



January 28, 2026

Summary Prospectus

Vanguard Target Retirement 2050 Fund

Investor Shares

Vanguard Target Retirement 2050 Fund Investor Shares (VFIFX)

The Fund's statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information dated January 28, 2026, as may be amended or supplemented, are incorporated into and made part of this Summary Prospectus by reference.

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus and other information about the Fund online at www.vanguard.com/prospectus and <https://personal.vanguard.com/us/literature/reports/MFs>. You can also obtain this information at no cost by calling 800-662-7447 or by sending an email request to online@vanguard.com.

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.

Investment Objective

Vanguard Target Retirement 2050 Fund (the “Fund”) seeks to provide capital appreciation and current income consistent with its current asset allocation.

Fees and Expenses

The following tables describe the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and example below.**

Shareholder Fees

(Fees paid directly from your investment)

Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases	None
Purchase Fee	None
Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	None
Redemption Fee	None
Account Service Fee Per Year (for certain fund account balances below \$5,000,000)	\$25

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

Management Fees	0.00%
12b-1 Distribution Fee	None
Other Expenses	0.00%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.08%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.08%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund’s operating expenses remain the same.

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$8	\$26	\$45	\$103

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays 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 and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 2% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund invests in a mix of Vanguard mutual funds (the “Underlying Funds”) according to an asset allocation strategy designed for investors planning to retire and leave the workforce in or within a few years of 2050 (the “Target Year”). The Fund is designed for an investor who plans to withdraw the value of an account in the Fund over a period of many years after the Target Year. The Fund’s asset allocation will become more conservative over time, meaning that the percentage of assets allocated to stocks will decrease while the percentage of assets allocated to bonds and other fixed income investments will increase. Within seven years after 2050, the Fund’s asset allocation should become similar to that of Vanguard Target Retirement Income Fund. As of September 30, 2025, the Fund’s allocation among the underlying asset classes was approximately:

- U.S. stocks 54.4%
- Foreign stocks 36.8%
- U.S. fixed income securities 5.8%
- Foreign fixed income securities 2.4%

The Fund’s asset allocation may be affected by a variety of factors, such as whether the Underlying Funds are accepting additional investments.

The Fund’s indirect stock holdings are a diversified mix of U.S. and foreign large-, mid-, and small-capitalization stocks.

The Fund’s indirect fixed income holdings are a diversified mix of short-, intermediate-, and long-term U.S. government, U.S. agency, and investment-grade U.S. corporate bonds; mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities; and government, agency, corporate, and securitized investment-grade foreign bonds issued in currencies other than the U.S. dollar (but hedged by the advisor to minimize foreign currency exposure).

Principal Risks

As with any investment, an investment in the Fund could lose money over any time period. The Fund's share price and total return may fluctuate, potentially within a wide range. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are summarized below. Each of the following risks could affect the Fund's performance:

- **General Market Risk.** The markets in which the Fund and the Underlying Funds invest can be affected by a variety of factors. These factors, which can be real or perceived, may include economic, market, political, and regulatory conditions and developments as well as local, regional, or global events such as wars, military conflicts, natural disasters, and public health issues. In addition, investor sentiment and expectations regarding these factors can also impact the markets. Different parts of the market, including different industries and sectors as well as different types of securities, may react differently to factors that affect the market. These factors can contribute to market uncertainty, market volatility, and fluctuations in the value of the Fund's investments, thereby resulting in potential losses to the Fund over short or long periods.
- **Investing in Equity Markets.** Certain Underlying Funds invest in the equity markets. Equity markets have historically been cyclical, having periods of time when stock values rise and fall. Market volatility can lead to significant fluctuations in stock values, resulting in potential losses to these Underlying Funds.
- **Market Capitalization (Market Cap).** Companies are generally classified into three types of market cap depending on their size: small-, mid-, and large-cap. Companies can be further classified into micro- or mega-cap. Different factors can affect each market cap uniquely, and historically small- and mid-cap stocks have typically been more volatile due to the effects of changing economic conditions. Large companies may not reach the same levels of growth or performance as smaller companies, and they may be slower to react to competitive challenges. The performance of funds that invest in a subset of market caps could diverge from the performance of a fund that is focused on a broader representation of the stock market.
- **Investing in Bond Markets.** Certain Underlying Funds invest in bonds. As a result, these Underlying Funds may be impacted by the general condition of the bond markets and by factors that affect bonds and bond issuers. For example, as a general rule, bond prices and interest rates move in opposite directions. When interest rates rise, bond prices tend to fall, and when interest rates fall, bond prices tend to go up. Bond income also is affected by changes in interest rates. Interest rates can rise or fall for a number of reasons, including, but not limited to, central bank monetary policy, inflationary or deflationary pressures, and changes in general market and economic conditions. Changing interest rates, including, but not limited to, rates that fall below zero, could have unpredictable effects on the overall market and may expose the bond markets in particular to heightened volatility and potential

illiquidity. The degree to which an Underlying Fund is impacted by certain bond market risks may vary based on factors disclosed in its principal investment strategies, such as the types of bonds in which it invests and the overall credit quality, average maturity, and/or average duration of its bond holdings.

- **Interest Rate Risk.** During periods of rising interest rates, bond prices overall may decline, which could result in a decline in an Underlying Fund's value. The prices of longer-term bonds are more sensitive to changes in interest rates than the prices of shorter-term bonds.
- **Income Risk.** During periods of falling interest rates, the Fund's and/or an Underlying Fund's income may decline. The income paid by shorter-term bonds is subject to a higher degree of fluctuation than the income paid by longer-term bonds.
- **Credit Risk.** Credit risk refers to the chance that an issuer will default (fail to meet its credit obligations) or fail to make payments in a timely manner, which could result in a loss to an Underlying Fund. In addition, negative perceptions of an issuer's ability to make payments can cause the price of a security to decline. While all debt securities are subject to credit risk to some extent, those with higher credit quality ratings generally pose less credit risk than those with lower credit quality ratings.
- **Bond Liquidity Risk.** If an Underlying Fund is unable to sell a security at an advantageous time or price, its returns may be reduced. There may be limited trading in the secondary market for certain debt securities, which could make them more difficult to value or sell.
- **Call Risk.** Certain bonds held by an Underlying Fund may be callable. The issuer of a callable bond has the right to "call" (redeem) the bond before its maturity date. Calls on bonds held by an Underlying Fund would result in the Underlying Fund losing any price appreciation above the bond's call price. In addition, because bond calls occur more frequently during periods of falling interest rates, the Underlying Fund likely would be forced to reinvest the proceeds of any called bonds at a lower interest rate than that of the called bonds, resulting in a decline in the Underlying Fund's income and a potential loss in the value of the Underlying Fund's investments. Frequent bond calls and subsequent reinvestments of the proceeds also would increase an Underlying Fund's turnover rate.
- **Prepayment Risk.** Certain bonds held by the Underlying Funds are subject to risks associated with prepayment. Prepayment risk for callable bonds is described under **Call Risk**. With respect to mortgage-backed, asset-backed, and similar debt securities, prepayment typically refers to borrowers repaying their debt early (e.g., before the maturity date). Prepayment of bonds held by an Underlying Fund would result in the Underlying Fund losing any price appreciation above the amount repaid (or the bond's call price, in the case of callable bonds). In addition, because prepayments occur more frequently in

low interest rate environments, the Underlying Fund likely would be forced to reinvest the proceeds from any prepayments at a lower interest rate than when the prepaid bonds were purchased, resulting in a decline in the Underlying Fund's income and a potential loss in the value of the Underlying Fund's investments. Frequent prepayments and subsequent reinvestment of the proceeds also would increase the Underlying Fund's turnover rate.

- **Extension Risk.** During periods of rising interest rates, certain bonds held by an Underlying Fund may be paid off substantially more slowly than originally anticipated. As a result, the value of the bonds may fall, resulting in a decline in an Underlying Fund's income and a potential loss in the value of an Underlying Fund's investments.
- **Investing in Foreign Markets.** Foreign markets can perform differently than U.S. markets. World events could adversely affect the value and/or liquidity of securities of foreign companies or foreign issuers, potentially in ways that differ from impacts to U.S. companies or issuers. Further, global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibility that conditions in one country or region could adversely impact a different country or region. In addition, the rights and remedies associated with investments in a fund that invests in foreign securities may be different than a fund that invests in domestic securities. To the extent that the Underlying Funds invest a large portion of their assets in securities of companies located primarily in one country or region, the Fund's performance may be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of the Underlying Funds' investments in such country or region.
- **Currency Risk.** Certain Underlying Funds are subject to the risk that foreign currency will perform differently than U.S. dollars and increase the potential loss to an Underlying Fund. Currency exchange rates may be volatile, move rapidly, and change as a result of changes in interest rates, inflation rates, government surpluses or deficits, and monetary policy or currency controls imposed by local governments or supranational entities such as the International Monetary Fund. Changes in currency exchange rates can affect the value of an Underlying Fund's holdings.
- **Currency Hedging.** Certain Underlying Funds may attempt to offset currency risk through a hedging strategy; however, by doing so, these Underlying Funds may not be able to capture gains that they could otherwise realize if they did not have a hedging strategy. It generally is not possible to perfectly hedge the risk posed by foreign currency exposure. Hedging transactions can increase transaction costs and subject an Underlying Fund to the risk that a counterparty is unable to fulfill its contractual obligation, in which case the Underlying Fund could be subject to additional loss.
- **Underlying Funds Risk.** The Fund invests substantially all of its assets in Underlying Funds. This means that the Fund is exposed to all of the risks associated with the investment strategies and policies of those Underlying

Funds, including the risk that the Underlying Funds will not meet their investment objectives.

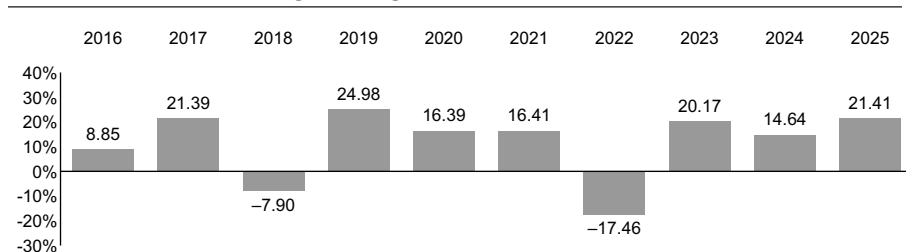
- **Allocation to Underlying Funds.** The advisor's selection of Underlying Funds, and the allocation of a high percentage of the Fund's assets to a relatively few number of Underlying Funds, may cause the Fund to be hurt disproportionately by the poor performance of any one Underlying Fund or to underperform other funds with a similar investment objective.

An investment in the Fund 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 show the Fund's historical performance and are intended to help you understand the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows how the performance of the Fund has varied from one calendar year to another over the periods shown. The table shows how the average annual total returns of the Fund compare with those of a broad-based securities market index and one or more additional indexes with similar investment characteristics as the Fund. The Target Retirement 2050 Composite Index is a custom blended index developed by Vanguard based on the Fund's asset allocation glide schedule, which becomes more conservative as time elapses. As of September 30, 2025, the composite was derived using the following portion allocations: 35.75% FTSE Global All Cap ex US Index; 7.44% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Float Adjusted Index; 3.19% Bloomberg Global Aggregate ex-USD Float Adjusted RIC Capped Index (USD Hedged); and 53.63% CRSP US Total Market Index. International stock benchmark returns are adjusted for withholding taxes. The components that make up the composite index may vary over time. Percentages listed may not total to 100% due to rounding. Keep in mind that the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available on our website at [vanguard.com/performance](https://www.vanguard.com/performance).

Annual Total Returns — Vanguard Target Retirement 2050 Fund Investor Shares



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

	Total Return	Quarter
Highest	18.67%	June 30, 2020
Lowest	-19.86%	March 31, 2020

Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended December 31, 2025

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Vanguard Target Retirement 2050 Fund Investor Shares			
Return Before Taxes	21.41%	9.95%	11.02%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	20.71	8.80	10.13
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	12.98	7.59	8.85
Target Retirement 2050 Composite Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)			
	21.47%	10.24%	11.34%
MSCI US Broad Market Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)			
	17.21	13.28	14.37
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Float Adjusted Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)			
	7.21	-0.37	2.05

Actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown in the preceding table. When after-tax returns are calculated, it is assumed that the shareholder was in the highest individual federal marginal income tax bracket at the time of each distribution of income or capital gains or upon redemption. State and local income taxes are not reflected in the calculations. Please note that after-tax returns are not relevant for a shareholder who holds fund shares in a tax-deferred account, such as an individual retirement account or a 401(k) plan. Also, figures captioned *Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares* may be higher than other figures for the same period if a capital loss occurs upon redemption and results in an assumed tax deduction for the shareholder.

Investment Advisor

The Vanguard Group, Inc. (Vanguard) through its wholly owned subsidiary, Vanguard Capital Management (VCM). VCM exercises portfolio management responsibilities for the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

Roger A. Aliaga-Diaz, Ph.D., Portfolio Manager at VCM. He has co-managed the Fund since 2023.

Aurélie Denis, CFA, Portfolio Manager at VCM. She has co-managed the Fund since 2023.

Michael R. Roach, CFA, Portfolio Manager at VCM. He has co-managed the Fund since 2023.

Walter Nejman, Portfolio Manager at VCM. He has co-managed the Fund since 2013.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

If you invest directly with Vanguard, you may purchase or redeem shares online through our website (*vanguard.com*), by mail (The Vanguard Group, P.O. Box 982901, El Paso, TX 79998-2901), or by telephone (800-662-2739). The minimum investment amount required to open a Fund account for Investor Shares is generally \$1,000. The minimum investment amount required to add to an existing Fund account is generally \$1.

Financial intermediaries, institutional clients, and Vanguard-advised clients should contact Vanguard for information on special eligibility rules that may apply to them regarding Investor Shares. If you invest in Vanguard fund shares indirectly through an intermediary (including investing in shares through a brokerage account offered by Vanguard Brokerage Services[®]), please contact that firm directly for more information regarding your eligibility. If you invest in Vanguard fund shares through an employer-sponsored retirement or savings plan, your plan administrator or your benefits office can provide you with detailed information on how you can invest through your plan.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions may be taxable as ordinary income or capital gains. If you are investing through a tax-advantaged account, such as an IRA or an employer-sponsored retirement or savings plan, special tax rules apply. You should consult your own tax advisor with respect to any particular U.S. or non-U.S. tax consequences of your investment in the Fund.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

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

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Vanguard Target Retirement 2050 Fund Investor Shares—Fund Number 699

To request additional information about the Fund, please visit vanguard.com or contact us at 800-662-7447.

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