IVY FUNDS	INVESTED PORTFOLIOS
Ivy Accumulative Fund Ivy Wilshire Global Allocation Fund Ivy Mid Cap Income Opportunities Fund Ivy Pzena International Value Fund Ivy Apollo Strategic Income Fund Ivy California Municipal High Income Fund Ivy Corporate Bond Fund Ivy Crossover Credit Fund Ivy Government Securities Fund Ivy Pictet Emerging Markets Local Currency Debt Fund Ivy Pictet Targeted Return Bond Fund Ivy PineBridge High Yield Fund Ivy International Small Cap Fund Ivy Apollo Multi-Asset Income Fund Ivy Cash Management Fund Ivy Core Equity Fund Ivy Large Cap Growth Fund Ivy Mid Cap Growth Fund Ivy Small Cap Core Fund Ivy Small Cap Growth Fund Ivy Value Fund Ivy Global Bond Fund Ivy High Income Fund Ivy Limited-Term Bond Fund Ivy Municipal Bond Fund Ivy Municipal High Income Fund Ivy Securian Core Bond Fund Ivy Emerging Markets Equity Fund Ivy Global Equity Income Fund Ivy Global Growth Fund Ivy International Core Equity Fund Ivy Managed International Opportunities Fund Ivy Asset Strategy Fund Ivy Balanced Fund Ivy Energy Fund Ivy LaSalle Global Real Estate Fund Ivy Natural Resources Fund Ivy Science and Technology Fund Ivy Securian Real Estate Securities Fund Ivy Government Money Market Fund Ivy ProShares S&P 500 Dividend Aristocrats Index Fund Ivy ProShares Russell 2000 Dividend Growers Index Fund Ivy ProShares Interest Rate Hedged High Yield Index Fund Ivy ProShares S&P 500 Bond Index Fund Ivy ProShares MSCI ACWI Index Fund	InvestEd 90 Portfolio InvestEd 80 Portfolio InvestEd 70 Portfolio InvestEd 60 Portfolio InvestEd 50 Portfolio InvestEd 40 Portfolio InvestEd 30 Portfolio InvestEd 20 Portfolio InvestEd 10 Portfolio InvestEd 0 Portfolio **IVY VARIABLE INSURANCE PORTFOLIOS** Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate – Managed Volatility Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive – Managed Volatility Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative – Managed Volatility Ivy VIP Core Equity Ivy VIP Growth Ivy VIP Mid Cap Growth Ivy VIP Small Cap Core Ivy VIP Small Cap Growth Ivy VIP Value Ivy VIP Corporate Bond Ivy VIP Global Bond Ivy VIP High Income Ivy VIP Limited-Term Bond Ivy VIP Global Equity Income Ivy VIP Global Growth Ivy VIP International Core Equity Ivy VIP Asset Strategy Ivy VIP Balanced Ivy VIP Energy Ivy VIP Natural Resources Ivy VIP Science and Technology Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities Ivy VIP Government Money Market Ivy VIP Pathfinder Aggressive Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative Ivy VIP Pathfinder Conservative (each, a “Fund” and together, the “Funds”)

Supplement to each Fund’s Statutory Prospectus (the “Prospectus”) and Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”)

On December 2, 2020, Waddell & Reed Financial, Inc. (WDR), the parent company of Ivy Investment Management Company, the investment adviser of the Ivy Funds Complex (the Ivy Funds), and Macquarie Management Holdings, Inc., the U.S. holding company for Macquarie Group Limited's U.S. asset management business (Macquarie), announced that they had entered into an agreement whereby Macquarie would acquire the investment management business of WDR (the "Transaction"). The Transaction closed on April 30, 2021. The Ivy Funds, referred to herein as "Transaction Funds" and as part of Delaware Funds by Macquarie, are now managed by Delaware Management Company and distributed by Delaware Distributors, L.P. Ivy Distributors, Inc. (IDI) remains the program manager and marketing broker to the Ivy InvestEd[SM] 529 Plan.

1. Effective July 1, 2021, the name of each Fund is changed as follows and each related reference is hereby replaced in the Funds' Prospectus and SAI:

Former Name	New Name
Retail Funds	
Ivy Accumulative Fund	Delaware Ivy Accumulative Fund
Ivy Apollo Multi-Asset Income Fund	Delaware Ivy Apollo Multi-Asset Income Fund
Ivy Apollo Strategic Income Fund	Delaware Ivy Apollo Strategic Income Fund
Ivy Asset Strategy Fund	Delaware Ivy Asset Strategy Fund
Ivy Balanced Fund	Delaware Ivy Balanced Fund
Ivy California Municipal High Income Fund	Delaware Ivy California Municipal High Income Fund
Ivy Core Equity Fund	Delaware Ivy Core Equity Fund
Ivy Corporate Bond Fund	Delaware Ivy Corporate Bond Fund
Ivy Crossover Credit Fund	Delaware Ivy Crossover Credit Fund
Ivy Emerging Markets Equity Fund	Delaware Ivy Emerging Markets Equity Fund
Ivy Energy Fund	Delaware Ivy Energy Fund
Ivy Global Bond Fund	Delaware Ivy Global Bond Fund
Ivy Global Equity Income Fund	Delaware Ivy Global Equity Income Fund
Ivy Global Growth Fund	Delaware Ivy Global Growth Fund
Ivy Government Securities Fund	Delaware Ivy Government Securities Fund
Ivy High Income Fund	Delaware Ivy High Income Fund
Ivy International Core Equity Fund	Delaware Ivy International Core Equity Fund
Ivy International Small Cap Fund	Delaware Ivy International Small Cap Fund
Ivy Large Cap Growth Fund	Delaware Ivy Large Cap Growth Fund
Ivy LaSalle Global Real Estate Fund	Delaware Ivy LaSalle Global Real Estate Fund
Ivy Limited-Term Bond Fund	Delaware Ivy Limited-Term Bond Fund
Ivy Managed International Opportunities Fund	Delaware Ivy Managed International Opportunities Fund
Ivy Mid Cap Growth Fund	Delaware Ivy Mid Cap Growth Fund
Ivy Mid Cap Income Opportunities Fund	Delaware Ivy Mid Cap Income Opportunities Fund
Ivy Municipal Bond Fund	Delaware Ivy Municipal Bond Fund
Ivy Municipal High Income Fund	Delaware Ivy Municipal High Income Fund
Ivy Natural Resources Fund	Delaware Ivy Natural Resources Fund

Former Name	New Name
Ivy Pictet Emerging Markets Local Currency Debt Fund	Delaware Ivy Pictet Emerging Markets Local Currency Debt Fund
Ivy Pictet Targeted Return Bond Fund	Delaware Ivy Pictet Targeted Return Bond Fund
Ivy PineBridge High Yield Fund	Delaware Ivy PineBridge High Yield Fund
Ivy ProShares Interest Rate Hedged High Yield Index Fund	Delaware Ivy ProShares Interest Rate Hedged High Yield Index Fund
Ivy ProShares MSCI ACWI Index Fund	Delaware Ivy ProShares MSCI ACWI Index Fund
Ivy ProShares Russell 2000 Dividend Growers Index Fund	Delaware Ivy ProShares Russell 2000 Dividend Growers Index Fund
Ivy ProShares S&P 500 Bond Index Fund	Delaware Ivy ProShares S&P 500 Bond Index Fund
Ivy ProShares S&P 500 Dividend Aristocrats Index Fund	Delaware Ivy ProShares S&P 500 Dividend Aristocrats Index Fund
Ivy Pzena International Value Fund	Delaware Ivy Pzena International Value Fund
Ivy Science and Technology Fund	Delaware Ivy Science and Technology Fund
Ivy Securian Core Bond Fund	Delaware Ivy Securian Core Bond Fund
Ivy Securian Real Estate Securities Fund	Delaware Ivy Securian Real Estate Securities Fund
Ivy Small Cap Core Fund	Delaware Ivy Small Cap Core Fund
Ivy Small Cap Growth Fund	Delaware Ivy Small Cap Growth Fund
Ivy Value Fund	Delaware Ivy Value Fund
Ivy Wilshire Global Allocation Fund	Delaware Ivy Wilshire Global Allocation Fund
Ivy Cash Management Fund	Delaware Ivy Cash Management Fund
Ivy Government Money Market Fund	Delaware Ivy Government Money Market Fund
VIP Funds	
Ivy VIP Asset Strategy	Delaware Ivy VIP Asset Strategy
Ivy VIP Balanced	Delaware Ivy VIP Balanced
Ivy VIP Core Equity	Delaware Ivy VIP Core Equity
Ivy VIP Corporate Bond	Delaware Ivy VIP Corporate Bond
Ivy VIP Energy	Delaware Ivy VIP Energy
Ivy VIP Global Bond	Delaware Ivy VIP Global Bond
Ivy VIP Global Equity Income	Delaware Ivy VIP Global Equity Income
Ivy VIP Global Growth	Delaware Ivy VIP Global Growth
Ivy VIP Growth	Delaware Ivy VIP Growth
Ivy VIP High Income	Delaware Ivy VIP High Income
Ivy VIP International Core Equity	Delaware Ivy VIP International Core Equity
Ivy VIP Limited-Term Bond	Delaware Ivy VIP Limited-Term Bond

Former Name	New Name
Ivy VIP Mid Cap Growth	Delaware Ivy VIP Mid Cap Growth
Ivy VIP Natural Resources	Delaware Ivy VIP Natural Resources
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Aggressive	Delaware Ivy VIP Pathfinder Aggressive
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Conservative	Delaware Ivy VIP Pathfinder Conservative
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive – Managed Volatility	Delaware Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive – Managed Volatility
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative – Managed Volatility	Delaware Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative – Managed Volatility
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate	Delaware Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate – Managed Volatility	Delaware Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate – Managed Volatility
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive	Delaware Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative	Delaware Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative
Ivy VIP Science and Technology	Delaware Ivy VIP Science and Technology
Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities	Delaware Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities
Ivy VIP Small Cap Core	Delaware Ivy VIP Small Cap Core
Ivy VIP Small Cap Growth	Delaware Ivy VIP Small Cap Growth
Ivy VIP Value	Delaware Ivy VIP Value
Ivy VIP Government Money Market	Delaware Ivy VIP Government Money Market

2. Effective immediately, all references in the Funds' Prospectus and SAI to Ivy Investment Management Company (IICO) are replaced with Delaware Management Company (Manager and/or DMC), a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust (a Delaware statutory trust). In addition, all references in the Funds' Prospectus and SAI to Ivy Distributors, Inc. (IDI) (with the exception noted in the next sentence) are replaced with Delaware Distributors, L.P. (Distributor). In September 2020, IDI became, and remains, the marketing broker and program manager of the Ivy InvestEd℠ 529 Plan; and in October 2020, the Arizona State Treasurer's Office became Administrator of the Arizona Family College Savings Program. Both the Manager and Distributor are located at 100 Independence, 610 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354.
3. Effective immediately, the following disclosure is added at the bottom of the "Principal Investment Risks" section for each Fund:

   IBOR risk. The risk that changes related to the use of the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) or similar interbank offered rates ("IBORs," such as the Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA)) could have adverse impacts on financial instruments that reference LIBOR or a similar rate. While some instruments may contemplate a scenario where LIBOR or a similar rate is no longer available by providing for an alternative rate setting methodology, not all instruments have such fallback provisions and the effectiveness of replacement rates is uncertain. The abandonment of LIBOR and similar rates could affect the value and liquidity of instruments that reference such rates, especially those that do not have fallback provisions. The use of alternative reference rate products may impact investment strategy performance.

The Manager is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Macquarie Group Limited (MGL). Other than Macquarie Bank Limited (MBL), a subsidiary of MGL and an affiliate of the Manager, none of the entities noted are authorized deposit-taking institutions for the purposes of the Banking Act 1959 (Commonwealth of Australia). The obligations of these entities do not represent deposits or other liabilities of MBL. MBL does not guarantee or otherwise provide assurance in respect of the obligations of these entities, unless noted otherwise. The Fund is governed by US laws and regulations.

4. Effective July 1, 2021, references to Class N are replaced with Class R6 for each applicable Fund.

5. Effective May 2021, Gregory A. Gizzi, Stephen J. Czepiel, and Jake van Roden are added as portfolio managers to Ivy Municipal High Income Fund and Ivy California Municipal High Income Fund.

6. Effective July 1, 2021, investors in Class A shares of Ivy Core Equity Fund, Ivy Large Cap Growth Fund, Ivy Mid Cap Growth Fund, Ivy Mid Cap Income Opportunities Fund, Ivy Small Cap Core Fund, Ivy Small Cap Growth Fund, Ivy Value Fund, Ivy Emerging Markets Equity Fund, Ivy Global Equity Income Fund, Ivy Global Growth Fund, Ivy International Core Equity Fund, Ivy Managed International Opportunities Fund, Ivy Pzena International Value Fund, Ivy Asset Strategy Fund, Ivy Balanced Fund, Ivy Energy Fund, Ivy LaSalle Global Real Estate Fund, Ivy Natural Resources Fund, Ivy Science and Technology Fund, Ivy Securian Real Estate Securities Fund, Ivy Accumulative Fund, Ivy Wilshire Global Allocation Fund, Ivy International Small Cap Fund, and Ivy Apollo Multi-Asset Income Fund will pay a Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases of 5.75% for investments less than $50,000 and as follows:

Investment Amount	Front End Sales Load	Dealer Concession	Advanced Commission (Finders Fee)	CDSC
Less than $50,000	5.75%	5.00%		
$50,000 - $99,999	4.75%	4.00%		
$100,000 - $249,999	3.75%	3.00%		
$250,000 - $499,999	2.50%	2.00%		
$500,000 - $999,999	2.00%	1.60%		
$1 million up to $5 million	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1% for 18 months
$5 million up to $25 million	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%	1% for 18 months
$25 million or more	0.00%	0.00%	0.25%	1% for 18 months

There is no front-end sales charge when you purchase $1 million or more of Class A shares. However, if Delaware Distributors, L.P. (Distributor) or a predecessor distributor paid your financial intermediary a commission on your purchase that received an NAV breakpoint of Class A shares, for shares of the Funds purchased prior to July 1, 2021, you will have to pay a Limited CDSC of 1.00% if you redeem these shares within the first year after your purchase; or if the Distributor paid your financial intermediary a commission on your purchase of $1 million or more of Class A shares that received an NAV breakpoint, for shares purchased on or after July 1, 2021 that are subject to a CDSC, you will have to pay a Limited CDSC of 1.00% if you redeem these shares within the first 18 months after your purchase, unless a specific waiver of the Limited CDSC applies. The Limited CDSC will be paid to the Distributor and will be assessed on an amount equal to the lesser of: (1) the NAV at the time the Class A shares being redeemed were purchased; or (2) the NAV of such Class A shares at the time of redemption. For purposes of this formula, the “NAV at the time of purchase” will be the NAV at purchase of the Class A shares even if those shares are later exchanged for shares of another Delaware Fund and, in the event of an exchange of Class A shares, the “NAV of such shares at the time of redemption” will be the NAV of the shares acquired in the exchange. In determining whether a Limited CDSC is payable, it will be assumed that shares not subject to the Limited CDSC are the first redeemed followed by other shares held for the longest period of time. The Funds’ Prospectus is revised accordingly.

7. Effective July 1, 2021, investors in Class A shares of Ivy High Income Fund, Ivy Securian Core Bond Fund, Ivy Apollo Strategic Income Fund, Ivy Corporate Bond Fund, Ivy Crossover Credit Fund, Ivy Government Securities Fund, Ivy Pictet Emerging Markets Local Currency Debt Fund, Ivy Pictet Targeted Return Bond Fund, Ivy PineBridge High Yield Fund, and Ivy Global Bond Fund, will pay a Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases of 4.50% for investments less than $100,000 and as follows:

Investment Amount	Front End Sales Load	Dealer Concession	Advanced Commission (Finders Fee)	CDSC
Less than $100,000	4.50%	4.00%		
$100,000 - $249,999	3.50%	3.00%		
$250,000 - $499,999	2.50%	2.00%		
$500,000 - $999,999	2.00%	1.60%		
$1 million up to $5 million	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1% for 18 months
$5 million up to $25 million	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%	1% for 18 months
$25 million or more	0.00%	0.00%	0.25%	1% for 18 months

There is no front-end sales charge when you purchase $1 million or more of Class A shares. However, if Delaware Distributors, L.P. (Distributor) or a predecessor distributor paid your financial intermediary a commission on your purchase that received an NAV breakpoint of Class A shares, for shares of the Funds purchased prior to July 1, 2021, you will have to pay a Limited CDSC of 1.00% if you redeem these shares within the first year after your purchase; or if the Distributor paid your financial intermediary a commission on your purchase of $1 million or more of Class A shares that received an NAV breakpoint, for shares purchased on or after July 1, 2021 that are subject to a CDSC, you will have to pay a Limited CDSC of 1.00% if you redeem these shares within the first 18 months after your purchase, unless a specific waiver of the Limited CDSC applies. The Limited CDSC will be paid to the Distributor and will be assessed on an amount equal to the lesser of: (1) the NAV at the time the Class A shares being redeemed were purchased; or (2) the NAV of such Class A shares at the time of redemption. For purposes of this formula, the "NAV at the time of purchase" will be the NAV at purchase of the Class A shares even if those shares are later exchanged for shares of another Delaware Fund and, in the event of an exchange of Class A shares, the "NAV of such shares at the time of redemption" will be the NAV of the shares acquired in the exchange. In determining whether a Limited CDSC is payable, it will be assumed that shares not subject to the Limited CDSC are the first redeemed followed by other shares held for the longest period of time. The Funds' Prospectus is revised accordingly.

8. Effective July 1, 2021, investors in Class A shares of Ivy Municipal Bond Fund, Ivy Municipal High Income Fund, and Ivy California Municipal High Income Fund will pay a Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases of 4.50% for investments less than $100,000 and as follows:

Investment Amount	Front End Sales Load	Dealer Concession	Advanced Commission (Finders Fee)	CDSC
Less than $100,000	4.50%	4.00%		
$100,000 - $249,999	3.50%	3.00%		
$250,000 up to $5 million	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1% for 18 months
$5 million up to $25 million	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%	1% for 18 months
$25 million or more	0.00%	0.00%	0.25%	1% for 18 months

There is no front-end sales charge when you purchase $250,000 or more of Class A shares. However, if Delaware Distributors, L.P. (Distributor) or a predecessor distributor paid your financial intermediary a commission on your purchase that received an NAV breakpoint of Class A shares, for shares of the Funds purchased prior to July 1, 2021, you will have to pay a Limited CDSC of 1.00% if you redeem these shares within the first year after your purchase; or if the Distributor paid your financial intermediary a commission on your purchase of $250,000 or more of Class A shares that received an NAV breakpoint, for shares purchased on or after July 1, 2021 that are subject to a CDSC, you will have to pay a Limited CDSC of 1.00% if you redeem these shares within the first 18 months after your purchase, unless a specific waiver of the Limited CDSC applies. The Limited CDSC will be paid to the Distributor and will be assessed on an amount equal to the lesser of: (1) the NAV at the time the Class A shares being redeemed were purchased; or (2) the NAV of such Class A shares at the time of redemption. For purposes of this formula, the "NAV at the time of purchase" will be the NAV at purchase of the Class A shares even if those shares are later exchanged for shares of another Delaware Fund and, in the event of an exchange of Class A shares, the "NAV of such shares at the time of redemption" will be the NAV of the shares acquired in the exchange. In determining whether a Limited CDSC is payable, it will be assumed that shares not subject to the Limited CDSC are the first redeemed followed by other shares held for the longest period of time. The Funds' Prospectus is revised accordingly.

9. Effective July 1, 2021, investors in Class A shares of Ivy Limited-Term Bond Fund will pay a Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases of 2.75% for investments less than $100,000 and as follows:

Investment Amount	Front End Sales Load	Dealer Concession	Advanced Commission (Finders Fee)	CDSC
Less than $100,000	2.75%	2.35%		
$100,000 - $249,999	2.00%	1.75%		
$250,000 - $999,999	1.00%	0.75%		
$1 million up to $5 million	0.00%	0.00%	0.75%	0.75% for 12 Mo
$5 million up to $25 million	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%	0.75% for 12 Mo
$25 million or more	0.00%	0.00%	0.25%	0.75% for 12 Mo

There is no front-end sales charge when you purchase $1 million or more of Class A shares. However, if Delaware Distributors, L.P. (Distributor) or a predecessor distributor paid your financial intermediary a commission on your purchase that received an NAV breakpoint of Class A shares, for shares of the Funds purchased prior to July 1, 2021, you will have to pay a Limited CDSC of 1.00% if you redeem these shares within the first year after your purchase; or if the Distributor paid your financial intermediary a commission on your purchase of $1 million or more of Class A shares that received an NAV breakpoint, for shares purchased on or after July 1, 2021 that are subject to a CDSC, you will have to pay a Limited CDSC of 0.75% if you redeem these shares within the first 12 months after your purchase, unless a specific waiver of the Limited CDSC applies. The Limited CDSC will be paid to the Distributor and will be assessed on an amount equal to the lesser of: (1) the NAV at the time the Class A shares being redeemed were purchased; or (2) the NAV of such Class A shares at the time of redemption. For purposes of this formula, the "NAV at the time of purchase" will be the NAV at purchase of the Class A shares even if those shares are later exchanged for shares of another Delaware Fund and, in the event of an exchange of Class A shares, the "NAV of such shares at the time of redemption" will be the NAV of the shares acquired in the exchange. In determining whether a Limited CDSC is payable, it will be assumed that shares not subject to the Limited CDSC are the first redeemed followed by other shares held for the longest period of time. The Funds' Prospectus is revised accordingly.

10. Effective immediately, the following paragraph is added to the Prospectus for Ivy Government Money Market Fund, Ivy VIP Government Money Market, and Ivy Cash Management Fund under "Fees and Expenses":

The Fund's investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), has agreed to voluntarily waive and/or reimburse fees to the extent necessary to assist the Fund in attempting to maintain a yield of at least 0.00%. Such yield waivers and reimbursements are voluntary and could change or be terminated at any time at the discretion of the Manager. There is no guarantee that the Fund will maintain a positive yield.

11. Effective immediately, the first paragraph of the section of the Funds' Prospectus entitled "The Management of the Funds—Investment Adviser" and, with respect to the Ivy VIP Funds, the first paragraph of the Prospectus entitled "The Management of the Portfolios – Portfolio Management" and, with respect to the InvestEd Portfolios, the first and second paragraphs of the Prospectus entitled "Management of the Portfolios – Investment Adviser", is hereby replaced with the following:

The Manager, located at 100 Independence, 610 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354, is the Fund's investment manager. Together, the Manager and the subsidiaries of Macquarie Management Holdings, Inc. (MMHI) manage, as of March 31, 2021, $187.5 billion in assets, including mutual funds, separate accounts, and other investment vehicles. The Manager and its predecessors have been managing Delaware Funds since 1938. The Manager is a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust (a Delaware statutory trust), which is a subsidiary of MMHI. MMHI is a wholly owned subsidiary of Macquarie Group Limited. The Manager makes investment decisions for the Fund, manages the Fund's business affairs, and provides daily administrative services.

12. Effective immediately, for all Funds except Ivy Asset Strategy Fund and Ivy Mid Cap Income Opportunities Fund, the second and third paragraphs of the section entitled "The Management of the Funds—Investment Adviser" in the Funds' Prospectus and, with respect to the Ivy VIP Funds, the second and third paragraphs of the Prospectus entitled "The Management of the Portfolios – Portfolio Management," is hereby replaced with the following and added with respect to the InvestEd Portfolios:

The Fund and the Manager have received an exemptive order from the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to operate under a manager of managers structure that permits the Manager, with the approval of the Fund's Board, to appoint and replace both affiliated and unaffiliated sub-advisors, and to enter into and make material amendments to the related sub-advisory contracts on behalf of the Fund without shareholder approval (Manager of Managers Structure). Under the Manager of Managers Structure, the Manager has ultimate responsibility, subject to oversight by the Board, for overseeing the Fund's sub-advisors and recommending to the Board their hiring, termination, or replacement.

The Manager of Managers Structure enables the Fund to operate with greater efficiency and without incurring the expense and delays associated with obtaining shareholder approvals for matters relating to sub-advisors or sub-advisory agreements. The Manager of Managers Structure does not permit an increase in the overall management and advisory fees payable by the Fund without shareholder approval. Shareholders will be notified of the hiring of any new sub-advisor within 90 days of the hiring.

13. Effectively immediately, DMC may utilize its global equity investment platform and global fixed income investment platform.

Global Equity Investment Platform

DMC utilizes its affiliated sub-advisor Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL) to provide quantitative support and both MIMGL and its affiliated sub-advisor Macquarie Funds Management Hong Kong Limited (MFMHKL) to provide trading to the equity mutual funds that DMC advises. Although DMC has principal responsibility each applicable Fund, DMC may permit the applicable affiliated sub-advisor to execute Fund security trades on behalf of DMC.

Global Fixed Income Investment Platform

DMC utilizes its affiliated sub-advisors Macquarie Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG (MIMAK), Macquarie Investment Management Europe Limited (MIMEL), and MIMGL to provide portfolio management and trading services, as well as to share investment research and recommendations, with respect to the fixed income mutual funds that DMC advises. Although DMC has principal responsibility for each applicable Fund, DMC may seek investment advice and recommendations from these affiliated sub-advisors and DMC may also permit an affiliated sub-advisor to execute Fund security trades on behalf of DMC and exercise investment discretion for securities in certain markets where DMC believes it will be beneficial to utilize an affiliated sub-advisor's specialized market knowledge.

Those Funds indicated as "multi asset" would utilize both the global equity and global fixed income investment platforms.

The following affiliated sub-advisors, MFMHKL, MIMGL, MIMAK, and MIMEL, are added to each Fund as follows:

Fund	Platform	Affiliated Sub-Advisor(s)
Ivy Mid Cap Growth Fund	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy Large Cap Growth Fund	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy Core Equity Fund	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy Global Growth Fund	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy Science & Technology Fund	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy International Core Equity Fund	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy Managed International Opportunities Fund	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy Accumulative Fund	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy Small Cap Growth Fund	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy Small Cap Core Fund	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy International Small Cap Fund	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy Global Equity Income Fund	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy Value Fund	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy Emerging Markets Equity Fund	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy Energy Fund	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy Natural Resources Fund	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy Balanced Fund	Multi Asset	MIMAK, MFMHKL, MIMGL, MIMEL

Fund	Platform	Affiliated Sub-Advisor(s)
Ivy Wilshire Global Allocation Fund	Multi Asset	MIMAK, MFMHKL, MIMGL, MIMEL
Ivy Apollo Multi-Asset Income Fund	Multi Asset	MIMAK, MFMHKL, MIMGL, MIMEL
Ivy Limited-Term Bond Fund	Fixed Income	MIMEL, MIMGL, MIMAK
Ivy Government Securities Fund	Fixed Income	MIMEL, MIMGL, MIMAK
Ivy High Income Fund	Fixed Income	MIMEL, MIMGL, MIMAK
Ivy Corporate Bond Fund	Fixed Income	MIMEL, MIMGL, MIMAK
Ivy Crossover Credit Fund	Fixed Income	MIMEL, MIMGL, MIMAK
Ivy Global Bond Fund	Fixed Income	MIMEL, MIMGL, MIMAK
Ivy VIP Mid Cap Growth	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy VIP Growth	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy VIP Core Equity	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy VIP Global Growth	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy VIP Science and Technology	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy VIP International Core Equity	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy VIP Small Cap Growth	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy VIP Small Cap Core	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy VIP Global Equity Income	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy VIP Natural Resources	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy VIP Energy	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy VIP Value	Equity	MFMHKL, MIMGL
Ivy VIP Balanced	Multi Asset	MIMAK, MFMHKL, MIMGL, MIMEL
Ivy VIP Asset Strategy	Multi Asset	MIMAK, MFMHKL, MIMGL, MIMEL
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Conservative	Multi Asset	MIMAK, MFMHKL, MIMGL, MIMEL
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative	Multi Asset	MIMAK, MFMHKL, MIMGL, MIMEL
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate	Multi Asset	MIMAK, MFMHKL, MIMGL, MIMEL
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive	Multi Asset	MIMAK, MFMHKL, MIMGL, MIMEL
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Aggressive	Multi Asset	MIMAK, MFMHKL, MIMGL, MIMEL
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative — Managed Volatility	Multi Asset	MIMAK, MFMHKL, MIMGL, MIMEL
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate — Managed Volatility	Multi Asset	MIMAK, MFMHKL, MIMGL, MIMEL
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive — Managed Volatility	Multi Asset	MIMAK, MFMHKL, MIMGL, MIMEL
Ivy VIP Limited-Term Bond	Fixed Income	MIMEL, MIMGL, MIMAK
Ivy VIP Corporate Bond	Fixed Income	MIMEL, MIMGL, MIMAK
Ivy VIP High Income	Fixed Income	MIMEL, MIMGL, MIMAK
Ivy VIP Global Bond	Fixed Income	MIMEL, MIMGL, MIMAK

14. Effective immediately, for sales charge waivers for certain investors – Class A and Class E shares and shares of the InvestEd Portfolios that may be purchased at NAV, the following is added:

- Additional purchases by existing shareholders whose accounts were eligible for purchasing shares at NAV under a predecessor fund's eligibility requirements set by the predecessor fund's company.

15. Effective July 1, 2021, the following is added to each Funds' Prospectus under the section entitled "Choosing a Share Class", with the exception of (i) Ivy Limited-Term Bond Fund; (ii) InvestEd 90 Portfolio, InvestEd 80 Portfolio, InvestEd 70 Portfolio, InvestEd 60 Portfolio, InvestEd 50 Portfolio, InvestEd 40 Portfolio, InvestEd 30 Portfolio, InvestEd 20 Portfolio, InvestEd 10 Portfolio, and InvestEd 0 Portfolio (all 10 InvestEd Portfolios collectively referred to herein as "the InvestEd Portfolios"); and (iii) Ivy ProShares S&P 500 Dividend Aristocrats Index Fund, Ivy ProShares Russell 2000 Dividend Growers Index Fund, Ivy ProShares Interest Rate Hedged High Yield Index Fund, Ivy ProShares S&P 500 Bond Index Fund, Ivy ProShares MSCI ACWI Index Fund (all 5 Ivy Pro Shares Index Funds collectively referred to herein as "the Ivy Pro Shares Index Funds"):

You will have to pay a Limited CDSC of 1.00% if you redeem Class A shares purchased after July 1, 2021 that are subject to a CDSC within the 18 months after your purchase, unless a specific waiver of the Limited CDSC applies.

16. Effective July 1, 2021, the following is added to the Prospectus for Ivy Limited Term Bond Fund under the section entitled "Choosing a Share Class":

You will have to pay a Limited CDSC of 0.75% if you redeem Class A shares purchased after July 1, 2021 that are subject to a CDSC within the 12 months after your purchase, unless a specific waiver of the Limited CDSC applies.

17. Effective July 1, 2021, except for the Ivy VIP Funds, the InvestEd Portfolios and the Ivy Pro Shares Index Funds, the following is added to the Funds' Prospectuses under the section entitled "Your Account—Choosing a Share Class", replacing any related references.

For Class A shares purchased prior to July 1, 2021, you will have to pay a Limited CDSC of 1.00% if you redeem these shares within the first year after your purchase; and for Class A shares purchased on or after July 1, 2021, you will have to pay a Limited CDSC of 1.00% if you redeem these shares within the 18 months after your purchase except for Ivy Limited-Term Bond Fund which is 0.75% within 12 months, unless a specific waiver of the Limited CDSC applies.

Effective July 1, 2021, on sales of Class A shares where there is no front-end sales charge, the Distributor may pay your securities dealer an upfront commission of up to 1.00%. The upfront commission includes an advance of the first year's 12b-1 fee of up to 0.25%. During the first 12 months, the Distributor will retain the 12b-1 fee to partially offset the upfront commission advanced at the time of purchase. Starting in the 13th month, your securities dealer may be eligible to receive the full 12b-1 fee applicable to Class A shares. On sales of Class C shares, the Distributor may pay your securities dealer an upfront commission of 1.00%. The upfront commission includes an advance of the first year's 12b-1 service fee of up to 0.25%. During the first 12 months, the Distributor retains the full 1.00% 12b-1 fee to partially offset the upfront commission and the prepaid 0.25% service fee advanced at the time of purchase. Starting in the 13th month, your securities dealer may be eligible to receive the full 1.00% 12b-1 fee applicable to Class C shares. Alternatively, certain intermediaries may not be eligible to receive the upfront commission of 1.00%, but may receive the 12b-1 fee for sales of Class C shares from the date of purchase. After approximately eight years, Class C shares are eligible to automatically convert to Class A shares and dealers may then be eligible to receive the 12b-1 fee applicable to Class A shares.

18. Effective July 1, 2021, the Rights of Accumulation policy for the Funds is changed and all related references are replaced with the following:

Effective July 1, 2021, upon your request, you can combine your holdings or purchases of a Fund and all share classes of Delaware Funds, excluding any money market funds (unless you acquired those shares through an exchange from a Fund that did carry a front-end sales charge, CDSC, or Limited CDSC), as well as the holdings and purchases of your spouse — or equivalent, if recognized under local law — and children under the age of 21 to qualify for reduced front-end sales charges. When submitting the letter of intent or requesting rights of accumulation, you must identify which holdings or purchases you are requesting to be combined *to your financial intermediary, the Distributor or the Transfer Agent at the time of purchase*. You can add the value of any share class that you already own to new share purchases in order to qualify for a reduced sales charge. Please note you cannot combine your holdings or purchases of non-Transaction Funds with Transaction Funds at this time. This feature may be available at a later time.

19. Effective immediately, the section of the Funds' Prospectus entitled "Your Account—Additional Compensation to Intermediaries" is hereby replaced with the following:

Payments to intermediaries

The Distributor and its affiliates may pay additional compensation at their own expense and not as an expense of a Fund to certain affiliated or unaffiliated brokers, dealers, or other financial intermediaries (Financial Intermediaries) in connection with the sale or retention of Fund shares and/or shareholder servicing, including providing the Fund with "shelf space" or a higher profile with the Financial Intermediaries' consultants, salespersons, and customers (distribution assistance). For example, the Distributor or its affiliates may pay additional compensation to Financial Intermediaries for various purposes, including, but not limited to, promoting the sale of Fund shares, maintaining share balances and/or for subaccounting, administrative, or shareholder processing services, marketing, educational support, data, and ticket charges. Such payments are in addition to any distribution fees, service fees, subaccounting fees, and/or transfer agency fees that may be payable by a Fund. The additional payments may be based on factors, including level of sales (based on gross or net sales or some specified minimum sales or some other similar criteria related to sales of a Fund and/or some or all other Delaware Funds), amount of assets invested by the Financial Intermediary's customers (which could include current or aged assets of a Fund and/or some or all other Delaware Funds), a Fund's advisory fees, some other agreed-upon amount, or other measures as determined from time to time by the Distributor. The level of payments made to a qualifying Financial Intermediary in any given year may vary. To the extent permitted by SEC and FINRA rules and other applicable laws and regulations, the Distributor may pay, or allow its affiliates to pay, other promotional incentives or payments to Financial Intermediaries.

Sub-transfer agent/recordkeeping payments may be made to third parties (including affiliates of the Manager) that provide sub-transfer agent, recordkeeping, and/or shareholder services with respect to certain shareholder accounts (including omnibus accounts), or to the shareholder account directly to offset the costs of these services, in lieu of the transfer agent providing such services. For Class N shares, the Distributor and its affiliates will generally not pay additional compensation to Financial Intermediaries in connection with the sale or retention of Fund shares and/or shareholder servicing (including sub-transfer agent/recordkeeping payments).

If a mutual fund sponsor or distributor makes greater payments for distribution assistance to your Financial Intermediary with respect to distribution of shares of that particular mutual fund than sponsors or distributors of other mutual funds make to your Financial Intermediary with respect to the distribution of the shares of their mutual funds, your Financial Intermediary and its salespersons may have a financial incentive to favor sales of shares of the mutual fund making the higher payments over shares of other mutual funds or over other investment options. In addition, depending on the arrangements in place at any particular time, a Financial Intermediary may also have a financial incentive for recommending a particular share class over other share classes. You should consult with your Financial Intermediary and review carefully any disclosure provided by such Financial Intermediary as to compensation it receives in connection with investment products it recommends or sells to you. A significant purpose of these payments is to increase sales of a Fund's shares. The Manager or its affiliates may benefit from the Distributor's or its affiliates' payment of compensation to Financial Intermediaries through increased fees resulting from additional assets acquired through the sale of Fund shares through Financial Intermediaries. In certain instances, the payments could be significant and may cause a conflict of interest for your Financial Intermediary. Any such payments will not change the NAV or the price of a Fund's shares.

20. Effective immediately, the section of the Funds' Prospectus entitled "Potential Conflicts of Interest" is hereby deleted in its entirety.

21. Effective immediately, the following is added to the section of the Funds' Prospectus entitled "Buying Shares":

Limitations on Exchanges
Shareholders of Transaction Funds may not be able to exchange their shares for shares of non-Transaction Funds at the present time, and vice versa.

22. Effective immediately, the "Valuation" sections of the applicable sections in the applicable Funds' prospectus and SAI are hereby replaced by the relevant portions set forth below. For the InvestEd Portfolios, references to "Fund" may also include "affiliated underlying fund".

Calculating share price
The price you pay for shares will depend on when we receive your purchase order. If your order is received by an authorized agent or us before the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) (normally 4:00pm Eastern time), you will pay that day's closing Fund share price, which is based on the Fund's NAV. If the NYSE has an unscheduled early close, we will continue to accept your order until that day's scheduled close of the NYSE and you will pay that day's closing Fund share price. If your order is received after the scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE, you will pay the next Business Day's closing Fund share price. We reserve the right to reject any purchase order.

We determine the NAV per share for each class of a Delaware Fund at the close of regular trading on the NYSE on each Business Day (normally 4:00pm Eastern time). A Fund does not calculate its NAV on days the NYSE is closed for trading. If the NYSE has an unscheduled early close, a Fund's closing share price would still be determined as of that day's regularly scheduled close of the NYSE. The NAV per share for each class of a fund is calculated by subtracting the liabilities of each class from its total assets and dividing the resulting number by the number of shares outstanding for that class. We generally price securities and other assets for which market quotations are readily available at their market value. The value of foreign securities may change on days when a shareholder will not be able to purchase or redeem fund shares because foreign markets are open at times and on days when US markets are not. We price fixed income securities on the basis of valuations provided to us by an independent pricing service that uses methods approved by the Board. For all other securities, we use methods approved by the Board that are designed to price securities at their fair market values.

Fair valuation
When the Funds use fair value pricing, they may take into account any factors they deem appropriate. The Funds may determine fair value based upon developments related to a specific security, current valuations of foreign stock indices (as reflected in US futures markets), and/or US sector or broad stock market indices. In determining whether market quotations are readily available or fair valuation will be used, various factors will be taken into consideration, such as market closures or suspension of trading

in a security. The prices of securities used by the Funds to calculate their NAVs may differ from quoted or published prices for the same securities. Fair value pricing may involve subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security could be materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security.

The Funds anticipate using fair value pricing for securities primarily traded on US exchanges only under very limited circumstances, such as the early closing of the exchange on which a security is traded or suspension of trading in the security. The Funds may use fair value pricing more frequently for securities traded primarily in non-US markets because, among other things, most foreign markets close well before the Funds value their securities, normally at 4:00pm Eastern time or the close of the NYSE. The earlier close of these foreign markets gives rise to the possibility that significant events, including broad market moves, may have occurred in the interim. To account for this, the Funds may frequently value many foreign equity securities using fair value prices based on third-party vendor modeling tools to the extent available.

The Board has delegated responsibility for valuing the Funds' assets to a Pricing Committee of the Manager, which operates under the policies and procedures approved by the Board and is subject to the Board's oversight.

23. Effective immediately, the section of the Funds' SAI entitled "INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES — The Management Agreement" is hereby replaced with the following.

The Manager, located at 100 Independence, 610 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354, furnishes investment management services to the Funds, subject to the supervision and direction of the Board. The Manager also provides investment management services to all of the other Delaware Funds. Affiliates of the Manager also manage other investment accounts. While investment decisions for the Funds are made independently from those of the other funds and accounts, investment decisions for such other funds and accounts may be made at the same time as investment decisions for the Funds. The Manager pays the salaries of all Trustees, officers, and employees who are affiliated with both the Manager and the Trust. In the course of discharging its non-portfolio management duties under the advisory contract, the Manager may delegate to affiliates.

As of March 31, 2021, the Manager and its affiliates within Macquarie Investment Management were managing in the aggregate, $187.5 billion in assets in various institutional or separately managed, investment company, and insurance accounts. The Manager is a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust (a Delaware statutory trust), which is a subsidiary of Macquarie Management Holdings, Inc. ("MMHI"). MMHI is a subsidiary, and subject to the ultimate control, of Macquarie Group Limited ("Macquarie"). Macquarie is a Sydney, Australia-headquartered global provider of banking, financial, advisory, investment and funds management services. "Macquarie Investment Management" is the marketing name for MMHI and its subsidiaries.

The Manager and its affiliates own the name "Delaware Group®." Under certain circumstances, including the termination of the Trust's advisory relationship with the Manager or its distribution relationship with the Distributor, the Manager, and its affiliates could cause the Trust to remove the words "Delaware Group" from its name.

The Funds' Investment Management Agreement ("Investment Management Agreement") may be renewed each year only so long as such renewal and continuance are specifically approved at least annually by the Board or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of each Fund, and only if the terms of, and the renewal thereof, have been approved by the vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees of the Trust who are not parties thereto or interested persons of any such party, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Investment Management Agreement is terminable without penalty on 60 days' notice by the Trustees of the Trust or by the Manager. The Investment Management Agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment.

Except for those expenses borne by the Manager under the Investment Management Agreement, and the Distributor under the Distribution Agreement, each Fund is responsible for all of its own expenses. Among others, such expenses include each Fund's proportionate share of certain administrative expenses; investment management fees; transfer and dividend disbursing fees and costs; accounting services; custodian expenses; federal and state securities registration fees; proxy costs; and the costs of preparing prospectuses and reports sent to shareholders.

24. Effective immediately, the references and information related to IDI as the distributor in the section of the Funds' SAI entitled "INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES — Distribution Services" is hereby replaced with the following. Class A, Class B, Class C, Class E, Class R, and Class Y are hereinafter defined herein and in the SAI as the "Retail Classes". Class I and Class N are hereinafter defined herein and in the SAI as the "Institutional Classes."

The Distributor, Delaware Distributors, L.P., located at 100 Independence, 610 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354, serves as the national distributor of the Funds' shares under a Distribution Agreement dated April 30, 2021. The Distributor is an affiliate of the Manager and bears all of the costs of promotion and distribution, except for payments by the Retail Classes under their respective Rule 12b-1 Plans. The Distributor is an indirect subsidiary of MMHI and, therefore, of Macquarie. The Distributor has agreed to use its best efforts to sell shares of the Funds. See the Prospectuses for information on how to invest. Shares of the Funds are offered on a continuous basis by the Distributor and may be purchased through authorized investment dealers or directly by contacting the Distributor or the Trust. The Distributor also serves as the national distributor for the Delaware Funds. The Board annually reviews fees paid to the Distributor.

25. Effective immediately, the Valuation sections of the applicable sections in the applicable Funds' SAI are hereby replaced by the relevant portions set forth below. For the InvestEd Portfolios, references to "Fund" may also include "affiliated underlying fund".

Determining Offering Price and Net Asset Value

Orders for purchases and redemptions of Class A and Class E shares and InvestEd Portfolios are effected at the offering price next calculated after receipt of the order by the Funds, their agent, or certain other authorized persons. Orders for purchases and redemptions of all of the Funds' other share classes are effected at the NAV per share next calculated after receipt of the order by the Funds, their agent, or certain other authorized persons. Financial intermediaries are responsible for transmitting orders promptly.

Offering price and NAV are computed as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE, which is normally 4:00pm, Eastern time, on days when the NYSE is open for business. The NYSE is scheduled to be open Monday through Friday throughout the year except for days when the following holidays are observed: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, President's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. The time by which purchase and redemption orders must be effected in order to receive a Business Day's NAV and the time at which such orders are processed and shares are priced may change in case of an emergency declared by the SEC or, if regular trading on the NYSE is stopped, at a time other than the regularly scheduled close of the NYSE. When the NYSE is closed, the Funds will generally be closed, pricing calculations will not be made, and purchase and redemption orders will not be processed until the Funds' next Business Day.

The NAV per share for each share class of each Fund is calculated by subtracting the liabilities of each class from its total assets and dividing the resulting number by the number of shares outstanding for that class. In determining each Fund's total net assets, equity securities, except those traded on the Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc. (Nasdaq), are valued at the last quoted sales price as of the time of the regular close of the NYSE on the valuation date. Securities traded on the Nasdaq are valued in accordance with the Nasdaq Official Closing Price, which may not be the last sales price. If, on a particular day, an equity security does not trade, then the mean between the bid and ask prices will be used, which approximates fair value. Debt securities and credit default swap ("CDS") contracts are valued based upon valuations provided by an independent pricing service or broker/ counterparty and reviewed by management. To the extent current market prices are not available, the pricing service may take into account developments related to the specific security, as well as transactions in comparable securities. US government and agency securities are valued at the mean between the bid and ask prices, which approximates fair value. Valuations for fixed income securities utilize matrix systems, which reflect such factors as security prices, yields, maturities, and ratings, and are supplemented by dealer and exchange quotations. For asset-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations, CMBS, and US government agency MBS, pricing vendors utilize matrix pricing which considers prepayment speed, attributes of the collateral, yield or price of bonds of comparable quality, coupon, maturity, and type as well as broker/dealer-supplied prices. Swap prices are derived using daily swap curves and models that incorporate a number of market data factors, such as discounted cash flows, trades, and values of the underlying reference instruments. Open-end investment company securities are valued at net asset value per share, as reported by the underlying investment company. Foreign currency exchange contracts and foreign cross currency exchange contracts are valued at the mean between the bid and ask prices, which approximates fair value. Interpolated values are derived when the settlement date of the contract is an interim date for which quotations are not available. Futures contracts and options on futures contracts are valued at the daily quoted settlement prices. Exchange-traded options are valued at the last reported sale price or, if no sales are reported, at the mean between the last reported bid and ask prices, which approximates fair value. Generally, other securities and assets for which market quotations are not readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith under the direction of the Board. In determining whether market quotations are readily available or fair valuation will be used, various factors will be taken into consideration, such as market closures or suspension of trading in a security. A Fund may use fair value pricing more frequently for securities traded primarily in non-US markets because, among other things, most foreign markets close well before the Fund values its securities, generally as of 4:00pm Eastern time. The earlier close of these foreign markets gives rise to the possibility that significant events, including broad market moves, government actions or pronouncements, aftermarket trading, or news events may have occurred in the interim. To account for this, the Funds may frequently value foreign securities using fair value prices based on third-party vendor modeling tools (international fair value pricing). Foreign securities and the prices of foreign securities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to US dollars at the mean between the bid and offer quotations of such currencies based on rates in effect as of the close of the NYSE.

Use of a pricing service has been approved by the Board. Prices provided by a pricing service take into account appropriate factors such as institutional trading in similar groups of securities, yield, quality, coupon rate, maturity, type of issue, trading characteristics, and other market data. Subject to the foregoing, securities for which market quotations are not readily available and other assets are valued at fair value as determined in good faith and in a method approved by the Board.

Each Class of a Fund will bear a pro rata portion of the common expenses of that Fund. Each class of a Fund will record a pro rata portion of income earned by that Fund. The pro rata calculation will be based on each class's percentage of net assets in that Fund. The Institutional share classes will not incur any of the expenses under the Trust's Rule 12b-1 Plans, while the Retail Classes will bear the Rule 12b-1 Plan expenses payable under their respective Plans, and Class N shares will not incur any expenses related to service fees, sub-accounting fees, and/or sub-transfer agency fees paid to any broker, dealer, or other financial intermediaries. Due to the specific distribution expenses and other costs that will be allocable to each Class, the NAV of each Class of a Fund will vary.

26. Effective immediately, the following is added to the Prospectus and SAI of the Ivy Funds and InvestEd Portfolios:

Exchange of Shares
You may generally exchange all or part of your shares for shares of the same class of another Delaware Fund without paying a front-end sales charge or a CDSC at the time of the exchange. However, if you exchange shares from a fund that does not have a sales charge, you will pay any applicable sales charge on your new shares. You do not pay sales charges on shares that you acquired through the reinvestment of dividends. You may have to pay taxes on your exchange. When you exchange shares, you are purchasing shares in another fund, so you should be sure to get a copy of the fund's prospectus and read it carefully before buying shares through an exchange. We may refuse the purchase side of any exchange request if, in the Manager's judgment, a fund would be unable to invest effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies or would otherwise potentially be adversely affected. Please see the Section of this Supplement entitled "Limitations on Exchanges" if you are a shareholder of a Transaction Fund.

27. Effective July 1, 2021, the following replaces the applicable corresponding section of each applicable Fund's Prospectus and SAI:

Sales Charge Waivers for Certain Transactions
Effective July 1, 2021, Class A shares of a Fund may be purchased at NAV under the following circumstances, provided that you notify your financial intermediary in advance that the trade qualifies for this privilege. The Fund reserves the right to modify or terminate these arrangements at any time.

- **Exchange** of Class A shares of another fund within the Ivy Funds or shares of any portfolio within the InvestEd Portfolios if (i) a sales charge was previously paid on those shares, (ii) the shares were received in exchange for shares on which a sales charge was paid or (iii) the shares were acquired from reinvestment of dividends and other distributions paid on such shares.
- **Payments of Principal and Interest on Loans** made pursuant to an employee benefit plan established under Section 401(a) of the Code, including a 401(k) plan, (for Class A shares only), (i) if such loans are permitted by the plan and the plan invests in shares of the same Fund and (ii) a sales charge was previously paid on those shares.
- **Reinvestment** of the proceeds up to 90 days after you redeem shares under certain circumstances. For purposes of this "right of reinvestment policy," automatic transactions (including, for example, automatic purchases, withdrawals and payroll deductions) and ongoing retirement plan contributions are not eligible for investment without a sales charge. Investors should consult their financial intermediary for further information. Depending on the financial intermediary holding your account, your reinvestment privileges may differ from those described in this prospectus. Shareholders of Transaction Funds may not be able to reinvest their proceeds without paying a sales charge for shares of non-Transaction Funds at the present time, and vice versa.
- **Shares Purchased under the Fund Dividend Reinvestment Plan** and, under certain circumstances, the exchange privilege and the 90-day reinvestment privilege.

28. Effective July 1, 2021, the following replaces the applicable corresponding section of each applicable Fund's Prospectus related to the sales charge waivers for Janney Montgomery Scott, LLC:

Janney Montgomery Scott, LLC ("Janney"):
If you purchase fund shares through a Janney brokerage account, you will be eligible for the following load waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC"), or back-end sales charge, waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this Prospectus or the SAI.

Front-end sales charge* waivers on Class A shares available at Janney

– Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other fund within the Delaware Funds).
– Shares purchased by employees and registered representatives of Janney or its affiliates and their family members as designated by Janney.
– Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the Delaware Funds, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within ninety (90) days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (i.e., right of reinstatement).
– Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans.
– Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement.
– Class C shares that are no longer subject to a contingent deferred sales charge and are converted to Class A shares of the same fund pursuant to Janney's policies and procedures.

CDSC waivers on Class A and C shares available at Janney

– Shares sold upon the death or disability of the shareholder.
– Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in this Prospectus.
– Shares purchased in connection with a return of excess contributions from an IRA account.
– Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and other retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching age 70½ as described in this Prospectus.
– Shares sold to pay Janney fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Janney.
– Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement.
– Shares exchanged into the same share class of a different fund.

Front-end sales charge* discounts available at Janney: breakpoints, rights of accumulation, and/or letters of intent

– Breakpoints as described in this Prospectus
– Rights of accumulation ("ROA"), which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts, will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of Delaware Funds assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at Janney. Eligible Delaware Funds assets not held at Janney may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.
– Letters of intent which allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases within Delaware Funds, over a 13-month time period. Eligible Delaware Funds assets not held at Janney Montgomery Scott may be included in the calculation of letters of intent only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor of such assets.

* Also referred to as an "initial sales charge."

29. Effective immediately, the Prospectus and SAI for Ivy Wilshire Global Allocation Fund, Ivy Managed International Opportunities Fund, Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate – Managed Volatility, Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive – Managed Volatility, Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative – Managed Volatility, Ivy VIP Pathfinder Aggressive, Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive, Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate, Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative, Ivy VIP Pathfinder Conservative, InvestEd 90 Portfolio, InvestEd 80 Portfolio, InvestEd 70 Portfolio, InvestEd 60 Portfolio, InvestEd 50 Portfolio, InvestEd 40 Portfolio, InvestEd 30 Portfolio, InvestEd 20 Portfolio, InvestEd 10 Portfolio, and InvestEd 0 Portfolio are hereby revised to reflect the fact that these Funds now invest primarily in a combination of underlying Delaware Funds, including the predecessor Ivy Funds.

30. Effective immediately, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP is the Funds' Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. In addition, the "Custodial and Auditing Services" disclosure is replaced in its entirety with the following:

    The Funds' custodian is The Bank of New York Mellon (BNYM), and its address is One Wall Street, New York, New York. In general, the custodian is responsible for holding the Funds' cash and securities. Deloitte & Touche LLP, located at 1100 Walnut Street, Suite 3300, Kansas City, Missouri, the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm for its most recent fiscal year, audited the financial statements and financial highlights of each Fund. The Board has selected PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, located at 2001 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103, to serve as the current independent registered public accounting firm for the Funds.

31. Effective immediately, each Fund has elected the following thirteen members of the Board of Trustees, replacing the previous Trustees. In addition, new officers have been appointed to serve the Funds, replacing the previous Fund officers. All related references in the SAI, including under "MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST", are hereby replaced as follows. The tables related to the Board, other than the Trustee biographical tables, contained in the SAI are not superseded. The Trustees who commenced serving in April 2021 do not yet own any shares of the Funds.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

Trustees and officers

The business and affairs of the Trust are managed under the direction of its Board of Trustees. Certain officers and Trustees of the Trust hold identical positions in Delaware Funds. The Trust's Trustees and principal officers are noted below along with their birthdates and their business experience for the past five years. The Trustees serve for indefinite terms until their resignation, death, or removal.

As of April 1, 2021, the officers and Trustees of the Trust directly owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of each Class of each Fund.

Name, Address, and Birthdate	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Length of Time Served	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past Five Years
Interested Trustee					
Shawn K. Lytle[1] 100 Independence, 610 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354 February 1970	President, Chief Executive Officer, and Trustee	President and Chief Executive Officer since April 2021 Trustee since April 2021	161	Global Head of Macquarie Investment Management[2] (January 2019-Present); Head of Americas of Macquarie Group (December 2017-Present); Deputy Global Head of Macquarie Investment Management (2017-2019); Head of Macquarie Investment Management Americas (2015-2017)	Trustee — UBS Relationship Funds, SMA Relationship Trust, and UBS Funds (May 2010-April 2015)
Independent Trustees					
Jerome D. Abernathy 100 Independence, 610 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354 July 1959	Trustee	Since April 2021	161	Managing Member, Stonebrook Capital Management, LLC (financial technology: macro factors and databases) (January 1993-Present)	None
Thomas L. Bennett 100 Independence, 610 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354 October 1947	Chair and Trustee	Trustee since April 2021 Chair since April 2021	161	Private Investor (March 2004-Present)	None

Name, Address, and Birthdate	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Length of Time Served	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past Five Years
Ann D. Borowiec 100 Independence, 610 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354 November 1958	Trustee	Since April 2021	161	Chief Executive Officer, Private Wealth Management (2011-2013) and Market Manager, New Jersey Private Bank (2005-2011) — J.P. Morgan Chase & Co.	Director—Banco Santander International (October 2016-December 2019) Director—Santander Bank, N.A. (December 2016- December 2019)
Joseph W. Chow 100 Independence, 610 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354 January 1953	Trustee	Since April 2021	161	Private Investor (April 2011-Present)	Director and Audit Committee Member — Hercules Technology Growth Capital, Inc. (July 2004-July 2014)
H. Jeffrey Dobbs 100 Independence, 610 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354 May 1955	Trustee	Since April 2019	89	Global Sector Chairman, Industrial Manufacturing, KPMG LLP (2010-2015)	Director, Valparaiso University (2012-Present) Director, TechAccel LLC (2015-Present) (Tech R&D) Board Member, Kansas City Repertory Theatre (2015-Present) Board Member, PatientsVoices, Inc. (healthcare) (2018-Present) Kansas City Campus for Animal Care (2018-Present) Director, National Association of Manufacturers (2010-2015) Director, The Children's Center (2003-2015) Director, Metropolitan Affairs Coalition (2003-2015) Director, Michigan Roundtable for Diversity and Inclusion (2003-2015) Trustee, Ivy NextShares (2019)]

Name, Address, and Birthdate	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Length of Time Served	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past Five Years
John A. Fry 100 Independence, 610 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354 May 1960	Trustee	Since April 2021	161	President — Drexel University (August 2010-Present) President — Franklin & Marshall College (July 2002-June 2010)	Director; Compensation Committee and Governance Committee Member — Community Health Systems (May 2004-Present) Director — Drexel Morgan & Co. (2015-December 2019) Director and Audit Committee Member — vTv Therapeutics Inc. (2017-Present) Director and Audit Committee Member — FS Credit Real Estate Income Trust, Inc. (2018-Present) Director and Audit Committee Member — Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia (January 2020-Present)
Joseph Harroz, Jr. 100 Independence, 610 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354 January 1967	Trustee	Since November 1998	89	President (2020-Present), Interim President (2019-2020), Vice President (2010-2019) and Dean (2010-2019), College of Law, University of Oklahoma; Managing Member, Harroz Investments, LLC, (commercial enterprises) (1998-2019); Managing Member, St. Clair, LLC (commercial enterprises) (2019-Present)	Director, OU Medicine, Inc. (2020 to present); Director and Shareholder, Valliance Bank (2007-Present) Director, Foundation Healthcare (formerly Graymark HealthCare) (2008-2017) Trustee, the Mewbourne Family Support Organization (2006-Present) (non-profit) Independent Director, LSQ Manager, Inc. (real estate) (2007-2016) Director, Oklahoma Foundation for Excellence (non-profit) (2008-Present) Independent Chairman and Trustee, Waddell & Reed Advisors Funds (WRA Funds) (Independent Chairman: 2015-2018; Trustee: 1998-2018) Independent Chairman and Trustee, Ivy NextShares (2016-2019)

Name, Address, and Birthdate	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Length of Time Served	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past Five Years
Sandra A.J. Lawrence 100 Independence, 610 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354 September 1957	Trustee	Since April 2019	89	Retired; formerly, Chief Administrative Officer, Children's Mercy Hospitals and Clinics (2016-2019); CFO, Children's Mercy Hospitals and Clinics (2005-2016)	Director, Hall Family Foundation (1993-Present) Director, Westar Energy (utility) (2004-2018) Trustee, Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art (non-profit) (2007-2020) Director, Turn the Page KC (non-profit) (2012-2016) Director, Kansas Metropolitan Business and Healthcare Coalition (non-profit) (2017-2019) Director, National Association of Corporate Directors (non-profit) (2017-Present) Director, American Shared Hospital Services (medical device) (2017-Present) Director, Evergy, Inc., Kansas City Power & Light Company, KCP&L Greater Missouri Operations Company, Westar Energy, Inc. and Kansas Gas and Electric Company (related utility companies) (2018-Present) Director, Stowers (research) (2018) CoChair, Women Corporate Directors (director education) (2018-2020) Trustee, Ivy NextShares (2019)

Name, Address, and Birthdate	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Length of Time Served	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past Five Years
Frances A. Sevilla-Sacasa 100 Independence, 610 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354 January 1956	Trustee	Since April 2021	161	Private Investor (January 2017-Present) Chief Executive Officer — Banco Itaú International (April 2012-December 2016) Executive Advisor to Dean (August 2011-March 2012) and Interim Dean (January 2011-July 2011) — University of Miami School of Business Administration President — U.S. Trust, Bank of America Private Wealth Management (Private Banking) (July 2007-December 2008)	Trust Manager and Audit Committee Chair — Camden Property Trust (August 2011-Present) Director; Strategic Planning and Reserves Committee and Nominating and Governance Committee Member — Callon Petroleum Company (December 2019-Present) Director — New Senior Investment Group Inc. (January 2021-Present) Director; Audit Committee Member — Carrizo Oil & Gas, Inc. (March 2018- December 2019)
Thomas K. Whitford 100 Independence, 610 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354 March 1956	Trustee	Since April 2021	161	Vice Chairman (2010-April 2013) — PNC Financial Services Group	Director — HSBC North America Holdings Inc. (December 2013-Present) Director — HSBC USA Inc. (July 2014-Present) Director — HSBC Bank USA, National Association (July 2014-March 2017) Director — HSBC Finance Corporation (December 2013-April 2018)

Name, Address, and Birthdate	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Length of Time Served	Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During the Past Five Years
Christianna Wood 100 Independence, 610 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354 August 1959	Trustee	Since April 2021	161	Chief Executive Officer and President — Gore Creek Capital, Ltd. (August 2009-Present)	Director; Finance Committee and Audit Committee Member — H&R Block Corporation (July 2008-Present) Director; Investments Committee, Capital and Finance Committee and Audit Committee Member — Grange Insurance (2013-Present) Trustee; Chair of Nominating and Governance Committee and Member of Audit Committee — The Merger Fund (2013-Present), The Merger Fund VL (2013-Present), WCM Alternatives: Event-Driven Fund (2013-Present), and WCM Alternatives: Credit Event Fund (December 2017-Present) Director; Chair of Governance Committee and Audit Committee Member — International Securities Exchange (2010-2016)
Janet L. Yeomans 100 Independence, 610 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354 July 1948	Trustee	Since April 2021	161	Vice President and Treasurer (January 2006-July 2012) Vice President — Mergers & Acquisitions (January 2003-January 2006), and Vice President and Treasurer (July 1995-January 2003) — 3M Company	Director; Personnel and Compensation Committee Chair; Member of Nominating, Investments, and Audit Committees for various periods throughout directorship — Okabena Company (2009-2017)

Officers	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years
David F. Connor[3] 100 Independence, 610 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354 December 1963	Senior Vice President, General Counsel, and Secretary	Senior Vice President, General Counsel, and Secretary since April 2021	David F. Connor has served in various capacities at different times at Macquarie Investment Management.
Daniel V. Geatens[3] 100 Independence, 610 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354 October 1972	Senior Vice President and Treasurer	Senior Vice President and Treasurer since April 2021	Daniel V. Geatens has served in various capacities at different times at Macquarie Investment Management.
Richard Salus 100 Independence, 610 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354 October 1963	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since April 2021	Richard Salus has served in various capacities at different times at Macquarie Investment Management.

1 Shawn K. Lytle is considered to be an "Interested Trustee" because he is an executive officer of the Manager.

2 Macquarie Investment Management is the marketing name for certain companies comprising the asset management division of Macquarie Group, including the Funds' Manager, principal underwriter, and transfer agent.

3 David F. Connor and Daniel V. Geatens serve in similar capacities for the six portfolios of the Optimum Fund Trust, which have the same investment manager, principal underwriter, and transfer agent as the Funds. Mr. Geatens also serves as the Chief Financial Officer of the Optimum Fund Trust, and he is the Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer for Macquarie Global Infrastructure Total Return Fund Inc., which has the same investment manager as the Funds.

Only the Trustees of the Trust who are not "interested persons" as defined by the 1940 Act (the "Independent Trustees") receive compensation from the Trust. An Independent Trustee/Director receives: (i) an annual retainer fee of $240,000 for all investment companies in the Delaware Funds family for which he or she serves as Trustee/Director, plus $14,000 per meeting for attending each Board Meeting in person; and (ii) a $3,000 fee for attending telephonic board meetings. The committee members and committee/board chairs also receive the following fees: (i) members of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, Audit Committee, and Investments Committee will receive additional compensation of up to $5,200 for each Committee meeting attended; (ii) the Chair for each of the Audit Committee, the Investments Committee, and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee receives an annual retainer of $30,000; and (iii) the Board Chair will receive an additional annual retainer of $100,000.

Board Leadership Structure

Common Board of Trustees/Directors: The business of the Trust is managed under the direction of its Board. Several of the Trustees also serve on the Boards of all the other investment companies that comprise Delaware Funds. The Trustees believe that having a common Board for all funds in the complex is efficient and enhances the ability of the Board to address its responsibilities to each fund in the complex. The Trustees believe that the common board structure allows the Trustees to leverage their individual expertise and that their judgment is enhanced by being Trustees of all of the funds in the complex.

Board Chair: Mr. Bennett is the Board's Chair. As fund governance best practices have evolved, more and more fund boards have opted to have an independent trustee serve as chair. Among other reasons, the Board selected Mr. Bennett as Chair due to his substantial financial industry experience and his tenure on the Board. As the Chair, Mr. Bennett, in consultation with Fund management, legal counsel, and the other Trustees, proposes Board agenda topics, actively participates in developing Board meeting agendas, and ensures that appropriate and timely information is provided to the Board in connection with Board meetings. Mr. Bennett also conducts meetings of the Independent Trustees. He also generally serves as a liaison among outside Trustees, Fund officers, and legal counsel, and is an *ex officio* member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee.

Size and composition of Board: The Board is currently comprised of thirteen Trustees. Twelve of the thirteen Trustees are independent. The Trustees believe that the current size of the Board is conducive to Board interaction, dialogue, and debate, resulting in an effective decision-making body. The Board comprises Trustees with a variety of professional backgrounds. The Board believes that the skill sets of its members are complementary and add to the overall effectiveness of the Board. The Trustees regard diversity as an important consideration in the present composition of the Board and the selection of qualified candidates to fill vacancies on the Board. In order to ensure that Board membership will be refreshed from time to time, the Board has adopted a mandatory retirement age of 75 for Trustees. As a result, a Trustee may serve until December 31 of the calendar year in which such Trustee reaches the age of 75. At the discretion of the other Trustees, active service for a particular Trustee may be extended for a limited period of time beyond a Trustee's normal retirement date.

Committees: The Board has established several committees, each of which focuses on a particular substantive area and provides reports and recommendations to the full Board. The committee structure enables the Board to manage efficiently and effectively the large volume of information relevant to the Board's oversight of the Trust. The committees benefit from the professional expertise of their members. At the same time, membership on a committee enhances the expertise of its members and benefits the overall effectiveness of the Board.

The Board has the following committees:

Audit Committee: This committee monitors accounting and financial reporting policies, practices, and internal controls for the Trust. It also oversees the quality and objectivity of the Trust's financial statements and the independent audit thereof, and acts as a liaison between the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm and the full Board. The Trust's Audit Committee consists of the following Independent Trustees: Thomas K. Whitford, Chair; Jerome D. Abernathy; John A. Fry; and Christianna Wood.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee: This committee recommends Board nominees, fills Board vacancies that arise in between meetings of shareholders, and considers the qualifications and independence of Board members. The committee also monitors the performance of counsel for the Independent Trustees. The committee will consider shareholder recommendations for nomination to the Board only in the event that there is a vacancy on the Board. Shareholders who wish to submit recommendations for nominations to the Board to fill a vacancy must submit their recommendations in writing to the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, Attention: General Counsel, c/o Delaware Funds at 100 Independence, 610 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354. Shareholders should include appropriate information on the background and qualifications of any persons recommended (e.g., a resume), as well as the candidate's contact information and a written consent from the candidate to serve if nominated and elected. Shareholder recommendations for nominations to the Board will be accepted on an ongoing basis and such recommendations will be kept on file for consideration when there is a vacancy on the Board. The committee consists of the following Independent Trustees: Frances A. Sevilla-Sacasa, Chair; Thomas L. Bennett (ex officio); Ann D. Borowiec; and Janet L. Yeomans.

In reaching its determination that an individual should serve or continue to serve as a Trustee of the Trust, the committee considers, in light of the Trust's business and structure, the individual's experience, qualifications, attributes, and skills (the "Selection Factors"). No one Selection Factor is determinative, but some of the relevant factors that have been considered include: (i) the Trustee's business and professional experience and accomplishments, including prior experience in the financial services industry or on other boards; (ii) the ability to work effectively and collegially with other people; and (iii) how the Trustee's background and attributes contribute to the overall mix of skills and experience on the Board as a whole. Below is a brief summary of the Selection Factors that relate to each Trustee as of the date of this SAI.

Jerome D. Abernathy — Mr. Abernathy has over 30 years of experience in the investment management industry. In selecting him to serve on the Board, the Independent Trustees noted and valued his extensive experience as a chief investment officer, director of research, trader, and analytical proprietary trading researcher. Mr. Abernathy received a B.S. in electrical engineering from Howard University and a Ph.D. in electrical engineering and computer science from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Abernathy has served on the Board since January 2019.

Thomas L. Bennett — Currently the Board's Chair, Mr. Bennett has over 30 years of experience in the investment management industry, particularly with fixed income portfolio management and credit analysis. He has served in senior management for a number of money management firms. Mr. Bennett has also served as a board member of another investment company, an educational institution, nonprofit organizations, and for-profit companies. He has an M.B.A. from the University of Cincinnati. Mr. Bennett has served on the Board since March 2005.

Ann D. Borowiec — Ms. Borowiec has over 25 years of experience in the banking and wealth management industry. Ms. Borowiec also serves as a board member on several nonprofit organizations. In nominating her to the Board in 2015, the Independent Trustees found that her experience as a Chief Executive Officer in the private wealth management business at a leading global asset manager and private bank, including the restructuring of business lines and defining client recruitment strategies, complemented the skills of existing board members. The Independent Trustees also found that her experience would also provide additional oversight skill in the area of fund distribution. Ms. Borowiec holds a B.B.A. from Texas Christian University and an M.B.A. from Harvard University. Ms. Borowiec has served on the Board since March 2015.

Joseph W. Chow — Mr. Chow has over 30 years of experience in the banking and financial services industry. In electing him in 2013, the Independent Trustees found that his extensive experience in business strategy in non-US markets complemented the skills of existing Board members and also reflected the increasing importance of global financial markets in investment management. The Independent Trustees also found that Mr. Chow's management responsibilities as a former Executive Vice President of a leading global asset servicing and investment management firm as well as his experience as Chief Risk and Corporate Administration Officer would add helpful oversight skills to the Board's expertise. Mr. Chow holds a B.A. degree from Brandeis University and M.C.P. and M.S. in Management degree from MIT. Mr. Chow has served on the Board since January 2013.

H. Jeffrey Dobbs — Mr. Dobbs has more than 35 years of experience in the automotive, industrial manufacturing, financial services and consumer sectors. He also has served as a partner in a public accounting firm. Mr. Dobbs holds a degree in accounting from Valparaiso University. The Independent Trustees concluded that Mr. Dobbs is suitable to act as Trustee because of his extensive work in the global professional services industry, as well as his educational background.

John A. Fry — Mr. Fry has over 30 years of experience in higher education. He has served in senior management for three major institutions of higher learning including serving as president of a leading research university. Mr. Fry has also served as a board member of many nonprofit organizations and several for-profit companies. Mr. Fry has extensive experience in overseeing areas such as finance, investments, risk-management, internal audit, and information technology. He holds a B.A. degree in American Civilization from Lafayette College and an M.B.A. from New York University. Mr. Fry has served on the Board since January 2001.

Joseph Harroz, Jr. — Mr. Harroz serves as the President of a state university, and also serves as a Director of a bank. He also has served as President and Director of a publicly-traded company, as Interim President and General Counsel to a state university system and as Dean of the College of Law of that state university. Mr. Harroz holds a B.A. degree from the University of Oklahoma and a J.D. from Georgetown University Law Center. Mr. Harroz has multiple years of service as a Trustee to the Funds in the Ivy Funds Complex. The Independent Trustees concluded that Mr. Harroz is suitable to serve as Trustee because of his educational background, his work experience and the length of his service as a Trustee to the Ivy Funds Complex.

Sandra A. J. Lawrence — Ms. Lawrence has been a member and chair of the boards of several public corporations, closely-held corporations and charitable organizations. She also has more than 16 years of experience serving on the boards of public companies, including as Audit Committee Chair and Nominating/Governance Committee Chair, and has served as a chief financial officer and on investment and finance committees. She served as President of Stern Brothers, a municipal bond house, where she held NASD Series licenses 7, 24 and 63. Ms. Lawrence holds an A.B. from Vassar College, as well as master's degrees from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard Business School. The Independent Trustees concluded that Ms. Lawrence is suitable to serve as Trustee because of her work experience, financial background, academic background and service on corporate and charitable boards.

Frances A. Sevilla-Sacasa — Ms. Sevilla-Sacasa has over 30 years of experience in banking and wealth management. In electing her in 2011, the Independent Trustees found that her extensive international wealth management experience, in particular, complemented the skills of existing Board members and also reflected the increasing importance of international investment management not only for dollar-denominated investors but also for investors outside the US. The Independent Trustees also found that Ms. Sevilla-Sacasa's management responsibilities as the former President and Chief Executive Officer of a major trust and wealth management company would add a helpful oversight skill to the Board's expertise, and her extensive nonprofit Board experience gave them confidence that she would make a meaningful, experienced contribution to the Board of Trustees. Finally, in electing Ms. Sevilla-Sacasa to the Board, the Independent Trustees valued her perceived dedication to client service as a result of her overall career experience. Ms. Sevilla-Sacasa holds B.A. and M.B.A. degrees from the University of Miami and Thunderbird School of Global Management, respectively. Ms. Sevilla-Sacasa has served on the Board since September 2011.

Thomas K. Whitford — Mr. Whitford has over 25 years of experience in the banking and financial services industry, and served as Vice Chairman of a major banking, asset management, and residential mortgage banking institution. In electing him in 2013, the Independent Trustees found that Mr. Whitford's senior management role in wealth management and experience in the mutual fund servicing business would provide valuable current management and financial industry insight, in particular, and complemented the skills of existing Board members. The Independent Trustees also found that his senior management role in integrating company acquisitions, technology, and operations and his past role as Chief Risk Officer would add a helpful oversight skill to the Board's expertise. Mr. Whitford holds a B.S. degree from the University of Massachusetts and an M.B.A. degree from The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Whitford has served on the Board since January 2013.

Christianna Wood — Ms. Wood has over 30 years of experience in the investment management industry. In selecting her to serve on the Board, the Independent Trustees noted and valued her significant portfolio management, corporate governance and audit committee experience. Ms. Wood received a B.A. in economics from Vassar College and an M.B.A. in finance from New York University. Ms. Wood has served on the Board since January 2019.

Janet L. Yeomans — Ms. Yeomans has over 28 years of business experience with a large global diversified manufacturing company, including service as Treasurer for this company. In this role, Ms. Yeomans had significant broad-based financial experience, including global financial risk-management, investments, and mergers and acquisitions. She served as a board member of a for-profit company and also is a current board member of a hospital and a public university system. She holds degrees in mathematics and physics from Connecticut College, an M.S. in mathematics from Illinois Institute of Technology, and an M.B.A. from the University of Chicago. Ms. Yeomans has served on the Board since April 1999.

Shawn K. Lytle — Mr. Lytle has over 20 years of experience in the investment management industry. He has been the Global Head of Macquarie Investment Management, since January 2019 and Head of Americas – Macquarie Group since December 2017 and he is responsible for all aspects of the firm's business. He joined the firm as President of Macquarie Investment Management – Americas in 2015. Prior to that time, Mr. Lytle served in various executive management, investment management, and distribution positions at two major banking institutions. He holds a B.A. degree from The McDonough School of Business at Georgetown University. Mr. Lytle has served on the Board since September 2015. Mr. Lytle serves on the board of directors of the National Association of Securities Professionals (NASP), the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board, and he is a member of the board of governors for the Investment Company Institute (ICI). In November 2017, Mr. Lytle was named to the Black Enterprise list of "Most Powerful Executives in Corporate America."

Committee of Independent Trustees: This committee develops and recommends to the Board a set of corporate governance principles and oversees the evaluation of the Board, its committees, and its activities. The committee comprises all of the Trust's Independent Trustees.

Investments Committee: The primary purposes of the Investments Committee are to: (i) assist the Board at its request in its oversight of the investment advisory services provided to the Trust by the Manager as well as any sub-advisors; (ii) review all proposed advisory and sub-advisory agreements for new funds or proposed amendments to existing agreements and to recommend what action the full Board and the Independent Trustees should take regarding the approval of all such proposed agreements; and (iii) review reports supplied by the Manager regarding investment performance, portfolio risk and expenses and to suggest changes to such reports. The Investments Committee consists of the following Independent Trustees: Joseph W. Chow, Chair; Jerome D. Abernathy; and Christianna Wood.

Board role in risk oversight: The Board performs a risk oversight function for the Trust consisting, among other things, of the following activities: (1) receiving and reviewing reports related to the performance and operations of the Trust; (2) reviewing, approving, or modifying as applicable, the compliance policies and procedures of the Trust; (3) meeting with portfolio management teams to review investment strategies, techniques and the processes used to manage related risks; (4) addressing security valuation risk in connection with its review of fair valuation decisions made by Fund management pursuant to Board-approved procedures; (5) meeting with representatives of key service providers, including the Manager, the Distributor, the Funds' transfer agent, the custodian and the independent public accounting firm of the Trust, to review and discuss the activities of the Trust's series, and to provide direction with respect thereto; (6) engaging the services of the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer to test the compliance procedures of the Trust and its service providers; and (7) requiring management's periodic presentations on specified risk topics.

The Trustees perform this risk oversight function throughout the year in connection with each quarterly Board meeting. The Trustees routinely discuss certain risk-management topics with Fund management at the Board level and also through the standing committees of the Board. In addition to these recurring risk-management discussions, Fund management raises other specific risk-management issues relating to the Funds with the Trustees at Board and committee meetings. When discussing new product initiatives with the Board, Fund management also discusses risk — either the risks associated with the new proposals or the risks that the proposals are designed to mitigate. Fund management also provides periodic presentations to the Board to give the Trustees a general overview of how the Manager and its affiliates identify and manage risks pertinent to the Trust.

The Audit Committee looks at specific risk-management issues on an ongoing basis. The Audit Committee is responsible for certain aspects of risk oversight relating to financial statements, the valuation of the Trust's assets, and certain compliance matters. In addition, the Audit Committee meets with the Manager's internal audit and risk-management personnel on a quarterly basis to review the reports on their examinations of functions and processes affecting the Trust.

The Board's other committees also play a role in assessing and managing risk. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and the Committee of Independent Trustees play a role in managing governance risk by developing and recommending to the Board corporate governance principles and, in the case of the Committee of Independent Trustees, by overseeing the evaluation of the Board, its committees, and its activities. The Investments Committee plays a significant role in assessing and managing risk through its oversight of investment performance, investment process, investment risk controls, and fund expenses.

Because risk is inherent in the operation of any business endeavor, and particularly in connection with the making of financial investments, there can be no assurance that the Board's approach to risk oversight will be able to minimize or even mitigate any particular risk. The Funds are designed for investors that are prepared to accept investment risk, including the possibility that as yet unforeseen risks may emerge in the future.

The board of directors of the Predecessor Funds created an honorary position of Director Emeritus, whereby a director of the Predecessor Funds who attained the age of 75 was required to resign his or her position as director and, unless he or she elected otherwise, to serve as a Director Emeritus, provided the director had served on the board of the Predecessor Funds (or predecessor entity) for at least five years, which need not have been consecutive. A Director Emeritus had no authority or responsibility with respect to the management of the Funds, but did receive fees in recognition of his or her past services, whether or not services were rendered in his or her capacity as Director Emeritus. The Board has eliminated the plan for present and future Board members.

Under the predecessor board's plan, a Director Emeritus received an annual fee in an amount equal to the annual retainer he or she was receiving at the time he or she resigned as a director of the Predecessor Funds. Messrs. William T. Morgan and Paul S. Wise retired as Directors of the Ivy Funds, and both served as the last Directors Emeritus under the plan until their passing in December 2019 and October 2019, respectively.

Similarly, the board of the WRA Funds created an honorary emeritus position for former trustees of those funds (a "WRA Funds Trustee Emeritus"). Under that plan, an incumbent trustee who had attained the age of 70 could elect to serve as a Trustee Emeritus. Alternatively, if a trustee was initially elected on or after May 31, 1993 to the board of the WRA Funds or to the board of trustees of either Ivy VIP or InvestEd Portfolios (each, an "Other Trust"), or as a director of a fund to which the WRA Funds or an Other Trust was the successor, and had attained the age of 78, such trustee was required to resign his or her position as trustee and, unless he or she elected otherwise, serve as Trustee Emeritus. In either case, that trustee must have served as a trustee or director of the WRA Funds or an Other Trust for at least five years, which need not have been consecutive. A WRA Funds Trustee Emeritus received fees in recognition of his or her past services whether or not services were rendered in his or her Emeritus capacity, but he or she had no authority or responsibility with respect to the management of the Trust. The board of the WRA Funds combined with the Board of the Ivy Funds in 2017; therefore, the only Trustees on the Board of the Ivy Funds who were eligible for the position of WRA Funds Trustee Emeritus were those Trustees who were trustees of the WRA Funds on December 31, 2016. The Board has eliminated the WRA Funds Trustee Emeritus plan for past, present and future Board members effective on April 30, 2021, and the Funds discontinued payments under the plan on that date.

A WRA Funds Trustee Emeritus received an annual fee in an amount equal to the annual retainer he or she was receiving at the time he or she resigned as a trustee or director. If a WRA Funds Trustee Emeritus was initially elected as a trustee or director to the board of the WRA Funds or an Other Trust before May 31, 1993, such annual fee was payable as long as the trustee or director held WRA Funds Trustee Emeritus status, which could have been for the remainder of his or her lifetime. However, if a WRA Funds Trustee Emeritus was initially elected as a trustee or director to the board of the WRA Funds or an Other Trust on or after May 31, 1993, such WRA Funds Trustee Emeritus received such annual fee only for a period of three years commencing upon the date the Trustee or Director began his or her emeritus service, or in an equivalent lump sum. A Trustee who took the position of WRA Funds Trustee Emeritus after January 1, 2017, was only entitled to receive an annual fee in an amount equal to the annual retainer he or she received in 2016.

Each of Messrs. Jarold W. Boettcher, John A. Dillingham, and Frederick Vogel III served as a WRA Funds Trustee Emeritus. Mr. Vogel initially was elected to a board of directors of a fund in the Fund Complex before May 31, 1993, and therefore received an amount equal to the annual retainer he was receiving at the time he resigned as a Director until the plan was eliminated. Each of the other WRA Funds Trustee Emeritus initially were elected after May 31, 1993, and each therefore received an amount equal to the annual retainer he was receiving at the time he resigned as a trustee for three years commencing upon the date he became a WRA Funds Trustee Emeritus. Each of Messrs. William T. Morgan and Paul S. Wise also served as WRA Funds Trustee Emeritus until their passing in December 2019 and October 2019, respectively.

The fees paid to each WRA Funds Trustee Emeritus were allocated among the funds that were in existence at the time the WRA Funds Trustee Emeritus was elected to that status, based on each fund's net assets at that time. As a result of transactions by which certain Ivy Funds assumed the assets and liabilities of corresponding predecessor WRA Funds, such payments were the responsibility of the corresponding successor Funds.

32. Effective immediately, the following disclosure is added to the "THE FUNDS, THEIR INVESTMENTS, RELATED RISKS AND RESTRICTIONS" section for the SAI of each Fund and with respect to "Cybersecurity Risk" replaces the current cybersecurity risk language included in both the Prospectus and the SAI:

Cybersecurity Risk

With the increased use of technologies such as the internet and the dependence on computer systems to perform necessary business functions, the Funds and their service providers may have become more susceptible to operational and related risks through breaches in cybersecurity. A cybersecurity incident may refer to intentional or unintentional events that allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets, customer data, or proprietary information, or cause a Fund or Fund service providers (including, but not limited to, the Manager, distributor, fund accountants, custodian, transfer agent, and financial intermediaries) to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality. A cybersecurity incident could, among other things, result in the loss or theft of customer data or funds, customers or employees being unable to access electronic systems (denial of services), loss or theft of proprietary information or corporate data, physical damage to a computer or network system, or remediation costs associated with system repairs.

Any of these results could have a substantial adverse impact on a Fund and its shareholders. For example, if a cybersecurity incident results in a denial of service, Fund shareholders could lose access to their electronic accounts and be unable to buy or sell Fund shares for an unknown period of time, and employees could be unable to access electronic systems to perform critical duties for the Fund, such as trading, NAV calculation, shareholder accounting or fulfillment of Fund share purchases and redemptions. Cybersecurity incidents could cause a Fund or Fund service provider to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures, or financial loss of a significant magnitude and could result in allegations that a Fund or Fund service provider violated privacy and other laws.

Similar adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity incidents affecting issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, counterparties with which a Fund engages in transactions, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies, and other financial institutions and other parties. Risk management systems and business continuity plans seek to reduce the risks associated with cybersecurity in the event there is a cybersecurity breach, but there are inherent limitations in these systems and plans, including the possibility that certain risks may not have been identified, in large part because different or unknown threats may emerge in the future. Furthermore, the Funds do not control the cybersecurity systems and plans of the issuers of securities in which the Funds invest or the Funds' third party service providers or trading counterparties or any other service providers whose operations may affect the Funds or their shareholders.

As an open-end management investment company, the Trust has delegated its operational activities to third-party service providers, subject to the oversight of the Board. Because the Trust operates its business through third-party service providers, it does not itself have any operational or security systems or infrastructure that are potentially subject to cyber attacks. The third-party service providers that facilitate the Trust's business activities, including, but not limited to, fund management, custody of Trust assets, fund accounting and financial administration, and transfer agent services, could be sources of operational and informational security risk to the Trust and its shareholders, including from breakdowns or failures of the third-party service providers' own systems or capacity constraints. A failure or breach of the operational or security systems or infrastructure of the Trust's third-party service providers could disrupt the Trust's operations, result in the disclosure or misuse of confidential or proprietary information, and cause losses. Although the Trust and its third-party service providers have business continuity plans and other safeguards in place, the operations of the Trust's third-party service providers may be adversely affected by significant disruption of the service providers' operating systems or physical infrastructure that support the Trust and its shareholders.

The proliferation of new technologies, the use of the Internet and telecommunications technologies to conduct business, as well as the increased sophistication and activities of organized crime, hackers, terrorists, activists, and others, have significantly increased the information security risks to which the Trust's third-party service providers are subject. The third-party service providers rely on digital technologies, computer and email systems, software, and networks to conduct their business and the business of the Trust. The Trust's third-party service providers have robust information security procedures; however, their technologies may become the target of cyber attacks or information security breaches that could result in the unauthorized release, gathering, monitoring, misuse, loss, or destruction of the Trust's or its shareholders' confidential and other information, or otherwise disrupt the business operations of the Trust or its third-party service providers. Although to date the Trust has not experienced any material losses relating to cyber attacks or other information security breaches, there can be no assurance that the Trust or its third-party service providers will not suffer such losses in the future.

Disruptions or failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the Trust's third-party service providers, or cyber attacks or security breaches of the networks, systems, or devices that the Trust's third-party service providers use to service the Trust's operations, could result in financial losses, the inability of Trust shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. The business continuity policies and procedures that the Trust and its third-party service providers have established seek to identify and mitigate the types of risk to which the Trust and its third-party service providers are subject. As with any risk-management system, there are inherent limitations to these business continuity policies and procedures as there may exist, or develop in the future, risks that have not been anticipated or identified.

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, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a fund's investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries. These disruptions could prevent a fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and could negatively impact the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. Any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of a fund.

IBOR Transition Risk

The London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") is the average offered rate for various maturities of short-term loans between major international banks who are members of the British Bankers Association ("BBA"). LIBOR is the most common benchmark interest rate index used to make adjustments to variable-rate loans. LIBOR is used throughout global banking and financial industries to determine interest rates for a variety of borrowing arrangements and financial instruments (such as debt instruments and derivatives). Regulators in the United States and the United Kingdom alleged that certain banks engaged in manipulative acts in connection with their submissions to the BBA. LIBOR manipulation would raise the risk of a fund of being adversely impacted if a fund received a payment based upon LIBOR and such manipulation of LIBOR resulted in lower resets than would have occurred had there been no manipulation. In 2017, the head of the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority announced a desire to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021.

In addition to LIBOR, a fund may have investments linked to other interbank offered rates (IBORs). Other IBORs, such as the Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA), are also the subject of regulatory reform or discontinuation. Various regulators and industry bodies are working globally on transitioning to alternative rates.

Planning for that transition by various financial industry groups has begun, but there are obstacles to converting certain longer-term securities and transactions to a new benchmark. While some instruments tied to LIBOR or a similar rate may include a replacement rate in the event these rates are discontinued, not all instruments have such fallback provisions and the effectiveness of such replacement rates remains uncertain. The cessation of LIBOR or similar rates could affect the value and liquidity of investments tied to these rates, especially those that do not include fallback provisions. The effect of a transition away from the IBORs may also result in a reduction in the effectiveness of certain hedging transactions and increased volatility in markets that currently rely on an IBOR to determine interest rates. The use of alternative reference rate products may also impact investment strategy performance. Due to the uncertainty regarding the future utilization of LIBOR and similar rates and the nature of any replacement rate, the potential effect of a transition away from these rates on a fund or the financial instruments in which the fund invests cannot yet be determined.

33. Effective immediately, the following replaces the "PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE" section in each Fund's SAI:

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Each Fund has adopted a policy generally prohibiting providing portfolio holdings information to any person until 1) after the Fund disseminates its statement to shareholders or 2) the holdings information is publicly available. We provide a list of each Fund's holdings on a shareholder's statement. Portfolio holdings information will be made available to the public on our fund website, at www.sec.gov, or via phone by calling 800 231-8002.

Other entities, including institutional investors and intermediaries that distribute the Funds' shares, are generally treated similarly and are not provided with the Funds' portfolio holdings in advance of when they are generally available to the public.

The Funds may, from time to time, provide statistical data derived from publicly available information to third parties, such as shareholders, prospective shareholders, financial intermediaries, consultants, and ratings and ranking organizations.

Third-party service providers and affiliated persons of the Funds are provided with the Funds' portfolio holdings only to the extent necessary to perform services under agreements relating to the Funds. In accordance with the policy, third-party service providers who receive nonpublic portfolio holdings information on an ongoing basis are: the Manager's affiliates (Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust, Delaware Investments Fund Services Company, and the Distributor), the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, the Funds' custodian, the Funds' legal counsel, the Funds' financial printer (DG3), and the Funds' proxy voting service. These entities are obligated to keep such information confidential.

Third-party rating and ranking organizations and consultants who have signed agreements ("Nondisclosure Agreements") with the Funds or the Manager may receive portfolio holdings information more quickly than described above. The Nondisclosure Agreements require that the receiving entity hold the information in the strictest confidence and prohibit the receiving entity from disclosing the information or trading on the information (either in Fund shares or in shares of the Funds' portfolio securities). In addition, the Manager will seek to obtain copies of any research or reports generated using the portfolio holdings information in order to allow for monitoring of use of the information. Neither the Funds, nor the Manager, nor any affiliate, receives any compensation or consideration with respect to these agreements.

To protect the shareholders' interests and to avoid conflicts of interest, Nondisclosure Agreements must be approved by a member of the Manager's Legal Department and Compliance Department and any deviation in the use of the portfolio holdings information by the receiving party must be approved in writing by the Funds' Chief Compliance Officer prior to such use.

The Board will be notified of any substantial changes to the foregoing procedures. The Board also receives an annual report from the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer that, among other things, addresses the operation of the Trust's procedures concerning the disclosure of portfolio holdings information.

Because everyone's tax situation is unique, you should consult your tax professional about federal, state, local, or foreign tax consequences before making an investment in a Fund.

Delaware Management Company (Manager) is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Macquarie Group Limited (MGL). Other than Macquarie Bank Limited (MBL), a subsidiary of MGL and an affiliate of the Manager, none of the entities noted are authorized deposit-taking institutions for the purposes of the Banking Act 1959 (Commonwealth of Australia). The obligations of these entities do not represent deposits or other liabilities of MBL. MBL does not guarantee or otherwise provide assurance in respect of the obligations of these entities, unless noted otherwise. The Funds are governed by US laws and regulations.

Please keep this Supplement for future reference.

This Supplement is dated April 30, 2021.

IVY VARIABLE INSURANCE PORTFOLIOS

Ivy VIP Asset Strategy	Class I	Class II
Ivy VIP Balanced		Class II
Ivy VIP Corporate Bond		Class II
Ivy VIP Core Equity		Class II
Ivy VIP Energy	Class I	Class II
Ivy VIP Global Bond		Class II
Ivy VIP Global Equity Income		Class II
Ivy VIP Global Growth		Class II
Ivy VIP Government Money Market		Class II
Ivy VIP Growth		Class II
Ivy VIP High Income	Class I	Class II
Ivy VIP International Core Equity		Class II
Ivy VIP Limited-Term Bond		Class II
Ivy VIP Mid Cap Growth	Class I	Class II
Ivy VIP Natural Resources		Class II
Ivy VIP Science and Technology	Class I	Class II
Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities		Class II
Ivy VIP Small Cap Core		Class II
Ivy VIP Small Cap Growth	Class I	Class II
Ivy VIP Value		Class II
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Aggressive		Class II
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive		Class II
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate		Class II
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative		Class II
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Conservative		Class II
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate—Managed Volatility		Class II
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive—Managed Volatility		Class II
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative—Managed Volatility		Class II

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April 30, 2021

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Ivy Variable Insurance Portfolios (Trust) is an open-end management investment company that currently consists of 28 separate series. This Statement of Additional Information (SAI) provides disclosure for the series listed above (each, a Portfolio, and collectively, the Portfolios). This SAI is not a prospectus. Investors should read this SAI in conjunction with the prospectus for the Trust dated April 30, 2021 (Prospectus), which may be obtained, without charge, upon request, from the Trust or its underwriter, Ivy Distributors, Inc. (IDI), at the address or telephone numbers shown above.

This SAI incorporates by reference information that appears in the Portfolios' Annual Reports, which are delivered to all current shareholders. To obtain a copy of the Portfolios' most recent Annual and/or Semiannual Reports, without charge, contact the Trust or IDI at the address or telephone numbers above. Copies of the Annual and/or Semiannual Reports also may be requested via email at prospectus.request@waddell.com and are available at www.ivyinvestments.com.

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TRUST HISTORY

Ivy Variable Insurance Portfolios was organized as a Delaware statutory trust on January 15, 2009, and is the successor to Ivy Funds Variable Insurance Portfolios, Inc., a Maryland corporation organized on December 2, 1986 (Corporation), pursuant to a reorganization on April 30, 2009. Each Portfolio is a series of the Trust and the successor to the corresponding series of the Corporation, except for Ivy VIP Global Bond and Ivy VIP Limited-Term Bond, which commenced operations on August 23, 2010, and Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate — Managed Volatility, Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive — Managed Volatility and Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative — Managed Volatility (each, a Managed Volatility Portfolio), which commenced operations on July 31, 2013. The name of each Portfolio begins with "Ivy VIP," for example, Ivy VIP Asset Strategy. Prior to September 30, 2016, the name of each Portfolio then in existence began with "Ivy Funds VIP," (e.g., Ivy Funds VIP Asset Strategy).

In addition:

- Prior to January 1, 2015, Ivy VIP Global Growth was known as Ivy Funds VIP International Growth.
- Prior to October 14, 2016, Ivy VIP Government Money Market was known as Ivy VIP Money Market.
- Prior to April 28, 2017, Ivy VIP Natural Resources was known as Ivy VIP Global Natural Resources, Ivy VIP Advantus Real Estate Securities was known as Ivy VIP Real Estate Securities and Ivy VIP Small Cap Core was known as Ivy VIP Small Cap Value.
- Prior to April 30, 2018, Ivy VIP Corporate Bond was known as Ivy VIP Bond and Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities was known as Ivy VIP Advantus Real Estate Securities.
- Also prior to April 30, 2018, Ivy VIP Global Equity Income was known as Ivy VIP Dividend Opportunities; on that date the Portfolio changed its name, investment objective and principal investment strategies to invest primarily in equity securities that are issued by companies of any size, located largely in developed markets around the world.

Notice of Acquisition:

On December 2, 2020, Waddell & Reed Financial, Inc. ("WDR"), the parent company of Ivy Investment Management Company ("IICO"), and Macquarie Group Limited, including its asset management division Macquarie Asset Management (together, "Macquarie"), announced that they had entered into an agreement whereby Macquarie will acquire WDR (the "Transaction"). The Transaction is subject to customary closing conditions, including receipt of applicable regulatory approvals. This is subject to change.

Under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (1940 Act), closing of the Transaction will result in the automatic termination of each Portfolio's investment advisory agreement with IICO, and any related sub-advisory contract(s), where applicable. The Board of Trustees of the Trust (Board) recently approved a new investment advisory agreement (and new sub-advisory agreement(s)). The new investment advisory agreement (and new sub-advisory agreement(s)) also were approved by shareholders of each Portfolio at a meeting held on April 1, 2021 and will take effect upon the closing of the Transaction.

THE PORTFOLIOS, THEIR INVESTMENTS, RELATED RISKS AND RESTRICTIONS

Each Portfolio is a mutual fund, an investment that pools shareholders' money and invests it toward a specified objective. Each Portfolio has its own objective(s) and investment policies. The Trust sells its shares only to the separate accounts of certain select insurance companies (Participating Insurance Companies) to fund certain variable life insurance policies and variable annuity contracts (Policies).

This SAI supplements the information contained in the Prospectus and contains more detailed information about the investment strategies and policies that the Trust's investment manager, IICO, or a Portfolio's investment subadviser (Subadviser), if applicable (IICO or a Subadviser, also referred to herein as the Investment Manager), may employ and the types of instruments in which a Portfolio may invest in pursuit of the Portfolio's objective(s). A summary of the risks associated with these instrument types and investment practices is included as well.

Unless otherwise indicated, the Investment Manager may buy the types of instruments and use the investment techniques described below, subject to any applicable investment policies and restrictions. The Investment Manager might not buy all of these instruments or use all of these techniques, or use them to the full extent permitted by a Portfolio's investment policies and restrictions. The Investment Manager buys an instrument or uses a technique only if it believes that doing so is in pursuit of a Portfolio's objective(s). See *Investment Restrictions* for a listing of the fundamental and non-fundamental, or operating, policies.

Recent Market Conditions

Following the financial crisis in 2008, the U.S. and many foreign economies experienced after-effects, which resulted in volatility in the financial markets, both U.S. and foreign. At times, these market conditions have resulted, and may continue to result, in fixed-income instruments experiencing unusual liquidity issues, increased price volatility and, in some cases, credit downgrades and increased likelihood of default. These events have reduced the willingness and ability of some lenders to extend credit, and have made it more difficult for borrowers to obtain financing on attractive terms, if at all. In some cases, traditional market participants have been less willing to make a market in some types of debt instruments, which has affected the liquidity of those instruments. During times of market turmoil, investors tend to look to the safety of securities issued or backed by the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury), causing the prices of these securities to rise and the yields to decline. The reduced liquidity in fixed-income and credit markets may negatively affect many issuers worldwide. Illiquidity in these markets may mean there is less money available to purchase raw materials and goods and services, which may, in turn, bring down the prices of these economic staples. The values of some sovereign debt and of securities of issuers that hold that sovereign debt have fallen. In addition, global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region.

Since the financial crisis, it may be unusually difficult to identify both risks and opportunities using past models of the interplay of market forces, or to project the duration of market conditions. The severity or duration of these conditions also may be affected by policy changes made by governments or quasi-governmental organizations. Changes in market conditions will not have the same impact on all types of securities.

Further, political events within the U.S. and abroad may affect investor and consumer confidence and may adversely impact financial markets and the broader economy, perhaps suddenly and to a significant degree. In particular, the impact of financial regulation legislation by governments or quasi-governmental organizations on the markets and the practical implications for market participants may not be fully known for some time.

Interest rates have been unusually low in recent years in the U.S. and abroad. In December 2015, the Federal Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve raised the target range for the federal funds rate, marking only the second such interest rate hike in nearly a decade. The Federal Reserve subsequently raised the target range eight additional times since then, most recently in December 2018, before lowering the rate three times in 2019. In response to the impact of COVID-19, in March 2020 the Federal Reserve announced cuts to the target range of the federal funds rate and a new round of quantitative easing. Because there is little precedent for this situation, it is difficult to predict the impact of these rate changes and any future rate changes on various markets. Changes to the monetary policy by the Federal Reserve or other regulatory actions could expose fixed income and related markets to heightened volatility, interest rate sensitivity, and reduced liquidity, which may impact a Portfolio's operations and return potential. Changes in interest rates may impact various markets. The impact of these rate cuts and increases and any future rate changes on various markets remains difficult to predict. In addition, there is the risk that the prices of goods and services in the U.S. and many foreign economies may decline over time, which is known as deflation (the opposite of inflation). Deflation may have an adverse effect on stock prices and creditworthiness, and may make defaults on debt more likely. If a country’s economy slips into a deflationary pattern, it could last for a prolonged period and may be difficult to reverse.

The risk of investing in Europe may be heightened due to the decision by the United Kingdom (UK) to withdraw from the EU (commonly referred to as “Brexit”). The UK formally left the EU on January 31, 2020, and a “transition period,” which was intended to allow for negotiation and implementation of new trade and other cooperative agreements, expired on December 31, 2020. The long-term impact of Brexit on the relationship between the UK and the EU remains uncertain. The uncertainty concerning the relationship between the UK and the EU (as well as political divisions within the UK that have been highlighted by the 2016 Brexit referendum) could cause a period of instability and market volatility, which may adversely impact both the UK economy and the economies of other countries in Europe, as well as greater volatility in the global financial and currency markets. Brexit also may trigger additional member states to consider departing the EU, which would likely perpetuate such political and economic instability in the region. While it is not possible to determine the precise impact these events may have on a Portfolio in the aftermath of Brexit, the impact on the UK and European economies and the broader global economy could be significant, resulting in negative impacts, such as increased volatility and illiquidity, and potentially lower economic growth, on markets in the UK, Europe and globally, which may adversely affect the value of a Portfolio's investments. In addition, Brexit can create actual or perceived additional economic stresses for the UK, including potential for decreased trade, capital outflows, devaluation of the British pound, wider corporate bond spreads due to uncertainty, and possible declines in business and consumer spending, as well as foreign direct investment. Moreover, the UK is one of the EU's largest economies; its departure also may negatively impact the EU and Europe by triggering prolonged economic downturns in certain European countries or sparking additional member states to contemplate departing the EU (thereby perpetuating political instability in the region). If one or more other countries were to exit the EU or abandon the use of the euro as a currency, the value of investments tied to those countries or the euro could decline significantly and unpredictably.

It is impossible to predict the effects of these or similar events in the future on the Portfolios, though it is possible that these or similar events could have a significant adverse impact on the net asset value (NAV) and/or risk profile of a Portfolio.

Ivy VIP Pathfinder Portfolios and Managed Volatility Portfolios

Each of Ivy VIP Pathfinder Aggressive, Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive, Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate, Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative, and Ivy VIP Pathfinder Conservative (each, a Pathfinder Portfolio) and each Managed Volatility Portfolio is a fund of funds. Each invests primarily in a combination of other Portfolios that are not fund of funds (Underlying Funds), as described in the Prospectus.

Each Managed Volatility Portfolio also allocates a portion of its assets in a volatility management strategy that is intended to manage the volatility of the Managed Volatility Portfolio's equity returns.

Other Direct Investments of the Pathfinder Portfolios and the Managed Volatility Portfolios

Each Pathfinder Portfolio and Managed Volatility Portfolio may invest directly in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities (U.S. government securities), commercial paper and other short-term corporate obligations and other money market instruments, including repurchase agreements. Under normal circumstances, each Pathfinder Portfolio and each Managed Volatility Portfolio anticipates investments in these securities and instruments to be minimal.

The volatility management strategy of each Managed Volatility Portfolio is managed by an investment subadviser, Securian Asset Management, Inc. (Securian AM), through investments in exchange-traded futures contracts on certain equity indices.

Ivy VIP Government Money Market

As a money market fund that uses the amortized cost method of valuing its portfolio securities, the Portfolio must comply with Rule 2a-7 (Rule 2a-7) under the 1940 Act. Among the primary conditions under Rule 2a-7, investments, including repurchase agreements, are limited to those that are U.S. dollar-denominated and which IICO, pursuant to guidelines established by the Board, determines present minimal credit risks. In addition, Rule 2a-7 limits investments in securities of any one issuer (except securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities (U.S. government securities)) to no more than 5% of the Portfolio's total assets. In accordance with Rule 2a-7, the Portfolio may invest in securities with a remaining maturity of not more than 397 calendar days and the Portfolio must maintain a dollar-weighted average fund maturity that does not exceed 60 calendar days.

The Portfolio intends to qualify as a "government money market fund," as such term is defined in or interpreted under Rule 2a-7. As a government money market fund, the Portfolio will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 99.5% of its total assets in: (1) debt securities issued or guaranteed by the United States or certain U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities (government securities), (2) repurchase agreements that are fully collateralized by cash and/or government securities, and/or (3) cash. In addition, as a government money market fund, the Portfolio will continue to seek to maintain a stable NAV of $1.00 per share. Government money market funds also are exempt from requirements that permit money market funds to impose liquidity fees and/or temporary redemption gates. While the Board may elect in the future to subject the Portfolio to liquidity fees or redemption gates, the Board has not elected to do so at this time and has no current intention to do so. In conformance with Rule 2a-7, the Board has reserved its ability to change this policy with respect to liquidity fees and/or redemption gates, but such change would only become effective after shareholders were provided with specific advance notice of a change in the Portfolio's policy.

The Portfolio may invest only in U.S. dollar denominated securities that are “Eligible Securities” (as defined in Rule 2a-7), which are securities with a remaining maturity of 397 calendar days or less (with certain exceptions permitted by applicable regulations) that IICO (subject to oversight and pursuant to guidelines established by the Board) determines present minimal credit risks to the Portfolio. The Portfolio maintains a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity of no more than 60 calendar days, and a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity as determined without exceptions regarding certain interest rate adjustments under Rule 2a-7 of no more than 120 calendar days. The maturity of a security is determined in compliance with Rule 2a-7, which for purposes of the dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity permits, among other things, certain securities bearing adjustable interest rates to be deemed to have a maturity shorter than their stated maturity.

Under Rule 2a-7, the Portfolio must hold securities that are sufficiently liquid to meet reasonably foreseeable shareholder redemptions and any commitments the Portfolio has made to shareholders. In addition, the Portfolio may not acquire an illiquid security if, immediately after the acquisition, the Portfolio would have invested more than 5% of its total assets in illiquid securities. The Portfolio also may not acquire any security other than a “Daily Liquid Asset” (defined as cash, government securities, other securities that will mature or are subject to a demand feature that is exercisable and payable within one business day and amounts receivable and unconditionally due within one business day on pending sales of portfolio securities) if, immediately after the acquisition, the Portfolio would have invested less than 10% of its total assets in Daily Liquid Assets. The Portfolio may not acquire any security other than a “Weekly Liquid Asset” (defined as cash, direct obligations of the U.S. government, government securities issued by a person controlled or supervised by and acting as an instrumentality of the U.S. government pursuant to authority granted by the Congress, that are issued at a discount to the principal amount to be repaid at maturity and have a remaining maturity of 60 calendar days or fewer, securities that will mature or are subject to a demand feature that is exercisable and payable within 5 business days and, amounts receivable and unconditionally due within 5 business days on pending sales of portfolio securities) if, immediately after the acquisition, the Portfolio would have invested less than 30% of its total assets in Weekly Liquid Assets.

The Portfolio may invest in the other instruments listed below, provided such investments are consistent with its 99.5% policy and Rule 2a-7:

(1) **Bank Obligations and Instruments Secured Thereby:** Subject to the limitations described above, time deposits, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and other bank obligations if they are obligations of a bank subject to regulation by the U.S. government (including obligations issued by foreign branches of these banks) or obligations issued by a foreign bank having total assets equal to at least U.S. $500,000,000, and instruments secured by any such obligation.

    A bank includes commercial banks and savings and loan associations. Time deposits are monies kept on deposit with U.S. banks or other U.S. financial institutions for a stated period of time at a fixed rate of interest. There may be penalties for the early withdrawal of such time deposits, in which case, the yield of these investments will be reduced.

(2) **Commercial Paper Obligations Including Floating Rate Securities and Variable Rate Master Demand Notes:** Commercial paper that IICO has determined presents minimal credit risks. A floating rate security has an interest rate that changes whenever there is a change in a designated base rate. A variable rate master demand note represents a purchasing/selling arrangement of short-term promissory notes under a letter

agreement between a commercial paper issuer and an institutional investor.

(3) Corporate Debt Obligations: Corporate debt obligations that IICO has determined present minimal credit risks.

(4) Foreign Obligations and Instruments: Subject to the diversification requirements applicable to the Portfolio under Rule 2a-7, the Portfolio may invest in foreign bank obligations, obligations of foreign branches of U.S. banks, obligations guaranteed by a bank or a corporation in whose obligations the Portfolio may invest and commercial paper of an approved foreign issuer. Each of these obligations must be U.S. dollar-denominated. Investments in obligations of U.S. branches of foreign banks will be considered to be U.S. securities if IICO has determined that the nature and extent of federal and state regulation and supervision of the branch in question is substantially equivalent to federal- and state-chartered or U.S. banks doing business in the same jurisdiction.

(5) Municipal Securities: Municipal securities that IICO has determined present minimal credit risks and are otherwise permissible under Rule 2a-7.

(6) Certain Other Obligations: Obligations other than those listed in (1) through (5) only if any such other obligation is guaranteed as to principal and interest by either a bank in whose obligations the Portfolio may invest (see (1) above) or a corporation in whose commercial paper the Portfolio may invest (see (2) above) and otherwise permissible under Rule 2a-7.

The value of the obligations and instruments in which the Portfolio invests will fluctuate depending in large part on changes in prevailing interest rates. If these rates go up after the Portfolio buys an obligation or instrument, its value may go down; if these rates go down, its value may go up. Changes in value and yield based on changes in prevailing interest rates may have different effects on short-term debt obligations than on long-term obligations. Long-term obligations (which often have higher yields) may fluctuate in value more than short-term ones. Changes in interest rates will be more quickly reflected in the yield of a portfolio of short-term obligations than in the yield of a portfolio of long-term obligations.

Securities — General

The main types of securities in which a Portfolio may invest, subject to its investment policies and restrictions, include common stocks, preferred stocks, debt securities, and convertible securities. Although common stocks and other equity securities have a history of long-term growth in value, their prices tend to fluctuate in the short term, particularly those of smaller companies. The equity securities in which a Portfolio invests may include preferred stock that converts into common stock. A Portfolio also may invest in preferred stocks rated in any rating category of the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs) or unrated preferred stocks, subject to the investment policies and restrictions of the Portfolio. Debt securities have varying levels of sensitivity to changes in interest rates and varying degrees of quality. As a general matter, however, when interest rates rise, the values of fixed-rate debt securities fall and, conversely, when interest rates fall, the values of fixed-rate debt securities rise. Similarly, debt securities with longer maturities generally are more sensitive to interest rate changes than debt securities with shorter maturities.

Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, a Portfolio (other than Ivy VIP Government Money Market) may invest in debt securities rated in any rating category of the NRSROs, including securities rated in the lowest category (securities rated D by S&P Global Ratings, a division of S&P Global, Inc. (S&P) or comparably rated by another NRSRO). Debt securities rated D by S&P or comparably rated by another NRSRO are in payment default or are regarded as having extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing. Debt securities rated at least BBB- by S&P or comparably rated by another NRSRO are considered to be investment grade debt securities; however, securities rated BBB- or comparably rated by another NRSRO may have speculative characteristics and involve greater risk of default or price changes. In addition, a Portfolio will treat unrated securities determined by the Investment Manager to be of comparable quality to a rated security as having that rating. In the case of a “split-rated” security, which results when NRSROs rate the security at different rating levels (*e.g.*, BBB by S&P and a higher or lower rating by another NRSRO), it is the general policy of each Portfolio to classify such security at the lower rating level if only two ratings are available. If more than two ratings are available and a median exists, the median is used. If more than two ratings exist without a median, the lower of the two middle ratings is used.

While credit ratings are only one factor the Investment Manager relies on in evaluating high-yield (low-rated) debt securities, certain risks are associated with credit ratings. Credit ratings evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments, not market value risk. Credit ratings for individual securities may change from time to time, and a Portfolio may retain a portfolio security whose rating has been changed. In addition, a credit rating may become stale in that it fails to reflect changes in an issuer's financial condition. Credit ratings represent the NRSRO's opinion regarding the quality of the security and are not a guarantee of quality. See *Appendix A* to this SAI for a description of these ratings.

Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, a Portfolio (other than Ivy VIP Government Money Market) may purchase debt securities whose principal amount at maturity is dependent upon the performance of a specified equity security (commonly called "equity-linked debt securities"). The issuer of such debt securities is unaffiliated with the issuer of the equity security to whose performance the debt security is linked. Equity-linked debt securities differ from ordinary debt securities in that the principal amount received at maturity is not fixed, but is based on the price of the linked equity security at the time the debt security matures. The performance of equity-linked debt securities depends primarily on the performance of the linked equity security and also may be influenced by interest rate changes. In addition, although equity-linked debt securities typically are adjusted for diluting events such as stock splits, stock dividends and certain other events affecting the market value of the linked equity security, the debt securities are not adjusted for subsequent issuances of the linked equity security for cash. Such an issuance could adversely affect the price of the debt security. In addition to the equity risk relating to the linked equity security, such debt securities also are subject to credit risk with regard to the issuer of the debt security. In general, however, such debt securities are less volatile than the equity securities to which they are linked.

Debt securities may be unsecured and structurally or contractually subordinated to substantial amounts of senior indebtedness, all or a significant portion of which may be secured. Moreover, such debt investments may not be protected by financial covenants or limitations upon additional indebtedness. Other factors may materially and adversely affect the market price and yield of such debt investments, including investor demand, changes in the financial condition of the applicable issuer, government fiscal policy and domestic or worldwide economic conditions. Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, certain of the debt instruments in which a Portfolio may invest may have speculative characteristics. Debt securities may be subject to credit risk, duration risk, extension risk, income risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and reinvestment risk, among other risks.

Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, a Portfolio (other than Ivy VIP Government Money Market) may invest in convertible securities. A convertible security is a bond, debenture, note, preferred stock or other security that may be converted into or exchanged for a prescribed amount of common stock of the same or different issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. Convertible securities generally have higher yields than common stocks of the same or similar issuers, but lower yields than comparable nonconvertible securities, are less subject to fluctuation in value than the underlying stock because they have fixed-income characteristics, and provide the potential for capital appreciation if the market price of the underlying common stock increases.

The value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates, with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline. The credit standing of the issuer and other factors also may have an effect on the convertible security's investment value. A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the security's offering document. If a convertible security held by a Portfolio is called for redemption, such Portfolio will be required to convert it into the underlying stock, sell it to a third party or permit the issuer to redeem the security. Convertible securities typically are issued by smaller capitalized companies whose stock prices may be volatile. Thus, any of these actions could have an adverse effect on the ability of a Portfolio to achieve its investment objective(s).

Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, a Portfolio also may invest in contingent convertible securities (CoCos). CoCos are a form of hybrid debt security that are intended to either convert into equity or have their principal written down upon the occurrence of certain "triggers." The triggers generally are linked to regulatory capital thresholds or regulatory actions calling into question the issuing banking institution's continued viability as a going concern. CoCos' unique equity conversion or principal write-down features are tailored to the issuing banking institution and its regulatory requirements. Some additional risks associated with CoCos include, but are not limited to:

- Loss absorption risk. CoCos have fully discretionary coupons. This means coupons can potentially be cancelled at the banking institution's discretion or at the request of the relevant regulatory authority in order to help the bank absorb losses.
- Subordinated instruments. CoCos, in the majority of circumstances, will be issued in the form of subordinated debt instruments in order to provide the appropriate regulatory capital treatment prior to a conversion. Accordingly, in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of an issuer prior to a conversion having occurred, the rights and claims of the holders of the CoCos, such as the Portfolios, against the issuer in respect of or arising under the terms of the CoCos generally shall rank junior to the claims of all holders of unsubordinated obligations of the issuer. In addition, if the CoCos are converted into the issuer's underlying equity securities following a conversion event (*i.e.*, a "trigger"), each holder will be subordinated due to their conversion from being the holder of a debt instrument to being the holder of an equity instrument.
- Market value will fluctuate based on unpredictable factors. The value of CoCos is unpredictable and will be influenced by many factors including, without limitation: (i) the creditworthiness of the issuer and/or fluctuations in such issuer's applicable capital ratios; (ii) supply and demand for the CoCos; (iii) general market conditions and available liquidity; and (iv) economic, financial and political events that affect the issuer, its particular market or the financial markets in general.

Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, a Portfolio (other than Ivy VIP Government Money Market) also may invest in a type of convertible preferred stock that pays a cumulative, fixed dividend that is senior to, and expected to be in excess of, the dividends paid on the common stock of the issuer. At the mandatory conversion date, the preferred stock is converted into not more than one share of the issuer's common stock at the call price that was established at the time the preferred stock was issued. If the price per share of the related common stock on the mandatory conversion date is less than the call price, the holder of the preferred stock will nonetheless receive only one share of common stock for each share of preferred stock (plus cash in the amount of any accrued but unpaid dividends). At any time prior to the mandatory conversion date, the issuer may redeem the preferred stock upon issuing to the holder a number of shares of common stock equal to the call price of the preferred stock in effect on the date of redemption divided by the market value of the common stock, with such market value typically determined 1 or 2 trading days prior to the date notice of redemption is given. The issuer also must pay the holder of the preferred stock cash in an amount equal to any accrued but unpaid dividends on the preferred stock. This convertible preferred stock is subject to the same market risk as the common stock of the issuer, except to the extent that such risk is mitigated by the higher dividend paid on the preferred stock. The opportunity for equity appreciation afforded by an investment in such convertible preferred stock, however, is limited, because in the event the market value of the issuer's common stock increases to or above the call price of the preferred stock, the issuer may (and would be expected to) call the preferred stock for redemption at the call price. This convertible preferred stock also is subject to credit risk with regard to the ability of the issuer to pay the dividend established upon issuance of the preferred stock. Generally, however, the market value of the convertible preferred stock is less volatile than the related common stock of the issuer.

Certain unanticipated events, such as natural disasters, terrorist attacks, war, and other geopolitical events, can have a dramatic adverse effect on securities held by a Portfolio.

Operational Risks

The Portfolios and their service providers may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from, among other problems, human errors, systems and technology disruptions or failures, or breaches in cybersecurity. The occurrence of any of these problems could result in a loss of information, regulatory scrutiny, reputational damage and other consequences, any of which could have a material adverse effect on a Portfolio or its shareholders. A breach in cybersecurity may be either an intentional or unintentional event that allows an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, customer data or proprietary information, or cause a Portfolio or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality. A breach in cybersecurity may include, among other events, stealing or corrupting customer data or funds, denial of service attacks on websites that prohibit access to electronic systems by customers or employees, the unauthorized release of confidential information or various other forms of cybersecurity breaches.

Cybersecurity breaches affecting the Portfolios, IICO, a Portfolio's Subadviser, or a Portfolio's custodian, transfer agent, intermediaries and other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Portfolios and their shareholders. For instance, breaches in cybersecurity may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, including the ability to buy and sell shares, impact the ability of the Portfolios to calculate their NAVs, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential business information, impede trading, subject the Portfolios or their service providers to regulatory fines or financial losses and/or cause reputational damage. The Portfolios also may incur additional costs for cybersecurity risk management purposes. Similar types of cybersecurity risks also are present for issues or securities in which the Portfolios may invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Portfolios' investment in such companies to lose value. In addition, adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity incidents affecting counterparties with which a Portfolio engages in transactions, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies, and other financial institutions and other parties.

Specific Securities and Investment Practices— each Portfolio except the Pathfinder Portfolios and the Managed Volatility Portfolios (except as noted herein)

Banking Industry and Savings and Loan Obligations

Certificates of deposit are certificates issued against funds deposited in a commercial bank for a definite period of time and earning a specified return. Bankers' acceptances are negotiable drafts or bills of exchange, normally drawn by an importer or exporter to pay for specific merchandise, which are "accepted" by a bank (meaning, in effect, that the bank unconditionally agrees to pay the face value of the instrument at maturity). In addition to investing in certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances, each Portfolio may invest in time deposits in banks or savings and loan associations. Time deposits generally are similar to certificates of deposit, but are uncertificated. Each Portfolio's investments in certificates of deposit, time deposits, and bankers' acceptances are limited to obligations of (i) U.S. banks having total assets in excess of $500,000,000 (as of the date of their most recent financial statements at the time of investment), (ii) U.S. banks which do not meet the $500,000,000 asset requirement, if the principal amount of such obligation is fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), (iii) savings and loan associations which have total assets in excess of $500,000,000 and which are members of the FDIC, and (iv) foreign banks if the obligation is, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, of an investment quality comparable to other debt securities which may be purchased by the Portfolio. Each Portfolio's investments in certificates of deposit of savings associations are limited to obligations of federal or state-chartered institutions whose total assets exceed $500,000,000 and whose deposits are insured by the FDIC. Bank deposits are not marketable, and a Portfolio may invest in them subject to its investment restrictions regarding illiquid investments, unless such obligations are payable at principal amount plus accrued interest on demand or within 7 days after demand.

Borrowing

Each Portfolio may borrow money only as permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief. Proceeds from borrowings will be used for temporary, extraordinary or emergency purposes, including temporary purposes associated with the Interfund Lending Program discussed below. Interest on money borrowed is an expense the Portfolio would not otherwise incur, and as a result, it may have reduced net investment income during periods of outstanding borrowings. If a Portfolio does borrow money, its share price may be subject to greater fluctuation until the borrowing is paid off.

Credit-Linked Notes

Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, a Portfolio may invest in credit-linked notes. A credit-linked note is a structured note whose value is linked to an underlying reference asset. Credit-linked notes typically provide periodic payments of interest, as well as payment of principal upon maturity. The value of the periodic payments and the principal amount payable upon maturity are tied (positively or negatively) to a reference asset, such as an index, government bond, interest rate or currency exchange rate. The ongoing payments and principal upon maturity typically will increase or decrease depending on increases or decreases in the value of the reference asset. A credit-linked note typically is issued by a limited purpose trust or other vehicle and is a direct obligation of the issuing entity. The limited purpose trust or other vehicle, in turn, invests in bonds or a derivative or basket of derivative instruments, such as credit default swaps, interest rate swaps and/or other securities, to provide the exposure set forth in the credit-linked note. The periodic interest payments and principal obligations payable under the terms of the note typically are conditioned upon the entity's receipt of payments on its underlying investment. If the underlying investment defaults, the periodic payments and principal received by the Portfolios will be reduced or eliminated. The buyer of a credit-linked note assumes the risk of default by the issuer and the underlying reference asset or entity. Generally, investors in credit-linked notes assume the risk of default by the issuer and the reference entity in return for a potentially higher yield on their investment or access to an investment that they could not otherwise obtain. In the event the issuer defaults or there is a credit event that relates to the reference asset, the recovery rate generally is less than a Portfolio's initial investment, and the Portfolio may lose money.

Foreign Securities and Currencies

Foreign Securities. Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, a Portfolio may invest in the securities of foreign issuers, including depositary receipts. In general, depositary receipts are securities convertible into and evidencing ownership of securities of foreign corporate issuers, although depositary receipts may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the securities into which they may be converted. American depositary receipts (ADRs), in registered form, are U.S. dollar-denominated receipts typically issued by a U.S. bank representing ownership of a specific number of shares in a non-U.S. corporation. ADRs are quoted and traded in U.S. dollars in the U.S. securities market. An ADR is sponsored if the original issuing company has selected a single U.S. bank to serve as its U.S. depositary and transfer agent. This relationship requires a deposit agreement which defines the rights and duties of both the issuer and depositary. Companies that sponsor ADRs also must provide their ADR investors with English translations of company information made public in their own country of domicile. Sponsored ADR investors also generally have the same voting rights as ordinary shareholders, barring any unusual circumstances. ADRs which meet these requirements can be listed on U.S. stock exchanges. Unsponsored ADRs typically are created at the initiative of a broker or bank reacting to demand for a specific foreign stock. The broker or bank purchases the underlying shares and deposits them in a depositary. Unsponsored shares issued after 1983 are not eligible for U.S. stock exchange listings, and they generally do not include voting rights.

Global depositary receipts and European depositary receipts, in bearer form, are foreign receipts evidencing a similar arrangement and are designed for use by non-U.S. investors and traders in non-U.S. markets. Global depositary receipts are designed to facilitate the trading of securities of foreign issuers by U.S. and non-U.S. investors and traders.

The Investment Manager believes that investing in foreign securities involves investment opportunities as well as risks. Individual foreign economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy or each other in such matters as gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. Individual foreign companies also may differ favorably or unfavorably from U.S. companies in the same industry. Foreign currencies may be stronger or weaker than the U.S. dollar or than each other. Thus, the value of securities denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies, and the value of dividends and interest from such securities, can change significantly when foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar.

The Investment Manager believes that a Portfolio's ability to invest its assets abroad might enable it to take advantage of these differences and strengths.

However, foreign securities and foreign currencies involve additional significant risks, apart from the risks inherent in U.S. investments. Foreign securities markets generally have less trading volume and less liquidity than U.S. markets, and prices on some foreign markets can be highly volatile. Many foreign countries lack uniform accounting and disclosure standards comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies, and it may be more difficult to obtain reliable information regarding an issuer's financial conditions and operations. In addition, the costs of foreign investing, including withholding taxes, brokerage commissions and custodial costs, generally are higher than for U.S. investments.

Foreign markets may offer less protection to investors than U.S. markets. Foreign issuers, brokers and securities markets may be subject to less government supervision. Foreign securities trading practices, including those involving the release of assets in advance of payment, may involve increased risks in the event of a failed trade or the insolvency of a broker-dealer, and may involve substantial delays. It also may be difficult to enforce legal rights in foreign countries.

Securities of issuers traded on exchanges may be suspended, either by the issuers themselves, by an exchange or by governmental authorities. Trading suspensions may be applied from time to time to the securities of individual issuers for reasons specific to that issuer, or may be applied broadly by exchanges or governmental authorities in response to market events. In the event that a Portfolio holds material positions in such suspended securities, the Portfolio's ability to liquidate its positions or provide liquidity to investors may be compromised and the Portfolio could incur significant losses.

Investing abroad also involves different political and economic risks. Foreign investments may be affected by actions of foreign governments adverse to the interests of U.S. investors, including: the possibility of expropriation or nationalization of assets; confiscatory taxation; restrictions on U.S. investment or on the ability to repatriate assets or convert currency into U.S. dollars (which also may affect the liquidity of such investments), such as those applicable to certain investments in China; or other government intervention. There may be greater possibility of default by foreign governments or government-sponsored enterprises. Investments in foreign countries also involve a risk of local political, economic, or social instability, military action or unrest, or adverse diplomatic developments. There is no assurance that the Investment Manager will be able to anticipate these potential events or counter their effects.

Certain foreign securities impose restrictions on transfer within the United States or to U.S. persons. Although securities subject to transfer restrictions may be marketable abroad, they may be less liquid than foreign securities of the same class that are not subject to such restrictions.

As a general rule, the country designation for a security for purposes of a Portfolio's investment policies and restrictions regarding foreign securities is the issuer's country of domicile, as indicated by a third-party source (*e.g.*, Bloomberg L.P.). However, pursuant to IICO's compliance procedures, the Investment Manager may request a different country designation due to certain identified circumstances. For example, an issuer's country designation could be changed if (i) the issuer derived at least 50% of its revenues or profits in a country other than the country of domicile; (ii) the issuer has at least 50% of its assets in a country other than the country of domicile; or (iii) the issuer's stock (security) principally is traded (based on total volume traded) in a country other than the country of domicile, provided the issuer does not have more than 50% of its revenues/profits or assets sourced in a single country.

Investments in obligations of U.S. branches of foreign banks will be considered U.S. securities if the Investment Manager has determined that the nature and extent of federal and state regulation and supervision of the branch in question are substantially equivalent to federal or state-chartered U.S. banks doing business in the same jurisdiction.

Foreign Currencies. Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, a Portfolio may purchase and sell foreign currency and invest in foreign currency deposits and may enter into forward currency contracts. The Portfolios may incur a transaction charge in connection with the exchange of currency. Currency conversion involves dealer spreads and other costs, although commissions usually are not charged.

Investment in foreign securities usually will involve currencies of foreign countries. Moreover, subject to its investment policies and restrictions, a Portfolio (other than Ivy VIP Government Money Market) may hold funds temporarily in bank deposits in foreign currencies during the completion of investment programs and may purchase and sell forward foreign currency contracts. Because of these factors, the value of the assets of a Portfolio as measured in U.S. dollars may be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in foreign currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations, and a Portfolio may incur costs in connection with conversions between various currencies. Although a Portfolio's custodian values the Portfolio's assets daily in terms of U.S. dollars, the Portfolio does not intend to convert its holdings of foreign currencies into U.S. dollars on a daily basis, and for certain investments, there may be restrictions imposed by a foreign government on the conversion of its currency to U.S. dollars (or other currencies). Generally, however, a Portfolio will convert its holdings of foreign currencies into U.S. dollars, and investors should be aware of the costs of currency conversion. Although foreign exchange dealers do not charge a fee for conversion, they do realize a profit based on the difference (the "spread") between the prices at which they are buying and selling various currencies, which can include other transaction costs. Thus, a dealer may offer to sell a foreign currency to a Portfolio at one rate, while offering a lesser rate of exchange should the Portfolio desire to resell that currency to the dealer. A Portfolio will conduct its foreign currency exchange transactions either on a spot (that is, cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market, or through entering into forward contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies. For more information regarding a Portfolio's use of forward contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies, see *Options, Futures and Other Derivatives Strategies — Forward Currency Contracts.*

Because a Portfolio may invest in both U.S. and foreign securities markets, subject to its investment policies and restrictions, changes in the Portfolio's share price may have a low correlation with movements in U.S. markets. Each Portfolio's share price will reflect the movements of the different markets in which it invests (both U.S. and foreign), and of the currencies in which the investments are denominated. Thus, the strength or weakness of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies may account for part of a Portfolio's investment performance. U.S. and foreign securities markets do not always move in step with each other, and the total returns from different markets may vary significantly. Currencies in which a Portfolio's assets are denominated may be devalued against the U.S. dollar, resulting in a loss to the Portfolio.

A Portfolio usually effects currency exchange transactions on a spot (that is, cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign exchange market. However, some price spread on currency exchange will be incurred when the Portfolio converts assets from one currency to another. Further, a Portfolio may be affected either unfavorably or favorably by fluctuations in the relative rates of exchange between the currencies of different nations. For example, in order to realize the value of a foreign investment, the Portfolio must convert that value, as denominated in its foreign currency, into U.S. dollars using the applicable currency exchange rate. The exchange rate represents the current price of a U.S. dollar relative to that foreign currency; that is, the amount of such foreign currency required to buy one U.S. dollar. If a Portfolio holds a foreign security which has appreciated in value as measured in the foreign currency, the level of appreciation actually realized by the Portfolio may be reduced or even eliminated if the foreign currency has decreased in value relative to the U.S. dollar subsequent to the date of purchase. In such a circumstance, the cost of a U.S. dollar purchased with that foreign currency has gone up and the same amount of foreign currency purchases fewer dollars than at an earlier date.

Emerging Market Securities. The risks of investing in foreign countries are intensified in developing countries, or emerging markets. A developing or emerging country is a nation that, in the Investment Manager's opinion, is likely to experience long-term gross domestic product growth above that expected to occur in the United States, the UK, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Canada. Developing and emerging countries may have relatively unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade a small number of securities.

Unless a Portfolio contains an alternative definition of an emerging market country in its prospectus, the Investment Manager considers countries having developing or emerging markets to be all countries that generally are considered to be developing or emerging countries by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (more commonly referred to as the World Bank) and the International Finance Corporation, as well as countries that are classified by the United Nations or otherwise regarded by their authorities as developing or emerging.

As noted above, the country designation for a security for purposes of a Portfolio's investment policies and restrictions regarding foreign securities is the issuer's country of domicile, as indicated by a third-party source (*e.g.*, Bloomberg L.P.). Accordingly, a security would be considered issued by a developing or emerging market country if the issuer's country of domicile is a developing or emerging market country. However, pursuant to IICO's compliance procedures, the Investment Manager may request a different country designation under the following circumstances: (i) the issuer derived at least 50% of its revenues or profits in a country other than the country of domicile; (ii) the issuer has at least 50% of its assets in a country other than the country of domicile; or (iii) the issuer's stock (security) principally is traded (based on total volume traded) in a country other than the country of domicile, provided the issuer does not have more than 50% of its revenues/profits or assets sourced in a single country.

Some of the risks to which a Portfolio may be exposed by investing in securities of developing or emerging markets are: restrictions placed by the government of a developing or emerging country related to investment, currency exchange controls, and repatriation of the proceeds of investment in that country; fluctuation of a developing or emerging country's currency against the U.S. dollar; unusual price volatility in a developing or emerging country's securities markets; government involvement in the private sector, including government ownership of companies in which the Portfolio may invest; limited information about a developing or emerging market; high levels of tax levied by developing or emerging countries on dividends, interest and realized capital gains; the greater likelihood that developing or emerging markets will experience more volatility in inflation rates than developed markets; the greater potential that securities purchased by the Portfolio in developing or emerging markets may be fraudulent or counterfeit due to differences in the level of regulation, disclosure requirements and recordkeeping practices in those markets; risks related to the liquidity and transferability of investments in certain instruments, such as loan participations, that may not be considered "securities" under local law; settlement risks, including potential requirements for the Portfolio to render payment prior to taking possession of portfolio securities in which it invests; the possibility of nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation; favorable or unfavorable differences between individual foreign economies and the U.S. economy, such as growth of gross domestic product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources, self-sufficiency, and balance of payments position; additional costs associated with any investment in non-U.S. securities, including higher custodial fees than typical U.S. custodial arrangements, transaction costs of foreign currency conversions and generally higher commission rates on portfolio transactions than prevail in U.S. markets; relatively unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade a small number of securities; greater social, economic and political instability, including the risk of war; lack of availability of currency hedging or other risk management techniques in certain developing or emerging countries; the fact that companies in developing or emerging countries may be newly organized and may be smaller and less seasoned; differences in accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards; the heightened risks associated specifically with establishing record ownership and custody of securities; and limitations on obtaining and enforcing judgments against non-U.S. residents.

Sukuk. Foreign securities and emerging market securities include sukuk. Sukuk are certificates, similar to bonds, issued by the issuer to obtain an upfront payment in exchange for an income stream to be generated by certain assets of the issuer. Generally, the issuer sells the investor a certificate, which the investor then rents back to the issuer for a predetermined rental fee. The issuer also makes a contractual promise to buy back the certificate at a future date at par value. While the certificate is linked to the returns generated by certain assets of the issuer, the underlying assets are not pledged as security for the certificates, and the Portfolio (as the investor) is relying on the creditworthiness of the issuer for all payments required by the sukuk. Issuers of sukuk may include international financial institutions, foreign governments and agencies of foreign governments. Underlying assets may include, without limitation, real estate (developed and undeveloped), lease contracts and machinery and equipment.

Foreign Sovereign Debt Obligations. Investment in sovereign debt can involve a high degree of risk. The governmental entity that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt. A governmental entity's willingness or ability to repay principal and interest due in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the governmental entity's policy towards the International Monetary Fund, and the political constraints to which a governmental entity may be subject. Governmental entities also may be dependent on expected disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and others abroad to reduce principal and interest arrearages on their debt. The commitment on the part of these governments, agencies and others to make such disbursements may be conditioned on a governmental entity's implementation of economic reforms and/or economic performance and the timely service of such debtor's obligations. Failure to implement such reforms, achieve such levels of economic performance or repay principal or interest when due may result in the cancellation of such third parties' commitments to lend funds to the governmental entity, which may further impair such debtor's ability or willingness to service its debts in a timely manner. Consequently, governmental entities may default on their sovereign debt. Holders of sovereign debt may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such debt and to extend further loans to governmental entities. There is no bankruptcy proceeding by which sovereign debt on which governmental entities have defaulted may be collected in whole or in part.

Illiquid Investments

Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act provides that a Portfolio may not acquire an "illiquid investment" if, immediately after the acquisition, the Portfolio would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments that are assets. Rule 22e-4 defines an illiquid investment as an investment that cannot reasonably be sold or disposed of under current market conditions in 7 calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. The Board has adopted a liquidity risk management program on behalf of the Portfolios that is designed to comply with Rule 22e-4's requirements. The Board has delegated to an administrator the responsibility to oversee the program, whose duties include periodically reviewing the liquidity risk of the Portfolios and categorizing the Portfolio's investments into one of four liquidity classifications (as defined in Rule 22e-4) based on prescribed criteria, including the number of days in which the administrator reasonably expects the investment would be convertible to cash under current market conditions without significantly changing the market value of the investment. This classification process takes into account relevant market, trading and investment-specific considerations (the analysis upon which a security is convertible to cash and placed into a classification will not take into account days when exchanges in foreign markets are closed for scheduled holidays).

The Investment Manager believes that, at times, it is in the best interest of a Portfolio to be able to invest in illiquid securities up to the maximum amount allowable under the Portfolio's investment restriction on illiquid investments. See *Investment Restrictions — Non-Fundamental Investment Restrictions*. The Investment Manager believes that the risk of investing in illiquid securities is manageable, considering the availability of certain securities that are currently considered illiquid but have widely established trading markets. For example, there has been significant growth in the types and availability of bank loans and structured products, including: asset backed securities (which also includes many mortgage-backed securities), collateralized bond obligations, collateralized mortgage obligations, collateralized debt obligations and commercial mortgage-backed securities. Since many of these securities are initially offered as individual issues, they often are deemed illiquid. *See Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities* for more information on these types of securities.

Indexed Securities and Structured Notes

Each Portfolio may invest in structured notes or other indexed securities, subject to its operating policy regarding financial instruments and other applicable restrictions. An example of a "structured note" is a note that is tied to a basket of multiple indices in which an investor receives twice the gains of each index that rises, subject to a cap on the returns with proportionate losses if the index falls. An example of an "indexed security" is a security that guarantees a return higher than the rate of inflation if it is held to maturity (called inflation indexed security). Structured notes or other indexed securities are derivative debt instruments, the interest rate or principal of which is linked to securities, currencies, interest rates, commodities, indices or other financial indicators (reference instruments). Most structured notes or other indexed securities are fixed-income securities that have maturities of three years or fewer. The interest rate or the principal amount payable at maturity of an indexed security may vary based on changes in one or more specified reference instruments, such as a floating interest rate compared with a fixed interest rate. The reference instrument need not be related to the terms of the structured note or indexed security.

Structured notes and indexed securities may be positively or negatively indexed (*i.e.*, their principal value or interest rates may increase or decrease if the underlying reference instrument appreciates), and may have return characteristics similar to direct investments in the underlying reference instrument or to one or more options on the underlying reference instrument.

Structured notes and indexed securities may entail a greater degree of market risk than other types of debt securities because the investor bears the risk of the reference instrument. Structured notes and indexed securities also may be more volatile, less liquid, and more difficult to accurately price than less complex securities and instruments or more traditional debt securities. In addition to the credit risk of the structured note and indexed security's issuer and the normal risks of price changes in response to changes in interest rates, the principal amount of structured notes and indexed securities may decrease as a result of changes in the value of the underlying reference instruments. Further, in the case of certain structured notes and indexed securities, the interest rate may be increased or decreased or the terms may provide that, under certain circumstances, the principal amount payable on maturity may be reduced to zero resulting in a loss to a Portfolio.

The performance of structured notes and indexed securities depends to a great extent on the performance of the reference instrument to which they are indexed and also may be influenced by interest rate changes in the U.S. and abroad. At the same time, structured notes and indexed securities are subject to the credit risks associated with the issuer of the security and their values may decline substantially if the issuer's creditworthiness deteriorates. Structured notes and indexed securities may be more volatile than the reference instrument. Gold-indexed securities, for example, typically provide for a maturity value that depends on the price of gold, resulting in a security whose price tends to rise and fall together with gold prices. Currency-indexed securities typically are short-term to intermediate-term debt securities whose maturity values or interest rates are determined by reference to the values of one or more specified foreign currencies, and may offer higher yields than U.S. dollar-denominated securities of equivalent issuers. Currency-indexed securities may be positively or negatively indexed; that is, their maturity value may increase when the specified currency value increases, resulting in a security that performs similarly to a foreign-denominated instrument, or their maturity value may decline when foreign currencies increase, resulting in a security whose price characteristics are similar to a put on the underlying currency. Currency-indexed securities also may have prices that depend on the values of a number of different foreign currencies relative to each other.

The Investment Manager will use its judgment in determining whether structured notes or indexed securities should be treated as short-term instruments, bonds, stocks, or as a separate asset class for purposes of a Portfolio's investment allocations, depending on the individual characteristics of the securities. Certain structured notes and indexed securities that are not traded on an established market may be deemed illiquid.

Initial Public Offerings (IPOs)

Securities issued through an IPO can experience an immediate drop in value if the demand for the securities does not continue to support the offering price. Information about the issuers of IPO securities also is difficult to acquire since they are new to the market and may not have lengthy operating histories. A Portfolio may engage in short-term trading in connection with its IPO investments, which could produce higher trading costs. The number of securities issued in an IPO is limited, so it is likely that IPO securities will represent a smaller component of a Portfolio's holdings as the Portfolio's assets increase (and thus have a more limited effect on the Portfolio's performance).

Investment Company Securities

Each Portfolio (other than Ivy VIP Government Money Market) may purchase shares of other investment companies only to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder, and any applicable exemptive relief and subject to its other investment policies and restrictions. As a shareholder in an investment company, a Portfolio would bear its pro rata share of that investment company's expenses, which could result in duplication of certain fees, including management and administrative fees; therefore, if a Portfolio acquires shares of an investment company, the Portfolio's shareholders would bear both their proportionate share of expenses of the Portfolio (including management and advisory fees) and, indirectly, the expenses of such investment company.

Closed-end Investment Companies. Shares of certain closed-end investment companies may at times be acquired only at market prices representing premiums to their NAVs. Shares of closed-end investment companies also may trade at a discount to NAV, which means a Portfolio may have to sell shares at a price lower than their NAV per share. Additionally, closed-end investment company shares may be halted or delisted by the listing exchange. Some countries, such as South Korea, Chile and India, have authorized the formation of closed-end investment companies to facilitate indirect foreign investment in their capital markets. The 1940 Act restrictions on investments in securities of other investment companies may limit opportunities that some of the Portfolios otherwise permitted to invest in foreign securities otherwise would have to invest indirectly in certain developing markets. A Portfolio will incur brokerage costs when purchasing and selling shares of closed-end investment companies.

Business Development Companies (BDCs). Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, a Portfolio (other than Ivy VIP Government Money Market) may invest in shares of BDCs. BDCs are a type of closed-end investment company regulated by the 1940 Act and typically invest in and lend to small and medium-sized private companies that may not have access to public equity markets for raising capital. BDCs invest in such diverse industries as healthcare, chemical, manufacturing, technology and service companies. A BDC must invest at least 70% of the value of its total assets in certain asset types, which typically are the securities of private U.S. businesses, and must make available significant managerial assistance to the issuers of such securities. BDCs often offer a yield advantage over other types of securities. Managers of BDCs may be entitled to compensation based on the BDC's performance, which may result in a manager of a BDC making riskier or more speculative investments in an effort to maximize incentive compensation and higher fees.

Because BDCs typically invest in small and medium-sized companies, a BDC's portfolio is subject to the risks inherent in investing in smaller companies, including that portfolio companies may be dependent on a small number of products or services and may be more adversely affected by poor economic or market conditions. Some BDCs invest substantially, or even exclusively, in one sector or industry group. Accordingly, the BDC may be susceptible to adverse conditions and economic or regulatory occurrences affecting the sector or industry group, which tends to increase the BDC's volatility and risk. Investments made by BDCs generally are subject to legal and other restrictions on resale and are otherwise less liquid than publicly traded securities. The illiquidity of these investments may make it difficult to sell such investments if the need arises, and if there is a need for a BDC in which a Portfolio invests to liquidate its portfolio quickly, it may realize a loss on its investments. BDCs also may have relatively concentrated investment portfolios, consisting of a relatively small number of holdings. A consequence of this limited number of investments is that the aggregate returns realized may be disproportionately impacted by the poor performance of a small number of investments, or even a single investment, particularly if a BDC experiences the need to write down the value of an investment, which tends to increase the BDC's volatility and risk.

Investments in BDCs are subject to management risk, including the ability of the BDC's management to meet the BDC's investment objective and to manage the BDC's portfolio when the underlying securities are redeemed or sold, during periods of market turmoil and as investors' perceptions regarding a BDC or its underlying investments change. BDC shares are not redeemable at the option of the BDC shareholder and, as with shares of other closed-end funds, they may trade in the secondary market at a discount to their NAV. Like an investment in other investment companies, a Portfolio will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any management and other expenses charged by the BDCs in which it invests.

BDCs may employ the use of leverage through borrowings or the issuance of preferred stock. While leverage often serves to increase the yield of a BDC, this leverage also subjects a BDC to increased risks, including the likelihood of increased volatility of the BDC and the possibility that the BDC's common share income will fall if the dividend rate of the preferred shares or the interest rate on any borrowings rises.

Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs)

Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, and only to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder, and any applicable exemptive relief, a Portfolio (other than Ivy VIP Government Money Market) may invest in ETFs for various purposes, which may or may not be a registered investment company (RIC) (*i.e.*, open-end mutual fund). For example, a Portfolio may invest in S&P 500 Depositary Receipts (SPDRs), which track the S&P 500 Index; S&P MidCap 400 Depositary Receipts (MidCap SPDRs), which track the S&P MidCap 400 Index; and "Dow Industrial Diamonds," which track the Dow Jones Industrial Average, or in ETFs that track other indexes; provided that such investments are consistent with the Portfolio's investment objective(s) as determined by the Investment Manager. Each of these securities represents shares of beneficial interest in a trust, or series of a trust, that typically holds a proportionate amount of shares of all stocks included in the relevant underlying index. Since most ETFs are a type of investment company, a Portfolio's purchases of ETF shares are subject to its investment restrictions regarding investments in other investment companies.

An ETF's shares have a market price that approximates the NAV of the ETF's portfolio, which generally is designed to track the designated index or the NAV of the underlying basket of securities, currencies and/or commodities or commodities futures, as applicable. Some ETFs are actively managed and instead of replicating, they seek to outperform a particular index or basket or price of a commodity or currency. ETF shares are exchange-traded and as with other equity transactions, brokers charge a commission in connection with the purchase of shares of ETFs. In addition, an asset management fee is charged against the assets of an ETF (which is charged in addition to the investment management fee paid by a Portfolio).

Trading costs for ETFs can be higher than those for stock index futures contracts, but, because ETFs trade like other exchange-listed equities, they represent a relatively quick and convenient method of using a Portfolio's assets to track the return of a particular stock index.

Investments in an ETF that is a RIC (*i.e.*, open-end mutual fund) generally present the same primary risks as investments in a conventional open-end mutual fund that is not exchange-traded. The price of an ETF can fluctuate, and a Portfolio could lose money investing in an ETF. In addition, ETFs are subject to the following risks that do not apply to conventional mutual funds: (i) the market price of an ETF's shares may trade at a premium or discount to their NAV; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained; or (iii) trading of an ETF's shares may be halted if the listing exchange's officials deem such action appropriate, the shares are delisted from the exchange, or the activation of market-wide "circuit breakers" (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) halts stock trading generally.

Lending Securities

For the purpose of realizing additional income or offsetting expenses, each Portfolio may lend portfolio securities up to the maximum amount of its total assets allowed under the 1940 Act (currently, one-third of total assets which, for purposes of this limitation, include the value of collateral received in return for securities loaned). Under a Portfolio's securities lending procedures, the Portfolio may lend securities only to broker-dealers and financial institutions deemed creditworthy by IICO. The creditworthiness of entities to which a Portfolio makes loans of portfolio securities is monitored by IICO throughout the term of the loan.

If a Portfolio lends securities, the borrower pays the Portfolio an amount equal to the dividends or interest on the securities that the Portfolio would have received if it had not loaned the securities. The Portfolio also receives additional compensation.

In addition, a borrower must collateralize any securities loans that it receives from a Portfolio in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements (the Guidelines). At the time of each loan, the Portfolio must receive collateral equal to no less than 102% of the market value of the securities loaned (or 105% of the market value of foreign securities loaned), including any accrued interest thereon. Under the present Guidelines, the collateral must consist of cash or U.S. government securities or bank letters of credit, at least equal in value to the market value of the securities loaned on each day that the loan is outstanding. Such collateral will be marked-to-market daily, and if the market value of the lent securities exceeds the value of the collateral, the borrower must add more collateral so that it at least equals 102% of the market value of the domestic securities loaned (or 105% of the foreign securities loaned). If the market value of the securities decreases, the borrower is entitled to a return of the excess collateral.

There are two methods of receiving compensation for making loans. The first is to receive a negotiated loan fee from the borrower. This method is available for all three types of collateral. The second method, which is not available when letters of credit are used as collateral, is for a Portfolio to receive interest on the investment of the cash collateral or to receive interest on the U.S. government securities used as collateral. Part of the interest received in either case may be shared with the borrower.

The letters of credit that a Portfolio may accept as collateral are agreements by banks (other than the borrowers of the Portfolio's securities), entered into at the request of the borrower and for its account and risk, under which the banks are obligated to pay to the Portfolio, while the letter is in effect, amounts demanded by the Portfolio if the demand meets the terms of the letter. The Portfolio's right to make this demand secures the borrower's obligations to it. The terms of any such letters and the creditworthiness of the banks providing them (which might include the Portfolio's custodian bank) must be satisfactory to IICO. The Portfolio will make loans only under rules of the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), which presently require the borrower to give the securities back to the Portfolio within 5 business days after the Portfolio gives notice to do so. If the Portfolio loses its voting rights on securities loaned, it will not be able to have the securities returned to it in time to vote them if a material event affecting the investment is to be voted on. The Portfolio may pay reasonable finder's, administrative and custodian fees in connection with loans of securities.

Some, but not all, of these rules are necessary to meet regulatory requirements relating to securities loans. These rules will not be changed unless the change is permitted under these requirements. The requirements do not cover the rules which may be changed without shareholder vote, as to: (1) whom securities may be loaned; (2) the investment of cash collateral; or (3) voting rights.

There may be risks of delay in receiving additional collateral from the borrower if the market value of the securities loaned increases. If the borrower defaults on its obligation to return the securities loaned because of insolvency or other reasons, a Portfolio could experience delays and costs in recovering the securities loaned or in gaining access to the collateral. These delays and costs could be greater for foreign securities. If a Portfolio is not able to recover the securities loaned, the Portfolio may sell the collateral and purchase a replacement investment in the market. Additional transaction costs would result, and the value of the collateral could decrease below the value of the replacement investment by the time the replacement investment is purchased. Until the replacement can be purchased, the Portfolio will not have the desired level of exposure to the security which the borrower failed to return. Cash received as collateral through loan transactions may be invested in other eligible securities, including shares of a money market fund. Investing this cash subjects the Portfolio to greater market risk including losses on the collateral and, should the Portfolio need to look to the collateral in the event of the borrower's default, losses on the loan secured by that collateral.

Interfund Lending

Pursuant to an exemptive order issued by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Trust, together with the Ivy Funds and the InvestEd Portfolios (collectively, the "Funds" only for purposes of this section), have the ability to lend money to, and borrow money from, each other pursuant to a master interfund lending agreement (Interfund Lending Program). Under the Interfund Lending Program, the Funds may lend or borrow money for temporary purposes directly to or from one another (an Interfund Loan), subject to meeting the conditions of the SEC exemptive order. All Interfund Loans would consist only of uninvested cash reserves that the lending Fund otherwise would invest in short-term repurchase agreements or other short-term instruments.

If a Fund has outstanding bank borrowings, any Interfund Loans to the Fund would: (a) be at an interest rate equal to or lower than that of any outstanding bank loan, (b) be secured at least on an equal priority basis with at least an equivalent percentage of collateral to loan value as any outstanding bank loan that requires collateral, (c) have a maturity no longer than any outstanding bank loan (and in any event not over 7 days), and (d) provide that, if an event of default occurs under any agreement evidencing an outstanding bank loan to the Fund, that event of default will automatically (without need for action or notice by the lending Fund) constitute an immediate event of default under the Interfund Lending Agreement, entitling the lending Fund to call the Interfund Loan (and exercise all rights with respect to any collateral), and that such call will be made if the lending bank exercises its right to call its loan under its agreement with the borrowing Fund.

A Fund may make an unsecured borrowing under the Interfund Lending Program if its outstanding borrowings from all sources immediately after the borrowing under the Interfund Lending Program are equal to or less than 10% of its total assets, provided that, if the Fund has a secured loan outstanding from any other lender, including but not limited to another Fund, the Fund's borrowing under the Interfund Lending Program will be secured on at least an equal priority basis with at least an equivalent percentage of collateral to loan value as any outstanding loan that requires collateral. If a Fund's total outstanding borrowings immediately after an interfund borrowing under the Interfund Lending Program exceed 10% of its total assets, the Fund may borrow through the Interfund Lending Program on a secured basis only. A Fund may not borrow under the Interfund Lending Program or from any other source if its total outstanding borrowings immediately after the borrowing would be more than 33 1/3% of its total assets.

No Fund may lend to another Fund through the Interfund Lending Program if the loan would cause the lending Fund's aggregate outstanding loans through the Interfund Lending Program to exceed 15% of its current net assets at the time of the loan. A Fund's Interfund Loans to any one Fund shall not exceed 5% of the lending Fund's net assets. The duration of Interfund Loans will be limited to the time required to receive payment for securities sold, but in no event more than 7 days, and for purposes of this condition, loans effected within 7 days of each other will be treated as separate loan transactions. Each Interfund Loan may be called on one business day's notice by a lending Fund and may be repaid on any day by a borrowing Fund.

The limitations detailed above and the other conditions of the SEC exemptive order permitting interfund lending are designed to minimize the risks associated with interfund lending for both the lending Fund and the borrowing Fund. However, no borrowing or lending activity is without risk. When a Fund borrows money from another Fund, there is a risk that the Interfund Loan could be called on one day's notice or not renewed, in which case the Fund may have to borrow from a bank at higher rates if an Interfund Loan is not available from another Fund. Interfund Loans are subject to the risk that the borrowing Fund could be unable to repay the loan when due, and a delay in repayment to a lending Fund could result in a lost opportunity or additional lending costs. No Fund may borrow more than the amount permitted by its investment limitations.

Line of Credit

The Trust, on behalf of Ivy VIP High Income, and Ivy Funds, on behalf of certain of its series (collectively, the "Funds," only for purposes of this section), have entered into a committed, unsecured revolving line of credit (Credit Facility) with The Bank of New York Mellon (BNYM), which allows the Funds to borrow an aggregate amount of up to $130 million, subject to asset coverage and other limitations as specified in the Credit Agreement entered into between the Funds and BNYM. The Funds may borrow under the Credit Facility for temporary or emergency purposes or to allow for an orderly liquidation of securities to meet redemption requests. A borrowing Fund bears any interest expenses associated with the Credit Facility. The Funds also pay all arrangement and set-up fees and commitment fees. Borrowing results in interest expense and other fees and expenses for the Funds, which may impact the Funds' net expenses. The costs of borrowing may reduce the Funds' returns. As of the date of this SAI, there were no outstanding loans on the Credit Facility.

Investments in Chinese Securities

Certain of the Portfolios may invest in "A-shares" of certain Chinese companies through various "connect programs" with local stock exchanges in China, such as the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect Program with the Shanghai Stock Exchange that was launched in 2014 or the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect Program with the Shenzhen Stock Exchange that was launched in 2016 or other similar programs (collectively these are referred to as Connect Programs).

Connect Programs serve to link local Chinese stock markets (such as those in Shanghai or Shenzhen) with the Hong Kong stock exchange. Under the Connect Programs, investors in Hong Kong and China can trade and settle shares listed on the other market via the exchange and clearing house in their home market. This means that international investors, who previously were prohibited from investing directly in A-shares on local Chinese exchanges, can access this market.

However, local rules apply, and listed companies that issue A-shares remain subject to the listing requirements in the local market. This means that the Connect Programs are subject to quota limitations, and an investor cannot purchase and sell the same security on the same trading day, which may restrict a Portfolio's ability to invest in China A-shares through the Connect Programs and to enter into or exit trades on a timely basis. Connect Programs can operate only when both markets are open for trading and when banking services are available in both markets on the corresponding settlement days. As such, if one or both markets are closed on a U.S. trading day, a Portfolio may not be able to dispose of its China A-shares in a timely manner, which could adversely affect the Portfolio's performance. Only certain China A-shares are eligible to be accessed through the Connect Programs. Such securities may lose their eligibility at any time, in which case they could be sold, but could no longer be purchased through the Connect Programs. Because the Connect Programs are relatively new, the actual effect on the market for trading China A-shares with the introduction of large numbers of foreign investors is unknown. In addition, there is no assurance that the necessary systems required to operate the Connect Programs will function properly or will continue to be adapted to changes and developments in both markets. In the event that the relevant systems do not function properly, trading through the Connect Programs could be disrupted.

The Connect Programs are subject to regulations promulgated by regulatory authorities for participating exchanges and further regulations or restrictions, such as limitations on redemptions or suspension of trading, may adversely impact a Connect Program, if the authorities believe it necessary to assure orderly markets or for other reasons. Because the relevant regulations are relatively new and untested, they are subject to change and there is no certainty as to how they will be applied. Investments in China A-shares may not be covered by the securities investor protection programs of a participating exchange and, without the protection of such programs, will be subject to the risk of default by the broker. In the event that the depository, the China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (ChinaClear), defaulted, the Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited, being the nominee under the Connect Program, has limited responsibility to assist clearing participants in pursuing claims against ChinaClear. Currently, there remains no precedent that the applicable courts in China would accept beneficial owners, rather than the nominee, under the Connect Program to pursue claims directly against ChinaClear in China. Therefore, a Portfolio may not be able to recover fully its losses from ChinaClear or may be delayed in receiving proceeds as part of any recovery process. A Portfolio also may not be able to exercise the rights of a shareholder and may be limited in its ability to pursue claims against the issuer of a security. A Portfolio may not be able to participate in corporate actions affecting China A-shares held through the Connect Programs due to time constraints or for other operational reasons. Similarly, a Portfolio may not be able to appoint proxies or participate in shareholders' meetings due to current limitations on the use of multiple proxies in China.

Trades on these Connect Programs are subject to certain requirements prior to trading. If these requirements are not completed prior to the market opening, a Portfolio cannot sell the shares on that trading day. Currently, certain local custodians offer a "bundled brokerage/custodian" solution to address such requirements. However, such solution may limit the number of brokers that a Portfolio may use to execute trades. An enhanced model also has been implemented by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, but there are operational and practical challenges for an investor to utilize such enhanced model. If an investor holds 5% or more of the total shares issued by a China A-share issuer, the investor must return any profits obtained from the purchase and sale of those shares if both transactions occur within a six-month period. If a Portfolio holds 5% or more of the total shares of a China A-share issuer, its profits may be subject to this limitation. In addition, it currently is not clear whether all accounts managed by the Investment Manager and/or its affiliates will be aggregated for purposes of this limitation. If that is the case, it makes it more likely that a Portfolio's profits may be subject to this limitation.

Because all trades of eligible China A-shares must be settled in Renminbi (RMB), the Chinese currency, investors must have timely access to a reliable supply of offshore RMB, which cannot be guaranteed. The value of the RMB may be subject to a high degree of fluctuation due to changes in interest rates, the imposition of currency controls, or the effects of monetary policies of China, other foreign governments, the United States, central banks or supranational entities. Furthermore, because dividends declared by a Portfolio will be declared in U.S. dollars and underlying payments received by the Portfolio from the China A-shares will be made in RMB, fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect the dividends that the Portfolio would pay.

Also, investing in China carries certain political and economic risks. The value of a Portfolio's assets may be adversely affected by inadequate investor protection and changes in Chinese laws or regulations. The Chinese economy may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in respects such as the rate of growth of gross domestic product, the rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency, balance of payments position and sensitivity to changes in global trade. The Chinese government has exercised and continues to exercise significant influence over many aspects of the economy. Accordingly, future government actions could have a significant effect on the country's economy, which could affect market conditions and prices and yields of China A-shares.

Loans and Other Direct Debt Instruments

Loans. Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, a Portfolio may purchase loan participations and/or loan assignments (sometimes called bank loans). Loan participations are interests in amounts owed by a corporate, governmental, or other borrower to a lender or consortium of lenders (typically banks, insurance companies, or investment banks). Purchasers of participation interests do not have any direct contractual relationship with the borrower. Most floating rate loans are acquired directly from the agent bank or from another holder of the loan by assignment. In an assignment, the Portfolio purchases an assignment of a portion of a lender's interest in a loan. In this case, the Portfolio may be required generally to rely upon the assigning bank to demand payment and enforce its rights against the borrower, but would otherwise be entitled to all of such bank's rights in the loan.

Purchasers of participation interests may be subject to delays, expenses, and risks that are greater than those that would be involved if the purchaser could enforce its rights directly against the borrower. In addition, under the terms of a participation interest, the purchaser may be regarded as a creditor of the intermediate participant (rather than of the borrower), so that the purchaser also may be subject to the risk that the intermediate participant could become insolvent. The agreement between the purchaser and lender who sold the participation interest also may limit the rights of the purchaser to vote on changes that may be made to the loan agreement, such as waiving a breach of a covenant.

Most loan participations are secured, and most impose restrictive covenants that must be met by the borrower. These loans typically are made by a syndicate of banks and institutional investors, which are represented by an agent bank that has negotiated and structured the loan and that is responsible generally for collecting interest, principal, and other amounts from the borrower on its own behalf and on behalf of the other lending institutions in the syndicate, and for enforcing its and their other rights against the borrower. Typically, under loan agreements, the agent is given broad discretion in monitoring the borrower's performance and is obligated to use the same care it would use in the management of its own property. Each of the lending institutions, including the agent bank, lends to the borrower a portion of the total amount of the loan, and retains the corresponding interest in the loan. Floating rate loans may include delayed draw term loans and pre-funded or synthetic letters of credit.

A Portfolio's ability to receive payments of principal and interest and other amounts in connection with loans held by it will depend primarily on the financial condition of the borrower. The failure by a Portfolio to receive scheduled interest or principal payments on a loan would adversely affect the income of the Portfolio and would likely reduce the value of its assets, which would be reflected in a reduction in the Portfolio's NAV. Banks and other lending institutions generally perform a credit analysis of the borrower before originating a loan or purchasing an assignment in a loan. In selecting the loans in which a Portfolio will invest, however, the Investment Manager will not rely on that credit analysis of the agent bank but will perform its own investment analysis of the borrowers.

The Investment Manager's analysis may include consideration of the borrower's financial strength and managerial experience, debt coverage, additional borrowing requirements or debt maturity schedules, changing financial conditions, and responsiveness to changes in business conditions and interest rates. The majority of the loans a Portfolio will invest in will be rated by one or more NRSROs. Investments in loans may be of any quality, including "distressed" loans, and will be subject to the Portfolio's credit quality policy. Some floating rate loans and other debt securities are not rated by any NRSRO. Historically, floating rate loans have not been registered with the SEC or any state securities commission or listed on any securities exchange. As a result, the amount of public information available about a specific floating rate loan historically has been less extensive than if the floating rate loan were registered or exchange-traded.

Floating rate loans and other debt securities that are fully secured provide more protections than unsecured securities in the event of failure to make scheduled interest or principal payments. Indebtedness of borrowers whose creditworthiness is poor involves substantially greater risks and may be highly speculative. Borrowers that are in bankruptcy or restructuring may never pay off their indebtedness, or may pay only a small fraction of the amount owed. In connection with the restructuring of a floating rate loan or other debt security outside of bankruptcy court in a negotiated work-out or in the context of bankruptcy proceedings, equity securities or junior debt securities may be received in exchange for all or a portion of an interest in the security.

Corporate loans in which a Portfolio may purchase a loan assignment are made generally to provide bridge loans (temporary financing), finance internal growth, mergers, acquisitions (acquiring another company), recapitalizations (reorganizing the assets and liabilities of a borrower), stock purchases, leverage buy-outs (taking over control of a company), dividend payments to sponsors and other corporate activities. Under current market conditions, most of the corporate loans purchased by a Portfolio will represent loans made to highly leveraged corporate borrowers. The highly leveraged capital structure of the borrowers in such transactions may make such loans especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions. A Portfolio may hold investments in loans for a very short period of time when opportunities to resell the investments that the Investment Manager believes are attractive arise.

Certain of the loans acquired by a Portfolio may involve revolving credit facilities under which a borrower may from time to time borrow and repay amounts up to the maximum amount of the facility. In such cases, the Portfolio would have an obligation to advance its portion of such additional borrowings upon the terms specified in the loan assignment. To the extent that the Portfolio is committed to make additional loans under such an assignment, it will at all times, designate cash or securities in an amount sufficient to meet such commitments. A revolving credit facility may require the Portfolio to increase its investment in a floating rate loan at a time when it would not otherwise have done so, even if the borrower's condition makes it unlikely that the amount will ever be repaid.

Notwithstanding its intention in certain situations to not receive material non-public information with respect to its management of investments in floating rate loans, the Investment Manager may from time to time come into possession of material, non-public information about the issuers of loans that may be held by a Portfolio. Possession of such information may in some instances occur despite the Investment Manager's efforts to avoid such possession, but in other instances, the Investment Manager may choose to receive such information (*e.g.*, in connection with participation in a creditor's committee with respect to a financially distressed issuer). As, and to the extent, required by applicable law, the Investment Manager's ability to trade in these loans for the account of a Portfolio could potentially be limited by its possession of such information. Such limitations on the Investment Manager's ability to trade could have an adverse effect on a Portfolio by, for example, preventing the Portfolio from selling a loan that is experiencing a material decline in value. In some instances, these trading restrictions could continue in effect for a substantial period of time.

In some instances, other accounts managed by the Investment Manager may hold other securities issued by borrowers whose floating rate loans may be held by a Portfolio. These other securities may include, for example, debt securities that are subordinate to the floating rate loans held by the Portfolio, convertible debt or common or preferred equity securities. In certain circumstances, such as if the credit quality of the issuer deteriorates, the interests of holders of these other securities may conflict with the interests of the holders of the issuer's floating rate loans. In such cases, the Investment Manager may owe conflicting fiduciary duties to the Portfolio and other client accounts. The Investment Manager will endeavor to carry out its obligations to all of its clients to the fullest extent possible, recognizing that in some cases certain clients may achieve a lower economic return, as a result of these conflicting client interests, than if the Investment Manager's client account collectively held only a single category of the issuer's securities.

A floating rate loan offered as part of the original lending syndicate typically is purchased at par value. As part of the original lending syndicate, a purchaser generally earns a yield equal to the stated interest rate. In addition, members of the original syndicate typically are paid a commitment fee. In secondary market trading, floating rate loans may be purchased or sold above, at, or below par, which can result in a yield that is below, equal to, or above the stated interest rate, respectively. At certain times when reduced opportunities exist for investing in new syndicated floating rate loans, floating rate loans may be available only through the secondary market.

If an agent becomes insolvent, or has a receiver, conservator, or similar official appointed for it by the appropriate bank or other regulatory authority, or becomes a debtor in a bankruptcy proceeding, the agent's appointment may be terminated, and a successor agent would be appointed. If an appropriate regulator or court determines that assets held by the agent for the benefit of the purchasers of floating rate loans are subject to the claims of the agent's general or secured creditors, the purchasers might incur certain costs and delays in realizing payment on a floating rate loan or suffer a loss of principal and/or interest. Furthermore, in the event of the borrower's bankruptcy or insolvency, the borrower's obligation to repay a floating rate loan may be subject to certain defenses that the borrower can assert as a result of improper conduct by the agent.

Unlike publicly-traded common stocks which trade on national exchanges, there is no central place or exchange for loans to trade. Loans trade in an over-the-counter (OTC) market, and confirmation and settlement, which are effected through standardized procedures and documentation, may take significantly longer than 7 days to complete. Extended trade settlement periods may, in unusual market conditions with a high volume of shareholder redemptions, present a risk to shareholders regarding a Portfolio's ability to pay redemption proceeds within the allowable time periods stated in its prospectus.

Loan interests may not be considered "securities," and a purchaser, such as a Portfolio, therefore may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws.

Collateral. Most floating rate loans are secured by specific collateral of the borrower and are senior to most other securities of the borrower. The collateral typically has a market value, at the time the floating rate loan is made, that equals or exceeds the principal amount of the floating rate loan. The value of the collateral may decline, be insufficient to meet the obligations of the borrower, or be difficult to liquidate. As a result, a floating rate loan may not be fully collateralized and can decline significantly in value. Floating rate loan collateral may consist of various types of assets or interests. Collateral may include working capital assets, such as accounts receivable or inventory; tangible or intangible assets; or assets or other types of guarantees of affiliates of the borrower. Inventory is the goods a company has in stock, including finished goods, goods in the process of being manufactured, and the supplies used in the process of manufacturing. Accounts receivable are the monies due to a company for merchandise or securities that it has sold, or for the services it has provided. Tangible fixed assets include real property, buildings, and equipment. Intangible assets include trademarks, copyrights and patent rights, and securities of subsidiaries or affiliates.

Generally, floating rate loans are secured unless (i) the purchaser's security interest in the collateral is invalidated for any reason by a court, or (ii) the collateral is fully released with the consent of the agent bank and lenders or under the terms of a loan agreement as the creditworthiness of the borrower improves. Collateral impairment is the risk that the value of the collateral for a floating rate loan will be insufficient in the event that a borrower defaults. Although the terms of a floating rate loan generally require that the collateral at issuance have a value at least equal to 100% of the amount of such floating rate loan, the value of the collateral may decline subsequent to the purchase of a floating rate loan. In most loan agreements there is no formal requirement to pledge additional collateral. There is no guarantee that the sale of collateral would allow a borrower to meet its obligations should the borrower be unable to repay principal or pay interest or that the collateral could be sold quickly or easily.

In addition, most borrowers pay their debts from the cash flow they generate. If the borrower's cash flow is insufficient to pay its debts as they come due, the borrower may seek to restructure its debts rather than sell collateral. Borrowers may try to restructure their debts by filing for protection under the federal bankruptcy laws or negotiating a work-out. If a borrower becomes involved in bankruptcy proceedings, access to the collateral may be limited by bankruptcy and other laws. In the event that a court decides that access to the collateral is limited or void, it is unlikely that purchasers could recover the full amount of the principal and interest due.

There may be temporary periods when the principal asset held by a borrower is the stock of a related company, which may not legally be pledged to secure a floating rate loan. On occasions when such stock cannot be pledged, the floating rate loan will be temporarily unsecured until the stock can be pledged or is exchanged for, or replaced by, other assets.

Some floating rate loans are unsecured. If the borrower defaults on an unsecured floating rate loan, there is no specific collateral on which the purchaser can foreclose.

Floating Interest Rate Loans. The rate of interest payable on floating rate loans is the sum of a base lending rate plus a specified spread. Base lending rates generally are the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), the Certificate of Deposit (CD) Rate of a designated U.S. bank, the Prime Rate of a designated U.S. bank, the federal funds rate, or another base lending rate used by commercial lenders. A borrower usually has the right to select the base lending rate and to change the base lending rate at specified intervals. The applicable spread may be fixed at time of issuance or may adjust upward or downward to reflect changes in credit quality of the borrower.

The interest rate on LIBOR-based and CD Rate-based floating rate loans is reset periodically at intervals ranging from 30 to 180 days, while the interest rate on Prime Rate- or federal funds rate-based floating rate loans floats daily as those rates change. Investment in floating rate loans with longer interest rate reset periods can increase fluctuations in the floating rate loans' values when interest rates change.

The yield on a floating rate loan will depend primarily on the terms of the underlying floating rate loan and the base lending rate chosen by the borrower. The relationship between LIBOR, the CD Rate, the Prime Rate, and the federal funds rate will vary as market conditions change. On July 27, 2017, the head of the UK's Financial Conduct Authority announced a desire to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021. That announcement suggests that LIBOR may cease to be published or utilized after that time. Various financial industry groups have begun planning for that transition, but there are obstacles to converting certain securities and transactions to a new benchmark. Transition planning is ongoing; however, there remains uncertainty regarding the future utilization of LIBOR and the nature of any replacement rate. In particular, the ICE Benchmark Administration recently announced that it will postpone certain aspects of the LIBOR transition to June 2023. As such, the potential effect of a transition away from LIBOR on a Portfolio or the financial instruments in which a Portfolio invests cannot yet be determined. The transition process might lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets that currently rely on LIBOR to determine interest rates. It also could lead to a reduction in the value of some LIBOR-based investments and reduce the effectiveness of new hedges placed against existing LIBOR-based instruments. While some LIBOR-based instruments may contemplate a scenario in which LIBOR is no longer available by providing for an alternative rate-setting methodology and/or increased costs for certain LIBOR-related instruments or financing transactions, not all may have such provisions and there may be significant uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of any such alternative methodologies, resulting in prolonged adverse market conditions for the Fund. Since the usefulness of LIBOR as a benchmark could deteriorate during the transition period, these effects could occur prior to the end of 2021. The willingness and ability of issuers to include enhanced provisions in new and existing contracts or instruments also remains uncertain. Any of these factors may adversely affect a Fund's performance or NAV.

Floating rate loans typically will have a stated term of five to nine years. However, because floating rate loans are frequently prepaid, their average maturity is expected to be two to three years. The degree to which borrowers prepay floating rate loans, whether as a contractual requirement or at their election, may be affected by general business conditions, the borrower's financial condition, and competitive conditions among lenders. Prepayments cannot be predicted with accuracy. Prepayments of principal to the purchaser of a floating rate loan may result in the principal's being reinvested in floating rate loans with lower yields.

A Portfolio limits the amount of total assets that it will invest in any one issuer or in issuers within the same industry (see *Fundamental Investment Restrictions*). For purposes of these restrictions, a Portfolio generally will treat the borrower as the "issuer" of indebtedness held by the Portfolio. In the case of participation interests where a bank or other lending institution serves as intermediate participant between a Portfolio and the borrower, if the participation interest does not shift to the Portfolio the direct debtor-creditor relationship with the borrower, a Portfolio, in appropriate circumstances, will treat both the lending bank or other lending institution and the borrower as "issuers" for these purposes. Treating an intermediate participant as an issuer of indebtedness may restrict a fund's ability to invest in indebtedness related to a single intermediate participant, or a group of intermediate participants engaged in the same industry, even if the underlying borrowers represent many different companies and industries.

A borrower must comply with various restrictive covenants contained in the loan agreement. In addition to requiring the scheduled payment of interest and principal, these covenants may include restrictions on dividend payments and other distributions to stockholders, provisions requiring the borrower to maintain specific financial ratios, and limits on total debt. The loan agreement also may contain a covenant requiring the borrower to prepay the floating rate loan with any free cash flow. A breach of a covenant that is not waived by the agent (or by the lenders directly) normally is an event of default, which provides the agent or the lenders the right to call the outstanding floating rate loan.

Direct Debt Instruments. A Portfolio may invest in direct debt instruments, subject to its policies and restrictions regarding the quality of debt securities. Purchasers of loans and other forms of direct indebtedness depend primarily upon the creditworthiness of the borrower for payment of principal and interest. Direct debt instruments may not be rated by any NRSRO. If a Portfolio does not receive scheduled interest or principal payments on such indebtedness, the Portfolio's share price and yield could be adversely affected. Loans that are fully secured offer the Portfolio more protection than an unsecured loan in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal. However, there is no assurance that the liquidation of collateral from a secured loan would satisfy the borrower's obligation, or that the collateral could be liquidated. Indebtedness of borrowers whose creditworthiness is poor involves substantially greater risks, and may be highly speculative. Borrowers that are in bankruptcy or restructuring may never pay off their indebtedness, or may pay only a small fraction of the amount owed. Direct indebtedness of developing countries also involves a risk that the governmental entities responsible for the repayment of the debt may be unable, or unwilling, to pay interest and principal when due.

Investments in loans through direct assignment of a financial institution's interests with respect to a loan may involve additional risks to the Portfolio. For example, if a loan is foreclosed, the Portfolio could become part owner of any collateral, and would bear the costs and liabilities associated with owning and disposing of the collateral. Direct debt instruments also may involve a risk of insolvency of the lending bank or other intermediary. Direct debt instruments that are not in the form of securities may offer less legal protection to the Portfolio in the event of fraud or misrepresentation. In the absence of definitive regulatory guidance, the Portfolio seeks to avoid situations where fraud or misrepresentation could adversely affect the Portfolio.

A loan often is administered by a bank or other financial institution that acts as agent for all holders. The agent administers the terms of the loan, as specified in the loan agreement. Unless, under the terms of the loan or other indebtedness, the Portfolio has direct recourse against the borrower, it may have to rely on the agent to apply appropriate credit remedies against a borrower. If assets held by the agent for the benefit of the Portfolio were determined to be subject to the claims of the agent's general creditors, the Portfolio might incur certain costs and delays in realizing payment on the loan or loan participation and could suffer a loss of principal or interest.

Investments in direct debt instruments may entail less legal protection for the Portfolio. Direct indebtedness purchased by the Portfolio may include letters of credit, revolving credit facilities, or other standby financing commitments obligating the Portfolio to pay additional cash on demand. These commitments may have the effect of requiring the Portfolio to increase its investment in a borrower at a time when it would not otherwise have done so, even if the borrower's condition makes it unlikely that the amount will ever be repaid. The Portfolio will set aside appropriate liquid assets in a segregated custodial account to cover its potential obligations under standby financing commitments. Other types of direct debt instruments, such as loans through direct assignment of a financial institution's interest with respect to a loan, may involve additional risks to the Portfolio. For example, if a loan is foreclosed, the Portfolio could become part owner of any collateral, and would bear the costs and liabilities associated with owning and disposing of the collateral.

A Portfolio limits the amount of total assets that it will invest in any one issuer or in issuers within the same industry. For purposes of these limitations, a Portfolio generally will treat the borrower as the issuer of indebtedness held by the Portfolio. In the case of loan participations where a bank or other lending institution serves as financial intermediary between the Portfolio and the borrower, if the participation does not shift to the Portfolio the direct debtor-creditor relationship with the borrower, SEC interpretations require the Portfolio, in appropriate circumstances, to treat both the lending bank or other lending institution and the borrower as issuers for these purposes. Treating a financial intermediary as an issuer of indebtedness may restrict the Portfolio's ability to invest in indebtedness related to a single financial intermediary, or a group of intermediaries engaged in the same industry, even if the underlying borrowers represent many different companies and industries.

Listed Private Equity Companies and Funds

Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, a Portfolio (other than Ivy VIP Government Money Market) may invest in securities of listed private equity companies and funds whose principal business is to invest in and lend capital to privately held companies. A Portfolio is subject to the underlying risks that affect the listed private equity companies and funds in which it invests. Generally, little public information exists for private companies, and there is a risk that the listed private equity companies and funds may not be able to make a fully informed investment decision. In addition, the listed private equity companies and funds may have relatively concentrated investment portfolios, consisting of a relatively small number of holdings. A consequence of this limited number of investments is that the aggregate returns realized by the listed private equity companies and funds may be adversely impacted by the poor performance of a small number of investments, or even a single investment. A Portfolio's investment in listed private equity companies and funds subjects the Portfolio's shareholders indirectly to the fees and expenses incurred by such companies and funds. Listed private equity companies and funds may include, among others, business development companies, investment holding companies, publicly traded limited partnership interests (common units), publicly traded venture capital funds, publicly traded venture capital trusts, publicly traded private equity funds, publicly traded private equity investment trusts, publicly traded closed-end funds, publicly traded financial institutions that lend to or invest in privately held companies and any other publicly traded vehicle whose purpose is to invest in privately held companies.

Low-Rated Securities

Debt securities rated below the four highest categories (that is, below BBB- by S&P, for example) are not considered investment grade obligations and commonly are called "junk bonds" or "high yield". These securities are predominately speculative and present more credit risk than investment grade obligations with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to meet principal and interest payments.

Low-rated debt securities (including unrated securities determined by the Investment Manager to be of comparable quality) generally involve greater volatility of price and risk of principal and income, including the possibility of default by, or bankruptcy of, the issuers of the securities. The market prices of these securities may fluctuate more than high-rated securities and may decline significantly in periods of general economic difficulty. In addition, the markets in which low-rated debt securities are traded are more limited than those in which higher-rated securities are traded. The existence of limited markets for particular securities may diminish a Portfolio's ability to sell the securities at fair value either to meet redemption requests or to respond to changes in the economy or in the financial markets and could adversely affect and cause fluctuations in the daily NAV of the Portfolio's shares.

Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the values and liquidity of low-rated debt securities, especially in a thinly traded market. Valuation becomes more difficult and judgment plays a greater role in valuing low-rated debt securities than with respect to higher-rated debt securities for which more external sources of quotations and last sale information are available. Similarly, analysis of the creditworthiness of issuers of low-rated debt securities may be more complex than for issuers of higher-rated securities, and the ability of a Portfolio to achieve its investment objective may be more dependent upon such creditworthiness analysis than would be the case if the Portfolio were investing in higher-rated securities.

Low-rated debt securities may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than investment grade securities. The prices of low-rated debt securities have been found to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than higher-rated investments, but more sensitive to adverse economic downturns or individual corporate developments. A projection of an economic downturn or of a period of rising interest rates, for example, could cause a decline in low-rated debt securities prices because the advent of a recession could lessen the ability of a highly leveraged company to make principal and interest payments on its debt securities. If the issuer of low-rated debt securities defaults, a Portfolio may incur additional expenses to seek recovery and lose all or part of its investment.

Distressed Debt Securities. Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, a Portfolio (other than Ivy VIP Government Money Market) may invest in distressed companies (generally, debt securities rated below CCC+ by S&P, for example) (or, if unrated, determined by the Investment Manager to be of comparable quality) (generally referred to as Distressed Debt). Investing in Distressed Debt includes investing in securities of companies that are, or are about to be, involved in reorganizations, financial restructurings, or bankruptcy. A Portfolio's investment in Distressed Debt typically involves the purchase of bank debt, lower-rated or defaulted debt securities, comparable unrated debt securities, or other indebtedness (or participations in the indebtedness) of such companies. Such other indebtedness generally represents a specific commercial loan or portion of a loan made to a company by a financial institution such as a bank.

Loan participations represent fractional interests in a company's indebtedness and generally are made available by banks or other institutional investors. By purchasing all or a part of a loan participation, a Portfolio, in effect, steps into the shoes of the lender. Distressed Debt purchased by a Portfolio may be in the form of loans, notes or bonds. If the loan is secured, a Portfolio will have a priority claim to the assets of the company ahead of unsecured creditors and stockholders otherwise no such priority of claims exists.

A merger or other restructuring, or a tender or exchange offer, proposed or pending at the time a Portfolio invests in these securities may not be completed on the terms or within the time frame contemplated, resulting in losses to the Portfolio. Distressed Debt securities typically are unrated, lower-rated, in default or close to default. Also, Distressed Debt generally is more likely to become worth less than the securities of more financially stable companies. An issuer of debt securities may be unable to make interest payments and repay principal when due. Changes in an issuer's financial strength or in a security's credit rating may affect a security's value and, thus, impact Portfolio performance. These debt securities are subject to interest rate, credit and prepayment risk. An increase in interest rates will reduce the resale value of debt securities and changes in the financial condition or credit rating of an issue may affect the value of its debt securities. Issuers may prepay their obligations on fixed rate debt securities when interest rates decline, which can shorten a security's maturity and reduce a Portfolio's return.

Debt securities rated below investment grade, and the type of Distressed Debt securities which a Portfolio may purchase, generally are considered to have more risk than higher-rated debt securities. They also may fluctuate more in price, and are less liquid than higher-rated debt securities. Their prices are especially sensitive to developments affecting the company's business and to ratings changes, and typically rise and fall in response to factors that affect the company's stock prices. Issuers of such Distressed Debt are not as strong financially, and are more likely to encounter financial difficulties and be more vulnerable to adverse changes in the economy, such as a recession or a sustained period of rising interest rates. The risk that a Portfolio may lose its entire investment in defaulted bonds is greater in comparison to investing in non-defaulted bonds. Purchasers of participations in indebtedness must rely on the financial institution issuing the participation to assert any rights against the borrower with respect to the underlying indebtedness. In addition, a Portfolio incurs the risk as to the creditworthiness of the bank or other financial intermediary, as well as of the company issuing the underlying indebtedness.

Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs)

Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, a Portfolio (other than Ivy VIP Government Money Market) may invest in MLPs. An MLP is a limited partnership (or similar entity, such as a limited liability company, that is classified as a partnership for federal tax purposes), the interests in which are publicly traded. MLP units generally are registered with the SEC and are freely traded on a securities exchange or in the OTC market. Many MLPs operate in the oil and gas industries, including energy processing and distribution. MLPs generally are pass-through entities or businesses that are taxed at the security holder level and generally are not subject to federal or state income tax at the entity level, subject to the application of certain partnership audit rules. Annual income, gains, losses, deductions and credits of such an MLP pass through directly to its security holders. Distributions from an MLP, whether they are attributable to its annual net income that is passed through or consist in part of a return of the amount originally invested, would not be taxable, to the extent they do not exceed the investor's adjusted tax basis in its MLP interest. Generally, an MLP is operated under the supervision of one or more general partners. Limited partners are not involved in the day-to-day management of an MLP.

Investing in MLPs generally is subject to risks applicable to investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation, which may include fewer protections afforded to investors (*e.g.*, owners of common units in an MLP may have limited voting rights and no ability to elect directors, trustees or other managers). Although unitholders of an MLP generally are limited in their liability, similar to a corporation's shareholders, an MLP's creditors typically have the right to seek the return of distributions made to the MLP's unitholders if the liability in question arose before the distributions were paid. This liability may stay attached to the unitholder even after the units are sold.

MLPs holding credit-related investments are subject to interest rate risk and the risk of default on payment obligations by debt issuers. MLPs that concentrate in a particular industry or geographic region are subject to the risks associated with such industry or region (such as the risks associated with investing in the real estate or oil and gas industries). Investments held by an MLP may be relatively illiquid, limiting the MLP's ability to vary its portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions. MLPs may have limited financial resources, their securities may trade infrequently and in limited volume, and they may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than securities of larger or more broadly based companies.

Net income from an interest in a "qualified publicly-traded partnership" (QPTP), which many MLPs are treated as for federal tax purposes, is "qualifying income" for an entity (such as a Portfolio) that is a "regulated investment company" for these purposes (RIC). Please see the section entitled *Taxation of the Portfolios* for additional information regarding the tax consequences of a Portfolio investing in a QPTP.

Money Market Instruments

Money market instruments are high-quality, short-term debt instruments. They may include U.S. government securities, commercial paper and other short-term corporate obligations, certificates of deposit and other financial institution obligations. These instruments may carry fixed or variable interest rates.

Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities

Mortgage-Backed Securities. Mortgage-backed securities represent direct or indirect participations in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans secured by real property and include single- and multi-class pass-through securities and collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs). Multi-class pass-through securities and collateralized mortgage obligations are collectively referred to in this SAI as CMOs. Some CMOs are directly supported by other CMOs, which in turn are supported by mortgage pools. Investors typically receive payments out of the interest and principal on the underlying mortgages. The portions of the payments that investors receive, as well as the priority of their rights to receive payments, are determined by the specific terms of the CMO class.

The U.S. government mortgage-backed securities in which a Portfolio may invest include mortgage-backed securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac). Other mortgage-backed securities are issued by private issuers, generally the originators of and investors in mortgage loans, including savings associations, mortgage bankers, commercial banks, investment bankers and special purpose entities. Payments of principal and interest (but not the market value) of such private mortgage-backed securities may be supported by pools of mortgage loans or other mortgage-backed securities that are guaranteed, directly or indirectly, by the U.S. government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities, or they may be issued without any government guarantee of the underlying mortgage assets but with some form of non-government credit enhancement. These credit enhancements do not protect investors from changes in market value.

Ginnie Mae is a government-owned corporation that is an agency of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. It guarantees, with the full faith and credit of the United States, full and timely payment of all monthly principal and interest on its mortgage-backed securities. Government-related guarantors (*i.e.*, not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government) include Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Fannie Mae is a government-sponsored corporation owned by stockholders. It is subject to general regulation by the Federal Housing Finance Authority (FHFA). Fannie Mae purchases residential mortgages from a list of approved seller/servicers that include state and federally chartered savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, commercial banks, credit unions and mortgage bankers. Fannie Mae guarantees the timely payment of principal and interest on pass-through securities that it issues, but those securities are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Freddie Mac is a government sponsored corporation formerly owned by the twelve Federal Home Loan Banks and now owned by stockholders. Freddie Mac issues participation certificates, which represent interests in mortgages from Freddie Mac's national portfolio. Freddie Mac guarantees the timely payment of interest and ultimate collection of principal on the participation certificates it issues, but those are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

The Treasury historically has had the authority to purchase obligations of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac; however, in 2008, due to capitalization concerns, Congress provided the Treasury with additional authority to lend Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac emergency funds and to purchase the companies' stock, as described below. In September 2008, those capital concerns led the Treasury and the FHFA to announce that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac had been placed in conservatorship.

Since that time, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have received significant capital support through Treasury preferred stock purchases as well as Treasury and Federal Reserve purchases of their mortgage backed securities. While the purchase programs for mortgage-backed securities ended in 2010, the Treasury continued its support for the entities' capital as necessary to prevent a negative net worth. From the end of 2007 through the end of 2017, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac required Treasury support of approximately $187.5 billion through draws under the Treasury's preferred stock purchase agreements, although neither Fannie Mae nor Freddie Mac had required a draw from the Treasury from the second quarter of 2012 until the fourth quarter of 2017, and the amount of aggregate cash dividends paid by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac continued to outweigh such draws during that time. However, in February 2018, Fannie Mae required additional Treasury support of approximately $3.7 billion to eliminate negative net worth as of the end of 2017, and Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac may need an injection of additional Treasury capital in the future. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that the Federal Reserve, Treasury, or the FHFA initiatives discussed above will ensure that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac will remain successful in meeting their obligations with respect to the debt and mortgage-backed securities they issue. Moreover, there remains significant uncertainty as to whether (or when) Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac will emerge from conservatorship, which has no specified termination date. In addition, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac also are the subject of several continuing class action lawsuits and investigations by federal regulators, which (along with any resulting financial restatements) may adversely affect the guaranteeing entities. Importantly, the future of the entities remains in question as the U.S. government is considering multiple options, ranging from significant reform, nationalization, privatization, consolidation, or abolishment of the entities.

The FHFA and the Treasury (through its agreements to purchase preferred stock of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac) also have imposed strict limits on the size of the mortgage portfolios of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. In August 2012, the Treasury amended its preferred stock purchase agreements to provide that the portfolios of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac will be wound down at an annual rate of 15% (up from the previously agreed annual rate of 10%), resulting in Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac reaching the $250 billion target imposed under the preferred stock purchase agreements. Further, when a ratings agency downgraded long-term U.S. government debt in August 2011, the agency also downgraded the bond ratings of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, from AAA to AA+, based on their direct reliance on the U.S. government (although that rating did not directly relate to their mortgage-backed securities). The U.S. government's commitment to ensure that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have sufficient capital to meet their obligations was, however, unaffected by the downgrade.

A Portfolio may purchase mortgage-backed securities issued by both government and non-government entities such as banks, mortgage lenders or other financial institutions. Other types of mortgage-backed securities likely will be developed in the future, and a Portfolio may invest in them if the Investment Manager determines that such investments are consistent with the Portfolio's objective(s) and investment policies.

Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities. Stripped mortgage-backed securities are created when a U.S. government agency or a financial institution separates the interest and principal components of a mortgage-backed security and sells them as individual securities. The holder of the principal-only security (PO) receives the principal payments made by the underlying mortgage-backed security, while the holder of the interest-only security (IO) receives interest payments from the same underlying security.

For example, IO classes are entitled to receive all or a portion of the interest, but none (or only a nominal amount) of the principal payments, from the underlying mortgage assets. If the mortgage assets underlying an IO experience greater than anticipated principal prepayments, then the total amount of interest allocable to the IO class, and therefore the yield to investors, generally will be reduced. In some instances, an investor in an IO may fail to recoup all of the investor's initial investment, even if the security is guaranteed by the U.S. government or considered to be of the highest quality. Conversely, PO classes are entitled to receive all or a portion of the principal payments, but none of the interest, from the underlying mortgage assets. PO classes are purchased at substantial discounts from par, and the yield to investors will be reduced if principal payments are slower than expected. IOs, POs and other CMOs involve special risks, and evaluating them requires special knowledge.

Asset-Backed Securities. Asset-backed securities have structural characteristics similar to mortgage-backed securities, as discussed above. However, the underlying assets are not first lien mortgage loans or interests therein, but include assets such as motor vehicle installment sales contracts, other installment sale contracts, home equity loans, leases of various types of real and personal property and receivables from revolving credit (credit card) agreements. Such assets are securitized through the use of trusts or special purpose corporations. Payments or distributions of principal and interest may be guaranteed up to a certain amount and for a certain time period by a letter of credit or a pool insurance policy issued by a financial institution unaffiliated with the issuer, or other credit enhancements may be present. The value of asset-backed securities also may depend on the creditworthiness of the servicing agent for the loan pool, the originator of the loans or the financial institution providing the credit enhancement.

Special Characteristics of Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities. The yield characteristics of mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities differ from those of traditional debt securities. Among the major differences are that interest and principal payments are made more frequently, usually monthly, and that principal may be prepaid at any time because the underlying mortgage loans or other obligations generally may be prepaid at any time. Prepayments on a pool of mortgage loans are influenced by a variety of economic, geographic, social and other factors, including changes in mortgagors' housing needs, job transfers, unemployment, mortgagors' net equity in the mortgaged properties and servicing decisions. Generally, however, prepayments on fixed-rate mortgage loans will increase during a period of falling interest rates and decrease during a period of rising interest rates. Similar factors apply to prepayments on asset-backed securities, but the receivables underlying asset-backed securities generally are of a shorter maturity and thus are likely to experience substantial prepayments. Such securities, however, often provide that for a specified time period the issuers will replace receivables in the pool that are repaid with comparable obligations. If the issuer is unable to do so, repayment of principal on the asset-backed securities may commence at an earlier date.

The rate of interest on mortgage-backed securities is lower than the interest rates paid on the mortgages included in the underlying pool due to the annual fees paid to the servicer of the mortgage pool for passing through monthly payments to certificate holders and to any guarantor, and due to any yield retained by the issuer. Actual yield to the holder may vary from the coupon rate, even if adjustable, if the mortgage-backed securities are purchased or traded in the secondary market at a premium or discount. In addition, there normally is some delay between the time the issuer receives mortgage payments from the servicer and the time the issuer makes the payments on the mortgage-backed securities, and this delay reduces the effective yield to the holder of such securities.

Yields on pass-through securities typically are quoted by investment dealers and vendors based on the maturity of the underlying instruments and the associated average life assumption. The average life of pass-through pools varies with the maturities of the underlying mortgage loans. A pool's term may be shortened by unscheduled or early payments of principal on the underlying mortgages. Because prepayment rates of individual pools vary widely, it is not possible to predict accurately the average life of a particular pool. In the past, a common industry practice has been to assume that prepayments on pools of fixed-rate 30-year mortgages would result in a 12-year average life for the pool. At present, mortgage pools, particularly those with loans with other maturities or different characteristics, are priced on an assumption of average life determined for each pool. In periods of declining interest rates, the rate of prepayment tends to increase, thereby shortening the actual average life of a pool of mortgage-related securities. Conversely, in periods of rising interest rates, the rate of prepayment tends to decrease, thereby lengthening the actual average life of the pool. Changes in the rate or speed of these payments can cause the value of the mortgage-backed securities to fluctuate rapidly. However, these effects may not be present, or may differ in degree, if the mortgage loans in the pools have adjustable interest rates or other special payment terms, such as a prepayment charge. Actual prepayment experience may cause the yield of mortgage-backed securities to differ from the assumed average life yield.

The market for privately issued mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities is smaller and less liquid than the market for U.S. government mortgage-backed securities. CMO classes may be specifically structured in a manner that provides any of a wide variety of investment characteristics, such as yield, effective maturity and interest rate sensitivity. As market conditions change, however, and especially during periods of rapid or unanticipated changes in market interest rates, the attractiveness of some CMO classes and the ability of the structure to provide the anticipated investment characteristics may be reduced. These changes can result in volatility in the market value, and in some instances reduced liquidity, of the CMO class.

Municipal Obligations

Municipal obligations are issued by a wide range of state and local governments, agencies and authorities for various purposes. The two main kinds of municipal bonds are general obligation bonds and revenue bonds. The issuer of a general obligation bond has pledged its full faith, credit and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest on the bond. Revenue bonds are payable only from specific sources; these may include revenues from a particular facility or class of facilities or special tax or other revenue source. Private activity bonds (PABs) are revenue bonds issued by or on behalf of public authorities to obtain funds to finance privately operated facilities. Their credit quality usually is directly related to the credit standing of the user of the facilities being financed.

Natural Resources and Physical Commodities

When a Portfolio invests in securities of companies engaged in natural resources activities, the Portfolio may be subject to greater risks and market fluctuations than funds with more diversified portfolios. The value of the Portfolio's securities will fluctuate in response to market conditions generally, and will be particularly sensitive to the markets for those natural resources in which a particular issuer is involved. The values of natural resources also may fluctuate directly with respect to real and perceived inflationary trends and various political developments. In selecting the Portfolio's investments, the Investment Manager will consider each company’s ability to create new products, secure any necessary regulatory approvals, and generate sufficient customer demand. A company’s failure to perform well in any one of these areas, however, could cause its stock to decline sharply.

Natural resource industries throughout the world may be subject to greater political, environmental and other governmental regulation than many other industries. Changes in governmental policies and the need for regulatory approvals may have an adverse effect on the products and services of natural resources companies. For example, the exploration, development and distribution of coal, oil and gas in the U.S. are subject to significant federal and state regulation, which may affect rates of return on such investments and the kinds of services that may be offered to companies in those industries. In addition, many natural resource companies have been subject to significant costs associated with compliance with environmental and other safety regulations. Such regulations also may hamper the development of new technologies. The direction, type or effect of any future regulations affecting natural resource industries are virtually impossible to predict.

Generally, energy commodities, such as coal, natural gas and crude oil, have distinctly higher volatility than other types of commodities, due in part to real time pricing and cross-commodity arbitrage described below. In purchasing related securities, the Investment Manager considers the integration of derivatives and physical trades for risk management in a real-time environment. As well, scheduling receipts, deliveries and transmission of a commodity can all impact investments in commodities.

Energy commodities have unique market risks and physical properties which can affect the available supply. Factors unique to energy commodities include: research and development, location, recovery costs, transportation costs, conversion costs and storage costs, as well as global demand and other events that can affect demand such as war, weather and alternative energy sources. Natural gas and crude oil are especially susceptible to changes in supply and global demand. For example, global oil prices recently have been, and continue to be, subject to extreme market volatility.

An investor in commodities must be able to manage cross-commodity arbitrage, that is, the ability to determine positions stated in equivalent units of measure (*e.g.*, British thermal units). When assessing an investment opportunity — in coal, natural gas or crude oil — this calculation can be critical in determining the success an investor has when calculating how a trade breaks down into a single common denominator. Coal tolling, for instance, involves the conversion of coal to electricity for a fee. The tolling of coal gives marketers, suppliers and generators another arbitrage opportunity if there is a disparity between coal and electricity prices while providing some added liquidity between the two commodities.

Principal risks of investing in certain types of commodities include:

- cross-commodity arbitrage can negatively impact a Portfolio's investments;
- fluctuations in demand can negatively impact individual commodities: alternative sources of energy can create unforeseen competition; changes in weather can negatively affect demand; and global production can alter demand and the need for specific sources of energy;
- fluctuations in supply can negatively impact individual commodities: transportation costs, research and development, location, recovery/retrieval costs, conversion costs, storage costs and natural disasters can all adversely impact different investments and types of energy;
- environmental restrictions can increase costs of production;
- restrictions placed by the government of a developing country related to investment, exchange controls, and repatriation of the proceeds of investment in that country; and
- war can limit production or access to available supplies and/or resources.

Investments in precious metals (such as gold) and other physical commodities are considered speculative and subject to special risk considerations, including substantial price fluctuations over short periods of time, as well as increasing regulation. On the other hand, investments in precious metals, coins or bullion could help to moderate fluctuations in the value of a Portfolio's holdings, since the prices of precious metals have at times tended not to fluctuate as widely as shares of issuers engaged in the mining of precious metals.

Because precious metals and other commodities do not generate investment income, the return on such investments will be derived solely from the appreciation or depreciation on such investments. A Portfolio also may incur storage and other costs relating to its investments in precious metals and other commodities, which may, under certain circumstances, exceed custodial and brokerage costs associated with investments in other types of securities. When a Portfolio purchases a precious metal or other physical commodity, the Investment Manager currently intends that it will only be in a form that is readily marketable. To continue to qualify as a RIC under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (Code), a Portfolio may not derive more than 10% of its yearly gross income from gains (without regard to losses) resulting from selling or otherwise disposing of precious metals or any other physical commodity (or options or futures contracts thereon unless the gain is realized from certain hedging transactions) and other "non-qualifying income." See *Taxation of the Portfolios*. Accordingly, a Portfolio may be required to hold its precious metals or sell them at a loss, or to sell some portfolio securities at a gain, when, for investment reasons, it would not otherwise do so. Ivy VIP Asset Strategy seeks to increase its exposure to commodities, including precious metals, derivatives and commodity-linked instruments, through investments in a wholly-owned and controlled Cayman Islands subsidiary. See *Investment in the Subsidiary*.

The ability of a Portfolio to purchase and hold precious metals such as gold, silver and platinum may allow it to benefit from a potential increase in the price of precious metals or stability in the price of such metals at a time when the value of securities may be declining. For example, during periods of declining stock prices, the price of gold may increase or remain stable, while the value of the stock market may be subject to general decline.

Precious metal prices are affected by various factors, such as economic conditions, political events and monetary policies. As a result, the prices of gold, silver or platinum may fluctuate widely. The sole source of return to a Portfolio from such investments will be gains realized on their sale; a negative return will be realized if the metal is sold at a loss. Investments in precious metals do not provide a yield. A Portfolio's direct investment in precious metals is limited by tax considerations. See *Taxation of the Portfolios*.

Options, Futures and Other Derivatives Strategies

General. The Investment Manager may use certain options, futures contracts (sometimes referred to as futures), options on futures contracts, forward currency contracts, swaps, caps, floors, collars, indexed securities and other derivative instruments (collectively, Financial Instruments) in an attempt to enhance income or yield, to hedge, to gain exposure to securities, sectors or geographical areas or to otherwise manage the risks of a Portfolio's investments. Securian AM uses certain futures contracts in managing the volatility management strategy for each Managed Volatility Portfolio, although at some point in the future it might use other Financial Instruments.

Generally, each Portfolio (other than Ivy VIP Government Money Market) may purchase and sell any type of Financial Instrument. However, as an operating policy, a Portfolio will only purchase or sell a particular Financial Instrument if the Portfolio is authorized to invest in the type of asset by which the return on, or value of, the Financial Instrument primarily is measured. Since each Portfolio (other than Ivy VIP Government Money Market) is authorized to invest in foreign securities denominated in other currencies, each such Portfolio may purchase and sell foreign currency derivatives.

Hedging strategies can be broadly categorized as short hedges and long hedges. A short hedge is a purchase or sale of a Financial Instrument intended partially or fully to offset potential declines in the value of one or more investments held in a Portfolio's portfolio. Thus, in a short hedge, the Portfolio takes a position in a Financial Instrument whose price is expected to move in the opposite direction of the price of the investment being hedged.

Conversely, a long hedge is a purchase or sale of a Financial Instrument intended partially or fully to offset potential increases in the acquisition cost of one or more investments that a Portfolio intends to acquire. Thus, in a long hedge, the Portfolio takes a position in a Financial Instrument whose price is expected to move in the same direction as the price of the prospective investment being hedged. A long hedge is sometimes referred to as an anticipatory hedge. In an anticipatory hedge transaction, a Portfolio does not own a corresponding security. Therefore, the transaction relates to a security that the Portfolio intends to acquire. If the Portfolio does not complete the hedge by purchasing the security it anticipated purchasing, the effect on the Portfolio's holdings is the same as if the underlying security had been purchased and later sold, and the transaction could be viewed as speculative.

Financial Instruments involving underlying securities may be used in an attempt to hedge against price movements in one or more particular securities positions that a Portfolio owns or intends to acquire. Financial Instruments involving underlying indexes, in contrast, may be used in an attempt to hedge against price movements in market sectors in which a Portfolio has invested or expects to invest, respectively. Financial Instruments involving underlying debt securities may be used in an attempt to hedge either individual securities or broad debt market sectors.

In addition, Financial Instruments also may be used in seeking to gain exposure to securities, sectors, markets or geographical areas. Financial Instruments can be used individually, as in the purchase of a call option, or in combination, as in the purchase of a call option and a concurrent sale of a put option, as an alternative to purchasing securities. Financial Instruments may be used in this manner in seeking to gain exposure more efficiently than through a direct purchase of the underlying security or to more specifically express the outlook of the Investment Manager.

The enactment of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the Dodd-Frank Act) resulted in historic and comprehensive statutory reform of certain OTC derivatives, including the manner in which the derivatives are regulated, derivatives documentation is negotiated, and trades are reported, executed or "cleared."

Specifically, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) has adopted rules to require certain standardized swaps, previously traded OTC, be executed in a regulated, transparent market and settled by means of a central clearing house. To date, the CFTC has designated only certain of the most common types of credit default index swaps and interest rate swaps as subject to mandatory clearing and certain public trading facilities have made certain of those cleared swaps available to trade, but it is expected that additional categories of swaps will in the future be designated as subject to mandatory clearing and trade execution requirements. Central clearing is intended to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity, but, central clearing does not eliminate these risks and may involve additional costs and risks not involved with uncleared swaps. The assets of a Portfolio may not be fully protected in the event of the bankruptcy of the futures commission merchant (FCM) or central counterparty because the Portfolio might be limited to recovering only a *pro rata* share of all available funds and margin segregated on behalf of an FCM's customers. Credit risk of cleared swap participants is concentrated in a few clearinghouses, and the consequences of insolvency of a clearinghouse are not clear.

In addition, the banking regulators and the CFTC have issued regulations requiring the posting of initial and variation margin for uncleared swaps that are applicable to all financial end-users, including the Portfolios.

In 2020, the SEC adopted a new rule that will impact the ability of a Portfolio to invest or remain invested in derivatives. Compliance with the new rule, Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act, is required by August 2022. Constraints on the ability of the Investment Manager to use derivatives to gain access to markets, participate in investment opportunities or risk-manage a Portfolio's assets could have an adverse impact on a Portfolio.

The regulation of derivatives is a rapidly changing area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial action. In addition, the SEC, CFTC and the exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of a market emergency, including, for example, the implementation or reduction of speculative position limits, the implementation of higher margin requirements, the establishment of daily price limits and the suspension of trading. It is not possible to predict fully the effects of current or future regulation. Changing regulation may, among various possible effects, increase the cost of entering into derivatives transactions, require more assets of a Portfolio to be used for collateral in support of those derivatives than is currently the case, restrict the ability of a Portfolio to enter into certain types of derivative transactions, or could limit a Portfolio's ability to pursue its investment strategies. New requirements, even if not directly applicable to the Portfolios, may increase the cost of the funds' investments and cost of doing business.

In 2012, pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act, the CFTC made substantial amendments to the permissible exemptions, and to the conditions for reliance on the permissible exemptions, from registration as a "commodity pool operator" (CPO) under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA). Under these amendments, if a Portfolio uses commodity interests (such as futures contracts, options on futures contracts and most swaps) other than for *bona fide* hedging purposes (as defined by the CFTC), the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish these positions (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions and excluding the amount by which options are "in-the-money" at the time of purchase) may not exceed 5% of the Portfolio's liquidation value, or alternatively, the aggregate net notional value of those positions, determined at the time the most recent position was established, may not exceed 100% of the Portfolio's liquidation value (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions) unless the Investment Manager has registered as a CPO. The Investment Manager, in its management of each Portfolio, currently is complying, and intends to continue to comply, with at least one of the two alternative limitations described above. Accordingly, IICO has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" with respect to each Portfolio under the CEA and the regulations thereunder.

In addition to complying with these *de minimis* trading limitations set forth in the CFTC Rule 4.5 under the CPO rules, to qualify for an exclusion under the amended regulation, the operator of a Portfolio must satisfy a marketing test, which requires, among other things, that the Portfolio not hold itself out as a vehicle for trading commodity interests. Complying with the *de minimis* trading limitations may restrict the Investment Manager's ability to use derivatives as part of a Portfolio's investment strategies. Although the Investment Manager believes that it will be able to execute a Portfolio's investment strategies within the *de minimis* trading limitations, the Portfolio's performance could be adversely affected. In addition, a Portfolio's ability to use Financial Instruments may be limited by tax considerations. See *Taxation of the Portfolios*.

Pursuant to authority granted under the Dodd-Frank Act, the Treasury issued a notice of final determination (Final Determination) stating that deliverable foreign exchange forwards, as defined in the Final Determination, should not be considered swaps for most purposes. Thus, deliverable foreign exchange forwards are not deemed to be commodity interests. Therefore, a Portfolio may enter into deliverable foreign exchange forwards without such transactions counting against the *de minimis* trading limitations discussed above. Notwithstanding the Treasury's determination, deliverable foreign exchange forwards (1) must be reported to swap data repositories, (2) are subject to business conduct standards, and (3) are subject to antifraud and anti-manipulation proscriptions of swap execution facilities.

In addition, pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act and regulations adopted by the CFTC in connection with implementing the Dodd-Frank Act, non-deliverable forwards (NDFs) are deemed to be commodity interests, including for purposes of amended CFTC Rule 4.5, and are subject to the full array of regulations under the Dodd-Frank Act. Therefore, a Portfolio will limit its investment in NDFs as discussed above.

CFTC Rule 4.5 also provides that, for purposes of determining compliance with the *de minimis* trading limitations discussed above, swaps that are centrally-cleared on the same clearing organization may be netted where appropriate, but no such netting is permitted for uncleared swaps. To the extent some NDFs remain traded OTC and are not centrally-cleared, the absolute notional value of all such transactions, rather than the net notional value, would be counted against the *de minimis* trading limitations discussed above. Requests have been made to the CFTC staff for further guidance on this aspect of CFTC Rule 4.5.

In addition to the instruments, strategies and risks described below, the Investment Manager expects to discover additional opportunities in connection with Financial Instruments and other similar or related techniques. These new opportunities may become available as new techniques are developed, as regulatory authorities broaden the range of permitted transactions and as new Financial Instruments or other techniques are developed. The Investment Manager may utilize these opportunities to the extent that they are consistent with a Portfolio's objective(s) and permitted by a Portfolio's investment policies and restrictions and regulations adopted by applicable regulatory authorities. A Portfolio might not use any of these strategies, and there can be no assurance that any strategy used will succeed. The Portfolios' Prospectus or this SAI will be supplemented to the extent that new products or techniques involve materially different risks than those described below or in the Prospectus.

Special Risks. The use of Financial Instruments involves special considerations and risks, certain of which are described below. Some of these techniques may increase the volatility of a Portfolio and may involve a small investment of cash relative to the magnitude of the risk assumed. Risks pertaining to particular Financial Instruments are described in the sections that follow:

(1) Successful use of certain Financial Instruments depends upon the ability of the Investment Manager to predict movements of the overall securities, currency and interest rate markets, among other skills. There can be no assurance that any particular strategy will succeed, and the use of Financial Instruments could result in a loss, regardless of whether the intent was to reduce risk or increase return.

(2) There might be imperfect correlation, or even no correlation, between price movements of a Financial Instrument and price movements of the investments being hedged. For example, if the value of a Financial Instrument used in a short hedge increased by less than the decline in value of the hedged investment, the hedge would not be fully successful. Such a lack of correlation might occur due to factors unrelated to the value of the investments being hedged, such as speculation in the market or other pressures on the markets in which Financial Instruments are traded. The effectiveness of hedges using Financial Instruments on underlying indexes will depend on the degree of correlation between price movements in the index and price movements in the securities being hedged.

Because there are a limited number of types of exchange-traded options and futures contracts, the standardized contracts available may not match a Portfolio's current or anticipated investments exactly. A Portfolio may invest in options and futures contracts based on securities, indexes or other instruments with different issuers, maturities, or other characteristics from the securities in which it typically invests, which involves a risk that the options or futures position will not perfectly correlate with the performance of the Portfolio's other investments.

Options and futures prices also can diverge from the prices of their underlying instruments, even if the underlying instruments match a Portfolio's investments well. Options and futures prices are affected by such factors as changes in volatility of the underlying instrument, the time remaining until expiration of the contract, and current and anticipated short-term interest rates, which may not affect security prices the same way. Imperfect correlation also may result from differing levels of demand in the options and futures markets and the securities markets, from structural differences in how options and futures and securities are traded, and/or from imposition of daily price fluctuation limits or trading halts. A Portfolio may purchase or sell options and futures contracts with a greater or lesser value than the securities it wishes to hedge or intends to purchase in order to attempt to compensate for differences in volatility between the contract and the securities, although this may not be successful in all cases. If price changes in a Portfolio's options or futures positions are poorly correlated with its other investments, the positions may fail to produce anticipated gains or result in losses that are not offset by gains in other investments.

(3) If successful, the above-discussed strategies can reduce risk of loss by wholly or partially offsetting the negative effect of unfavorable price movements. However, such strategies also can reduce opportunity for gain by offsetting the positive effect of favorable price movements. For example, if a Portfolio entered into a short hedge because the Investment Manager projected a decline in the price of a security in the Portfolio's holdings, and the price of that security increased instead, the gain from that increase might be wholly or partially offset by a decline in the price of the Financial Instrument. Moreover, if the price of the Financial Instrument declined by more than the increase in the price of the security, the Portfolio could suffer a loss. In either such case, the Portfolio would have been in a better position had it not attempted to hedge at all.

(4) As described below, a Portfolio might be required to maintain assets as cover, maintain segregated accounts or make margin payments when it takes positions in Financial Instruments involving obligations to third parties unless regulatory relief from restrictions applies. If the Portfolio were unable to close out its positions in such Financial Instruments, it might be required to continue to maintain such assets or accounts or make such payments until the position expired or matured. These requirements might impair the Portfolio's ability to sell a portfolio security or make an investment at a time when it would otherwise be favorable to do so, or require that the Portfolio sell a portfolio security at a disadvantageous time.

(5) A Portfolio's ability to close out a position in a Financial Instrument prior to expiration or maturity depends on the existence of a liquid secondary market or, in the absence of such a market, the ability and willingness of the other party to the transaction (counterparty) to enter into a transaction closing out the position. Therefore, there is no assurance that any position can be closed out at a time and price that is favorable to the Portfolio.

(6) Certain Financial Instruments, including options, futures contracts, combined positions and swaps, can create leverage, which may amplify or otherwise increase a Portfolio's investment loss, possibly in an amount that could exceed the cost of that Financial Instrument or, under certain circumstances, that could be unlimited. Certain Financial Instruments also may require cash outlays that are only a small portion of the amount of exposure obtained through the Financial Instruments, which results in a form of leverage. Although leverage creates the opportunity for increased total return, it also can create investment exposure for a Portfolio that, in certain circumstances, could exceed the Portfolio's net assets and could alter the risk profile of the Portfolio in unanticipated ways.

(7) When traded on foreign exchanges, Financial Instruments may not be regulated as rigorously as they would be if traded on or subject to the rules of an exchange located in the United States, may not involve a clearing mechanism and related guarantees, and will be subject to the risk of governmental actions affecting trading in, or the prices of, foreign securities, currencies and other instruments. The value of positions taken as part of non-U.S. Financial Instruments also could be adversely affected by: (i) other complex foreign political, legal and economic factors; (ii) lesser availability of data on which to make trading decisions than in the United States; (iii) delays in a Portfolio's ability to act upon economic events occurring in foreign markets during non-business hours in the United States; (iv) the imposition of different exercise and settlement terms and procedures and margin requirements than in the United States; and (v) lower trading volume and liquidity.

Cover. Certain transactions using Financial Instruments expose a Portfolio to an obligation to another party. Each Portfolio will comply with SEC guidelines regarding cover for these instruments and will, if the guidelines so require, segregate cash or liquid assets in an account with its custodian in the prescribed amount as determined daily. A Portfolio will not enter into any such transactions unless it holds either (1) an offsetting (covered) position in securities, currencies or other options, futures contracts, forward contracts or swaps, or (2) cash and liquid assets with a value, marked-to-market daily, sufficient to cover its potential obligations to the extent not covered as provided in (1) above.

Assets used as cover or held in an account cannot be sold while the position in the corresponding Financial Instrument is open, unless they are replaced with other appropriate assets. As a result, the commitment of a large portion of a

Portfolio's assets to cover or to segregated accounts could impede portfolio management or the Portfolio's ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations.

Options. A call option gives the purchaser the right, but not the obligation, to buy, and obligates the writer to sell, the underlying investment at the agreed-upon price during the option period. A put option gives the purchaser the right, but not the obligation, to sell, and obligates the writer to buy, the underlying investment at the agreed-upon price during the option period. Purchasers of options pay an amount, known as a premium, to the option writer in exchange for the right under the option contract. Options are traded on an organized, liquid exchange or in the OTC market.

The purchase of call options can serve as a long hedge, and the purchase of put options can serve as a short hedge. Writing put or call options can enable a Portfolio to enhance income or yield by reason of the premiums paid by the purchasers of such options.

Writing call options can serve as a limited short hedge, because declines in the value of the hedged investment would be offset to the extent of the premium received for writing the option. However, if the security or currency appreciates to a price higher than the exercise price of the call option, it can be expected that the option will be exercised and the Portfolio will be obligated to sell the security or currency at less than its market value.

Writing put options can serve as a limited long hedge because increases in the value of the hedged investment would be offset to the extent of the premium received for writing the option. However, if the security or currency depreciates to a price lower than the exercise price of the put option, it can be expected that the put option will be exercised and the Portfolio will be obligated to purchase the security or currency at more than its market value, which would be expected to result in a loss.

The value of an option position will reflect, among other things, the current market value of the underlying investment, the time remaining until expiration, the relationship of the exercise price to the market price of the underlying investment, the anticipated future price volatility of the underlying investment and general market conditions. Purchased options that expire unexercised have no value.

A Portfolio may effectively terminate its right or obligation under an option by entering into a closing transaction. For example, a Portfolio may terminate its obligation under a call or put option that it had written by purchasing the call or put option; this is known as a closing purchase transaction. Conversely, a Portfolio may terminate a position in a put or call option it had purchased by selling the put or call option; this is known as a closing sale transaction. Closing transactions permit a Portfolio to realize profits or limit losses on an option position prior to its exercise or expiration.

A type of put that a Portfolio may purchase is an optional delivery standby commitment, which is entered into by parties selling debt securities to the Portfolio. An optional delivery standby commitment gives the Portfolio the right to sell the security back to the seller on specified terms. This right is provided as an inducement to purchase the security.

Risks of Options on Securities. Options can offer large amounts of leverage, which may result in a Portfolio's NAV being more sensitive to changes in the value of the related instrument. Each Portfolio may purchase or write both options that are traded on domestic and foreign exchanges and OTC options. Exchange-traded options on securities in the United States are issued by the Options Clearing Corporation that, in effect, guarantees completion of every exchange-traded option transaction. In contrast, OTC options are contracts between a Portfolio and its counterparty (usually a securities dealer or a bank) with no clearing organization guarantee. Thus, when a Portfolio purchases an OTC option, it relies on the counterparty from whom it purchased the option to make or take delivery of the underlying investment upon exercise of the option. Failure by the counterparty to do so could result in the loss of any premium paid by the Portfolio as well as the loss of any expected benefit of the transaction. A Portfolio seeks to mitigate this risk by entering into a bilateral credit support arrangement with the counterparty, which requires the posting of collateral to cover the market value of purchased options, which would mitigate the possibility of losing any premium paid by a Portfolio, as well as any loss of expected benefit of the transaction.

A Portfolio's ability to establish and close out positions in exchange-listed options depends on the existence of a liquid market, and there can be no assurance that such a market will exist at any particular time. Closing transactions can be made for OTC options only by negotiating directly with the counterparty, or by negotiating with a different counterparty willing to take the Portfolio's place in the contract, called a novation. There can be no assurance that a Portfolio will in fact be able to close out an OTC option position at a favorable price prior to expiration. In the event of insolvency of the counterparty, the Portfolio would be able to terminate the position held with such counterparty; but, due to insolvency proceedings, might incur a significant delay in recovering any amounts owed to the Portfolio.

If a Portfolio were unable to effect a closing transaction for an option it had purchased, it would have to exercise the option to realize any profit. The inability to enter into a closing purchase transaction or an economically offsetting purchase transaction from another counterparty for a covered call option written by a Portfolio could cause material losses to such Portfolio because the Portfolio would, if unable to substitute other collateral, be unable to sell the investment used as cover for the written option until the option expires or is exercised.

Options on Indexes. Puts and calls on indexes are similar to puts and calls on securities or futures contracts except that all settlements are in cash and gain or loss depends on changes in the index in question rather than on price movements in individual securities or futures contracts. When a Portfolio writes a call on an index, it receives a premium and agrees that the purchaser of the call, upon exercise of the call, will receive from the Portfolio an amount of cash if the closing level of the index upon which the call is based is greater than the exercise price of the call. The amount of cash is equal to the difference between the closing price of the index and the exercise price of the call times a specified multiple (multiplier), which determines the total dollar value for each point of such difference. When a Portfolio buys a call on an index, it pays a premium and has the same rights as to such call as are indicated above. When a Portfolio buys a put on an index, it pays a premium and has the right to require the seller of the put, upon the Portfolio's exercise of the put, to deliver to the Portfolio an amount of cash if the closing level of the index upon which the put is based is less than the exercise price of the put, which amount of cash is determined by the multiplier, as described above for calls. When a Portfolio writes a put on an index, it receives a premium and the purchaser of the put has the right to require the Portfolio to deliver to the purchaser an amount of cash equal to the difference between the closing level of the index and the exercise price times the multiplier if the closing level is less than the exercise price. The timing of the right of an option owner to exercise the option depends on the type of option and negotiations between the purchaser and seller.

Risks of Options on Indexes. The risks of investment in options on indexes may be greater than options on securities. Because index options are settled in cash, when a Portfolio writes a call on an index, it cannot provide in advance for its potential settlement obligations by acquiring and holding the underlying securities. A Portfolio can offset some of the risk of writing a call index option by holding a diversified portfolio of securities similar to those on which the underlying index is based. However, a Portfolio cannot, as a practical matter, acquire and hold a portfolio containing exactly the same securities as underlie the index and, as a result, bears a risk that the value of the securities held will vary from the value of the index.

Even if a Portfolio could assemble a portfolio that exactly reproduced the composition of the underlying index, it still would not be fully covered from a risk standpoint because of the timing risk inherent in writing index options. When an index option is exercised, the amount of cash that the holder is entitled to receive is determined by the difference between the exercise price and the closing index level on the date when the option is exercised. This timing risk is an inherent limitation on the ability of index call option writers to cover their risk exposure by holding securities positions.

Over-the-Counter (OTC) Options. Unlike exchange-traded options, which are standardized with respect to the underlying instrument, expiration date, contract size and strike price, the terms of OTC options (options not traded on an exchange) typically are established by a Portfolio, and negotiated with a counterparty, prior to entering into the option contract. While this type of arrangement allows a Portfolio the flexibility to tailor the option to its needs, OTC options involve counterparty risk that is not applicable to exchange-traded options, which are guaranteed by the clearing organization of the exchange where they are traded. Some of a Portfolio's counterparties are guaranteed by their parent holding companies with respect to that counterparty’s payment obligations under OTC trades (like OTC options). This helps to mitigate such counterparty risk.

Generally, OTC foreign currency options used by a Portfolio are European-style options. This means that the option is only exercisable at its expiration. This is in contrast to American-style options, which are exercisable at any time prior to the expiration date of the option.

Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts. Generally, a futures contract is a standardized agreement to buy or sell a specific quantity of an underlying reference instrument, such as a security, index, currency or commodity at a specific price on a specific date in the future. The purchase of futures contracts or call options on futures contracts can serve as a long hedge, and the sale of futures contracts or the purchase of put options on a futures contract can serve as a short hedge. Writing call options on futures contracts can serve as a limited short hedge, using a strategy similar to that used for writing call options on securities or indexes. Similarly, writing put options on futures contracts can serve as a limited long hedge. Futures contracts and options on futures contracts also can be purchased and sold to attempt to enhance income or yield.

In addition, futures contract strategies can be used to manage the average duration of a Portfolio's fixed-income holdings. If the Investment Manager wishes to shorten the average duration of a Portfolio's fixed-income holdings, the Portfolio may sell a debt futures contract or a call option thereon, or purchase a put option on that futures contract. If the Investment Manager wishes to lengthen the average duration of a Portfolio's fixed-income holdings, the Portfolio may buy a debt futures contract or a call option thereon, or sell a put option thereon.

No price is paid upon entering into a futures contract. Instead, at the inception of a futures contract a Portfolio is required to deposit initial margin that typically is calculated as an amount equal to the volatility in market value of a contract over a fixed period. Initial margin requirements are determined by the respective exchanges on which the futures contracts are traded and the FCM. Margin also must be deposited when writing a call or put option on a futures contract, in accordance with applicable exchange rules. Unlike margin in securities transactions, initial margin on futures contracts and options thereon does not represent a borrowing, but rather is in the nature of a performance bond or good-faith deposit that is returned to the Portfolio at the termination of the transaction if all contractual obligations have been satisfied. Under certain circumstances, such as periods of high volatility, a Portfolio may be required by an exchange to increase the level of its initial margin payment, and initial margin requirements might be increased generally in the future by regulatory action.

Subsequent variation margin payments are made to and from the FCM daily as the value of the futures position varies, a process known as marking-to-market. Variation margin does not involve borrowing, but rather represents a daily settlement of a Portfolio's obligations to or from a FCM. When a Portfolio purchases an option on a futures contract, the premium paid plus transaction costs is all that is at risk. In contrast, when a Portfolio purchases or sells a futures contract or writes a call or put option thereon, it is subject to daily variation margin calls that could be substantial in the event of adverse price movements. If a Portfolio has insufficient cash to meet daily variation margin requirements, it might need to sell securities at a time when such sales are disadvantageous.

Purchasers and sellers of futures contracts and options on futures contracts can enter into offsetting closing transactions, similar to closing transactions on options, by selling or purchasing the instrument purchased or sold. Positions in futures contracts and options on futures contracts may be closed only on an exchange or board of trade that provides a market for such contracts and options. However, there can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist for a particular contract at a particular time. In such event, it may not be possible to close a futures contract or options position.

Under certain circumstances, futures exchanges may establish daily limits on the amount that the price of a futures contract or an option on a futures contract can vary from the previous day's settlement price; once that limit is reached, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond the limit. Daily price limits do not limit potential losses because prices could move to the daily limit for several consecutive days with little or no trading, thereby preventing liquidation of unfavorable positions. In addition, the CFTC and various exchanges have established limits referred to as "speculative position limits" or "accountability levels" on the maximum net long or net short position that any person, such as a Portfolio, may hold or control in a particular futures contract or option thereon. For more information, see *Speculative Position Limits*.

If a Portfolio were unable to liquidate a futures contract or an option on a futures position due to the absence of a liquid secondary market or the imposition of price limits, it could incur substantial losses. The Portfolio would continue to be subject to market risk with respect to the position. In addition, except in the case of purchased options, the Portfolio would continue to be required to make daily variation margin payments and might be required to maintain the position being hedged by the futures contract or option or to maintain cash or liquid assets in an account.

Risks of Futures Contracts and Options. The purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses to a Portfolio in excess of the amount that the Portfolio delivered as initial margin. Because of the relatively low margin deposits required, futures trading involves a high degree of leverage; as a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may result in immediate and substantial loss, or gain, to a Portfolio. There also is a risk of loss by a Portfolio of the initial and variation margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of the FCM with which the Portfolio has an open position in a futures contract. The assets of a Portfolio may not be fully protected in the event of the bankruptcy of the FCM or central counterparty because the Portfolio might be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds and margin segregated on behalf of an FCM's customers. If an FCM does not provide accurate reporting, a Portfolio also is subject to the risk that the FCM could use the Portfolio's assets, which are held in an omnibus account with assets belonging to the FCM's other customers, to satisfy its own financial obligations or the payment obligations of another customer.

Futures contracts that are traded on non-U.S. exchanges may not be as liquid as those purchased on CFTC-designated contract markets. In addition, non-U.S. futures contracts may be subject to varied regulatory oversight. The price of any non-U.S. futures contract and, therefore, the potential profit and loss thereon, may be affected by any change in the non-U.S. exchange rate between the time a particular order is placed and the time it is liquidated, offset or exercised.

The amount of risk a Portfolio assumes when it purchases an option on a futures contract is the premium paid for the option plus related transaction costs. The purchase of an option also entails the risk that changes in the value of the underlying futures contract will not be fully reflected in the value of the option purchased. When a Portfolio sells (writes) an option on a futures contract, the Portfolio is subject to the risk of having to take a possibly adverse futures position if the purchaser of the option exercises its rights. If a Portfolio were required to take such a position, it could bear substantial losses.

The ordinary spreads between prices in the cash and futures markets (including the options on futures market), due to differences in the natures of those markets, are subject to the following factors, which may create distortions. First, all participants in the futures market are subject to margin deposit and maintenance requirements. Rather than meeting additional margin deposit requirements, investors may close futures contracts through offsetting transactions, which could distort the normal relationship between the cash and futures markets. Second, in the case of a physically settled futures contract, the liquidity of the futures market depends on participants entering into offsetting transactions rather than making or taking delivery. To the extent participants decide to make or take delivery, liquidity in the futures market could be reduced, thus producing distortion. Third, from the point of view of speculators, the deposit requirements in the futures market are less onerous than margin requirements in the securities market. Therefore, increased participation by speculators in the futures market may cause temporary price distortions. Due to the possibility of distortion, a correct forecast of general interest rate, currency exchange rate or stock market trends by the Investment Manager still may not result in a successful transaction. The Investment Manager may be incorrect in its expectations as to the extent of various interest rate, currency exchange rate or stock market movements or the time span within which the movements take place.

Index Futures. When a Portfolio utilizes an index futures contract in an attempt to hedge, the risk of imperfect correlation between movements in the price of an index futures contract and movements in the price of the securities that are the subject of the hedge increases as the composition of the Portfolio's holdings diverges from the securities included in the applicable index. The price of the index futures contract may move more than or less than the price of the securities being hedged. If the price of the index futures contract moves less than the price of the securities that are the subject of the hedge, the hedge will not be fully effective but, if the price of the securities being hedged has moved in an unfavorable direction, the Portfolio would be in a better position than if it had not hedged at all. If the price of the securities being hedged has moved in a favorable direction, this advantage will be partially offset by the futures contract. If the price of the futures contract moves more than the price of the securities, the Portfolio will experience either a loss or a gain on the futures contract that will not be completely offset by movements in the price of the securities that are the subject of the hedge. To compensate for the imperfect correlation of movements in the price of the securities being hedged and movements in the price of the index futures contract, a Portfolio may buy or sell index futures contracts in a greater or lesser dollar amount than the dollar amount of the securities being hedged if the historical volatility of the prices of the securities being hedged is more than the historical volatility of the prices of the securities included in the index.

It also is possible that, where a Portfolio has sold index futures contracts in an attempt to hedge against a decline in the market, the market may advance and the value of the securities held in the portfolio may decline. If this occurred, the Portfolio would lose money on the futures contract and also experience a decline in value of its portfolio securities. However, while this could occur for a very brief period or to a very small degree, over time the value of a diversified portfolio of securities will tend to move in the same direction as the market indexes on which the futures contracts are based.

Where index futures contracts are purchased in an attempt to hedge against a possible increase in the price of securities before a Portfolio is able to invest in them in an orderly fashion, it is possible that the market may decline instead. If a Portfolio then concludes not to invest in them at that time because of concern as to possible further market decline or for other reasons, it will realize a loss on the futures contract that is not offset by a reduction in the price of the securities it had anticipated purchasing.

Foreign Currency Hedging Strategies — Special Considerations. Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, each Portfolio (other than Ivy VIP Government Money Market) may use options and futures contracts on foreign currencies (including the euro), as described above, and forward foreign currency contracts (forward currency contracts), as described below, in an attempt to hedge against movements in the values of the foreign currencies in which the Portfolio's securities are denominated or in an attempt to enhance income or yield. Currency hedges can protect against price movements in a security that a Portfolio owns or intends to acquire that are attributable to changes in the value of the currency in which it is denominated. Such hedges do not, however, protect against price movements in the securities that are attributable to other causes.

A Portfolio might seek to hedge against changes in the value of a particular currency when no Financial Instruments on that currency are available or such Financial Instruments are more expensive than certain other Financial Instruments. In such cases, the Portfolio may seek to hedge against price movements in that currency by entering into transactions using Financial Instruments on another currency or a basket of currencies, the values of which the Investment Manager believes will have a high degree of positive correlation to the value of the currency being hedged. The risk that movements in the price of the Financial Instrument will not correlate perfectly with movements in the price of the currency subject to the hedging transaction is magnified when this strategy is used.

The value of Financial Instruments on foreign currencies depends on the value of the underlying currency relative to the U.S. dollar.

There is no systematic reporting of last sale information for foreign currencies or any regulatory requirement that quotations available through dealers or other market sources be firm or revised on a timely basis. The interbank market in foreign currencies is a global, round-the-clock market. To the extent the U.S. options or futures markets are closed while the markets for the underlying currencies remain open, significant price and rate movements might take place in the underlying markets that cannot be reflected in the markets for the Financial Instruments until they reopen.

Settlement of transactions involving foreign currencies might be required to take place within the country issuing the underlying currency. Thus, a Portfolio might be required to accept or make delivery of the underlying foreign currency in accordance with any U.S. or foreign regulations regarding the maintenance of foreign banking arrangements by U.S. residents and might be required to pay any fees, taxes and charges associated with such delivery assessed in the issuing country.

Forward Currency Contracts. Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, each Portfolio (other than Ivy VIP Government Money Market) may enter into forward currency contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies for a fixed amount of U.S. dollars or another foreign currency. A forward currency contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days (term) from the date of the forward currency contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the entry into the forward currency contract. These forward currency contracts are traded directly between currency traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers. Such transactions may serve as long hedges; for example, a Portfolio may purchase a forward currency contract to lock in the U.S. dollar price of a security denominated in a foreign currency that the Portfolio intends to acquire. Forward currency contract transactions also may serve as short hedges; for example, a Portfolio may sell a forward currency contract to lock in the U.S. dollar equivalent of the proceeds from the anticipated sale of a security or a dividend or interest payment denominated in a foreign currency.

A Portfolio also may use forward currency contracts in an attempt to hedge against a decline in the value of existing investments denominated in foreign currency. For example, if the Portfolio owned securities denominated in euros, it could enter into a forward currency contract to sell euros in return for U.S. dollars to hedge against possible declines in the euro's value. Such a hedge, sometimes referred to as a position hedge, would tend to offset both positive and negative currency fluctuations, but would not offset changes in security values caused by other factors. The Portfolio also could hedge the position by selling another currency expected to perform similarly to the euro. This type of hedge, sometimes referred to as a proxy hedge, could offer advantages in terms of cost, yield or efficiency, but generally would not hedge currency exposure as effectively as a simple hedge into U.S. dollars. Proxy hedges may result in losses if the currency used to hedge does not perform similarly to the currency in which the hedged securities are denominated.

A Portfolio also may use forward currency contracts in an attempt to enhance income or yield. The Portfolio could use forward currency contracts to increase its exposure to foreign currencies that the Investment Manager believes might rise in value relative to the U.S. dollar, or shift its exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one country to another. For example, if the Portfolio owned securities denominated in a foreign currency and the Investment Manager believed that currency would decline relative to another currency, it might enter into a forward currency contract to sell an appropriate amount of the first foreign currency, with payment to be made in the second foreign currency. This is accomplished through contractual agreements to purchase or sell a specified currency at a specified future date and price set at the time of the contract. Forward currency contracts are currently individually negotiated and privately traded by currency traders and their customers. These forward currency contracts may involve the sale of U.S. dollars and the purchase of a foreign currency, or may be foreign cross-currency contracts involving the sale of one foreign currency and the purchase of another foreign currency; such foreign cross-currency contracts may be considered a hedging rather than a speculative strategy if the Portfolio's commitment to purchase the new (more favorable) currency is limited to the market value of the Portfolio's securities denominated in the old (less favorable) currency. The Portfolio segregates liquid assets, such as cash, short-term securities and other liquid securities (marked to the market daily), having a value equal to, or greater than, any commitments to purchase currency on a forward basis. The prediction of currency movements is extremely difficult and the successful execution of a speculative strategy is highly uncertain.

The cost to a Portfolio of engaging in forward currency contracts varies with factors such as the currency involved, the length of the contract period and the market conditions then prevailing.

As is the case with futures contracts, purchasers and sellers of forward currency contracts can enter into offsetting closing transactions by selling or purchasing, respectively, an instrument identical to the instrument purchased or sold. Currently, secondary markets generally do not exist for forward currency contracts. Closing transactions generally can be made for forward currency contracts by negotiating directly with the counterparty or by entering an offsetting transaction with a second counterparty. There can be no assurance that a Portfolio will be able to close out a forward currency contract at a favorable price prior to maturity and, in such cases, the Portfolio would continue to be subject to market currency risk with respect to the position, and may continue to be required to maintain a position in securities denominated in the foreign currency or to maintain cash or liquid assets in an account. In addition, in the event of insolvency of the counterparty, the Portfolio might be unable to promptly terminate the position held with such counterparty and might incur a significant delay in recovering any amounts owed to the Portfolio. Even if the Portfolio entered an offsetting transaction with a second counterparty, the Portfolio would continue to be subject to settlement risk relating to the transaction with the insolvent counterparty.

The precise matching of forward currency contract amounts and the value of the securities involved generally will not be possible because the value of such securities, measured in the foreign currency, will change after the forward currency contract has been established. Thus, a Portfolio might need to purchase or sell foreign currencies in the spot (cash) market to the extent such foreign currencies are not covered by forward currency contracts. The projection of short-term currency market movements is extremely difficult, and the successful execution of a short-term hedging strategy is highly uncertain.

Normally, consideration of the prospect for currency parities will be incorporated into the longer-term investment decisions made with regard to overall diversification strategies. However, the Investment Manager believes that it is important to have the flexibility to enter into such forward currency contracts when it determines that the best interests of a Portfolio will be served.

Successful use of forward currency contracts depends on the skill of the Investment Manager in analyzing and predicting currency values. Forward currency contracts may substantially change a Portfolio's exposure to changes in currency exchange rates and could result in losses to the Portfolio if currencies do not perform as the Investment Manager anticipates. There is no assurance that the Investment Manager's use of forward currency contracts will be advantageous to a Portfolio or that the Investment Manager will hedge at an appropriate time.

Forward currency contracts in which a Portfolio may engage include deliverable foreign exchange forwards. A deliverable foreign exchange forward contract provides for the actual exchange of the principal amounts of the two currencies in the contract (*i.e.*, settlement on a physical basis). Foreign exchange forwards typically are traded in the interbank market directly between currency traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers. Foreign exchange dealers realize a profit based on the difference (the spread) between the prices at which they are buying and the prices at which they are selling various currencies. A Portfolio also may be required to pay certain commissions. When a Portfolio enters into a deliverable foreign exchange forward, it relies on the counterparty to make or take delivery of the underlying currency at the maturity of the contract. Failure by the counterparty to do so would result in the loss of any expected benefit of the transaction.

A Portfolio may be required to obtain the currency that it must deliver under the foreign exchange forward through the sale of portfolio securities denominated in such currency or through conversion of other assets of the Portfolio into such currency.

A Portfolio also may enter into forward currency contracts that do not provide for physical settlement of the two currencies (each, a Reference Currency), but instead provide for settlement by a single cash payment calculated as the difference between the agreed-upon exchange rate and the prevailing market exchange rate at settlement based upon an agreed-upon notional amount (non-deliverable forwards, or NDFs). NDFs have a fixing date and a settlement (delivery) date. The fixing date is the date and time at which the difference between the prevailing market exchange rate and the agreed upon exchange rate is calculated. The settlement (delivery) date is the date by which the payment of the Settlement Amount is due to the party receiving payment.

NDFs typically may have terms from one month up to two years and are settled in U.S. dollars.

NDFs are subject to many of the risks associated with derivatives in general and forward currency transactions, including risks associated with fluctuations in foreign currency and the risk that the counterparty will fail to fulfill its obligations. Under definitions adopted by the CFTC and SEC, NDFs are considered swaps, and therefore are included in the definition of "commodity interests." In contrast, forward currency contracts that qualify as deliverable forwards are not regulated as swaps for most purposes, and are not included in the definition of "commodity interests." However these forwards are subject to some requirements applicable to swaps, including reporting to swap data repositories, documentation requirements, and business conduct rules applicable to swap dealers. CFTC regulation of forward currency contracts, especially NDFs, may restrict the Portfolio's ability to use these instruments in the manner described above.

Although NDFs historically have been traded OTC, as swaps they may in the future be required to be centrally cleared and traded on public facilities. Under such circumstances, they would be centrally cleared and a secondary market for them normally would exist. With respect to NDFs that are centrally-cleared, an investor could lose margin payments it has deposited with the clearing organization as well as the net amount of gains not yet paid by the clearing organization if the clearing organization breaches its obligations under the NDF, becomes insolvent or goes into bankruptcy. In the event of bankruptcy of the clearing organization, the investor may be entitled to the net amount of gains the investor is entitled to receive plus the return of margin owed to it only in proportion to the amount received by the clearing organization's other customers, potentially resulting in losses to the investor. Even if some NDFs remain traded OTC, they will be subject to margin requirements for uncleared swaps and counterparty risk common to other swaps.

Speculative Position Limits. The CFTC and various exchanges have established limits referred to as "speculative position limits" or "accountability levels" on the maximum net long or short futures positions that any person or group of persons under common trading control (other than a hedger, which the Portfolios are not) may hold, own or control in a particular futures contract or option on a futures contract. Trading limits also are imposed on the maximum number of contracts that any person may trade on a particular trading day. An exchange may order the liquidation of positions found to be in violation of these limits and it may impose other sanctions or restrictions. Among the purposes of speculative position limits is to prevent a corner or squeeze on a market or undue influence on prices by any single trader or group of traders. The current federal speculative position limits established by the CFTC apply to certain agricultural commodity positions, such as grains (oats, corn, and wheat), the soybeans complex (soybeans, soybean oil and soybean meal) and cotton.

On October 15, 2020, the CFTC adopted rules to impose limits on speculative positions in 25 "core" physical commodity futures contracts, as well as swaps that are economically equivalent to such contracts, in the agriculture, energy and metals markets (the "Position Limit Rules"). Among other things, the Position Limit Rules: identify which contracts are subject to speculative position limits; set thresholds that restrict the size of speculative positions that a person may hold in the spot month; create an exemption for positions that constitute bona fide hedging transactions; impose responsibilities on designated contract markets ("DCMs") and swap execution facilities ("SEFs") to establish position limits or, in some cases, position accountability rules; and apply to both futures and swaps across four relevant venues: OTC, DCMs, SEFs as well as certain non-U.S. located platforms. For the purpose of the Position Limit Rules, a market participant is generally required, subject to certain narrow exceptions, to aggregate all positions for which that participant controls the trading decisions with all positions for which that participant has a 10 percent or greater ownership interest in an account or position, as well as the positions of two or more persons acting pursuant to an express or implied agreement or understanding with that market participant (the "Aggregation Rules").

Compliance with the Position Limit Rules will not be required, for the "core" energy and metal futures contracts, until January 2022, and for economically equivalent swaps, until January 2023. The full implementation of the Portfolios' investment strategies could be negatively impacted by the existing or any future position limits regulations.

Combined Positions. A Portfolio may purchase and write options in combination with each other, or in combination with futures contracts or forward contracts, to adjust the risk and return characteristics of its overall position. A combined position usually will contain elements of risk that are present in each of its component transactions. For example, the Portfolio may purchase a put option and write a call option on the same underlying instrument in order to construct a combined position whose risk and return characteristics are similar to selling a futures contract. The Portfolio also may write a put option and purchase a call option on the same underlying instrument in order to construct a combined position whose risk and return characteristics are similar to holding the underlying instrument. Because combined options positions involve multiple trades, they may result in higher transaction costs, may be more difficult to open and close out and may perform in unanticipated ways. Because combined positions, like other Financial Instruments may require cash outlays that are only a small portion of the amount of exposure obtained through the combined positions, a Portfolio's investment exposure gained through these combined positions could exceed its net assets.

Turnover. A Portfolio's options and futures contracts activities may affect its turnover rate and brokerage commission payments. The exercise of calls or puts written by a Portfolio, and the sale or purchase of futures contracts, may cause it to sell or purchase related investments, thus increasing its turnover rate. Once a Portfolio has received an exercise notice on an option it has written, it cannot effect a closing transaction in order to terminate its obligation under the option and must deliver or receive the underlying securities at the exercise price. The exercise of puts purchased by a Portfolio also may cause the sale of related investments, also increasing turnover; although such exercise is within the Portfolio's control, holding a protective put might cause it to sell the related investments for reasons that would not exist in the absence of the put. A Portfolio pays a brokerage commission each time it buys or sells a put or call or purchases or sells a futures contract. Such commissions could be higher than those that would apply to direct purchases or sales.

Swaps, Caps, Floors and Collars. Each Portfolio (other than Ivy VIP Government Money Market) may enter into swaps, including caps, floors and collars, for any legal purpose consistent with its investment objective(s) and policies, including to attempt: to obtain or preserve a particular return or a spread on a particular investment or portion of its portfolio; to protect against an increase in the price of securities the Portfolio anticipates purchasing at a later date; to protect against currency fluctuations; to use as a duration management technique; to enhance income or capital gains; to protect against a decline in the price of securities the Portfolio currently owns; or to gain exposure to certain markets in an economical way.

A swap is an agreement involving the exchange by a Portfolio with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive payments at specified dates based upon or calculated by reference to changes in specified prices or rates (*e.g.*, interest rates in the case of interest rate swaps) based on a specified amount (the "notional" amount). Examples of swap agreements include, but are not limited to, equity, commodity, index or other total return swaps, foreign currency swaps, credit default swaps and interest rate swaps.

The Dodd-Frank Act and related regulatory developments have imposed comprehensive new regulatory requirements on swaps and swap market participants. The regulatory framework includes: (1) registration and regulation of swap dealers and major swap participants; (2) requiring central clearing and execution of standardized swaps; (3) imposing margin requirements on swap transactions; (4) regulating and monitoring swap transactions through position limits and large trader reporting requirements; and (5) imposing record keeping and centralized and public reporting requirements, on an anonymous basis, for most swaps. The CFTC is responsible for the regulation of most swaps. The SEC has jurisdiction over a small segment of the market referred to as "security-based swaps," which includes swaps on single securities or credits, or narrow-based indices of securities or credits.

A swap agreement may be negotiated bilaterally and traded OTC between the two parties (for an uncleared swap) or, in some instances, must be transacted through an FCM and cleared through a clearinghouse that serves as a central counterparty (for a cleared swap). Certain standardized swaps currently are, and more in the future are expected to be, subject to mandatory central clearing and exchange-trading. The Dodd-Frank Act and implementing rules will ultimately require the clearing and exchange- trading of many swaps. Mandatory exchange-trading and clearing will occur on a phased-in basis based on the type of market participant, CFTC approval of contracts for central clearing and public trading facilities making such cleared swaps available to trade. To date, the CFTC has designated only certain of the most common types of credit default index swaps and interest rate swaps as subject to mandatory clearing and certain public trading facilities have made certain of those cleared swaps available to trade, but it is expected that additional categories of swaps will in the future be designated as subject to mandatory clearing and trade execution requirements. Central clearing is intended to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity, but central clearing does not eliminate these risks and may involve additional costs and risks not involved with uncleared swaps.

In an uncleared swap, the swap counterparty typically is a brokerage firm, bank or other financial institution. During the term of an uncleared swap, a Portfolio will be required to pledge to the swap counterparty, from time to time, an amount of cash and/or other assets equal to the total net amount (if any) that would be payable by the Portfolio to the counterparty if all outstanding swaps between the parties were terminated on the date in question, including any early termination payments. Likewise, the counterparty will be required to pledge cash or other assets to cover its obligations to the Portfolio. However, the amount pledged may not always be equal to or more than the amount due to the other party. Therefore, if a counterparty defaults in its obligations to a Portfolio, the amount pledged by the counterparty and available to the Portfolio may not be sufficient to cover all the amounts due to the Portfolio and the Portfolio may sustain a loss.

In a cleared swap, a Portfolio's ultimate counterparty is a central clearinghouse rather than a brokerage firm, bank or other financial institution. Cleared swaps are submitted for clearing through each party's FCM, which must be a member of the clearinghouse that serves as the central counterparty. Transactions executed on a SEF may increase market transparency and liquidity but may require the Portfolio to incur increased expenses to access the same types of swaps that it has used in the past. When a Portfolio enters into a cleared swap, it must deliver to the central counterparty (via the FCM) an amount referred to as "initial margin." Initial margin requirements are determined by the central counterparty, and are typically calculated as an amount equal to the volatility in market value of the cleared swap over a fixed period, but an FCM may require additional initial margin above the amount required by the central counterparty. During the term of the swap agreement, a "variation margin" amount also may be required to be paid by a Portfolio or may be received by a Portfolio in accordance with margin controls set for such accounts.

Swap agreements can be structured to provide exposure to a variety of different types of investments or market factors. For example, in an interest rate swap, fixed-rate payments may be exchanged for floating rate payments; in a currency swap, U.S. dollar-denominated payments may be exchanged for payments denominated in a foreign currency; and in a total return swap, payments tied to the investment return on a particular asset, group of assets or index may be exchanged for payments that are effectively equivalent to interest payments or for payments tied to the return on another asset, group of assets or index.

Caps, floors and collars have an effect similar to buying or writing options; they allow a purchaser to attempt to protect itself against interest rate movements exceeding specified minimum or maximum levels. The purchase of a cap entitles the purchaser to receive payments from the seller on a notional principal amount to the extent that a specified index exceeds a predetermined value. The purchase of a floor entitles the purchaser to receive payments from the seller on a notional principal amount to the extent that a specified index falls below a predetermined value. A collar combines elements of buying a floor and selling a cap.

In a long total return equity swap, a Portfolio will receive, and, in a short total return swap, a Portfolio pays, the price appreciation of an equity index, a custom basket of equity securities, or a single equity, plus any dividend or coupon income from such securities, in exchange for payments equivalent to a floating rate of interest, or if the equity swap is for the equivalent of one interest rate period, a fixed fee that is established at the outset of the swap. Floating rate payments are pegged to a base rate, such as the federal funds rate, that is periodically adjusted. Therefore, if interest rates increase over the term of the swap contract, a Portfolio may be required to pay a higher amount at each swap reset date.

A Portfolio may enter into credit default swap contracts for hedging or investment purposes. The Portfolio may either sell or buy credit protection under these contracts. The seller in a credit default swap contract is required to pay the par (or other agreed-upon) value of a referenced debt obligation to the buyer in exchange for an equal face amount of deliverable obligations of the referenced debt obligation (or other agreed-upon debt obligation) described in the swap, or the seller may be required to deliver the related net cash amount, if the swap is cash settled, if there is a credit event by the issuer of that debt obligation. In return, the seller receives from the buyer a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract or, if earlier, until the occurrence of a credit event. If the contract is terminated prior to its stated maturity, either the seller or the buyer would make a termination payment to the other in an amount approximately equal to the amount by which the value of the contract has increased in value to the recipient of the settlement payment. For example, if the contract is more valuable to the buyer (as would normally occur if the creditworthiness of the issuer of the referenced debt obligation has decreased), the seller would make a termination payment to the buyer. As the seller of credit protection, a Portfolio would effectively add leverage to the extent the notional amount exceeds the amount of cash the Portfolio has because, in addition to its total net assets, the Portfolio would be subject to the investment exposure of the notional amount of the swap. As the buyer, a Portfolio normally would be hedging its exposure on debt obligations that it holds.

Swap agreements may shift a Portfolio's investment exposure from one type of investment to another. For example, if the Portfolio agrees to exchange payments in U.S. dollars for payments in foreign currency, the swap agreement would tend to decrease the Portfolio's exposure to U.S. interest rates and increase its exposure to foreign currency and interest rates. Most swap agreements provide that, when the periodic payment dates for both parties are the same, payments are netted, and only the net amount is paid to the counterparty entitled to receive the net payment. Consequently, a Portfolio's current obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement generally will be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement, based on the relative values of the positions held by each counterparty.

Because swap agreements may have a leverage component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, reference rate or index can result in gains or losses that are substantially greater than the amount invested in the swap itself. Certain swaps have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. The net amount of the excess, if any, of a Portfolio's obligations over its entitlements with respect to each swap will be accrued on a daily basis and an amount of cash or liquid assets having an aggregate value at least equal to the accrued excess will be maintained in an account with the Portfolio's custodian that satisfies the requirements of the 1940 Act. The Portfolio also will establish and maintain such account with respect to its total obligations under any swaps that are not entered into on a net basis and with respect to any caps or floors that are written by the Portfolio. The Investment Manager and each Portfolio believe that such obligations do not constitute senior securities under the 1940 Act and, accordingly, do not treat them as being subject to the Portfolio's borrowing restrictions.

The use of swap agreements entails certain risks that may be different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the referenced assets that underlie the swap agreement. Swaps are highly specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with stocks, bonds, and other traditional investments.

The use of a swap requires an understanding not only of the referenced asset, referenced rate, or index but also of the swap itself. If the Investment Manager attempts to use a swap as a hedge against, or as a substitute for, a Portfolio's portfolio investment, the Portfolio will be exposed to the risk that the swap will have or will develop an imperfect or no correlation with the portfolio investment. This could cause significant losses for the Portfolio. While hedging strategies involving swap instruments can reduce the risk of loss, they also can reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in other Portfolio investments.

As with other investments, swap agreements are subject to the risk that the market value of the instrument will change in a way detrimental to a Portfolio's interest. The Portfolio bears the risk that the Investment Manager will not accurately forecast future market trends or the values of assets, reference rates, indexes, or other economic factors in establishing swap positions for the Portfolio.

To the extent a swap is not centrally cleared, the use of a swap also involves the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty or the failure of the counterparty to make required payments or otherwise comply with the terms of the agreement. The creditworthiness of firms with which a Portfolio enters into swaps, caps, floors or collars will be monitored by the Investment Manager. If a counterparty’s creditworthiness declines, the value of the swap might decline, potentially resulting in losses. Changing conditions in a particular market area, whether or not directly related to the referenced assets that underlie the swap agreement, may have an adverse impact on the creditworthiness of the counterparty. For example, the counterparty may have experienced losses as a result of its exposure to a sector of the market that adversely affect its creditworthiness. If a default occurs by the other party to such transaction, the Portfolio may have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction.

Central clearing is designed to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity compared to uncleared swaps because central clearing interposes the central clearinghouse as the counterparty to each participant’s swap, but it does not eliminate those risks completely and may involve additional costs and risks not involved with uncleared swaps. There also is a risk of loss by a Portfolio of the initial and variation margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of an FCM with which the Portfolio has an open position, or the central counterparty in a swap contract. The assets of a Portfolio may not be fully protected in the event of the bankruptcy of an FCM or central counterparty because the Portfolio might be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds and margin segregated on behalf of an FCM’s customers. If an FCM does not provide accurate reporting, a Portfolio also is subject to the risk that the FCM could use the Portfolio's assets, which are held in an omnibus account with assets belonging to the FCM’s other customers, to satisfy its own financial obligations or the payment obligations of another customer to the central counterparty. Credit risk of cleared swap participants is concentrated in a few clearinghouses, and the consequences of insolvency of a clearinghouse are not clear.

With cleared swaps, a Portfolio may not be able to obtain terms as favorable as it would be able to negotiate for a bilateral, uncleared swap. In addition, an FCM may unilaterally amend the terms of its agreement with a Portfolio, which may include the imposition of position limits or additional margin requirements with respect to the Portfolio's investment in certain types of swaps. Central counterparties and FCMs can require termination of existing cleared swap transactions upon the occurrence of certain events, and also can require increases in margin above the margin that is required at the initiation of the swap agreement.

Finally, a Portfolio is subject to the risk that, after entering into a cleared swap with an executing broker, no FCM or central counterparty is willing or able to clear the transaction. In such an event, the Portfolio may be required to break the trade and make an early termination payment to the executing broker.

Payment-In-Kind (PIK) Securities

Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, a Portfolio (other than Ivy VIP Government Money Market) may invest in PIK securities. PIK securities are securities that contain provisions that allow an issuer, at its discretion, to make current interest payments either in cash or in the form of additional securities. These instruments may be valued at a deep discount from the face amount. Interest received in the form of additional securities is recorded as interest income. Federal tax law requires the holder of a PIK security to accrue that interest income with respect to the security regardless of the receipt (or non-receipt) of cash payments. Accordingly, although a Portfolio generally will not receive cash payments on PIK securities, it will have current income attributable to those securities. To avoid liability for federal income and excise taxes, therefore, a Portfolio may be required to distribute cash in an amount equal to income accrued with respect to those securities and may have to dispose of portfolio securities under disadvantageous circumstances in order to generate cash to make that distribution.

It is possible that by effectively increasing the principal balance payable to a Portfolio or deferring cash payment of such interest until maturity, the use of PIK features will increase the risk that such amounts will become uncollectible when due and payable. Prices of PIK securities may be more sensitive to changes in the issuer’s financial condition, fluctuations in interest rates and market demand/supply imbalances than cash-paying securities with similar credit ratings, and thus may be more speculative than are securities that pay interest periodically in cash. Investments in PIK securities may be illiquid or restricted, which may make it difficult for a Portfolio to dispose of them or to determine their current value.

Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) Securities

Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, a Portfolio (other than Ivy VIP Government Money Market) may invest in securities issued by REITs. A REIT is a domestic corporation (or a trust or association otherwise taxable as such for federal tax purposes) that meets certain requirements of the Code. The Code permits a qualifying REIT to deduct dividends it pays, thereby effectively eliminating entity-level federal income tax for a REIT that distributes all of its taxable income (including net capital gains) and making the REIT a modified pass-through vehicle for federal income tax purposes. To qualify for treatment as a REIT, a company must, among other things, derive at least 75% of its gross income each taxable year from real estate sources (such as rents from real estate, interest from mortgages on real estate, and gains from sales of real estate assets), and must annually distribute to its shareholders 90% or more of its taxable income (including net capital gains). Moreover, at the end of each quarter of its taxable year, at least 75% of the value of its total assets must be represented by real estate assets, cash and cash items and U.S. government securities. A REOC is a corporation or partnership (or an entity classified as such for federal tax purposes) that makes similar investments, except that a REOC has not elected or qualified to be taxed as a REIT and, therefore, among other differences, does not have a requirement to distribute any of its taxable income. REOCs also are more flexible than REITs in terms of what types of real estate investments they can make.

REITs are sometimes informally characterized as equity REITs, mortgage REITs and hybrid REITs. An equity REIT invests primarily in the fee ownership or leasehold ownership of land and buildings and derives its income primarily from rental income. A mortgage REIT invests primarily in mortgages on real estate, and derives its income primarily from interest payments received on credit it has granted. A hybrid REIT combines the characteristics of equity REITs and mortgage REITs. It is anticipated, although not required, that under normal circumstances, a majority of each Portfolio's investments in REITs will consist of shares issued by equity REITs.

The value of a REIT may be adversely affected by changes in the value of its underlying property or the property secured by mortgages the REIT holds, loss of the REIT’s federal tax status or changes in laws and/or rules related to that status, or the REIT’s failure to maintain its exemption from registration under the 1940 Act. The value of a REOC may be adversely affected by certain of the same factors that adversely affect REITs. In addition, a corporate REOC does not qualify for the favorable federal tax treatment that is accorded a REIT. A Portfolio may experience a decline in its income from REITs or REOCs due to falling interest rates or decreasing dividend payments.

Repurchase Agreements and Reverse Repurchase Agreements

Each Portfolio may purchase securities subject to repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements, subject to its restriction on investment in illiquid investments, and subject to its investment policies and restrictions. A repurchase agreement is an instrument under which a Portfolio purchases a security and the seller (normally a commercial bank or broker-dealer) agrees, at the time of purchase, that it will repurchase the security at a specified time and price. A reverse repurchase agreement is the opposite: the Portfolio will sell the security with an obligation to repurchase it at an agreed-upon time and price. The amount by which the resale price is greater than the purchase price reflects an agreed-upon market interest rate effective for the period of the agreement. The return on the securities subject to the repurchase agreement may be more or less than the return on the repurchase agreement.

The majority of repurchase agreements in which a Portfolio will engage are overnight transactions, and the delivery pursuant to the resale typically will occur within 1 to 5 days of the purchase. The primary risk from repurchase agreements is that the Portfolio may suffer a loss if the seller fails to pay the agreed-upon amount on the delivery date and that amount is greater than the resale price of the underlying securities and other collateral held by the Portfolio. In the event of bankruptcy or other default by the seller, there may be possible delays and expenses in liquidating the underlying securities or other collateral, decline in their value or loss of interest. Additionally, reverse repurchase agreements involve borrowing to take advantage of investment opportunities; such leverage could magnify losses. If the Portfolio borrows money to purchase securities and those securities decline in value, then the value of the Portfolio's shares will decline faster than if the Portfolio were not leveraged. The return on such collateral may be more or less than that from the repurchase agreement. A Portfolio's repurchase agreements will be structured so as to fully collateralize the loans. In other words, the value of the underlying securities, which will be held by a Portfolio's custodian bank or by a third party that qualifies as a custodian under Section 17(f) of the 1940 Act, is and, during the entire term of the agreement, will remain at least equal to the value of the loan, including the accrued interest earned thereon. Repurchase agreements are entered into only with those entities approved by IICO.

Restricted Securities

Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, each Portfolio may invest in restricted securities. Restricted securities are securities that are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale. However, restricted securities generally can be sold in privately negotiated transactions, pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act of 1933 (1933 Act), or in a registered public offering. For example, a Portfolio may purchase commercial paper that is issued in reliance on the so-called private placement exemption from registration that is afforded by Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act (Section 4(a)(2) paper). Section 4(a)(2) paper normally is resold to other institutional investors through or with the assistance of investment dealers who make a market in the Section 4(a)(2) paper, thus providing liquidity. Where registration is required, a Portfolio may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expense and a considerable period may elapse between the time it decides to seek registration and the time the Portfolio may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If, during such a period, adverse market conditions were to develop, the Portfolio might obtain a less favorable price than prevailed when it decided to seek registration of the security.

A Portfolio also may invest in securities that normally are purchased or resold pursuant to Rule 144A under the 1933 Act (Rule 144A securities). Rule 144A is designed to facilitate efficient trading among institutional investors by permitting the sale of certain unregistered securities. Rule 144A securities may be resold only to qualified institutional buyers, provided that certain other conditions for resale are met. To the extent privately placed securities held by a Portfolio qualify under Rule 144A and an institutional market develops for those securities, a Portfolio likely will be able to dispose of the securities without registering them under the 1933 Act.

There are risks associated with investments in restricted securities in that there can be no assurance of a ready market for resale. Also, the contractual restrictions on resale might prevent the Portfolio from reselling the securities at a time when such sale would be desirable. Restricted securities that are traded in foreign markets often are subject to restrictions that prohibit resale to U.S. persons or entities or permit sales only to foreign broker-dealers who agree to limit their resale to such persons or entities. The buyer of such securities must enter into an agreement that, usually for a limited period of time, it will resell such securities subject to such restrictions. Restricted securities in which a Portfolio seeks to invest need not be listed or admitted to trading on a foreign or U.S. exchange and may be less liquid than listed securities. Certain restricted securities, including Rule 144A securities, may be determined to be liquid in accordance with guidelines adopted by the Board.

Restricted securities that have not been registered generally are referred to as private placements and are purchased directly from the issuer or in the secondary market and usually are not listed on an exchange nor traded in other established markets. Such securities are restricted as to disposition and generally are sold to institutional investors. Certain of the Portfolio's investments in private placements may consist of direct investments and may include investments in smaller, less-seasoned issuers, which may involve greater risks than investments in the securities of more established companies. These issuers may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or they may be dependent on a limited management group.

As a result of the absence of a public trading market, privately placed securities and other restricted securities may be less liquid and more difficult to value than publicly-traded securities. As relatively few purchasers of these securities may exist, especially in the event of adverse market or economic conditions or adverse changes in the issuer's financial condition, a Portfolio could have difficulty selling them when the Investment Manager believes it is advisable to do so. To the extent that restricted securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the prices realized from the sales, due to illiquidity, could be less than those originally paid by a Portfolio or less than the fair market value.

In addition, issuers whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that may be applicable if the securities were publicly traded. As a result, a Portfolio may be less able to predict a loss. In making investments in such securities, a Portfolio may obtain access to material non-public information, which may restrict the Portfolio's ability to conduct portfolio transactions in such securities. A Portfolio also may take a minority interest in a privately offered security, which may limit the Portfolio's ability to protect shareholders' interests in connection with corporate actions by the privately held company. A Portfolio's Portfolio Manager may serve on the board of directors (or similar governing body) of a privately held company, the securities of which that Portfolio may hold. While IICO believes such service will be beneficial to the Portfolio and its shareholders, the Portfolio Manager's service as a board member also could create a conflict of interest (or an appearance of a conflict of interest) that may impact the Portfolio. In addition, investments in privately placed securities may include other additional contractual obligations, such as the payment of registration expenses as noted above or the purchase of additional securities.

Short Sales Against the Box

Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, a Portfolio (except Ivy VIP Government Money Market) may sell securities "short against the box;" provided, however, that the Portfolio's aggregate short sales prices may not, at the time of any short sale, exceed 10% of its total assets. Whereas a short sale is the sale of a security the Portfolio does not own, a short sale is "against the box" if, at all times during which the short position is open, the Portfolio owns at least an equal amount of the securities sold short or other securities convertible into or exchangeable without further consideration for securities of the same issue as the securities sold short. Short sales against the box typically are used by sophisticated investors to defer recognition of capital gains or losses. None of the Portfolios has any present intention to sell securities short in this fashion.

Special Purpose Acquisition Companies

A Portfolio may invest in stock, warrants, and other securities of special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs) or similar special purpose entities that pool funds to seek potential acquisition opportunities. A SPAC is typically a publicly traded company that raises funds through an initial public offering (IPO) for the purpose of acquiring or merging with another company to be identified subsequent to the SPAC's IPO. The securities of a SPAC are often issued in "units" that include one share of common stock and one right or warrant (or partial right or warrant) conveying the right to purchase additional shares or partial shares. Generally, unless and until a transaction is completed, a SPAC will invest its assets (minus a portion used to cover expenses) in U.S. government securities, money market funds and similar investments. If an acquisition or merger that meets the requirements for the SPAC is not completed within a pre-established period of time (e.g., two years), the invested funds are returned to the SPAC's shareholders, minus certain permitted expenses. In that case, the rights or warrants issued by the SPAC will expire worthless.

Because SPACs and similar entities are in essence blank check companies that have no operating history or ongoing business other than seeking acquisitions, the value of their securities is particularly dependent on the ability of the entity's management to identify and complete a profitable acquisition. As a result, the values of investments in SPACs may be highly volatile and may depreciate significantly over time, and an acquisition or merger, once effected, may prove unsuccessful and an investment in the SPAC may lose value. Moreover, an investment in a SPAC is subject to a variety of additional risks, including the following:

(i) a portion of the monies raised by the SPAC for the purpose of effecting an acquisition or merger may be expended prior to the transaction for payment of taxes and other expenses;

(ii) prior to any acquisition or merger, a SPAC's assets are typically invested in U.S. government securities, money market funds and similar investments whose returns or yields may be significantly lower than those of a Portfolio's other investments;

(iii) a Portfolio generally will not receive significant income from its investments in SPACs (both prior to and after any acquisition or merger) and, therefore, the Portfolio's investments in SPACs will not significantly contribute to the Portfolio's distributions to shareholders;

(iv) attractive acquisition or merger targets may become scarce if the number of SPACs seeking to acquire operating businesses increases;

(v) an attractive acquisition or merger target may not be identified at all, in which case the SPAC will be required to return any remaining monies to shareholders;

(vi) if an acquisition or merger target is identified, a Portfolio may elect not to participate in, or vote to approve, the proposed transaction or the Portfolio may be required to divest its interests in the SPAC, due to regulatory or other considerations, in which case the Portfolio may not reap any resulting benefits;

(vii) the warrants or other rights with respect to the SPAC held by a Portfolio may expire worthless or may be redeemed by the SPAC at an unfavorable price;

(viii) any proposed merger or acquisition may be unable to obtain the requisite approval, if any, of SPAC shareholders and/or antitrust and securities regulators;

(ix) under any circumstances in which a Portfolio receives a refund of all or a portion of its original investment (which typically represents a pro rata share of the proceeds of the SPAC's assets, less any applicable taxes), the returns on that investment may be negligible, and the Portfolio may be subject to opportunity costs to the extent that alternative investments would have produced higher returns;

(x) to the extent an acquisition or merger is announced or completed, shareholders who redeem their shares prior to that time may not reap any resulting benefits;

(xi) a Portfolio may be delayed in receiving any redemption or liquidation proceeds from a SPAC to which it is entitled;

(xii) an investment in a SPAC may be diluted by additional later offerings of interests in the SPAC or by other investors exercising existing rights to purchase shares of the SPAC; and

(xiii) only a thinly traded market for shares of or interests in a SPAC may develop, or there may be no market at all, leaving a Portfolio unable to sell its interest in a SPAC or to sell its interest only at a price below what the Portfolio believes is the SPAC interest's intrinsic value.

Investment in the Subsidiary

Ivy VIP Asset Strategy (in this sub-section, the Portfolio) has invested, and expects from time to time to continue to invest, in its wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary organized as an exempted company under the laws of the Cayman Islands (Subsidiary). The Portfolio will not invest in the Subsidiary more than 25% of the value of its total assets as of the end of any quarter of its taxable year. Shares of the Subsidiary will not be sold or offered to other investors. By investing in its Subsidiary, the Portfolio is exposed to the risks associated with its Subsidiary's investments. The Portfolio's Subsidiary invests primarily in commodities, including precious metals, derivatives and commodity-linked instruments, as well as fixed-income securities and other investments intended to serve as margin or collateral for any derivative positions, and cash instruments. Unlike the Portfolio, the Subsidiary may invest without limitation in these instruments and, to the extent the Subsidiary invests in derivative instruments, may use leveraged investments. The Subsidiary otherwise is subject to the same general investment policies and restrictions as the Portfolio.

The Subsidiary is not registered under the 1940 Act, but is subject to certain of the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Ivy VIP Asset Strategy, as the sole shareholder of its Subsidiary, does not have all of the protections offered to investors in registered investment companies. However, since the Portfolio wholly owns and controls its Subsidiary, and both the Portfolio and its Subsidiary are managed by IICO, it is unlikely that the Portfolio's Subsidiary will take action contrary to the interests of the Portfolio or its shareholders. The Board has oversight responsibility for the investment activities of the Portfolio, including its investments in the Portfolio's Subsidiary, and the Portfolio's role as sole shareholder of the Subsidiary. Also, in managing the Subsidiary's portfolio, IICO will be subject to the same aggregate investment restrictions and operational guidelines that apply to the management of the Portfolio, except that, unlike the Portfolio, the Subsidiary is able to invest without limit in precious metals, derivatives and commodity related investments. The Subsidiary will not be able to qualify as a RIC.

Changes in the laws of the United States and/or the Cayman Islands, under which the Trust and the Subsidiary, respectively, are organized, could result in the inability of the Portfolio and/or its Subsidiary to operate as described in this SAI and could negatively affect the Portfolio and its shareholders. For example, the government of the Cayman Islands has undertaken not to impose any income, corporate or capital gains tax, estate duty, inheritance tax, gift tax or withholding tax on the Subsidiary. If Cayman Islands law changes such that the Portfolio's Subsidiary must pay Cayman Islands taxes, the Portfolio's shareholders would likely suffer decreased investment returns.

U.S. Government Securities

U.S. government securities are securities issued or guaranteed as to principal or interest by the U.S., or by a person controlled or supervised by and acting as an instrumentality of the U.S. government. These securities include Treasury Bills (which mature within one year of the date they are issued), Treasury Notes (which have maturities of one to ten years) and Treasury Bonds (which generally have maturities of more than ten years). All such Treasury securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States.

Certain securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, such as securities issued by the Export-Import Bank of the United States, Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation, Farmers Home Administration, Federal Housing Administration, General Services Administration, Ginnie Mae, Maritime Administration or Small Business Administration.

Other securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. For example, some securities are supported by the right of the agency or instrumentality to borrow from the Treasury, such as securities issued by the FHLB, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, and other securities are supported only by the credit of the agency or instrumentality, such as securities issued by the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation or Tennessee Valley Authority.

If the securities issued or guaranteed by a U.S. government agency or instrumentality are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, there can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to the agency or instrumentality. A Portfolio will invest in securities of agencies and instrumentalities only if the Investment Manager is satisfied that the credit risk involved is acceptable.

U.S. government securities may include mortgage-backed securities issued or guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest by U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities, including, but not limited to, Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. These mortgage-backed securities include pass-through securities, participation certificates and collateralized mortgage obligations. See *Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities*. Timely payment of principal and interest on Ginnie Mae pass-throughs is guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States. Both Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are instrumentalities of the U.S. government, but their obligations are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. It is possible that the availability and the marketability (that is, liquidity) of the securities discussed in this section could be adversely affected by actions of the U.S. government to tighten the availability of its credit.

Variable or Floating Rate Instruments

Variable or floating rate instruments (including notes purchased directly from issuers) bear variable or floating interest rates and may carry rights that permit holders to demand payment of the unpaid principal balance plus accrued interest from the issuers or certain financial intermediaries on dates prior to their stated maturities. Floating rate securities have interest rates that change whenever there is a change in a designated base rate while variable rate instruments provide for a specified periodic adjustment in the interest rate. These formulas are designed to result in a market value for the instrument that approximates its par value.

Warrants and Rights

Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, each Portfolio (other than Ivy VIP Government Money Market) may invest in warrants and rights. Warrants are options to purchase equity securities at specified prices for a specific period of time. Their prices do not necessarily move parallel to the prices of the underlying securities. Rights are similar to warrants but normally have a short duration and are distributed directly by the issuer to its shareholders. Rights and warrants have no voting rights, receive no dividends, and have no rights with respect to the assets of the issuer. Warrants and rights are highly volatile and, therefore, more susceptible to sharp declines in value than the underlying security might be. They also generally are less liquid than an investment in the underlying securities.

When-Issued and Delayed-Delivery Transactions

Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, a Portfolio may purchase securities in which it may invest on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis or sell them on a delayed-delivery basis. In either case payment and delivery for the securities take place at a future date. The securities so purchased or sold are subject to market fluctuation; their value may be less or more when delivered than the purchase price paid or received. When purchasing securities on a when issued or delayed-delivery basis, a Portfolio assumes the rights and risks of ownership, including the risk of price and yield fluctuations. No interest accrues to the Portfolio until delivery and payment is completed. When a Portfolio makes a commitment to purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis, it will record the transaction and thereafter reflect the value of the securities in determining its NAV per share. When a Portfolio sells securities on a delayed-delivery basis, the Portfolio does not participate in further gains or losses with respect to the securities. When a Portfolio makes a commitment to sell securities on a delayed-delivery basis, it will record the transaction and thereafter value the securities at the sale price in determining its NAV per share. If the other party to a delayed-delivery transaction fails to deliver or pay for the securities, the Portfolio could miss a favorable price or yield opportunity, or could suffer a loss.

The use of when-issued transactions and forward commitments enables a Portfolio to seek to hedge against anticipated changes in interest rates and prices. For instance, in periods of rising interest rates and falling prices, a Portfolio might sell securities in its portfolio on a forward commitment basis to limit its exposure to falling prices. In periods of falling interest rates and rising prices, a Portfolio might sell a security in its portfolio and purchase the same or a similar security on a when-issued or forward commitment basis, thereby fixing the purchase price to be paid on the settlement date at an amount below that to which the Portfolio anticipates the market price of such security to rise and, in the meantime, obtaining the benefit of investing the proceeds of the sale of its portfolio security at currently higher cash yields. Of course, the success of this strategy depends upon the ability of the Investment Manager to correctly anticipate increases and decreases in interest rates and prices of securities. If the Investment Manager anticipates a rise in interest rates and a decline in prices and, accordingly, a Portfolio sells securities on a forward commitment basis in an attempt to hedge against falling prices, but in fact interest rates decline and prices rise, the Portfolio will have lost the opportunity to profit from the price increase. If the Investment Manager anticipates a decline in interest rates and a rise in prices, and, accordingly, a Portfolio sells a security in its portfolio and purchases the same or a similar security on a when-issued or forward commitment basis in an attempt to enjoy currently high cash yields, but in fact interest rates increase and prices fall, the Portfolio will have lost the opportunity to profit from investment of the proceeds of the sale of the security at the increased interest rates. The likely effect of this hedging strategy, whether the Investment Manager is correct or incorrect in its prediction of interest rate and price movements, is to reduce the chances of large capital gains or losses and thereby reduce the likelihood of wide variations in a Portfolio's NAV.

When-issued securities and forward commitments may be sold prior to the settlement date, but a Portfolio enters into when-issued and forward commitments only with the intention of actually receiving or delivering the securities, as the case may be. Each Portfolio may hold a when-issued security or forward commitment until the settlement date, even if the Portfolio will incur a loss upon settlement. In accordance with regulatory requirements, a Portfolio's custodian bank maintains, in a separate account of the Portfolio, liquid assets, such as cash, short-term securities and other liquid securities (marked to the market daily), having a value equal to, or greater than, any commitments to purchase securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis and, with respect to forward commitments to sell portfolio securities of the Portfolio, the portfolio securities themselves. If a Portfolio, however, chooses to dispose of the right to acquire a when-issued security prior to its acquisition or dispose of its right to deliver or receive against a forward commitment, it can incur a gain or loss.

The purchase of securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis exposes the Portfolio to risk because the securities may decrease in value prior to their delivery. Purchasing securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis involves the additional risk that the return available in the market when the delivery takes place will be higher than that obtained in the transaction itself. A Portfolio's purchase of securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis while remaining substantially fully invested could result in increased volatility of the price of the Portfolio's shares.

Zero Coupon Securities

Zero coupon securities are debt obligations that do not entitle the holder to any periodic payment of interest prior to maturity or do not specify a future date when the securities begin to pay current interest; instead, they are sold at a deep discount from their face value (that is, with original issue discount (OID)) and are redeemed at face value when they mature. Because zero coupon securities do not pay current income, their prices can be very volatile when interest rates change and generally are subject to greater price fluctuations in response to changing interest rates than prices of comparable debt obligations that make current distributions of interest in cash.

Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, a Portfolio may invest in zero coupon securities that are stripped Treasury notes or bonds, zero coupon bonds of corporate or municipal issuers and other securities that are issued with OID. The federal tax law requires that a holder of a security with OID accrue as income (take into account, in the case of OID on a tax-exempt security (i.e., a security the interest on which is not subject to federal income tax)) each taxable year a ratable portion of the OID on the security, even though the holder may receive no interest payment on the security during the year. Accordingly, although a Portfolio generally will receive no payments on its zero coupon securities prior to their maturity or disposition, it will have current taxable or tax-exempt income attributable to those securities. To avoid liability for federal income and excise taxes, therefore, a Portfolio will be required to distribute cash in an amount equal to income accrued with respect to those securities and may have to dispose of portfolio securities under disadvantageous circumstances in order to generate cash to make that distribution.

A broker-dealer creates a derivative zero coupon security by separating the interest and principal components of a Treasury security and selling them as two individual securities. CATS (Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities), TIGRs (Treasury Investment Growth Receipts), and TRs (Treasury Receipts) are examples of derivative zeros.

The Federal Reserve Bank creates Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities (STRIPS) by separating the interest and principal components of an outstanding Treasury security and selling them as individual securities. Bonds issued by the Resolution Funding Corporation and the Financing Corporation also can be separated in this fashion. Original issue zeros are zero coupon securities originally issued by the U.S. government, a government agency, or a corporation in zero coupon form.

Defensive Purposes

For temporary defensive purposes, each Portfolio may invest up to all of its assets in cash or cash equivalents, as well as Treasury obligations, such as bills, bonds and notes. The “cash equivalents” in which each Portfolio may invest include, but are not limited to: short-term obligations such as rated commercial paper and variable amount master demand notes; U.S. dollar-denominated time and savings deposits (including certificates of deposit); bankers’ acceptances; obligations of the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities; repurchase agreements (which investments also are subject to their own fees and expenses); and other similar short-term U.S. dollar-denominated obligations which the Investment Manager believes are of comparable high quality. Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, a Portfolio may utilize derivative instruments, including, but not limited to, futures contracts, options and other types of derivative instruments, for defensive purposes.

Investment Restrictions

Certain of the Portfolios' investment restrictions are described in this SAI. Each of the Portfolios (other than Ivy VIP Energy, Ivy VIP Growth, Ivy VIP Natural Resources and Ivy VIP Science and Technology) is “diversified” as defined in the 1940 Act, and therefore, is required to meet certain diversification requirements under the 1940 Act that may limit its investments. Such requirements are set forth under *Non-Fundamental Investment Restrictions — Diversification* below. A Portfolio may not change from “diversified” to “non-diversified” without shareholder approval (as defined below).

Each of Ivy VIP Energy, Ivy VIP Growth, Ivy VIP Natural Resources and Ivy VIP Science and Technology is “non-diversified” as defined in the 1940 Act. This means that each of those Portfolios may invest a greater portion of its assets in obligations of a single issuer or in several issuers.

Fundamental Investment Restrictions

The following, set forth in their entirety, are the Portfolios' fundamental investment restrictions, which cannot be changed without shareholder approval for the affected Portfolio. For this purpose, shareholder approval for a Portfolio means the approval, at a meeting of Portfolio shareholders, by the lesser of (1) 67% or more of the Portfolio's voting securities present at the meeting, if more than 50% of the Portfolio's outstanding voting securities are present in person or by proxy or (2) more than 50% of the Portfolio's outstanding voting securities. If a percentage restriction is adhered to at the time of an investment or transaction, later changes in the percentage resulting from a change in value of portfolio securities or amount of total assets will not be considered a violation of the restriction. As to each Portfolio (unless otherwise specified):

1. The Portfolio may not borrow money, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.

2. The Portfolio may not issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.

3. The Portfolio may not engage in the business of underwriting securities except to the extent that the Portfolio may be considered an underwriter within the meaning of the 1933 Act in the acquisition, disposition or resale of its portfolio securities or in connection with investments in other investment companies, or to the extent otherwise permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.

4. For each Portfolio except Ivy VIP Energy, Ivy VIP Government Money Market, Ivy VIP Natural Resources, Ivy VIP Science and Technology and Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities:

   The Portfolio may not purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, securities of other investment companies and tax-exempt securities or such other securities as may be excluded for this purpose under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief) if, as a result, such purchase would result in the concentration (as that term may be defined in the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief) of its total assets in securities of issuers in any one industry.

   For Ivy VIP Energy: Under normal market conditions, Ivy VIP Energy will concentrate its investments in the energy industry.

   For Ivy VIP Government Money Market: Under normal market conditions, Ivy VIP Government Money Market will not make any investment if, as a result, the Portfolio's investments will be concentrated in any one industry, except that the Portfolio may invest without limit in obligations issued by banks.

   For Ivy VIP Natural Resources: Under normal market conditions, Ivy VIP Natural Resources will concentrate its investments in securities of issuers that produce, refine, develop, store, transport or supply energy or industrial products (*i.e.*, building materials, packaging, chemicals, base metals, forest and agricultural products or provide basic services to the natural resources industry).

For Ivy VIP Science and Technology: Under normal market conditions, Ivy VIP Science and Technology will concentrate its investments in securities of science and technology companies or companies that benefit from the application of science and/or technology.

For Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities: Under normal market conditions, Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities will concentrate its investments in the real estate or real estate-related industry.

5. The Portfolio may not purchase or sell real estate, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.

6. The Portfolio may not purchase or sell commodities, contracts relating to commodities or options on contracts relating to commodities except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief. This policy shall not prevent the Portfolio from purchasing or selling foreign currency or purchasing, selling or entering into futures contracts, options, forward contracts, swaps, caps, floors, collars and other financial instruments as currently exist or may in the future be developed.

7. The Portfolio may make loans to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief.

Non-Fundamental Investment Restrictions

The following investment restrictions are non-fundamental (sometimes referred to as "operating policies") and may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval:

1. "Name Rule" investments:

Under normal circumstances, at least 80% of:

- Each of Ivy VIP Core Equity's and Ivy VIP International Core Equity's net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes (referred to in this section as Net Assets), will be invested in equity securities.
- Ivy VIP Corporate Bond's Net Assets will be invested in corporate bonds.
- Ivy VIP Global Bond's Net Assets will be invested in bonds.
- Ivy VIP Global Equity Income's Net Assets will be invested in equity securities.
- Ivy VIP Government Money Market's Net Assets will be invested in U.S. government securities and/or repurchase agreements that are fully collateralized by U.S. government securities.
- Ivy VIP Limited-Term Bond's Net Assets will be invested in bonds with limited maturities.
- Ivy VIP Mid Cap Growth's Net Assets will be invested in mid-capitalization growth stocks.
- Ivy VIP Natural Resources' Net Assets will be invested in equity securities of companies that own, explore or develop natural resources and other basic commodities or supply goods and services to such companies.
- Ivy VIP Science and Technology's Net Assets will be invested in securities of science or technology companies or companies that derive a competitive advantage by the application of scientific or technological developments or discoveries to grow their business or increase their competitive advantage.
- Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities' Net Assets will be invested in the securities of companies in the real estate or real estate-related industry.
- Each of Ivy VIP Small Cap Core's and Ivy VIP Small Cap Growth's Net Assets will be invested in small capitalization companies.
- Ivy VIP Energy's Net Assets will be invested in securities of companies within the energy sector, which includes all aspects of the energy industry, including exploration, discovery, production, distribution or infrastructure of energy and/or alternative energy sources.

The Portfolio will notify its shareholders with written notice at least 60 days prior to a change in its 80% investment policy.

2. Investment in other investment companies:

Each Portfolio (other than Ivy VIP Government Money Market) may buy shares of other investment companies only to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief, except that a Portfolio in which a Pathfinder Portfolio or a Managed Volatility Portfolio invests may not acquire any securities of registered open-end investment companies or unit investment trusts in reliance on Section 12(d)(1)(F) or (G) of the 1940 Act.

3. Investment in illiquid securities:

Each Portfolio (other than Ivy VIP Government Money Market) may not purchase a security if, as a result, more than 15% of its net assets would consist of illiquid investments.

Ivy VIP Government Money Market may not acquire: (i) an illiquid security if, immediately after such acquisition, it would have invested more than 5% of its total assets in illiquid securities; (ii) any security other than a Daily Liquid Asset (as defined in Rule 2a-7) if, immediately after such acquisition, it would have invested less than 10% of its total assets in Daily Liquid Assets; or (iii) any security other than a Weekly Liquid Asset (as defined in Rule 2a-7) if, immediately after such acquisition, it would have invested less than 30% of its total assets in Weekly Liquid Assets.

4. Investment in debt securities:

Each of Ivy VIP Core Equity, Ivy VIP Energy, Ivy VIP Global Equity Income, Ivy VIP Global Growth, Ivy VIP Growth, Ivy VIP International Core Equity, Ivy VIP Mid Cap Growth, Ivy VIP Natural Resources, Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities, Ivy VIP Small Cap Core, Ivy VIP Small Cap Growth and Ivy VIP Value does not currently intend to invest more than 10% of its total assets in non-investment grade debt securities.

Ivy VIP Asset Strategy may not invest more than 35% of its total assets in non-investment grade debt securities.

Each of Ivy VIP Balanced, Ivy VIP Corporate Bond, Ivy VIP Limited-Term Bond and Ivy VIP Science and Technology may not invest more than 20% of its total assets in non-investment grade debt securities.

5. Investment in foreign securities:

Ivy VIP Corporate Bond may not invest more than 20% of its total assets in foreign securities.

Ivy VIP Limited-Term Bond may only invest in U.S. dollar-denominated securities issued by U.S. and foreign issuers.

Each of Ivy VIP Balanced, Ivy VIP Core Equity, Ivy VIP Growth, Ivy VIP Mid Cap Growth, Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities, Ivy VIP Small Cap Core, Ivy VIP Small Cap Growth and Ivy VIP Value may not invest more than 25% of its total assets in foreign securities.

6. Investment in Financial Instruments:

Each Portfolio (other than Ivy VIP Government Money Market) may invest in Financial Instruments if it is permitted to invest in the type of asset by which the return on, or value of, the Financial Instrument primarily is measured.

7. Diversification:

Except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable exemptive relief, each Portfolio (other than Ivy VIP Energy, Ivy VIP Growth, Ivy VIP Natural Resources and Ivy VIP Science and Technology) may not with respect to 75% of the Portfolio's total assets, purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, and securities of other investment companies) if, as a result, (a) more than 5% of the Portfolio's total assets would be invested in the securities of that issuer, or (b) the Portfolio would hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of that issuer.

Ivy VIP Government Money Market may not purchase the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities) if, as a result of such purchase, more than 5% of its total assets would be invested in the securities of any one issuer, as determined in accordance with Rule 2a-7; provided, however, the Portfolio may invest up to 25% of its total assets in securities of a single issuer for a period of up to 3 business days after the purchase.

8. Other Current Restrictions:

Ivy VIP Government Money Market may not invest more than 25% of its total assets in a combination of foreign obligations and instruments.

Ivy VIP Government Money Market will not invest in any security whose interest rate or principal amount to be repaid, or timing of payments, varies or floats with the value of a foreign currency, the rate of interest payable on foreign currency borrowings, or with any interest rate or index expressed in a currency other than U.S. dollars.

Notwithstanding the foregoing investment limitations, each of the Pathfinder Portfolios and Managed Volatility Portfolios may invest in Underlying Funds that have adopted investment limitations that may be more or less restrictive than those listed above for the Pathfinder Portfolios and Managed Volatility Portfolios. Therefore, the Pathfinder Portfolios and Managed Volatility Portfolios may engage indirectly in investment strategies that are prohibited under the investment limitations listed above.

In accordance with each Pathfinder Portfolio’s and Managed Volatility Portfolio’s investment program as set forth in the Prospectus, a Pathfinder Portfolio and a Managed Volatility Portfolio may invest more than 25% of its net assets in any one Underlying Fund. However, each Underlying Fund in which a Pathfinder Portfolio or a Managed Volatility Portfolio may invest will not invest more than 25% of its total assets in any one industry.

All Portfolios. An investment policy or restriction that states a maximum percentage of a Portfolio's assets that may be so invested or prescribes quality standards typically is applied immediately after, and based on, the Portfolio's acquisition of an asset. Accordingly, a subsequent change in the asset’s value, net assets, or other circumstances will not be considered when determining whether the investment complies with a Portfolio's investment policies and restrictions.

Portfolio Turnover

A portfolio turnover rate is, in general, the percentage computed by taking the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for a year and dividing it by the monthly average of the market value of such securities during the year, excluding certain short-term securities. A portfolio turnover rate of 100% would mean that a Portfolio had sold and purchased securities valued at 100% of its net assets within a one-year period. The turnover rate for a Portfolio may vary greatly from year to year as well as within a particular year and may be affected by cash requirements for the redemption of its shares.

The portfolio turnover rates for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 for each of the Portfolios were:

	2020	2019
Ivy VIP Asset Strategy	44%	46%
Ivy VIP Balanced	61%	44%
Ivy VIP Core Equity	58%	80%
Ivy VIP Corporate Bond	95%	66%
Ivy VIP Energy	54%	21%
Ivy VIP Global Bond	56%	43%
Ivy VIP Global Equity Income	73%	39%
Ivy VIP Global Growth	33%	26%

	2020	2019
Ivy VIP Government Money Market	N/A	N/A
Ivy VIP Growth	29%	30%
Ivy VIP High Income	52%	35%
Ivy VIP International Core Equity	82%	69%
Ivy VIP Limited-Term Bond	74%	54%
Ivy VIP Mid Cap Growth	25%	20%
Ivy VIP Natural Resources	71%	36%
Ivy VIP Science and Technology	8%	31%
Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities	72%	54%
Ivy VIP Small Cap Core	145%	126%
Ivy VIP Small Cap Growth	50%	41%
Ivy VIP Value	63%	62%
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Aggressive	21%	18%
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Conservative	41%	31%
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate	21%	17%
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate - Managed Volatility	42%	9%
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive	20%	19%
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive - Managed Volatility	41%	16%
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative	25%	18%
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative - Managed Volatility	45%	14%

In general, a high turnover rate will increase transaction costs (such as commissions and spreads between bid and asked prices) that will be paid by the Portfolio. Because short-term securities generally are excluded from the computation of the portfolio turnover rate, a rate is not computed for Ivy VIP Government Money Market.

Policy on Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings (Disclosure Policy)

The Disclosure Policy is intended to prevent unauthorized disclosure of portfolio holdings information. Divulging non-public portfolio holdings to selected third parties is permissible only when the Portfolio has a legitimate business purpose for doing so and the recipient is subject to a duty of confidentiality, including a duty not to trade based on the non-public information. The Disclosure Policy applies when disclosing portfolio holdings to any party, other than to service providers or other third parties that perform account maintenance, trade execution services and/or record keeping services, where such disclosure of portfolio holdings would provide information that is not already publicly disclosed.

Publicly Available Information

The Portfolio's holdings are publicly available: (1) at the time such information is filed with the SEC in a publicly-available filing; or (2) the next day following the day such information is posted on the internet at www.ivyinvestments.com. This information may be the Portfolio's complete portfolio holdings which are disclosed in the Portfolio's Annual or Semiannual Reports and filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR or in the Portfolio's first and third quarter reports and filed with the SEC as an exhibit to Form N-PORT. This information also may be a partial listing, such as the Portfolio's top ten portfolio holdings posted monthly on the internet at www.ivyinvestments.com.

Portfolio holdings and other information filed with the SEC may be viewed on the SEC’s website at http://www.sec.gov.

Exceptions

Attribution reports containing only sector and/or industry breakdowns for a Portfolio can be released without a confidentiality agreement and without regard to any time constraints.

Holdings of a Pathfinder Portfolio or a Managed Volatility Portfolio may be provided to insurance companies for which the Portfolio serves an as underlying funding vehicle for the sole purpose of assisting the insurance company’s hedging program.

Holdings may be discussed/disclosed generally by the Portfolio Manager of a Portfolio for valid business purposes with third-party broker-dealers that offer and sell shares of the Portfolio during monthly calls and other presentations as necessary to educate such third-party broker-dealers about the general management of the portfolio and to illustrate an investment strategy.

The Disclosure Policy does not apply to communications with broker-dealers regarding specific securities that are in the process of being traded or communications to broker-dealers regarding potential trades of securities.

Existing Clients/Shareholders/Requests for Proposal (RFP) and Brokers (each, a Third-Party Recipient)

A Portfolio's holdings (either month-end or quarter-end) may be released upon the specific request of a Third-Party Recipient, on the 15th day after month-end or quarter-end, provided that:

1. The individual receiving the request, in conjunction with IICO's legal department or the Portfolios' Chief Compliance Officer (CCO), determines that the Portfolio has a legitimate business purpose for disclosing non-public portfolio holdings information to the Third-Party Recipient;

2. The Third-Party Recipient signs a confidentiality agreement or is given appropriate notice that the non-public portfolio holdings: (a) should be kept confidential, (b) may not be used to trade in any such portfolio holdings nor to purchase or redeem shares of the Portfolio and (c) may not be disseminated or used for any purpose other than as referenced in the confidentiality agreement; and

3. No compensation is received by the Portfolios, IICO or any other party in connection with the disclosure of information about the portfolio holdings.

A Portfolio may release its portfolio holdings to the sponsor of a model portfolio product on a more frequent basis than described above only when the Portfolio has first entered into an agreement with the recipient that requires the recipient to agree in substance to the terms and conditions set forth below:

The recipient shall:

- agree to use portfolio information only for its own internal analytical purposes in connection with the compilation of Portfolio data, the development of investment models or risk analysis, and the determination of the eligibility of the Portfolio for the recipient's "model portfolios;"
- agree that it will not disclose, distribute or publish the portfolio information that it receives from the Portfolio, including to any of its clients;
- represent that it will not disclose the portfolio information to any person or entity within its organization other than personnel who are authorized to receive such information in connection with the compilation of Portfolio data and the development of "model portfolios;"
- agree that it, its officers, employees, agents and representatives have a duty to treat the portfolio information as confidential and not to trade securities based on such information;
- agree that it may not, and must take steps to ensure that all of its employees with access to such information do not, invest directly in the Portfolio for which such confidential information is supplied;
- agree that it may not distribute portfolio information to any agent or subcontractor unless such agent or subcontractor has entered into a substantially similar agreement of confidentiality and has adopted and agrees to maintain policies and procedures designed to ensure that the information is kept confidential; and
- agree to maintain policies and procedures designed to ensure that the portfolio information provided by the Portfolio is kept confidential and that its officers, agents and representatives do not trade securities based on such information.

Lipper, Morningstar and Other Service Organizations

Each Portfolio may provide its holdings to Thomson Reuters Lipper, Morningstar, Inc. and similar service-related firms without limitation, on the condition that appropriate notice is provided that such non-public information: (1) may not be disclosed to, or discussed with, any other clients of the rating organization absent a valid exception; (2) will not be used as the basis to trade in any such portfolio holdings of the Portfolio; and (3) will not be used as the basis to engage in market timing activity in any Portfolio.

In determining whether there is a legitimate business purpose for making disclosure of a Portfolio's non-public portfolio holdings information, IICO's legal department or the Portfolios' CCO typically will consider whether the disclosure is in the best interests of Portfolio shareholders and whether any conflict of interest exists between the shareholders and the Portfolio or IDI or its affiliates.

As part of the annual review of the Trust's compliance policies and procedures, the Portfolios' CCO will report to the Board regarding the operation and effectiveness of the Disclosure Policy, including on any changes to the Disclosure Policy that have been made or recommendations for future changes to the Disclosure Policy.

The following is a list of those entities with which there is currently an ongoing arrangement to make available non-public information about the Portfolios' portfolio securities holdings.

Custodian, Auditors, Legal Counsel and Other Service Providers
The Bank of New York Mellon
Deloitte & Touche LLP
Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, LLP
Ivy Investment Management Company
WI Services Company
Ivy Distributors, Inc.
ICE Data Services
FactSet Research Systems, Inc.
MSCIInvestortools, Inc.
BarraOne
Pershing
Sylvan
Wolters Kluwer
IHS Markit, Ltd.
Rust Consulting, Inc.
Wilshire
Securian

Pursuant to a custodian contract, the Trust has selected The Bank of New York Mellon (BNYM) as custodian for each Portfolio's securities and cash. As custodian, BNYM maintains all records relating to each Portfolio's activities and supplies each Portfolio with a daily tabulation of the securities it owns and that are held by the custodian and serves a similar function for foreign securities.

Holdings of a Pathfinder Portfolio or a Managed Volatility Portfolio may be provided to the following Participating Insurance Companies for the sole purpose of assisting the Participating Insurance Companies' hedging program.

Minnesota Life Insurance Company
Nationwide Life Insurance Company

Rating, Ranking and Research Entities
Bloomberg L.P.
Ibbotson Associates, Inc.
Informa Investment Solutions, Inc.
Risk Metrics Group, LLC

Thomson Reuters Lipper
Moody's Corporation
Morningstar, Inc.
S&P Global Ratings, Inc.
Thomson Reuters Corporation

Each Portfolio may send its complete portfolio holdings information to one or more of the rating, ranking and /or research entities listed above for the purpose of having such entity develop a rating, ranking or specific research product for the Portfolio.

Brokerage and Brokerage-Related Information Entities

B. Riley & Co., LLC (Friedman Billings Ramsey)
Barclays
Barrington Research Associates
Bank of America Merrill Lynch
Berenberg Capital Markets
Bernstein
BMO Capital Markets
Canaccord Genuity
CIMB Securities, Inc.
Cirrus Research, LLC
Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.
Cornerstone Macro LLC
Cowen & Company, LLC
D.A. Davidson & Co.
Deutsche Bank Securities, Inc.
Empirical Research
Fundstrat Global Advisors
Haitong International Securities (USA), Inc.
HSBC Bank plc
Jefferies & Company, Inc.
J.P. Morgan Securities, Inc.
Key Banc Capital Markets
Macquarie Group Limited
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC
MUFG Securities Americas, Inc.
Needham & Company, LLC
Oppenheimer & Co. Inc.
Piper Sandler
Raymond James Financial Services, Inc.
Redburn Partners (USA) LP
Robert Baird & Co., Inc.
Sidoti & Company, LLC
Signum Global Advisors
SMBC Nikko Securities America, Inc.
Stephens, Inc.
Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated
Telsey Advisory Group LLC
Third Bridge
Truist Securities
Wells Fargo Securities LLC
William Blair & Co.
William O'Neil + Company
Wolfe Research Securities

Each Portfolio may send its complete portfolio holdings information to one or more of the brokerage and/or research firms listed above for the purpose of having such entity provide specific research and security-related information to the Portfolio, and/or to one or more of the consultants and/or broker platforms listed above for the purpose of reviewing and recommending the Portfolio as possible investments for their clientele. No compensation is received from these entities by the Portfolio, IICO or its affiliates, and portfolio holdings information will only be provided for legitimate business purposes.

Each Portfolio may, in the future, modify or terminate any or all of these arrangements and/or enter into additional arrangements of this nature.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

Trustees and Officers

The Trust is governed by its Board, which currently is composed of nine individuals. The Board is responsible for the overall management of the Trust and the Portfolios, which includes general oversight and review of the Portfolios' investment activities, in accordance with federal law and the law of the State of Delaware, as well as the stated policies of the Portfolios. The Board has appointed officers of the Trust and delegated to them the management of the day-to-day operations of the Portfolios, based on policies reviewed and approved by the Board, with general oversight by the Board.

Board Structure and Related Matters

Eight members of the Board are not "interested persons" of the Portfolios as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act (each referred to as an "Independent Trustee"). Philip J. Sanders is the sole interested Board member of the Trust (an "Interested Trustee", and collectively with the Independent Trustees, the "Trustees"). An interested person of the Trust includes any person who is otherwise affiliated with the Trust or a service provider to the Trust, such as IICO, the Portfolios' investment adviser, a Portfolio's investment subadviser, or IDI, the Portfolios' underwriter. The Board believes that having a majority of Independent Trustees on the Board is appropriate and in the best interests of the Portfolios' shareholders.

Under the Trust's Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and its Amended and Restated Bylaws, a Trustee may serve as a Trustee until he or she dies, resigns or is removed from office. The Trust is not required to hold annual meetings of shareholders for the election or re-election of Trustees or for any other purpose, and does not intend to do so. Delaware law permits shareholders to remove Trustees under certain circumstances and requires the Trust to assist in shareholder communications.

The Board has elected Joseph Harroz, Jr., an Independent Trustee, to serve as Independent Chair of the Board. In that regard, Mr. Harroz's responsibilities include: setting an agenda for each meeting of the Board; presiding at all meetings of the Board and of the Independent Trustees; and serving as a liaison with other Trustees, the Trust's officers and other management personnel, and counsel. The Independent Chair also performs such other duties as the Board may from time to time determine.

The Board normally holds four regularly scheduled in-person meetings each year. The Board may hold special meetings, as needed, either in person or by telephone, to address matters arising between regular meetings. The Independent Trustees also normally hold four regularly scheduled in-person meetings each year, during a portion of which management is not present, as well as a special telephonic meeting in connection with the Board's annual consideration of the Trust's management agreements, and may hold special meetings, as needed, either in person or by telephone.

The Board has established a committee structure (described below) that includes four standing committees: the Audit Committee, the Governance Committee, the Investment Oversight Committee and the Executive Committee, the first three of which are comprised solely of Independent Trustees. The Board periodically evaluates its structure and composition as well as various aspects of its operations. The Board believes that its leadership structure, including its Independent Chair position and its committees, is appropriate for the Trust in light of, among other factors, the asset size and nature of the Portfolios, the number of Portfolios overseen by the Board, the arrangements for the conduct of the Portfolios' operations, the number of Trustees, and the Board's responsibilities.

The Trust is part of the Fund Complex, which is comprised of the 28 portfolios within the Trust, 45 portfolios within the Ivy Funds, the Ivy High Income Opportunities Fund (a closed-end fund) (IVH) and 10 portfolios within the InvestEd Portfolios. Each member of the Board also is a member of the Board of Trustees of each of the other trusts within the Fund Complex.

The Trustees of the Trust are identified in the tables below, which provide information as to their principal business occupations held during at least the last five years and certain other information. Subject to the Trustee Emeritus and Retirement Policy described below, a Trustee serves until his or her successor is elected and qualified or until his or her earlier death, resignation or removal.

Independent Trustees

The following table provides information regarding each Independent Trustee.

NAME, ADDRESS AND YEAR OF BIRTH	POSITION HELD WITH THE TRUST	TRUSTEE SINCE	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS	NUMBER OF FUNDS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN	OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS HELD DURING PAST 5 YEARS
James M. Concannon 6300 Lamar Avenue Overland Park, KS 66202 1947	Trustee	1997*	Emeritus Dean and Professor of Law, Washburn University School of Law (1973 to present)	84	Director, Kansas Legal Services for Prisoners, Inc. (non-profit community service); Director, U.S. Alliance Corporation and wholly-owned subsidiaries: U.S. Alliance Life and Security Company, Dakota Capital Life Insurance Company (insurance), and U. S. Alliance Corporation, Montana, (2009 to present); Director, Kansas Appleseed, Inc. (non-profit community service) (2007 to present); Trustee, Waddell & Reed Advisors Funds (WRA Funds) (1997-2018); Trustee, Ivy NextShares (2017-2019); Trustee, Ivy Funds (2017 to present) (45 portfolios overseen); Trustee, InvestEd Portfolios (2001 to present) (10 portfolios overseen); Trustee, Ivy High Income Opportunities Fund (2017 to present) (1 portfolio overseen)
H. Jeffrey Dobbs 6300 Lamar Avenue Overland Park, KS 66202 1955	Trustee	2019	Global Sector Chairman, Industrial Manufacturing, KPMG LLP (2010-2015)	84	Director, Valparaiso University (2012 to present) Director, TechAccel LLC (2015 to present) (Tech R&D); Board Member, Kansas City Repertory Theatre (2015 to present); Board Member, PatientsVoices, Inc. (healthcare) (2018 to present); Kansas City Campus for Animal Care (2018 to present); Director, National Association of Manufacturers (2010-2015); Director, The Children's Center (2003-2015); Director, Metropolitan Affairs Coalition (2003-2015); Director, Michigan Roundtable for Diversity and Inclusion (2003-2015); Trustee, Ivy NextShares (2019); Trustee, Ivy Funds (2019 to present) (45 portfolios overseen); Trustee, InvestEd Portfolios (2019 to present) (10 portfolios overseen); Trustee, Ivy High Income Opportunities Fund (2019 to present) (1 portfolio overseen)

NAME, ADDRESS AND YEAR OF BIRTH	POSITION HELD WITH THE TRUST	TRUSTEE SINCE	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS	NUMBER OF FUNDS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN	OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS HELD DURING PAST 5 YEARS
James D. Gressett 6300 Lamar Avenue Overland Park, KS 66202 1950	Trustee	2017	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of CalPac Pizza LLC (2011 to present); CEO of CalPac Pizza II LLC (2012 to present); CEO of PacPizza LLC (Pizza Hut franchise) (2000 to present); Member/CEO, Southern Pac Pizza LLC (2013 to present); Partner, Century Bridge Partners (real estate investments) (2007 to present); Manager, Hartley Ranch Angus Beef, LLC (2013 to present); President, Penn Capital Corp. (1995 to present); Partner, Penn Capital Partners (1999 to present); Partner, 1788 Chicken, LLC (food franchise) (2016 to present)	84	Member/Secretary, The Metochoi Group LLC (1999 to present); Member/Chairman, Idea Homes LLC (homebuilding and development) (2013 to present); Trustee, WRA Funds (2017-2018); Trustee, Ivy NextShares (2016-2019); Trustee, Ivy Funds (2002 to present) (45 portfolios overseen); Trustee, InvestEd Portfolios (2017 to present) (10 portfolios overseen); Trustee, Ivy High Income Opportunities Fund (2013 to present) (1 portfolio overseen)
Joseph Harroz, Jr. 6300 Lamar Avenue Overland Park, KS 66202 1967	Trustee Independent Chairman	1998* 2015	President (2020 to present), Interim President (2019 to 2020), Vice President (2010-2019) and Dean (2010-2019), College of Law, University of Oklahoma; Managing Member, Harroz Investments, LLC, (commercial enterprises) (1998 to 2019); Managing Member, St. Clair, LLC (commercial enterprises) (2019 to present)	84	Director, OU Medicine, Inc. (2020-present); Director and Shareholder, Valliance Bank (2007 to present); Director, Foundation Healthcare (formerly Graymark HealthCare) (2008-2017); Trustee, the Mewbourne Family Support Organization (2006 to present) (non-profit); Independent Director, LSQ Manager, Inc. (real estate) (2007-2016); Director, Oklahoma Foundation for Excellence (non-profit) (2008 to present); Independent Chairman and Trustee, WRA Funds (Independent Chairman: 2015-2018; Trustee: 1998-2018); Independent Chairman and Trustee, Ivy NextShares (2016-2019); Independent Chairman and Trustee, Ivy Funds (Independent Chairman: 2006 to present; Trustee: 1998 to present) (45 portfolios overseen); Independent Chairman and Trustee, InvestEd Portfolios (Independent Chairman: 2015 to present; Trustee: 2001 to present) (10 portfolios overseen); Independent Chairman and Trustee, Ivy High Income Opportunities Fund (2013 to present) (1 portfolio overseen)

NAME, ADDRESS AND YEAR OF BIRTH	POSITION HELD WITH THE TRUST	TRUSTEE SINCE	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS	NUMBER OF FUNDS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN	OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS HELD DURING PAST 5 YEARS
Glendon E. Johnson, Jr. 6300 Lamar Avenue Overland Park, KS 66202 1951	Trustee	2017	Of Counsel, Lee & Smith, PC (law firm, emphasis on finance, securities, mergers and acquisitions law) (1996 to 2019); Owner and Manager, Castle Valley Ranches, LLC (ranching) and Castle Valley Outdoors, LLC (outdoor recreation) (1995 to present); Formerly, Partner, Kelly, Drye & Warren LLP (law firm) (1989-1996); Partner, Lane & Edson PC (law firm) (1987-1989)	84	Director, Thomas Foundation for Cancer Research (non-profit) (2005 to present); Director, Warriors Afield Legacy Foundation (non-profit) (2014 to present); Trustee, WRA Funds (2017-2018); Trustee, Ivy NextShares (2016-2019); Trustee, Ivy Funds (2002 to present) (45 portfolios overseen); Trustee, InvestEd Portfolios (2017 to present) (10 portfolios overseen); Trustee, Ivy High Income Opportunities Fund (2013 to present) (1 portfolio overseen)
Sandra A.J. Lawrence 6300 Lamar Avenue Overland Park, KS 66202 1957	Trustee	2019	Retired; formerly, Chief Administrative Officer, Children's Mercy Hospitals and Clinics (2016-2019); CFO, Children's Mercy Hospitals and Clinics (2005-2016)	84	Director, Hall Family Foundation (1993 to present); Director, Westar Energy (utility) (2004-2018); Trustee, Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art (non-profit) (2007-2020); Director, Turn the Page KC (non-profit) (2012-2016); Director, Kansas Metropolitan Business and Healthcare Coalition (non-profit) (2017-2019); Director, National Association of Corporate Directors (non-profit) (2017 to present); Director, American Shared Hospital Services (medical device) (2017 to present); Director, Evergy, Inc., Kansas City Power & Light Company, KCP&L Greater Missouri Operations Company, Westar Energy, Inc. and Kansas Gas and Electric Company (related utility companies) (2018 to present); Director, Stowers (research) (2018); CoChair, Women Corporate, Directors (director education) (2018-2020), Trustee, Ivy NextShares (2019); Trustee, Ivy Funds (2019 to present) (45 portfolios overseen); Trustee, InvestEd Portfolios (2019 to present) (10 portfolios overseen); Trustee, Ivy High Income Opportunities Fund (2019 to present) (1 portfolio overseen)
Frank J. Ross, Jr. Polsinelli PC 900 West 48th Place Suite 900 Kansas City, MO 64112 1953	Trustee	1996*	Shareholder/Director, Polsinelli PC (law firm) (1980 to present)	84	Trustee, WRA Funds (1996-2018); Trustee, Ivy NextShares (2017-2019); Trustee, Ivy Funds (2017 to present) (45 portfolios overseen); Trustee, InvestEd Portfolios (2001 to present) (10 portfolios overseen); Trustee, Ivy High Income Opportunities Fund (2017 to present) (1 portfolio overseen)

NAME, ADDRESS AND YEAR OF BIRTH	POSITION HELD WITH THE TRUST	TRUSTEE SINCE	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS	NUMBER OF FUNDS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN	OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS HELD DURING PAST 5 YEARS
Michael G. Smith 6300 Lamar Avenue Overland Park, KS 66202 1944	Trustee	2017	Retired; formerly, with Merrill Lynch as Managing Director of Global Investor Client Strategy (1996-1998), Head of Regional Institutional Sales (1995-1996) and of U.S. Central Region (1986-1995, 1999).	84	Director, Executive Board, Cox Business School, Southern Methodist University (1998-2019); Lead Director, Northwestern Mutual Funds (2003-2017) (29 portfolios overseen); Director, CTMG, Inc. (clinical testing) (2008-2015); Trustee, WRA Funds (2017-2018); Trustee, Ivy NextShares (2016-2019); Trustee, Ivy Funds (2002 to present) (45 portfolios overseen); Trustee, InvestEd Portfolios (2017 to present) (10 portfolios overseen); Trustee, Ivy High Income Opportunities Fund (2013 to present) (1 portfolio overseen)

* This date shows when the Trustee first became a director of one or more of the portfolios that are the predecessors to current portfolios within the Ivy Variable Insurance Portfolios.

Interested Trustee

Mr. Sanders is "interested" by virtue of his current or former engagement as an officer of WDR or its wholly-owned subsidiaries, including IICO, each Portfolio's investment manager, IDI, each Portfolio's principal underwriter, and Waddell & Reed Services Company, doing business as WI Services Company (WISC), a subsidiary of Waddell & Reed, Inc. (Waddell & Reed), each Portfolio's transfer and accounting services agent, as well as by virtue of his personal ownership in shares of WDR.

NAME, ADDRESS AND YEAR OF BIRTH	POSITION(S) HELD WITH THE TRUST	TRUSTEE SINCE	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS	NUMBER OF FUNDS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN	OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS HELD DURING PAST 5 YEARS
Philip J. Sanders 6300 Lamar Avenue Overland Park, KS 66202 1959	Trustee	2019	CEO, WDR (2016 to present); President, CEO and Chairman, IICO (2016 to present); President of each of the funds in the Fund Complex (2016 to present); CIO, WDR (2011-2019); CIO, IICO (2010 to 2019); CIO, Waddell & Reed Investment Management Company (WRIMCO) (2010-2018)	84	Trustee, Ivy NextShares (2019); Trustee, Ivy Funds (2019 to present) (45 portfolios overseen); Trustee, InvestEd Portfolios (2019 to present) (10 portfolios overseen); Trustee, Ivy High Income Opportunities Fund (2019 to present) (1 portfolio overseen)

In addition to the information set forth in the tables above and other relevant qualifications, experience, attributes or skills applicable to a particular Trustee, the following provides further information about the qualifications and experience of each Trustee:

James M. Concannon

Mr. Concannon has organizational management experience as the dean of a law school. He has served as an officer and on the boards of non-profit organizations. He has multiple years of service as a Trustee to the Fund Complex. The Board concluded that Mr. Concannon is suitable to serve as Trustee because of his academic background and the length of his service as a Trustee to the Trust and to other trusts within the Fund Complex.

H. Jeffrey Dobbs

Mr. Dobbs has more than 35 years of experience in the automotive, industrial manufacturing, financial services and consumer sectors. He also has served as a partner in a public accounting firm. Mr. Dobbs holds a degree in accounting from Valparaiso University. The Board concluded that Mr. Dobbs is suitable to act as Trustee because of his extensive work in the global professional services industry, as well as his educational background.

James D. Gressett

Mr. Gressett has served as the CEO of a closely-held corporation. He also has served as an accountant and partner in a public accounting firm. Mr. Gressett also has been a member and chairman of the boards of several closely-held corporations and charitable organizations. Mr. Gressett holds a B.B.A. of Accountancy degree from the University of Texas at Austin. He has multiple years of service as a Trustee to the Fund Complex. The Board concluded that Mr. Gressett is suitable to serve as Trustee because of his work experience, his academic background, his service on other corporate and charitable boards and the length of his service as a Trustee to the Trust and to other trusts within the Fund Complex.

Joseph Harroz, Jr.

Mr. Harroz serves as the President of a state university, and also serves as a director of a bank. He also has served as a president and director of a publicly-traded company, as Interim President and General Counsel to a state university system and as Dean of the College of Law of that state university. Mr. Harroz holds a B.A. degree from the University of Oklahoma and a J.D. from Georgetown University Law Center. Mr. Harroz has multiple years of service as a Trustee to the Fund Complex. The Board concluded that Mr. Harroz is suitable to serve as Trustee because of his educational background, his work experience and the length of his service as a Trustee to the Trust and to other trusts within the Fund Complex.

Glendon E. Johnson, Jr.

Mr. Johnson practiced law for over 30 years, specializing in corporate finance, securities and mergers and acquisitions, including representing and advising financial services companies and investment advisers and their boards. In addition, for over twelve years, he was involved in the acquisition, sale, financing, and daily business affairs of several financial service companies, including investment managers. He serves as a Director of the Thomas Foundation for Cancer Research. Mr. Johnson holds an Honors B.A. of Economics and Business from the University of Utah, and a J.D. from the University of Texas Law School at Austin, where he was a member and note and comment editor of the Texas Law Review. He has multiple years of service as a Trustee to the Fund Complex. The Board concluded that Mr. Johnson is suitable to serve as Trustee because of his extensive legal and business experience, academic background and the length of his service as a Trustee to the Trust and to other trusts within the Fund Complex.

Sandra A.J. Lawrence

Ms. Lawrence has been a member and chair of the boards of several closely-held corporations and charitable organizations. She also has more than 14 years of experience serving on boards of public companies and has served as a chief financial officer and on investment committees. Ms. Lawrence holds an A.B. from Vassar College, as well as master's degrees from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard Business School. The Board concluded that Ms. Lawrence is suitable to serve as Trustee because of her work experience, financial background, academic background and service on corporate and charitable boards.

Frank J. Ross, Jr.

Mr. Ross has experience as a business attorney and as the head of the business department of a major law firm. He has served as a member of a state banking board and on the boards of a private university, a private secondary school and various non-profit organizations. He has multiple years of service as a Trustee to the Fund Complex. The Board concluded that Mr. Ross is suitable to serve as Trustee because of his work experience and the length of his service as a Trustee to the Trust and to other trusts within the Fund Complex.

Philip J. Sanders

Mr. Sanders has extensive experience in the investment management business as a member of senior management of WDR. He has multiple years of service as an officer of the Trusts within the Fund Complex. The Board concluded that Mr. Sanders is suitable to serve as Trustee because of his extensive work experience in the financial services and investment management industry and the length of his service as an officer of the Trust and of the other trusts within the Fund Complex.

Michael G. Smith

Mr. Smith has over 40 years of experience in the financial services and investment management industry. He has served as a member and chairman of the boards of several mutual funds and charitable and educational organizations. Mr. Smith is a Chartered Financial Analyst and holds a B.B.A. of Finance degree and an M.B.A. degree from Southern Methodist University. He has multiple years of service as a Trustee to the Fund Complex. The Board concluded that Mr. Smith is suitable to act as Trustee because of his extensive work experience in the financial services and investment management industry, his educational and charitable organization experience, his educational background and the length of his service as a Trustee to the Trust and to other trusts within the Fund Complex.

Officers

The Board has appointed officers who are responsible for the day-to-day business decisions based on policies it has established. The officers serve at the pleasure of the Board. The Trust's principal officers are:

NAME, ADDRESS AND YEAR OF BIRTH	POSITION(S) HELD WITH THE TRUST	OFFICER OF TRUST SINCE	OFFICER OF FUND COMPLEX SINCE*	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST 5 YEARS
Jennifer K. Dulski 6300 Lamar Avenue Overland Park,KS 66202 1980	Secretary	2017	2017	Secretary for each of the funds in the Fund Complex (2017 to present); Senior Vice President and Associate General Counsel of Waddell & Reed, IICO and IDI (2018 to present)
Joseph W. Kauten 6300 Lamar Avenue Overland Park,KS 66202 1969	Vice President Treasurer Principal Financial Officer	2009 2009 2009	2006 2006 2007	Principal Financial Officer of each of the funds in the Fund Complex (2007 to present); Vice President and Treasurer of each of the funds in the Fund Complex (2006 to present); Principal Accounting Officer of each of the funds in the Fund Complex (2006-2017); Assistant Treasurer of each of the funds in the Fund Complex (2003-2006); Vice President of Waddell & Reed Services Company (WRSCO) (2007 to present)
Philip J. Sanders** 6300 Lamar Avenue Overland Park,KS 66202 1959	President	2016	2016	CEO of WDR (2016 to present); President, CEO and Chairman of IICO (2016 to present) and WRIMCO (2016-2018); President of each of the funds in the Fund Complex (2016 to present); CIO of WDR (2011 - 2019); CIO of IICO (2010-2019) and WRIMCO (2010-2018)
Scott J. Schneider 6300 Lamar Avenue Overland Park,KS 66202 1968	Vice President Chief Compliance Officer	2009 2009	2006 2004	CCO (2004 to present) and Vice President (2006 to present) of each of the funds in the Fund Complex; Vice President of IICO (2006 to present) and WRIMCO (2006-2018)
Philip A. Shipp 6300 Lamar Avenue Overland Park,KS 66202 1969	Assistant Secretary	2012	2012	Assistant Secretary of each of the funds in the Fund Complex (2012 to present); Vice President of Waddell & Reed and IDI (2010 to present)

* This is the date when the officer first became an officer of one or more of the funds (or predecessors to current funds) within the Fund Complex (if applicable).

** Mr. Sanders was Vice President of the Trust from 1998, until his appointment as President in August 2016.

Committees of the Board of Trustees

The Board has established the following standing committees: Audit Committee, Executive Committee, Investment Oversight Committee and Governance Committee. The respective duties and current memberships of the standing committees are:

Audit Committee. The Audit Committee serves as an independent and objective party to monitor the Trust's accounting policies, financial reporting and internal control system, as well as the work of the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm. The Committee also serves to provide an open avenue of communication among the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm, the internal accounting staff of IICO and the Board. The Audit Committee consists of H. Jeffrey Dobbs (Chair), James M. Concannon and James D. Gressett. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, the Audit Committee met 4 times.

Executive Committee. The Executive Committee acts as necessary on behalf of the full Board. When the Board is not in session, the Executive Committee has and may exercise any or all of the powers of the Board in the management of the business and affairs of the Portfolios except the power to increase or decrease the size of, or fill vacancies on, the Board, and except as otherwise provided by law. The Executive Committee consists of Glendon E. Johnson, Jr. and Philip J. Sanders. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, the Executive Committee did not meet.

Investment Oversight Committee. The Investment Oversight Committee reviews, among other things, the investment performance of the Portfolios, any proposed changes to the Portfolios' investment policies, and the Portfolios' market trading activities and portfolio transactions. The Investment Oversight Committee consists of Michael G. Smith (Chair), James M. Concannon and Glendon E. Johnson, Jr. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, the Investment Oversight Committee met 4 times.

Governance Committee. The Governance Committee evaluates, selects and recommends to the Board candidates to serve as Independent Trustees. The Committee will consider candidates for Trustee recommended by Shareholders. Written recommendations with any supporting information should be directed to the Secretary of the Trust. The Governance Committee also oversees the functioning of the Board and its committees. The Governance Committee consists of Frank J. Ross, Jr. (Chair), James D. Gressett, Glendon E. Johnson, Jr. and Sandra A.J. Lawrence. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, the Governance Committee met 7 times.

The Board has authorized the creation of a Valuation Committee comprised of such persons as may be designated from time to time by WISC and includes Philip J. Sanders. This committee is responsible in the first instance for fair valuation and reports all valuations to the Board on a quarterly (or on an as-needed) basis for its review and approval.

Risk Oversight

Consistent with its responsibility for oversight of the Trust and its Portfolios, the Board oversees the management of risks relating to the administration and operation of the Trust and the Portfolios. The Board performs this risk management oversight directly and, as to certain matters, directly through its committees and through its Independent Trustees. The following provides an overview of the principal, but not all, aspects of the Board's oversight of risk management for the Trust and the Portfolios.

In general, a Portfolio's risks include, among other things, investment risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk, operational risk and regulatory compliance risk. The Board has adopted, and periodically reviews, policies and procedures designed to address these and other risks to the Trust and the Portfolios. In addition, under the general oversight of the Board, IICO, each Portfolio's Investment Manager and other service providers to the Trust have themselves adopted a variety of policies, procedures and controls designed to address particular risks of the Portfolios. Different processes, procedures and controls are employed with respect to different types of risks.

The Board also oversees risk management for the Trust and the Portfolios through review of regular reports, presentations and other information from officers of the Trust and other persons.

Senior officers of the Trust, senior officers of IICO, IDI, and WISC (collectively, "Ivy"), and the Portfolios' CCO regularly report to the Board on a range of matters, including those relating to risk management. The Board also regularly receives reports from IICO with respect to the investments and securities trading of the Portfolios, reports from management personnel regarding valuation procedures and reports from management's Valuation Committee (described above) regarding the valuation of particular securities. In addition to regular reports from Ivy, the Board also receives reports regarding other service providers to the Trust, either directly or through Ivy or the Portfolios' CCO, on a periodic or regular basis. At least annually, the Board receives a report from the Portfolios' CCO regarding the effectiveness of the Portfolios' compliance program. Also, on an annual basis, the Board receives reports, presentations and other information from Ivy in connection with the Board's consideration of the renewal of each of the Trust's agreements with Ivy and the Trust's distribution plans under Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act.

Senior officers of the Trust and senior officers of Ivy also report regularly to the Audit Committee on Portfolio valuation matters and on the Trust's internal controls and accounting and financial reporting policies and practices. Ivy compliance and internal audit personnel also report regularly to the Audit Committee. In addition, the Audit Committee receives regular reports from the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm on internal control and financial reporting matters. On at least a quarterly basis, the Independent Trustees meet separately with the Portfolios' CCO to discuss matters relating to the Trust's compliance program.

Ownership of Portfolio Shares

(as of December 31, 2020)

The following tables provide information regarding shares of the Portfolios beneficially owned by each Trustee, as determined in accordance with Rule 16a-1(a)(2) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act), as well as the aggregate dollar range of shares owned, by each Trustee, of funds within the Fund Complex. The Portfolios' shares are available for purchase only by Participating Insurance Companies (PICs) and are indirectly owned by investors in the Policies for which the Portfolios serve as the underlying investment vehicle. An Independent Trustee may elect to defer a portion of his or her annual compensation, which deferred amount is deemed to be invested in shares of funds within the Fund Complex. The amounts listed below as "owned" shares include any shares in which the Trustee's deferred compensation is deemed invested by a Trustee.

Independent Trustees

Trustee	Dollar Range of Shares Owned in any of the Portfolios	Aggregate Dollar Range of Shares Owned of All Funds within the Fund Complex
James M. Concannon	$0	over $100,000
H. Jeffrey Dobbs	$0	over $100,000
James D. Gressett	$0	over $100,000
Joseph Harroz, Jr.	see note 1 below	over $100,000
Glendon E. Johnson, Jr.	$0	over $100,000
Sandra A.J. Lawrence.	$0	over $100,000
Frank J. Ross, Jr.	see note 2 below	over $100,000
Michael G. Smith	$0	over $100,000

Note 1: Dollar range of shares of the following Portfolio "owned" through deemed investments by Joseph Harroz, Jr.:

Ivy VIP Small Cap Core . . . . over $100,000

Note 2: Dollar range of shares of the following Portfolio "owned" through deemed investments by Frank J. Ross, Jr.:

Ivy VIP Natural Resources . . . . $1 to $10,000

Interested Trustee

Trustee	Dollar Range of Shares Owned in any of the Portfolios	Aggregate Dollar Range of Shares Owned of All Funds within the Fund Complex
Philip J. Sanders	$0	over $100,000

Compensation

The fees paid to the Trustees are allocated among the funds within the Fund Complex based on each fund's relative asset size. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, the Trustees received (or were entitled to receive) the following compensation for service as a Trustee of the Trust and each of the other trusts within the Fund Complex.

Compensation Table

Independent Trustees	Total Compensation from the Trust	Total Compensation from the Fund Complex[1]
James M. Concannon	$50,254	$326,250
H. Jeffrey Dobbs	48,513	315,000
James D. Gressett	45,420	295,000
Joseph Harroz, Jr.[2]	59,289	385,000
Glendon E. Johnson, Jr.	45,420	295,000
Sandra A.J. Lawrence	50,047	325,000
Frank J. Ross, Jr.	47,731	310,000
Michael G. Smith	46,197	300,000
Edward M. Tighe[3]	46,197	300,000

Interested Trustees	Total Compensation from the Trust	Total Compensation from the Fund Complex[1]
Henry J. Herrmann[3]	$0	$0
Philip J. Sanders	0	0

1 No pension or retirement benefits have been accrued as a part of the Trust's expenses.

2 Mr. Harroz receives an additional annual fee of $100,000 for his services as Independent Chair of the Board and of the Board of Trustees of each of the other trusts within the Fund Complex.

3 Retired as of December 31, 2020.

Of the totals listed in the *Total Compensation from the Fund Complex* column above, the following amounts have been deferred:

James M. Concannon	$180,000
H. Jeffrey Dobbs	0
James D. Gressett	50,000
Joseph Harroz, Jr.	38,500
Glendon E. Johnson, Jr.	0
Sandra A.J. Lawrence	0
Frank J. Ross, Jr.	0
Michael G. Smith	0
Edward M. Tighe[1]	30,000

1 Retired as of December 31, 2020.

Neither Mr. Herrmann nor Mr. Sanders received compensation from any of the funds in the Fund Complex. The officers, as well as the Interested Trustees, are paid by IICO or its affiliates.

The Board has created an honorary position of Trustee Emeritus, whereby an incumbent trustee who had attained the age of 70 could elect to serve as a Trustee Emeritus. Alternatively, if a trustee was initially elected on or after May 31, 1993 to the Board or to the board of trustees of either the legacy Waddell & Reed Advisors Funds or InvestEd Portfolios (each, an "Other Trust"), or as a director of a fund to which an Other Trust was the successor, and had attained the age of 78, such trustee was required to resign his other position as trustee and, unless he or she elected otherwise, serve as Trustee Emeritus. In either case, that trustee must have served as a trustee or director of the Trust or an Other Trust for at least five years, which need not have been consecutive. A Trustee Emeritus receives fees in recognition of his or her past services whether or not services are rendered in his or her Emeritus capacity, but he or she has no authority or responsibility with respect to the management of the Trust. The only Trustees currently eligible for the position of Trustee Emeritus are those Trustees who were Trustees of the Trust on December 31, 2016.

A Trustee Emeritus receives an annual fee in an amount equal to the annual retainer he or she was receiving at the time he or she resigned as a trustee or director. If a Trustee Emeritus was initially elected as a trustee or director to the Board of the Trust or an Other Trust before May 31, 1993, such annual fee is payable as long as the trustee or director holds Trustee Emeritus status, which may be for the remainder of his or her lifetime. However, if a Trustee Emeritus was initially elected as a trustee or director to the Board of the Trust or an Other Trust on or after May 31, 1993, such Trustee Emeritus receives such annual fee only for a period of three years commencing upon the date the Trustee began his or her emeritus service, or in an equivalent lump sum. A Trustee who takes the position of Trustee Emeritus after January 1, 2017, will only receive an annual fee in an amount equal to the annual retainer he or she received in 2016.

Each of Messrs. Jarold W. Boettcher, John A. Dillingham and Frederick Vogel III serves as a Trustee Emeritus. Mr. Vogel initially was elected to a board of directors of an Other Trust before May 31, 1993, and therefore he receives an amount equal to the annual retainer he was receiving at the time he resigned as a director for as long as he holds Trustee Emeritus status, which may be for the remainder of his lifetime. Each of the other Trustee Emeritus initially were elected after May 31, 1993, and each therefore receives an amount equal to the annual retainer he was receiving at the time he resigned as a trustee for three years commencing upon the date he became a Trustee Emeritus.

The fees paid to each Trustee Emeritus are allocated among the funds that were in existence at the time the Trustee elected Trustee Emeritus status, based on each fund's net assets at that time.

The following table shows the total fees paid, as well as the portion of those fees paid by the Trust to the current Trustee Emeritus, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020:

Director Emeritus	Aggregate Compensation from the Trust	Total Compensation from the Fund Complex
Jarold W. Boettcher	$30,923	$200,000
John A. Dillingham	26,980	170,000
Frederick Vogel III	17,352	78,500

Codes of Ethics

The Trust, Securian AM, IICO and IDI have adopted Codes of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act that permits their respective trustees, directors, officers and employees to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by a Portfolio. Each Code of Ethics subjects covered personnel to certain restrictions that include prohibited activities, pre-clearance requirements and reporting obligations.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

The following table sets forth information with respect to the Portfolios, as of April 1, 2021, regarding the record or beneficial ownership of 5% or more of any Portfolio's shares. Shareholders who have the power to vote a large percentage of shares (at least 25% of the voting shares of a Portfolio) of a particular Portfolio can control the Portfolio and affect the outcome of a proxy vote or the direction of management of the Portfolio.

Portfolio Name	Class	Shareholder Name, City and State	Total Shares Owned	% of Portfolio
Ivy VIP Asset Strategy	I	Ivy Investment Management Company Mission, KS	35,001.693	100%
	II	Nationwide Investment Services Corporation Columbus, OH	28,509,174.924	40.31%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	15,307,322.537	21.26%
		Ohio National Life Insurance Co. Cincinnati, OH	12,847,613.672	18.16%
Ivy VIP Balanced	II	Nationwide Investment Services Corporation Columbus, OH	8,711,221.557	22.76%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	24,436,417.917	63.86%
		United Investors Life Birmingham, AL	2,697,568.723	7.05%
Ivy VIP Core Equity	II	Bank of New York-Mellon Mission, KS	4,572,432.450	9.74%
		Nationwide Investment Services Corporation Columbus, OH	11,289,576.777	24.06%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	7,967,970.002	16.98%
		Waddell & Reed Inc. Mission, KS	9,844,752.605	10.49%
		United Investors Life Birmingham, AL	8,832,749.699	18.82%
Ivy VIP Corporate Bond	II	Bank of New York-Mellon Mission, KS	22,552,229.567	18.57%
		Nationwide Investment Services Corporation Columbus, OH	12,565,002.656	10.35%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	21,298,590.557	17.54%
		Waddell & Reed Inc. Mission, KS	47,250,984.471	12.97%
Ivy VIP Energy	I	Ivy Investment Management Company Mission, KS	44,326.774	40.83%
		Lincoln National Life Insurance Co. Fort Wayne, IN	64,228.783	59.17%
	II	Nationwide Investment Services Corporation Columbus, OH	3,115,601.867	14.98%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	1,258,001.731	6.05%
		Pacific Life Newport Beach, CA	10,363,850.446	49.81%
		Lincoln National Life Insurance Co. Fort Wayne, IN	3,234,693.526	15.55%

Portfolio Name	Class	Shareholder Name, City and State	Total Shares Owned	% of Portfolio
Ivy VIP Global Bond	II	Jefferson National Louisville, KY	308,952.939	7.88%
		Nationwide Investment Services Corporation Columbus, OH	1,247,329.208	31.80%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	1,130,135.283	28.82%
		Guardian Insurance & Annuity Bethlehem, PA	943,193.131	24.05%
		Midland National Life Insurance West Des Moines, IA	223,978.605	5.71%
Ivy VIP Global Equity Income	II	Bank of New York-Mellon Mission, KS	9,941,377.460	20.28%
		Nationwide Investment Services Corporation Columbus, OH	4,527,512.029	9.24%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	2,737,334.934	5.58%
		Waddell & Reed Inc. Mission, KS	22,744,170.771	23.20%
Ivy VIP Global Growth	II	Nationwide Investment Services Corporation Columbus, OH	10,140,999.931	29.00%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	15,779,860.213	45.12%
		United Investors Life Birmingham, AL	7,472,059.948	21.37%
Ivy VIP Government Money Market	II	Bank of New York-Mellon Mission, KS	5,297,744.560	7.36%
		Nationwide Investment Services Corporation Columbus, OH	37,992,101.390	26.38%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	13,187,762.420	18.32%
		Waddell & Reed Inc. Mission, KS	4,804,440.200	6.67%
		United Investors Life Birmingham, AL	4,213,229.450	5.85%
Ivy VIP Growth	II	Bank of New York-Mellon Mission, KS	8,943,794.820	11.89%
		Nationwide Investment Services Corporation Columbus, OH	17,713,062.065	23.54%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	5,451,281.650	7.25%
		Waddell & Reed Inc. Mission, KS	19,000,899.876	12.63%
		United Investors Life Birmingham, AL	15,395,133.384	20.46%
Ivy VIP High Income	I	Bank of New York-Mellon Mission, KS	1,514,422.963	25.89%
		Waddell & Reed Inc. Mission, KS	3,406,521.300	14.56%

Portfolio Name	Class	Shareholder Name, City and State	Total Shares Owned	% of Portfolio
		Lincoln National Life Insurance Co. Fort Wayne, IN	506,943.186	8.67%
	II	Nationwide Investment Services Corporation Columbus, OH	55,668,057.948	21.92%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	26,204,905.199	10.32%
		AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company Jersey City, NJ	134,264,463.817	52.88%
Ivy VIP International Core Equity	II	Bank of New York-Mellon Mission, KS	4,499,301.328	11.99%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	17,273,098.396	46.02%
		Waddell & Reed Inc. Mission, KS	10,293,530.281	13.71%
Ivy VIP Limited-Term Bond	II	Bank of New York-Mellon Mission, KS	21,284,933.155	24.48%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	8,965,831.034	10.31%
		Waddell & Reed Inc. Mission, KS	47,875,481.841	13.77%
Ivy VIP Mid Cap Growth	I	Bank of New York-Mellon Mission, KS	3,401,870.195	25.36%
		Waddell & Reed Inc. Mission, KS	7,998,219.715	19.87%
	II	Nationwide Investment Services Corporation Columbus, OH	16,034,002.504	64.43%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	4,661,252.724	18.73%
		Lincoln National Life Insurance Co. Fort Wayne, IN	1,562,440.593	6.28%
Ivy VIP Natural Resources	II	Nationwide Investment Services Corporation Columbus, OH	3,223,761.327	13.64%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	10,889,196.327	46.08%
		AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company Jersey City, NJ	1,385,053.287	5.86%
		Ohio National Life Insurance Co. Cincinnati, OH	6,978,347.691	29.53%
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Aggressive	II	Nationwide Investment Services Corporation Columbus, OH	8,032,971.402	60.32%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	4,967,513.571	37.30%
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Conservative	II	Nationwide Investment Services Corporation Columbus, OH	15,271,857.192	75.59%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	4,861,839.958	24.06%
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate	II	Nationwide Investment Services Corporation Columbus, OH	91,154,238.362	74.70%

Portfolio Name	Class	Shareholder Name, City and State	Total Shares Owned	% of Portfolio
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	29,785,982.213	24.41%
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate – Managed Volatility	II	Nationwide Investment Services Corporation Columbus, OH	41,080,689.883	32.92%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	83,659,184.487	67.04%
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive	II	Nationwide Investment Services Corporation Columbus, OH	107,022,073.855	72.88%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	38,135,358.301	25.97%
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive – Managed Volatility	II	Nationwide Investment Services Corporation Columbus, OH	1,789,510.857	10.46%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	15,254,574.555	89.13%
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative	II	Nationwide Investment Services Corporation Columbus, OH	25,943,177.440	73.32%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	9,289,442.436	26.25%
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative – Managed Volatility	II	Nationwide Investment Services Corporation Columbus, OH	8,379,944.203	54.39%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	7,026,653.700	45.61%
Ivy VIP Science and Technology	I	Lincoln National Life Insurance Co. Fort Wayne, IN	41,102.838	100%
	II	Nationwide Investment Services Corporation Columbus, OH	5,223,120.236	28.70%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	3,649,606.449	20.05%
		Ohio National Life Insurance Co. Cincinnati, OH	3,249,599.030	17.85%
		United Investors Life Birmingham, AL	3,136,358.356	17.23%
		Lincoln National Life Insurance Co. Fort Wayne, IN	1,374,113.042	7.55%
Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities	II	Nationwide Investment Services Corporation Columbus, OH	3,054,885.474	69.66%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	1,126,404.852	25.68%
Ivy VIP Small Cap Core	II	Nationwide Investment Services Corporation Columbus, OH	1,165,009.606	9.63%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	9,223,431.042	76.25%

Portfolio Name	Class	Shareholder Name, City and State	Total Shares Owned	% of Portfolio
		Midland National Life Insurance West Des Moines, IA	847,984.293	7.01%
Ivy VIP Small Cap Growth	I	Bank of New York-Mellon Mission, KS	1,105,510.071	25.62%
		Waddell & Reed Inc. Mission, KS	2,633,289.469	20.34%
	II	Nationwide Investment Services Corporation Columbus, OH	8,148,283.032	24.98%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	6,415,366.197	19.66%
		AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company Jersey City, NJ	9,996,757.065	30.64
		United Investors Life Birmingham, AL	5,286,029.657	16.20%
Ivy VIP Value	II	Bank of New York-Mellon Mission, KS	8,504,988.611	13.80%
		Nationwide Investment Services Corporation Columbus, OH	7,922,873.215	12.86%
		Minnesota Life Insurance Co. St. Paul, MN	19,720,039.983	32.01%
		Waddell & Reed Inc. Mission, KS	18,211,966.785	14.78%

As of April 1, 2021, all of the Trustees and officers of the Trust, as a group, beneficially owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of any Portfolio.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

The Management Agreement

The Trust has entered into two separate Investment Management Agreements (each, a Management Agreement) with IICO. Under the Management Agreement, as to each Portfolio, IICO is employed to supervise the investments of the Portfolios and provide investment advice to the Portfolios, and/or monitor and supervise the activities of a Subadviser, if applicable. The Management Agreement obligates IICO to make investments for the account of each Portfolio in accordance with its best judgment and within the investment objective(s) and restrictions set forth in the Prospectus, this SAI, the 1940 Act and the provisions of the Code relating to RICs, subject to policy decisions adopted by the Board. IICO also determines the securities to be purchased or sold by each Portfolio and places the orders (except to the extent those services are provided by the Portfolios' subadviser). The Management Agreement with respect to Ivy VIP International Core Equity, Ivy VIP Natural Resources, Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities, Ivy VIP Small Cap Core and the Managed Volatility Portfolios also authorizes IICO to appoint one or more qualified Subadvisers to provide these Portfolios with certain services required by the Management Agreement.

IICO is the parent company of IDI and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of WDR, a publicly-held company. The address of these companies is 6300 Lamar Avenue, Overland Park, Kansas 66202-4200.

Each Management Agreement provides that it may be renewed year to year as to each Portfolio, provided that any such renewal has been specifically approved, at least annually, by (i) the Board, or by a vote of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the outstanding voting securities of the Portfolio, and (ii) the vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees. The Management Agreement also provides that either party has the right to terminate it as to a Portfolio, without penalty, upon 60 days' written notice by the Trust to IICO and 120 days' written notice by IICO to the Trust, and that the Management Agreement automatically terminates in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act). A discussion regarding the basis of the approval by the Board of the Management Agreement on behalf of each Portfolio is available in the Portfolios' Annual Report to Shareholders for the period ended December 31, 2020.

Investment Subadviser

Securian AM, an SEC-registered investment adviser located at 400 Robert Street North, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101, has been retained under an investment subadvisory agreement to provide investment advice for and, in general, conduct the investment management program of Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities and under a separate agreement, conduct the investment management program as it relates to the portion of each Managed Volatility Portfolio's portfolio subject to the volatility management strategy of the Managed Volatility Portfolio, subject to the general control of the Board. Since its inception in 1985, Securian AM and its predecessor have provided investment advisory services for mutual funds and have managed investment portfolios for various private accounts, including its affiliate, Minnesota Life Insurance Company (Minnesota Life). Both Securian AM and Minnesota Life are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Securian Financial Group, Inc., which is a second-tier subsidiary of Minnesota Mutual Companies, Inc., a mutual insurance holding company. Personnel of Securian AM also manage Minnesota Life's investment portfolios. Securian AM had approximately $52.3 billion in assets under management as of December 31, 2020.

Securian AM acts as the Subadviser to Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities and each Managed Volatility Portfolio under separate Investment Subadvisory Agreements (the Subadvisory Agreements) with IICO.

For its services to Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities, Securian AM receives a subadvisory fee from IICO, at an annual rate of 0.48% of the average daily net assets of Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities. The subadvisory fee is accrued daily and payable in arrears on the last day of each calendar month.

For Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities, through April 30, 2022, Securian AM has contractually agreed to reduce the subadvisory fee paid by IICO by an annual rate of 0.045% of average daily net assets.

From the management fee received with respect to each of the Managed Volatility Portfolios, IICO pays to Securian AM a subadvisory fee for each Managed Volatility Portfolio computed at an annual rate, accrued daily and payable in arrears on the last day of each calendar month, pursuant to the following schedule:

Net Portfolio Assets	Fee Payable to Securian AM as a Percentage of the Managed Volatility Portfolio's Average Net Assets
Up to $500 million	0.20%
Over $500 million and up to $1 billion	0.17%
Over $1 billion	0.15%

Each Subadvisory Agreement between IICO and Securian AM will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment or upon the termination of the Management Agreement. In addition, each Subadvisory Agreement is terminable at any time, without penalty, by the Board, by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Portfolios, or by IICO on 60 days' written notice to Securian AM, or by Securian AM on 60 days' written notice to IICO.

Unless sooner terminated, each Subadvisory Agreement shall continue in effect from year to year if approved at least annually by a vote of the holders of the majority of the outstanding voting securities of the affected Portfolio(s) or by the Board, provided that such continuance also is approved annually by the vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons of any party to the Subadvisory Agreements, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. A discussion regarding the basis of the approval of the Subadvisory Agreements is available in the Portfolios' Annual Report to Shareholders for the period ended December 31, 2020.

Payments by the Portfolios for Management Services

Under the Management Agreement, for IICO's management services, each Portfolio (other than the Pathfinder Portfolios) pays IICO a fee as described in the Prospectus. Every share class of a Portfolio has the same management fee. The management fee paid by a Portfolio is allocated among the classes of the Portfolio based on the classes' relative net assets.

The management fees (both including and excluding waivers, as discussed below) paid for the past three fiscal years ended December 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 for each of the Portfolios were:

	2020		2019		2018	
	Including Waiver	Excluding Waiver	Including Waiver	Excluding Waiver	Including Waiver	Excluding Waiver
Ivy VIP Asset Strategy		$4,993,898		$5,391,373	$6,142,930	$6,142,931
Ivy VIP Balanced		2,218,294		2,304,300		2,433,898
Ivy VIP Core Equity		4,773,956		4,814,859		4,256,693
Ivy VIP Corporate Bond		2,993,063		2,637,936		2,577,871
Ivy VIP Energy	$ 257,244	278,000		354,200		1,240,803
Ivy VIP Global Bond	0	124,541	$ 0	134,818	0	138,444
Ivy VIP Global Equity Income		2,025,153		2,062,313		2,784,910
Ivy VIP Global Growth		1,190,038		1,233,276		2,296,673
Ivy VIP Government Money Market	250,233	493,656		757,658		1,021,500
Ivy VIP Growth		5,729,649		5,295,420		5,784,758
Ivy VIP High Income		5,070,640		5,460,798		5,648,218
Ivy VIP International Core Equity		5,138,724		6,016,020		6,661,156
Ivy VIP Limited-Term Bond		2,066,155		2,620,515		2,567,021
Ivy VIP Mid Cap Growth	4,439,330	4,736,541	4,006,627	4,248,460	5,440,456	5,744,576
Ivy VIP Natural Resources		603,655		756,407		987,165
Ivy VIP Science and Technology		4,926,794		4,441,484		5,387,576
Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities	245,984	273,659	298,007	331,118	316,494	351,660

	2020		2019		2018	
	Including Waiver	Excluding Waiver	Including Waiver	Excluding Waiver	Including Waiver	Excluding Waiver
Ivy VIP Small Cap Core		1,366,483		1,649,233		2,151,628
Ivy VIP Small Cap Growth	3,120,538	3,230,914	3,224,525	3,300,772	3,009,209	3,082,357
Ivy VIP Value		3,009,308		3,386,206		3,330,160
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Aggressive		–		–		–
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Conservative		–		–		–
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate		–		–		–
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate - Managed Volatility		1,308,771		1,282,891		1,208,526
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive		–		–		–
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive - Managed Volatility		178,106		181,655		184,088
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative		–		–		–
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative - Managed Volatility		160,513		156,660		149,754

In the above table, the terms “including” and “excluding” refer to the effect of a waiver. Where applicable, the amount shown “including” the waiver is the actual management fee paid with the waiver in effect, whereas the amount shown “excluding” the waiver is the management fee that would have been paid by the Portfolio had the waiver not been in effect. Pursuant to an agreement between IICO and the Trust, IICO has voluntarily agreed to waive and/or reimburse sufficient expenses of Ivy VIP Government Money Market to the extent necessary to maintain a yield of not less than zero. There is no guarantee that Ivy VIP Government Money Market will maintain such a yield. IICO may amend or terminate this voluntary waiver and/or reimbursement at any time without prior notice to shareholders.

Each Portfolio accrues and pays this fee daily.

The Management Agreement for each Portfolio permits IICO, or an affiliate of IICO, to enter into a separate agreement for accounting services (the Accounting Services Agreement) and a separate agreement for transfer agency services (the Transfer Agency Agreement) with the Trust for the Portfolio. Each Management Agreement contains detailed provisions as to the matters to be considered by the Board prior to approving any Accounting Services Agreement or Transfer Agency Agreement.

Accounting Services

Under the Accounting Services Agreement entered into between the Trust and WISC, for each Portfolio, WISC provides the Portfolio with bookkeeping and accounting services and assistance and other administrative services, including maintenance of Portfolio records, pricing of Portfolio shares, preparation of prospectuses for existing shareholders, preparation of proxy statements and certain shareholder reports. A new Accounting Services Agreement, or amendments to the existing one, may be approved by the Board without shareholder approval.

Accounting Services Fees

Under the Accounting Services Agreement for each Portfolio (other than the Pathfinder Portfolios and the Managed Volatility Portfolios) each Portfolio pays WISC a monthly fee shown in the following table, based on the average daily net assets during the prior month.

Average Daily Net Assets for the Month	Monthly Fee
$0 to $10 million	$ 0
$10 to $25 million	$ 958
$25 to $50 million	$1,925
$50 to $100 million	$2,958
$100 to $200 million	$4,033
$200 to $350 million	$5,267

Average Daily Net Assets for the Month	Monthly Fee
$350 to $550 million	$ 6,875
$550 to $750 million	$ 8,025
$750 to $ 1.0 billion	$10,133
$1.0 billion and over	$12,375

Under the Accounting Services Agreement for each Pathfinder Portfolio and each Managed Volatility Portfolio, each Portfolio pays WISC a monthly fee shown in the following table, based on the average daily net assets during the prior month.

Average Daily Net Assets for the Month	Monthly Fee
$0 to $10 million	$ 0
$10 to $25 million	$ 479.00
$25 to $50 million	$ 962.50
$50 to $100 million	$1,479.00
$100 to $200 million	$2,016.50
$200 to $350 million	$2,633.50
$350 to $550 million	$3,437.50
$550 to $750 million	$4,012.50
$750 to $1.0 billion	$5,066.50
$1.0 billion and over	$6,187.50

Each Portfolio also pays a monthly fee at the annual rate of 0.01% or one basis point for the first $1 billion of net assets with no fee charged for net assets in excess of $1 billion. This fee may be voluntarily waived until the Portfolio's assets are at least $10 million.

Fees paid to WISC for accounting services for the past three fiscal years ended December 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 by each of the Portfolios were:

	2020		2019		2018	
	Including Waiver	Excluding Waiver	Including Waiver	Excluding Waiver	Including Waiver	Excluding Waiver
Ivy VIP Asset Strategy		$174,668		$199,809		$213,772
Ivy VIP Balanced		95,033		96,285		109,085
Ivy VIP Core Equity		164,696		165,564		157,233
Ivy VIP Corporate Bond		159,754		144,936		141,357
Ivy VIP Energy		24,995		27,903		59,799
Ivy VIP Global Bond		13,501		13,657		13,717
Ivy VIP Global Equity Income		92,161		92,815		112,536
Ivy VIP Global Growth		62,472		63,013		90,801
Ivy VIP Government Money Market		62,203		82,394		92,393
Ivy VIP Growth		199,588		191,518		199,532
Ivy VIP High Income		205,219		213,797		216,534
Ivy VIP International Core Equity		154,728		167,323		193,390
Ivy VIP Limited-Term Bond		124,176		134,132		142,280
Ivy VIP Mid Cap Growth		150,405		134,944		172,252
Ivy VIP Natural Resources		42,547		43,436		59,921
Ivy VIP Science and Technology		153,526		140,778		159,435
Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities		26,146		26,802		22,411
Ivy VIP Small Cap Core		64,664		70,422		85,926
Ivy VIP Small Cap Growth		118,157		123,909		110,896
Ivy VIP Value		125,666		131,184		129,774
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Aggressive		23,717		24,190		24,789

	2020		2019		2018	
	Including Waiver	Excluding Waiver	Including Waiver	Excluding Waiver	Including Waiver	Excluding Waiver
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Conservative		30,535		27,637		33,597
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate		111,115		119,309		140,158
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate - Managed Volatility		116,564		114,992		110,193
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive		132,563		146,671		165,054
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive - Managed Volatility		26,688		26,864		27,195
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative		44,329		52,577		55,129
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative - Managed Volatility		25,802		25,597		25,218

In the above table, the terms “including” and “excluding” refer to the effect of a waiver. Where applicable, the amount shown “including” the waiver is the actual accounting services fee paid with the waiver in effect, whereas the amount shown “excluding” the waiver is the accounting services fee that would have been paid by the Portfolio had the waiver not been in effect.

Since each Portfolio pays a management fee for investment supervision (except as otherwise noted herein) and an accounting services fee for accounting services as discussed above, IICO and WISC, respectively, pay all of their own expenses, except as otherwise noted in the respective agreements, in providing these services. IDI and its affiliates pay the Trustees and Trust officers who are affiliated with IICO and its affiliates. The Portfolios pay the fees and expenses of the Independent Trustees.

Each Portfolio pays all of its other expenses. These include, for each Portfolio, the costs of printing and mailing materials sent to shareholders, audit and outside legal fees, taxes, brokerage commissions, interest, insurance premiums, custodian fees, fees payable by the Portfolios under federal or other securities laws and to the Investment Company Institute, cost of processing and maintaining shareholder records, costs of systems or services used to price Portfolio securities and nonrecurring and extraordinary expenses, including litigation and indemnification relating to litigation.

Transfer Agency Services

Under the Transfer Agency Agreement entered into between the Trust and WISC, for each Portfolio WISC performs transfer agency functions, including the maintenance of shareholder accounts which are the separate accounts of the PICs, recording the ownership, transfer, exchange and cancellation of ownership of shares, distribution of dividends and other distributions and payment of redemption proceeds, and the furnishing of related information to the Portfolio. A new Transfer Agency Agreement, or amendments to the existing one, may be approved by the Board without shareholder approval. WISC receives no fee for the services it provides under the Transfer Agency Agreement. However, the Trust pays certain out-of-pocket expenses of WISC, including but not limited to, 1) the charges of a sub-agent used by WISC in performing services under the Transfer Agency Agreement, and 2) the cost of providing prospectuses to certain Policy owners and holders (Policyowners).

Fees paid to WISC for such out-of-pocket expenses for the past three fiscal years ended December 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 for each of the Portfolios were:

	2020	2019	2018
Ivy VIP Asset Strategy[1]	$ 2	$30,205	$7,136
Ivy VIP Balanced	21	11,025	2,663
Ivy VIP Core Equity[2]	0	0	0
Ivy VIP Corporate Bond	44	15,845	4,231
Ivy VIP Energy[3]	10	3,763	1,114
Ivy VIP Global Bond	118	2,710	244
Ivy VIP Global Equity Income	16	9,430	2,949

	2020	2019	2018
Ivy VIP Global Growth[4]	0	0	0
Ivy VIP Government Money Market	0	7,376	2,075
Ivy VIP Growth	51,105	22,039	6,093
Ivy VIP High Income[5]	0	26,865	5,628
Ivy VIP International Core Equity	10	18,774	6,005
Ivy VIP Limited-Term Bond	0	13,342	4,003
Ivy VIP Mid Cap Growth[6]	0	0	0
Ivy VIP Natural Resources	0	6,484	1,837
Ivy VIP Science and Technology[7]	46	17,815	18,635
Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities	3	3,804	181
Ivy VIP Small Cap Core	3	7,091	1,801
Ivy VIP Small Cap Growth[8]	0	0	1,030
Ivy VIP Value	38	14,204	3,801
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Aggressive	0	3,270	631
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Conservative	0	934	754
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate	0	18,724	5,840
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate - Managed Volatility	15	16,110	4,586
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive	0	21,965	7,233
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive - Managed Volatility	2	3,653	709
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative	0	6,874	1,751
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative - Managed Volatility	1	3,468	570

1 The following amounts of out-of-pocket expenses would have been paid by Ivy VIP Asset Strategy if a waiver had not been in effect: 2019, $30,207; and 2018, $7,152.

2 The following amounts of out-of-pocket expenses would have been paid by Ivy VIP Core Equity if a waiver had not been in effect: 2020, $50; 2019, $20,300; and 2018, $4,793.

3 The following amounts of out-of-pocket expenses would have been paid by Ivy VIP Energy if a waiver had not been in effect: 2018, $1,128.

4 The following amounts of out-of-pocket expenses would have been paid by Ivy VIP Global Growth if a waiver had not been in effect: 2020, $9; 2019, $6,866; and 2018, $1,920.

5 The following amounts of out-of-pocket expenses would have been paid by Ivy VIP High Income if a waiver had not been in effect: 2018, $5,857.

6 The following amounts of out-of-pocket expenses would have been paid by Ivy VIP Mid Cap Growth if a waiver had not been in effect: 2020, $45; 2019, $17,239; and 2018, $5,383.

7 The following amounts of out-of-pocket expenses would have been paid by Ivy VIP Science and Technology if a waiver had not been in effect: 2018, $18,650.

8 The following amounts of out-of-pocket expenses would have been paid by Ivy VIP Small Cap Growth if a waiver had not been in effect: 2019, $14,194; and 2018, $2,679.

Distribution Services

Pursuant to the Principal Underwriting Agreement entered into between IDI and the Trust, IDI offers shares of the Portfolios to PICs and also may engage in marketing and other promotional activities intended to result in the inclusion of shares of the Trust as investment options under variable life insurance and annuity products. Except as noted, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, IDI did not receive any other compensation from the Portfolios for acting as underwriter.

Service Plan

Under a Service Plan (Plan) adopted by the Trust pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, for Class II shares, each Portfolio (other than Ivy VIP Government Money Market, the Pathfinder Portfolios and the Managed Volatility Portfolios) may pay IDI a fee not to exceed 0.25% of the Class II shares' average annual net assets, paid daily, to compensate IDI and unaffiliated third parties for their costs and expenses in connection with the provision of personal services to Policyowners.

The Plan permits IDI to be compensated for amounts it expends in compensating, training and supporting registered financial advisors, sales managers and/or other appropriate personnel in providing personal services to Policyowners and/or maintenance of Policyowner accounts; increasing services provided to Policyowners by office personnel; engaging in other activities useful in providing personal service to Policyowners; and in compensating broker-dealers who may regularly sell Policies, and other third parties, for providing shareholder services and/or maintenance of Policyowner accounts.

The only Trustees or interested persons, as defined in the 1940 Act, of the Trust who have a direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Plan are the officers and Trustees who also are officers of either IDI or its affiliate(s) or who are shareholders of WDR, the indirect parent company of IDI. The Plan is anticipated to benefit each Portfolio and the Policyowners through IDI's activities to provide directly, or indirectly, personal services to the Policyowners and thereby promote the maintenance of their accounts with respect to investment in the Portfolio. The Trust anticipates that Policyowners investing in Class II shares of a Portfolio may benefit to the extent that IDI's activities are successful in increasing the assets of the Portfolio through reduced redemptions and reducing a Policyowner's share of Portfolio expenses. In addition, the Trust anticipates that the revenues from the Plan will provide IDI with greater resources to make the financial commitments necessary to continue to improve the quality and level of services to the Trust and Policyowners.

The Plan was approved by the Board, including the Independent Trustees (who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operations of the Plan or any agreement referred to in the Plan). The Plan was also approved as to each Portfolio by the shareholders of the Portfolio.

Among other things, the Plan provides that (1) IDI will provide to the Trustees at least quarterly, and the Trustees will review, a report of amounts expended under the Plan and the purposes for which such expenditures were made, (2) the Plan will continue in effect only so long as it is approved at least annually, and any material amendments thereto will be effective only if approved by the Trustees including the Independent Trustees acting in person at a meeting called for that purpose, (3) payments under the Plan may not be materially increased without the vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Portfolio, and (4) while the Plan remains in effect, the selection and nomination of the Trustees who are Independent Trustees will be committed to the discretion of the Independent Trustees.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, each Portfolio paid the following amount under the Plan:

	Including Waiver	Excluding Waiver
Ivy VIP Asset Strategy		$1,782,374
Ivy VIP Balanced		792,253
Ivy VIP Core Equity	$1,375,288	1,704,984
Ivy VIP Corporate Bond		1,575,302
Ivy VIP Energy		81,401
Ivy VIP Global Bond		49,921
Ivy VIP Global Equity Income		723,269
Ivy VIP Global Growth	213,709	350,012
Ivy VIP Government Money Market		–
Ivy VIP Growth		2,046,304
Ivy VIP High Income		2,009,557
Ivy VIP International Core Equity		1,511,393
Ivy VIP Limited-Term Bond		1,033,080
Ivy VIP Mid Cap Growth	839,297	842,758
Ivy VIP Natural Resources		177,547
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Aggressive		–

	Including Waiver	Excluding Waiver
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Conservative		–
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate		–
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate - Managed Volatility		–
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive		–
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive - Managed Volatility		–
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative		–
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative - Managed Volatility		–
Ivy VIP Science and Technology		1,445,175
Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities		75,922
Ivy VIP Small Cap Core		401,909
Ivy VIP Small Cap Growth	812,822	816,013
Ivy VIP Value		1,074,753

In the above table, the terms "including" and "excluding" refer to the effect of a waiver. Where applicable, the amount shown "including" the waiver is the actual service plan fee paid with the waiver in effect, whereas the amount shown "excluding" the waiver is the service plan fee that would have been paid by the Portfolio had the waiver not been in effect.

Custodial and Auditing Services

The Portfolios' custodian is The Bank of New York Mellon (BNYM), and its address is One Wall Street, New York, New York. In general, the custodian is responsible for holding the Portfolios' cash and securities. Deloitte & Touche LLP, located at 1100 Walnut Street, Suite 3300, Kansas City, Missouri, the Portfolios' Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for its most recent fiscal year, audited the financial statements and financial highlights of each Portfolio. The Board has selected PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, located at 2001 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103, to serve as the current Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for the Portfolios.

Securities Lending

The Board has approved certain of the Portfolios' participation in a securities lending program, whereby a participating Portfolio lends certain of its portfolio securities to borrowers to receive additional income and increase the rate of return of its portfolio. BNYM serves as the securities lending agent for the program. As securities lending agent, BNYM is responsible for (i) selecting borrowers from a pre-approved list of borrowers and executing a securities lending agreement as agent on behalf of a Portfolio with each such borrower; (ii) negotiating the terms of securities loans, including the amount of fees or rebates; (iii) receiving and investing collateral in connection with any loaned securities in pre-approved investment vehicles; (iv) monitoring the daily value of the loaned securities and demanding the payment of additional collateral, as necessary; (v) terminating securities loans and arranging for the return of loaned securities and collateral at such termination; and (vi) in the event of default by a borrower with respect to any securities loan, using the collateral or the proceeds of the liquidation of collateral to purchase replacement securities. The following table shows the dollar amounts of income and fees/compensation related to the securities lending activities of the Portfolios during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020:

Securities Lending Activities	Ivy VIP Asset Strategy	Ivy VIP Balanced	Ivy VIP Core Equity	Ivy VIP Corporate Bond
Gross income from securities lending activities	$ 16,442	$ 3,249	$-*	$ 12,743
Securities lending income paid to BNYM for services as securities lending agent	4,453	1,182	-*	1,780
Cash collateral management fees not included in securities lending income paid to BNYM	0	0	0	0
Administrative fees not included in securities lending income paid to BNYM	0	0	0	0
Indemnification fees not included in securities lending income paid to BNYM	0	0	0	0
Rebates paid to (received from) borrowers	(39,225)	(11,528)	0	(9,517)
Other fees not included in securities lending income paid to BNYM	0	0	0	0
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities	(34,772)	(10,346)	-*	(7,737)
Net income from securities lending activities	**$51,214**	**$13,595**	**$-***	**$20,480**

* Not shown due to rounding.

Securities Lending Activities	Ivy VIP Energy	Ivy VIP Global Bond	Ivy VIP Global Equity Income	Ivy VIP Global Growth
Gross income from securities lending activities	$ 648	$ 1,087	$ 7,564	$ 277
Securities lending income paid to BNYM for services as securities lending agent	530	321	3,130	172
Cash collateral management fees not included in securities lending income paid to BNYM	0	0	0	0
Administrative fees not included in securities lending income paid to BNYM	0	0	0	0
Indemnification fees not included in securities lending income paid to BNYM	0	0	0	0
Rebates (received from) borrowers	(5,985)	(2,930)	(31,564)	(1,870)
Other fees not included in securities lending income paid to BNYM	0	0	0	0
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities	(5,455)	(2,609)	(28,434)	(1,698)
Net income from securities lending activities	**$6,103**	**$3,696**	**$35,998**	**$1,975**

Securities Lending Activities	Ivy VIP Growth	Ivy VIP High Income	Ivy VIP International Core Equity	Ivy VIP Limited-Term Bond
Gross income from securities lending activities	$ 44	$ 65,203	$ 21,359	$ 2,579
Securities lending income paid to BNYM for services as securities lending agent	3	12,845	6,303	303
Cash collateral management fees not included in securities lending income paid to BNYM	0	0	0	0
Administrative fees not included in securities lending income paid to BNYM	0	0	0	0
Indemnification fees not included in securities lending income paid to BNYM	0	0	0	0
Rebates paid to (received from) borrowers	1	(95,374)	(57,432)	(1,216)
Other fees not included in securities lending income paid to BNYM	0	0	0	0
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities	4	(82,529)	(51,129)	(913)
Net income from securities lending activities	**$40**	**$147,732**	**$72,488**	**$3,492**

Securities Lending Activities	Ivy VIP Mid Cap Growth	Ivy VIP Natural Resources	Ivy VIP Science and Technology	Ivy VIP Small Cap Core
Gross income from securities lending activities	$ 10,548	$ 2,353	$ 11,923	$ 7,990
Securities lending income paid to BNYM for services as securities lending agent	2,492	183	3,579	196
Cash collateral management fees not included in securities lending income paid to BNYM	0	0	0	0
Administrative fees not included in securities lending income paid to BNYM	0	0	0	0
Indemnification fees not included in securities lending income paid to BNYM	0	0	0	0
Rebates paid to (received from) borrowers	(20,606)	66	(32,818)	5,540
Other fees not included in securities lending income paid to BNYM	0	0	0	0
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities	(18,114)	249	(29,239)	5,736
Net income from securities lending activities	**$28,662**	**$2,104**	**$41,162**	**$2,254**

Securities Lending Activities	Ivy VIP Small Cap Growth	Ivy VIP Value
Gross income from securities lending activities	$ 17,873	$ 31,580
Securities lending income paid to BNYM for services as securities lending agent	1,653	3,323
Cash collateral management fees not included in securities lending income paid to BNYM	0	0
Administrative fees not included in securities lending income paid to BNYM	0	0
Indemnification fees not included in securities lending income paid to BNYM	0	0
Rebates (received from) borrowers	(2,801)	(9,968)
Other fees not included in securities lending income paid to BNYM	0	0
Aggregate fees/compensation for securities lending activities	(1,148)	(6,645)
Net income from securities lending activities	**$19,021**	**$38,225**

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Portfolio Managers Employed by IICO

The following tables provide information relating to the portfolio managers of the Portfolios as of December 31, 2020:

Erik R. Becker—Ivy VIP Core Equity

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	2	1	2
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$5,284.3	$11.0	$273.2
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0

Mark G. Beischel—Ivy VIP Balanced
Ivy VIP Corporate Bond
Ivy VIP Global Bond

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	10*	0	0
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$6,148.5	$0	$0
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$0	$0

* For two of these accounts, Mr. Beischel is responsible for only a portion of the assets managed.

Nathan A. Brown—Ivy VIP Mid Cap Growth

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	5	1	5
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$10,401.0	$33.1	$136.9
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0

F. Chace Brundige—Ivy VIP Asset Strategy
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Aggressive
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Conservative
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate – Managed Volatility

Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive – Managed Volatility
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative – Managed Volatility

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	22*	0	0
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$7,829.7	$0	$0
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$0	$0

* For four of these accounts, Mr. Brundige is responsible for only a portion of the assets managed.

Kenneth G. Gau—Ivy VIP Small Cap Core

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	2	1	0
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$860.1	$5.0	$0
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$ 0	$0

David P. Ginther—Ivy VIP Energy
Ivy VIP Natural Resources

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	4	0	1
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$512.0	$0	$0.1
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$0	$ 0

Chad A. Gunther—Ivy VIP High Income

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	5*	0	0
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$5,466.1	$0	$0
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$0	$0

* Two of these accounts are multi-manager accounts. The Assets Managed (in millions) represents the portion of the accounts managed by Mr. Gunther.

Bradley P. Halverson—Ivy VIP Small Cap Growth

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	3	2	7
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$3,713.5	$71.6	$383.0
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0

Matthew A. Hekman—Ivy VIP Balanced

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	2	0	0
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$2,877.3	$0	$0
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$0	$0

Bradley M. Klapmeyer—Ivy VIP Growth

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	3	1	6
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$7,171.3	$18.2	$293.0
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0

John C. Maxwell—Ivy VIP International Core Equity

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	3	1	2
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$3,585.7	$182.0	$27.0
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0

Kenneth G. McQuade—Ivy VIP Small Cap Growth

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	3	2	7
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$3,713.5	$71.6	$383.0
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0

Timothy J. Miller—Ivy VIP Small Cap Growth

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	3	2	7
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$3,713.5	$71.6	$383.0
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0

Catherine L. Murray—Ivy VIP International Core Equity

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	2	1	2
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$3,399.5	$182.0	$27.0
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0

Robert E. Nightingale—Ivy VIP Global Equity Income

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	3*	0	0
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$1,055.9	$0	$0
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$0	$0

* One of these accounts is a multi-manager account. The Assets Managed (in millions) amount represents the portion of the account managed by Mr. Nightingale.

Matthew T. Norris—Ivy VIP Value

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	2	0	2
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$1,687.2	$0	$43.2
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$0	$ 0

Christopher J. Parker—Ivy VIP Global Equity Income

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	3*	0	0
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Assets Managed (in millions)	$1,055.9	$0	$0
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$0	$0

* One of these accounts is a multi-manager account. The Assets Managed (in millions) amount represents the portion of the account managed by Mr. Parker.

Susan K. Regan—Ivy VIP Balanced
Ivy VIP Corporate Bond
Ivy VIP Limited-Term Bond

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	8	0	3
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$6,505.5	$0	$303.0
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$0	$ 0

Sarah C. Ross—Ivy VIP Global Growth

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	2	0	0
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$1,191.0	$0	$0
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$0	$0

Kimberly A. Scott—Ivy VIP Mid Cap Growth

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	5	1	4
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$10,401.0	$33.1	$130.4
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0

Zachary H. Shafran—Ivy VIP Science and Technology

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	2	0	1
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$10,537.4	$0	$1.2
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$0	$ 0

Mira Stevovich—Ivy VIP Government Money Market

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	3	0	3
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$1,975.3	$0	$303.0
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$0	$ 0

W. Jeffery Surles—Ivy VIP Asset Strategy
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Aggressive
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Conservative
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate – Managed Volatility
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive – Managed Volatility
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative – Managed Volatility

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	22*	0	0
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$7,829.7	$0	$0
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$0	$0

* For four of these accounts, Mr. Surles is responsible for only a portion of the assets managed.

Bradley J. Warden—Ivy VIP Science and Technology

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	2	0	2
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$10,537.4	$0	$8.4
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$0	$ 0

Michael T. Wolverton—Ivy VIP Energy
Ivy VIP Natural Resources

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	4	0	1
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Assets Managed (in millions)	$512.0	$0	$0.1
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$0	$ 0

Aaron D. Young—Ivy VIP Pathfinder Aggressive
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Conservative
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate – Managed Volatility
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive – Managed Volatility
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative – Managed Volatility

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	19*	0	0
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$3,427.1	$0	$0
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$0	$0

* For three of these accounts, Mr. Young is responsible for only a portion of the assets managed.

Conflicts of Interest

Actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when a portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to more than one fund or account, such as the following:

- The management of multiple funds and/or other accounts may result in a portfolio manager devoting unequal time and attention to the management of each fund and/or other account. IICO seeks to manage such competing interests for the time and attention of portfolio managers by having a portfolio manager focus on a particular investment discipline. Most other accounts managed by a portfolio manager are managed using the same investment models that are used in connection with the management of the funds.
- The portfolio manager might execute transactions for another fund or account that may adversely impact the value of securities held by the fund. Securities selected for funds or accounts other than the fund might outperform the securities selected for the fund. IICO seeks to manage this potential conflict by requiring all portfolio transactions to be allocated pursuant to IICO's Allocation Procedures.

IICO and the Trust have adopted certain compliance procedures, including the Code of Ethics, which are designed to address certain types of conflicts. However, there is no guarantee that such procedures will detect each and every situation in which a conflict arises.

Compensation

IICO believes that integral to the retention of investment professionals are: a) a competitive base salary, that is commensurate with the individual's level of experience and responsibility. In its consideration of an employee's base salary, IICO reviews industry specific information regarding compensation in the investment management industry, including data regarding years of experience, asset style managed, etc. Executive management of IICO is responsible for setting the base salary and for its on-going review; b) an attractive bonus structure, summarized below; and c) eligibility for a stock incentive plan in shares of WDR that rewards teamwork (awards of equity-based compensation typically vest over time, so as to create an incentive to retain key talent). All portfolio managers are eligible for restricted stock awards and/or cash-settled restricted stock unit awards. If such awards are granted, they will vest over a period of four years, with the first vesting to take place either one or two years after the date of the award, depending on the type of award granted.

Portfolio managers can receive significant annual performance-based bonuses. The better the pre-tax performance of a portfolio relative to an appropriate benchmark, the more bonus compensation the manager can receive. The primary benchmark is the portfolio manager's percentile ranking against the performance of managers of the same investment style at other firms over one-year, three-year and five-year periods. The secondary benchmark is an index with an investment style substantially similar to that of the portfolio. Non-quantitative factors (which may include, but are not limited to, individual performance, risk management, teamwork, financial measures and consistency of contribution to the firm) also are considered. For truly exceptional results, bonuses can be multiples of base salary. In cases where portfolio managers have more than one portfolio to manage, all the portfolios of similar investment style are taken into account in determining bonuses. With limited exceptions, 30% of annual performance-based bonuses are deferred for a three-year period. During that time, the deferred portion of bonuses is deemed invested in one or more mutual funds managed by IICO, with a minimum of 50% of the deferred bonus required to be deemed invested in a mutual fund managed by the portfolio manager. In addition to the deferred portion of bonuses being deemed invested in mutual funds managed by IICO, WDR's 401(k) plan offers certain mutual funds managed by IICO as investment options. No compensation payable to portfolio managers is based upon the amount of the mutual fund assets under management.

Portfolio managers are eligible for the standard retirement benefits and health and welfare benefits available to all IICO employees.

Ownership of Securities

As of December 31, 2020, the dollar range of shares beneficially owned by each specified portfolio manager, including those shares deemed owned by each portfolio manager and invested through deferred compensation plans, was:

Manager	Portfolio(s) Managed in Ivy Variable Insurance Portfolios	Dollar Range of Shares Owned[1] or Deemed Owned in Portfolio Managed	Dollar Range of Shares Owned or Deemed Owned in Similarly Managed[2] Funds within the Fund Complex	Dollar Range of Shares Owned or Deemed Owned in the Fund Complex
Erik R. Becker	Ivy VIP Core Equity	$0	over $1,000,000	over $1,000,000
Mark G. Beischel	Ivy VIP Balanced	$0	$0	$100,001 to $500,000
	Ivy VIP Corporate Bond	$0	$0	
	Ivy VIP Global Bond	$0	$100,001 to $500,000	
Nathan A. Brown	Ivy VIP Mid Cap Growth	$0	over $1,000,000	over $1,000,000
F. Chace Brundige	Ivy VIP Asset Strategy	$0	over $1,000,000	over $1,000,000
	Ivy VIP Pathfinder Aggressive	$0	N/A	
	Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive	$0	N/A	
	Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate	$0	N/A	
	Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative	$0	N/A	
	Ivy VIP Pathfinder Conservative	$0	N/A	
	Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate – Managed Volatility	$0	N/A	
	Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive – Managed Volatility	$0	N/A	

Manager	Portfolio(s) Managed in Ivy Variable Insurance Portfolios	Dollar Range of Shares Owned[1] or Deemed Owned in Portfolio Managed	Dollar Range of Shares Owned or Deemed Owned in Similarly Managed[2] Funds within the Fund Complex	Dollar Range of Shares Owned or Deemed Owned in the Fund Complex
	Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative – Managed Volatility	$0	N/A	
Kenneth G. Gau	Ivy VIP Small Cap Core	$0	$500,001 to $1,000,000	over $1,000,000
David P. Ginther	Ivy VIP Energy	$0	$500,001 to $1,000,000	$500,001 to $1,000,000
	Ivy VIP Natural Resources	$0	$0	
Chad A. Gunther	Ivy VIP High Income	$0	$500,001 to $1,000,000	over $1,000,000
Bradley P. Halverson	Ivy VIP Small Cap Growth	$0	$100,001 to $500,000	$500,001 to $1,000,000
Matthew A. Hekman	Ivy VIP Balanced	$0	$100,001 to $500,000	$100,001 to $500,000
Bradley M. Klapmeyer	Ivy VIP Growth	$0	$500,001 to $1,000,000	over $1,000,000
John C. Maxwell	Ivy VIP International Core Equity	$0	over $1,000,000	over $1,000,000
Kenneth G. McQuade	Ivy VIP Small Cap Growth	$0	$500,001 to $1,000,000	over $1,000,000
Timothy J. Miller	Ivy VIP Small Cap Growth	$0	over $1,000,000	over $1,000,000
Catherine L. Murray	Ivy VIP International Core Equity	$0	$100,001 to $500,000	$100,001 to $500,000
Robert E. Nightingale	Ivy VIP Global Equity Income	$0	over $1,000,000	over $1,000,000
Matthew T. Norris	Ivy VIP Value	$0	$500,001 to $1,000,000	$500,001 to $1,000,000
Christopher J. Parker	Ivy VIP Global Equity Income	$0	$500,001 to $1,000,000	$500,001 to $1,000,000
Susan K. Regan	Ivy VIP Balanced	$0	$10,001 to $50,000	$500,001 to $1,000,000
	Ivy VIP Corporate Bond	$0	$0	
	Ivy VIP Limited-Term Bond	$0	$100,001 to $500,000	
Sarah C. Ross	Ivy VIP Global Growth	$0	over $1,000,000	over $1,000,000
Kimberly A. Scott	Ivy VIP Mid Cap Growth	$0	over $1,000,000	over $1,000,000
Zachary H. Shafran	Ivy VIP Science and Technology	$0	$500,001 to $1,000,000	$500,001 to $1,000,000
Mira Stevovich	Ivy VIP Government Money Market	$0	$0	over $1,000,000
W. Jeffery Surles	Ivy VIP Asset Strategy	$0	over $1,000,000	over $1,000,000
	Ivy VIP Pathfinder Aggressive	$0	N/A	
	Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive	$0	N/A	
	Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate	$0	N/A	
	Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative	$0	N/A	
	Ivy VIP Pathfinder Conservative	$0	N/A	
	Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate – Managed Volatility	$0	N/A	
	Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive – Managed Volatility	$0	N/A	
	Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative – Managed Volatility	$0	N/A	
Bradley J. Warden	Ivy VIP Science and Technology	$0	$500,001 to $1,000,000	over $1,000,000
Michael T. Wolverton	Ivy VIP Energy	$0	$0	$100,001 to $500,000
	Ivy VIP Natural Resources	$0	$10,001 to $50,000	
Aaron D. Young	Ivy VIP Pathfinder Aggressive	$0	N/A	$0

Manager	Portfolio(s) Managed in Ivy Variable Insurance Portfolios	Dollar Range of Shares Owned[1] or Deemed Owned in Portfolio Managed	Dollar Range of Shares Owned or Deemed Owned in Similarly Managed[2] Funds within the Fund Complex	Dollar Range of Shares Owned or Deemed Owned in the Fund Complex
	Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive	$0	N/A	
	Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate	$0	N/A	
	Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative	$0	N/A	
	Ivy VIP Pathfinder Conservative	$0	N/A	
	Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate – Managed Volatility	$0	N/A	
	Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive – Managed Volatility	$0	N/A	
	Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative – Managed Volatility	$0	N/A	

1 The Portfolios' shares are available for purchase only by PICs and are indirectly owned by investors in the Policies for which the Portfolios serve as underlying investment vehicles.

2 Shares deemed to be owned in any Portfolio or similarly managed style within the Fund Complex which is managed by the portfolio manager.

Portfolio Managers Employed by Securian AM

The following tables provide information relating to the portfolio managers of the specified Portfolio as of December 31, 2020:

Lowell R. Bolken—Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	4	2	4
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$553.42	$79.97	$244.43
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0

Joshua M. Klaetsch—Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	3	2	1
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$480.64	$79.97	$51.81
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0

Matthew K. Richmond—Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	3	2	1
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$480.64	$79.97	$51.81
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0

The following tables provide information relating to the portfolio managers of the volatility management strategy of the Managed Volatility Portfolios as of December 31, 2020:

Merlin Erickson—Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate – Managed Volatility
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive – Managed Volatility
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative – Managed Volatility

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	7	0	2
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$2,035.34	$0	$44.77
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$0	$ 0

Jeremy Gogos—Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate – Managed Volatility
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive – Managed Volatility
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative – Managed Volatility

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	7	0	2
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0
Assets Managed (in millions)	$2,035.34	$0	$44.77
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$0	$ 0

Craig M. Stapleton—Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate – Managed Volatility
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive – Managed Volatility
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative – Managed Volatility

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Number of Accounts Managed	8	1	171
Number of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees	0	0	0

	Registered Investment Companies	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	Other Accounts
Assets Managed (in millions)	$2,108.12	$550.99	$28,416.72
Assets Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fees (in millions)	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0

Conflicts of Interest

In the judgment of IICO and Securian AM, no material conflicts of interest are likely to arise in connection with a portfolio manager's management of the Portfolios on the one hand and the management of any account identified above on the other. All portfolio managers must manage assets in their personal accounts in accordance with Securian AM's code of ethics. The Portfolios and all other accounts managed by a portfolio manager in a similar style are managed subject to substantially similar investment restrictions and guidelines, and therefore no conflict of interest is likely to arise due to material differences in investment strategy. Securian AM also has adopted policies and procedures designed for fair allocation of investment opportunities between the Portfolios and other accounts managed by the same portfolio manager, including accounts of Securian AM or their affiliates. In addition, Securian AM believes that material conflicts due to differences in compensation paid to portfolio managers (see below) also are unlikely to arise. Account performance is a factor in determining a portfolio manager's compensation, but no portfolio manager's compensation structure favors one account over another on the basis of performance.

Compensation

As of the end of the Portfolios' most recent fiscal year, each portfolio manager of a Portfolio is compensated for managing the Portfolios and for managing other accounts identified above in the manner set forth below. Portfolio managers also receive other compensation in the form of group insurance and medical benefits and pension and other retirement benefits which are available generally to all employees of Securian AM and which do not discriminate in favor of any portfolio manager.

Base Salary — the portfolio managers' total compensation packages are reviewed and adjusted annually using competitive compensation surveys. Base salary is designed to provide a measure of stability and is targeted to be competitive with peers.

Short-term Bonus — the portfolio managers are eligible for an annual bonus that is based on the portfolio manager's ability to meet predetermined goals. The primary goals are based on investment performance along with subjective standards relating to investment management activities. The remaining goals are based on subjective fulfillment of position duties.

Long-term Incentive — the portfolio managers are eligible for a long-term bonus that is dependent upon Securian AM's strategic business objectives such as profitability, sales, etc. If long-term bonuses are granted, the bonus has a four-year vesting schedule.

Deferred Compensation — the portfolio managers have the option to defer all or part of his or her short-term and long-term bonuses into a non-qualified deferred compensation plan. All elections must be made prior to the start of the performance measurement period.

Revenue Share — the portfolio managers may be paid a percentage of revenue received for the management of assets for unaffiliated clients including Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities or the Managed Volatility Portfolios. Revenues received from accounts of Securian AM or any of its affiliates, are not subject to revenue share.

Ownership of Securities

As of December 31, 2020, the dollar range of shares beneficially owned by each specified portfolio manager was:

Manager	Dollar Range of Shares owned* in Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities	Dollar Range of Shares Owned in Fund Complex
Lowell R. Bolken	$0	$100,001 to $500,000
Joshua M. Klaetsch	$0	$10,001 to $50,000
Matthew K. Richmond	$0	$100,001 to $500,000

* The Portfolio's shares are available for purchase only by PICs and are indirectly owned by investors in the Policies for which the Portfolio serves as an underlying investment vehicle.

Manager	Dollar Range of Shares owned* in Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate – Managed Volatility	Dollar Range of Shares owned* in Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive – Managed Volatility	Dollar Range of Shares owned* in Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative – Managed Volatility	Dollar Range of Shares Owned in Fund Complex
Merlin Erickson	$0	$0	$0	$10,001 to $50,000
Jeremy Gogos	$0	$0	$0	$0
Craig M. Stapleton	$0	$0	$0	$0

* The Portfolio's shares are available for purchase only by PICs and are indirectly owned by investors in the Policies for which the Portfolio serves as an underlying investment vehicle.

BROKERAGE ALLOCATION AND OTHER PRACTICES

Each of the Pathfinder Portfolios and the Managed Volatility Portfolios purchases and sells the shares of the Underlying Funds without commission or other sales charge. To the extent that a Pathfinder Portfolio or a Managed Volatility Portfolio purchases or sells U.S. government securities, commercial paper and other short-term corporate obligations and other money market instruments, including repurchase agreements, such transactions may be made directly with the issuers, dealers or banks, as further described below.

One of the duties undertaken by IICO pursuant to the Management Agreement is to arrange the purchase and sale of securities for the Portfolios. For Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities, IICO has delegated this duty primarily to the Portfolio’s subadviser.

With respect to most Portfolios with fixed-income investments, many purchases are made directly from issuers or from underwriters, dealers or banks. Purchases from underwriters include a commission or concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter. Purchases from dealers will include the spread between the bid and the asked prices. Otherwise, transactions in securities other than those for which an exchange is the primary market generally are effected with dealers acting as principals or market makers. Brokerage commissions primarily are paid for effecting transactions in securities traded on an exchange and otherwise only if it appears likely that a better price or execution can be obtained.

The individuals who manage the Portfolios may manage other advisory accounts with similar investment objectives. It can be anticipated that a portfolio manager frequently, yet not always, will place concurrent orders for all or most accounts for which the portfolio manager has responsibility or IICO otherwise may combine orders for a Portfolio with those of other Portfolios, other funds within the Fund Complex or other accounts for which it has investment discretion, including accounts affiliated with IICO. IICO, at its discretion, may aggregate such orders. Under current written procedures, transactions effected pursuant to such combined orders are averaged as to price and allocated in accordance with the purchase or sale orders actually placed for each fund or advisory account, except where the combined order is not filled completely. In this case, for a transaction not involving an IPO, IICO ordinarily will allocate the transaction *pro rata* based on the orders placed, subject to certain variances provided for in the written procedures.

For a partially filled IPO order, subject to certain variances specified in the written procedures, IICO generally allocates the shares *pro rata* among the included funds and/or advisory accounts based on the total assets of each account, subject to adjustments for *de minimis* allocations and round lots. Funds/accounts with investment strategies and policies that make an IPO more appropriate for those accounts may receive greater allocations compared to accounts for which the IPO is less suitable. An amount otherwise allocable to a participating account based on a *pro rata* allocation may be reduced or eliminated to accommodate the account's cash availability, position limitations and investment restrictions. In such cases, the shares that would otherwise have been allocated to such accounts shall be reallocated to the remaining accounts in accordance with the written procedures. In all cases, IICO seeks to implement its allocation procedures to achieve a fair and equitable allocation of securities among its portfolios/funds and other advisory accounts.

Similarly, to the extent permitted by applicable law, a Portfolio's Subadviser may aggregate the securities to be sold or purchased for the Portfolio with those of other accounts managed by the Subadviser. The Subadviser is obligated to allocate any securities so purchased or sold, as well as the expenses incurred in the transaction, in the manner it believes to be the most equitable and consistent with its fiduciary obligations to the Portfolio and such other accounts.

Sharing in large transactions could affect the price a Portfolio pays or receives or the amount it buys or sells. Additionally, a better negotiated commission may be available through combined orders.

Portfolio subadvisers are required to effect derivative transactions using derivatives documentation executed by IICO (*e.g.*, ISDA Master Agreements and corresponding documents). A Portfolio's subadviser is not authorized to trade derivative instruments under any other derivatives documentation.

To effect the portfolio transactions of a Portfolio, the Investment Manager is authorized to engage broker-dealers (brokers) which, in its best judgment based on all relevant factors, will implement the policy of the Portfolio to seek best execution (prompt and reliable execution at the best price obtainable) for reasonable and competitive commissions. The Investment Manager need not seek competitive commission bidding but is expected to minimize the commissions paid to the extent consistent with the interests and policies of the Portfolio. Subject to review by the Board, such policies include the selection of brokers which provide execution and/or research services and other services directly or through others (research and brokerage services) considered by the Investment Manager to be useful or desirable for its investment management of the Portfolio and/or the other funds and accounts for which the Investment Manager has investment discretion.

Such research and brokerage services are, in general, defined by reference to Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act as including: (1) advice, either directly or through publications or writings, as to the value of securities, the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities and the availability of securities and purchasers or sellers; (2) furnishing analyses and reports; or (3) effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto (such as clearance, settlement and custody). Investment discretion is, in general, defined as having authorization to determine what securities shall be purchased or sold for an account.

The commissions paid to brokers that provide such research and/or brokerage services may be higher than the commission another qualified broker would charge for effecting comparable transactions and are permissible if a good faith determination is made by the Investment Manager that the commission is reasonable in relation to the research or brokerage services provided. No allocation of brokerage or principal business is made to provide any other benefits to the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager does not direct Portfolio brokerage to compensate brokers for the sale of Portfolio shares. The Portfolios have adopted a policy that prohibits the Investment Manager from using Portfolio brokerage commissions to compensate broker-dealers for promotion or sale of Portfolio shares.

The investment research provided by a particular broker may be useful only to one or more of the other advisory accounts of the Investment Manager and investment research received for the commissions of those other accounts may be useful both to a Portfolio and one or more of such other accounts. To the extent that electronic or other products provided by such brokers to assist the Investment Manager in making investment management decisions are used for administration or other non-research purposes, a reasonable allocation of the cost of the product attributable to its non-research use is made and this cost is paid by the Investment Manager.

Such investment research (which may be supplied by a third party) includes information on particular companies and industries as well as market, economic or institutional activity areas. In general, such investment research serves to broaden the scope and supplement the research activities of the Investment Manager; serves to make available additional views for consideration and comparisons; and enables the Investment Manager to obtain market information on the price of securities held in a Portfolio or being considered for purchase.

The following table sets forth the brokerage commissions paid by each of the Portfolios during the past three fiscal years ended December 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018. These figures do not include principal transactions or spreads or concessions on principal transactions, that is, those in which a Portfolio sells securities to a broker-dealer firm or buys from a broker-dealer firm securities owned by it.

	2020	2019	2018
Ivy VIP Asset Strategy	$ 239,716	$ 382,429	$ 440,089
Ivy VIP Balanced	59,137	94,948	136,508
Ivy VIP Core Equity	240,847	374,344	422,321
Ivy VIP Corporate Bond	2,314	0	0
Ivy VIP Energy	51,744	25,576	167,637
Ivy VIP Global Bond	0	175	407
Ivy VIP Global Equity Income	233,064	162,745	451,153
Ivy VIP Global Growth	52,910	42,146	247,477
Ivy VIP Government Money Market	0	0	0
Ivy VIP Growth	74,867	125,448	220,188
Ivy VIP High Income	3,307	1,366	760
Ivy VIP International Core Equity	785,966	777,203	786,996
Ivy VIP Limited-Term Bond	0	0	2,000
Ivy VIP Mid Cap Growth	164,632	100,533	305,062
Ivy VIP Natural Resources	59,614	45,731	55,987
Ivy VIP Science and Technology	45,811	173,267	146,542
Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities	38,196	31,487	49,892
Ivy VIP Small Cap Core	270,899	302,072	529,027
Ivy VIP Small Cap Growth	190,959	208,160	339,397
Ivy VIP Value	366,669	350,945	382,800
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Aggressive	0	0	0
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Conservative	0	0	0
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate	0	0	0
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate - Managed Volatility	15,322	2,183	2,835
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive	0	0	0
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive - Managed Volatility	1,941	337	533
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative	0	0	0
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative - Managed Volatility	2,177	323	467
Total	$2,900,092	$3,201,418	$4,688,078

The next table shows the transactions, other than principal transactions, which were directed to broker-dealers who provided research services as well as execution and the brokerage commissions paid during the fiscal year ended

December 31, 2020 for each of the Portfolios. These transactions were allocated to these broker-dealers by the internal allocation procedures described above.

	Amount of Transactions	Brokerage Commissions
Ivy VIP Asset Strategy	$ 298,447,184	$ 214,880
Ivy VIP Balanced	154,028,847	54,646
Ivy VIP Core Equity	683,159,280	225,712
Ivy VIP Corporate Bond	0	0
Ivy VIP Energy	17,081,418	39,236
Ivy VIP Global Bond	0	0
Ivy VIP Global Equity Income	242,126,567	189,019
Ivy VIP Global Growth	86,709,178	49,802
Ivy VIP Government Money Market	0	0
Ivy VIP Growth	389,241,306	66,471
Ivy VIP High Income	194,080	1,186
Ivy VIP International Core Equity	644,513,517	683,858
Ivy VIP Limited-Term Bond	0	0
Ivy VIP Mid Cap Growth	227,044,281	108,883
Ivy VIP Natural Resources	62,386,645	53,191
Ivy VIP Science and Technology	128,869,133	43,910
Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities	40,398,110	37,147
Ivy VIP Small Cap Core	335,167,691	253,664
Ivy VIP Small Cap Growth	306,191,299	178,755
Ivy VIP Value	485,471,479	321,787
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Aggressive	0	0
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Conservative	0	0
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate	0	0
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate - Managed Volatility	0	0
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive	0	0
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive - Managed Volatility	0	0
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative	0	0
Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative - Managed Volatility	0	0
Total	$4,101,030,015	$2,522,147

As of December 31, 2020, each of the Portfolios held securities issued by their respective regular broker-dealers, as follows: (all amounts in thousands)

Ivy VIP Asset Strategy owned Barclays plc, Credit Suisse Group AG, Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (The) and Morgan Stanley securities in the aggregate amounts of $12,123, $11,517, $6,694 and $6,917, respectively. Barclays plc is the parent of Barclays Capital Inc., a regular broker of the Portfolio. Credit Suisse Group AG is the parent of Credit Suisse, a regular broker of the Portfolio. Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (The) is the parent of Goldman, Sachs & Co., a regular broker of the Portfolio. Morgan Stanley is the parent of Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC, a regular broker of the Portfolio.

Ivy VIP Balanced owned Bank of America Corp., Citigroup, Inc., Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (The), JPMorgan Chase & Co. and Morgan Stanley securities in the aggregate amounts of $439, $1,009, $8,020, $6,414 and $4,697, respectively. Bank of America Corp. is the parent of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc., a regular broker of the Portfolio. Citigroup, Inc. is the parent of Citigroup Global Markets Inc., a regular broker of the Portfolio. Goldman Sachs

Group, Inc. (The) is the parent of Goldman, Sachs & Co., a regular broker of the Portfolio. JPMorgan Chase & Co. is the parent of J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., a regular broker of the Portfolio. Morgan Stanley is the parent of Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC, a regular broker of the Portfolio.

Ivy VIP Core Equity owned JPMorgan Chase & Co. and Morgan Stanley securities in the aggregate amounts of $24,843 and $21,441, respectively. JPMorgan Chase & Co. is the parent of J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., a regular broker of the Portfolio. Morgan Stanley the parent of Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC, a regular broker of the Portfolio.

Ivy VIP Corporate Bond owned Bank of America Corp., Citigroup, Inc., Credit Suisse Group AG, Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (The), JPMorgan Chase & Co., Mizuho Financial Group, Inc., Morgan Stanley and Wells Fargo & Co. securities in the aggregate amounts of $14,373, $15,481, $2,061, $15,460, $16,636, $3,090, $14,794 and $12,195, respectively. Bank of America Corp. is the parent of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc., a regular broker of the Portfolio. Citigroup, Inc. is the parent of Citigroup Global Markets Inc., a regular broker of the Portfolio. Credit Suisse Group AG is the parent of Credit Suisse, a regular broker of the Portfolio. Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (The) is the parent of Goldman, Sachs & Co., a regular broker of the Portfolio. JPMorgan Chase & Co. is the parent of J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., a regular broker of the Portfolio. Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. is the parent of Mizuho Securities USA Inc., a regular broker of the Portfolio. Morgan Stanley is the parent of Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC, a regular broker of the Portfolio. Wells Fargo & Co. is the parent of Wells Fargo Securities LLC, a regular broker of the Portfolio.

Ivy VIP Global Bond owned Bank of America Corp., Citigroup, Inc., Goldman Sachs Group, Inc (The), JPMorgan Chase & Co. and Wells Fargo & Co. securities in the aggregate amounts of $142, $141, $116, $186 and $146, respectively. Bank of America Corp. is the parent of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc., a regular broker of the Portfolio. Citigroup, Inc. is the parent of Citigroup Global Markets Inc., a regular broker of the Portfolio. Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (The) is the parent of Goldman, Sachs & Co., a regular broker of the Portfolio. JPMorgan Chase & Co. is the parent of J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., a regular broker of the Portfolio. Wells Fargo & Co. is the parent of Wells Fargo Securities LLC, a regular broker of the Portfolio.

Ivy VIP Global Equity Income owned Citigroup, Inc. and Morgan Stanley securities in the aggregate amounts of $8,516 and $10,445, respectively. Citigroup, Inc. is the parent of Citigroup Global Markets Inc., a regular broker of the Portfolio. Morgan Stanley is the parent of Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC, a regular broker of the Portfolio.

Ivy VIP Global Growth owned Citigroup, Inc., Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (The), JPMorgan Chase & Co. and Morgan Stanley securities in the aggregate amounts of $2,048, $2,449, $1,777 and $2,808, respectively. Citigroup, Inc. is the parent of Citigroup Global Markets Inc., a regular broker of the Portfolio. Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (The) is the parent of Goldman, Sachs & Co., a regular broker of the Portfolio. JPMorgan Chase & Co. is the parent of J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., a regular broker of the Portfolio. Morgan Stanley is the parent of Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC, a regular broker of the Portfolio.

Ivy VIP Limited-Term Bond owned Bank of America Corp., Citigroup, Inc., Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (The), JPMorgan Chase & Co., Mizuho Financial Group, Inc., Morgan Stanley and Wells Fargo & Co. securities in the aggregate amounts of $5,861, $7,642, $5,832, $5,896, $1,810, $4,335 and $2,531, respectively. Bank of America Corp. is the parent of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc., a regular broker of the Portfolio. Citigroup, Inc. is the parent of Citigroup Global Markets Inc., a regular broker of the Portfolio. Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. (The) is the parent of Goldman, Sachs & Co., a regular broker of the Portfolio. JPMorgan Chase & Co. is the parent of J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., a regular broker of the Portfolio. Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. is the parent of Mizuho Securities USA Inc., a regular broker of the Portfolio. Morgan Stanley is the parent of Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC, a regular broker of the Portfolio. Wells Fargo & Co. is the parent of Wells Fargo Securities LLC, a regular broker of the Portfolio.

Ivy VIP Value owned Citigroup, Inc. and Morgan Stanley securities in the aggregate amounts of $16,116 and $16,287, respectively. Citigroup, Inc. is the parent of Citigroup Global Markets Inc., a regular broker of the Portfolio. Morgan Stanley is the parent of Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC, a regular broker of the Portfolio.

PROXY VOTING POLICY FOR IICO

The Portfolios have delegated all proxy voting responsibilities to IICO. IICO has established guidelines that reflect what it believes are desirable principles of corporate governance.

Listed below are several reoccurring issues and IICO's corresponding positions.

Board of Directors Issues:

IICO generally supports proposals requiring that a majority of the board of directors consist of outside, or independent, directors.

IICO generally votes against proposals to limit or eliminate liability for monetary damages for violating the duty of care.

IICO generally votes against indemnification proposals that would expand coverage to more serious acts such as negligence, willful or intentional misconduct, derivation of improper personal benefit, absence of good faith, reckless disregard for duty, and unexcused pattern of inattention. The success of a corporation in attracting and retaining qualified directors and officers, in the best interest of shareholders, is partially dependent on its ability to provide some satisfactory level of protection from personal financial risk. IICO will support such protection so long as it does not exceed reasonable standards.

IICO generally votes against proposals requiring the provision for cumulative voting in the election of directors as cumulative voting may allow a minority group of shareholders to cause the election of one or more directors.

Corporate Governance Issues:

IICO generally supports proposals to ratify the appointment of independent accountants/auditors unless reasons exist which cause it to vote against the appointment.

IICO generally votes against proposals to restrict or prohibit the right of shareholders to call special meetings.

IICO generally votes against proposals which include a provision to require a supermajority vote to amend any charter or bylaw provision, or to approve mergers or other significant business combinations.

IICO generally votes for proposals to authorize an increase in the number of authorized shares of common stock.

IICO generally votes against proposals for the adoption of a Shareholder Rights Plan (sometimes referred to as "Purchase Rights Plan"). It believes that anti-takeover proposals generally are not in the best interest of shareholders. Such a Plan gives the board of directors virtual veto power over acquisition offers which may well offer material benefits to shareholders.

Executive/Employee Issues:

IICO generally will vote for proposals to establish an Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) as long as the size of the ESOP is reasonably limited.

Political Activity:

IICO generally will vote against proposals requiring the publication of reports on political activity or contributions made by political action committees (PACs) sponsored or supported by the corporation. PAC contributions generally are made with funds contributed voluntarily by employees, and provide positive individual participation in the political process of a democratic society. In addition, federal law and most state laws require full disclosure of political contributions made by PACs. This is public information and available to all interested parties. Requiring reports in newspaper publications results in added expense without commensurate benefit to shareholders.

Conflicts of Interest Between IICO and the Trust:

IICO will follow the procedures established below to ensure that its proxy voting decisions are based on the best interests of the Portfolios and are not the product of a material conflict.

(1) Identifying Conflicts of Interest: IICO will evaluate the nature of its relationships to assess which, if any, might place its interests, as well as those of its affiliates, in conflict with those of a Portfolio's shareholders on a proxy voting matter. IICO will review the following three general categories with respect to any proxy voting matter to determine if there is a potential conflict:

- **Business Relationships** – IICO will review any business relationships for a material conflict where IICO provides investment advisory services for a company or an employee group, manages pension assets, administers employee benefit plans, leases office space from a company, or provides brokerage, underwriting, insurance, banking or consulting services to a company or if it (or an affiliate) is actively soliciting any such business from a company; or if IICO has determined that IICO (or an affiliate) otherwise has a similar significant relationship with a third party.
- **Personal Relationships** – IICO will review any personal relationships where it (or an affiliate) has a known personal relationship with the issuer's management or other proponents of proxy proposals, participants in proxy contests, corporate directors, or candidates for directorships to determine if a material conflict exists.
- **Familial Relationships** – IICO will review any family relationships where it (or an affiliate) has a known familial relationship relating to a company (e.g., a spouse or other relative who serves as a director of a public company or is employed by the company) to determine if a material conflict exists. Any person with knowledge of a potential conflict of interest of IICO (or an affiliate) for a particular item shall disclose that conflict to the Director of Research of IICO. Any person with a known potential conflict of interest for a particular item shall disclose that conflict to the Director of Research and otherwise remove himself or herself from the proxy voting process with respect to that item. IICO or the Director of Research also will review all known relationships of portfolio managers and senior management for potential conflicts. IICO will designate an individual or committee to review all proxies to be voted by IICO on behalf of the Portfolios and identify any potential conflicts of interest on an ongoing basis.

(2) Determining "Material Conflicts": IICO will review each relationship identified as having a potential conflict based on the individual facts and circumstances. For purposes of this review, IICO will determine materiality based on the reasonable likelihood that the relationship, in the particular context, could be viewed as important by the average shareholder.

(3) Procedures to Address Material Conflicts: IICO will use one or more of the following methods to vote proxies that have been determined to present a "Material Conflict."

- **Use a Proxy Voting Service for Specific Proposals** – As a primary means of voting material conflicts, IICO will vote in accordance with the recommendation of an independent proxy voting service (Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS) or another independent third party if a recommendation from ISS is unavailable).
- **Use a Predetermined Voting Policy** – If no directives are provided by an independent proxy voting service, IICO may vote material conflicts pursuant to the pre-determined Proxy Voting Policies, established therein, should such subject matter fall sufficiently within the identified subject matter.

  If the issue involves a material conflict and IICO uses this method, IICO will not be permitted to vary from the established voting policies established therein.
- **Seek Board Guidance** – Finally, if the Material Conflict does not fall within one of the situations referenced above, IICO may seek guidance from the Board on voting the proxy for such matters. Under this method, IICO will disclose the nature of the conflict to the Board (or a committee of the Board consisting primarily of disinterested directors and to whom authority to direct proxy voting has been delegated) and obtain the Board's consent or direction to vote the proxies.

Echo Voting:

Each Pathfinder Portfolio and Managed Volatility Portfolio is a fund of funds that invests primarily in a combination of Underlying Funds. The Board has adopted proxy voting policies to govern the voting of proxies received by each Pathfinder Portfolio and Managed Volatility Portfolio with respect to its investments in Underlying Funds. If an Underlying Fund has a shareholder meeting, a Pathfinder Portfolio or a Managed Volatility Portfolio, if possible, will vote its interests in the Underlying Fund in the same proportion as the votes cast by all of the other shareholders of the Underlying Fund. This is known as "echo voting" and is designed to avoid potential conflicts of interest.

For VIP Securian Real Estate Securities, IICO has delegated proxy voting responsibilities to the Portfolio's subadviser. The proxy voting policies of the subadviser is set forth in Appendix B to this SAI.

PROXY VOTING RECORD

Each Portfolio is required to file with the SEC its complete proxy voting record for the 12-month period ending June 30, by no later than August 31 of each year. Information regarding how the proxies for each Portfolio relating to its portfolio securities were voted during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30, 2020, is available without charge at www.ivyinvestments.com, and on the SEC's website at http://www.sec.gov.

TRUST SHARES

The Shares of the Portfolios

The shares of a Portfolio represent an interest in that Portfolio's securities and other assets and in its profits or losses. Each fractional share of a class of a Portfolio has the same rights, in proportion, as a full share of that class of that Portfolio.

Shares of the Trust are currently divided into the following series, as that term is defined in the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust: Ivy VIP Asset Strategy, Ivy VIP Balanced, Ivy VIP Core Equity, Ivy VIP Corporate Bond, Ivy VIP Energy, Ivy VIP Global Bond, Ivy VIP Global Equity Income, Ivy VIP Global Growth, Ivy VIP Government Money Market, Ivy VIP Growth, Ivy VIP High Income, Ivy VIP International Core Equity, Ivy VIP Limited-Term Bond, Ivy VIP Mid Cap Growth, Ivy VIP Natural Resources, Ivy VIP Science and Technology, Ivy VIP Securian Real Estate Securities, Ivy VIP Small Cap Core, Ivy VIP Small Cap Growth, Ivy VIP Value, Ivy VIP Pathfinder Aggressive, Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive, Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate, Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative, Ivy VIP Pathfinder Conservative, Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderate — Managed Volatility, Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Aggressive — Managed Volatility, and Ivy VIP Pathfinder Moderately Conservative — Managed Volatility. The Board may change the designation of any Portfolio and may increase or decrease the numbers of shares of any Portfolio but may not decrease the number of shares of any Portfolio below the number of shares then outstanding.

Each Portfolio currently offers Class II shares. Ivy VIP Asset Strategy, Ivy VIP Energy, Ivy VIP High Income, Ivy VIP Mid Cap Growth, Ivy VIP Science and Technology and Ivy VIP Small Cap Growth currently also offer Class I shares. The different classes of shares represent investments in the same portfolio of securities, but the classes are subject to different expenses and usually will have different share prices. Class II shares are subject to a service plan that is described above. Class I shares are not subject to a service plan and may be purchased only through fund of funds, advisory or trust accounts, wrap accounts or other asset allocation or fee-based investment arrangements. Except as described below, all classes of shares of the Portfolios have identical voting, dividend, liquidation and other rights, preferences, terms and conditions. The only differences between the classes are (a) each class may be subject to different expenses specific to that class; (b) each class has a different identifying designation or name; and (c) each class has exclusive voting rights with respect to matters solely affecting that class.

Each Portfolio does not anticipate that there will be any conflicts between the interests of holders of the different classes of its shares by virtue of those classes.

Each issued and outstanding class of a share in a Portfolio is entitled to participate equally in dividends and other distributions declared by that class of a Portfolio and, upon liquidation or dissolution, in net assets of such Portfolio remaining after satisfaction of outstanding liabilities. The shares of each Portfolio when issued are fully paid and nonassessable.

The Trust does not hold annual meetings of shareholders; however, certain significant corporate matters, such as the approval of a new investment advisory agreement or a change in a fundamental investment policy, which require shareholder approval, will be presented to shareholders at a meeting called by the Board for such purpose.

Special meetings of shareholders may be called for any purpose upon receipt by the Trust of a request in writing signed by shareholders owning not less than 25% of the aggregate number of votes to which shareholders are entitled at such meeting, as provided in the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Trust. There normally will be no meeting of the shareholders for the purpose of electing Trustees until such time as less than a majority of Trustees holding office have been elected by shareholders, at which time the Trustees then in office will call a shareholders' meeting for the election of Trustees. To the extent that Section 16(c) of the 1940 Act applies to a Portfolio, the Trustees are required to call a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of voting upon the question of removal of any Trustee when requested in writing to do so by the shareholders owning at least 10% of the aggregate number of votes to which shareholders of that Portfolio are entitled, as provided in the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust and Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Trust.

Each shareholder of the Trust is entitled to one vote for each dollar of NAV of a Portfolio owned by the shareholder. Matters in which the interests of all the Portfolios are substantially identical (such as the election of Trustees) will be voted on by all shareholders without regard to the separate Portfolios. Matters that affect a particular Portfolio (such as approval of its Investment Management Agreement or a change in its fundamental investment restrictions) will be voted on separately by the Portfolio, except that as to matters which affect the interests of one particular class of a Portfolio's shares, the affected shareholders vote as a separate class.

To the extent required by law, Policyowners are entitled to give voting instructions with respect to Portfolio shares held in the separate accounts of PICs. PICs will vote with respect to the shares in accordance with such instructions unless otherwise legally required or permitted to act with respect to such instructions.

PURCHASE, REDEMPTION AND PRICING OF SHARES

The separate accounts of the PICs place orders to purchase and redeem shares of each Portfolio based on, among other things, the amount of premium payments to be invested and the number of surrender and transfer requests to be effected on any day according to the terms of the Policies. Orders for shares of the Portfolios are executed at the time they are received by IDI and at the NAV determined as of the close of trading on the previous business day, provided that the applicable PIC represents it has received such orders prior to the close of the NYSE on the previous business day. The applicable PIC may aggregate separately all purchase and/or redemption orders for shares of the Portfolios that it received prior to the close of trading on the NYSE (4:00 PM Eastern Time, unless the NYSE closes earlier in which case such earlier time shall apply). The applicable PIC will not aggregate pre-4:00 PM Eastern Time trades with post-4:00 PM Eastern Time trades. The Portfolios may refuse to sell shares to any person or may suspend or terminate the offering of its shares if such action is required by law or by regulatory authorities having jurisdiction or is, in the sole discretion of the directors of the Portfolios, necessary in the best interest of the shareholders of the Portfolios. No sales charge is paid by any PIC for purchase of shares. Except where required or otherwise permitted by applicable law, redemption payments generally are made within 7 days from receipt of a request in good order. The Trust may suspend the right of redemption of shares of any Portfolio and may postpone payment for any period if any of the following conditions exist: (1) the NYSE is closed other than customary weekend and holiday closings or when trading on the NYSE is restricted; (2) the SEC has determined that a state of emergency exists which may make payment or transfer not reasonably practicable; (3) the SEC has permitted suspension of the right of redemption of shares for the protection of the shareholders of the Trust; or (4) applicable laws and regulations otherwise permit the Trust to suspend payment on the redemption of shares. Payment is made in cash, although under extraordinary conditions redemptions may be made in portfolio securities. Payment for redemptions of shares of the Portfolios may be made in portfolio securities when the Board determines that conditions exist making cash payments undesirable. In such case, redemption payments may be made in Portfolio securities. The redeeming shareholders would incur brokerage costs in selling such securities. The Trust has elected to be governed by Rule 18f-1 under the 1940 Act, pursuant to which it is obligated to redeem shares solely in cash up to the lesser of $250,000 or 1% of its NAV during any 90-day period for any one shareholder.

Should any conflict between Policyowners arise which would require that a substantial amount of net assets be withdrawn from a Portfolio, orderly portfolio management could be disrupted to the potential detriment of Policyowners.

Except as otherwise noted, and only through the PIC, a Policyowner may indirectly sell shares and buy shares of another Portfolio, also known as a transfer or an exchange privilege.

Shareholder Communications

Policyowners will receive, from the PICs, financial statements of the Portfolios as required under the 1940 Act. Each report shows the investments owned by the Portfolios and the market values thereof and provides other information about the Trust and its operations.

Net Asset Value (NAV)

The NAV of each class of the shares of a Portfolio is the value of the assets of that class, less the liabilities of that class, divided by the total number of outstanding shares of that class. For example, if on a particular day a Portfolio owned securities worth $100 and held cash of $15, the total value of the assets would be $115. If it had a liability of $5, the NAV would be $110 ($115 minus $5). If it had 11 shares outstanding, the NAV of one share would be $10 ($110 divided by 11).

In the calculation of the NAV of a Pathfinder Portfolio or a Managed Volatility Portfolio, the shares of the Underlying Funds held by the Portfolio are valued at their respective NAVs per share.

The NAV and offering price per share of a Portfolio ordinarily are computed once on each day that the NYSE is open for trading as of the later of the close of the regular session of the NYSE, 4:00 PM Eastern Time, or the close of the regular session of any other securities or commodities exchange on which an option or futures contract held by a Portfolio is traded. The NYSE annually announces the days on which it will not be open for trading. The most recent announcement indicates that the NYSE will not be open on the following days: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. However, it is possible that the NYSE may close on other days.

The NAV per share of a Portfolio (other than Ivy VIP Government Money Market) likely will change every business day, since typically the value of the assets and the number of shares outstanding change every business day. Ivy VIP Government Money Market is designed so that the value of each share of the Portfolio (the NAV per share) will remain fixed at $1.00 per share, except under extraordinary circumstances, although there is no assurance that the fund will be successful in meeting this objective.

Valuation — General

Listed securities generally are valued at their closing price on the principal securities exchange on which the security is traded. Certain foreign exchanges may continue to trade after the close of the NYSE; in such cases, prices for securities primarily traded on these exchanges will be taken at the close of the NYSE.

Stocks ordinarily are valued by the primary pricing service as set forth in the Portfolios' Valuation Procedures. If a price from the primary pricing service is not available, the next pricing service will be utilized in the order set forth in the Valuation Procedures. In the event a price is not available from any of the approved pricing services, a price will be sought from an exchange.

Fixed-income securities, including bonds, foreign bonds, convertible bonds, government securities and mortgage-backed securities ordinarily are valued at the bid price provided by the primary pricing service as set forth in the Valuation Procedures, while municipal bonds are valued at the mean price. Loans also are valued at the bid price provided by the primary pricing service as set forth in the Valuation Procedures. If a price from the primary pricing service is not available, the next pricing service will be utilized in the order set forth in the Valuation Procedures. In the event a price is not available from any of the approved pricing services set forth in the Valuation Procedures, a price will be sought from a broker-dealer. In the event no pricing service price is available and no broker-dealer quote is available, or in the case where a price is available from a pricing service but deemed unreliable, the Valuation Committee will fair value the security pursuant to the Valuation Procedures.

Listed options contracts and OTC options ordinarily are valued, as of the valuation time, at the mean of the bid and ask price as provided by the primary pricing service set forth in the Valuation Procedures. If a price from the primary pricing service is not available, the next pricing service will be utilized in the order set forth in the Valuation Procedures. In the event a price for listed or OTC options is not available from any of the approved pricing services listed in the Valuation Procedures, a price is sought from a broker-dealer. In the event a price is not available from any approved pricing service or from a broker-dealer, the Valuation Committee will fair value the option pursuant to the Valuation Procedures.

Futures contracts will be valued at the settlement price as provided by the primary pricing service set forth in the Valuation Procedures. In the event a price is not available from the primary pricing service, the next pricing service will be utilized in the order set forth in the Valuation Procedures. In the event a price is not available from any of the approved pricing services listed in the Valuation Procedures, a price will be sought from an exchange.

Swaps, including but not limited to credit default swaps and interest rate swaps, are valued at the price provided by the primary pricing service set forth in the Valuation Procedures. In the event a price is not available from the primary pricing service, the next pricing service will be utilized in the order set forth in the Valuation Procedures. If a price is not available from any of the approved pricing services set forth in the Valuation Procedures, a price will be sought from a broker-dealer. If a price is available from a pricing service but deemed unreliable based on variance checks conducted by IICO’s Fund Accounting department, the Valuation Committee will fair value the security pursuant to the Valuation Procedures.

Foreign currency exchange rates ordinarily are provided by the primary pricing service set forth in the Valuation Procedures. In the event a foreign currency exchange rate is not available from the primary pricing service, the next pricing service will be utilized in the order set forth in the Valuation Procedures. In the event a foreign currency exchange rate is not available from any of the approved pricing services set forth in the Valuation Procedures, or in the event any foreign currency exchange rate is deemed inaccurate by the Valuation Committee, a bid and offer will be sought from one or more broker-dealers. The mean of the bid(s) and offer(s) will be used to calculate the applicable foreign currency exchange rate.

Precious metals will be valued at the last traded spot price for the appropriate metal by the primary pricing service immediately prior to the Valuation Time set forth in the Valuation Procedures. If a spot price is not available from the primary pricing service, the next pricing service will be utilized in the order set forth in the Valuation Procedures.

When a Portfolio believes a reported market price for a security does not reflect the amount the Portfolio would receive on a current sale of that security, the Portfolio may substitute for the market price a fair-value determination made according to procedures approved by the Board. A Portfolio also may use these procedures to value certain types of illiquid securities. Fair value pricing generally will be used by a Portfolio if the exchange on which a portfolio security is traded closes early or if trading in a particular security is halted during the day and does not resume prior to the time the Portfolio's NAV is calculated.

A Portfolio also may use these methods to value securities that trade in a foreign market if a significant event that appears likely to materially affect the value of foreign investments or foreign currency exchange rates occurs between the time that foreign market closes and the time the NYSE closes. A Portfolio that invests a portion of its assets in foreign securities also may be susceptible to a time zone arbitrage strategy in which shareholders attempt to take advantage of Portfolio share prices that may not reflect developments in foreign securities markets that occurred after the close of such market but prior to the pricing of Portfolio shares. In that case, such investments or exchange rates may be valued at their fair values as determined according to the procedures approved by the Board. Significant events include, but are not limited to,

(1) events impacting a single issuer, (2) governmental actions that affect securities in one sector, country or region, (3) natural disasters or armed conflicts affecting a country or region, and (4) significant U.S. or foreign market fluctuation.

The Portfolios have retained certain third-party pricing services (together, the Service) to assist in valuing foreign securities and other foreign investments (collectively, foreign securities) held in a Portfolio's portfolio. The Service conducts a screening process to indicate the degree of confidence, based on historical data, that the closing price in the principal market where a foreign security trades is not the current market value as of the close of the NYSE. For foreign securities where WISC, in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board, believes, at the approved degree of confidence, that the price is not reflective of current market price, WISC may use the indication of fair value from the Service to determine the fair value of the foreign security. The Service, the methodology or the degree of certainty may change from time to time. The Board regularly reviews, and WISC regularly monitors and reports to the Board, the Service’s pricing of a Portfolio's foreign securities, as applicable.

Fair valuation has the effect of updating security prices to reflect market value based on, among other things, the recognition of a significant event — thus potentially alleviating arbitrage opportunities with respect to Portfolio shares. Another effect of fair valuation is that a Portfolio's NAV will be subject, in part, to the judgment of the Board or its designee instead of being determined directly by market prices. When fair value pricing is applied, the prices of securities used by a Portfolio to calculate its NAV may differ from quoted or published prices for the same securities, and therefore, a shareholder purchasing or redeeming shares on a particular day might pay or receive more or less than would be the case if a security were valued differently. It also may affect all shareholders in that if Portfolio assets were paid out differently due to fair value pricing, all shareholders will be impacted incrementally. There is no assurance, however, that fair value pricing will more accurately reflect the value of a security on a particular day than the market price of such security on that day or that it will prevent or alleviate the impact of market timing activities. For a description of market timing activities, please see *Market Timing Policy* in the Prospectus.

Valuation — Ivy VIP Government Money Market and Money Market Instruments

Ivy VIP Government Money Market operates under Rule 2a-7, which permits it to value its portfolio securities on the basis of amortized cost, provided it meets certain conditions. The amortized cost method of valuation is accomplished by valuing a security at its cost and thereafter assuming a constant amortization rate to maturity of any discount or premium, and does not reflect the impact of fluctuating interest rates on the market value of the security. This method does not take into account unrealized gains or losses.

While the amortized cost method provides some degree of certainty in valuation, there may be periods during which value, as determined by amortized cost, is higher or lower than the price the Portfolio would receive if it sold the instrument. During periods of declining interest rates, the daily yield on the Portfolio's shares may tend to be higher than a like computation made by a fund with identical investments utilizing a method of valuation based upon market prices and estimates of market prices for all of its portfolio instruments and changing its dividends based on these changing prices. Thus, if the use of amortized cost by the Portfolio resulted in a lower aggregate portfolio value on a particular day, a prospective investor in the Portfolio's shares would be able to obtain a somewhat higher yield than would result from investment in such a fund, and existing investors in the Portfolio's shares would receive less investment income. The converse would apply in a period of rising interest rates.

Under Rule 2a-7, the Board has established procedures designed to stabilize, to the extent reasonably possible, the Portfolio's price per share as computed for the purpose of sales and redemptions at $1.00. Those procedures include review of the Portfolio holdings by the Board at such intervals as it may deem appropriate and at such intervals as are reasonable in light of current market conditions to determine whether the Portfolio's NAV calculated by using available market quotations or an appropriate substitute that reflects current market conditions (market valuation) deviates from the per share value based on amortized cost.

Under Rule 2a-7, if the extent of any deviation between the NAV per share based upon available market valuation and the NAV per share based on amortized cost exceeds one-half of 1%, the Board must promptly consider what action, if any, will be initiated. When the Board believes that the extent of any deviation may result in material dilution or other unfair results to investors or existing shareholders, it is required to take such action as it deems appropriate to eliminate or reduce to the extent reasonably practicable such dilution or unfair results. Such actions could include the sale of portfolio securities prior to maturity to realize capital gains or losses or to shorten average portfolio maturity, withholding dividends or distributions from capital or net realized capital gains (if any), redemptions of shares in kind, establishing a NAV per share using available market quotations, or suspending redemption of Ivy VIP Government Money Market's shares and liquidating the Portfolio.

TAXATION OF THE PORTFOLIOS

General

Shares of the Portfolios are offered only to PICs' separate accounts that fund Policies (Separate Accounts). See the applicable Policy prospectus for a discussion of the special taxation of insurance companies with respect to Separate Accounts and of the Policyowners.

Each Portfolio is treated as a separate corporation for federal tax purposes. Each Portfolio has qualified since its inception for treatment as a RIC under the Code, and each intends to continue to qualify for that treatment so that it is relieved of federal income tax on that part of its investment company taxable income (consisting generally of net taxable investment income, the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss, and, for each Portfolio other than Ivy VIP Government Money Market, the Pathfinder Portfolios and the Managed Volatility Portfolios, net gains and losses from certain foreign currency transactions, all determined without regard to any deduction for dividends paid) and net capital gain (that is, the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) that it distributes to its shareholders. To continue to qualify for treatment as a RIC, a Portfolio must distribute to its shareholders for each taxable year at least 90% of the sum of its investment company taxable income and 90% of its net tax-exempt income, if any, including, for purposes of satisfying this distribution requirement, certain distributions made by the Portfolio after the close of its taxable year that are treated as made during such taxable year. For each Portfolio, these requirements include the following:

(1) the Portfolio must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from (a) dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including gains from options, futures contracts, or forward currency contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in securities or those currencies (collectively, Qualifying Income) and (b) net income from an interest in a QPTP (Income Requirement); and

(2) at the close of each quarter of the Portfolio's taxable year, (a) at least 50% of the value of its total assets must be represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs and other securities that are limited, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount that does not exceed 5% of the value of the Portfolio's total assets and that does not represent more than 10% of the issuer's outstanding voting securities (equity securities of QPTPs being considered voting securities for these purposes) (50% Diversification Requirement), and (b) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets may be invested in (i) the securities (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other RICs) of any one issuer, (ii) the securities (other than securities of other RICs) of two or more issuers the Portfolio controls that are determined to be engaged in the same, similar, or related trades or businesses, or (iii) the securities of one or more QPTPs (collectively, RIC Diversification Requirements).

The gains that a Portfolio derives from investments in options or futures contracts on gold that are made for the purpose of hedging the Portfolio's investment in securities of companies in the businesses of mining, processing, producing, exploring for, refining, or selling gold generally constitute Qualifying Income. However, direct investments by a Portfolio in precious metals, structured notes linked to precious metals or options or futures contracts on precious metals made for non-hedging purposes would have adverse tax consequences for the Portfolio and its shareholders if it either (1) derived more than 10% of its gross income in any taxable year from the disposition of such metals, notes, options, and futures contracts and from other non-Qualifying Income and thus failed to satisfy the Income Requirement or (2) held such metals, notes, options, and futures contracts in such quantities that it failed to satisfy the 50% Diversification Requirement. (See also *Ivy VIP Asset Strategy — Investment in the Subsidiary* below.) Each Portfolio that invests in such metals, notes, options or futures contracts intends to manage or continue to manage its holdings thereof so as to avoid failing to satisfy those requirements for these reasons.

A Portfolio will be able to cure a failure to satisfy any of the Income and RIC Diversification Requirements under the RIC Modernization Act of 2010 (the Modernization Provisions) as long as the failure "is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect" and the Portfolio pays a deductible tax calculated in accordance with those provisions and meets certain other requirements.

A Portfolio may invest in one or more wholly-owned foreign or domestic subsidiaries as special purpose entities to hold certain investments that, if held directly by the Portfolio, might not generate Qualifying Income. Any such domestic special purpose entity likely would be subject to federal income tax, resulting in a reduced after-tax yield on the investment return of the assets held by it, as compared with a direct investment by the Portfolio in such assets. Moreover, income and gains generated by a Portfolio's foreign wholly-owned subsidiary would be treated as constructively earned by the Portfolio each taxable year, thus resulting in the Portfolio's having to make larger taxable distributions to its shareholders attributable to that income. See *Ivy VIP Asset Strategy — Investment in the Subsidiary* below.

Each Portfolio intends to continue to comply for its current and future taxable years with the diversification requirements imposed on the Separate Accounts by section 817(h) of the Code and the regulations thereunder (collectively, section 817(h) Diversification Requirements). These requirements, which are in addition to the RIC Diversification Requirements and the diversification requirements imposed on the Portfolios by the 1940 Act, place certain limitations on the assets of each Separate Account — and, because section 817(h) and those regulations treat the assets of each Portfolio as assets of the related Separate Account, of each Portfolio — that may be invested in securities of a single issuer.

Specifically, the regulations provide that, except as permitted by the safe harbor described below in this paragraph, as of the end of each calendar quarter or within 30 days thereafter, no more than 55% of the value of a Separate Account's total assets may be represented by any one investment, no more than 70% thereof by any two investments, no more than 80% thereof by any three investments, and no more than 90% thereof by any four investments. For this purpose, all securities of the same issuer are considered a single investment, and while each U.S. government agency and instrumentality is considered a separate issuer, a particular foreign government and its agencies, instrumentalities, and political subdivisions all are considered the same issuer. Furthermore, each Separate Account, instead of treating its investment in a Pathfinder Portfolio or a Managed Volatility Portfolio as a single investment, will treat a proportionate part of the assets of each such Portfolio in which it invests — which it will treat as consisting of a proportionate part of the assets of each Underlying Fund in which that Portfolio invests (so long as the Underlying Fund satisfies the Section 817(h) Diversification Requirements) — as its own assets for purposes of determining whether that Separate Account satisfies those requirements. In addition, section 817(h) provides, as a safe harbor, that a Separate Account will be treated as being adequately diversified if the RIC Diversification Requirements are satisfied and no more than 55% of the value of the account's total assets are cash and cash items, government securities, and securities of other RICs. Failure of a Portfolio to satisfy the Section 817(h) Diversification Requirements would result in taxation of the PICs and treatment of the Policyowners other than as described in the prospectuses for the Policies.

If any Portfolio failed to qualify for treatment as a RIC for any taxable year, (1) it would be taxed as an ordinary corporation on the full amount of its taxable income for that year (even if it distributed that income to its shareholders) and (2) more importantly, each Separate Account invested therein would fail to satisfy the section 817(h) Diversification Requirements, with the result that the Policies supported by that account would no longer be eligible for tax deferral. In addition, the Portfolio could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make substantial distributions before requalifying for RIC treatment.

Pathfinder Portfolios and Managed Volatility Portfolios. Each Pathfinder Portfolio and Managed Volatility Portfolio invests primarily in shares of Underlying Funds (and in the case of the Managed Volatility Portfolios, certain derivative instruments) and also may invest in U.S. government securities, commercial paper, and other short-term corporate obligations and money market instruments. Accordingly, such Portfolio's income will consist of dividends and other distributions it receives from the Underlying Funds in which it invests, net gains it realizes from the disposition of those Underlying Funds' shares and other securities, and interest it earns. If an Underlying Fund qualifies for tax treatment as a RIC (and each Underlying Fund has done so for each of its past taxable years and intends to continue to do so for its current and future taxable years), then: (1) dividends paid to a Pathfinder Portfolio or a Managed Volatility Portfolio from the Underlying Fund's investment company taxable income will be taxable to the Portfolio as ordinary income to the extent of the Underlying Fund's earnings and profits and (2) distributions paid to such Portfolio from the Underlying Fund's net capital gain will be taxable to the Portfolio as long-term capital gain, regardless of how long the Portfolio has held the Underlying Fund's shares. If a Pathfinder Portfolio or a Managed Volatility Portfolio qualifies for treatment as a RIC, these tax consequences will have little impact, because, as noted in the Prospectus, each such Portfolio intends to distribute substantially all its net investment income and net capital gains each taxable year and thus will pay no federal income tax on the dividends, other distributions, and gains it receives and realizes and distributes.

Ivy VIP Asset Strategy – Investment in the Subsidiary

Ivy VIP Asset Strategy (referred to in this sub-section as the Portfolio) has invested, and may from time to time continue to invest, part of its assets (but not more than 10% of the value of its total assets as of the end of any quarter of its taxable year) in the Subsidiary, which is classified as a corporation for federal tax purposes. A foreign corporation, such as the Subsidiary, generally is not subject to federal income taxation except for income that is effectively connected with its conduct of a trade or business within the United States. It is expected that the Subsidiary will conduct its activities in a manner so as to meet the requirements of a safe harbor under section 864(b)(2) of the Code (Safe Harbor) pursuant to which the Subsidiary, provided it is not a dealer in stocks, securities, or commodities, may engage in the following activities without being deemed to be engaged in a U.S. trade or business: trading, for its own account, in (1) stocks or securities (including contracts to buy or sell securities); and (2) commodities that are "of a kind customarily dealt in on an organized commodity exchange and if the transaction is of a kind customarily consummated at such place." Thus, the Subsidiary's commodities and securities trading activities, if any, should not constitute engaging in a U.S. trade or business. However, if certain of the Subsidiary's activities were determined not to be of the type described in the Safe Harbor or if the Subsidiary's gains were attributable to investments in securities that constitute U.S. real property interests (which is not expected), then its activities may be considered to constitute engaging in a U.S. trade or business.

A U.S. person who owns (directly, indirectly or constructively) 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of voting stock of a foreign corporation is a "United States shareholder" for purposes of the controlled foreign corporation (CFC) provisions of the Code (commonly referred to as "subpart F"). A foreign corporation is a CFC if, on any day of its taxable year, more than 50% of the voting power or value of its stock is owned (directly, indirectly or constructively) by United States shareholders. Because the Portfolio owns all the stock in the Subsidiary, the Portfolio is a United States shareholder thereof and the Subsidiary is a CFC. As a United States shareholder, the Portfolio is required to include in its gross income for federal income tax purposes for each taxable year the Subsidiary's "subpart F income" (defined, in part, below) for the Subsidiary's taxable year that ends with or within the Portfolio's taxable year, whether or not such income is distributed by the Subsidiary; it is expected that all of the Subsidiary's income will be subpart F income. Subpart F income generally includes interest, OID, dividends, net gains from the disposition of securities, net gains from transactions (including futures, forward contracts, and similar transactions) in any commodities (with certain exceptions), certain foreign currency gains, receipts with respect to securities loans, and net payments received with respect to futures contracts. The Portfolio's inclusion in its gross income of the Subsidiary's subpart F income will increase the Portfolio's tax basis in its stock in the Subsidiary by the amount of that included income. Distributions by the Subsidiary to the Portfolio will be tax-free to the extent of its previously undistributed subpart F income and, correspondingly, will reduce the Portfolio's tax basis in the Subsidiary's stock. Subpart F income generally is treated as ordinary income, regardless of the character of the Subsidiary's income.

As noted above, to continue to qualify as a RIC, the Portfolio must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from Qualifying Income. The Portfolio has received, and is relying on, an opinion of counsel, which is not binding on the IRS or the courts, that income the Portfolio receives from the Subsidiary should constitute Qualifying Income. However, if the IRS were to determine that the Portfolio's income from the Subsidiary was not considered Qualifying Income, and that determination was upheld by the courts, then the Portfolio — despite the opinion of counsel — might be unable to qualify as a RIC. In addition, it is possible that future tax legislation, regulations and/or further guidance issued by the IRS may affect the character, timing and/or amount of the Portfolio's taxable income or capital gains and distributions it makes, which in turn may adversely affect the Portfolio and its shareholders. Applicable income tax regulations confirm that such income will be treated as Qualifying Income if the Portfolio receives a distribution out of the Subsidiary's earnings and profits, which is the practice the Subsidiary and the Portfolio follow.

Such regulations also permit the Portfolio to treat deemed inclusions of “Subpart F” income from the Subsidiary (which includes passive income such as income from commodity-linked derivatives) as Qualifying Income, even if the Subsidiary does not make a distribution of such income. Consequently, despite the current practice of the Portfolio and the Subsidiary making distributions out of the Subsidiary’s earnings and profits, the Portfolio and the Subsidiary reserve the right to change such practice and rely on deemed inclusions of “Subpart F” income from the Subsidiary being treated as Qualifying Income to the Portfolio, consistent with applicable income tax regulations. There can be no assurance that there will not be changes in federal tax or other law that might adversely affect the Portfolio's investment in the Subsidiary.

Accordingly, the extent to which a Portfolio directly invests in commodities or commodity-linked derivatives may be limited by the requirements to maintain its status as a RIC. If a Portfolio does not appropriately limit such investments, or if such investments (or the income earned on such investments) were to be recharacterized for U.S. tax purposes, the Portfolio could fail to qualify as a RIC for one or more taxable years. If the Portfolio failed to so qualify for any taxable year but was eligible to and did cure the failure pursuant to the Modernization Provisions, it would incur potentially significant federal income tax expense. If, on the other hand, the Portfolio failed to so qualify for any taxable year and was ineligible to or otherwise did not cure the failure, it would be subject to federal income tax on its taxable income at the corporate income tax rate, with the consequence that its income available for distribution to shareholders would be reduced. More importantly, as noted above, each Separate Account invested in the Portfolio would fail to satisfy the Section 817(h) Diversification Requirements, with the result that the Policies supported by that account would no longer be eligible for tax deferral. In that event, the Board may authorize a significant change in investment strategy or the Portfolio's liquidation.

Taxation of Particular Investments

Because each Pathfinder Portfolio and Managed Volatility Portfolio invests primarily in shares of Underlying Funds, the following discussion not only refers to the Underlying Funds and other Portfolios but also applies to any direct investments that a Pathfinder Portfolio or a Managed Volatility Portfolio makes.

Income from Foreign Securities

Dividends and interest a Portfolio receives, and gains it realizes, on foreign securities may be subject to income, withholding, or other taxes imposed by foreign countries and U.S. possessions (collectively, “foreign taxes”) that would reduce the yield and/or total return on its securities. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate foreign taxes, however, and many foreign countries do not impose taxes on capital gains in respect of investments by foreign investors.

Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, a Portfolio may invest in the stock of passive foreign investment companies (PFICs). A PFIC is any foreign corporation (with certain exceptions, including, in the case of Ivy VIP Asset Strategy, the Subsidiary) that, in general, meets either of the following tests for a taxable year: (1) at least 75% of its gross income is passive or (2) an average of at least 50% of its assets produce, or are held for the production of, passive income. Whether a foreign corporation is a PFIC is a fact-intensive determination that is based on various facts and circumstances that may change from time to time, and the principles and methodology used in determining whether a foreign corporation is a PFIC are subject to interpretation. It is possible that a Portfolio could invest in a foreign corporation that becomes, or is determined to be, a PFIC after the Portfolio makes the investment.

Under certain circumstances, a Portfolio will be subject to federal income tax on a portion of any “excess distribution” it receives on the stock of a PFIC or of any gain on disposition of the stock (collectively, “PFIC income”), plus interest thereon, even if the Portfolio distributes the PFIC income as a dividend to its shareholders. The balance of the PFIC income will be included in the Portfolio's investment company taxable income and, accordingly, will not be taxable to it to the extent it distributes that income to its shareholders. To avoid the foregoing tax and interest obligation, a Portfolio might make a “qualified electing fund” (QEF) or “marked-to-market” election.

Income from REITs

Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, certain Portfolios may invest in REITs that (1) hold residual interests in real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs) or (2) engage in mortgage securitization transactions that cause the REITs to be taxable mortgage pools (TMPs) or have a qualified REIT subsidiary that is a TMP. A portion of the net income allocable to REMIC residual interest holders may be "excess inclusion income." The Code authorizes the issuance of regulations dealing with the taxation and reporting of excess inclusion income; however, those regulations have not yet been issued.

The Treasury and the IRS issued a notice in 2006 (Notice) announcing that, pending the issuance of further guidance, the IRS would apply the principles in the following paragraphs to all excess inclusion income, whether from REMIC residual interests or TMPs. The Notice provides that a REIT must (1) determine whether it or its qualified REIT subsidiary (or a part of either) is a TMP and, if so, calculate the TMP's excess inclusion income under a "reasonable method," (2) allocate its excess inclusion income to its shareholders generally in proportion to dividends paid, (3) inform shareholders that are not "disqualified organizations" (that is, governmental units and tax-exempt entities that are not subject to tax on their unrelated business taxable income (UBTI)) of the amount and character of the excess inclusion income allocated thereto, (4) pay tax (at the highest federal income tax rate imposed on corporations) on the excess inclusion income allocated to its disqualified organization shareholders, and (5) apply the withholding tax provisions with respect to the excess inclusion part of dividends paid to foreign persons without regard to any treaty exception or reduction in tax rate. Excess inclusion income allocated to certain tax-exempt entities (including public charities) constitutes UBTI to them.

A RIC with excess inclusion income is subject to rules identical to those in clauses (2) through (5) (substituting "that are nominees" for "that are not 'disqualified organizations'" in clause (3) and inserting "record shareholders that are" after "its" in clause (4)). The Notice further provides that a RIC is not required to report the amount and character of the excess inclusion income allocated to its shareholders that are not nominees, except that (1) a RIC with excess inclusion income from all sources that exceeds 1% of its gross income must do so and (2) any other RIC must do so by taking into account only excess inclusion income allocated to the RIC from REITs the excess inclusion income of which exceeded 3% of its dividends. No Portfolio will invest directly in REMIC residual interests or intends to invest in REITs that, to its knowledge, invest in those interests or are TMPs or have a qualified REIT subsidiary that is a TMP.

Income from Zero Coupon Bonds and PIK Securities

Subject to its investment policies and restrictions, certain of the Portfolios may acquire zero coupon bonds or other securities issued with OID. As a holder of those securities, a Portfolio must include in its gross income (or take into account, in the case of OID on tax-exempt securities) the OID that accrues on the securities during the taxable year, even if it receives no corresponding payment on them during the year. Similarly, a Portfolio must include in its gross income each taxable year securities it receives as "interest" on PIK securities. Because each Portfolio annually must distribute (1) substantially all of its investment company taxable income, including any accrued OID and other non-cash income, to avoid imposition of the Excise Tax and (2) substantially all of the sum of that income and its net tax-exempt income (including any tax-exempt OID) to satisfy the Distribution Requirement, it may be required in a particular year to distribute as a dividend an amount that is greater than the total amount of cash it actually receives. Those distributions will be made from a Portfolio's cash assets or from the proceeds of sales of its portfolio securities, if necessary. A Portfolio may realize capital gains or losses from those sales, which would increase or decrease its investment company taxable income and/or net capital gain.

Income from Financial Instruments and Foreign Currencies

The use of hedging and option income strategies, such as writing (selling) and purchasing options and futures contracts and entering into forward currency contracts, involves complex rules that will determine for income tax purposes the amount, character and timing of recognition of the gains and losses a Portfolio realizes in connection therewith. Gains from the disposition of foreign currencies (except certain gains that may be excluded by future regulations), and gains from options, futures contracts and forward currency contracts a Portfolio derives with respect to its business of investing in securities or foreign currencies, will be treated as Qualifying Income. Each Portfolio will monitor its transactions, make appropriate tax elections, and make appropriate entries in its books and records when it acquires any Financial Instrument to mitigate the effect of these rules, prevent its disqualification as a RIC, and minimize the imposition of federal income tax.

A Portfolio's need to satisfy the Income Requirement and the RIC Diversification Requirements to qualify for treatment as a RIC may limit its ability to engage in certain swap agreements and derivatives transactions. Moreover, the rules governing the tax treatment of swap agreements are not entirely clear in certain respects. For example, the tax treatment of a payment made or received under a swap agreement in particular, whether such a payment is, wholly or partially, ordinary income or capital gain will vary depending on the terms of the particular agreement. The tax treatment of swap agreements and other derivatives also may be affected by future legislation, regulations, and/or guidance issued by the IRS. While each Portfolio intends to account for swap agreements in a manner it considers to be appropriate under applicable tax rules, the IRS might not accept that treatment. If it did not, a Portfolio's status as a RIC might be affected. The Portfolios intend to monitor developments in this area.

Certain futures contracts, foreign currency contracts and “non-equity” options (that is, certain listed options, such as those on a “broad-based” securities index) — but excluding any “securities futures contract” that is not a “dealer securities futures contract” (both as defined in the Code) and any interest rate cap or floor, interest rate or certain other swap, or similar agreement — in which a Portfolio may invest will be “Section 1256 contracts.” Section 1256 contracts a Portfolio holds at the end of its taxable year, other than contracts subject to a “mixed straddle” election the Portfolio may make, are marked to market (that is, treated as sold at that time for their fair market value) for federal income tax purposes, with the result that unrealized gains or losses are treated as though they were realized. Sixty percent of any net gains or losses recognized on these deemed sales, and 60% of any net realized gains or losses from any actual sales of Section 1256 contracts, are treated as long-term capital gains or losses, and the balance is treated as short-term capital gains or losses. Section 1256 contracts also are marked-to-market at the end of October of each year for purposes of the Excise Tax. A Portfolio may need to distribute any net marked-to-market gains as of the end of its taxable year to its shareholders to satisfy the Distribution Requirement (*i.e.*, with respect to the portion treated as short-term capital gain, which will be includible in its investment company taxable income, and thus taxable to its shareholders as ordinary income when distributed to them). These rules also may operate to increase the net capital gain a Portfolio recognizes, even though it may not have closed the transactions and received cash to pay distributions of that gain.

Under Code Section 988, a gain or loss (1) from the disposition of foreign currencies, (2) except in certain circumstances, from options, futures, and forward contracts on foreign currencies (and on financial instruments involving foreign currencies) and from notional principal contracts (*e.g.*, swaps, caps, floors, and collars) involving payments denominated in foreign currencies, (3) on the disposition of each foreign-currency-denominated debt security that are attributable to fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency between the dates of acquisition and disposition of the security, and (4) that is attributable to exchange rate fluctuations between the time a Portfolio accrues interest, dividends, or other receivables or expenses or other liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and the time it actually collects the receivables or pays the liabilities generally will be treated as ordinary income or loss. These gains or losses will increase or decrease the amount of a Portfolio's investment company taxable income, rather than affecting the amount of its net capital gain. (Note, however, that under certain circumstances, a Portfolio may make an election to treat foreign currency gain or loss on certain forward contracts, futures contracts and options as capital gain or loss). If a Portfolio's Section 988 losses (other than those to which such an election applies) exceed its other investment company taxable income for a taxable year, the Portfolio would not be able to distribute any dividends.

Offsetting positions a Portfolio enters into or holds in any actively traded security, option, futures, or forward currency contract may constitute a “straddle” for federal income tax purposes. Straddles are subject to certain rules that may affect the amount, character, and timing of recognition of a Portfolio's gains and losses with respect to positions of the straddle by requiring, among other things, that (1) loss realized on disposition of one position of a straddle be deferred to the extent of any unrealized gain in an offsetting position until the latter position is disposed of, (2) the Portfolio's holding period for certain straddle positions not begin until the straddle is terminated (possibly resulting in gain being treated as short-term rather than long-term capital gain), and (3) losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions, that otherwise would constitute short-term capital losses, be treated as long-term capital losses. Applicable regulations also provide certain “wash sale” rules, which apply to transactions where a position is sold at a loss and a new offsetting position is acquired within a prescribed period, and “short sale” rules applicable to straddles. Different elections are available to the Portfolios, which may mitigate the effects of the straddle rules, particularly with respect to "mixed straddles" (*i.e.*, a straddle of which at least one, but not all, positions are section 1256 contracts).

The premium a Portfolio receives for writing (selling) a put or call option is not included in income at the time of receipt. When a covered call option written (sold) by a Portfolio expires, it will realize a short-term capital gain equal to the amount of the premium it received for writing the option. When a Portfolio terminates its obligations under such an option by entering into a closing transaction, it will realize a short-term capital gain (or loss), depending on whether the cost of the closing transaction is less (or more) than the premium it received when it wrote the option. When a covered call option written by a Portfolio is exercised, it will be treated as having sold the underlying security, producing long-term or short-term capital gain or loss, depending on the holding period of the underlying security and whether the sum of the option price it receives on the exercise plus the premium it received when it wrote the option is more or less than the underlying security's basis.

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The foregoing is an abbreviated summary of certain federal income tax considerations affecting each Portfolio and its shareholders. The discussion does not purport to be complete or to deal with all aspects of federal income taxation that may be relevant to the Portfolios or the Separate Accounts. It is based on current provisions of the Code, the regulations promulgated thereunder, judicial decisions, and administrative pronouncements, all of which are subject to change (which has occurred frequently in recent years), some of which may be retroactive. Prospective investors are urged to consult their own tax advisor for more detailed information and for information regarding other federal tax considerations and any state, local or foreign taxes that may apply to them.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Portfolios' audited Financial Statements and Financial Highlights, including notes thereto, and the report of Deloitte & Touche LLP, the Portfolios' Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, are incorporated herein by reference. They are contained in the Portfolios' Annual Report to Shareholders, dated December 31, 2020, which is available upon request. The Board has selected PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, located at 2001 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103, to serve as the current Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for the Portfolios.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE

Portfolio holdings may be found at www.ivyinvestments.com. Alternatively, a complete schedule of portfolio holdings of each Portfolio for the first and third quarters of each fiscal year is filed with the SEC and can be found as an exhibit to the Trust's Form N-PORT. These holdings also may be viewed on the SEC's website at http://www.sec.gov.

Information concerning Ivy VIP Government Money Market's portfolio holdings as of the last business day or subsequent calendar day of the preceding month is posted at www.ivyinvestments.com, 5 business days after the end of each month and remains posted on the website for at least six months thereafter. In addition, information concerning Ivy VIP Government Money Market's portfolio holdings is filed on a monthly basis with the SEC on Form N-MFP.

APPENDIX A

The following are descriptions of some of the ratings of securities in which a Portfolio may invest. IICO also may use ratings provided by other NRSROs in determining the eligibility of securities for the Portfolios.

Description of Bond Ratings

S&P Global Ratings, a division of S&P Global, Inc. (S&P). An S&P corporate or municipal bond rating is a current assessment of the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific obligation. This assessment of creditworthiness may take into consideration obligors such as guarantors, insurers or lessees.

The debt rating is not a recommendation to purchase, sell or hold a security, inasmuch as it does not comment as to market price or suitability for a particular investor.

The ratings are based on current information furnished to S&P by the issuer or obtained by S&P from other sources it considers reliable. S&P does not perform any audit in connection with any ratings and may, on occasion, rely on unaudited financial information. The ratings may be changed, suspended or withdrawn as a result of changes in, or unavailability of, such information, or based on other circumstances.

A brief description of the applicable S&P rating symbols and their meanings follow:

AAA — An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

AA — An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

A — An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

BBB — An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

BB; B; CCC; CC; and C — Obligations rated 'BB', 'B', 'CCC', 'CC' and 'C' are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. 'BB' indicates the least degree of speculation and 'C' the highest. While such obligations likely will have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

BB — An obligation rated 'BB' is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B — An obligation rated 'B' is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions likely will impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CCC — An obligation rated 'CCC' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CC — An obligation rated 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The 'CC' rating is used when a default has not yet occurred, but S&P expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

C — An obligation rated ‘C’ is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared to obligations that are rated higher.

D — An obligation rated ‘D’ is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the ‘D’ rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the due date, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made within 5 business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The ‘D’ rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation’s rating is lowered to ‘D’ if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

NR — This indicates that no rating has been requested, or that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that S&P does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.

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

Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (Moody’s). A brief description of the applicable Moody’s rating symbols and their meanings follows:

Aaa — Bonds which are rated Aaa are judged to be of the best quality. They carry the smallest degree of investment risk. Interest payments are protected by a large or by an exceptionally stable margin and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the fundamentally strong position of such issues.

Aa — Bonds which are rated Aa are judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with the Aaa group they comprise what generally are known as high-grade bonds. They are rated lower than the best bonds because margins of protection may not be as large as in Aaa securities or fluctuations of protective elements may be of greater amplitude or there may be other elements present which make the long-term risks appear somewhat larger than in Aaa securities.

A — Bonds which are rated A possess many favorable investment attributes and are to be considered as upper medium grade obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate, but elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment sometime in the future.

Baa — Bonds which are rated Baa are considered as medium grade obligations, that is, they are neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Interest payments and principal security appear adequate for the present but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over any great length of time. Such bonds lack outstanding investment characteristics and in fact have speculative characteristics as well.

Note: Bonds within the above categories which possess the strongest investment attributes are designated by the symbol 1 following the rating.

Ba — Bonds which are rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements; their future cannot be considered as well assured. Often the protection of interest and principal payments may be very moderate and thereby not well safeguarded during good and bad times over the future. Uncertainty of position characterizes bonds in this class.

B — Bonds which are rated B generally lack characteristics of the desirable investment. Assurance of interest and principal payments or of maintenance of other terms of the contract over any long period of time may be small.

Caa — Bonds which are rated Caa are of poor standing. Such issues may be in default or there may be present elements of danger with respect to principal or interest.

Ca — Bonds which are rated Ca represent obligations which are speculative in a high degree. Such issues often are in default or have other marked shortcomings.

C — Bonds which are rated C are the lowest rated class of bonds and issues so rated can be regarded as having extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing.

Description of Preferred Stock Ratings

S&P. An S&P preferred stock rating is an assessment of the capacity and willingness of an issuer to pay preferred stock dividends and any applicable sinking fund obligations. A preferred stock rating differs from a bond rating inasmuch as it is assigned to an equity issue, which issue is intrinsically different from, and subordinated to, a debt issue. Therefore, to reflect this difference, the preferred stock rating symbol normally will not be higher than the debt rating symbol assigned to, or that would be assigned to, the senior debt of the same issuer.

The preferred stock ratings are based on the following considerations:

1. Likelihood of payment — capacity and willingness of the issuer to meet the timely payment of preferred stock dividends and any applicable sinking fund requirements in accordance with the terms of the obligation;

2. Nature of, and provisions of, the issue;

3. Relative position of the issue in the event of bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

AAA — This is the highest rating that may be assigned by S&P to a preferred stock issue and indicates an extremely strong capacity to pay the preferred stock obligations.

AA — A preferred stock issue rated AA also qualifies as a high-quality fixed-income security. The capacity to pay preferred stock obligations is very strong, although not as overwhelming as for issues rated AAA.

A — An issue rated A is backed by a sound capacity to pay the preferred stock obligations, although it is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions.

BBB — An issue rated BBB is regarded as backed by an adequate capacity to pay the preferred stock obligations. Whereas it normally exhibits adequate protection parameters, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to make payments for a preferred stock in this category than for issues in the 'A' category.

BB, B, CCC — Preferred stock rated BB, B, and CCC are regarded, on balance, as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay preferred stock obligations. BB indicates the lowest degree of speculation and CCC the highest degree of speculation. While such issues likely will have some quality and protective characteristics, these are outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions.

CC — The rating CC is reserved for a preferred stock issue in arrears on dividends or sinking fund payments but that is currently paying.

C — A preferred stock rated C is a non-paying issue.

D — A preferred stock rated D is a non-paying issue with the issuer in default on debt instruments.

NR — This indicates that no rating has been requested, that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that S&P does not rate a particular type of obligation as a matter of policy.

Plus (+) or minus (-) — To provide more detailed indications of preferred stock quality, the rating from AA to CCC may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

A preferred stock rating is not a recommendation to purchase, sell, or hold a security inasmuch as it does not comment as to market price or suitability for a particular investor. The ratings are based on current information furnished to S&P by the issuer or obtained by S&P from other sources it considers reliable. S&P does not perform an audit in connection with any rating and may, on occasion, rely on unaudited financial information. The ratings may be changed, suspended, or withdrawn as a result of changes in, or unavailability of, such information, or based on other circumstances.

Moody's. Because of the fundamental differences between preferred stocks and bonds, a variation of Moody's familiar bond rating symbols is used in the quality ranking of preferred stocks. The symbols are designed to avoid comparison with bond quality in absolute terms. It should always be borne in mind that preferred stock occupies a junior position to bonds within a particular capital structure and that these securities are rated within the universe of preferred stocks.

Note: Moody's applies numerical modifiers 1, 2 and 3 in each rating classification; the modifier 1 indicates that the security ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking and the modifier 3 indicates that the issue ranks in the lower end of its generic rating category.

Preferred stock rating symbols and their definitions are as follows:

aaa — An issue which is rated aaa is considered to be a top-quality preferred stock. This rating indicates good asset protection and the least risk of dividend impairment within the universe of preferred stocks.

aa — An issue which is rated aa is considered a high-grade preferred stock. This rating indicates that there is a reasonable assurance the earnings and asset protection will remain relatively well-maintained in the foreseeable future.

a — An issue which is rated a is considered to be an upper-medium grade preferred stock. While risks are judged to be somewhat greater than in the aaa and aa classification, earnings and asset protection are, nevertheless, expected to be maintained at adequate levels.

baa — An issue which is rated baa is considered to be a medium-grade preferred stock, neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Earnings and asset protection appear adequate at present but may be questionable over any great length of time.

ba — An issue which is rated ba is considered to have speculative elements and its future cannot be considered well assured. Earnings and asset protection may be very moderate and not well safeguarded during adverse periods. Uncertainty of position characterizes preferred stocks in this class.

b — An issue which is rated b generally lacks the characteristics of a desirable investment. Assurance of dividend payments and maintenance of other terms of the issue over any long period of time may be small.

caa — An issue which is rated caa is likely to be in arrears on dividend payments. This rating designation does not purport to indicate the future status of payments.

ca — An issue which is rated ca is speculative in a high degree and is likely to be in arrears on dividends with little likelihood of eventual payments.

c — This is the lowest rated class of preferred or preference stock. Issues so rated can be regarded as having extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing.

Description of Note Ratings

S&P. An S&P note rating reflects the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to notes. Notes maturing in 3 years or less likely will receive a note rating. Notes maturing beyond 3 years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. The following criteria will be used in making that assessment.

1. Amortization schedule (the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely the issue is to be treated as a note).

2. Source of Payment (the more dependent the issue is on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it will be treated as a note.)

The note rating symbols and definitions are as follows:

SP-1 Strong capacity to pay principal and interest. Issues determined to possess very strong characteristics are given a plus (+) designation.

SP-2 Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.

SP-3 Speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

Moody's. Moody's Short-Term Loan Ratings — Moody's ratings for state and municipal short-term obligations will be designated Moody's Investment Grade (MIG). This distinction is in recognition of the differences between short-term credit risk and long-term risk. Factors affecting the liquidity of the borrower are uppermost in importance in short-term borrowing, while various factors of major importance in bond risk are of lesser importance over the short run. Rating symbols and their meanings follow:

MIG 1 — This designation denotes best quality. There is present strong protection by established cash flows, superior liquidity support or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

MIG 2 — This designation denotes high quality. Margins of protection are ample although not so large as in the preceding group.

MIG 3 — This designation denotes favorable quality. All security elements are accounted for but this is lacking the undeniable strength of the preceding grades. Liquidity and cash flow protection may be narrow and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well established.

MIG 4 — This designation denotes adequate quality. Protection commonly regarded as required of an investment security is present and although not distinctly or predominantly speculative, there is specific risk.

Description of Commercial Paper Ratings

S&P. An S&P commercial paper rating is a current assessment of the likelihood of timely payment of debt considered short-term in the relevant market. Ratings are graded into several categories, ranging from A-1 for the highest quality obligations to D for the lowest. Issuers rated A are further referred to by use of numbers 1, 2 and 3 to indicate the relative degree of safety. Issues assigned an A rating (the highest rating) are regarded as having the greatest capacity for timely payment. An A-1 designation indicates that the degree of safety regarding timely payment is strong. Those issues determined to possess extremely strong safety characteristics are denoted with a plus sign (+) designation. An A-2 rating indicates that capacity for timely payment is satisfactory; however, the relative degree of safety is not as high as for issues designated A-1. Issues rated A-3 have adequate capacity for timely payment; however, they are more vulnerable to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances than obligations carrying the higher designations. Issues rated B are regarded as having only speculative capacity for timely payment. A C rating is assigned to short-term debt obligations with a doubtful capacity for payment. Debt rated D is in payment default, which occurs when interest payments or principal payments are not made on the date due, even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made during such grace period.

Moody's. Moody's commercial paper ratings are opinions of the ability of issuers to repay punctually promissory obligations not having an original maturity in excess of one year. Moody's employs the designations of Prime 1, Prime 2 and Prime 3, all judged to be investment grade, to indicate the relative repayment capacity of rated issuers. Issuers rated Prime 1 have a superior capacity for repayment of short-term promissory obligations and repayment capacity normally will be evidenced by (1) leading market positions in well-established industries; (2) high rates of return on funds employed; (3) conservative capitalization structures with moderate reliance on debt and ample asset protection; (4) broad margins in earnings coverage of fixed financial charges and high internal cash generation; and (5) well established access to a range of financial markets and assured sources of alternate liquidity. Issuers rated Prime 2 also have a strong capacity for repayment of short-term debt. Earnings trends and coverage ratios, while sound, will be more subject to variation;

capitalization characteristics, while still appropriate, may be more affected by external conditions; and ample alternate liquidity is maintained. Issuers rated Prime 3 have an acceptable capacity for repayment of short-term debt. The effect of industry characteristics and market composition may be more pronounced; variability in earnings and profitability may result in changes in the level of debt protection measurements and requirement for relatively high financial leverage; and adequate alternate liquidity is maintained.

Description of Short-Term Credit Ratings

Fitch Ratings — National Short-term Credit Ratings:

F1(xxx) — Indicates the strongest capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. Under the agency's National Rating scale, this rating is assigned to the lowest default risk relative to others in the same country. Where the liquidity profile is particularly strong, a "+" is added to the assigned rating.

F2(xxx) — Indicates a good capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. However, the margin of safety is not as great as in the case of the higher ratings.

F3(xxx) — Indicates an adequate capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. However, such capacity is more susceptible to near-term adverse changes than for financial commitments in higher rated categories.

B(xxx) — Indicates an uncertain capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. Such capacity is highly susceptible to near-term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

C(xxx) — Indicates a highly uncertain capacity for timely payment of financial commitments relative to other issuers or obligations in the same country. Capacity for meeting financial commitments is solely reliant upon a sustained, favorable business and economic environment.

RD(xxx) — Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Applicable to entity ratings only.

D(xxx) — Indicates actual or imminent payment default.

Notes to Long-Term and Short-Term National Ratings:

The ISO International Country Code is placed in parentheses immediately following the rating letters to indicate the identity of the National market within which the rating applies. For illustrative purposes, (xxx) has been used.

"+" or "-" may be appended to a National Rating to denote relative status within a major rating category. Such suffixes are not added to the 'AAA(xxx)' Long-Term National Rating category, to categories below 'CCC(xxx)', or to Short-Term National Ratings other than 'F1(xxx)'.

APPENDIX B

Proxy Voting Policies of the Investment Subadviser

SECURIAN ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC.

GENERAL POLICY

Securian AM has adopted policies and procedures relating to the voting of proxies (the “Proxy Voting Policies”) in connection with voting securities held in client accounts, including accounts subadvised by Securian AM, that are designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interests of the accounts in accordance with Securian AM’s fiduciary duties and legal and regulatory requirements.

The guiding principle by which Securian AM votes on all matters submitted to security holders is to seek the maximization of the ultimate economic value of the securities held by the accounts. This guiding principle involves not only the immediate impact of each proposal but other considerations with respect to the security of the shareholders’ investments over the long term.

The role of shareholders in corporate governance typically is limited. A majority of decisions regarding operations of the business of a corporation should be left to management’s discretion. It is Securian AM’s general policy that the shareholder should become involved with these matters when management has failed and the corporation’s performance has suffered or to protect the rights of shareholders to take action.

It is the general policy of Securian AM to vote on all matters presented to security holders in any proxy, but Securian AM reserves the right to abstain on any particular vote or otherwise withhold its vote on any matter if, in the judgment of Securian AM, the costs associated with voting such proxy outweigh the benefits to the accounts or if circumstances make such an abstention or withholding otherwise advisable and in the best interest of the accounts. There also may be situations where Securian AM cannot vote proxies.

GUIDELINES AND PROXY ADVISER

Securian AM has retained Glass Lewis & Co (“Glass Lewis”) as a proxy adviser. Securian AM will, in most cases follow proxy voting guidelines developed by Glass Lewis (the “Guidelines”). However, these Guidelines are just that — guidelines; they are not strict rules that must be obeyed in all cases. Securian AM’s Proxy Voting Policies allow it to vote shares contrary to the typical vote indicated by the Guidelines if such a vote is in an account’s best interests.

The following are several common issues and how the Guidelines address these issues.

Board of Directors Issues

The Guidelines generally support the proposition that boards are most effective if at least two thirds of board members are independent.

The Guidelines generally support proposals separating the roles of Chairman of the Board and CEO whenever that question is posed in a proxy.

The Guidelines generally do not support a vote for a director who has failed to attend a minimum of 75% of board and applicable committee meetings, calculated in the aggregate.

The Guidelines generally do not support a vote for a director who has a record of not fulfilling their responsibilities to shareholders at any company where they have held a board or executive position.

The Guidelines generally support declassifying boards and the annual election of directors.

The Guidelines generally support proposals calling for the election of directors by a majority vote, excepting contested director elections.

Compensation and Say-on Pay

The Guidelines generally support a company's approach on compensation provided that the company's policies and procedures reasonably align compensation with performance and are adequately disclosed.

The Guidelines generally support annual shareholder votes on say-on pay.

Auditor Ratification

The Guidelines generally support management's choice of auditor except when it is believed that the auditor's independence or audit integrity has been compromised.

The Guidelines generally support employee stock purchase plans which are within the regulatory purchase limit.

Governance Structure and Shareholders

The Guidelines generally do not support shareholder rights plans (poison pills).

The Guidelines generally do not support a plan for increasing authorized shares absent a plan for the use of those shares.

The Guidelines provide for approval of cumulative voting on a case by case basis factoring in the independence of the board and the status of the company's governance structure.

The Guidelines generally do not support supermajority vote requirements.

The Guidelines support proposals to adopt a provision preventing the payment of greenmail.

Environmental Social and Political Issues

The Guidelines support management in day-to-day management and policy decisions including those related to social, environmental or political issues unless the company has failed to adequately address the issues.

OVERSIGHT AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Securian AM has an Investment Policy Committee, responsible for overseeing Securian AM proxy voting policies, approving proxy voting policies and making voting decisions on ballots that give rise to a conflict of interest. All conflicts of interest will be resolved in the interests of the accounts.

BOOKS AND RECORDS

Securian AM maintains required records and upon request provides copies of all proxy voting decisions and votes cast to the extent required by applicable law and regulations.