

Lincoln Variable Insurance Products Trust

LVIP JPMorgan Mid Cap Value Fund

Standard and Service Class

1301 South Harrison Street
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46802

Prospectus May 1, 2023

LVIP JPMorgan Mid Cap Value Fund (the “Fund”) is a series of the Lincoln Variable Insurance Products Trust (the “Trust”). Shares of the Fund are currently offered only to separate accounts that fund variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts (“variable accounts”) of The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, its affiliates, and third-party insurance companies. You cannot purchase shares of the Fund directly. This prospectus discusses the information about the Fund that you should know before investing.

As with all mutual funds, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) has not approved or disapproved these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

We have not authorized any dealer, salesperson, or any other person to give any information, or to make any representation, other than what this prospectus states.

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LVIP JPMorgan Mid Cap Value Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the JPMorgan Mid Cap Value (the “Fund”) is to seek capital appreciation with the secondary goal of achieving current income by investing primarily in equity securities.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.** If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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

	Standard Class	Service Class
Management Fee	0.65%	0.65%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses ¹	0.08%	0.08%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.73%	0.98%

¹ Other Expenses are based on estimates for the current fiscal year.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund’s shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$ 75	\$233	\$406	\$ 906
Service Class	\$100	\$312	\$542	\$1,201

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, 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 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 22% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund’s Assets will be invested in equity securities of mid cap companies. “Assets” means net assets, plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes. Mid cap companies are companies with market capitalizations equal to those within the universe of the Russell Midcap Value Index and/or between \$1 billion and \$20 billion at the time of purchase. As of the reconstitution of the Russell Midcap Value Index on March 31, 2023, the market capitalizations of the companies in the index ranged from \$454.5 million to \$57.32 billion. In implementing its main strategies, the Fund’s investments are primarily in

common stocks and real estate investment trusts (REITs). Derivatives, which are instruments that have a value based on another instrument, exchange rate or index, may be used as substitutes for securities in which the Fund can invest. To the extent the Fund uses derivatives, the Fund will primarily use futures contracts to more effectively gain targeted equity exposure from its cash positions.

Investment Process: In managing the Fund, J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. (“JPMIM” or the “sub-adviser”) employs a bottom-up approach to stock selection, constructing portfolios based on company fundamentals, quantitative screening and proprietary fundamental analysis. The sub-adviser looks for quality companies, which appear to be undervalued and to have the potential to grow intrinsic value per share. Quality companies generally have a sustainable competitive position, relatively lower levels of business cyclicality, high returns on invested capital and strong experienced management teams. As part of its investment process, the sub-adviser seeks to assess the impact of environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) factors on many issuers in the universe in which the Fund invests. The sub-adviser’s assessment is based on an analysis of key opportunities and risks across industries to seek to identify financially material issues with respect to the Fund’s investments in securities and ascertain key issues that merit engagement with issuers. These assessments may not be conclusive and securities of issuers that may be negatively impacted by such may be purchased and retained by the Fund while the Fund may divest or not invest in securities of issuers that may be positively impacted by such factors.

The sub-adviser may sell a security for several reasons. A security may be sold due to a change in the company’s fundamentals or if the sub-adviser believes the security is no longer attractively valued. Investments may also be sold if the sub-adviser identifies a stock that it believes offers a better investment opportunity.

The Fund’s 80% policy is not fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval. Fund shareholders would be given at least 60 days’ notice prior to any such change.

The investment objective for the Fund is not fundamental and may be changed without the consent of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

Principal Risks

All mutual funds carry risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. The following risks reflect the principal risks of the Fund.

- **Equity Market Risk.** The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of changes in the broad market or changes in a company’s financial condition, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, sectors or industries selected for the Fund or the securities market as a whole, such as changes in economic or political conditions. When the value of the Fund’s securities goes down, your investment in the Fund decreases in value.
- **General Market Risk.** Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities held by the Fund may underperform in comparison to securities in general financial markets, a particular financial market or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, market instability, debt crises and downgrades, embargoes, tariffs, sanctions and other trade barriers, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Fund’s investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics.
- For example, the outbreak of COVID-19, a novel coronavirus disease, has negatively affected economies, markets and individual companies throughout the world, including those in which the Fund invests. The effects of this pandemic to public health and business and market conditions, including exchange trading suspensions and closures may continue to have a significant negative impact on the performance of the Fund’s investments, increase the Fund’s volatility, exacerbate pre-existing political, social and economic risks to the Fund, and negatively impact broad segments of businesses and populations. The Fund’s operations may be interrupted as a result, which may contribute to the negative impact on investment performance. In addition, governments, their regulatory agencies, or self-regulatory organizations may take actions in response to the pandemic that affect the instruments in which the Fund invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that could have a significant negative impact on the Fund’s investment performance. The full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, or other future epidemics or pandemics, is currently unknown.
- **Mid Cap Company Risk.** Investments in mid cap companies may be riskier, less liquid, more volatile and more vulnerable to economic, market and industry changes than investments in larger, more established companies. The securities of mid cap companies may trade less frequently and in smaller volumes than securities of larger companies. As a result, share price changes may be more sudden or erratic than the prices of other equity securities, especially over the short term.
- **Value Investing Risk.** A value stock may decrease in price or may not increase in price as anticipated by the adviser if other investors fail to recognize the company’s value or the factors that the adviser believes will cause the stock price to increase do not occur.

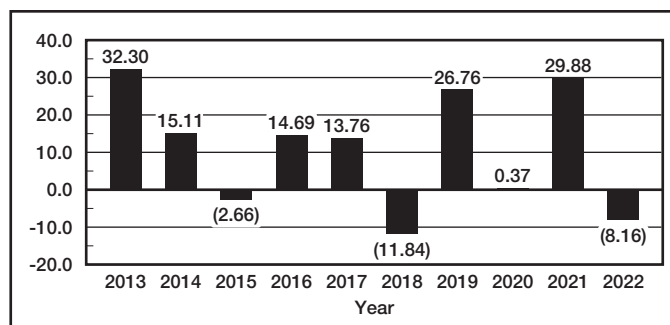
- **Derivatives Risk.** Derivatives, including futures, may be riskier than other types of investments and may increase the volatility of the Fund. Derivatives may be more sensitive to changes in economic or market conditions and may create leverage which could result in losses that significantly exceed the Fund's original investment. Certain derivatives expose the Fund to counterparty risk which is the risk that the derivative counterparty will not fulfill its contractual obligations (and includes credit risk associated with the counterparty). Certain derivatives are synthetic instruments that attempt to replicate the performance of certain reference assets. With regard to such derivatives, the Fund does not have a claim on the reference assets and is subject to enhanced counterparty risk. Derivatives may not perform as expected, so the Fund may not realize the intended benefits. When used for hedging, the change in value of a derivative may not correlate as expected with the security or other risk being hedged. In addition, given their complexity, derivatives expose the Fund to risks of mispricing or improper valuation.
- **Real Estate Securities Risk.** The Fund's investments in real estate securities, including REITs, are subject to the same risks as direct investments in real estate and mortgages, and their value will depend on the value of the underlying real estate interests. These risks include default, prepayments, changes in value resulting from changes in interest rates and demand for real and rental property, decreases in real estate values, overbuilding, increased competition and other risks related to local or general economic conditions, increases in operating costs and property taxes, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, possible environmental liabilities, regulatory limitations on rent, possible lack of availability of mortgage financing, market saturation, fluctuations in rental income and the value of underlying properties and extended vacancies of properties, and the management skill and credit-worthiness of REIT issuers. The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of expenses, including management fees, paid by each REIT in which it invests in addition to the expenses of the Fund.
- **Industry and Sector Focus Risk.** At times the Fund may increase the relative emphasis of its investments in a particular industry or sector. The prices of securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector may be more susceptible to fluctuations due to changes in economic or business conditions, government regulations, availability of basic resources or supplies, or other events that affect that industry or sector more than securities of issuers in other industries and sectors. To the extent that the Fund increases the relative emphasis of its investments in a particular industry or sector, its shares' values may fluctuate in response to events affecting that industry or sector.
- **Transactions Risk.** The Fund could experience a loss and its liquidity may be negatively impacted when selling securities to meet redemption requests. The risk of loss increases if the redemption requests are unusually large or frequent or occur in times of overall market turmoil or declining prices. Similarly, large purchases of Fund shares may adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would.
- **ESG Integration Risk.** The investment process for the Fund may incorporate a wide range of considerations, which may include certain environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors. While the integration of ESG factors into the investment process has the potential to identify financial risks and contribute to long-term performance, ESG factors may not be considered for every investment decision. There is no guarantee that the integration of ESG factors will result in better performance.
- **Natural Disaster/Epidemic Risk.** Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease and illness, including pandemics and epidemics (such as the novel coronavirus), have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund cannot meet requests to redeem Fund-issued shares without significantly diluting the remaining investors' interest in the Fund. This may result when portfolio holdings may be difficult to value and may be difficult to sell, both at the time or price desired. Liquidity risk also may result from increased shareholder redemptions in the Fund.

Fund Performance

The Fund has adopted the historical performance of the JPMorgan Insurance Trust Mid Cap Value Portfolio, a former series of JPMorgan Insurance Trust, (the "Predecessor Fund") as the result of a reorganization in which the Fund acquired all of the assets, subject to the liabilities, of the Predecessor Fund on May 1, 2023. The Fund and the Predecessor Fund have substantially similar investment objectives and strategies. The Fund commenced offering Standard Class shares and Service Class shares on May 1, 2023. The pre-inception historical performance shown below for the Standard Class shares is based on the previous performance of the Predecessor Fund's Class 1 shares, without adjustment to reflect the fees and expenses of the Standard Class Shares of the Fund. No pre-inception historical performance is shown below for Service Class shares because the Predecessor Fund offered no equivalent class of shares.

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest in the Fund. The information shows how the Fund's Standard Class investment results have varied from year to year for various periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Service Class of the Fund will commence operations on or about May 1, 2023. Once the Service Class of the Fund has had at least one full year of performance, average annual total returns will be included in this prospectus. The bar chart shows historical performance, but does not reflect the impact of variable contract expenses. If it did, returns would be lower than those shown. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Annual Total Returns (%)



Highest Quarterly Return Q4 2020 19.54%
 Lowest Quarterly Return Q1 2020 (31.67%)

Average Annual Total Returns for periods ended 12/31/22

	1 year	5 years	10 years
LVIP JPMorgan Mid Cap Value Fund – Standard Class	-8.16%	6.00%	9.98%
LVIP JPMorgan Mid Cap Value Fund – Service Class	—	—	—
Russell Midcap [®] Value Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	-12.03%	5.72%	10.11%

(1) The Service Class of the Fund will commence operations on or about May 1, 2023.

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Financial Investments Corporation (“LFI”, formerly Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation)

Investment Sub-Adviser: J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. (“JPMIM”)

Portfolio Managers

<u>JPMIM</u> <u>Portfolio Managers</u>	<u>Company Title</u>	<u>Experience with Fund</u>
Jonathan K.L. Simon	Managing Director	Since 2001
Lawrence Playford, CPA, CFA	Managing Director	Since 2004

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Fund shares are available as underlying investment options for variable life insurance and variable annuity products issued by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company (“Lincoln Life”), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York (“LNY”), and unaffiliated insurance companies. These insurance companies are the record owners of the separate accounts holding the Fund’s shares. You do not buy, sell or exchange Fund shares directly – you choose investment options through your variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy. The insurance companies then cause the separate accounts to purchase and redeem Fund shares according to the investment options you choose. Fund shares also may be available for investment by certain funds of the Lincoln Variable Insurance Products Trust.

Tax Information

In general, contract owners are taxed only on Fund amounts they withdraw from their variable accounts. Contract owners should consult their contract Prospectus for more information on the federal income tax consequences to them regarding their indirect investment in the Fund. Contract owners also may wish to consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of investments in variable contracts and the Fund, including application of state and local taxes.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties related to the Fund (such as the Fund's principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts that offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts that offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments, if any. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Additional Information about the Fund

Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the Fund's Assets will be invested in equity securities of mid cap companies. "Assets" means net assets, plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes. Mid cap companies are companies with market capitalizations equal to those within the universe of the Russell Midcap Value Index and/or between \$1 billion and \$20 billion at the time of purchase. As of the reconstitution of the Russell Midcap Value Index on March 31, 2023, the market capitalizations of the companies in the index ranged from \$454.5 million to \$57.32 billion. In implementing its main strategies, the Fund's investments are primarily in common stocks and real estate investment trusts (REITs).

Derivatives, which are instruments that have a value based on another instrument, exchange rate or index, may be used as substitutes for securities in which the Fund can invest. To the extent the Fund uses derivatives, the Fund will primarily use futures contracts to more effectively gain targeted equity exposure from its cash positions.

Investment Process: In managing the Fund, J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. ("JPMIM" or the "sub-adviser") employs a bottom-up approach to stock selection, constructing portfolios based on company fundamentals, quantitative screening and proprietary fundamental analysis. The sub-adviser looks for quality companies, which appear to be undervalued and to have the potential to grow intrinsic value per share. Quality companies generally have a sustainable competitive position, relatively lower levels of business cyclicality, high returns on invested capital and strong experienced management teams. The sub-adviser also integrates financially material ESG factors as part of the Fund's investment process (ESG Integration). ESG Integration is the systematic inclusion of ESG issues in investment analysis and investment decisions. As part of its investment process, the sub-adviser seeks to assess the impact of environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors on many issuers in the universe in which the Fund invests. The sub-adviser's assessment is based on an analysis of key opportunities and risks across industries to seek to identify financially material issues with respect to the Fund's investments in securities and ascertain key issues that merit engagement with issuers. These assessments may not be conclusive and securities of issuers that may be negatively impacted by such factors may be purchased and retained by the Fund while the Fund may divest or not invest in securities of issuers that may be positively impacted by such factors. In particular, ESG Integration does not change a Fund's investment objective, exclude specific types of industries or companies or limit the Fund's investable universe. The Fund is not designed for investors who wish to screen out particular types of companies or investments or are looking for Funds that meet specific ESG goals

The sub-adviser may sell a security for several reasons. A security may be sold due to a change in the company's fundamentals or if the sub-adviser believes the security is no longer attractively valued. Investments may also be sold if the sub-adviser identifies a stock that it believes offers a better investment opportunity.

The Fund will invest primarily in equity securities as described above. The Fund invests in common stock as a main strategy. Although currently not a main strategy, the Fund's investments in equity securities may also include:

- preferred stock
- convertible securities
- trust or partnership interests
- warrants and rights to buy common stock.

The main investment strategies for the Fund may also include the following some of which may be equity securities:

- REITs, which are pooled vehicles that invest primarily in income-producing real estate or loans related to real estate
- derivatives, including futures

Although not main investment strategies, the Fund may also utilize the following some of which may be equity securities:

- other investment companies
- exchange-traded funds (ETFs)
- affiliated money market funds
- derivatives, including options and swaps

The Fund is also permitted to use derivatives such as futures, options, swaps and other instruments in order to hedge various investments, for risk management and/or to opportunistically enhance the Fund's returns. In connection with its main investment strategies, the Fund may use futures to more effectively gain targeted equity exposure from its cash position. Under certain market conditions, the Fund's use of derivatives for cash management or other investment management purposes could be significant.

ETFs, which are pooled investment vehicles whose ownership interests are purchased and sold on a securities exchange, may be passively or actively managed. Passively managed ETFs generally seek to track the performance of a particular market index, including broad-based market indexes, as well as indexes relating to particular sectors, markets, regions or industries. Actively managed ETFs do not seek to track the performance of a particular market index. The price movement of an index-based ETF may not track the

underlying index and may result in a loss. In addition, ETFs may trade at a price above (premium) or below (discount) their net asset value, especially during periods of significant market volatility or stress, causing investors to pay significantly more or less than the value of the ETF's underlying Fund.

Ordinarily, the Fund must limit its investments in a single ETF to 3% of the ETFs total assets, 5% of the Fund's total assets and in all ETFs and other investment companies to 10% of its total assets. ETFs that are not structured as investment companies as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (1940 Act) are not subject to these percentage limitations. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) adopted an exemptive rule that allows any fund to disregard these 3%, 5% and 10% limitations, subject to certain conditions. ETFs that are not structured as investment companies as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940 are not subject to these percentage limitations. The price movement of an index-based ETF may not track the underlying index and may result in a loss. In addition, ETFs may trade at a price above (premium) or below (discount) their net asset value, especially during periods of significant market volatility or stress, causing investors to pay significantly more or less than the value of the ETF's underlying portfolio.

The Fund may utilize these instruments and investment strategies to a greater or lesser degree. If a strategy is a main investment strategy, it is summarized above.

The frequency with which the Fund buys and sells securities will vary from year to year, depending on market conditions. The Fund will provide shareholders with at least 60 days' prior notice of any change in its 80% policy above.

Please note that the Fund also may use strategies that are not described herein, but which are described in the Statement of Additional Information.

The Fund's Board of Trustees may change the Fund's investment strategies or policies in the interest of shareholders without a shareholder vote, unless those strategies or policies are designated as fundamental. The Fund may change its 80% policy of investing in medium-sized companies only upon 60 days' notice to shareholders.

Principal Risks

All mutual funds carry risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. The following risks reflect the principal risks of the Fund.

Equity Market Risk. The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of changes in the broad market or changes in a company's financial condition, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, sectors or industries selected for the Fund or the securities market as a whole, such as changes in economic or political conditions. Equity securities are subject to "stock market risk" meaning that stock prices in general (or in particular, the prices of the types of securities in which the Fund invests) may decline over short or extended periods of time. When the value of the Fund's securities goes down, your investment in the Fund decreases in value.

General Market Risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities in general financial markets, a particular financial market or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, market instability, debt crises and downgrades, embargoes, tariffs, sanctions and other trade barriers, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics.

For example, the outbreak of COVID-19, a novel coronavirus disease, has negatively affected economies, markets and individual companies throughout the world, including those in which the Fund invests. The effects of this pandemic to public health and business and market conditions, including exchange trading suspensions and closures may continue to have a significant negative impact on the performance of the Fund's investments, increase the Fund's volatility, exacerbate pre-existing political, social and economic risks to the Fund, and negatively impact broad segments of businesses and populations. The Fund's operations may be interrupted as a result, which may contribute to the negative impact on investment performance. In addition, governments, their regulatory agencies, or self-regulatory organizations may take actions in response to the pandemic that affect the instruments in which the Fund invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that could have a significant negative impact on the Fund's investment performance. The full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, or other future epidemics or pandemics, is currently unknown.

Mid Cap Company Risk. Investments in smaller, newer companies may be riskier than investments in larger, more established companies. The securities of smaller companies may trade less frequently and in smaller volumes than securities of larger companies. In addition, smaller companies may be more vulnerable to economic, market and industry changes. As a result, share price changes may be more sudden or erratic than the prices of large capitalization companies, especially over the short term.

Because smaller companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources or may depend on a few key employees, they may be more susceptible to particular economic events or competitive factors than large capitalization companies. This may cause unexpected and frequent decreases in the value of the Fund's investments.

Value Investing Risk. Value investing attempts to identify companies that, according to the adviser's estimate of their true worth, are undervalued. The adviser selects stocks at prices that it believes are temporarily low relative to factors such as the company's earnings, cash flow or dividends. A value stock may decrease in price or may not increase in price as anticipated by the adviser if other investors fail to recognize the company's value or the factors that the adviser believes will cause the stock price to increase do not occur. The Fund's performance may be better or worse than the performance of equity funds that focus on growth stocks or that have a broader investment style.

Derivatives Risk. The Fund may use derivatives in connection with its investment strategies. Derivatives may be riskier than other types of investments because they may be more sensitive to changes in economic or market conditions than other types of investments and could result in losses that significantly exceed the Fund's original investment. Derivatives are subject to the risk that changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. The use of derivatives may not be successful, resulting in losses to the Fund, and the cost of such strategies may reduce the Fund's returns. Certain derivatives also expose the Fund to counterparty risk (the risk that the derivative counterparty will not fulfill its contractual obligations), including the credit risk of the derivative counterparty. In addition, the Fund may use derivatives for non-hedging purposes, which increases the Fund's potential for loss. Certain derivatives are synthetic instruments that attempt to replicate the performance of certain reference assets. With regard to such derivatives, the Fund does not have a claim on the reference assets and is subject to enhanced counterparty risk.

Investing in derivatives will result in a form of leverage. Leverage involves special risks. The Fund may be more volatile than if the Fund had not been leveraged because leverage tends to exaggerate any effect of the increase or decrease in the value of the Fund's securities. Registered investment companies are limited in their ability to engage in derivative transactions and are required to identify and earmark assets to provide asset coverage for derivative transactions.

The possible lack of a liquid secondary market for derivatives and the resulting inability of the Fund to sell or otherwise close a derivatives position could expose the Fund to losses and could make derivatives more difficult for the Fund to value accurately.

The Fund's transactions in futures contracts, swaps and other derivatives will be subject to special tax rules, the effect of which may be to accelerate income to the Fund, defer losses to the Fund and cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Fund's securities. These rules could therefore affect the amount and timing of distributions to shareholders.

Real Estate Securities Risk. The value of real estate securities in general, and REITs in particular, are subject to the same risks as direct investments in real estate and mortgages which include, but are not limited to, sensitivity to changes in real estate values and property taxes, interest rate risk, tax and regulatory risk, fluctuations in rent schedules and operating expenses, adverse changes in local, regional or general economic conditions, deterioration of the real estate market and the financial circumstances of tenants and sellers, unfavorable changes in zoning, building, environmental and other laws, the need for unanticipated renovations, unexpected increases in the cost of energy and environmental factors. Furthermore, a REIT could fail to qualify for tax free pass-through of its income under the Internal Revenue Code or fail to maintain its exemption from registration under the 1940 Act, which could produce adverse economic consequences for the REIT and its investors, including the Fund.

The underlying mortgage loans may be subject to the risks of default or of prepayments that occur earlier or later than expected, and such loans may also include so-called "sub-prime" mortgages. The value of REITs will also rise and fall in response to the management skill and creditworthiness of the issuer. In particular, the value of these securities may decline when interest rates rise and will also be affected by the real estate market and by the management of the underlying properties. REITs may be more volatile and/or more illiquid than other types of equity securities. The Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of expenses, including management fees, paid by each REIT in which it invests in addition to the expenses of the Fund.

In addition, certain of the companies in which the Fund intends to invest may have developed or commenced development on properties and may develop additional properties in the future. Real estate development involves significant risks in addition to those involved in the ownership and operation of established properties, including the risks that financing, if needed, may not be available on favorable terms for development projects, that construction may not be completed on schedule (resulting in increased debt service expense and construction costs), that estimates of the costs of construction may prove to be inaccurate and that properties may not be leased, rented or operated on profitable terms and therefore will fail to perform in accordance with expectations. As a result, the value of the Fund's investment may decrease in value. Real estate securities have limited diversification and are, therefore, subject to risks inherent in operating and financing a limited number of projects. Real estate securities are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency and defaults by borrowers or tenants.

Industry and Sector Focus Risk. At times, the Fund may increase the relative emphasis of its investments in a particular industry or sector. The prices of securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector may be more susceptible to fluctuations due to changes in economic or business conditions, government regulations, availability of basic resources or supplies, or other events that affect that industry or sector more than securities of issuers in other industries and sectors. To the extent that the Fund increases the relative emphasis of its investments in a particular industry or sector, its shares' values may fluctuate in response to events affecting that industry or sector.

Transactions and Liquidity Risk. The Fund could experience a loss when selling securities to meet redemption requests and its liquidity may be negatively impacted. The risk of loss increases if the redemption requests are large or frequent, occur in times of overall market turmoil or declining prices for the securities sold, or when the securities the Fund wishes to, or is required to, sell are illiquid. To the extent a large proportion of shares of the Fund are held by a small number of shareholders (or a single shareholder) including funds or accounts over which the sub-adviser or its affiliates have investment discretion, the Fund is subject to the risk that these shareholders will purchase or redeem Fund shares in large amounts rapidly or unexpectedly, including as a result of an asset allocation decision made by the sub-adviser or its affiliates. In addition to the other risks described in this section, these transactions could adversely affect the ability of the Fund to conduct its investment program. The Fund may be unable to sell illiquid securities at its desired time or price or the price at which the securities have been valued for purposes of the Fund's net asset value. Illiquidity can be caused by a drop in overall market trading volume, an inability to find a ready buyer or legal restrictions on the securities' resale. Other market participants may be attempting to sell debt securities at the same time as the Fund, causing downward pricing pressure and contributing to illiquidity. The capacity for bond dealers to engage in trading or "make a market" in debt securities has not kept pace with the growth of bond markets. This could potentially lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the debt markets. Liquidity and valuation risk may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment, when credit quality is deteriorating or in other circumstances where investor redemptions from fixed income mutual funds may be higher than normal. Certain securities that were liquid when purchased may later become illiquid, particularly in times of overall economic distress.

Similarly, large purchases of Fund shares may adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would. Large redemptions also could accelerate the realization of capital gains, increase the Fund's transaction costs and impact the Fund's performance.

ESG Integration Risk. The investment process for the Fund may incorporate a wide range of considerations, which may include certain environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors. The relevance and weightings of specific ESG factors can vary across individual portfolio holdings, asset classes, sectors and strategies. No one factor or consideration is determinative. While the integration of ESG factors into the investment process has the potential to identify financial risks and contribute to long-term performance, ESG factors may not be considered for every investment decision. There is no guarantee that the integration of ESG factors will result in better performance. Moreover, ESG information is in many instances qualitative and therefore subjective. There are significant differences in interpretations of what it means for a company to have positive or negative ESG characteristics. An assessment of ESG factors for the Fund may differ from the views of other investors and advisers. The approach to ESG integration may evolve and develop over time, both due to a refinement of investment decision-making processes to address ESG factors and risks, and because of legal and regulatory changes.

Natural Disaster/Epidemic Risk. Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease and illness, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets. They may adversely impact individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of the Fund's investments. For example, the novel coronavirus (COVID-19), which was first detected in 2019, has resulted in, among other things, stressors to healthcare service infrastructure, country border closings, business and school closings, and disruptions to supply chains and customer activity. Natural disaster/epidemic risk could have a significant adverse impact on the Fund's portfolio investments.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund cannot meet requests to redeem Fund-issued shares without significantly diluting the remaining investors' interest in the Fund. This may result when portfolio holdings may be difficult to value and may be difficult to sell, both at the time or price desired. In addition, the market for a particular holding may become illiquid due to adverse market or economic conditions, completely apart from any specific conditions in the market for a particular security.

Liquidity risk also may result from increased shareholder redemptions in the Fund. An increase in shareholder redemptions could require the Fund to sell securities at reduced prices, which would in turn reduce the value of the Fund.

Management and Organization

The Board of Trustees (the "Board") of the Fund oversees the business and affairs of the Fund, and has the power to amend the Fund's bylaws, to declare and pay dividends, and to generally oversee the Fund's operations.

Manager of Managers Structure: The Fund has received an SEC exemptive order that permits it to operate under a "manager-of-managers" structure. This structure allows LFI (defined below as the Fund's investment adviser), subject to approval of the Board – and without the approval of shareholders – to: (i) select a new sub-adviser or additional sub-advisers for the Fund; (ii) terminate an

existing sub-adviser and/or replace a sub-adviser; (iii) enter into new sub-advisory agreements and/or modify the terms of any existing sub-advisory agreement; and (iv) allocate and reallocate the Fund's assets among LFI and one or more sub-advisers. (The order does not apply to the hiring of a sub-adviser that is an affiliate of LFI.) If a new sub-adviser is hired for the Fund, the Fund will provide its shareholders with information about the new sub-adviser within 90 days of hiring. LFI has the ultimate responsibility (subject to Board oversight) to oversee, monitor and evaluate a sub-adviser's performance and to recommend the hiring, termination and replacement of a sub-adviser.

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser: Lincoln Financial Investments Corporation ("LFI", formerly Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation) is the Fund's investment adviser. LFI is a registered investment adviser and wholly-owned subsidiary of Lincoln Life. LFI's address is 150 N. Radnor-Chester Road, Radnor, PA 19087. LFI (or its predecessors) has served as an investment adviser to mutual funds for over 30 years. As of December 31, 2022, LFI had more than \$100.3 billion in assets under management.

Lincoln Life is an insurance company organized under Indiana law and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lincoln National Corporation ("LNC"). LNC is a publicly-held insurance holding company organized under Indiana law. Through its subsidiaries, LNC provides nationwide insurance and financial services.

The Fund has entered into an Investment Management Agreement with LFI. LFI may hire one or more sub-advisers who are responsible for the Fund's day-to-day investment management. A sub-adviser is paid by LFI from its management fee.

A description of LFI (including the effective advisory fee rate for the most recently completed fiscal year), the Fund's sub-adviser, and the portfolio managers are included below. The Fund's statement of additional information ("SAI") provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers, and the portfolio managers' ownership of Fund shares.

Adviser	LFI (effective advisory fee is 0.65% of the Fund's average daily net assets).
Sub-Adviser	J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. ("JPMIM") is a wholly-owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Asset Management Holdings Inc., which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase & Co., a bank holding company. JPMIM is located at 383 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10179. As of December 31, 2022, JPMIM and its affiliates had \$2.4 trillion in assets under management.
JPMIM Portfolio Managers	<p>Jonathan Simon and Lawrence E. Playford are responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's assets.</p> <p>Jonathan K.L. Simon is a Managing Director and a portfolio manager of the U.S. Equity Value Team within JPMorgan. He joined the JPMorgan in 1980. Mr. Simon holds a M.A. in Mathematics from Oxford University.</p> <p>Lawrence Playford, CPA, CFA, is a Managing Director and Portfolio Manager of the U.S. Equity Value team. Mr. Playford joined JPMorgan in 1993. Mr. Playford holds a B.B.A. in Accounting from the University of Notre Dame and an M.B.A. in Finance from Fordham University. He is a Certified Public Accountant and a Chartered Financial Analyst® (CFA) Charterholder.</p>

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Fund's investment advisory and sub-advisory contracts will be in the Fund's first annual or semiannual report to shareholders following the Fund's commencement of operations.

Pricing of Fund Shares

The Fund determines its net asset value per share ("NAV") as of close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") (normally 4:00 p.m. New York time, each business day). The Fund's NAV is the value of a single Fund share. The Fund determines its NAV by adding the values of its portfolio securities and other assets, subtracting its liabilities, and dividing by the number of Fund shares outstanding.

An order for Fund shares received after the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be effected at the NAV determined on the next business day.

The Fund's portfolio securities may be traded in other markets on days when the NYSE is closed. Therefore, the Fund's NAV may fluctuate on days when you do not have access to the Fund to purchase or redeem shares.

The Fund typically values its assets based on "market price." Market price for equities is typically the security's last sale price on a national securities exchange or over-the-counter, and for debt securities is typically the mean between the bid and ask prices (or the price established by an independent pricing service). Certain short-term fixed income securities are valued based on "amortized cost."

In certain circumstances, the Fund's adviser, LFI, may value Fund portfolio securities at "fair value" in accordance with applicable fair value procedures. The fair value of portfolio securities may differ from quoted or published prices for the same securities. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments, and a security's fair value price may be materially different than the value realized upon the sale of that security. LFI's role with respect to fair valuation may present certain conflicts of interest given the impact valuations can have on Fund performance.

The Fund anticipates using fair value pricing for securities primarily traded on U.S. exchanges only under very limited circumstances, such as the unexpected early closing of the exchange on which a security is traded or suspension of trading in the security. The Fund may use fair value pricing more frequently for securities primarily traded in non-U.S. markets, if applicable, because, among other things, most foreign markets close well before the Fund determines its NAV. The earlier close of these non-U.S. markets gives rise to the possibility that significant events, including broad market moves, may have occurred in the interim. If the Fund invests in foreign equity securities, it may frequently value many of those securities using fair value prices based on third-party vendor modeling tools to the extent available.

To the extent the Fund invests in one or more mutual funds, the Fund values underlying mutual fund shares at their respective NAVs. For more information regarding the determination of a mutual fund's NAV, including when the mutual fund will fair value its portfolio securities and the effects of using fair value pricing, see the mutual fund's prospectus and SAI.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Fund shares are available as underlying investment options for variable life insurance and variable annuity products issued by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company ("Lincoln Life"), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York ("LNY"), and unaffiliated insurance companies. These insurance companies are the record owners of the separate accounts holding the Fund's shares. You do not buy, sell or exchange Fund shares directly – you choose investment options through your variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy. The insurance companies then cause the separate accounts to purchase and redeem Fund shares according to the investment options you choose. Fund shares also may be available for investment by certain funds of the Lincoln Variable Insurance Products Trust.

The Fund sells and redeems its shares, without charge, at their NAV next determined after the Fund or its agent receives a purchase or redemption request. The value of Fund shares redeemed may be more or less than original cost.

The Fund normally pays for shares redeemed within seven days after the Fund receives the redemption request. However, the Fund may suspend redemptions or postpone payments for any period when (a) the NYSE closes for other than weekends and holidays; (b) the SEC restricts trading on the NYSE; (c) the SEC determines that an emergency exists, so that the Fund's disposal of investment securities, or determination of NAV is not reasonably practicable; or (d) the SEC permits, by order, for the protection of Fund shareholders.

The Fund typically expects to pay redemption proceeds using holdings of cash in the Fund's portfolio, or using the proceeds from sales of portfolio securities. To a lesser extent, the Fund also may use borrowing arrangements to meet redemption requests. Borrowing is typically expected to be used only during stressed or abnormal market conditions, when an increased portion of the Fund's holdings may be comprised of less liquid investments, or during emergency or temporary circumstances.

Market Timing

Frequent, large, or short-term purchases, redemptions or transfers such as those associated with "market timing" transactions, may adversely affect the Fund and its investment returns. These transactions may dilute the value of Fund shares, interfere with the efficient management of the Fund's portfolio, and increase the Fund's brokerage and administrative costs. As a result, the Fund strongly discourages such trading activity. To protect the Fund and its shareholders from potentially harmful trading activity, the Board has approved certain market timing policies and procedures (the "Market Timing Procedures"). The Board may revise the Market Timing Procedures at any time and without prior notice.

Investors may seek to exploit delays between a change in the value of a Fund's portfolio holdings, and the time when that change is reflected in the NAV of the Fund's shares by purchasing or redeeming shares at NAVs that do not reflect appropriate fair value prices. This risk is more pronounced for funds investing in overseas markets, due to the time differential in pricing between U.S. and overseas markets, and thinly traded securities. The Fund seeks to deter and prevent this activity by the appropriate use of "fair value" pricing of the Fund's portfolio securities.

The Fund seeks to monitor shareholder account activities in order to detect and prevent excessive and disruptive trading practices. The Fund and LFI each reserve the right to reject, restrict, or refuse any purchase order (including exchanges) from any investor, if, in the judgment of the Fund or LFI, the transaction may adversely affect the Fund or its shareholders.

The Fund has entered into agreements with each insurance company that holds Fund shares to help detect and prevent market timing. Under the agreements, an insurance company may be required to (i) provide certain identifying and account information regarding contract owners who invest in Fund shares through the omnibus account; and (ii) restrict further purchases or exchanges of Fund shares by a contract owner whom the Fund has identified as a market timer.

The Fund also may rely on frequent trading policies established by such insurance companies. If the Fund detects potential market timing, the Fund will contact the applicable insurance company and may ask the insurance company to take additional action, if appropriate, based on the particular circumstances.

Fund investors seeking to engage in market timing may deploy a variety of strategies to avoid detection. In addition, Fund shares may be held through omnibus accounts, which generally do not identify trading activity of Fund investors on an individual basis. As a result of these and other operational or technological limitations, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to identify or prevent market timing. Moreover, the identification of Fund investors determined to engage in transactions that may adversely affect the Fund or its investors involves judgments that are inherently subjective.

Insurance company sponsors of your contract may impose transfer limitations and other limitations designed to curtail market timing. Please refer to the prospectus and SAI for your variable annuity or variable life contract for details.

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the Fund's disclosure of portfolio securities is available in the Fund's SAI.

Share Classes and Distribution Arrangements

The Fund offers two classes of shares: Standard Class and Service Class. The two classes are identical, except that Service Class shares are subject to a distribution (Rule 12b-1) fee which has been adopted pursuant to a distribution and service plan (the "Plan"). Under the Plan, Service Class shares pay annual amounts not exceeding 0.35% of the average daily net assets of the Service Class shares of the Fund. The Fund offers shares to insurance companies for allocation to certain of their variable contracts. The Fund pays its principal underwriter, Lincoln Financial Distributors, Inc. ("LFD"), out of the assets of the Service Class, for activities primarily intended to sell Service Class shares or variable contracts offering Service Class shares. LFD pays third parties for these sales activities pursuant to written agreements with such parties. The 12b-1 fee may be increased by the Fund's Board up to the maximum allowed by the Plan, without shareholder approval, in accordance with the Plan's terms. These fees are paid out of the Service Class assets on an ongoing basis, and over time will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than other types of sales charges.

LFI and its affiliates, including LFD, and/or the Fund's sub-advisers or underlying funds, if any, or their affiliates, may pay additional compensation (at their own expense and not as a Fund expense) to certain affiliated or unaffiliated brokers, dealers, or other financial intermediaries (collectively, "financial intermediaries") in connection with the sale or retention of Fund shares or insurance products that contain the Fund and/or shareholder servicing ("distribution assistance"). The level of payments made to a qualifying financial intermediary in any given year will vary. To the extent permitted by SEC and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority rules and other applicable laws and regulations, LFD may pay or allow its affiliates to pay other promotional incentives or payments to financial intermediaries.

If a mutual fund sponsor, distributor or other party makes greater payments to your financial intermediary for distribution assistance than sponsors or distributors of other mutual funds make to your financial intermediary, your financial intermediary and its salespersons may have a financial incentive to favor sales of shares of the mutual fund complex making the higher payments over another mutual fund complex or over other investment options. You should consult with your financial intermediary and review carefully the disclosure relating to the compensation your financial intermediary receives in connection with the investment products your financial intermediary recommends or sells to you. In certain instances, the payments could be significant and may cause a conflict of interest for your financial intermediary. Any such payments to a financial intermediary will not change the Fund's NAV, or the price of its shares, as such payments are not made from Fund assets.

For more information, please see the SAI.

Distribution Policy

The Fund intends to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code, which requires annual distributions of net investment income and net capital gains to shareholders – the insurance company variable accounts. The Fund may distribute net realized capital gains only once a year. Net investment income and capital gain distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional Fund shares of the same class at no charge, and are reflected in variable account values.

Contract owners ordinarily are not taxed on Fund distributions. In general, contract owners are taxed only on Fund amounts they withdraw from their variable accounts. See the "Tax Information" section.

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the financial performance of the Fund's Standard class shares for the past five years. Because the Fund's Service Class did not commence operations prior to the fiscal year end, no financial highlights are available for it. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. Total investment return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The information for the fiscal year ended 2022 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, (the "Predecessor Funds' Auditor"), whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request by calling 800-480-4111. The information for fiscal years ended prior to May 1, 2023 has been audited by the Predecessor Fund's Auditor.

	LVIP JPMorgan Mid Cap Value Standard Class				
	Year Ended				
	12/31/2022	12/31/2021	12/31/2020	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Net asset value, beginning of period.....	\$ 13.34	\$ 10.89	\$ 11.81	\$ 10.16	\$ 11.83
Income (loss) from Investment operations:					
Net investment income ¹	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.15	0.17
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss).....	(1.14)	3.11	(0.28)	2.47	(1.54)
Total from investment operations	(1.01)	3.22	(0.16)	2.62	(1.37)
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.15)	(0.19)	(0.11)
Net realized gain	(1.78)	(0.65)	(0.61)	(0.78)	(0.19)
Total dividends and distributions	(1.90)	(0.77)	(0.76)	(0.97)	(0.30)
Net asset value, end of period.....	\$ 10.43	\$ 13.34	\$ 10.89	\$ 11.81	\$ 10.16
Total return ^{2,3}	(8.16%)	29.88%	0.37%	26.76%	(11.84%)
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$448,170	\$529,038	\$447,529	\$494,297	\$ 445,963
Ratio of expenses to average net assets ⁴	0.77%	0.76%	0.76%	0.76%	0.76%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	1.19%	0.86%	1.20%	1.31%	1.43%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to expenses waived/reimbursed	0.77%	0.76%	0.77%	0.77%	0.77%
Portfolio turnover rate.....	22%	22%	20%	10%	13%

¹ Calculated based upon average shares outstanding.

² Includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset values for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset values and returns for shareholder transactions.

³ Total returns do not include charges that will be imposed by variable insurance contracts or by Eligible Plans. If these charges were reflected, returns would be lower than those shown.

⁴ Includes earnings credits and interest expense, if applicable, each of which is less than 0.005% unless otherwise noted.

General Information

The use of the Fund by both annuity and life insurance variable accounts is called mixed funding. Due to differences in redemption rates, tax treatment, or other considerations, the interests of contract owners under the variable life accounts may conflict with those of contract owners under the variable annuity accounts. Violation of the federal tax laws by one variable account investing in the Fund could cause the contracts funded through another variable account to lose their tax-deferred status, unless remedial action was taken. The Fund's Board will monitor for any material conflicts and determine what action, if any, the Fund or a variable account should take.

A conflict could arise that requires a variable account to redeem a substantial amount of assets from the Fund. The redemption could disrupt orderly portfolio management to the detriment of those contract owners still investing in the Fund. Also, the Fund could determine that it has become so large that its size materially impairs investment performance. The Fund would then examine its options, which could include imposition of redemption fees or temporarily closing the Fund to new investors.

You can find additional information in the Fund's SAI, which is on file with the SEC. The Fund incorporates its SAI, dated May 1, 2023, into its prospectus. The Fund will provide a free copy of its SAI upon request.

You can find detailed information about the Fund's investments in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. The annual report discusses the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. The Fund will provide a free copy of its annual and semi-annual report upon request.

The Fund will issue unaudited semi-annual reports showing current investments and other information; and annual financial statements audited by the Fund's independent auditors. For an SAI or annual or semi-annual report, either write The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, P.O. Box 2340, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801, or call 1-800-4LINCOLN (454-6265). You may also call this number to request other information about the Fund, or to make inquiries. The Fund's SAI and annual and semi-annual reports are available, free of charge, at <https://www.lfg.com/LVIP>.

You can also get reports and other information about the Fund on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. You can get copies of this information, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

SEC File No: 811-08090