



Lazard Retirement Series Prospectus

April 30, 2021

Equity
Lazard Retirement Global Dynamic Multi-Asset Portfolio

Service Shares and Investor Shares

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved the shares described in this Prospectus or determined whether this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

2	Summary Section	<i>Carefully review this important section for information on the Portfolio's investment objective, fees and past performance and a summary of the Portfolio's principal investment strategies and risks. Review this section for additional information on the Portfolio's investment strategies and risks.</i>
9	Investment Strategies and Investment Risks	
9	Investment Strategies	
11	Investment Risks	
18	Fund Management	<i>Review this section for details on the people and organizations who oversee the Portfolio.</i>
18	Investment Manager	
18	Portfolio Management	
18	Biographical Information of Portfolio Management Team	
19	Administrator and Custodian	
19	Transfer Agent	
19	Distributor	
20	Account Policies	<i>Review this section for details on how shares are valued, how to purchase and sell shares and payments of dividends and distributions.</i>
20	Buying Shares	
20	Market Timing/Excessive Trading	
21	Calculation of Net Asset Value	
21	Distribution and Servicing Arrangements	
22	Selling Shares	
22	Dividends, Distributions and Taxes	
24	Financial Highlights	<i>Review this section for recent financial information. Where to learn more about the Portfolio.</i>
	Back Cover	

Lazard Retirement Global Dynamic Multi-Asset Portfolio

Investment Objective

The Portfolio seeks total return.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Portfolio, a series of Lazard Retirement Series, Inc. (the "Fund"), but does not reflect the fees or charges imposed by the separate accounts of certain insurance companies (the "Participating Insurance Companies") under variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies (the "Policies" and each, a "Policy"). If such fees and charges were reflected, the figures in the table would be higher.

	Service Shares	Investor Shares
Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fees	.80%	.80%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	.25%	None
Other Expenses	.17%	3.34%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	.03%	.03%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	1.25%	4.17%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ¹	.17%	3.24%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ²	1.08%	.93%

¹ Reflects a contractual agreement by Lazard Asset Management LLC (the "Investment Manager") to waive its fee and, if necessary, reimburse the Portfolio until April 30, 2022 for Service Shares and until April 30, 2031 for Investor Shares, to the extent Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses exceed 1.05% and .90% of the average daily net assets of the Portfolio's Service Shares and Investor Shares, respectively, exclusive of taxes, brokerage, interest on borrowings, fees and expenses of "Acquired Funds," fees and expenses related to filing foreign tax reclaims and extraordinary expenses. This expense limitation agreement can only be amended by agreement of the Fund, upon approval by the Fund's Board of Directors, and the Investment Manager to lower the net amount shown and will terminate automatically in the event of termination of the Management Agreement between the Investment Manager and the Fund, on behalf of the Portfolio.

² Excluding Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, the Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement are 1.05% and .90% of the Portfolio's Service and Investor Shares, respectively.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated and then hold or redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same, giving effect to the expense limitation agreement described above. The Example does not reflect fees and expenses imposed by the Participating Insurance Companies under the Policies; if they were reflected, the figures in the Example would be higher. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Service Shares	\$ 110	\$ 380	\$ 670	\$ 1,496
Investor Shares	\$ 95	\$ 970	\$ 1,860	\$ 4,150

Portfolio Turnover

The Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual portfolio operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 177% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Investment Manager allocates the Portfolio's assets among various US and non-US equity and fixed-income strategies managed by the Investment Manager in proportions consistent with the Investment Manager's evaluation of various economic and other factors designed to estimate probabilities, including volatility. The Investment Manager makes allocation decisions among the strategies based on quantitative and qualitative analysis using a number of different tools, including proprietary software models and input from the Investment Manager's research analysts. At any given time the Portfolio's assets may not be allocated to all strategies.

A principal component of the Investment Manager's investment process for the Portfolio is volatility management. The Investment Manager generally will seek to achieve, over a full market cycle, a level of volatility in the Portfolio's performance of approximately 10%. Volatility, a risk measurement, measures the magnitude of up and down fluctuations in the value of a financial instrument or index over time.

As a consequence of allocating its assets among various of the Investment Manager's investment strategies, the Portfolio may:

- invest in US and non-US equity and debt securities (including those of companies with business activities located in emerging market countries and securities issued by governments of such countries), depositary receipts and shares, currencies and related instruments, and structured notes
- invest in exchange-traded open-end management investment companies ("ETFs"), generally those that pursue a passive index-based strategy
- invest in securities of companies of any size or market capitalization
- invest in debt securities of any maturity or duration
- invest in securities of any particular quality or investment grade and, as a result, the Portfolio may invest significantly in securities rated below investment grade (*e.g.*, lower than Baa by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or lower than BBB by S&P Global Ratings) ("junk bonds") or securities that are unrated
- enter into swap agreements (including credit default swap agreements) and forward contracts, and may purchase and write put and covered call options, on securities, indexes and currencies, for hedging purposes (although it is not required to do so) or to seek to increase returns

Under normal market conditions, the Portfolio invests significantly (at least 40%—unless market conditions are not deemed favorable by the Investment Manager, in which case the Portfolio would invest at least 30%) in issuers organized or located outside the US or doing a substantial amount of business outside the US, securities denominated in a foreign currency or foreign currency forward contracts.

Principal Investment Risks

The value of your investment in the Portfolio will fluctuate, which means you could lose money.

Allocation Risk. The Portfolio's ability to achieve its investment objective depends in part on the Investment Manager's skill in determining the Portfolio's allocation among the investment strategies. The Investment Manager's evaluations and assumptions underlying its allocation decisions may differ from actual market conditions.

Market Risk. The Portfolio may incur losses due to declines in one or more markets in which it invests. These declines may be the result of, among other things, political, regulatory, market, economic or social developments affecting the relevant market(s). To the extent that such developments impact specific industries, market sectors, countries or geographic regions, the Portfolio's investments in such industries, market sectors, countries and/or geographic regions can be expected to be particularly affected, especially if such investments are a significant portion of its investment portfolio. In addition, turbulence in financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity,

credit and/or fixed income markets may negatively affect many issuers, which could adversely affect the Portfolio. Global economies and financial markets are increasingly interconnected, and conditions and events in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact issuers worldwide. As a result, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions or other events could have a significant negative impact on global economic and market conditions. The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) global pandemic and the aggressive responses taken by many governments or voluntarily imposed by private parties, including closing borders, restricting travel and imposing prolonged quarantines or similar restrictions, as well as the closure of, or operational changes to, many retail and other businesses, has had negative impacts, and in many cases severe negative impacts, on markets worldwide. It is not known how long such impacts, or any future impacts of other significant events described above, will or would last, but there could be a prolonged period of global economic slowdown, which may be expected to impact the Portfolio and its investments.

Issuer Risk. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services, as well as the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer and the value of its assets or factors unrelated to the issuer's value, such as investor perception.

Volatility Management Risk. While the Investment Manager generally will seek to achieve, over a full market cycle, the level of volatility in the Portfolio's performance as described above, there can be no guarantee that this will be achieved; actual or realized volatility for any particular period may be materially higher or lower depending on market conditions. In addition, the Investment Manager's efforts to manage the Portfolio's volatility can be expected, in a period of generally positive equity market returns, to reduce the Portfolio's performance below what could be achieved without seeking to manage volatility and, thus, the Portfolio would generally be expected to underperform market indices that do not seek to achieve a specified level of volatility.

Value Investing and Growth Investing Risks. Value investments are believed by the Investment Manager to be undervalued, but may not realize their perceived value for extended periods of time or may never realize their perceived value. Growth investments are believed by the Investment Manager to have the potential for growth, but may not realize such perceived potential for extended periods of time or may never realize such perceived growth potential. Such securities may be more volatile than other securities because they can be more sensitive to investor perceptions of the issuing company's growth potential. These securities may respond differently to market and other developments than other types of securities.

Quantitative Model Risk. A quantitative model, such as the risk and other models used by the Investment Manager requires adherence to a systematic, disciplined process. The Investment Manager's ability to monitor and, if necessary, adjust its quantitative model could be adversely affected by various factors including incorrect or outdated market and other data inputs. Factors that affect a security's value can change over time, and these changes may not be reflected in the quantitative model. In addition, factors used in quantitative analysis and the weight placed on those factors may not be predictive of a security's value.

Non-US Securities Risk. The Portfolio's performance will be influenced by political, social and economic factors affecting the non-US countries and companies in which the Portfolio invests. Non-US securities carry special risks, such as less developed or less efficient trading markets, political instability, a lack of company information, differing auditing and legal standards, and, potentially, less liquidity.

Emerging Market Risk. Emerging market countries generally have economic structures that are less diverse and mature, and political systems that are less stable, than those of developed countries. The economies of countries with emerging markets may be based predominantly on only a few industries, may be highly vulnerable to changes in local or global trade conditions, and may suffer from extreme debt burdens or volatile inflation rates. The securities markets of emerging market countries have historically been extremely volatile and less liquid than more developed markets. These market conditions may continue or worsen. Investments in these countries may

be subject to political, economic, legal, market and currency risks. Significant devaluation of emerging market currencies against the US dollar may occur subsequent to acquisition of investments denominated in emerging market currencies.

Foreign Currency Risk. Investments denominated in currencies other than US dollars may experience a decline in value, in US dollar terms, due solely to fluctuations in currency exchange rates. The Portfolio's investments denominated in such currencies (particularly currencies of emerging markets countries), as well as any investments in currencies themselves, could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, repatriation of funds or conversion of currencies. Irrespective of any foreign currency exposure hedging, the Portfolio may experience a decline in the value of its portfolio securities, in US dollar terms, due solely to fluctuations in currency exchange rates. The Investment Manager does not intend to actively hedge the Portfolio's foreign currency exposure.

Fixed-Income and Debt Securities Risk. The market value of a debt security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The debt securities market can be susceptible to increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity. Liquidity can decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening.

Prices of bonds and other debt securities tend to move inversely with changes in interest rates. Interest rate risk is usually greater for fixed-income securities with longer maturities or durations. A rise in interest rates (or the expectation of a rise in interest rates) may result in periods of volatility, decreased liquidity and increased redemptions, and, as a result, the Portfolio may have to liquidate portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices.

The Portfolio's investments in lower-rated, higher-yielding securities ("junk bonds") are subject to greater credit risk than its higher rated investments. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer will not make interest or principal payments, or will not make payments on a timely basis. Non-investment grade securities tend to be more volatile, less liquid and are considered speculative. If there is a decline, or perceived decline, in the credit quality of a debt security (or any guarantor of payment on such security), the security's value could fall, potentially lowering the Portfolio's share price. The prices of non-investment grade securities, unlike investment grade debt securities, may fluctuate unpredictably and not necessarily inversely with changes in interest rates. The market for these securities may be less liquid and therefore these securities may be harder to value or sell at an acceptable price, especially during times of market volatility or decline.

Some debt securities may give the issuer the option to call, or redeem, the securities before their maturity, and, during a time of declining interest rates, the Portfolio may have to reinvest the proceeds of called or redeemed securities in an investment offering a lower yield (and the Portfolio may not fully benefit from any increase in the value of its portfolio holdings as a result of declining interest rates).

Structured notes are privately negotiated debt instruments where the principal and/or interest is determined by reference to a specified asset, market or rate, or the differential performance of two assets or markets. Structured notes can have risks of both debt securities and derivatives transactions.

Sovereign Debt Risk. Investments in non-US sovereign debt obligations create exposure to the direct or indirect consequences of political, social or economic conditions and events in the countries that issue the obligations and involve special risks not present in investments in US government debt or debt of corporate issuers. During periods of economic uncertainty, the market prices of sovereign debt may be more volatile than prices of US government debt or debt of corporate issuers and there may be limited secondary market liquidity. The issuer of the sovereign debt or the governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due, and the Portfolio may have limited recourse in the event of a default. Sovereign debt risk is increased for emerging market issuers, and certain emerging market countries have

experienced difficulty in servicing their sovereign debt on a timely basis, which has led to defaults and the restructuring of certain indebtedness. Certain emerging market countries have declared moratoria on the payment of principal and interest on their sovereign debt.

ETF Risk. Shares of ETFs may trade at prices that vary from their net asset values, sometimes significantly. The shares of ETFs may trade at prices at, below or above their net asset value. In addition, the performance of an ETF pursuing a passive index-based strategy may diverge from the performance of the index. The Portfolio's investments in ETFs are subject to the risks of the ETFs' investments, as well as to the general risks of investing in ETFs. The Portfolio will bear not only the Portfolio's management fees and operating expenses, but also the Portfolio's proportional share of the management fees and operating expenses of the ETFs in which the Portfolio invests. The Portfolio may be limited by Section 12 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), in the amount of its assets that may be invested in one or more ETFs unless the relevant ETF(s) have received an exemptive order from the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on which the Portfolio may rely or an exemption is available. New Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act will allow the Portfolio to acquire the securities of another investment company, including ETFs, in excess of the limitations imposed by Section 12 of the 1940 Act without obtaining an exemptive order from the SEC, subject to certain limitations and conditions. The aforementioned exemptive orders will be rescinded effective January 19, 2022, and by such date the Portfolio will have to comply with the requirements of Rule 12d1-4 in order to rely on its exemptions from the requirements of Section 12.

Small and Mid Cap Companies Risk. Small and mid cap companies carry additional risks because their earnings tend to be less predictable, their share prices more volatile and their securities less liquid than larger, more established companies. The shares of small and mid cap companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger companies, which can have an adverse effect on the pricing of these securities and on the ability to sell these securities when the Investment Manager deems it appropriate.

Liquidity Risk. The lack of a readily available market may limit the ability of the Portfolio to sell certain securities and other investments at the time and price it would like. The size of certain securities offerings of emerging markets issuers may be relatively smaller in size than offerings in more developed markets and, in some cases, the Portfolio, by itself or together with other Portfolios or other accounts managed by the Investment Manager, may hold a position in a security that is large relative to the typical trading volume for that security; these factors can make it difficult for the Portfolio to dispose of the position at the desired time or price.

Derivatives and Hedging Risk. Derivatives transactions, including those entered into for hedging purposes (*i.e.*, seeking to protect Portfolio investments), may increase volatility, reduce returns, limit gains or magnify losses, perhaps substantially, particularly since most derivatives have a leverage component that provides investment exposure in excess of the amount invested. Swap agreements; forward currency contracts; over-the-counter options on securities, indexes and currencies; structured notes; and other over-the-counter derivatives transactions are subject to the risks of the creditworthiness of and default by the counterparty and consequently may lose all or a portion of their value due solely to the creditworthiness of or default by the counterparty. Over-the-counter derivatives frequently may be illiquid and difficult to value. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid and unpredictable changes in the prices for derivatives. These derivatives transactions, as well as the exchange-traded futures and options in which the Portfolio may invest, are subject to many of the risks of, and can be highly sensitive to changes in the value of the related reference asset, index or rate. As such, a small investment could have a potentially large impact on the Portfolio's performance. In fact, many derivatives may be subject to greater risks than those associated with investing directly in the underlying or other reference asset. Derivatives transactions incur costs, either explicitly or implicitly, which reduce returns, and costs of engaging in such transactions may outweigh any gains or any losses averted from hedging activities. Successful use of derivatives, whether for hedging or for other investment purposes, is subject to the Investment Manager's ability to predict correctly movements in the direction of the relevant reference asset or market and, for hedging activities, correlation of the derivative instruments used with the investments seeking to be hedged. Use of derivatives transactions, even if entered into for hedging purposes, may cause the Portfolio to experience losses

greater than if the Portfolio had not engaged in such transactions. The SEC recently adopted Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act, which will regulate the use of derivatives for certain funds and may require the Portfolio to alter, perhaps materially, its use of derivatives.

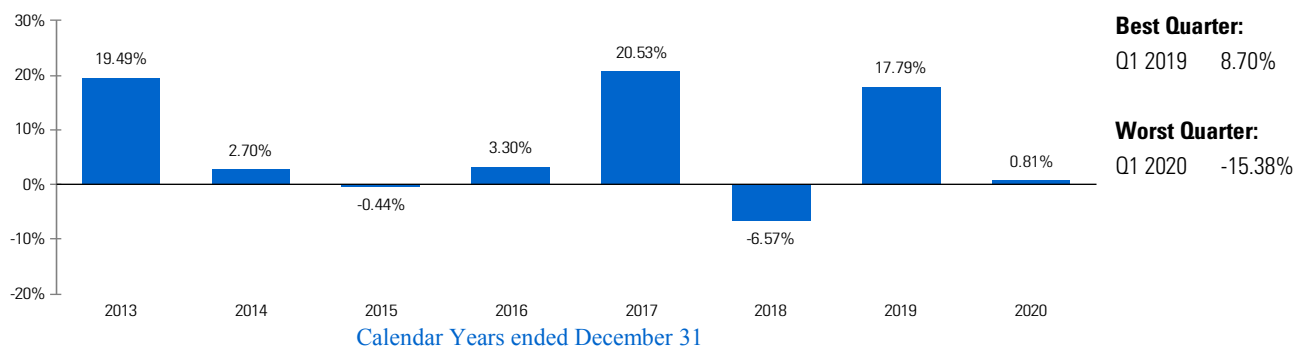
High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Portfolio’s investment strategy may involve high portfolio turnover (such as 100% or more). A portfolio turnover rate of 100%, for example, is equivalent to the Portfolio buying and selling all of its securities once during the course of the year. A high portfolio turnover rate could result in high transaction costs.

Securities Selection Risk. Securities and other investments selected by the Investment Manager for the Portfolio may not perform to expectations. This could result in the Portfolio’s underperformance compared to other funds with similar investment objectives or strategies.

Performance Bar Chart and Table Year-by-Year Total Returns for Service Shares

As of 12/31

The accompanying bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in Lazard Retirement Global Dynamic Multi-Asset Portfolio by showing the Portfolio’s year-by-year performance and its average annual performance compared to that of broad measures of market performance. The bar chart shows how the performance of the Portfolio’s Service Shares has varied from year to year. Performance information does not reflect the fees or charges imposed by the Participating Insurance Companies under the Policies, and such fees will have the effect of reducing performance. Updated performance information is available at www.lazardassetmanagement.com or by calling (800) 823-6300. The Portfolio’s past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Portfolio will perform in the future.



Average Annual Total Returns

(for the periods ended December 31, 2020)

The GDMA Index shown in the table is an unmanaged index created by the Investment Manager and is a 50/50 blend of the MSCI World Index and the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate® Index.

	Inception Date	1 Year	5 Years	Life of Portfolio
Service Shares	04/30/2012	0.81%	6.67%	6.90%
Investor Shares	12/31/2018	0.96%	N/A	9.04%
MSCI World Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)		15.90%	12.19%	10.94% (Service) 21.64% (Investor)
GDMA Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)		13.21%	8.72%	6.80% (Service) 15.12% (Investor)

Management

Investment Manager

Lazard Asset Management LLC

Portfolio Managers/Analysts

Jai Jacob, portfolio manager/analyst on the Investment Manager's Multi-Asset team, has been with the Portfolio since April 2012.

Stephen Marra, portfolio manager/analyst on the Investment Manager's Multi-Asset team, has been with the Portfolio since May 2013.

Kim Tilley, portfolio manager/analyst on the Investment Manager's Multi-Asset team, has been with the Portfolio since May 2020.

Purchase and Sale of Portfolio Shares

Portfolio shares are currently offered only to Participating Insurance Companies. Portfolio shares may be sold each business day by the separate accounts of the Participating Insurance Companies.

Tax Information

Owners of the Policies offered by the separate accounts of Participating Insurance Companies should consult the prospectuses or other disclosure documents of the separate accounts regarding the federal tax consequences of investing in the Portfolio through a separate account.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

Payments to Participating Insurance Companies and Financial Intermediaries

The Portfolio and the Investment Manager and its affiliates may pay Participating Insurance Companies, or their affiliates, for the sale of Portfolio shares and related services. Participating Insurance Companies, or their affiliates, may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries that sell Policies for the sale of shares of the Portfolio and related services. When received by a Participating Insurance Company, such payments may be a factor that the Participating Insurance Company considers in including the Portfolio as an investment option in its Policies. The prospectus or other disclosure document for the Policies may contain additional information about these payments. When received by a financial intermediary, such payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary and salespersons to recommend the Portfolio over other mutual funds available as investment options under a Policy. Ask the salesperson or visit the financial intermediary's website for more information.

Overview

Lazard Retirement Series, Inc. (the “Fund”) consists of twenty-three separate Portfolios, one of which is described in this Prospectus.

There is no guarantee that the Portfolio will achieve its investment objective. Because you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio, be sure to read all risk disclosures carefully before investing.

The investment objective for the Portfolio is total return. The Portfolio’s investment objective may only be changed with the approval of the Portfolio’s shareholders.

Information on the recent strategies and holdings of the Portfolio can be found in the current annual/semi-annual report (see back cover).

The Portfolio is intended to be a funding vehicle for variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies (the “Policies” and each, a “Policy”) offered by the separate accounts of certain insurance companies (the “Participating Insurance Companies”). Not all share classes may be available through a particular Policy. Individuals may not purchase Portfolio shares directly from the Fund. The Policies are described in the separate account prospectuses, over which the Fund assumes no responsibility. The investment objective and policies of the Portfolio may be similar to other funds/portfolios managed or advised by Lazard Asset Management LLC (the “Investment Manager”). However, the investment results of the Portfolio may be higher or lower than, and there is no guarantee that the investment results of the Portfolio will be comparable to, any other funds/portfolios managed or advised by the Investment Manager. Portfolio shares may also be offered to certain qualified pension and retirement plans and to accounts permitting accumulation of assets on a tax-deferred basis (“Eligible Plans”). Differences in tax treatment or other considerations may cause the interests of Policy owners and Eligible Plan participants investing in the Portfolio to conflict. The Fund’s Board of Directors (the “Board”) monitors the Portfolio for any material conflicts and determines what action, if any, should be taken. For information about Eligible Plan investing, call (800) 823-6300.

Investment Strategies

Lazard Retirement Global Dynamic Multi-Asset Portfolio

The Investment Manager allocates the Portfolio’s assets among various US and non-US equity and fixed-income strategies managed by the Investment Manager in proportions consistent with the Investment Manager’s evaluation of various economic and other factors designed to estimate probabilities, including volatility. The Investment Manager makes allocation decisions among the strategies based on quantitative and qualitative analysis using a number of different tools, including proprietary software models and input from the Investment Manager’s research analysts. At any given time the Portfolio’s assets may not be allocated to all strategies. Quantitative analysis includes statistical analysis of portfolio risks and performance characteristics, factor dependencies and trading tendencies. Qualitative analysis includes analysis of the global economic environment as well as internal and external research on individual securities, portfolio holdings, attribution factors, behavioral patterns and overall market views and scenarios.

A principal component of the Investment Manager’s investment process for the Portfolio is volatility management. The Investment Manager generally will seek to achieve, over a full market cycle, a level of volatility in the Portfolio’s performance of approximately 10%. Volatility, a risk measurement, measures the magnitude of up and down fluctuations in the value of a financial instrument or index over time.

The Investment Manager engages in fundamental analysis (including credit analysis) while taking into account macroeconomic and other considerations in selecting investment opportunities. The allocation among the Investment Manager’s strategies may shift from time to time based on the Investment Manager’s judgment and its analysis of market conditions, and at any given time the Portfolio’s assets may not be allocated to all

strategies. The investment philosophy employed for the Portfolio is based on an understanding that the current economic environment can be coupled with research into the drivers of (and risks to) outperformance in the strategies in which the Portfolio invests to create a blend of strategies aligned with the economic cycle.

As a consequence of allocating its assets among various of the Investment Manager's investment strategies, the Portfolio may:

- invest in US and non-US equity and debt securities (including those of companies with business activities located in emerging market countries and securities issued by governments of such countries), depositary receipts and shares, currencies and related instruments, and structured notes
- invest in ETFs, generally those that pursue a passive index-based strategy
- invest in securities of companies of any size or market capitalization
- invest in debt securities of any maturity or duration
- invest in securities of any particular quality or investment grade and, as a result, the Portfolio may invest significantly in securities rated below investment grade (*e.g.*, lower than Baa by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or lower than BBB by S&P Global Ratings) ("junk bonds") or securities that are unrated
- enter into swap agreements (including credit default swap agreements) and forward contracts, and may purchase and write put and covered call options, on securities, indexes and currencies, for hedging purposes (although it is not required to do so) or to seek to increase returns

Debt securities in which the Portfolio may invest (as a consequence of allocating its assets among various of the Investment Manager's investment strategies) include debt securities issued or guaranteed by governments, government agencies or supranational bodies or US and non-US companies or other private-sector entities, including fixed and/or floating rate investment grade and non-investment grade bonds ("junk bonds"), convertible securities, commercial paper, collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"), short- and medium-term obligations and other fixed-income obligations.

Under normal market conditions, the Portfolio invests significantly (at least 40%—unless market conditions are not deemed favorable by the Investment Manager, in which case the Portfolio would invest at least 30%) in issuers organized or located outside the US or doing a substantial amount of business outside the US, securities denominated in a foreign currency or foreign currency forward contracts.

The Portfolio considers a company or issuer that derives at least 50% of its revenue from business outside the US or has at least 50% of its assets outside the US as doing a substantial amount of business outside the US. The allocation of the Portfolio's assets among geographic sectors may shift from time to time based on the Investment Manager's judgment and its analysis of market conditions.

The Portfolio may, but is not required to, enter into futures contracts and/or swap agreements in an effort to protect the Portfolio's investments against a decline in the value of Portfolio investments that could occur following the effective date of a large redemption order and while the Portfolio is selling securities to meet the redemption request. Since, in this event, the redemption order is priced at the (higher) value of the Portfolio's investments at the effective date of redemption, these transactions would seek to protect the value of Portfolio shares remaining outstanding from dilution or magnified losses resulting from the Portfolio selling securities to meet the redemption request while the value of such securities is declining. For the most part, this approach is anticipated to be utilized, if at all, if a significant percentage of Portfolio shares is redeemed on a single day, or other similar circumstances.

A certain portion of the Portfolio's assets may be held in reserves, typically invested in shares of a money market mutual fund. The reserve position provides flexibility in meeting redemptions, paying expenses and managing

cash flows into the Portfolio. In addition, when the Investment Manager determines that adverse market conditions exist, the Portfolio may adopt a temporary defensive position and invest some or all of its assets in money market mutual funds and/or money market instruments. In pursuing a temporary defensive strategy, the Portfolio may forgo potentially more profitable investment strategies and, as a result, may not achieve its stated investment objective.

Investment Risks

You should be aware that the Portfolio:

- is not a bank deposit
- is not guaranteed, endorsed or insured by any bank, financial institution or government entity, such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
- is not guaranteed to achieve its stated goal

The Portfolio also is subject to the investment risks below. See also the Portfolio's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") for information on certain other investments in which the Portfolio may invest and other investment techniques in which the Portfolio may engage from time to time and related risks.

Allocation Risk. The Portfolio's ability to achieve its investment objective depends in part on the Investment Manager's skill in determining the Portfolio's allocation among the investment strategies. The Investment Manager's evaluations and assumptions underlying its allocation decisions may differ from actual market conditions.

CDO Risk. CDOs are securitized interests in pools of—generally non-mortgage—assets. Assets called collateral usually are comprised of loans or other debt instruments. A CDO may be called a collateralized loan obligation or collateralized bond obligation if it holds only loans or bonds, respectively. Investors bear the credit risk of the collateral. Multiple tranches of securities are issued by the CDO, offering investors various maturity and credit risk characteristics. Tranches are categorized as senior, mezzanine and subordinated/equity, according to their degree of credit risk. If there are defaults or the CDO's collateral otherwise underperforms, scheduled payments to senior tranches take precedence over those of mezzanine tranches, and scheduled payments to mezzanine tranches take precedence over those to subordinated/equity tranches. Senior and mezzanine tranches are typically rated, with the former receiving ratings of A to AAA/Aaa and the latter receiving ratings of B to BBB/Baa. The ratings reflect both the credit quality of underlying collateral as well as how much protection a given tranche is afforded by tranches that are subordinate to it.

Convertible Securities Risk. The market value of convertible securities generally performs like that of nonconvertible fixed income securities; that is, their prices move inversely with changes in interest rates (*i.e.*, as interest rates go up, prices go down). In addition, convertible securities are subject to the risk that the issuer will not make interest or principal payments, or will not make payments on a timely basis. If there is a decline, or perceived decline, in the credit quality of a convertible security, the security's value could fall, potentially lowering the Portfolio's share price. Since it derives a portion of its value from the common stock into which it may be converted, a convertible security also is subject to the same types of market and issuer risks that apply to the underlying common stock.

Cybersecurity Risk. The Portfolio and its service providers are susceptible to operational and information security and related risks of cybersecurity incidents. Cybersecurity attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (*e.g.*, through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data or causing operational disruption. Cybersecurity incidents affecting the Investment Manager, transfer agent or custodian or other service providers such as financial intermediaries have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, including by impediments to the Portfolio's investment trading; the inability of Portfolio

shareholders to purchase and redeem Portfolio shares; interference with the Portfolio's ability to calculate its net asset value ("NAV"); violations of applicable privacy, data security or other laws; regulatory fines and penalties; reputational damage; reimbursement or other compensation or remediation costs; legal fees; or additional compliance costs. Similar adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity incidents affecting issuers of securities in which the Portfolio invests; counterparties with which the Portfolio engages in transactions; governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators; and banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions and other parties. There are inherent limitations in any cybersecurity risk management systems or business continuity plans, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified.

Depository Receipts Risk. ADRs and similar depository receipts typically will be subject to certain of the risks associated with direct investments in the securities of non-US companies, because their values depend on the performance of the underlying non-US securities. However, currency fluctuations will impact investments in depository receipts differently than direct investments in non-US dollar-denominated non-US securities, because a depository receipt will not appreciate in value solely as a result of appreciation in the currency in which the underlying non-US dollar security is denominated. Certain countries may limit the ability to convert depository receipts into the underlying non-US securities and vice versa, which may cause the securities of the non-US company to trade at a discount or premium to the market price of the related depository receipt. The Portfolio may invest in depository receipts through an unsponsored facility where the depository issues the depository receipts without an agreement with the company that issues the underlying securities. Holders of unsponsored depository receipts generally bear all the costs of such facilities, and the depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights to the holders of the depository receipts with respect to the deposited securities. As a result, available information concerning the issuer may not be as current as for sponsored depository receipts, and the prices of unsponsored depository receipts may be more volatile than if such instruments were sponsored by the issuer.

Derivatives and Hedging Risk. Derivatives transactions, including those entered into for hedging purposes (*i.e.*, seeking to protect Portfolio investments), may increase volatility, reduce returns, limit gains or magnify losses, perhaps substantially, particularly since most derivatives have a leverage component that provides investment exposure in excess of the amount invested. Swap agreements; forward currency contracts; writing or purchasing over-the-counter options on securities (including options on interests in ETFs and exchange-traded notes, indexes and currencies; structured notes; and other over-the-counter derivatives transactions are subject to the risks of the creditworthiness of and default by the counterparty and consequently may lose all or a portion of their value due solely to the creditworthiness of or default by the counterparty. Over-the-counter derivatives frequently may be illiquid and difficult to value. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid and unpredictable changes in the prices for derivatives. These derivatives transactions, as well as the exchange-traded futures and options in which the Portfolio may invest, are subject to many of the risks of, and can be highly sensitive to changes in the value of, the related reference asset, security or rate. As such, a small investment could have a potentially large impact on the Portfolio's performance. Purchasing options will reduce returns by the amount of premiums paid for options that are not exercised. In fact, many derivatives may be subject to greater risks than those associated with investing directly in the underlying or other reference asset. Derivatives transactions incur costs, either explicitly or implicitly, which reduce returns, and costs of engaging in such transactions may outweigh any gains or any losses averted from hedging activities. Successful use of derivatives, whether for hedging or for other investment purposes, is subject to the Investment Manager's ability to predict correctly movements in the direction of the relevant reference asset or market and, for hedging activities, correlation of the derivative instruments used with the investments seeking to be hedged. Use of derivatives transactions, even when entered into for hedging purposes, may cause the Portfolio to experience losses greater than if the Portfolio had not engaged in such transactions. The SEC recently adopted Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act, which will regulate the use of derivatives for certain funds registered under the 1940 Act. Unless the Portfolio qualifies as a "limited derivatives user" as defined in Rule 18f-4, the rule would, among other things, require the Portfolio to establish a comprehensive derivatives risk management program, to comply with certain value-at-risk based leverage limits, to appoint a

derivatives risk manager and to provide additional disclosure both publicly and to the SEC regarding its derivatives positions. If the Portfolio qualifies as a limited derivatives user, Rule 18f-4 would require the Portfolio to have policies and procedures to manage its aggregate derivatives risk. These requirements could have an impact on the Portfolio, including a potential increase in cost to enter into derivatives transactions and may require the Portfolio to alter, perhaps materially, its use of derivatives.

Emerging Market Risk. Emerging market countries generally have economic structures that are less diverse and mature, and political systems that are less stable, than those of developed countries. The economies of countries with emerging markets may be based predominantly on only a few industries, may be highly vulnerable to changes in local or global trade conditions, and may suffer from limited reliable access to capital, extreme debt burdens or volatile inflation rates. The securities markets of emerging market countries may be subject to manipulation and have historically been extremely volatile and less liquid than more developed markets. These market conditions may continue or worsen. Investments in these countries may be subject to political, economic, legal, market and currency risks. The risks may include the lack of, or limitations on, regulatory oversight by US or even local authorities; limited corporate governance standards; limited investor protections and less protection of property rights, including the limited availability of legal recourse; uncertain political and economic policies; the imposition by a country of foreign investment limitations and/or capital controls; nationalization of businesses; and the imposition of sanctions by other countries, such as the US. Differences in regulatory, accounting, auditing and financial reporting and recordkeeping standards could impede the availability of reliable information for the Investment Manager to evaluate and monitor local companies and impact the Portfolio's performance. Significant devaluation of emerging market currencies against the US dollar may occur subsequent to acquisition of investments denominated in emerging market currencies.

ETF Risk. Shares of ETFs may trade at prices that vary from their NAVs, sometimes significantly. The shares of ETFs may trade at prices at, below or above their most recent NAV. In addition, the performance of an ETF pursuing a passive index-based strategy may diverge from the performance of the index. The Portfolio's investments in ETFs are subject to the risks of investments made by the ETFs, as well as to the general risks of investing in ETFs. The Portfolio will bear not only the Portfolio's management fees and operating expenses, but also their proportional share of the management fees and operating expenses of the ETFs in which the Portfolio invests. The Portfolio may be limited by the 1940 Act in the amount of its assets that may be invested in ETFs unless an ETF has received an exemptive order from the SEC on which the Portfolio may rely or an exemption is available. Many ETFs have received an exemptive order from the SEC providing an exemption from the 1940 Act limits on the amount of assets that may be invested in ETFs, and the Portfolio's reliance on an order is conditioned on compliance with certain terms and conditions of the order, including that the Portfolio enter into a purchasing fund agreement with the ETF regarding the terms of the investment. If an exemptive order has not been received and an exemption is not available under the 1940 Act, the Portfolio will be limited in the amount it can invest in ETFs that are registered investment companies to: (1) 3% or less of an ETF's voting shares, (2) an ETF's shares in value equal to or less than 5% of the Portfolio's assets and (3) shares of ETFs in the aggregate in value equal to or less than 10% of the Portfolio's total assets. New Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act will allow the Portfolio to acquire the securities of another investment company, including ETFs, in excess of the limitations imposed by Section 12 of the 1940 Act without obtaining an exemptive order from the SEC, subject to certain limitations and conditions. The aforementioned exemptive orders will also be rescinded effective January 19, 2022, and by such date the Portfolio will have to comply with the requirements of Rule 12d1-4 in order to rely on its exemptions from the requirements of Section 12.

Fixed-Income and Debt Securities Risk. The market value of a debt security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The debt securities market can be susceptible to increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity. Liquidity can decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening.

Prices of bonds and other debt securities tend to move inversely with changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in rates will adversely affect debt securities and, accordingly, will cause the value of the Portfolio's investments in these securities to decline. Interest rate risk is usually greater for fixed-income securities with longer maturities or durations. When interest rates fall, the Portfolio's investments in new securities may be at lower yields and may reduce the Portfolio's income. A rise in interest rates (or the expectation of a rise in interest rates) may result in periods of volatility, decreased liquidity and increased redemptions, and, as a result, the Portfolio may have to liquidate portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices. Interest rate policies of governments and central banks, including the Federal Reserve System, the central bank of the United States (the "Federal Reserve"), may adversely affect the value, volatility and liquidity of interest paying securities in particular. During periods of very low interest rates, which occur from time to time due to market forces or actions of governments and/or their central banks, the Portfolio may be subject to a greater risk of principal decline from rising interest rates. Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Interest rates in the United States currently are at or near historic lows due to market forces and actions of the Federal Reserve, primarily in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and resultant market disruptions. Changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, may have unpredictable effects on markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from Portfolio performance. Other market developments can adversely affect fixed-income securities markets. For example, in the US, regulations and business practices have led some financial institutions to curtail their capacity to engage in trading (*i.e.*, "market making") activities for certain fixed-income securities, which could have the potential to decrease liquidity and increase volatility in the fixed-income securities markets.

During periods of reduced market liquidity, the Portfolio may not be able to readily sell debt securities at prices at or near their perceived value. An unexpected increase in Portfolio redemption requests, including a single large request for a significant percentage of the Portfolio's shares, which may be triggered by market turmoil or an increase in interest rates, could cause the Portfolio to sell its holdings at a loss or at undesirable prices and adversely affect the Portfolio's share price and increase the Portfolio's liquidity risk and/or Portfolio expenses. Economic and other developments can adversely affect debt securities markets.

The Portfolio's investments in lower-rated, higher-yielding securities ("junk bonds") are subject to greater credit risk than its higher rated investments. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer will not make interest or principal payments, or will not make payments on a timely basis. Non-investment grade securities tend to be more volatile, less liquid and are considered speculative. If there is a decline, or perceived decline, in the credit quality of a debt security (or any guarantor of payment on such security), the security's value could fall, potentially lowering the Portfolio's share price. The prices of non-investment grade securities, unlike investment grade debt securities, may fluctuate unpredictably and not necessarily inversely with changes in interest rates. The prices of high yield securities can fall in response to negative news about the issuer or its industry, or the economy in general to a greater extent than those of higher rated securities. The market for these securities may be less liquid and therefore these securities may be harder to value or sell at an acceptable price, especially during times of market volatility or decline.

Some fixed-income securities may give the issuer the option to call, or redeem, the securities before their maturity. If securities held by the Portfolio are called during a time of declining interest rates (which is typically the case when issuers exercise options to call outstanding securities), the Portfolio may have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield (and the Portfolio may not fully benefit from any increase in the value of its portfolio holdings as a result of declining interest rates).

Adjustable rate securities provide the Portfolio with a certain degree of protection against rises in interest rates, although such securities will participate in any declines in interest rates as well. Certain adjustable rate securities, such as those with interest rates that fluctuate directly or indirectly based on multiples of a stated index, are designed to be highly sensitive to changes in interest rates and can subject the holders thereof to extreme reductions of yield and possibly loss of principal. Certain fixed-income securities may be issued at a discount from their face value (such as zero coupon securities) or purchased at a price less than their stated face amount or at a price less than their issue price plus the portion of "original issue discount" previously accrued thereon, *i.e.*,

purchased at a “market discount.” The amount of original issue discount and/or market discount on certain obligations may be significant, and accretion of market discount together with original issue discount will cause the Portfolio to realize income prior to the receipt of cash payments with respect to these securities.

Structured notes are privately negotiated debt instruments where the principal and/or interest is determined by reference to a specified asset, market or rate, or the differential performance of two assets or markets. Structured notes can have risks of both debt securities and derivative transactions.

Foreign Currency Risk. Investments denominated in currencies other than US dollars may experience a decline in value, in US dollar terms, due solely to fluctuations in currency exchange rates. The Portfolio’s investments denominated in such currencies (particularly currencies of emerging markets countries), as well as any investments in currencies themselves, could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, repatriation of funds or conversion of currencies. Irrespective of any foreign currency exposure hedging, the Portfolio may experience a decline in the value of its portfolio securities, in US dollar terms, due solely to fluctuations in currency exchange rates. The Investment Manager generally does not intend to actively hedge the Portfolio’s foreign currency exposure.

Growth Investing Risk. Growth investments are believed by the Investment Manager to have the potential for growth, but may not realize such perceived potential for extended periods of time or may never realize such perceived growth potential. Such stocks may be more volatile than other stocks because they can be more sensitive to investor perceptions of the issuing company’s growth potential. These stocks may respond differently to market and other developments than other types of stocks.

High Portfolio Turnover Risk. The Portfolio’s investment strategies may involve high portfolio turnover (such as 100% or more). A portfolio turnover rate of 100%, for example, is equivalent to the Portfolio buying and selling all of its securities once during the course of the year. A high portfolio turnover rate could result in high transaction costs, which will reduce returns to shareholders.

IPO Shares Risk. The prices of securities purchased in initial public offerings (“IPOs”) can be very volatile. The effect of IPOs on the Portfolio’s performance depends on a variety of factors, including the number of IPOs the Portfolio invests in relative to the size of the Portfolio and whether and to what extent a security purchased in an IPO appreciates or depreciates in value. As the Portfolio’s asset base increases, IPOs may have a diminished effect on the Portfolio’s performance.

Issuer Risk. The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer’s goods or services, as well as the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer and the value of its assets or factors unrelated to the issuer’s value, such as investor perception.

Large Cap Companies Risk. Investments in large cap companies may underperform other segments of the market when such other segments are in favor or because such companies may be less responsive to competitive challenges and opportunities and may be unable to attain high growth rates during periods of economic expansion.

Liquidity Risk. The lack of a readily available market may limit the ability of the Portfolio to sell certain securities at the time and price it would like. The size of certain securities offerings of emerging markets issuers may be relatively smaller in size than offerings in more developed markets and, in some cases, the Portfolio, by itself or together with other Portfolios or other accounts managed by the Investment Manager, may hold a position in a security that is large relative to the typical trading volume for that security; these factors can make it difficult for the Portfolio to dispose of the position at the desired time or price.

Market Risk. The Portfolio may incur losses due to declines in one or more markets in which it invests. These declines may be the result of, among other things, political, regulatory, market, economic or social developments affecting the relevant market(s). To the extent that such developments impact specific industries, market sectors, countries or geographic regions, the Portfolio's investments in such industries, market sectors, countries and/or geographic regions can be expected to be particularly affected, especially if such investments are a significant portion of its investment portfolio. In addition, turbulence in financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and/or fixed income markets may negatively affect many issuers, which could adversely affect the Portfolio.

Global economies and financial markets are increasingly interconnected, and conditions and events in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. Policies of governments and central banks, such as the Federal Reserve, may impact not only markets in a specific country but also financial markets worldwide. Policy and legislative changes worldwide are affecting many aspects of financial regulation. These risks may be magnified if certain events or developments adversely interrupt the global supply chain; in these and other circumstances, such risks might affect companies worldwide. As a result, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, recessions or other events could have a significant negative impact on global economic and market conditions. The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) global pandemic and the aggressive responses taken by many governments or voluntarily imposed by private parties, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and imposing prolonged quarantines or similar restrictions, as well as the closure of, or operational changes to, many retail and other businesses, has had negative impacts, and in many cases severe negative impacts, on markets worldwide. It is not known how long such impacts, or any future impacts of other significant events described above, will or would last, but there could be long-term implications for markets and market participants worldwide, including a prolonged global economic slowdown, which may be expected to impact the Portfolio and its investments.

Non-US Securities Risk. The Portfolio's performance will be influenced by political, social and economic factors affecting the non-US countries and companies in which the Portfolio invests. Non-US securities carry special risks, such as less developed or less efficient trading markets, political instability, a lack of company information, differing auditing and legal standards, and, potentially, less liquidity. Additionally, certain non-US markets may rely heavily on particular industries and are more vulnerable to diplomatic developments, the imposition of economic sanctions against a particular country or countries, organizations, entities and/or individuals, changes in international trading patterns, trade barriers, and other protectionist or retaliatory measures. International trade barriers or economic sanctions against foreign countries, organizations, entities and/or individuals may adversely affect the Portfolio's foreign holdings or exposures.

There are ongoing concerns regarding the economies of certain European countries and/or their sovereign debt following the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union (known as "Brexit"). Any additional exits from the EU, or the possibility of such exits, may have a significant impact on European and global economies, which may result in increased volatility and illiquidity, new legal and regulatory uncertainties and potentially lower economic growth.

Quantitative Model Risk. A quantitative model, such as the risk and other models used by the Investment Manager requires adherence to a systematic, disciplined process. The Investment Manager's ability to monitor and, if necessary, adjust its quantitative model could be adversely affected by various factors, including incorrect or outdated market and other data inputs. Factors that affect a security's value can change over time, and these changes may not be reflected in the quantitative model. In addition, the factors used in quantitative analysis and the weight placed on those factors may not be predictive of a security's value.

Securities Selection Risk. Securities and other investments selected by the Investment Manager for the Portfolio may not perform to expectations. This could result in the Portfolio's underperformance compared to other funds with similar investment objectives or strategies.

Small and Mid Cap Companies Risk. Small and mid cap companies carry additional risks because their earnings tend to be less predictable, their share prices more volatile and their securities less liquid than larger, more established companies. The shares of small and mid cap companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger companies, which can have an adverse effect on the pricing of these securities and on the ability to sell these securities when the Investment Manager deems it appropriate.

Sovereign Debt Risk. Investments in non-US sovereign debt obligations create exposure to the direct or indirect consequences of political, social or economic conditions and events in the countries that issue the obligations and involve special risks not present in investments in US government debt or debt of corporate issuers. During periods of economic uncertainty, the market prices of sovereign debt may be more volatile than prices of US government debt or debt of corporate issuers and there may be limited secondary market liquidity. The issuer of the sovereign debt or the governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due, and the Portfolio may have limited recourse in the event of a default. For example, there may be no bankruptcy or similar proceedings through which all or part of the sovereign debt that a governmental entity has not repaid may be collected. Sovereign debt risk is increased for emerging market issuers, and certain emerging market countries have experienced difficulty in servicing their sovereign debt on a timely basis, which has led to defaults and the restructuring of certain indebtedness. Certain emerging markets countries have declared moratoria on the payment of principal and interest on their sovereign debt.

A sovereign debt obligor's ability or willingness to repay principal and pay interest in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign currency reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange, the size of the debt service burden to its economy as a whole, the political constraints to which the debtor may be subject and other political or diplomatic considerations. Certain issuers of sovereign debt may be dependent on disbursements from governments, multilateral agencies and others to reduce principal and interest arrearages on their debt. Such disbursements may be conditioned upon the debtor's implementation of economic reforms and/or economic performance and the timely service of such debtor's obligations. A failure on the part of the debtor 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 debtor, which may impair the debtor's ability or willingness to service its debts on a timely basis.

Structured Products Risk. Structured notes and other structured products are privately negotiated debt instruments where the principal and/or interest is determined by reference to a specified asset, market or rate, or the differential performance of two assets or markets. Structured products can have risks of both fixed income securities and derivatives transactions (described above).

Value Investing Risk. Value investments are believed by the Investment Manager to be undervalued, but may not realize their perceived value for extended periods of time or may never realize their perceived value. These stocks may respond differently to market and other developments than other types of stocks.

Volatility Management Risk. While the Investment Manager generally will seek to achieve, over a full market cycle, the level of volatility in the Portfolio's performance as described in the strategy section, there can be no guarantee that this will be achieved; actual or realized volatility for any particular period may be materially higher or lower depending on market conditions. In addition, the Investment Manager's efforts to manage the Portfolio's volatility can be expected, in a period of generally positive equity market returns, to reduce the Portfolio's performance below what could be achieved without seeking to manage volatility and, thus, the Portfolio would generally be expected to underperform market indices that do not seek to achieve a specified level of volatility.

Investment Manager

Lazard Asset Management LLC, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York 10112-6300, serves as the Investment Manager of the Portfolio. The Investment Manager provides day-to-day management of the Portfolio's investments and assists in the overall management of the Fund's affairs. The Investment Manager and its global affiliates provide investment management services to client discretionary accounts with assets totaling approximately \$229.7 billion as of December 31, 2020. Its clients are both individuals and institutions, some of whose accounts have investment policies similar to those of the Portfolio.

The Fund has agreed to pay the Investment Manager an investment management fee at the annual rate of .80% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets. The investment management fee is accrued daily and paid monthly. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, the Investment Manager waived a portion of its management fee, resulting in the Portfolio paying the Investment Manager an investment management fee at the effective annual rate of .63%.

A discussion regarding the basis for the approval of the management agreement between the Fund, on behalf of the Portfolio, and the Investment Manager is available in the Fund's semi-annual report to shareholders for the period ended June 30, 2020.

The Investment Manager has a contractual agreement to waive its fee and, if necessary, reimburse the Portfolio until April 30, 2022 for Service Shares and until April 30, 2031 for Investor Shares, to the extent Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses exceed 1.05% and .90% of the average daily net assets of the Portfolio's Service Shares and Investor Shares, respectively, exclusive of taxes, brokerage, interest on borrowings, fees and expenses of "Acquired Funds," fees and expenses related to filing foreign tax reclaims and extraordinary expenses. This expense limitation agreement can only be amended by agreement of the Fund, upon approval by the Board, and the Investment Manager to lower the net amount shown and will terminate automatically in the event of termination of the Management Agreement between the Investment Manager and the Fund, on behalf of the Portfolio. The addition of expenses excluded from the expense limitation agreement, particularly Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, will cause Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement to exceed, for each Class, the maximum amounts agreed to by the Investment Manager.

Portfolio Management

The Investment Manager manages the Portfolio on a team basis. The team is involved in all levels of the investment process. This team approach allows for every portfolio manager to benefit from the views of his or her peers. The portfolio management team is comprised of multiple team members. Although their roles and the contributions they make may differ, each member of the team participates in the management of the Portfolio. Members of the portfolio management team discuss the Portfolio, including making investment recommendations, overall portfolio composition, and the like. Research analysts perform fundamental research on issuers (based on, for example, sectors or geographic regions) in which the Portfolio may invest.

The names of the persons on the Portfolio's management team are as follows (along with the date they joined the Portfolio's management team):

Jai Jacob (since April 2012), Stephen Marra (since May 2013) and Kim Tilley (since May 2020)

Biographical Information of Portfolio Management Team

Jai Jacob, a Managing Director of the Investment Manager, is a portfolio manager/analyst on the Investment Manager's Multi-Asset team. Mr. Jacob began working in the investment field in 1998 when he joined the Investment Manager.

Stephen Marra, a Director of the Investment Manager, is a portfolio manager/analyst on the Investment Manager's Multi-Asset team, specializing in strategy research. Prior to joining the Multi-Asset team, Mr. Marra

worked in Settlements, Fixed Income Risk and Quantitative Technology. He began working in the investment field in 1999 upon joining the Investment Manager.

Kim Tilley, a Senior Vice President of the Investment Manager, is a portfolio manager/analyst on the Investment Manager's Multi-Asset team. Prior to joining the Investment Manager in 2002, Ms. Tilley worked on the Institutional Equity Sales Desk at Wachovia Securities, Inc.

Additional information about the compensation and other accounts managed by members of the portfolio management team, as well as each team member's ownership of shares of the Portfolio is contained in the Fund's SAI.

Administrator and Custodian

State Street Bank and Trust Company ("State Street"), located at One Iron Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210, serves as the Portfolio's administrator and acts as custodian of the Portfolio's investments.

Transfer Agent

DST Asset Manager Solutions, Inc. ("DST") acts as the Fund's transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent.

Distributor

Lazard Asset Management Securities LLC (the "Distributor") acts as distributor for the Fund's shares.

Buying Shares

Portfolio shares are currently offered only to separate accounts of Participating Insurance Companies. **Individuals may not purchase shares directly from the Fund.** Policy owners should consult the applicable prospectus of the separate account of the Participating Insurance Company for more information about buying Portfolio shares.

Share purchase orders from separate accounts received in proper form by the Participating Insurance Company prior to the time the Portfolio calculates its NAV on a given business day are priced at the Portfolio's NAV calculated on such day, provided that the order, and Federal Funds in the net amount of such order, are received by the Fund in proper form on the next business day. The Participating Insurance Company is responsible for properly transmitting purchase orders and Federal Funds. The Fund may refuse or restrict purchase requests for Portfolio shares if, in the judgment of the Fund's management, the Portfolio would be unable to invest the money effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies or could otherwise be adversely affected or if the Portfolio receives or anticipates receiving simultaneous orders that may significantly affect the Portfolio (e.g., amounts equal to 1% or more of the Portfolio's total assets).

Market Timing/Excessive Trading

The Portfolio is intended to be a long-term investment vehicle and is not designed to provide investors with a means of speculating on short-term market movements. Excessive trading, market timing or other abusive trading practices may disrupt investment management strategies and harm performance and may create increased transaction and administrative costs that must be borne by the Portfolio and its investors, including those not engaged in such activity. In addition, such activity may dilute the value of Portfolio shares held by long-term investors. The Board has approved policies and procedures with respect to frequent purchases and redemptions of Portfolio shares that are intended to discourage and prevent these practices, including regular monitoring of trading activity in Portfolio shares. The Fund will not knowingly accommodate excessive trading, market timing or other abusive trading practices.

The Fund routinely reviews Portfolio share transactions and seeks to identify and deter abusive trading practices. The Fund monitors for transactions that may be harmful to the Portfolio, either on an individual basis or as part of a pattern of abusive trading practices. The Portfolio reserves the right to refuse, with or without notice, any purchase request that could adversely affect the Portfolio, its operations or its investors, including those requests from any Participating Insurance Company with respect to any separate account or Policy owner who, in the Fund's view, is likely to engage in excessive trading, market timing or other abusive trading practices. Where, after consultation with the Participating Insurance Company, a particular Policy owner appears to be engaged in abusive trading practices, the Fund will seek to restrict future purchases of Portfolio shares by that Policy owner. The Fund may deem a Policy owner to be engaged in abusive trading practices without advance notice and based on information unrelated to the specific trades in the account. For instance, the Fund may determine that the Policy owner's account is linked to another account that was previously restricted or a third party intermediary may provide information to the Fund with respect to a particular Policy owner that is of concern to the Fund. Accounts under common ownership, control or perceived affiliation may be considered together for purposes of determining a pattern of excessive trading practices. Generally, a Policy owner who effects transactions that appear to coincide with a market timing strategy may be deemed to be engaged in excessive trading. In certain cases, the Fund may deem a single "roundtrip" trade or exchange (redeeming or exchanging the Portfolio's shares followed by purchasing or exchanging into shares of the Portfolio) as a violation of the Fund's policy against abusive trading practices. The Fund's actions may not be subject to appeal.

To discourage attempts to arbitrage pricing of international securities (among other reasons), the Board has adopted policies and procedures providing that if events materially affecting the value of securities occur between the close of the exchange or market on which the securities are principally traded and the time when the Portfolio's NAV is calculated, such securities will be valued at their fair value as determined by, or in accordance with procedures approved by, the Board. See "Account Policies—Calculation of Net Asset Value." The codes of

ethics of the Fund, the Investment Manager and the Distributor in respect of personal trading contain limitations on trading in Portfolio shares.

The Fund may take up to seven days to pay redemption proceeds. This may occur when, among other circumstances, the redeeming account is engaged in excessive trading or if the redemption request otherwise would be disruptive to efficient portfolio management or would otherwise adversely affect the Portfolio.

All of the policies described in this section apply uniformly to all Portfolio investors. However, while the Fund and the Investment Manager will take reasonable steps to prevent trading practices deemed to be harmful to the Portfolio by monitoring Portfolio share trading activity, they may not be able to prevent or identify such trading. If the Fund is not able to prevent abusive trading practices, such trading may disrupt investment strategies, harm performance and increase costs to all Portfolio investors, including those not engaged in such activity.

Securities trading in non-US markets are particularly susceptible to time zone arbitrage. As a result, the Portfolio may be at greater risk for market timing than funds that invest in securities trading in US markets.

Calculation of Net Asset Value

The NAV per share for each Class of the Portfolio is determined each day the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) is open for trading as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time). The Fund will not treat an intraday unscheduled disruption in NYSE trading as a closure of the NYSE, and will price its shares as of 4:00 p.m., if the particular disruption directly affects only the NYSE. The Fund values securities and other assets for which market quotations are readily available at market value. Securities and other assets for which current market quotations are not readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith in accordance with procedures approved by the Board.

Calculation of NAV may not take place contemporaneously with the determination of the prices of portfolio assets used in such calculation. If a significant event materially affecting the value of securities occurs between the close of the exchange or market on which the security is principally traded and the time when NAV is calculated, or when current market quotations otherwise are determined not to be readily available or reliable, such securities will be valued at their fair value as determined by, or in accordance with procedures approved by, the Board. The fair value of non-US securities may be determined with the assistance of an independent pricing service using correlations between the movement of prices of such securities and indices of US securities and other appropriate indicators, such as closing market prices of relevant ADRs and futures contracts. The effect of using fair value pricing is that the NAV will reflect the affected securities’ values as determined in the judgment of the Board or its designee instead of being determined by the market. Using a fair value pricing methodology to price securities may result in a value that is different from the most recent closing price of a security and from the prices used by other investment companies to calculate their portfolios’ NAVs. Non-US securities may trade on days when the Portfolio is not open for business, thus affecting the value of the Portfolio’s assets on days when Portfolio shareholders may not be able to buy or sell Portfolio shares.

Distribution and Servicing Arrangements

The Portfolio offers Service and Investor Shares. Service and Investor Shares have different investment minimums and different expense ratios. The Fund has adopted a plan under rule 12b-1 (the “12b-1 plan”) that allows the Portfolio to pay the Distributor a fee, at the annual rate of 0.25% of the value of the average daily net assets of the Portfolio’s Service Shares, for distribution and services provided to holders of Service Shares. Because these fees are paid out of the Portfolio’s assets on an on-going basis, over time these recurring fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges. Investor Shares do not pay a rule 12b-1 fee.

Participating Insurance Companies may receive payments from the Investment Manager or the Distributor out of their own resources in connection with the Participating Insurance Companies’ offering of Portfolio shares to

Policy owners and/or for providing marketing, shareholder servicing, account administration or other services. Such payments are in addition to any fees paid by the Fund pursuant to rule 12b-1.

The receipt of such payments pursuant to the rule 12b-1 plan or from the Investment Manager or Distributor could create an incentive for the Participating Insurance Companies to offer the Portfolio instead of other mutual funds where such payments are not received. Policy owners should consult the applicable prospectus of the separate account of the Participating Insurance Company for more information about buying and selling Portfolio shares.

Selling Shares

Portfolio shares may be sold each business day by the separate accounts of the Participating Insurance Companies. Individuals may not place sell orders directly with the Fund. Redemption orders from separate accounts received in proper form by the Participating Insurance Companies on a given business day are priced at the NAV calculated on such day, provided that the order is received by the Fund in proper form on the next business day. The Participating Insurance Companies are responsible for properly transmitting redemption orders. Policy owners should consult the applicable prospectus of the separate account of the Participating Insurance Company for more information about selling Portfolio shares.

Redemption proceeds normally will be wired to the Participating Insurance Company within one business day after the request is received in proper form. Payment of redemption proceeds may take longer and may take up to seven days after the order is received in proper form, particularly for very large redemptions or during periods of stressed market conditions or high redemption volume.

The processing of redemptions may be suspended, and the delivery of redemption proceeds may be delayed beyond seven days, depending on the circumstances, for any period: (i) during which the NYSE is closed (other than on holidays or weekends), or during which trading on the NYSE is restricted; (ii) when an emergency exists that makes the disposal of securities owned by the Portfolio or the determination of the fair value of the Portfolio's net assets not reasonably practicable; or (iii) as permitted by order of the SEC for the protection of Portfolio shareholders. For these purposes, the SEC determines the conditions under which trading shall be deemed to be restricted and an emergency is deemed to exist.

Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio expects to meet redemption requests by using cash it holds in its portfolio or selling portfolio securities to generate cash. Redemption requests also may be satisfied, in whole or in part, through a redemption-in-kind (a payment in portfolio securities instead of cash). The Portfolio may make an in-kind redemption under the following circumstances: (1) (i) the Investment Manager determines that an in-kind redemption is more advantageous to the Portfolio (e.g., due to advantageous tax consequences or lower transaction costs) than selling/purchasing portfolio securities; or the redeeming shareholder has requested an in-kind redemption, (ii) the Investment Manager determines that an in-kind redemption will not favor the redeeming shareholder to the detriment of any other shareholder or the Portfolio, and (iii) the Investment Manager determines that an in-kind redemption is in the best interests of the Portfolio; (2) to manage liquidity risk; (3) in stressed market conditions; or (4) subject to the approval of the Board of the Fund, including a majority of the Directors who are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund, in other circumstances identified by the Investment Manager. Any securities distributed in-kind will remain exposed to market risk until sold, and transaction costs may be incurred when selling the securities.

Dividends, Distributions and Taxes

Income dividends and net capital gains, if any, are normally distributed annually but may be distributed more frequently. Dividends and distributions of the Portfolio will be reinvested in additional shares of the same Class of the Portfolio at NAV unless instructed otherwise by the relevant Participating Insurance Company. Each share Class of the Portfolio will generate a different dividend because each has different expenses.

Since the Portfolio's shareholders are the Participating Insurance Companies and their separate accounts, this Prospectus contains no discussion as to the federal income tax consequences to Policy owners. For this

information, Policy owners should consult the applicable prospectus of the separate account of the Participating Insurance Company. Participating Insurance Companies should consult their tax advisers about federal, state and local tax consequences.

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights table presented is intended to help you understand the Portfolio's financial performance for the past five years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Portfolio share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Portfolio (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions), if any. The information has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, whose report, along with the Portfolio's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request. Performance information does not reflect the fees or charges imposed by the Participating Insurance Companies under the Policies, and such fees will have the effect of reducing the Portfolio's total return.

Selected data for a share of capital stock outstanding throughout each period	Year Ended				
	12/31/20	12/31/19	12/31/18	12/31/17	12/31/16
Service Shares					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 13.65	\$ 11.61	\$ 13.49	\$ 11.82	\$ 11.51
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)(a)	0.10	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.14
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	—(b)	1.91	(1.06)	2.25	0.24
Total from investment operations	0.10	2.07	(0.90)	2.42	0.38
Less distribution from:					
Net investment income	(0.08)	(0.01)	(0.18)	—	(0.03)
Net realized gains	(0.14)	(0.02)	(0.80)	(0.75)	(0.04)
Total distributions	(0.22)	(0.03)	(0.98)	(0.75)	(0.07)
Redemption fees	—	—	—	—	—
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 13.53	\$ 13.65	\$ 11.61	\$ 13.49	\$ 11.82
Total Return(c)	0.81%	17.79%	-6.57%	20.53%	3.30%
Ratios and Supplemental Data:					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 354,856	\$ 400,694	\$ 386,902	\$ 384,208	\$ 293,286
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net expenses	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%
Gross expenses	1.22%	1.20%	1.17%	1.19%	1.25%
Net investment income (loss)	0.75%	1.23%	1.22%	1.28%	1.23%
Portfolio turnover rate	177%	115%	110%	104%	105%

Selected data for a share of capital stock outstanding throughout each period	Year Ended		Period Ended	
	12/31/20	12/31/19	12/31/18*	
Investor Shares				
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 13.65	\$ 11.61	\$ 11.61	
Income (loss) from investment operations:				
Net investment income (loss)(a)	0.12	0.14	—	
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	—(b)	1.93	—(b)	
Total from investment operations	0.12	2.07	—(b)	
Less distribution from:				
Net investment income	(0.10)	(0.01)	—	
Net realized gains	(0.14)	(0.02)	—	
Total distributions	(0.24)	(0.03)	—	
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 13.53	\$ 13.65	\$ 11.61	
Total Return(c)	0.96%	17.79%	0.00%	
Ratios and Supplemental Data:				
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 199	\$ 32	\$ 1	
Ratios to average net assets:				
Net expenses	0.90%	0.90%	0.00%	
Gross expenses	4.14%	84.50%	0.00%	
Net investment income (loss)	0.93%	1.05%	0.00%	
Portfolio turnover rate	177%	115%	N/A	

* The inception date for the Investor Shares was December 31, 2018.

(a) Net investment income (loss) has been computed using the average shares method.

(b) Amount is less than \$0.01 per share.

(c) Total returns reflect reinvestment of all dividends and distributions, if any. Certain expenses of the Portfolio may have been waived or reimbursed by the Investment Manager, State Street or DST; without such waiver/reimbursement of expenses, the Portfolio's returns would have been lower. Performance information does not reflect the fees and charges imposed by participating insurance companies at the separate account level, and such charges will have the effect of reducing performance.

For more information about the Portfolio, the following documents are available, free of charge, upon request:

Annual and Semi-Annual Reports (Reports):

The Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders contain additional information on the Portfolio's investments. In the annual report, you will find a broad discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Portfolio's performance during its last fiscal year.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI):

The SAI provides more detailed information about the Portfolio, including its operations and investment policies. It is incorporated by reference and is legally considered a part of this Prospectus.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings:

The Portfolio will publicly disclose its portfolio holdings on a calendar quarter-end basis on its website accessible from https://www.lazardassetmanagement.com/us/en_us/funds/list/mutual-funds/42, no earlier than 5 business days after such quarter end. The information will remain accessible at least until the Fund files a report as an exhibit to Form N-PORT or on Form N-CSR for the period that includes the date as of which the information was current.

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

Investment Manager

Lazard Asset Management LLC
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York 10112-6300
Telephone: (800) 823-6300

Distributor

Lazard Asset Management Securities LLC
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York 10112-6300

Custodian

State Street Bank and Trust Company
One Iron Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02210

You can get a free copy of the Reports and the SAI at <http://www.lazardassetmanagement.com>, or request the Reports and the SAI and other information and discuss your questions about the Portfolios, by contacting the Fund at:

Lazard Retirement Series, Inc.
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York 10112-6300
Telephone: (800) 823-6300
<http://www.lazardassetmanagement.com>

You also can get a free copy of the Reports and the SAI from the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Investment Company Act file no. 811-08071

Transfer Agent and Dividend Disbursing Agent

DST Asset Manager Solutions, Inc.
P.O. Box 219441
Kansas City, Missouri 64121-9441
Telephone: (800) 986-3455

Legal Counsel

Proskauer Rose LLP
Eleven Times Square
New York, New York 10036-8299
<http://www.proskauer.com>

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Deloitte & Touche LLP
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York 10112-0015

No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations not contained in this Prospectus, and information or representations not contained herein must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Fund or the Distributor. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer of any security other than the registered securities to which it relates or an offer to any person in any jurisdiction where such offer would be unlawful.

