

William Blair International Growth Fund

International stock fund | Class N

Fund facts

†Risk Level Low ← → High					Total net assets	‡Gross expense as of 07/19/21	§Net expense as of 07/19/21	Ticker symbol	Turnover rate	Inception date	Fund number
1	2	3	4	5	\$300 MM	1.47%	1.45%	WBIGX	27.00%	10/01/92	1058

Investment objective

The investment seeks long-term capital appreciation.

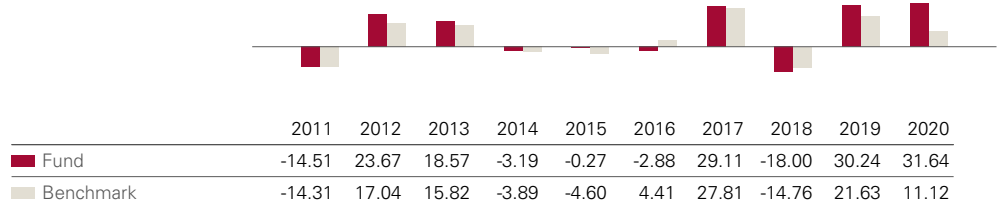
Investment strategy

The fund normally invests at least 80% of its total assets in a diversified portfolio of equity securities, including common stocks and other forms of equity investments, issued by companies of all sizes domiciled outside the U.S. that the advisor believes have above-average growth, profitability and quality characteristics. Its investments are normally allocated among at least six different countries and no more than 50% of the fund's equity holdings may be invested in securities of issuers in one country at any given time.

Benchmark

MSCI ACWI Ex USA IMI NR USD

Annual returns



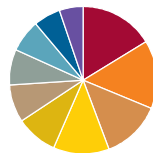
Total returns

	Periods ended June 30, 2021					
	Quarter	Year to date	One year	Three years	Five years	Ten years
Fund	9.76%	8.28%	42.17%	15.73%	14.69%	8.52%
Benchmark	5.60%	9.58%	37.18%	9.42%	11.20%	5.65%

The performance data shown represent past performance, which is not a guarantee of future results. Investment returns and principal value will fluctuate, so investors' shares, when sold, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data cited. For performance data current to the most recent month-end, visit our website at vanguard.com/performance.

Figures for periods of less than one year are cumulative returns. All other figures represent average annual returns. Performance figures include the reinvestment of all dividends and any capital gains distributions. All returns are net of expenses.

Market allocation—stocks



■ China	12.4%	■ Sweden	6.3
■ United Kingdom	11.5	■ Germany	6.0
■ France	9.9	■ Netherlands	5.4
■ Japan	9.4	■ Denmark	4.5
■ Switzerland	7.0	■ India	4.0

†Morningstar Risk evaluates a mutual fund's downside volatility relative to that of other funds in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of the variations in a fund's monthly returns, with an emphasis on downside variations, in comparison with the mutual funds in its Morningstar Category. In each Morningstar Category, the 10% of funds with the lowest measured risk are described as Low Risk (LOW), the next 22.5% Below Average (-AVG), the middle 35% Average (AVG), the next 22.5% Above Average (+AVG), and the top 10% High (HIGH). Morningstar Risk is measured for up to three time periods (three-, five-, and 10 years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the mutual fund. Funds with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

‡Gross expense ratio – The gross expense ratio is the fund's annual operating expenses as a percentage of average net assets. The gross expense ratio does not reflect any fee waivers or reimbursements that may be in effect.

§Net expense ratio – The net expense ratio reflects the expenses you pay as a participant being charged by the fund after taking into account any applicable waivers or reimbursements, without which performance would have been less. The difference between net and gross fees includes all applicable fee waivers and expense reimbursements.

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Ten largest holdings

1	DSV Panalpina AS
2	ASML Holding NV
3	Alia Group Ltd
4	Ashtead Group PLC
5	Airbus SE
6	LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton SE
7	Atlas Copco AB A
8	Sika AG
9	Canadian National Railway Co
10	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co Ltd AD
Top 10 as % of total net assets	
17.8%	

Risk terms

Currency: Investments in securities traded in foreign currencies or more directly in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that the foreign currency will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, which may reduce the value of the portfolio. Investments in currency hedging positions are subject to the risk that the value of the U.S. dollar will decline relative to the currency being hedged, which may result in a loss of money on the investment as well as the position designed to act as a hedge. Cross-currency hedging strategies and active currency positions may increase currency risk because actual currency exposure may be substantially different from that suggested by the portfolio's holdings.

Foreign Securities: Investments in foreign securities may be subject to increased volatility as the value of these securities can change more rapidly and extremely than can the value of U.S. securities. Foreign securities are subject to increased issuer risk because foreign issuers may not experience the same degree of regulation as U.S. issuers do and are held to different reporting, accounting, and auditing standards. In addition, foreign securities are subject to increased costs because there are generally higher commission rates on transactions, transfer taxes, higher custodial costs, and the potential for foreign tax charges on dividend and interest payments. Many foreign markets are relatively small, and securities issued in less-developed countries face the risks of nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, and adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations, including suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a country. Economic, political, social, or diplomatic developments can also negatively impact performance.

Not FDIC Insured: The investment is not a deposit or obligation of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and is not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other U.S. governmental agency.

Market/Market Volatility: The market value of the portfolio's securities may fall rapidly or unpredictably because of changing economic, political, or market conditions, which may reduce the value of the portfolio.

Industry and Sector Investing: Concentrating assets in a particular industry, sector of the economy, or markets may increase volatility because the investment will be more susceptible to the impact of market, economic, regulatory, and other factors affecting that industry or sector compared with a more broadly diversified asset allocation.

Shareholder Activity: Frequent purchases or redemptions by one or multiple investors may harm other shareholders by interfering with the efficient management of the portfolio, increasing brokerage and administrative costs and potentially diluting the value of shares. Additionally, shareholder purchase and redemption activity may have an impact on the per-share net income and realized capital gains distribution amounts, if any, potentially increasing or reducing the tax burden on the shareholders who receive those distributions.

Small Cap: Concentrating assets in small-capitalization stocks may subject the portfolio to the risk that those stocks underperform other capitalizations or the market as a whole. Smaller, less-seasoned companies may be subject to increased liquidity risk compared with mid- and large-cap companies and may experience greater price volatility than do those securities because of limited product lines, management experience, market share, or financial resources, among other factors.

Emerging Markets: Investments in emerging- and frontier-markets securities may be subject to greater market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political, and other risks compared with assets invested in developed foreign countries.

Loss of Money: Because the investment's market value may fluctuate up and down, an investor may lose money, including part of the principal, when he or she buys or sells the investment.

Country or Region: Investments in securities from a particular country or region may be subject to the risk of adverse social, political, regulatory, or economic events occurring in that country or region. Country- or region-specific risks also include the risk that adverse securities markets or exchange rates may impact the value of securities from those areas.

Equity Securities: The value of equity securities, which include common, preferred, and convertible preferred stocks, will fluctuate based on changes in their issuers' financial conditions, as well as overall market and economic conditions, and can decline in the event of deteriorating issuer, market, or economic conditions.

Suitability: Investors are expected to select investments whose investment strategies are consistent with their financial goals and risk tolerance.

Management: Performance is subject to the risk that the advisor's asset allocation and investment strategies do not perform as expected, which may cause the portfolio to underperform its benchmark, other investments with similar objectives, or the market in general. The investment is subject to the risk of loss of income and capital invested, and the advisor does not guarantee its value, performance, or any particular rate of return.

Note on frequent trading restrictions

Frequent trading policies may apply to those funds offered as investment options within your plan. Please log on to vanguard.com for your employer plans or contact Participant Services at 800-523-1188 for additional information.

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For more information about any fund offered, call 800-523-1188 to obtain a prospectus or, if available, a summary prospectus. Investment objectives, risks, charges, expenses, and other important information about a fund are contained in the prospectus; read and consider it carefully before investing.