



Vanguard®

Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Total International Stock Market Index Portfolio

April 28, 2020

Prospectus

See the inside front cover for important information about access to your fund's annual and semiannual shareholder reports.

This prospectus contains financial data for the Portfolio through the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Important information about access to shareholder reports

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the SEC, paper copies of your fund's annual and semiannual shareholder reports will no longer be sent to you by mail, unless you specifically request them. Instead, you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted on the website and will be provided with a link to access the report.

If you have already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and do not need to take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the fund electronically by contacting your financial intermediary (such as a broker-dealer or bank) or, if you invest directly with the fund, by calling Vanguard at one of the phone numbers on the back cover of this prospectus or by logging on to *vanguard.com*.

You may elect to receive paper copies of all future shareholder reports free of charge. If you invest through a financial intermediary, you can contact the intermediary to request that you continue to receive paper copies. If you invest directly with the fund, you can call Vanguard at one of the phone numbers on the back cover of this prospectus or log on to *vanguard.com*. Your election to receive paper copies will apply to all the funds you hold through an intermediary or directly with Vanguard.

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Portfolio Summary

Investment Objective

The Portfolio seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of stocks issued by companies located in developed and emerging markets, excluding the United States.

Fees and Expenses

The following table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Portfolio. The expenses shown in the table and in the example that follows do not reflect additional fees and expenses associated with the annuity or life insurance program through which you invest. If those additional fees and expenses were included, overall expenses would be higher.

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	None
12b-1 Distribution Fee	None
Other Expenses	None
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.11%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.11%

Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio (based on the fees and expenses of the underlying funds) with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. It illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over various periods if you were to invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio's shares. This example assumes that the Portfolio provides a return of 5% each year and that total annual operating expenses of the Portfolio and its underlying funds remain as stated in the preceding table. You would incur these hypothetical expenses whether or not you were to redeem your investment at the end of the given period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$11	\$35	\$62	\$141

Portfolio Turnover

The Portfolio may pay transaction costs, such as purchase fees, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual

portfolio operating expenses or in the previous expense example, reduce the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's turnover rate was 15% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Portfolio employs an indexing investment approach designed to track the performance of the FTSE Global All Cap ex US Index, a float-adjusted market-capitalization-weighted index designed to measure equity market performance of companies located in developed and emerging markets, excluding the United States. The Index includes approximately 7,070 stocks of companies located in over 47 markets. As of December 31, 2019, the largest markets covered in the Index were Japan, the United Kingdom, China, Canada, and France (which made up approximately 17%, 11%, 8%, 7%, and 7%, respectively, of the Index's market capitalization). The Portfolio obtains its exposure to the stocks in the Index by investing all, or substantially all, of its assets in a mix of Vanguard equity index funds (underlying funds). The Portfolio's allocations to the underlying funds will change over time as the composition of the Index changes.

Principal Risks

An investment in the Portfolio could lose money over short or long periods of time. You should expect the Portfolio's share price and total return to fluctuate within a wide range. Although the Portfolio seeks to track the Index, its performance typically can be expected to fall short by a small percentage representing operating costs of the underlying funds. The Portfolio is subject to the following risks through its investments in the underlying funds, which could affect the Portfolio's performance:

- *Stock market risk*, which is the chance that stock prices overall will decline. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. In addition, investments in foreign stocks can be riskier than U.S. stock investments. Foreign stocks may be more volatile and less liquid than U.S. stocks. The prices of foreign stocks and the prices of U.S. stocks may move in opposite directions.
- *Investment style risk*, which is the chance that returns from non-U.S. small- and mid-capitalization stocks will trail returns from global stock markets. Historically, non-U.S. small- and mid-cap stocks have been more volatile in price than the large-cap stocks that dominate the global markets, and they often perform quite differently.
- *Country/regional risk*, which is the chance that world events—such as political upheaval, financial troubles, or natural disasters—will adversely affect the value of securities issued by companies in foreign countries or regions. Because the

underlying funds may invest a large portion of their assets in securities of companies located in any one country or region, the Portfolio's performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of its investments in that area. Country/regional risk is especially high in emerging markets.

- *Currency risk*, which is the chance that the value of a foreign investment, measured in U.S. dollars, will decrease because of unfavorable changes in currency exchange rates. Currency risk is especially high in emerging markets.
- *Emerging markets risk*, which is the chance that the stocks of companies located in emerging markets will be substantially more volatile, and substantially less liquid, than the stocks of companies located in more developed foreign markets because, among other factors, emerging markets can have greater custodial and operational risks; less developed legal, tax, regulatory, and accounting systems; and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.

An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Annual Total Returns

The following bar chart and table are intended to help you understand the risks of investing in the Portfolio. The bar chart shows how the performance of the Portfolio has varied from one calendar year to another over the periods shown. The table shows how the average annual total returns of the Portfolio compare with those of its target index, which has investment characteristics similar to those of the Portfolio. FTSE Global All Cap ex US Index returns are adjusted for withholding taxes applicable to U.S.-based mutual funds organized as Delaware statutory trusts. The Portfolio's returns are net of its expenses but do not reflect additional fees and expenses that are deducted by the annuity or life insurance program through which you invest. If such fees and expenses were included in the calculation of the Portfolio's returns, the returns would be lower. Keep in mind that the Portfolio's past performance does not indicate how the Portfolio will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on our website for Financial Advisors at advisors.vanguard.com or by calling Vanguard toll-free at 800-522-5555.

Annual Total Returns — Total International Stock Market Index Portfolio



During the periods shown in the bar chart, the highest and lowest returns for a calendar quarter were:

	Total Return	Quarter
Highest	10.30%	March 31, 2019
Lowest	-11.67%	December 31, 2018

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2019

	1 Year	Since Inception (Sept. 7, 2017)
Total International Stock Market Index Portfolio	21.55%	4.10%
FTSE Global All Cap ex US Index (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)	21.80%	4.45%

Investment Advisor

The Vanguard Group, Inc. (Vanguard)

Portfolio Managers

William A. Coleman, CFA, Portfolio Manager at Vanguard. He has co-managed the Portfolio since its inception in 2017.

Walter Nejman, Portfolio Manager at Vanguard. He has co-managed the Portfolio since its inception in 2017.


Tax Information

The Portfolio normally distributes its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, to its shareholders, which are the insurance company separate accounts that sponsor your variable annuity or variable life insurance contract. The tax consequences to you of your investment in the Portfolio depend on the provisions of the annuity or life insurance contract through which you invest. For more information on taxes, please refer to the prospectus of the annuity or life insurance contract through which Portfolio shares are offered.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Portfolio and its investment advisor do not pay financial intermediaries for sales of Portfolio shares.

More on the Portfolio

This prospectus describes the principal risks you would face as an investor in the Portfolio. It is important to keep in mind one of the main principles of investing: generally, the higher the risk of losing money, the higher the potential reward. The reverse, also, is generally true: the lower the risk, the lower the potential reward. As you consider an investment in any mutual fund, you should take into account your personal tolerance for fluctuations in the securities markets. Look for this  symbol throughout the prospectus. It is used to mark detailed information about the more significant risks that you would confront as a Portfolio investor. To highlight terms and concepts important to mutual fund investors, we have provided Plain Talk[®] explanations along the way. Reading the prospectus will help you decide whether the Portfolio is the right investment for you. We suggest that you keep this prospectus for future reference.

A Note About Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund

The Total International Stock Market Index Portfolio of Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund is a mutual fund used solely as an investment option for annuity or life insurance contracts offered by insurance companies. This means that you cannot purchase shares of the Portfolio directly, but only through a contract offered by an insurance company.

The Total International Stock Market Index Portfolio is separate from other Vanguard mutual funds, even when the Portfolio and a fund have the same investment objective and advisor. The Portfolio's investment performance will differ from the performance of other Vanguard funds because of differences in the securities held and because of administrative and insurance costs associated with the annuity or life insurance program through which you invest.

Plain Talk About Costs of Investing

Costs are an important consideration in choosing a mutual fund. That is because you, as a contract owner, pay a proportionate share of the costs of operating a fund and any transaction costs incurred when the fund buys or sells securities. These costs can erode a substantial portion of the gross income or the capital appreciation a fund achieves. Even seemingly small differences in expenses can, over time, have a dramatic effect on a fund's performance.

The following sections explain the principal investment strategies and policies that the Portfolio uses in pursuit of its objective. The board of trustees of Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund (the Board), which oversees the Portfolio's management, may change investment strategies or policies in the interest of shareholders without a shareholder vote, unless those strategies or policies are

designated as fundamental. Note that the Portfolio's investment objective is not fundamental and may be changed without a shareholder vote. As a "fund of funds," the Portfolio seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in other Vanguard funds. Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio will invest at least 80% of its assets in underlying funds that together seek to track the Portfolio's target index. The Portfolio may change its 80% policy only upon 60 days' notice to shareholders. Through its investments in underlying funds, the Portfolio indirectly owns a diversified portfolio of stocks.

Market Exposure


The Portfolio seeks to track the performance of the FTSE Global All Cap ex US Index by investing in several underlying Vanguard index funds.


Plain Talk About International Investing

U.S. investors who invest in foreign securities will encounter risks not typically associated with U.S. companies because foreign stock and bond markets operate differently from the U.S. markets. For instance, foreign companies and governments may not be subject to the same or similar accounting, auditing, legal, tax, and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. companies and the U.S. government, and their stocks and bonds may not be as liquid as those of similar U.S. entities. In addition, foreign stock exchanges, brokers, companies, bond markets, and dealers may be subject to less government supervision and regulation than their counterparts in the United States. These factors, among others, could negatively affect the returns U.S. investors receive from foreign investments.




The Portfolio is subject to stock market risk, which is the chance that stock prices overall will decline. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. The Portfolio's investments in foreign stocks can be riskier than U.S. stock investments. Foreign stocks may be more volatile and less liquid than U.S. stocks. The prices of foreign stocks and the prices of U.S. stocks may move in opposite directions. In addition, the Portfolio's target index may, at times, become focused in stocks of a particular market sector, which would subject the Portfolio to proportionately higher exposure to the risks of that sector.

 *The Portfolio is subject to country/regional risk and currency risk. Country/regional risk is the chance that world events—such as political upheaval, financial troubles, or natural disasters—will adversely affect the value of securities issued by companies in foreign countries or regions. Because the underlying funds in which the Portfolio invests may invest a large portion of their assets in securities of companies located in any one country or region, the Portfolio’s performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of its investments in that area. Currency risk is the chance that the value of a foreign investment, measured in U.S. dollars, will decrease because of unfavorable changes in currency exchange rates. Country/regional risk and currency risk are especially high in emerging markets.*

 *The Portfolio is subject to emerging markets risk, which is the chance that the stocks of companies located in emerging markets will be substantially more volatile, and substantially less liquid, than the stocks of companies located in more developed foreign markets because, among other factors, emerging markets can have greater custodial and operational risks; less developed legal, tax, regulatory, and accounting systems; and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.*

The Portfolio invests all, or substantially all, of its assets in several underlying Vanguard index funds in an effort to track the performance of the FTSE Global All Cap ex US Index. As of December 31, 2019, the approximate allocation of the Index was as follows: 41% in the European region, 28% in the Pacific region, 23% in emerging markets, and 7% in North America. The Index includes stocks of small-, mid-, and large-capitalization companies. As of December 31, 2019, the Index had an asset-weighted median market capitalization of \$25.7 billion.

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

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

Security Selection

The Total International Stock Market Index Portfolio is a fund of funds. The Board allocates its assets among the underlying funds and may authorize the Portfolio to invest in additional or different Vanguard funds without shareholder approval. Additionally, the Board may increase or decrease the percentage of assets invested in any fund without advance notice to shareholders.

The Total International Stock Market Index Portfolio seeks to track the performance of the FTSE Global All Cap ex US Index by investing all, or substantially all, of its assets in a mix of underlying funds that will change over time as the composition of the Index changes. The Portfolio invests in the following underlying funds: Vanguard Pacific Stock Index Fund, Vanguard European Stock Index Fund, Vanguard FTSE All-World ex-US Index Fund, Vanguard FTSE All-World ex-US Small-Cap Index Fund, Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock Index Fund, and Vanguard Developed Markets Index Fund. As of December 31, 2019, the Portfolio invested in Admiral Shares of the underlying Vanguard funds.

The following paragraphs briefly describe the underlying funds in which the Portfolio currently invests.

- *Vanguard Pacific Stock Index Fund* seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of stocks issued by companies located in the major markets of the Pacific region. The Fund employs an indexing investment approach by investing all, or substantially all, of its assets in the common stocks included in the FTSE Developed Asia Pacific All Cap Index. The FTSE Developed Asia Pacific All Cap Index is a market-capitalization-weighted index that is made up of approximately 2,313 common stocks of large-, mid-, and small-cap companies located in Japan, Korea, Australia, Hong Kong, Singapore, and New Zealand.
- *Vanguard European Stock Index Fund* seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of stocks issued by companies located in the major markets of Europe. The Fund employs an indexing investment approach by investing all, or substantially all, of its assets in the common stocks included in the FTSE Developed Europe All Cap Index. The FTSE Developed Europe All Cap Index is a market-capitalization-weighted index that is made up of approximately 1,307 common stocks of large-, mid-, and small-cap companies located in 16 European countries—mostly companies in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Switzerland. Other countries represented in the Index include Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden.
- *Vanguard FTSE All-World ex-US Index Fund* seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of stocks of companies

located in developed and emerging markets outside of the United States. The Fund employs an indexing investment approach designed to track the performance of the FTSE All-World ex US Index, a float-adjusted, market-capitalization-weighted index designed to measure equity market performance of international markets, excluding the United States. As of the Fund's fiscal year ended October 31, 2019, the Index included 3,333 stocks of companies located in 48 markets, including both developed and emerging markets, and the largest markets covered in the Index were Japan, the United Kingdom, China, and France (which made up approximately 17%, 11%, 8%, and 7%, respectively, of the Index's market capitalization). The Fund attempts to replicate the target index by investing all, or substantially all, of its assets in the stocks that make up the Index, holding each stock in approximately the same proportion as its weighting in the Index.

- *Vanguard FTSE All-World ex-US Small-Cap Index Fund* seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of stocks of international small-cap companies. The Fund employs an indexing investment approach designed to track the performance of the FTSE Global Small Cap ex US Index, a float-adjusted, market-capitalization-weighted index designed to measure equity market performance of international small-capitalization stocks. As of the Fund's fiscal year ended October 31, 2019, the Index included 3,792 stocks of companies located in 47 markets, including both developed and emerging markets, and the largest markets covered in the Index were Japan, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Taiwan (which made up approximately 16%, 14%, 11%, and 7%, respectively, of the Index's market capitalization). The Fund attempts to sample the target index by investing all, or substantially all, of its assets in common stocks in the Index and by holding a representative sample of securities that resembles the full Index in terms of key risk factors and other characteristics. These factors include industry weightings, country weightings, market capitalization, and other financial characteristics of stocks.
- *Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock Index Fund* seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of stocks issued by companies located in emerging market countries. The Fund employs an indexing investment approach designed to track the performance of the FTSE Emerging Markets All Cap China A Inclusion Index, a market-capitalization-weighted index that is made up of approximately 4,018 common stocks of large-, mid-, and small-cap companies located in emerging markets around the world. The Fund invests by sampling the Index, meaning that it holds a broadly diversified collection of securities that, in the aggregate, approximates the Index in terms of key characteristics. These key characteristics include industry weightings and market capitalization, as well as certain financial measures, such as price/earnings ratio and dividend yield.

- *Vanguard Developed Markets Index Fund* seeks to track the performance of a benchmark index that measures the investment return of stocks issued by companies located in Canada and the major markets of Europe and the Pacific region. The Fund employs an indexing investment approach designed to track the performance of the FTSE Developed All Cap ex US Index, a market-capitalization-weighted index that is made up of approximately 3,873 common stocks of large-, mid-, and small-cap companies located in Canada and the major markets of Europe and the Pacific region.

Other Investment Policies and Risks

The Portfolio reserves the right to substitute a different index for the index it currently tracks if the current index is discontinued, if the Portfolio's agreement with the sponsor of its target index is terminated, or for any other reason determined in good faith by the Board. In any such instance, the substitute index would represent the same market segment as the current index.

Each underlying fund may invest, to a limited extent, in derivatives. Generally speaking, a derivative is a financial contract whose value is based on the value of a financial asset (such as a stock, a bond, or a currency), a physical asset (such as gold, oil, or wheat), a market index, or a reference rate. Investments in derivatives may subject the underlying funds to risks different from, and possibly greater than, those of investments directly in the underlying securities or assets. The underlying funds will not use derivatives for speculation or for the purpose of leveraging (magnifying) investment returns.

Cash Management

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

Temporary Investment Measures

The Portfolio may temporarily depart from its normal investment policies and strategies when the advisor believes that doing so is in the Portfolio's best interest, so long as the strategy or policy employed is consistent with the Portfolio's investment objective. For instance, the Portfolio may invest beyond its normal limits in derivatives or exchange-traded funds that are consistent with the Portfolio's investment objective when those instruments are more favorably priced or provide needed liquidity, as might be the case when the Portfolio receives large cash flows that it cannot prudently invest immediately.

Frequent Trading or Market-Timing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Turnover Rate

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

The Portfolio and Vanguard

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

Vanguard Marketing Corporation provides marketing services to the funds. Although fund shareholders do not pay sales commissions or 12b-1 distribution fees, each fund (other than a fund of funds) or each share class of a fund (in the case of a fund with multiple share classes) pays its allocated share of the Vanguard funds' marketing costs.

According to an agreement applicable to the Portfolio and Vanguard, the Portfolio's direct expenses may be offset by (1) the Portfolio's contributions to the costs of operating the underlying Vanguard funds in which the Portfolio invests, and (2) certain savings in administrative and marketing costs that Vanguard expects to derive from the Portfolio's operation.

Accordingly, all expenses for services provided by Vanguard to the Portfolio and all other expenses incurred by the Portfolio are expected to be borne by the underlying funds. The Portfolio's shareholders bear the fees and expenses associated with the Portfolio's investments in the underlying funds.

Plain Talk About Vanguard's Unique Corporate Structure

The Vanguard Group is owned jointly by the funds it oversees and thus indirectly by the shareholders in those funds. Most other mutual funds are operated by management companies that are owned by third parties—either public or private stockholders—and not by the funds they serve.

Investment Advisor

The Portfolio receives investment advisory services indirectly, by investing in other Vanguard funds. The Vanguard Group, Inc., P. O. Box 2600, Valley Forge, PA 19482, which began operations in 1975, provides investment advisory services for the Portfolio, a fund of funds, through its Equity Index Group by (1) maintaining the Portfolio's allocation to its underlying investments, and (2) by providing investment advisory services to those underlying funds pursuant to the Funds' Service Agreement and subject to supervision and oversight of the trustees and officers of the underlying funds. As of December 31, 2019, Vanguard served as advisor for approximately \$5 trillion in assets. Vanguard provides investment advisory services to the Portfolio pursuant to the Funds' Service Agreement and subject to the supervision and oversight of the trustees and officers of Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund.

Under the terms of an SEC exemption, the board of trustees of Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund may, without prior approval from shareholders, change the terms of an advisory agreement with a third-party investment advisor or hire a new third-party investment advisor—either as a replacement for an existing advisor or as an additional advisor. Any significant change in the Portfolio's advisory arrangements will be communicated to shareholders in writing. As the Portfolio's sponsor and overall manager, Vanguard may provide investment

advisory services to the Portfolio at any time. Vanguard may also recommend to the board of trustees that an advisor be hired, terminated, or replaced or that the terms of an existing advisory agreement be revised. The Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund has filed an application seeking a similar SEC exemption with respect to investment advisors that are wholly owned subsidiaries of Vanguard. If the exemption is granted, the Portfolio may rely on the new SEC relief.

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

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

William A. Coleman, CFA, Portfolio Manager at Vanguard. He has worked in investment management since joining Vanguard in 2006 and has co-managed the Portfolio since its inception in 2017. Education: B.S., King's College; M.S., Saint Joseph's University.

Walter Nejman, Portfolio Manager at Vanguard. He has been with Vanguard since 2005, has worked in investment management since 2008, and has co-managed the Portfolio since its inception in 2017. Education: B.A., Arcadia University; M.B.A., Villanova University.

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

Taxes

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

The Portfolio intends to operate in such a manner that a separate account investing only in Portfolio shares will result in the variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts supported by that account receiving favorable tax treatment.

This favorable treatment means that you generally will not be taxed on Portfolio distributions or proceeds on dispositions of Portfolio shares received by the separate account funding your contract. In order to qualify for this favorable treatment, the insurance company separate accounts that invest in the Portfolio must satisfy certain requirements. If a Portfolio funding your contract does not meet such requirements, your contract could lose its favorable tax treatment and income and gain allocable to your contract could be taxable to you. Also, if the IRS were to determine that contract holders have an impermissible level of control over the investments funding their contracts, your contract could lose its favorable tax treatment and income and gain allocable to your contract could be taxable currently to you. Please see Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund's *Statement of Additional Information* for more information.

Share Price

Share price, also known as *net asset value* (NAV), is calculated as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), generally 4 p.m., Eastern time, on each day that the NYSE is open for business (a business day). In the rare event the NYSE experiences unanticipated disruptions and is unavailable at the close of the trading day, the Portfolio 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 is computed by dividing the total assets, minus liabilities, of the Portfolio by the number of Portfolio shares outstanding. On U.S. holidays or other days when the NYSE is closed, the NAV is not calculated, and the Portfolio does not sell or redeem shares. The underlying Vanguard funds in which the Portfolio invests also do not calculate their NAV on days when the NYSE is closed but the value of their assets may be affected to the extent that they hold securities that change in value on those days (such as foreign securities that trade on foreign markets that are open).

The Portfolio's NAV is calculated based upon the values of each underlying fund in which the Portfolio invests. The values of any foreign securities held by a fund are converted into U.S. dollars using an exchange rate obtained from an independent third party as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE. The values of any underlying fund shares held by the Portfolio are based on the NAVs of the shares. The values of any ETF shares held by the Portfolio are based on the market value of the shares. The prospectus for each underlying fund explains the circumstances under which each underlying fund will use fair-value pricing and the effects of doing so.

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

Financial Highlights

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

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

Total International Stock Market Index Portfolio

For a Share Outstanding Throughout Each Period	Year Ended December 31,		Sept. 7, 2017 ¹ to Dec. 31,
	2019	2018	2017
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$17.94	\$21.15	\$20.00
Investment Operations			
Net Investment Income ²	0.691	0.646	0.341
Capital Gain Distributions Received ²	—	—	—
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	3.134	(3.716)	0.809
Total from Investment Operations	3.825	(3.070)	1.150
Distributions			
Dividends from Net Investment Income	(0.383)	(0.127)	—
Distributions from Realized Capital Gains	(0.002)	(0.013)	—
Total Distributions	(0.385)	(0.140)	—
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$21.38	\$17.94	\$21.15
Total Return	21.55%	-14.62%	5.75%
Ratios/Supplemental Data			
Net Assets, End of Period (Millions)	\$402	\$200	\$71
Ratio of Total Expenses to Average Net Assets	—	—	—
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.11%	0.11%	0.11% ³
Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets	3.50%	3.23%	5.20% ³
Portfolio Turnover Rate	15%	6%	5%

1 Inception.

2 Calculated based on average shares outstanding.

3 Annualized.

General Information

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

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

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

Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio typically expects to meet redemptions with positive cash flows. When this is not an option, the Portfolio seeks to maintain its risk exposure by selling a cross section of the Portfolio's holdings to meet redemptions, while also factoring in transaction costs. Additionally, the Portfolio may work with the insurance companies through which contract owners participate in the Portfolio to implement redemptions in a manner that is least disruptive to the portfolio.

Under certain circumstances, including under stressed market conditions, there are additional tools that the Portfolio may use in order to meet redemptions, including advancing the settlement of market trades with counterparties to match investor redemption payments or delaying settlement of an investor's transaction to match trade settlement within regulatory requirements. The Portfolio may also suspend payment of redemption proceeds for up to seven days. Additionally, under these unusual circumstances, the Portfolio may borrow money (subject to certain regulatory conditions and if available under board-approved procedures) through an interfund lending facility or through a bank line-of-credit, including a joint committed credit facility, in order to meet redemption requests.

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

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

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

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

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

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Glossary of Investment Terms

Acquired Fund. Any mutual fund, business development company, closed-end investment company, or other pooled investment vehicle whose shares are owned by a portfolio.

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

Common Stock. A security representing ownership rights in a corporation.

Dividend Distributions. Payments to portfolio shareholders of income from interest or dividends generated by a portfolio's investments.

Expense Ratio. A portfolio's total annual operating expenses expressed as a percentage of the portfolio's average net assets. The expense ratio includes management and administrative expenses, but it does not include the transaction costs of buying and selling portfolio securities.

Float-Adjusted Index. An index that weights its constituent securities based on the value of the constituent securities that are available for public trading, rather than the value of all constituent securities. Some portion of an issuer's securities may be unavailable for public trading because, for example, those securities are owned by company insiders on a restricted basis or by a government agency. By excluding unavailable securities, float-adjusted indexes can produce a more accurate picture of the returns actually experienced by investors in the measured market.

Fund of Funds. A mutual fund that pursues its objective by investing in other mutual funds.

Inception Date. The date on which the assets of a portfolio are first invested in accordance with the portfolio's investment objective. For portfolios with a subscription period, the inception date is the day after that period ends. Investment performance is generally measured from the inception date.

Indexing. A low-cost investment strategy in which a portfolio attempts to track—rather than outperform—a specified market benchmark, or “index.”

Joint Committed Credit Facility. The Portfolio participates, along with other funds managed by Vanguard, in a committed credit facility provided by a syndicate of lenders pursuant to a credit agreement that may be renewed annually; each Vanguard fund is individually liable for its borrowings, if any, under the credit facility. The amount and terms of the committed credit facility are subject to approval by the Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund's board of trustees and renegotiation with the lender syndicate on an annual basis.

Median Market Capitalization. An indicator of the size of companies in which a portfolio invests; the midpoint of market capitalization (market price x shares outstanding) of a portfolio's stocks, weighted by the proportion of the portfolio's assets invested in each stock. Stocks representing half of the portfolio's assets have market capitalizations above the median, and the rest are below it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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For More Information

If you would like more information about Vanguard Variable Insurance Fund Total International Stock Market Index Portfolio, the following documents are available free upon request:

Annual/Semiannual Reports to Shareholders

Additional information about the Portfolio's investments is available in the Portfolio's annual and semiannual reports to shareholders. In the annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Portfolio's performance during its last fiscal year.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

The SAI provides more detailed information about the Portfolio and is incorporated by reference into (and thus legally a part of) this prospectus.

To receive a free copy of the latest annual or semiannual reports or the SAI, or to request additional information about the Portfolio or other Vanguard funds, please visit vanguard.com or contact us as follows:

Telephone: 800-522-5555

Text telephone for people with hearing impairment:
800-749-7273

Information Provided by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)

Reports and other information about the Portfolio are available in the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov, or you can receive copies of this information, for a fee, by electronic request at the following email address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

Portfolio's Investment Company Act file number:
811-05962