

Before you invest, you may want to review the Portfolio's prospectus, which contains more information about the Portfolio and its risks. You can find the Portfolio's prospectus and other information about the Portfolio (including the Portfolio's Statement of Additional Information (SAI)) online at [www.ivyinvestments.com/vip-prospectus](http://www.ivyinvestments.com/vip-prospectus). You also can get this information at no cost by calling (888) 923-3355 or by sending an e-mail request to [prospectus.request@waddell.com](mailto:prospectus.request@waddell.com). This information also is available from your investment provider. The Portfolio's prospectus and SAI dated April 30, 2021 (as each may be amended or supplemented) are incorporated herein by reference. This summary prospectus is intended for use in connection with certain life insurance policies and variable annuity contracts offered by certain select insurance companies (Participating Insurance Companies) and is not intended for use by other investors.

## Objective

To seek to provide total return through a combination of capital appreciation and current income.

## Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Portfolio. The table below does not reflect any fees and expenses imposed under the variable life insurance policies and variable annuity contracts (collectively, Policies) through which this Portfolio is offered. See the Policy prospectus for a description of those fees and expenses.

Shareholder Fees	
(fees paid directly from your investment)	N/A
Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	
(expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)	Class II
<b>Management Fees</b>	0.70%
<b>Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees</b>	0.25%
<b>Other Expenses</b>	0.07%
<b>Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses<sup>1</sup></b>	0.01%
<b>Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses<sup>2</sup></b>	1.03%

<sup>1</sup> *Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses* sets forth the Portfolio's pro rata portion of the cumulative expenses charged by the registered investment companies (RICs) in which the Portfolio invested during the last fiscal year. The actual Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses will vary with changes in the allocations of the Portfolio's assets. The Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses shown are based on the total expense ratio of the RICs for the RICs' most recent fiscal period. These expenses are not direct costs paid by Portfolio shareholders, and are not used to calculate the Portfolio's NAV.

<sup>2</sup> The *Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses* ratio shown above does not correlate to the expense ratio shown in the Financial Highlights table because that ratio does not include the Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses.

## Example

*This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the shares of the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other portfolios. This example does not reflect any fees and expenses imposed under the Policies.*

*The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the shares of the Portfolio for the time periods indicated. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. The costs are the same for each time period if you continue to hold your shares or if you redeem all your shares at the end of those periods. 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
Class II	\$105	\$328	\$569	\$1,259

## Portfolio Turnover

The Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions and/or spreads between bid and asked prices, 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 61% of the average value of its portfolio.

## Principal Investment Strategies

Ivy VIP Balanced seeks to achieve its objective by investing primarily in a diversified mix of stocks, debt securities and short-term instruments, depending on market conditions. Regarding its equity investments, the Portfolio invests primarily in medium to large, well-established companies, most of which pay a regular dividend, although it may invest in securities issued by companies of any size. The Portfolio invests at least 50% of its total assets in equity securities. The equity portion of the Portfolio typically will include a limited number of stocks (generally 45 to 55), with the objective of providing potential capital appreciation and some dividend income. The Portfolio may invest in preferred stocks.

In addition, the Portfolio invests at least 30% of its total assets in debt securities with the objective of providing income and relative stability of capital. The majority of the Portfolio’s debt securities are either U.S. government securities or investment-grade corporate bonds rated BBB- or higher by S&P Global Ratings, a division of S&P Global, Inc. (S&P), or comparably rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO) or, if unrated, determined by Ivy Investment Management Company (IICO), the Portfolio’s investment manager, to be of comparable quality. The Portfolio may invest up to 20% of its total assets in non-investment-grade debt securities. The Portfolio has no limitations on the range of maturities of the debt securities in which it may invest.

In evaluating investments for the Portfolio, IICO focuses on companies with resilient business models characterized by stable growth rates; strong balance sheets; relative strength in earnings; attractive return profiles and valuation; and strong free cash flow generation. In so doing, IICO evaluates a company’s management team, its financial position, its competitive position and the condition of its respective industry in addition to other factors. IICO utilizes financial statements, independent research by its investment management personnel, third party research, brand studies done by outside parties and other tools and processes to identify what it believes to be attractive investment opportunities with a focus on the trajectory and sustainability of a company’s business model. IICO also focuses on companies that possess a sustainable competitive advantage by evaluating factors such as brand equity/loyalty, proprietary technology, switching costs, access to distribution channels, capital requirements, economies of scale, and barriers to entry. In addition, IICO’s analysis informs its view of an appropriate valuation for each potential investment.

Investment opportunities typically fall into two categories: company-specific ideas which include factors such as a company’s competitive positioning, production cycles, cost restructuring or a new management team; and thematic ideas where IICO considers economic or political forces, interest rate term structure variances, cyclical inflections, changes in consumer behavior or technology shifts. In selecting equity securities for the Portfolio, IICO begins its investment process by screening companies based on profitability, and then focuses on capital appreciation and some dividend income and follows a growth at a reasonable price investing strategy. In selecting debt securities for the Portfolio, IICO focuses on current income and capital preservation and generally seeks to invest in investment-grade securities.

The Portfolio may invest up to 25% of its total assets in foreign securities, including equity and fixed-income securities. Additionally, many of the companies in which the Portfolio may invest have diverse operations, with products or services in foreign markets. Therefore, the Portfolio may have indirect exposure to various foreign markets through investments in these companies, even if the Portfolio is not invested directly in such markets.

Generally, in determining whether to sell a security, IICO uses the same analysis as identified above in order to determine if the security is appropriately valued or has met its anticipated price. IICO also may sell a security if the security ceases to produce income, to reduce the Portfolio’s holding in that security, to take advantage of what it believes are more attractive investment opportunities or to raise cash.

## Principal Investment Risks

As with any mutual fund, the value of the Portfolio’s shares will change, and you could lose money on your investment. The Portfolio is not intended as a complete investment program.

A variety of factors can affect the investment performance of the Portfolio and prevent it from achieving its objective. These include:

- **Company Risk.** A company may be more volatile or perform worse than the overall market due to specific factors, such as adverse changes to its business or investor perceptions about the company.

- **Credit Risk.** An issuer of a fixed-income obligation may not make payments on the obligation when due or may default on its obligation. There also is the risk that an issuer could suffer adverse changes in its financial condition that could lower the credit quality of a security. This could lead to greater volatility in the price of the security, could affect the security's liquidity, and could make it more difficult to sell. A downgrade or default affecting any of the Portfolio's securities could affect the Portfolio's performance. In general, the longer the maturity and the lower the credit quality of a bond, the more sensitive it is to credit risk.
- **Dividend-Paying Stock Risk.** Dividend-paying stocks may fall out of favor with investors and underperform non-dividend paying stocks and the market as a whole over any period of time. In addition, there is no guarantee that the companies in which the Portfolio invests will declare dividends in the future or that dividends, if declared, will remain at current levels or increase over time. The amount of any dividend a company may pay may fluctuate significantly. In addition, the value of dividend-paying common stocks can decline when interest rates rise as other investments become more attractive to investors. This risk may be greater due to the current period of historically low interest rates.
- **Fixed-Income Market Risk.** The prices of the Portfolio's fixed-income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers. Generally, the Portfolio's fixed-income securities will decrease in value if interest rates rise and vice versa. In a low interest rate environment, risks associated with rising rates are heightened. Rising interest rates tend to decrease liquidity, increase trading costs and increase volatility, all of which may make portfolio management more difficult and costly to the Portfolio and its shareholders. In the case of foreign securities, price fluctuations will reflect international economic and political events, as well as changes in currency valuations relative to the U.S. dollar. Other factors may materially and adversely affect the market price and yield of such fixed-income securities, including investor demand, changes in the financial condition of the applicable issuer, government fiscal policy and domestic or worldwide economic conditions. In addition, certain events, such as natural disasters, terrorist attacks, war, regional or global instability and other geopolitical events, have led, and may in the future lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally.
- **Foreign Exposure Risk.** The securities of many companies may have significant exposure to foreign markets as a result of the company's operations, products or services in those foreign markets. As a result, a company's domicile and/or the markets in which the company's securities trade may not be fully reflective of its sources of revenue. Such securities would be subject to some of the same risks as an investment in foreign securities, including the risk that political and economic events unique to a country or region will adversely affect those markets in which the company's products or services are sold.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** Investing in foreign securities involves a number of economic, financial, legal and political considerations that are not associated with the U.S. markets and that could affect the Portfolio's performance unfavorably, depending upon the prevailing conditions at any given time. Among these potential risks are: greater price volatility; comparatively weak supervision and regulation of securities exchanges, brokers and issuers; higher brokerage costs; social, political or economic instability; fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and related conversion costs or currency redenomination; nationalization or expropriation of assets; adverse foreign tax consequences; different and/or less stringent financial reporting standards; and settlement, custodial or other operational delays. The risks may be exacerbated in connection with investments in emerging markets.

World markets, or those in a particular region, all may react in similar fashion to important economic or political developments. In addition, key information about the issuer, the markets or the local government or economy may be unavailable, incomplete or inaccurate. Securities of issuers traded on exchanges may be suspended, either by the issuers themselves, by an exchange or by governmental authorities. The likelihood of such suspensions may be higher for securities of issuers in emerging markets than in more developed markets. In the event that the Portfolio holds material positions in such suspended securities, the Portfolio's ability to liquidate its positions or provide liquidity to investors may be compromised and the Portfolio could incur significant losses.
- **Growth Stock Risk.** Prices of growth stocks may be more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings than the prices of other stocks. Growth stocks may be more volatile or not perform as well as value stocks or the stock market in general.
- **Holdings Risk.** The Portfolio typically holds a limited number of stocks (generally 45 to 55). As a result, the appreciation or depreciation of any one security held by the Portfolio may have a greater impact on the Portfolio's NAV than it would if the Portfolio invested in a larger number of securities.
- **Interest Rate Risk.** A rise in interest rates may cause a decline in the value of the Portfolio's securities, especially securities with longer maturities. Typically, the longer the maturity or duration of a debt security, the greater the effect a change in interest rates could have on the security's price. Thus, the sensitivity of the Portfolio's debt securities to interest rate risk will increase with any increase in the duration of those securities. A decline in interest rates may cause the Portfolio to experience a decline in its income. Interest rates in the U.S. recently have been at, and remain near, historic lows, which may increase the Portfolio's exposure to risks associated with rising rates. The Portfolio may be subject to heightened interest rate risk as a result of a rise or anticipated rise in interest rates. In addition, a general rise in rates may result in decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed-income markets generally.

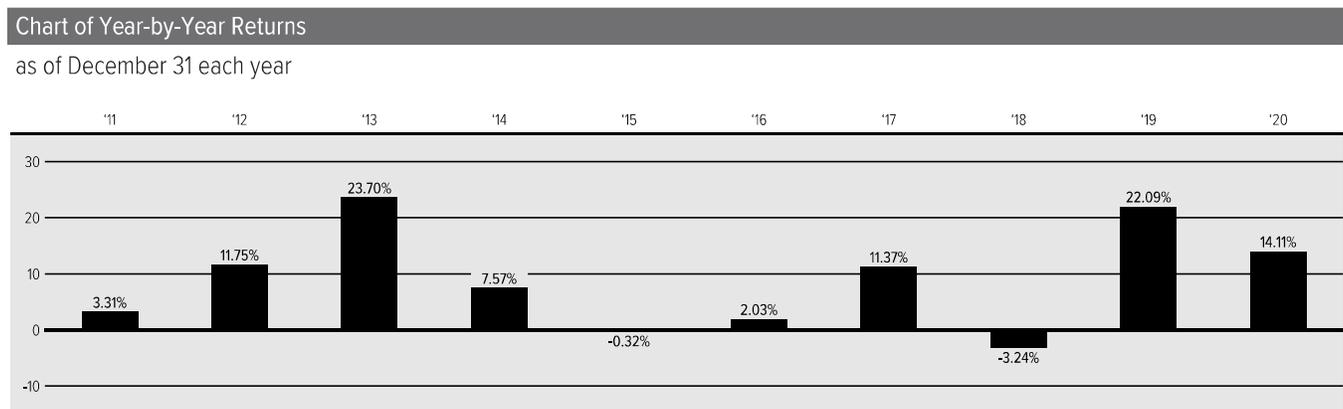
- **Large Company Risk.** Large-capitalization companies may go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions. Large-capitalization companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology, and also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion. Although the securities of larger companies may be less volatile than those of companies with smaller market capitalizations, returns on investments in securities of large-capitalization companies could trail the returns on investments in securities of smaller companies.
- **Low-Rated Securities Risk.** In general, low-rated debt securities (commonly referred to as “high-yield” or “junk” bonds) offer higher yields due to the increased risk that the issuer will be unable to meet its obligations on interest or principal payments at the time called for by the debt instrument. For this reason, these securities are considered speculative and could significantly weaken the Portfolio’s returns. In adverse economic or other circumstances, issuers of these low-rated securities and obligations are more likely to have difficulty making principal and interest payments than issuers of higher-rated securities and obligations. In addition, these low-rated securities and obligations may fluctuate more widely in price and yield than higher-rated securities and obligations and may fall in price during times when the economy is weak or is expected to become weak. Issuers of securities that are in default or have defaulted may fail to resume principal or interest payments, in which case the Portfolio may lose its entire investment. The creditworthiness of issuers of low-rated securities may be more complex to analyze than that of issuers of investment-grade debt securities.
- **Management Risk.** Portfolio performance is primarily dependent on IICO’s skill in evaluating and managing the Portfolio’s holdings. There can be no guarantee that its decisions will produce the desired results, and the Portfolio may not perform as well as other similar mutual funds.
- **Market Risk.** Markets can be volatile, and stock prices change daily, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. As a result, the Portfolio’s holdings can decline in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments or conditions that may cause a broad market decline. Different parts of the market, including different sectors and different types of securities, can react differently to these developments. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices. During a general downturn in the financial markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value. When markets perform well, there can be no assurance that specific investments held by the Portfolio will rise in value. At times, the Portfolio may hold a relatively high percentage of its assets in stocks of a particular market sector, which would subject the Portfolio to proportionately higher exposure to the risks of that sector. Additionally, global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, meaning that conditions in one country or region may adversely affect issuers in another country or region, which in turn may adversely affect securities held by the Portfolio. In addition, certain events, such as natural disasters, terrorist attacks, war, regional or global instability and other geopolitical events, have led, and may in the future lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally.
- **Mid-Size Company Risk.** Securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than those of larger companies due to such companies’ limited product lines, limited markets and financial resources and dependence upon a relatively small management group. Securities of mid-capitalization companies may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of larger companies, and may be affected to a greater extent than other types of securities by the underperformance of a sector or during market downturns.
- **Preferred Stock Risk.** Preferred stock is subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities. In addition, a company’s preferred securities generally pay dividends only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. Preferred stock also is subject to credit risk with regard to the ability of the issuer to pay the dividend established upon issuance of the preferred stock.
- **Reinvestment Risk.** A decline in interest rates may cause issuers to prepay higher-yielding securities held by the Portfolio, resulting in the Portfolio reinvesting in securities with lower yields, which may cause a decline in its income.
- **U.S. Government Securities Risk.** Certain U.S. government securities, such as U.S. Treasury (Treasury) securities and securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Other U.S. government securities, such as securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) and the Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLB), are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and, instead, may be supported only by the credit of the issuer or by the right of the issuer to borrow from the Treasury.
- **Value Stock Risk.** Value stocks are stocks of companies that may have experienced adverse business or industry developments or may be subject to special risks that have caused the stocks to be out of favor and, in the opinion of IICO, undervalued. The value of a security believed by IICO to be undervalued may never reach what is believed to be its full value; such security’s value may decrease or such security may be appropriately priced.

## Performance

The chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. The chart shows how performance has varied from year to year for Class II shares of the Portfolio. The table shows the average annual total returns for Class II shares of the Portfolio and also compares the Portfolio's returns with those of two broad-based securities market indexes and a Morningstar peer group (comprised of a universe of mutual funds with investment objectives similar to that of the Portfolio). The performance results do not reflect any Policy-related fees and expenses, which would reduce the performance results.

Prior to April 30, 2012, the Portfolio's investment objective was to seek to provide current income and, as a secondary objective, to seek long-term appreciation of capital. Effective as of April 30, 2012, the Portfolio changed its investment objective to seeking to provide total return through a combination of capital appreciation and current income.

The Portfolio's past performance does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future. Current performance may be lower or higher. Please call (888) 923-3355 for the Portfolio's updated performance.



In the period shown in the chart, the highest quarterly return was 15.52% (the second quarter of 2020) and the lowest quarterly return was -16.23% (the first quarter of 2020).

**Average Annual Total Returns**  
as of December 31, 2020

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
<b>Class II</b>	14.11%	8.90%	8.90%
<b>Indexes</b>			
S&P 500 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	18.40%	15.22%	13.88%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Agg Gov/Credit Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	8.92%	4.98%	4.19%
Morningstar Allocation--50% to 70% Equity Category Average (net of fees and expenses)	11.72%	8.99%	7.90%

## Investment Adviser

The Portfolio is managed by Ivy Investment Management Company (IICO).

## Portfolio Managers

Matthew A. Hekman, Senior Vice President of IICO, has managed the Portfolio since August 2014, and Mark G. Beischel, Senior Vice President of IICO, and Susan K. Regan, Senior Vice President of IICO, have managed the Portfolio since April 2018.

## Purchase and Sale of Portfolio Shares

Shares of the Portfolio are currently sold only to separate accounts of Participating Insurance Companies (PICs) to fund benefits payable under the Policies.

The Portfolio's shares are redeemable. Shares are purchased or redeemed at the Portfolio's NAV per share next calculated after your order is received in good order on any business day. The Portfolio does not have initial and subsequent investment minimums. Please refer to your Policy prospectus for more information on purchasing and redeeming Portfolio shares.

## **Tax Information**

Because the Portfolio's only shareholders are separate accounts of PICs, distributions the Portfolio makes of its net investment income and net realized gains, if any — most or all of which it intends to distribute annually — and redemptions or exchanges of Portfolio shares generally will not be taxable to its shareholders (or to the holders of the underlying Policies). See the prospectus for your Policy for further tax information.

## **Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries**

The Portfolio and its related companies may make payments to a PIC (or its affiliates), a broker-dealer, or other financial intermediary for distribution and/or other services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the PIC, a broker-dealer, or other financial intermediary and your financial advisor to recommend the Portfolio over another investment or by influencing a PIC to include the Portfolio as an underlying investment option in the Policy. The prospectus (or other offering document) for your Policy may contain additional information about these payments.



