:

- 1) *Board composition:* We believe good governance begins with a great board of directors. Our primary interest is to ensure that the individuals who represent the interests of all shareholders are independent, committed, capable, and diverse in personal characteristics, skills, and experience.
- 2) *Oversight of strategy and risk:* We believe that boards are responsible for effective oversight of a company's long-term strategy and material risks, including environmental, social, and governance risks.
- 3) *Executive compensation:* We believe that performance-linked compensation (or remuneration) policies and practices are fundamental drivers of sustainable, long-term value.
- 4) *Shareholder rights:* We believe that companies should have in place governance structures that serve to safeguard and support foundational rights for shareholders.

IV. Evaluation of Proxies

For ease of reference, the procedures and guidelines often refer to all funds. However, the processes and practices seek to ensure that proxy voting decisions are suitable for individual funds. For most proxy proposals, particularly those involving corporate governance, the evaluation could result in the funds having a common interest in the matter and, accordingly, each fund casting votes in the same manner. In other cases, however, a fund may vote differently from other funds if doing so is in the best interest of the individual fund.

The voting policies do not permit the Board to delegate voting discretion to a third party that does not serve as a fiduciary for the funds. Because many factors bear on each decision, the voting policies incorporate factors that should be considered in each voting decision. A fund may refrain from voting some or all of its shares or vote in a particular way if doing so would be in the fund's and its shareholders' best interests. These circumstances may arise, for example, if the expected cost of voting exceeds the expected benefits of voting, if exercising the vote would result in the imposition of trading or other restrictions, or if a fund (or all Vanguard funds in the aggregate) were to own more than the permissible maximum percentage of a company's stock (as determined by the company's governing documents or by applicable law, regulation, or regulatory agreement).

In evaluating proxy proposals, the Investment Stewardship Team considers information from many sources, which could include, but is not limited to, the perspectives of the company management or shareholders presenting a proposal, independent proxy research services, or proprietary research. Additionally, data and recommendations from proxy advisors serve as one of many inputs into our research process.

While serving as a framework, the voting policies cannot contemplate all possible proposals with which a fund may be presented. In the absence of a specific guideline for a particular proposal (e.g., in the case of a transactional issue or contested proxy), the Investment Stewardship Team, under the supervision of the Committee, will evaluate the matter and cast the fund's vote in a manner that is in the fund's best interest, subject to the individual circumstances of the fund.

V. Conflicts of Interest

Vanguard takes seriously its commitment to avoid potential conflicts of interest. Vanguard funds invest in thousands of publicly listed companies worldwide. Those companies may include clients, potential clients, vendors, or competitors. Some companies may employ Vanguard trustees, former Vanguard executives, or family members of Vanguard personnel who have direct involvement in Vanguard's Investment Stewardship program.

Vanguard's approach to mitigating conflicts of interest begins with the funds' proxy voting procedures. The procedures require that voting personnel act as fiduciaries and must conduct their activities at all times in accordance with the following standards: (i) fund shareholders' interests come first; (ii) conflicts of interest must be avoided; (iii) and compromising situations must be avoided.

We maintain an important separation between Vanguard's Investment Stewardship Team and other groups within Vanguard that are responsible for sales, marketing, client service, and vendor/partner relationships. Proxy voting personnel are required to disclose potential conflicts of interest and must recuse themselves from all voting decisions and engagement activities in such instances. In certain circumstances, Vanguard may refrain from voting shares of a company, or may engage an independent third-party fiduciary to vote proxies.

Each externally managed fund has adopted the proxy voting guidelines of its advisor(s) and votes in accordance with the external advisors' guidelines and procedures. Each advisor has its own procedures for managing conflicts of interest in the best interests of fund shareholders.

VI. Shareholder Proposals

Shareholder proposals are evaluated in the context of the general corporate governance principle that a company's board has ultimate responsibility for providing effective ongoing oversight of relevant sector and company-specific risks, including risks related to environmental and social matters. Each proposal is evaluated on its merits and in the context of the particular facts and circumstances at the company in question and supported when there is a logically demonstrable linkage between the specific proposal and long-term shareholder value of the company. Some of the factors considered when evaluating shareholder proposals include the materiality of the risk addressed by the proposal, the quality of the current disclosures/business practices, and any progress by the company toward the adoption of best practices and/or industry norms.

VII. Voting in Markets Outside the United States

Corporate governance standards, disclosure requirements, and voting mechanics vary greatly among the markets outside the United States (U.S.) in which the funds may invest. Each fund's votes will be used, where applicable, to support improvements in governance and disclosure by each fund's portfolio companies. Matters presented by non-U.S. portfolio companies will be evaluated in the foregoing context, as well as in accordance with local market standards and best practices. Votes are cast for each fund in a manner philosophically consistent with the voting policies, taking into account differing practices by market.

In many other markets, voting proxies will result in a fund being prohibited from selling the shares for a period of time due to requirements known as "share-blocking" or reregistration. Generally, the value of voting is unlikely to outweigh the loss of liquidity imposed by these requirements on the funds. In such instances, the funds will generally abstain from voting.

The costs of voting (e.g., custodian fees, vote agency fees) in other markets may be substantially higher than for U.S. holdings. As such, the fund may limit its voting on foreign holdings in instances in which the issues presented are unlikely to have a material impact on shareholder value.

VIII. Voting Shares of a Company That Has an Ownership Limitation

Certain companies have provisions in their governing documents or other agreements that restrict stock ownership in excess of a specified limit. Typically, these ownership restrictions are included in the governing documents of real estate investment trusts but may be included in other companies' governing documents. A company's governing documents normally allow the company to grant a waiver of these ownership limits, which would allow a fund to exceed the stated ownership limit. Sometimes a company will grant a waiver without restriction. From time to time, a company may grant a waiver only if a fund (or funds) agrees to not vote the company's shares in excess of the normal specified limit. In such a circumstance, a fund may refrain from voting shares if owning the shares beyond the company's specified limit is in the best interests of the fund and its shareholders.

In addition, applicable law may require prior regulatory approval to permit ownership of certain regulated issuer's voting securities above certain limits or may impose other restrictions on owners of more than a certain percentage of a regulated issuer's voting shares. The Board has authorized the funds to vote shares above these limits in the same proportion as votes cast by the issuer's entire shareholder base (i.e., mirror vote), or to refrain from voting excess shares. Further, the Board has adopted policies that will result in certain funds mirror voting a higher proportion of the shares they own in a regulated issuer in order to permit certain other funds (generally advised by managers not affiliated with Vanguard) to mirror vote none, or a lower proportion of, their shares in such regulated issuer.

IX. Voting on a Fund's Holdings of Other Vanguard Funds

Certain Vanguard funds (owner funds) may, from time to time, own shares of other Vanguard funds (underlying funds). If an underlying fund submits a matter to a vote of its shareholders, votes for and against such matters on behalf of the owner funds will be cast in the same proportion as the votes of the other shareholders in the underlying fund.

X. Securities Lending

There may be occasions when Vanguard needs to restrict lending of and/or recall securities that are out on loan in order to vote in a shareholder meeting. Vanguard has processes to monitor securities on loan and to evaluate any circumstances that may require us to restrict and/or recall the stock. In making this decision, we consider:

- The subject of the vote and whether, based on our knowledge and experience, we believe the topic is potentially material to the corporate governance and/or long-term performance of the company;
- The Vanguard funds' individual and/or aggregate equity investment in a company, and whether we estimate that voting Vanguard funds' shares would affect the shareholder meeting outcome; and
- The long-term impact to our fund shareholders, evaluating whether we believe the benefits of voting a company's shares would outweigh the benefits of stock lending revenues in a particular instance.

APPENDIX B

Baillie Gifford Proxy Voting Guidelines

Baillie Gifford has adopted the Governance and Sustainability Principles and Guidelines (the Guidelines) to vote proxies related to securities held by the funds.

The Guidelines are developed and administered by the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Team of Baillie Gifford & Co. This ESG Team works with the investment teams and is responsible for the voting of proxies. The head of the ESG Team reports directly to an investment partner, with oversight of the function falling under the remit of the Equity Leadership Group and the Multi Asset and Income Leadership Group.

The Guidelines cover Baillie Gifford's approach to ESG matters including the following areas:

- Board Effectiveness and Composition
- Capital Allocation
- Governance Processes and Disclosure
- Remuneration
- Sustainability

Baillie Gifford recognizes that given the range of markets in which the Funds invest, one set of standards is unlikely to be appropriate. The Guidelines consequently take an issues based approach covering standards from a global perspective.

Pragmatic & Flexible Approach

Baillie Gifford recognizes that companies within particular markets operate under significantly differing conditions. The Guidelines are intended to provide an insight into how Baillie Gifford approaches voting and engagement on behalf of clients with it important to note that Baillie Gifford assesses every company individually. With respect to voting, Baillie Gifford will evaluate proposals on a case-by-case basis, based on what it believes to be in the best long-term interests of the clients, rather than rigidly applying a policy.

In evaluating each proxy, the ESG Team follows the Guidelines, while also considering third party analysis, Baillie Gifford's and its affiliates own research and discussions with company management.

The ESG Team oversees voting analysis and execution in conjunction with the investment managers. Baillie Gifford may elect not to vote on certain proxies. While Baillie Gifford endeavors to vote a fund's shares in all markets, on occasion this may not be possible due to a practice known as share blocking, whereby voting shares would result in Baillie Gifford being prevented from trading for a certain period of time. When voting in these markets, Baillie Gifford assesses the benefits of voting clients' shares against the relevant restrictions. Baillie Gifford may also not vote where it has sold out of a stock following the record date.

Conflicts of Interest

Baillie Gifford recognizes the importance of managing potential conflicts of interest that may exist when voting a proxy solicited by a company with whom Baillie Gifford & Co. has a material business or personal relationship. The ESG Team of Baillie Gifford & Co. is responsible for monitoring possible material conflicts of interest with respect to proxy voting.

For proxy votes that involve a potential conflict of interest that is not managed in line with the Conflicts of Interest policy, the ESG team report the conflict to the Equity Leadership Group for discussion. Application of the Guidelines to vote proxies will in most instances adequately address any possible conflicts of interest. For proxy votes that involve a potential conflict of interest or, that are inconsistent with (or not covered by) the Guidelines, Baillie Gifford has an internal process to review the proposed voting rationale. It would consider whether business relationships between Baillie Gifford and the company have influenced the proposed vote and decide the course of action to be taken in the best interests of its clients. Where a conflict of interest is deemed not to have been prevented or managed by organisational arrangement in place, we would disclose the existence of a conflict of interest.

COOKE & BIELER, L.P.

PROXY POLICY

Cooke & Bieler, L.P. has a fiduciary obligation to vote client proxies in the best interest of our clients – to protect and enhance the economic interests of the beneficial owner of the securities which are under our supervision. In determining how to vote on an issue, the firm will consider the opinion of management and the effect on the issuer's business practices as part of analyzing the effect on shareholder value. In addition, Cooke & Bieler will consider the voting recommendations of third parties, such as proxy services firms or other organizations or associations (e.g., the AFL-CIO, RMG or Glass Lewis), but these recommendations are not determinative. The firm will also consider the views of third parties when revising its proxy voting policies, procedures or guidelines.

Cooke & Bieler utilizes the services of an outside proxy firm, currently Broadridge, to act as agent for the proxy process and to maintain records of proxy votes for our clients. In addition, Glass Lewis provides the firm research on proxy votes. In the rare situation where a custodian does not have a relationship with Broadridge, we may use a different proxy voting vendor but continue to use Glass Lewis as the research provider. Proxy statements are thoroughly reviewed by the portfolio manager most familiar with the company to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interest of our clients. Cooke & Bieler defines the best interest of the client to mean the best economic interest of the shareholders of the company.

The following guidelines have been established to ensure voting which is consistent with our fiduciary responsibility. While we follow the guidelines listed below, each vote is ultimately cast on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all the relevant facts and circumstances at the time of the vote.

I. The Board of Directors

A. Voting on Director Nominees in Elections

Votes on director nominees are made on a **case-by-case** basis, examining the following factors:

- long-term corporate performance and stock price
- composition of board and key board committees
- nominee's attendance at meetings
- track record
- if contested—background of proxy contest, qualifications of both slates of nominees, what they are offering and likelihood objectives can be met

B. Separation of Chairman and CEO

We believe in most cases, an independent chairman is better suited to oversee the board and the company's management, assess performance and ensure that shareholder interests are being served. However sometimes we believe that the individual is capable of fulfilling both roles especially when the company's performance has been strong under the leadership of this individual. We vote case-by-case on shareholder proposals asking that the chairman and CEO positions be separated (independent chairman).

C. Majority of Independent Directors

We generally vote **for** shareholder proposals that request that the board be comprised of a majority of independent directors. We believe that a majority of independent directors helps to facilitate objective decision making and enhances accountability to shareholders.

D. Stock Ownership Requirements

We typically vote **against** shareholder proposals requiring directors to own a minimum amount of company stock in order to qualify as a director, or to remain on the board. Requiring stock ownership may limit the number of persons qualified to be on the board. We believe a director can serve the company well regardless of the extent of his or her ownership.

E. Term of Office

We vote **against** shareholder proposals to limit the tenure of outside directors because this may result in prohibiting the service of directors who significantly contribute to the company's success and represent shareholders' interest effectively.

F. Director and Officer Indemnification and Liability Protection

Proposals concerning director and officer indemnification and liability protection are evaluated on a **case-by-case** basis.

We vote **against** proposals to limit or eliminate entirely director and officer liability for monetary damages for violating the duty of care.

We vote **against** indemnification proposals that would expand coverage beyond legal expenses to include acts, such as negligence, that are more serious violations of fiduciary obligations than mere carelessness.

We vote **for** only those proposals that provide such expanded coverage in cases when a director's or officer's legal defense was unsuccessful if: (1) the director was found to have acted in good faith and in a manner that he reasonably believed was in the best interests of the company; *and* (2) only if the director's legal expenses would be covered.

G. Requiring Majority Voting for Election of Directors

We typically vote for requiring majority voting for election of directors.

II. Proxy Contests

A. Reimburse Proxy Solicitation Expenses

Decisions to provide full reimbursement for dissidents waging a proxy contest are made on a case-by-case basis. We believe reimbursement of solicitation expenses may encourage abuse by special interests at the expense of the majority of shareholders.

III. Auditors

A. Ratifying Auditors

We generally vote for ratifying auditors unless they have a financial interest in or association with the company, and are therefore not independent; or there is reason to believe that the independent auditor has rendered an opinion which is neither accurate nor indicative of the company's financial position; or finally if non-audit service fees are excessive.

IV. Proxy Contest Defenses

A. Board Structure: Staggered vs. Annual Elections

We vote **against** proposals to classify the board.

We vote **for** proposals to repeal classified boards and to elect all directors annually.

B. Cumulative Voting

We review on a case-by-case basis proposals to permit/eliminate cumulative voting. We weigh the positive of enhancing the ability of minority shareholders to concentrate support with the negative that this may be used destructively by a minority of shareholders with extreme points of view. We consider:

- Historical shareholder-friendliness of said corporation;
- Past dealings with minority shareholders;
- Conflicts of interest

C. Shareholder Ability to Call Special Meetings

We review on a **case-by-case** basis proposals to permit/eliminate shareholder's ability to call special meetings. We consider how shareholder friendly the company is as we believe this right may be abused by special interests at the expense of the majority of shareholders.

V. Tender Offer Defenses

A. Poison Pills

We vote **for** shareholder proposals that ask a company to submit its poison pill for shareholder ratification.

We review on a **case-by-case** basis shareholder proposal to redeem or ratify a company's poison pill. We consider the trigger, value of the NOLs, terms and conditions, and shareholder protection mechanisms.

B. Fair Price Provisions

We review on a **case-by-case** basis fair price proposals. We evaluate vote required to approve the proposed acquisition, the vote required to repeal the fair price provisions, and the mechanism for determining the fair price.

C. Supermajority Shareholder Vote Requirement

We vote **against** management proposals to require a supermajority shareholder vote.

We vote **for** shareholder proposals to lower supermajority shareholder vote requirements.

VI. Capital Structure

A. Common Stock Authorization

We review on a **case-by-case** basis proposals to increase the number of shares of common stock authorized for issue.

We will make an assessment regarding:

- the need for the increase;
- the percentage increase with respect to the existing authorization;
- voting rights of the stock;
- overall capitalization structures;
- board's governance structure and practices;
- whether company is in danger of being de-listed or if going concern is an issue.

B. Stock Splits

We will vote for management proposals to implement a stock split.

C. Reverse Stock Splits

We vote **for** management's proposals to implement a reverse stock split. We will generally support a reverse stock split if management provides a reasonable justification for the split and if the reverse stock split would proportionately reduce number of authorized shares.

D. Preemptive Rights

We review on a **case-by-case** basis proposals to create or abolish preemptive rights. In evaluating proposals on preemptive rights, we look at the size of a company, the characteristics of its shareholder base, and the liquidity of the stock.

E. Share Repurchase Programs

We vote **for** management proposals to institute open-market share repurchase plans in which all shareholders may participate on equal terms.

F. Approve Distribution of Dividend

We typically vote **for** management proposals to distribute a dividend in which the financial stability of the company will not be affected.

VII. Compensation

We analyze executive and director compensation plans on a **case-by-case** basis. Viable compensation programs are designed to attract, retain and motivate talented executives and outside directors, but are also subject to abuse by entrenched managements. In evaluating a pay plan, we weigh the need to attract and retain qualified people against the implications for dilution and transfer of shareholder wealth.

A. Shareholder Proposals to Limit Executive and Directors Pay

We review all shareholder proposals that seek additional disclosure of executive and director pay information on a case-by-case basis.

We review on a case-by-case basis all other shareholder proposals that seek to limit executive and director pay.

B. Golden and Tin Parachutes

We vote for shareholder proposals to have golden and tin parachutes submitted for shareholder ratification.

We review on a case-by-case basis all proposals to ratify or cancel golden or tin parachutes.

C. Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOPs)

We vote review on a case-by-case basis proposals that request shareholder approval in order to implement an ESOP or to increase authorized shares for existing ESOPs.

D. 401(k) Employee Benefit Plans

We vote for proposals to implement a 401(k) savings plan for employees since this will help attract and retain quality personnel.

E. Pay for Superior Performance

We vote for proposals that reward executives for performance. We typically consider the following factors:

- type of industry
- stage of business cycle
- appropriateness of current incentive programs
- performance of company with current incentive program

F. Restrictions on Golden Coffin Compensations

We vote for proposals calling companies to adopt policies that require obtaining shareholder approval for payments after the death of a senior executive.

We typically vote for proposals that reduce the use of golden coffin type payments.

G. Limit Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans (SERPs)

We generally vote for proposals that require putting extraordinary benefits contained in SERP agreements to shareholder vote.

We also generally vote for shareholder proposals requesting to limit extraordinary executive benefits provided under company's SERP.

H. Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation

We generally vote for shareholder proposals that call for non-binding shareholder ratification of compensation of executive officers.

I. Stock Retention/Holding Period Requirements

We evaluate on a case by case basis shareholder proposals asking companies to adopt policies requiring executive officers to retain a certain percentage of shares acquired while employed at the company. We consider the following factors:

- actual officer stock ownership
- degree to which current requirements differ from proponent's suggested holding period/retention ratio
- current and past problematic pay practices

J. Tax Gross-Up Proposals

We generally vote against proposals calling for companies to adopt a policy providing tax gross-up payments to executives.

K. Frequency of Advisory Votes on Executive Compensation

We generally vote for proposals modifying the frequency to annually for advisory votes on executive compensation.

VIII. State of Incorporation

A. Voting on State Takeover Statutes

We review on a case-by-case basis proposals to opt out of state takeover statutes. We consider the following factors:

- the power the statute vests with the issuer's board;
- the potential for the statute to empower the board to negotiate a better deal for shareholders;
- provisions incorporated.

B. Voting on Reincorporation Proposals

Proposals to change a company's state of incorporation are examined on a case-by-case basis. A company may choose to reincorporate under the laws of a different state for many reasons, including:

- taxation;
- comparison of corporation laws of original state and destination state;
- the level of corporate experience of the state court;
- reason for reincorporation;
- comparison of company's governance practices and provisions prior to and following reincorporation.

IX. Mergers and Corporate Restructurings

A. Mergers and Acquisitions

Votes on mergers and acquisitions are considered on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the following:

- anticipated financial and operating benefits;
- offer price (cost vs. premium);
- prospects of the combined companies;
- how the deal was negotiated; and
- changes in corporate governance and their impact on shareholder rights.

B. Corporate Restructuring

Votes on corporate restructuring proposals, including minority squeezeouts, leveraged buyout, spin-offs, liquidations and asset sales are considered on a case-by-case basis with the following considerations:

- dilution of existing shareholder's position
- terms of the offer
- financial and control issues
- conflicts of interest

C. Spin-offs

Votes on spin-offs are considered on a case-by-case basis depending on:

- tax and regulatory advantages
- planned use of sale proceeds
- market focus
- managerial incentives
- corporate governance changes
- capital structure changes
- conflicts of interest

X. Lobbying and Political Donations

Votes on lobbying and political donations are considered on a case-by-case basis depending on:

- the polity in question
- the expenses of the operation
- the possibility of corruption
- the type of business

XI. Social and Environmental Issues

We believe companies face real financial, regulatory and reputational risks from their environmental and social practices and thoughtful management of these issues is important for the creation of shareholder value over the long-term. We expect the managements and boards of the companies in which we invest to address these issues as part of their overall risk control and firm management responsibilities.

We will typically vote for disclosure reports that seek additional information that is not available elsewhere and that is not proprietary, particularly when it appears that companies have not adequately addressed shareholder's social and environmental concerns. We will generally vote against proposals we deem duplicative, overly burdensome or unlikely to further the long-term economic interests of shareholders.

In determining our vote on shareholder social and environmental proposals, we also analyze the following factors:

- whether adoption of the proposal would have either a positive or negative impact on the company's short-term or long-term share value;
- whether the company has already responded in some appropriate manner to the request embodied in the proposal;
- whether the proposal itself is well framed and reasonable;
- whether implementation of the proposal would achieve the objectives sought in the proposal;
- what other companies have done in response to the issue;
- any recent related fines, controversies, or litigations.

XII. Conflicts of Interest

Conflicts between the firm and its clients on proxy-related issues are rare. If Cooke & Bieler, L.P. has a material conflict of interest, the following four-step process will be used to address the conflict. The first step is to identify those issuers where Cooke & Bieler has a significant business or personal/family relationship that could give rise to a conflict of interest. The second step is to identify those proxy proposals where the conflict of interest may be material. The third

step is to identify whether Glass Lewis also has a conflict of interest. If Glass Lewis does not have a conflict of interest, we will vote according to Glass Lewis. If Glass Lewis does have a conflict of interest we will identify another unaffiliated third party to vote the proposals according to. The fourth step is to document the conflict of interest and the resolution of the conflict.

(1) Identifying Those Issuers with which Cooke & Bieler May Have a Conflict of Interest

Cooke & Bieler will identify issuers with which it may have a conflict of interest and maintain a list of such issuers.

a.) Significant Business Relationships – Cooke & Bieler will maintain a list of issuers with which we may have a significant business relationship, for example, where we also manage a pension plan whose management is soliciting proxies. For this purpose, a “significant business relationship” is one that: (1) represents 5% or \$1,000,000 of Cooke & Bieler’s revenues for the most recent fiscal year, whichever is less, or is reasonably expected to represent this amount for the current fiscal year; or (2) may not directly involve revenue to Cooke & Bieler but is otherwise determined by us to be significant, for example:

- Cooke & Bieler has a significant relationship with a particular company which may create an incentive for Cooke & Bieler to vote in favor of management.

b.) Significant Personal/Family Relationships – Cooke & Bieler will identify issuers with which its employees who are involved in the proxy voting process may have a significant personal/family relationship. For this purpose, a “significant personal/family relationship” is one that would be reasonably likely to influence how Cooke & Bieler votes proxies. To identify any such relationships, we will obtain information on an annual basis about any significant personal/family relationship between any employees of Cooke & Bieler who is involved in the proxy voting process.

c.) Contact with Proxy Voting Employees – Cooke & Bieler will attempt to prevent employees who are not involved in the proxy voting process from trying to influence how Cooke & Bieler votes any proxy. If a person employed by Cooke & Bieler and not involved in the proxy voting process contacts anyone for the purpose of influencing how a proxy is voted, the member will immediately contact the Compliance Officer who will determine: (1) whether Cooke & Bieler should now treat the proxy in question as one involving a material conflict of interest; and (2) if so, anyone who was contacted should remove himself/herself from all further matters regarding the proxy.

d.) Duties of the Proxy Voting Employees – Cooke & Bieler has a duty to make reasonable investigation of information relating to conflicts of interest. Absent actual knowledge, we are not required to investigate possible conflicts involving Cooke & Bieler where the information is non-public or otherwise not readily available.

In connection with the consideration of any proxy voting matters under this policy, employees who vote proxies have a duty to disclose any material conflicts of interest of which the member has actual knowledge but which have not been identified pursuant to this policy.

(2) Identifying Those Proxy Proposals Where Cooke & Bieler’s Conflict is Material

If Cooke & Bieler receives a proxy relating to an issuer with which it has a conflict of interest (as determined above), Cooke & Bieler will then determine whether the conflict is “material” to any specific proposal included within the proxy. If not, then Cooke & Bieler can vote the proxy in accordance with its proxy voting procedures; if so, Cooke & Bieler will vote according to an independent third party, currently Glass Lewis, after confirming that they do not have a conflict of interest.

a.) Routine Proxy Proposals – Proxy proposals that are “routine” shall be presumed not to involve a material conflict of interest for Cooke & Bieler, unless they have actual knowledge that a routine proposal should be treated as material. For this purpose, “routine” proposals would typically include matters such as the selection of an accountant, uncontested election of directors, meeting formalities, and approval of an annual report/financial statements.

b.) Non-Routine Proxy Proposals – Proxy proposals that are “non-routine” shall be presumed to involve a material conflict of interest for Cooke & Bieler, unless the firm determines that Cooke & Bieler’s conflict is unrelated to the proposal in question. For this purpose, “non-routine” proposals would typically include any contested matter, including a contested election of directors, a merger or sale of substantial assets, a change in the articles of incorporation that materially affects the rights of shareholders, and compensation matters for management (e.g., stock option plans, retirement plans, profit sharing or other special remuneration plans).

c.) Determining that a Non-Routine Proposal is Not Material – As discussed above, although non-routine proposals are presumed to involve a material conflict of interest, the firm may determine on a case-by-case basis that particular non-routine proposals do not involve a material conflict of interest. To make this determination, they must conclude that a proposal is not directly related to Cooke & Bieler’s conflict with the issuer. The firm shall record in writing the basis for any such determination.

(3) Determining How to Vote Proxies Involving a Material Conflict of Interest

For any proposal where Cooke & Bieler has a material conflict of interest, we will vote according to an independent third party, currently Glass Lewis, to vote the specific proposals that involve a conflict. If it is determined that the independent third party also has a conflict, we will identify another unaffiliated third party to vote the specific proposals.

These procedures are designed to ensure that all proxies are voted in the best interests of clients and not the product of the conflict.

(4) Proxy Voting Process

1. Broadridge will reroute proxy materials for our clients that were historically sent to custodian banks and incorporate that information onto the ProxyEdge system.
2. Broadridge will determine client accounts that receive ballots and match the ballots to the correct account.
3. The designated proxy person forwards all meeting material, including agenda items and Glass Lewis research as well as Taft Hartley research, to the responsible analyst for review.
4. Absent material conflicts, the responsible analyst will determine how the firm should vote the proxy in the best interest of our clients.
5. The designated proxy person will vote the proxy according to the analyst’s directions on a secure proprietary website, ProxyEdge.
6. If any physical ballots are received at our offices on behalf of our clients, these ballots will be forwarded to the designated proxy person and voted accordingly through www.proxyvote.com.

(5) Responsibilities

Broadridge is responsible for notifying Cooke & Bieler in advance of the meeting; providing the appropriate proxies to be voted; and for maintaining records of proxy statements received and votes cast.

The compliance officer is responsible for: maintaining the proxy policies and procedures; determining when a potential conflict of interest exists (see examples above); maintaining records of all communications received from clients requesting information on how their proxies were voted; and notifying clients how they can obtain voting records and policies and procedures.

The operations department is responsible for: determining which accounts Cooke & Bieler has proxy voting responsibilities for; obtaining the appropriate guidance from the portfolio manager on how to vote; and maintaining documents created that were material to the voting.

Donald Smith & Co., Inc.

Proxy Voting Policy & Procedures

I. ADOPTION OF NEW PROXY VOTING POLICY.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) adopted rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, effective March 10, 2003. This new rule addresses an investment adviser’s fiduciary obligation to its clients when the adviser has authority to vote their proxies. The rule requires an investment adviser that exercises voting authority over client proxies to adopt policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure that the adviser votes proxies in the best interest of clients, to disclose to clients information about these policies and procedures, and to disclose to clients how they may obtain information on how the adviser has voted their proxies. There are also amendments to Rule 204-2 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 that require advisers to maintain certain records relating to proxy voting.

We are a Registered Investment Adviser (RIA) under the 1940 Act and are therefore subject to the above referenced rules promulgated by the SEC.

These written policies and procedures adopted July 1, 2003, and all amendments thereafter, are designed to ensure our compliance with these rules. Additionally, these policies and procedures are designed to enable us to vote in the best interests of our clients.

Our clients have full discretion over who votes proxies on behalf of their account(s). Presently, we vote proxies on behalf of the majority of our clients.

II. GENERAL VOTING POLICY.

As our primary goal is to maximize the value of our clients' investment portfolios, we maintain a proxy voting policy that best serves the interest of our clients in their capacity as shareholders of a company. We believe this policy is in accordance with the SEC Guidelines that an investment adviser's primary responsibility as a fiduciary is to vote in the best interest of its clients.

We normally vote in support of company management on "routine" proposals, but vote against proposals that we believe would negatively impact the long-term value of our clients' share of a company. We vote against almost all proposals that would hinder the realization of maximum value for shareholders.

More specifically we vote for:

1. Confidential voting.
2. Shareholders must approve any poison pills or rights plan.
3. Shareholders' right to exercise an annual non-binding approval vote on executive compensation.
4. Annual election of Directors and against staggered Boards.
5. Cumulative voting.
6. Maintaining liability of Directors for gross negligence and malfeasance.
7. Vote against large dilution of shareholders, except company specific exceptions.
8. To review carefully all mergers. We will specifically focus on mergers that dilute tangible book value and vote against those managements that engage in such acquisitive activity.
9. Proxy access for shareholders, or groups of shareholders, of significant size and length of ownership.

The examples above are provided to give a general indication on how we vote our proxies on certain issues. Thus, these examples do not address all potential voting issues or the intricacies that may surround individual proxy votes. Therefore, actual proxy votes may differ from the guidelines presented. In 2013 we initiated a subscription to ISS proxy research to aid in our research process and to use as a reference when casting our proxy votes.

III. DISCLOSURE.

This new proxy voting policy has been provided to all of our clients to satisfy certain disclosure rules imposed by Rule 206(4)-6. Additionally, any client can request and we would make available any and all details on specific proxy votes. They may contact us via any form of communication, oral or written.

IV. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.

We are very sensitive to conflicts of interest that could possibly arise in the proxy voting process. We remain committed to resolving any and all conflicts in the best interest of our clients. Accordingly, this proxy voting policy is adopted to serve the best interest of our clients and we will generally vote pursuant to this policy when conflicts arise.

Resolving Potential Conflicts of Interest:

Our compliance officer is responsible for identifying potential conflicts of interest in regard to the proxy voting process. Examples of potential conflicts of interest include:

- Adviser manages a pension plan, administers employee benefit plans or provides brokerage, underwriting, insurance, or banking services to a company whose management is soliciting proxies;
- Adviser has a material business relationship with a proponent of a proxy proposal and this business relationship may influence how the proxy vote is cast;
- Adviser or principals have a business or personal relationship with participants in a proxy contest, corporate directors or candidates for directorships.

In instances where a potential conflict of interest exists, the compliance officer will obtain client consent before voting. The compliance officer will provide the client with sufficient information regarding the shareholder vote and the adviser's potential conflict so that the client can make an informed decision whether or not to consent.

V. RECORD KEEPING.

Our record keeping procedures ensure compliance with the amendments made to Rule 204-2 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. We retain all proxy statements received regarding client securities. We capture voting data for all clients, including a description of each proposal for which a vote was cast, identification of each proposal as either proposed by management or by shareholders, and related documents prepared by us that were material in making a decision how to vote or that memorializes the basis for that decision. Additionally, we also document all client requests for proxy voting information.

All of the above-mentioned data will be maintained in our office for a period of not less than 5 years from the end of the fiscal year during which the last entry was made or recorded.

Frontier Capital Management Company, LLC

Proxy Voting Statement and Guidelines

As an investment adviser and fiduciary of client assets, Frontier Capital utilizes proxy voting policies and procedures intended to pursue its clients' best interest by protecting the value of clients' investments. Frontier Capital recognizes that proxies have an economic value. In voting proxies, we seek to both maximize the long-term value of our clients' assets and to cast votes that we believe to be fair and in the best interest of the affected client(s). Proxies are considered client assets and are managed with the same care, skill and diligence as all other client assets. These written proxy policies and procedures are designed to reasonably ensure that Frontier Capital votes proxies in the best interest of clients for whom Frontier Capital has voting authority.

Frontier Capital's authority to vote proxies does not extend to taking any legal action with regard to class action suits relating to securities purchased by Frontier Capital for its clients. Frontier Capital provides instructions to custodians and brokers regarding tender offers and rights offerings for securities in client accounts. However, Frontier Capital does not provide legal advice to clients and, accordingly, does not determine whether a client should join, opt out of or otherwise submit a claim with respect to any legal proceedings, including bankruptcies or class actions, involving securities held or previously held by the client. Frontier Capital generally does not have authority to submit claims or elections on behalf of clients in legal proceedings. Should a client, however, wish to retain legal counsel and/or take action regarding any class action suit proceeding, Frontier Capital will provide the client or the client's legal counsel with information that may be needed upon the client's reasonable request.

Arrangements with Outside Firms

Frontier Capital has contracted with a third-party vendor (the “proxy vendor”) to provide vote recommendations according to a set of pre-determined proxy voting policy guidelines. Frontier Capital has also contracted with the proxy vendor to act as agent for the proxy voting process and to maintain records on proxy voting for our clients. The vendor has represented to Frontier Capital that it uses its best efforts to ensure that its proxy voting recommendations are in accordance with these policies as well as relevant requirements of the ERISA and the U.S. Department of Labor’s interpretations thereof.

There may be occasional circumstances in which Frontier Capital exercises its voting discretion to deviate from the proxy vendor’s recommendation. Frontier Capital’s action in these cases is described in the Conflicts of Interest section of these policies and procedures.

Proxy Voting Committee

Frontier Capital has a Proxy Voting Committee (the “Committee”) that is responsible for deciding what is in the best interest of clients when determining how proxies are voted. The Committee is comprised of the Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”), the Operations Manager, and one or more Portfolio Managers. The Committee performs the following tasks in satisfying its responsibility:

- Reviews annually, and revises as necessary, this Proxy Voting Statement and Guidelines (the “Proxy Statement”);
- Reviews annually all proxy votes taken to determine if those votes were consistent with the Proxy Statement, including any votes where Frontier Capital determined it had a material conflict of interest;
- Reviews annually the proxy vendor’s proxy voting policies to determine that they continue to be consistent with the Proxy Statement and reasonably designed to be in the best interests of Frontier Capital’s clients; and
- Reviews and approves as necessary any changes to the proxy vendor’s proxy voting policies.

Determination and Execution of Discretionary Authority

Except where the contract is silent, each client will designate in its investment management contract whether it would like to retain proxy voting authority or delegate that authority to Frontier Capital. If a client contract is silent on whether the client delegates proxy voting authority to Frontier Capital, Frontier Capital will be implied to have proxy voting authority.

Frontier Capital will not neglect its proxy voting responsibilities, but Frontier Capital may abstain from voting if it deems that abstaining is in its Clients’ best interests. For example, Frontier Capital may be unable to vote securities that have been lent by the custodian or may choose not to vote where doing so would prevent transacting in those securities for a certain period of time (referred to as “share blocking”).

Proxy Voting Process

Frontier Capital’s Operations team (“Operations”) manages the proxy voting process. The proxy vendor provides an online portal that shows all ballots received, together with the company’s voting recommendation and the proxy vendor’s voting recommendation. Operations distributes this information, as well as any additional proxy soliciting materials (such as a company’s response to the proxy vendor’s recommendation) received by Frontier Capital at least three days prior to the voting date, to an investment professional for deliberation. Prior to the voting date, Operations submits Frontier Capital’s vote via the online portal, a record of which is maintained by the proxy vendor.

Investment professionals determine how Frontier Capital votes client proxies. Absent specific client instructions, or in the event that no determination is made by the investment professional, Frontier Capital generally votes client proxies according to recommendations made by the proxy vendor. Investment professionals wishing to deviate from these recommendations must provide the CCO with a written explanation of the reason for the deviation, and the CCO will consider potential conflicts of interest as described in greater detail below.

Any attempt to influence the proxy voting process by Issuers or others not identified in these policies and procedures must also be promptly reported to the CCO. Similarly, any Client’s attempt to influence proxy voting with respect to other Clients’ securities should be promptly reported to the CCO.

Conflicts of Interest

As noted, Frontier Capital has adopted the proxy vendor's proxy voting guidelines. The adoption of these proxy voting guidelines provides pre-determined policies for voting proxies and is thus designed to remove conflicts of interest. Examples of such conflicts are when we vote a proxy solicited by an issuer who is a client of ours or with whom we have another business or personal relationship that may affect how we vote on the issuer's proxy. The intent of this policy is to remove any discretion that Frontier Capital may have to interpret how to vote proxies in cases where Frontier Capital has a material conflict of interest or the appearance of a material conflict of interest.

Although under normal circumstances Frontier Capital is not expected to deviate from the proxy vendor's recommendation, the CCO will monitor any situation where Frontier Capital wishes to do so. In these situations, the CCO will consider whether Frontier Capital has a material conflict of interest. If the CCO determines that a material conflict exists, Frontier Capital will vote the proxy using either of the following two methods: (a) we will follow the recommendations of the proxy vendor; or (b) we will not take into consideration the relationship that gave rise to the conflict and will vote the proxy in the best interest of our clients. If the CCO determines that a material conflict does not exist, then we may vote the proxy in our discretion. The Committee reviews annually all votes cast where Frontier Capital determined it had a material conflict of interest.

Proxy Vendor Oversight

Changes to Proxy Vendor Proxy Voting Policies and Guidelines

The proxy vendor notifies Frontier Capital of any material changes to its proxy voting policies and guidelines. On an annual basis, the proxy vendor distributes its updated guidelines to Frontier Capital.

New Account Setup

As part of the account setup process, Client Services will review a new investment advisory agreement to determine if Frontier Capital has voting authority. If voting authority has been granted, Operations will provide the proxy vendor with the required instructions to set up the new account. On the following business day, Operations will review the proxy vendor's systems to confirm the account was setup in accordance with Frontier Capital's instructions.

Account Reconciliations

On a periodic basis, the proxy vendor will provide Frontier Capital with a list of Frontier Capital clients for which the proxy vendor is voting. This is designed to ensure that the proxy vendor is voting for all clients for whom Frontier Capital retains voting authority. In that regard, Frontier Capital will conduct a periodic reconciliation between its records and the proxy vendor's records.

Initial and Periodic Due Diligence of Proxy Vendors

When considering whether to retain or continue retaining Frontier Capital's proxy vendor to provide research or voting recommendations, Frontier Capital will consider factors such as the following:

- The proxy vendor's capacity and competency to adequately analyze the matters for which the investment adviser is responsible for voting;
- The adequacy and quality of the proxy vendor's personnel, processes, and technology;
- The adequacy of the proxy vendor's process for seeking timely input from issuers and proxy vendor clients with respect to proxy voting policies, methodologies, and peer group constructions, including for "say-on-pay" votes;
- The proxy vendor's engagement with issuers, including the firm's process for ensuring that it has complete and accurate information about the issuer and each particular matter, and the firm's process, if any, for investment advisers to access the issuer's views about the firm's voting recommendations in a timely and efficient manner;
- The adequacy of the proxy vendor's disclosures regarding its sources of information and methodologies for formulating voting recommendations and, in making such recommendations;
- The proxy vendor's consideration of factors unique to a specific issuer or proposal when evaluating a matter subject to a shareholder vote;
- The proxy vendor's policies and procedures for identifying and addressing conflicts of interest;
- The proxy vendor to update the investment adviser regarding business changes that may affect the proxy vendor's capacity and competency to provide independent proxy voting advice or carry out voting instructions;

- Whether the proxy vendor appropriately updates its methodologies, guidelines, and voting recommendations on an ongoing basis, including in response to feedback from issuers and their shareholders; and
- The proxy voting vendor's policies and procedures to keep confidential Frontier Capital's non-public information, including Frontier Capital's intention to proxy votes.

Votes Cast Other than According to the Proxy Vendor's Pre-Determined Policies

Frontier Capital's CCO, who is also the General Counsel, will periodically confirm that all documentation regarding any decisions to vote other than according to the proxy vendor's pre-determined policies is accurate and complete.

Client Disclosure

Frontier Capital includes a description of its policies and procedures regarding proxy voting and class actions in Part 2 of Form ADV, along with a statement that Clients can contact Frontier Capital at 617-261-0777 to obtain a copy of these policies and procedures and information about how Frontier Capital voted with respect to the Client's securities. Any request for information about proxy voting or class actions should be promptly forwarded to the CCO, who will respond to any such requests.

Upon a client's request, the proxy agent will provide Frontier Capital with the following information:

- the name of the issuer of the portfolio security
- the ticker symbol of the security
- the CUSIP of the security
- the shareholder meeting date
- a description of the matter voted on
- whether the matter was proposed by the issuer or by a security holder
- whether the account voted on the matter
- how each proxy proposal was voted (e.g., for or against the proposal, abstain; for or withhold authority regarding election of directors)
- whether the vote that was cast was for or against management's recommendation

As a matter of policy, Frontier Capital does not disclose to companies or clients how it expects to vote on upcoming proxies. Additionally, Frontier Capital does not disclose the way it voted proxies to unaffiliated third parties without a legitimate need to know such information.

Recordkeeping

Frontier Capital will maintain in an easily accessible place for a period of six years, the first two years in an appropriate Frontier Capital office, the following documents (except documents maintained on Frontier Capital's behalf by the proxy agent as specifically noted below):

- Frontier Capital's proxy voting policies and procedures and the proxy voting guidelines;
- Proxy statements received regarding client securities, which Frontier Capital may satisfy by relying on the proxy agent, on Frontier Capital's behalf, to retain a copy of each proxy statement;
- Records of votes cast on behalf of its clients, which Frontier Capital may satisfy by relying on the proxy agent to retain, on Frontier Capital's behalf, a record of the vote cast;
- A copy of any document created by Frontier Capital personnel that was material to making a decision on how to vote proxies on behalf of a client or that memorialized the basis for that decision; and
- A copy of each written client request for information on how Frontier Capital voted proxies on behalf of the client, and a copy of any written response by Frontier Capital to any written or oral client request for information on how Frontier Capital voted proxies on behalf of the requesting client.

Pzena Investment Management, LLC Proxy Voting

INTRODUCTION

As a registered investment adviser and fiduciary, Pzena Investment Management, LLC (“PIM”) exercises our responsibility, where applicable, to vote in a manner that, in our judgement, is solely in the client’s best interest and will maximize long-term shareholder value. The following policies and procedures have been established to ensure decision making is consistent with PIM’s fiduciary responsibilities and applicable regulations under the Investment Company Act, Advisers Act and ERISA.

GENERAL APPROACH

Each proxy that comes to PIM to be voted shall be evaluated per the prudent process described below, in terms of what is in the best interest of our clients. We deem the best interest of clients to be solely that which maximizes shareholder value and yields the best economic results (e.g., higher stock prices, long-term financial health, and stability). We will not subordinate the interests of our clients to any non-pecuniary interests nor will we promote non-pecuniary benefits or goals unrelated to our clients’ long-term financial interests.

PIM’s standard Investment Advisory Agreement provides that until notified by the client to the contrary, PIM shall have the right to vote all proxies for securities held in that client’s account. Where PIM has voting responsibility on behalf of a client, and absent any client specific instructions, we generally follow the Voting Guidelines (“Guidelines”) set forth below. These Guidelines, however, are not intended as rigid rules and do not cover all possible proxy topics. Each proxy issue will be considered individually and PIM reserves the right to evaluate each proxy vote on a case-by-case basis, as long as voting decisions reflect what is in the best interest of our clients.

To the extent that, in voting proxies for an account subject to ERISA, PIM determines that ERISA would require voting a proxy in a manner different from these Guidelines, PIM may override these Guidelines as necessary in order to comply with ERISA. Additionally, because clients, including ERISA clients, do not pay any additional fees or expenses specifically related to our proxy voting, there is not a need to consider the costs related to proxy voting impacting the value of an investment or investment performance.

In those instances where PIM does not have proxy voting responsibility, we shall forward any proxy materials to the client or to such other person as the client designates.

Proxy Voting Limitations

While subject to the considerations discussed above, PIM uses our best efforts to vote proxies, in certain circumstances it may be impractical or impossible to do so. Such instances include but are not limited to share blocking, securities lending, if PIM concludes that abstention is in our clients’ economic interests and/or the value of the portfolio holding is indeterminable or insignificant.

VOTING GUIDELINES

The following Guidelines summarize PIM’s positions on various issues of concern to investors and give an indication of how portfolio securities generally will be voted. These Guidelines are not exhaustive and do not cover all potential voting issues or the intricacies that may surround individual proxy votes. Actual proxy votes may also differ from the Guidelines presented, as we will evaluate each individual proxy on its own merit.

It is also worth noting that PIM considers the reputation, experience and competence of a company’s management and board when it researches and evaluates the merits of investing in a particular security. In general, PIM has confidence in the abilities and motives of the board and management of the companies in which we invest.

1) ROUTINE BUSINESS

PIM will typically vote in accordance with the board and management on the items below and other routine issues when adequate information on the proposal is provided.

- i. Change in date and place of annual meeting (if not associated with a takeover);
- ii. Change in company name;
- iii. Approval of financial statements;

- iv. Reincorporation (unless to prevent takeover attempts);
- v. Stock splits; or
- vi. Amend bylaws/articles of association to bring in line with changes in local laws and regulations.

PIM will oppose vague, overly broad, open-ended, or general “other business” proposals for which insufficient detail or explanation is provided or risks or consequences of a vote in favor cannot be ascertained.

2) CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Stock Issuance

PIM will consider on a case-by-case basis all proposals to increase the issuance of common stock, considering company-specific factors that include, at a minimum:

- i. Past board performance (use of authorized shares during the prior three years);
- ii. Stated purpose for the increase;
- iii. Risks to shareholders of not approving the request; or
- iv. Potential dilutive impact.

PIM will generally vote for such proposals (without preemptive rights) up to a maximum of 20% more than currently issued capital over a specified period, while taking into account management’s prior use of these preemptive rights. PIM will, however, vote against such proposals if restrictions on discounts are inadequate and/or the limit on the number of times the mandate may be refreshed are not in line with local market practices.

3) AUDIT SERVICES

PIM is likely to support the approval of auditors unless,

- i. Independence is compromised;
- ii. Non-audit (“other”) fees are greater than the sum of the audit fees¹, audit-related fees² and permissible tax fees³;
- iii. There is reason to believe the independent auditor has rendered an opinion which is neither accurate nor indicative of the company’s financial position; or
- iv. Serious concerns about accounting practices are identified such as fraud, misapplication of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”) and material weaknesses identified in Section 404 disclosures of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

PIM will also apply a case-by-case assessment to shareholder proposals asking companies to prohibit their auditors from engaging in non-audit services (or capping the level of non-audit services), taking into account whether the non-audit fees are excessive (per the formula above) and whether the company has policies and procedures in place to limit non-audit services or otherwise prevent conflicts of interest.

4) COMPENSATION

PIM supports reasonable incentive programs designed to attract and retain key talent. PIM typically supports management’s discretion to set compensation for executive officers, so long as the plan aligns management and shareholder interests. PIM evaluates each plan in detail to assess whether the plan provides adequate incentive to reward long-term performance and the impact on shareholder value (e.g. dilution).

¹ Audit fees shall mean fees for statutory audits, comfort letters, attest services, consents, and review of filings with the SEC

² Audit-related fees shall mean fees for employee benefit plan audits, due diligence related to M&A, audits in connection with acquisitions, internal control reviews, consultation on financial accounting and reporting standards

³ Tax fees shall mean fees for tax compliance (tax returns, claims for refunds and tax payment planning) and tax consultation and planning (assistance with tax audits and appeals, tax advice relating to M&A, employee benefit plans and requests for rulings or technical advice from taxing authorities)

Say on Pay

PIM prefers a shareholder vote on compensation plans to provide a mechanism to register discontent with the plan itself or management team performance. As long as such proposals are non-binding and worded in a generic manner (unrestrictive to actual company plans), PIM will support them. In evaluating these proposals, PIM will generally consider, at minimum: company performance, pay practices relative to industry peers, potentially problematic pay practices and/or past unresponsive behavior.

Circumstances where PIM may oppose these proposals include:

- i. Restricts the company's ability to hire new, suitable management; or
- ii. Restricts an otherwise responsible management team in some other way harmful to the company.

Pay for Performance

PIM will generally support plans under which 50% or more of the shares awarded to top executives are tied to performance goals. Maintaining appropriate pay-for-performance alignment means executive pay practices must be designed to attract, retain, and appropriately motivate the key employees who drive shareholder value creation over the long term. Our evaluation of this issue will take into consideration, among other factors, the link between pay and performance; the mix between fixed and variable pay; performance goals; equity-based plan costs; and dilution.

Incentive Options

PIM is generally supportive of incentive options that provide the appropriate degree of pay-for-performance alignment (as per the above) and are therefore in shareholder best interest. PIM will vote on a case-by-case basis depending on certain plan features and equity grant practices, where positive factors may counterbalance negative factors, and vice versa.

However, the following would generally cause PIM to vote against a management incentive arrangement:

- i. The proposed plan is in excess of 10% of shares;
- ii. Company has issued 3% or more of outstanding shares in a single year in the recent past;
- iii. The new plan replaces an existing plan before the existing plan's termination date and some other terms of the new plan are likely to be adverse to the maximization of investment returns; or
- iv. The proposed plan resets options, or similarly compensates executives, for declines in a company's stock price. This includes circumstances where a plan calls for exchanging a lower number of options with lower strike prices for an existing larger volume of options with high strike prices, even when the option valuations might be considered the same total value. However, this would not include instances where such a plan seeks to retain key executives who have been undercompensated in the past.

Golden Parachutes / Severance Agreements

PIM will vote on a case-by-case basis, considering at minimum existing change-in-control arrangements maintained with named executive officers and new or extended arrangements.

PIM will generally vote against such proposals if:

- i. The proposed arrangement is excessive or not reasonable in light of similar arrangements for other executives in the company or in the company's industry;
- ii. The proposed parachute or severance arrangement is considerably more financially attractive than continued employment. Although PIM will apply a case-by-case analysis of this issue, as a general rule, a proposed severance arrangement which is three or more times greater than the affected executive's then current compensation shall be voted against; or
- iii. The triggering mechanism in the proposed arrangement is solely within the recipient's control (e.g., resignation).

Tax Deductibility

Votes to amend existing plans to increase shares reserved and to qualify for tax deductibility under the provisions of Section 162(m) should be considered on a case-by-case basis, considering the overall impact of the amendment(s).

Pay Peer Groups

PIM prefers that compensation peer groups are based on the industry, not size, revenue or balance sheet.

5) BOARD

Director Elections

PIM generally will evaluate director nominees individually and as a group based on our assessment of record and reputation, business knowledge and background, shareholder value mindedness, accessibility, corporate governance abilities, time commitment, attention and awareness, independence, and character. PIM will apply a case-by-case approach to determine whether to vote for or against directors nominated by outside parties whose interests may conflict with our interests as shareholders, regardless of whether management agrees with the nomination.

Board Independence

PIM will generally withhold votes from or vote against any insiders on audit, compensation or nominating committees, and from any insiders and affiliated outsiders on boards that are not at least majority independent. PIM also prefers companies to have compensation and audit committees composed of entirely independent directors.

PIM may vote in favor of any such directors in exceptional circumstances where the company has shown significant improvement.

Board Size

PIM believes there is no optimal size or composition that fits every company. However, PIM prefers that the number of directors cannot be altered significantly without shareholder approval; otherwise potentially allowing the size of the board to be used as an anti-takeover defense.

Board Tenure

PIM believes that any restrictions on a director's tenure, such as a mandatory retirement age or length of service limits, could harm shareholder interests by forcing experienced and knowledgeable directors off the board. However, PIM prefers that boards do not have more than 50% of members serving for longer than ten years to avoid board entrenchment and 'group-think'.

Chairman/CEO

PIM will evaluate and vote proposals to separate the Chairman and CEO positions in a company on a case-by-case basis based on our assessment of the strength of the company's governing structure, the independence of the board and compliance with NYSE and NASDAQ listing requirements, among other factors. When the positions of Chairman and CEO are combined, PIM prefers that the company has a lead independent director to provide some independent oversight.

Cumulative Voting

PIM will generally vote against proposals to establish cumulative voting, as this leads to misaligned voting and economic interest in a company. PIM will, however, vote in favor of proposals for cumulative voting at controlled companies where insider voting power is greater than 50%.

Director Over-Boarding

PIM will vote such proposals on a case-by-case basis but prefers that directors do not sit on more than three additional boards. In evaluating these proposals PIM will consider, at minimum, management tenure, director business expertise and director performance.

Classified Boards

PIM generally opposes classified boards because this makes a change in board control more difficult and hence may reduce the accountability of the board to shareholders. However, these proposals will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and will consider, at minimum, company and director performance.

Board Diversity

PIM is generally supportive of a diverse board (age, race, gender etc.) that is representative of its customers and stakeholders. That said, PIM does not believe in board quotas or any restrictions on director tenure that could harm shareholder interests by preventing qualified board candidates from being nominated or forcing experienced or knowledgeable directors off the board.

6) SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS

In general PIM does not support any proposals designed to limit shareholder rights; below we have outlined some of the issues we consider most important.

Special Meetings

PIM generally supports proposals enabling shareholders to call a special meeting of a company so long as at least a 15% threshold with a one-year holding period is necessary for shareholders to do so. However, on a case-by-case basis, a 10% threshold may be deemed more appropriate should particular circumstances warrant; for example, in instances where executive compensation or governance has been an issue for a company.

One Share, One Vote

PIM is generally opposed to proposals to create dual-class capitalization structures as these provide disparate voting rights to different groups of shareholders with similar economic investments. However, PIM will review proposals to eliminate a dual-class structure on a case-by-case basis, considering, at minimum, management's prior record.

Supermajority

PIM does not support supermajority voting provisions with respect to corporate governance issues unless it would be in the best interest of shareholders. In general, vesting a minority with veto power over shareholder decisions could deter tender offers and hence adversely affect shareholder value.

Proxy Access

PIM will assess these proposals on a case-by-case basis, but generally supports proxy access proposals that include an ownership level and holding period of at least 3% for three years or 10% for one year.

7) SOCIAL/ENVIRONMENTAL

PIM will consider environmental and social proposals on their own merits and make a case-by-case assessment. PIM will consider supporting proposals that address material issues if we believe they will protect and/or enhance the long-term value of the company.

While PIM is generally supportive of resolutions seeking additional ESG disclosures, such proposals will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration whether the requested disclosure is material, incremental and of reasonable cost to the business.

8) ANTI-TAKEOVER

PIM generally supports anti-takeover measures that are in the best interest of shareholders and does not support anti-takeover measures such as poison pills that entrench management and/or thwart maximization of investment returns.

ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

Role of ISS

PIM has engaged Institutional Shareholder Services ("ISS") to provide a proxy analysis with research and a vote recommendation for each shareholder meeting of the companies in our client portfolios. In engaging and continuing to engage ISS, PIM has determined that, where applicable, ISS proxy voting guidelines are consistent with ERISA's fiduciary duties including that the votes are made in the best interest of our clients, focus on yielding the best economic results for our clients. ISS also votes, records and generates a voting activity report for our clients and assists us with recordkeeping and the mechanics of voting. In no circumstance shall ISS have the authority to vote proxies except in accordance with standing or specific instructions given to it by PIM. PIM retains responsibility for instructing ISS how to

vote, and we still apply our own Guidelines as set forth herein. PIM does not utilize pre-population or automated voting except as a safeguard mechanism designed to ensure that, in the unlikely event that we fail to submit vote instructions for a particular proxy, our shares will still get voted. If PIM does not issue instructions for a particular vote, the default is for ISS to mark the ballots in accordance with our Guidelines (when they specifically cover the item being voted on), and to refer all other items back to PIM for instruction (when there is no PIM policy covering the vote).

When voting a proxy for a security that PIM's Research team does not cover, we will vote in accordance with our Guidelines (when they specifically cover the item being voted on) and defer to ISS's recommendations on all other items.

Periodically, PIM's Vendor Management Committee conducts a due diligence review of ISS, through which it reviews and evaluates certain key policies and procedures submitted to us by ISS. On a quarterly basis, PIM reviews proxy voting reports for a sample of accounts by comparing and reconciling them against one another and against our internal holdings information for those accounts. PIM also samples and reviews proxy votes when testing our Proxy Voting Policy, as part of our regular compliance testing procedures. Further, PIM reviews ISS' procedures for receiving additional information from issuers after a proxy has been sent, incorporating that information into its recommendations, and sending that information and/or updated recommendations to PIM.

Role of Analyst

The analyst who is responsible for covering the company also votes the associated proxies since they have first-hand in-depth knowledge of the company. In evaluating proxy issues, the analyst will utilize a variety of sources to help come to a decision:

- i. Information gathered through in-depth research and on-going company analyses performed by our investment team in making buy, sell and hold decisions for our client portfolios. This process includes regular external engagements with senior management of portfolio companies and internal discussions with Portfolio Managers ("PMs") and the Chief Investment Officer ("CIO"), as needed;
- ii. ISS reports to help identify and flag factual issues of relevance and importance;
- iii. Information from other sources, including the management of a company presenting a proposal, shareholder groups, and other independent proxy research services; and/or
- iv. Where applicable, any specific guidelines designated in writing by a client.

Proxy Voting Committee

To help make sure that PIM votes client proxies in accordance with our fiduciary obligation to maximize shareholder value, we have established a Proxy Voting Committee ("the Committee") which is responsible for overseeing the Guidelines. The Committee consists of representatives from Legal and Research, including our Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO"), Director of Research ("DOR"), and at least one PM (who represents the interests of all PIM's portfolio managers and is responsible for obtaining and expressing their opinions at committee meetings). The Committee will meet at least once annually and as often as necessary to oversee our approach to proxy voting.

The DOR is responsible for monitoring the analyst's compliance with the Guidelines, the CCO is responsible for monitoring overall compliance with these procedures and an internally-designated "Proxy Coordinator" is responsible for day-to-day proxy voting activities.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

PIM is sensitive to conflicts of interest that may arise in the proxy voting process. PIM believes that application of the Guidelines should, in most cases, adequately address any potential conflicts of interest. However, if an actual or potential material conflict of interest has been identified, PIM has put in place a variety of different mitigation strategies as outlined below.

A potential material conflict of interest could exist in the following situations:

- i. PIM manages any pension or other assets affiliated with a publicly traded company, and also holds that company's or an affiliated company's securities in one or more client portfolios;

- ii. PIM has a client relationship with an individual who is a corporate director, or a candidate for a corporate directorship of a public company whose securities are in one or more client portfolios; or
- iii. A PIM officer, director or employee, or an immediate family member thereof is a corporate director, or a candidate for a corporate directorship of a public company whose securities are in one or more client portfolios. For purposes hereof, an immediate family member is generally defined as a spouse, child, parent, or sibling.

If a potential material conflict of interest exists, the following procedures will be followed:

- i. If our proposed vote is consistent with the Guidelines, above, we will vote in accordance with our proposed vote;
- ii. If our proposed vote is inconsistent with or not covered by our Guidelines, but is consistent with the recommendations of ISS, we will vote in accordance with ISS recommendations; and
- iii. If our proposed vote is inconsistent with or not covered by our Guidelines, and is inconsistent with the recommendations of ISS, the CCO and the DOR (or their respective designees) (the "Conflicts Committee") will review the potential conflict and determine whether the potential conflict is material.
 - a. If the Conflicts Committee determines that the potential conflict is not material, we will vote in accordance with the proposed vote.
 - b. If the Conflicts Committee determines the potential conflict is material, the Conflicts Committee will review the proposed vote, the analysis and rationale for the vote recommendation, the recommendations of ISS and any other information the Conflicts Committee may deem necessary in order to determine whether the proposed vote is reasonable and not influenced by any material conflicts of interest. The Conflicts Committee may seek to interview the research analysts or portfolio managers or any other party it may deem necessary for making its determination.
- i. If the Conflicts Committee determines the proposed vote is reasonable and not influenced by any conflicts of interest, we will vote in accordance with our proposed vote.
- ii. If the Conflicts Committee cannot determine that the proposed vote is reasonable and not influenced by any conflict of interest, the Conflicts Committee will determine the best course of action in the best interest of the clients which may include deferring to the ISS recommendation or notifying each client who holds the relevant securities of the potential conflict, to seek such client's voting instruction.

On an annual basis, we will review and assess the conflicts policies and Code of Conduct that ISS posts on its website for sufficiency in addressing potential conflict of interest, self-dealing and improper influence issues that may affect voting recommendations by ISS. PIM will also periodically review samples of ISS' recommendations for voting proxies, after the vote has occurred to ensure that ISS' recommendations are consistent with ISS' proxy voting guidelines, as applicable. PIM's analysts also incorporate information regarding ISS' potential conflicts of interest into their process when evaluating and voting proxies, and on a quarterly basis, our DOR reviews an updated list of ISS' significant client relationships.

Other Situations

Client Conflict

Where PIM manages the assets of a proponent of a shareholder proposal for a company whose securities are in one or more client portfolios, the following guidance should be followed:

- i. The identity of the proponent of a shareholder proposal shall not be given any substantive weight (either positive or negative) and shall not otherwise influence an analyst's determination whether a vote for or against a proposal is in the best interest of our clients.
- ii. Where PIM determines that it is in the best interest of our clients to vote against that proposal, a designated member of PIM's client service team will notify the client-proponent and give that client the option to direct PIM in writing to vote the client's proxy differently than it is voting the proxies of our other clients.
- iii. If the proponent of a shareholder proposal is a PIM client whose assets under management with PIM constitute 30% or more of PIM's total assets under management, and PIM has determined that it is in the best interest of our

clients to vote for that proposal, PIM will disclose its intention to vote for such proposal to each additional client who also holds the securities of the company soliciting the vote on such proposal and for whom PIM has authority to vote proxies. If a client does not object to the vote within three business days of delivery of such disclosure, PIM will be free to vote such client's proxy as stated in such disclosure.

Analyst Conflict

If the analyst voting the proxy also beneficially owns shares of the company in his/her personal trading accounts, they must notify the Proxy Coordinator and the DOR must sign off on the analyst's votes for that company. It is the responsibility of each analyst to disclose such personal interest and obtain such approval. Any other owner, partner, officer, director, or employee of PIM who has a personal or financial interest in the outcome of the vote is prohibited from attempting to influence the proxy voting decision of PIM personnel responsible for voting client securities.

VOTING PROCEDURES

If an analyst desires to vote contrary to the Guidelines set forth in this proxy voting policy or the written proxy voting policy designated by a specific client, the analyst will discuss the vote with the CIO, and/or DOR and/or a PM for the strategy in which the security is held. The CIO, DOR and/or the PM, shall, in turn, determine how to vote the proxy based on the analyst's recommendation and the long-term economic impact such vote will have on the securities held in client portfolios. If the CIO, DOR and/or the PM agree with the analyst's recommendation and determine that a contrary vote is advisable the analyst will provide written documentation of the reasons for the vote.

Vote Processing

It is understood that PIM's and ISS' ability to commence voting proxies for new or transferred accounts is dependent upon the actions of custodian's and banks in updating their records and forwarding proxies. PIM will not be liable for any action or inaction by any Custodian or bank with respect to proxy ballots and voting.

Client Communication

PIM will include a copy of these proxy voting policies and procedures, as they may be amended from time to time, in each new account pack sent to prospective clients. We also will update our ADV disclosures regarding these policies and procedures to reflect any material additions or other changes to them, as needed. Such ADV disclosures will include an explanation of how to request copies of these policies and procedures as well as any other disclosures required by Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisers Act.

Return Proxies

The CCO or designee shall send or cause to be sent (or otherwise communicate) all votes to the company or companies soliciting the proxies within the applicable time period designated for return of such votes, unless not possible to do so due to late receipt or other exigent circumstances.

CORPORATE ACTIONS

PIM is responsible for monitoring both mandatory (e.g. calls, cash dividends, exchanges, mergers, spin-offs, stock dividends and stock splits) and voluntary (e.g. rights offerings, exchange offerings, and tender offers) corporate actions. Operations personnel will ensure that all corporate actions received are promptly reviewed and recorded in PIM's portfolio accounting system, and properly executed by the custodian banks for all eligible portfolios. On a daily basis, a file of PIM's security database is sent to a third-party service, Vantage, via an automated upload which then provides corporate action information for securities included in the file. This information is received and acted upon by the Operations personnel responsible for corporate action processing. In addition, PIM receives details on voluntary and mandatory corporate actions from the custodian banks via email or online system and all available data is used to properly understand each corporate event.

Voluntary Corporate Actions

The Portfolio Management team is responsible for providing guidance to Operations on the course of action to be taken for each voluntary corporate action received in accordance with the standards described above for proxy voting, including, but not limited to, acting in the best interest of clients to maximize long-term shareholder value and yield the best economic results. In some instances, if consistent with such standards, the Portfolio Management team may maintain standing instructions on particular event types. As appropriate, Legal and Compliance may be consulted to

determine whether certain clients may participate in certain corporate actions. Operations personnel will then notify each custodian bank, either through an online interface, via email, or with a signed faxed document of the election selected. Once all necessary information is received and the corporate action has been vetted, the event is processed in the portfolio accounting system and filed electronically. A log of holdings information related to the corporate action is maintained for each portfolio in order to confirm accuracy of processing.

CLASS ACTIONS

PIM shall not have any responsibility to initiate, consider or participate in any bankruptcy, class action or other litigation against or involving any issue of securities held in or formerly held in a client account or to advise or take any action on behalf of a client or former client with respect to any such actions or litigation.

RECORD KEEPING

PIM or ISS, on PIM's behalf, maintains (i) copies of the proxy materials received by PIM for client securities; (ii) records of proxies that were not received and what actions were taken to obtain them; (iii) votes cast on behalf of clients by account; (iv) records of any correspondence made regarding specific proxies and the voting thereof; (v) client requests for proxy voting information (including reports to mutual fund clients for whom PIM has proxy voting authority containing information they need to satisfy their annual reporting obligations under Rule 30b-1-4 and to complete Form N-PX); (vi) documents prepared by PIM to inform and/or memorialize a voting decision, including these policies and procedures and any documentation related to a material conflict of interest; and (vii) records of any deviations from broad Guidelines. Such records will be maintained for a minimum of six years.

POLICY REVIEW

The Proxy Voting Committee reviews these Voting Guidelines and procedures at least annually and makes such changes as it deems appropriate, considering current trends and developments in corporate governance and related issues, as well as operational issues facing PIM and applicable regulations under the Investment Company Act, Advisers Act and ERISA.

Schroders Proxy Voting Policy Summary

Proxy Voting General Principles

Schroders will evaluate and usually vote for or against all proxy requests relating to securities held in any account managed by Schroders (unless this responsibility has been retained by the client).

Proxies will be treated and evaluated with the same attention and investment skill as the trading of securities in the accounts.

Proxies will be voted in a manner that is deemed most likely to protect and enhance the longer-term value of the security as an asset to the account.

Corporate Governance Committee

The Corporate Governance Committee for the Schroders Group consists of investment professionals and other officers and coordinates with Schroders to ensure compliance with this proxy voting policy. The Committee meets on a periodic basis to review proxies voted, policy guidelines and to examine any issues raised, including a review of any votes cast in connection with controversial issues.

The procedure for evaluating proxy requests is as follows:

The Schroders' Group Corporate Governance Team (the "Team") provides an initial evaluation of the proxy request, seeks advice where necessary, especially from the U.S. small cap and mid cap product heads, and consults with portfolio managers who have invested in the company should a controversial issue arise.

When coordinating proxy-voting decisions, the Team generally adheres to the Group Environmental, Social & Governance Policy (the "Policy"), as revised from time to time. The Policy, which has been approved by the Corporate Governance Committee, sets forth Schroder Group positions on recurring issues and criteria for addressing non-recurring issues. The Corporate Governance Committee exercises oversight to assure that proxies are voted in accordance with the Policy and that any votes inconsistent with the Policy or against management are appropriately documented.

The Team uses Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. ("ISS") to assist in voting proxies. ISS provides proxy research, voting and vote-reporting services. ISS's primary function is to apprise the Team of shareholder meeting dates of all securities holdings, translate proxy materials received from companies, provide associated research and provide considerations and recommendations for voting on particular proxy proposals. Although Schroders may consider ISS's and others' recommendations on proxy issues, Schroders bears ultimate responsibility for proxy voting decisions.

Schroders may also consider the recommendations and research of other providers, including the National Association of Pension Funds' Voting Issues Service.

Conflicts

From time to time, proxy voting proposals may raise conflicts between the interests of Schroders' clients and the interests of Schroders and/or its employees. Schroders has adopted this policy and procedures to ensure that decisions to vote the proxies are based on the clients' best interests.

For example, conflicts of interest may arise when:

- Proxy votes regarding non-routine matters are solicited by an issuer that, directly or indirectly, has a client relationship with Schroders;
- A proponent of a proxy proposal has a client relationship with Schroders;
- A proponent of a proxy proposal has a business relationship with Schroders;
- Schroders has business relationships with participants in proxy contests, corporate directors or director candidates.

Schroders is responsible for identifying proxy voting proposals that may present a material conflict of interest. If Schroders receives a proxy relating to an issuer that raises a conflict of interest, the Team shall determine whether the conflict is "material" to any specific proposal included within the proxy. Schroders (or the Team on behalf of Schroders) will determine whether a proposal is material as follows:

- **Routine Proxy Proposals:** Proxy proposals that are "routine" shall be presumed not to involve a material conflict of interest unless Schroders has actual knowledge that a routine proposal should be treated as material. For this purpose, "routine" proposals would typically include matters such as uncontested election of directors, meeting formalities, and approval of an annual report/financial statements.

- **Non-Routine Proxy Proposals:** Proxy proposals that are "non-routine" will be presumed to involve a material conflict of interest, unless Schroders determines that neither Schroders nor its personnel have a conflict of interest or the conflict is unrelated to the proposal in question. For this purpose, "non-routine" proposals would typically include any contested matter, including a contested election of directors, a merger or sale of substantial assets, a change in the articles of incorporation that materially affects the rights of shareholders, and compensation matters for management (e.g., stock, option plans, retirement plans, profit-sharing or other special remuneration plans). If Schroders determines that there is, or may be perceived to be, a conflict of interest when voting a proxy, Schroders will address matters involving such conflicts of interest as follows:

A. If a proposal is addressed by the Policy, Schroders will vote in accordance with such Policy;

B. If Schroders believes it is in the best interests of clients to depart from the Policy, Schroders will be subject to the requirements of C or D below, as applicable;

C. If the proxy proposal is (1) not addressed by the Policy or (2) requires a case-by-case determination, Schroders may vote such proxy as it determines to be in the best interest of clients, without taking any action described in D below, provided that such vote would be against Schroders' own interest in the matter (i.e., against the perceived or actual conflict). The rationale of such vote will be memorialized in writing; and

D. If the proxy proposal is (1) not addressed by the Policy or (2) requires a case-by-case determination, and Schroders believes it should vote in a way that may also benefit, or be perceived to benefit, its own interest, then Schroders must take one of the following actions in voting such proxy: (a) vote in accordance with ISS' recommendation; (b) in exceptional cases, inform the client(s) of the conflict of interest and obtain consent to vote the proxy as recommended by Schroders; or (c) obtain approval of the decision from the Chief Compliance Officer and the Chief Investment Officer (the rationale of such vote will be memorialized in writing). Where the director of a company is also a director of Schroders plc, Schroders will vote in accordance with ISS' recommendation.

Voting Coverage

Schroders recognizes its responsibility to make considered use of voting rights. The overriding principle governing our approach to voting is to act in line with its fiduciary responsibilities in what we deem to be the interests of its clients.

Schroders normally hopes to support company management; however, it will withhold support or oppose management if it believes that it is in the best interests of its clients to do so.

Schroders votes on a variety of resolutions; however, the majority of resolutions target specific corporate governance issues which are required under local stock exchange listing requirements, including but not limited to: approval of directors, accepting reports and accounts, approval of incentive plans, capital allocation, reorganizations and mergers. Schroders does vote on both shareholder and management resolutions.

Schroders Corporate Governance specialists assess resolutions, applying its voting policy and guidelines (as outlined in its Environmental, Social and Governance Policy) to each agenda item. These specialists draw on external research, such as the Investment Association's Institutional Voting Information Services, the Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS), and public reporting.

Schroders' own research is also integral to our process and this will be conducted by both our investment and ESG analysts. Corporate Governance specialists will consult with the relevant analysts and portfolio managers to seek their view and better understand the corporate context. The final decision will reflect what investors and Corporate Governance specialists believe to be in the best long-term interest of their client. When voting, where there is insufficient information with which to make a voting decision Schroders may not vote.

In order to maintain the necessary flexibility to meet client needs, local offices of Schroders may determine a voting policy regarding the securities for which they are responsible, subject to agreement with clients as appropriate, and/or addressing local market issues. Both Japan and Australia have these.

Schroders UK Stewardship Code Statement outlines its approach in this area in more detail for all of its international holdings and is publicly available.

Wellington Management Global Proxy Policy and Procedures

Wellington Management has adopted and implemented policies and procedures that it believes are reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interests of clients for whom it exercises proxy-voting discretion.

Wellington Management's Proxy Voting Guidelines (the "Guidelines") set forth broad guidelines and positions on common proxy issues that Wellington Management uses in voting on proxies. In addition, Wellington Management also considers each proposal in the context of the issuer, industry and country or countries in which the issuer's business is conducted. The Guidelines are not rigid rules and the merits of a particular proposal may cause Wellington Management to enter a vote that differs from the Guidelines. Wellington Management seeks to vote all proxies with the goal of increasing long-term client value and, while client investment strategies may differ, applying this common set of guidelines is consistent with the investment objective of achieving positive long-term investment performance for each client.

Statement of Policy

Wellington Management:

- 1) Votes client proxies for which clients have affirmatively delegated proxy-voting authority, in writing, unless it has arranged in advance with the client to limit the circumstances in which it would exercise voting authority or determines that it is in the best interest of one or more clients to refrain from voting a given proxy.
- 2) Votes all proxies in the best interests of the client for whom it is voting.
- 3) Identifies and resolves all material proxy-related conflicts of interest between the firm and its clients in the best interests of the client.

Responsibility and Oversight

The Investment Research Group (“Investment Research”) monitors regulatory requirements with respect to proxy voting and works with the firm’s Legal and Compliance Group and the Investment Stewardship Committee to develop practices that implement those requirements. Investment Research also acts as a resource for portfolio managers and research analysts on proxy matters as needed. Day-to-day administration of the proxy voting process is the responsibility of Investment Research. The Investment Stewardship Committee is responsible for oversight of the implementation of the Global Proxy Policy and Procedures, review and approval of the Guidelines, identification and resolution of conflicts of interest, and for providing advice and guidance on specific proxy votes for individual issuers. The Investment Stewardship Committee reviews the Global Proxy Policy and Procedures annually.

Procedures

Use of Third-Party Voting Agent

Wellington Management uses the services of a third-party voting agent for research, voting recommendations, and to manage the administrative aspects of proxy voting. The voting agent processes proxies for client accounts, casts votes based on the Guidelines and maintains records of proxies voted. Wellington Management complements the research received by its primary voting agent with research from another voting agent.

Receipt of Proxy

If a client requests that Wellington Management votes proxies on its behalf, the client must instruct its custodian bank to deliver all relevant voting material to Wellington Management or its voting agent.

Reconciliation

Each public security proxy received by electronic means is matched to the securities eligible to be voted and a reminder is sent to any custodian or trustee that has not forwarded the proxies as due. This reconciliation is performed at the ballot level. Although proxies received for private securities, as well as those received in non- electronic format, are voted as received, Wellington Management is not able to reconcile these ballots, nor does it notify custodians of non-receipt.

Research

In addition to proprietary investment research undertaken by Wellington Management investment professionals, Investment Research conducts proxy research internally, and uses the resources of a number of external sources including third-party voting agents to keep abreast of developments in corporate governance and of current practices of specific companies.

Proxy Voting

Following the reconciliation process, each proxy is compared against the Guidelines, and handled as follows:

- Generally, issues for which explicit proxy voting guidance is provided in the Guidelines (i.e., “For”, “Against”, “Abstain”) are voted in accordance with the Guidelines.

- Issues identified as “case-by-case” in the Guidelines are further reviewed by Investment Research. In certain circumstances, further input is needed, so the issues are forwarded to the relevant research analyst and/or portfolio manager(s) for their input.
- Absent a material conflict of interest, the portfolio manager has the authority to decide the final vote. Different portfolio managers holding the same securities may arrive at different voting conclusions for their clients’ proxies.

Wellington Management reviews a subset of the voting record to ensure that proxies are voted in accordance with these *Global Proxy Policy and Procedures* and the Guidelines; and ensures that documentation and reports, for clients and for internal purposes, relating to the voting of proxies are promptly and properly prepared and disseminated.

Material Conflict of Interest Identification and Resolution Processes

Wellington Management’s broadly diversified client base and functional lines of responsibility serve to minimize the number of, but not prevent, material conflicts of interest it faces in voting proxies. Annually, the Investment Stewardship Committee sets standards for identifying material conflicts based on client, vendor, and lender relationships, and publishes those standards to individuals involved in the proxy voting process. In addition, the Investment Stewardship Committee encourages all personnel to contact Investment Research about apparent conflicts of interest, even if the apparent conflict does not meet the published materiality criteria. Apparent conflicts are reviewed by designated members of the Investment Stewardship Committee to determine if there is a conflict and if so whether the conflict is material.

If a proxy is identified as presenting a material conflict of interest, the matter must be reviewed by designated members of the Investment Stewardship Committee, who will resolve the conflict and direct the vote. In certain circumstances, the designated members may determine that the full Investment Stewardship Committee should convene.

Other Considerations

In certain instances, Wellington Management may be unable to vote or may determine not to vote a proxy on behalf of one or more clients. While not exhaustive, the following are potential instances in which a proxy vote might not be entered.

Securities Lending

In general, Wellington Management does not know when securities have been lent out pursuant to a client’s securities lending program and are therefore unavailable to be voted. Efforts to recall loaned securities are not always effective, but, in rare circumstances, Wellington Management may determine voting would outweigh the benefit to the client resulting from use of securities for lending and recommend that a client attempt to have its custodian recall the security to permit voting of related proxies.

Share Blocking and Re-registration

Certain countries impose trading restrictions or requirements regarding re-registration of securities held in omnibus accounts in order for shareholders to vote a proxy. The potential impact of such requirements is evaluated when determining whether to vote such proxies.

Lack of Adequate Information, Untimely Receipt of Proxy Materials, or Excessive Costs

Wellington Management may abstain from voting a proxy when the proxy statement or other available information is inadequate to allow for an informed vote, when the proxy materials are not delivered in a timely fashion or when, in Wellington Management’s judgment, the costs exceed the expected benefits to clients (such as when powers of attorney or consularization are required).

Additional Information

Wellington Management maintains records related to proxies pursuant to Rule 204-2 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”), the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), and other applicable laws. In addition, Wellington Management discloses annually how it has exercised its voting rights for significant votes, as required by the EU Shareholder Rights Directive II (“SRD II”).

Wellington Management provides clients with a copy of its Global Proxy Policy and Procedures, including the Guidelines, upon written request. In addition, Wellington Management will provide specific client information relating to proxy voting to a client upon written request.