Delaware Funds®
by MACQUARIE

MACQUARIE

Prospectus

Delaware Group® Equity Funds IV

	Nasdaq ticker symbols		
	Class A	Institutional Class	Class R6
Delaware Covered Call Strategy Fund	FRCCX	FRCDX	FRCEX
Delaware Equity Income Fund	FIUTX	FIUUX	FIUVX
Delaware Global Equity Fund	FIISX	FIITX	FIIUX
Delaware Growth and Income Fund	FGINX	FGIPX	FGIQX
Delaware Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund	FHEJX	FHEKX	FHELX
Delaware International Fund	FIINX	FIIPX	FIIQX
Delaware Opportunity Fund	FIUSX	FIVUX	FIVVX
Delaware Premium Income Fund	FPIKX	FPILX	FPIMX
Delaware Growth Equity Fund	FICGX	FICHX	FICIX
Delaware Special Situations Fund	FISSX	FISTX	FISUX
Delaware Total Return Fund	FITRX	FITUX	FITVX
Delaware Floating Rate II Fund	FRFDX	FRFEX	FRFNX
Delaware Fund for Income	FIFIX	FIFKX	FIFLX
Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund	FIOBX	FIODX	FIOEX
Delaware Investment Grade Fund	FIIGX	FIIJX	FIIKX
Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund	FLDKX	FLDLX	FLDMX
Delaware Strategic Income II Fund	FSIFX	FSIHX	n/a

January 28, 2021

Beginning on or about June 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of your Fund's shareholder reports will no longer be sent to you by mail, unless you specifically request them from the Fund or from your financial intermediary, such as a broker/dealer, bank, or insurance company. Instead, you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted on the website and provided with a link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you do not need to take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from a Fund electronically by signing up at delawarefunds.com/edelivery. If you own these shares through a financial intermediary, you may contact your financial intermediary.

You may elect to receive paper copies of all future shareholder reports free of charge. You can inform the Fund that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports by contacting us at 800 523-1918. If you own these shares through a financial intermediary, you may contact your financial intermediary to elect to continue to receive paper copies of your shareholder reports. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held with the Delaware Funds® by Macquarie or your financial intermediary.

The US Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Get shareholder reports and prospectuses online instead of in the mail. Visit delawarefunds.com/edelivery.

DELAWARE GROUP® EQUITY FUNDS IV

Delaware Fund for Income
Delaware International Fund
Delaware Investment Grade Fund
Delaware Special Situations Fund

(each a “Fund” and together, the “Funds”)

Supplement to the Funds’ Summary and Statutory Prospectuses and Statement of Additional Information dated January 28, 2021

On February 24, 2021, the Board of Trustees of Delaware Group Equity Funds IV approved the reorganization (Reorganization) of each Fund into and with a substantially similar fund and class of another Delaware Fund as shown in the table below:

Acquired Funds/Classes	Acquiring Funds/Classes
Delaware International Fund, a series of Delaware Group Equity Funds IV	**Delaware International Value Equity Fund, a series of Delaware Group Global and International Funds**
Class A	Class A
Institutional Class	Institutional Class
Class R6	Class R6
Delaware Investment Grade Fund, a series of Delaware Group Equity Funds IV	**Delaware Corporate Bond Fund, a series of Delaware Group Income Funds**
Class A	Class A
Institutional Class	Institutional Class
Class R6	Class R6
Delaware Special Situations Fund, a series of Delaware Group Equity Funds IV	**Delaware Small Cap Value Fund, a series of Delaware Group Equity Funds V**
Class A	Class A
Institutional Class	Institutional Class
Class R6	Class R6
Delaware Fund for Income, a series of Delaware Group Equity Funds IV	**Delaware High-Yield Opportunities Fund, a series of Delaware Group Income Funds**
Class A	Class A
Institutional Class	Institutional Class
Class R6	Class R6

Effective as of the close of business on the dates noted below, the following Acquired Funds will close to new investors and existing shareholders:

Date	Acquired Fund
June 18, 2021	Delaware International Fund and Delaware Investment Grade Fund
July 2, 2021	Delaware Special Situations Fund
July 16, 2021	Delaware Fund for Income

It is anticipated that the Acquired Funds' shareholders will receive a prospectus/information statement in May 2021 providing them with information about the Reorganizations and the Acquiring Funds. The reorganizations are expected to take place as follows:

On or About Date	Acquired Fund
June 25, 2021	Delaware International Fund Delaware Investment Grade Fund
July 9, 2021	Delaware Special Situations Fund
July 23, 2021	Delaware Fund for Income

Effective the date of the supplement, contingent deferred sales charges will be waived on redemptions from the Acquired Funds through the date of the Reorganizations.

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

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

Please keep this Supplement for future reference.

This Supplement is dated April 9, 2021.

DELAWARE GROUP® EQUITY FUNDS IV

Delaware Special Situations Fund
Delaware International Fund
Delaware Investment Grade Fund
(each a "Fund" and together, the "Funds")

Supplement to the Funds' Summary and Statutory Prospectuses and Statement of Additional Information dated January 28, 2021

On February 24, 2021, the Board of Trustees of Delaware Group Equity Funds IV approved the reorganization (Reorganization) of each Fund into and with a substantially similar fund and class of another Delaware Fund as shown in the table below:

Acquired Funds/Classes	Acquiring Funds/Classes
Delaware Special Situations Fund, a series of Delaware Group Equity Funds IV	**Delaware Small Cap Value Fund, a series of Delaware Group Equity Funds V**
Class A	Class A
Institutional Class	Institutional Class
Class R6	Class R6
Delaware International Fund, a series of Delaware Group Equity Funds IV	**Delaware International Value Equity Fund, a series of Delaware Group Global and International Funds**
Class A	Class A
Institutional Class	Institutional Class
Class R6	Class R6
Delaware Investment Grade Fund, a series of Delaware Group Equity Funds IV	**Delaware Corporate Bond Fund, a series of Delaware Group Income Funds**
Class A	Class A
Institutional Class	Institutional Class
Class R6	Class R6

More detailed information about each Reorganization will be provided in a forthcoming prospectus/information statement.

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

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Please keep this Supplement for future reference.

This Supplement is dated March 3, 2021.

DELAWARE GROUP® EQUITY FUNDS IV

Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund (the "Fund")

Supplement to the Fund's Summary and Statutory Prospectuses
each dated January 28, 2021

On Feb. 24, 2021, the Board of Trustees of Delaware Group Equity Funds IV unanimously voted and approved a proposal to liquidate and dissolve the Fund. The liquidation and dissolution are expected to take effect approximately sixty (60) days after the date of this Supplement. Retirement accounts within the Fund will be liquidated on or about May 5, 2021 ("Liquidation Date") and the proceeds (less mandatory tax withholding) will be mailed to the address of record if no action is taken. For Fund accounts with automated purchases, exchanges, and/or withdrawals established, these transactions will cease prior to liquidation if no action is taken.

As a result of the decision to pursue liquidation and dissolution of the Fund, the Fund will be closed to new investors and all sales efforts will cease as of March 17, 2021. However, the Fund will continue to accept purchases from existing shareholders (including reinvested dividends or capital gains) until five (5) business days before the Liquidation Date.

Until the liquidation of the Fund, shareholders of the Fund will have the opportunity to exchange their shares for shares of the same class of any other Delaware Funds® by Macquarie fund. Any exchange would be made at the current net asset values of the Fund and the selected Delaware Fund. The Fund's shareholders would not incur front-end or contingent deferred sales charges upon these exchanges. Additionally, no contingent deferred sales charge will be assessed in connection with any redemption of your shares from the Fund prior to Liquidation Date.

Effective the date of this Supplement, the following is inserted before the first paragraph of the Fund's summary prospectus section entitled, "Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund — Purchase and redemption of Fund shares" and the statutory prospectus section entitled, "Fund summaries: Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund — Purchase and redemption of Fund shares":

The Fund is liquidating and is therefore closed to new investors. Existing shareholders of the Fund may continue to purchase shares until five (5) business days before May 5, 2021.

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

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

Please keep this Supplement for future reference.

This Supplement is dated March 3, 2021.

Delaware Funds® by Macquarie

Supplement to the current Statutory Prospectus
for each Delaware Fund
(each, a "Fund" and together, the "Funds")

The following amends and restates certain sections of the statutory prospectus entitled, "Broker-defined sales charge waiver policies":

Ameriprise Financial:

Class A Shares Front-End Sales Charge Waivers Available at Ameriprise Financial:

The following information applies to Class A shares purchases if you have an account with or otherwise purchase Fund shares through Ameriprise Financial:

Shareholders purchasing Fund shares through an Ameriprise Financial retail brokerage account are eligible for the following front-end sales charge waivers, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this Prospectus or the SAI:

—Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs or SAR-SEPs.
—Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same Fund (but not any other fund within Delaware Funds).
—Shares exchanged from Class C shares of the same Fund in the month of or following the 7-year anniversary of the purchase date. To the extent that this Prospectus elsewhere provides for a waiver with respect to exchanges of Class C shares or conversion of Class C shares following such shorter period, that waiver will apply.
—Employees and registered representatives of Ameriprise Financial or its affiliates and their immediate family members.
—Shares purchased by or through qualified accounts (including IRAs, Coverdell Education Savings Accounts, 401(k)s, 403(b) TSCAs subject to ERISA and defined benefit plans) that are held by a covered family member, defined as an Ameriprise financial advisor and/or the advisor's spouse, advisor's lineal ascendant (mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, great grandmother, great grandfather), advisor's lineal descendant (son, step-son, daughter, step-daughter, grandson, granddaughter, great grandson, great granddaughter) or any spouse of a covered family member who is a lineal descendant.
—Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within Delaware Funds, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (that is, Rights of Reinstatement).

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Edward D. Jones & Co., L.P. ("Edward Jones"):

Policies Regarding Transactions Through Edward Jones

The following information has been provided by Edward Jones:

The following information supersedes prior information with respect to transactions and positions held in fund shares through an Edward Jones system. Shareholders purchasing fund shares on the Edward Jones commission and fee-based platforms are eligible only for the following sales charge discounts (also referred to as “breakpoints”) and waivers, which can differ from discounts and waivers described elsewhere in this Prospectus or the SAI or through another broker-dealer. In all instances, it is the shareholder's responsibility to inform Edward Jones at the time of purchase of any relationship, holdings of the Delaware Funds, or other facts qualifying the purchaser for discounts or waivers. Edward Jones can ask for documentation of such circumstance. Shareholders should contact Edward Jones if they have questions regarding their eligibility for these discounts and waivers.

Breakpoints

—Breakpoint pricing, otherwise known as volume pricing, at dollar thresholds as described in this Prospectus.

Rights of Accumulation (“ROA”)

—The applicable sales charge on a purchase of Class A shares is determined by taking into account all share classes (except certain money market funds and any assets held in group retirement plans) of Delaware Funds held by the shareholder or in an account grouped by Edward Jones with other accounts for the purpose of providing certain pricing considerations (“pricing groups”). If grouping assets as a shareholder, this includes all share classes held on the Edward Jones platform and/or held on another platform. The inclusion of eligible Delaware Funds assets in the ROA calculation is dependent on the shareholder notifying Edward Jones of such assets at the time of calculation. Money market funds are included only if such shares were sold with a sales charge at the time of purchase or acquired in exchange for shares purchased with a sales charge.

—The employer maintaining a SEP IRA plan and/or SIMPLE IRA plan may elect to establish or change ROA for the IRA accounts associated with the plan to a plan-level grouping as opposed to including all share classes at a shareholder or pricing group level.

—ROA is determined by calculating the higher of cost minus redemptions or market value (current shares x NAV).

Letter of Intent (“LOI”)

—Through a LOI, shareholders can receive the sales charge and breakpoint discounts for purchases shareholders intend to make over a 13-month period from the date Edward Jones receives the LOI. The LOI is determined by calculating the higher of cost or market value of qualifying holdings at LOI initiation in combination with the value that the shareholder intends to buy over a 13-month period to calculate the front-end sales charge and any breakpoint discounts. Each purchase the shareholder makes during that 13-month period will receive the sales charge and breakpoint discount that applies to the total amount. The inclusion of eligible Delaware Funds assets in the LOI calculation is dependent on the shareholder notifying Edward Jones of such assets at the time of calculation. Purchases made before the LOI is received by Edward Jones are not adjusted under the LOI and will not reduce the sales charge previously paid. Sales charges will be adjusted if LOI is not met.

—If the employer maintaining a SEP IRA plan and/or SIMPLE IRA plan has elected to establish or change ROA for the IRA accounts associated with the plan to a plan-level grouping, LOIs will also be at the plan-level and may only be established by the employer.

Sales Charge Waivers:

Sales charges are waived for the following shareholders and in the following situations:

—Associates of Edward Jones and its affiliates and their family members who are in the same pricing group (as determined by Edward Jones under its policies and procedures) as the associate. This waiver will continue for the remainder of the associate's life if the associate retires from Edward Jones in good-standing and remains in good standing pursuant to Edward Jones' policies and procedures.

—Shares purchased in an Edward Jones fee-based program.
—Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment.
—Shares purchased from the proceeds of redeemed shares of the same Delaware Funds so long as the following conditions are met: 1) the proceeds are from the sale of shares within 60 days of the purchase, and 2) the sale and purchase are made in the same share class and the same account or the purchase is made in an individual retirement account with proceeds from liquidations in a non-retirement account.
—Shares exchanged into Class A shares from another share class so long as the exchange is into the same fund and was initiated at the discretion of Edward Jones. Edward Jones is responsible for any remaining CDSC due to the fund company, if applicable. Any future purchases are subject to the applicable sales charge as disclosed in this Prospectus.
—Exchanges from Class C shares to Class A shares of the same fund, generally, in the 84th month following the anniversary of the purchase date or earlier at the discretion of Edward Jones.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC") Waivers:

If the shareholder purchases shares that are subject to a CDSC and those shares are redeemed before the CDSC is expired, the shareholder is responsible to pay the CDSC except in the following conditions:

—The death or disability of the shareholder.
—Systematic withdrawals with up to 10% per year of the account value.
—Return of excess contributions from an Individual Retirement Account (IRA).
—Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts if the redemption is taken in or after the year the shareholder reaches qualified age based on applicable IRS regulations.
—Shares sold to pay Edward Jones fees or costs in such cases where the transaction is initiated by Edward Jones.
—Shares exchanged in an Edward Jones fee-based program.
—Shares acquired through NAV reinstatement.
—Shares redeemed at the discretion of Edward Jones for Minimums Balances, as described below.

Other Important Information Regarding Transactions Through Edward Jones

Minimum Purchase Amounts

—Initial purchase minimum: $250
—Subsequent purchase minimum: none

Minimum Balances

Edward Jones has the right to redeem at its discretion fund holdings with a balance of $250 or less. The following are examples of accounts that are not included in this policy:

—A fee-based account held on an Edward Jones platform
—A 529 account held on an Edward Jones platform
—An account with an active systematic investment plan or LOI

Exchanging Share Classes

—At any time it deems necessary, Edward Jones has the authority to exchange at NAV a shareholder's holdings in a fund to Class A shares of the same fund.

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

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

Please keep this Supplement for future reference.

This Supplement is dated March 2, 2021.

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Fund summaries

Delaware Covered Call Strategy Fund

What is the Fund's investment objective?

Delaware Covered Call Strategy Fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

What are the Fund's fees and expenses?

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales-charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in Delaware Funds® by Macquarie. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial intermediary, in the Fund's Prospectus under the section entitled "About your account," and in the Fund's statement of additional information (SAI) under the section entitled "Purchasing Shares."

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases as a percentage of offering price	5.75%	none	none
Maximum contingent deferred sales charge (load) as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption price, whichever is lower	none	none	none

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Management fees	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	none	none
Other expenses	0.32%	0.32%	0.27%[1]
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.37%	1.12%	1.07%
Fee waivers and expense reimbursements	(0.06%)[2]	(0.06%)[2]	(0.19%)[2]
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waivers and expense reimbursements	1.31%	1.06%	0.88%

1 "Other expenses" for Class R6 are estimated and account for Class R6 shares not being subject to certain expenses as described further in the section of this Prospectus entitled "Choosing a share class."

2 The Fund's investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its investment advisory fees and/or pay/reimburse expenses (excluding any acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest, short sale dividend and interest expenses, brokerage fees, certain insurance costs, and nonroutine expenses or costs, including, but not limited to, those relating to reorganizations, litigation, conducting shareholder meetings, and liquidations) in order to prevent total annual fund operating expenses from exceeding 1.31%, 1.06%, and 0.88% of the Fund's average daily net assets for Class A shares, Institutional Class shares and Class R6 shares, respectively, from Jan. 28, 2021 through Jan. 31, 2022. These waivers and reimbursements may only be terminated by agreement of the Manager and the Fund.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and reflects the Manager's expense waivers and reimbursements for the 2-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without waivers for years 3 through 10. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Class	A	Inst.	R6
1 year	$701	$108	$90
3 years	$972	$344	$302
5 years	$1,271	$605	$552
10 years	$2,116	$1,352	$1,270

Portfolio turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 49% of the average value of its portfolio.

What are the Fund's principal investment strategies?

The Fund invests in a portfolio of equity securities and writes (sells) call options on those securities. Under normal circumstances, the Fund writes (sells) call options on at least 80% of the Fund's total assets (80% policy). The Fund normally writes (sells) covered call options listed on US exchanges on the equity securities held by the Fund to seek to lower the overall volatility of the Fund's portfolio, protect the Fund from market declines, and generate income. The call options written (sold) by the Fund will generally have an exercise price that is above the market price of the underlying security at the time the option is written (sold). The Fund's equity investments consist primarily of common stocks of large-size US companies (companies over $10 billion in market capitalization), certain of which may pay dividends, and US dollar-denominated equity securities of foreign issuers (i.e., American Depositary Receipts (ADRs)) traded on US securities exchanges. To a lesser extent, the Fund may also invest in and write (sell) covered call options on securities of mid- and small-capitalization issuers and exchange-traded funds (ETFs) that track certain market indices, such as the S&P 500. The nature of the Fund is such that it may be expected to underperform equity markets during periods of sharply rising equity prices; conversely, the Fund seeks to reduce losses relative to equity markets during periods of declining equity prices.

A call option gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and the writer, in this case, the Fund, the obligation to sell, the underlying security at the exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the contract, regardless of the market price of the underlying security during the option period. Covered call options may be sold up to the number of shares of the equity securities held by the Fund.

In selecting investments, Ziegler Capital Management, LLC (ZCM), the Fund's sub-advisor, considers the following, among other criteria: a) companies in an industry with a large market share or significant revenues that fit the Fund's investment strategy; b) companies with new products or new management to replace underperforming management; c) recent or anticipated fundamental improvements in industry environment; and d) companies that are out of favor. Call options written by the Fund are designed to create income, lower the overall volatility of the Fund's portfolio, and mitigate the impact of market declines. ZCM considers several factors when writing (selling) call options, including the overall equity market outlook, sector and/or industry attractiveness, individual security considerations, and relative and/or historical levels of option premiums. Premiums received for a call option the Fund writes will be treated as a short-term capital gain if the option expires.

The Fund may sell a security based on the following, among other criteria: a) an actual or anticipated significant decline in an issuer's profitability and/or a significant negative outlook from management; b) a large appreciation in the stock price that leads to overvaluation relative to itself and its peers historically; c) significant management turnover at the senior level; or d) an industry-wide decrease in demand for an issuer's products or services. ZCM writes call options based upon its outlook on the economy and stock market and analysis of individual stocks, which can impact the exercise price and expiration of a call option. Generally, higher implied volatility will lead to longer expirations, locking in potentially higher call premiums, whereas lower implied volatility will tend to lead to shorter-dated options. The writing of covered call options may result in frequent trading and a high portfolio turnover rate.

Additionally, from time to time, in pursuing its investment strategies, the Fund may hold significant investments (25% or more of its assets) in a specific market sector, including the information technology sector.

What are the principal risks of investing in the Fund?

Investing in any mutual fund involves the risk that you may lose part or all of the money you invest. Over time, the value of your investment in the Fund will increase and decrease according to changes in the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio. An investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors. The Fund's principal risks include:

Market risk — The risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

Portfolio turnover risk — High portfolio turnover rates may increase a fund's transaction costs and lower returns.

Exchange-traded fund risk — The risks of investing in an exchange-traded fund (ETF) typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the ETF invests. Because ETFs are investment companies, a fund will bear its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of an investment in an ETF. As a result, a fund's expenses may be higher and performance may be lower.

Company size risk — The risk that investments in small- and/or medium-sized companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies because of limited financial resources or dependence on narrow product lines.

Industry and sector risk — The risk that the value of securities in a particular industry or sector (such as information technology) will decline because of changing expectations for the performance of that industry or sector.

Call options risk — The risk of potential losses if equity markets or an individual equity security do not move as expected and the potential for greater losses than if these techniques had not been used. By writing covered call options, a fund will not benefit from any potential increases in the value of a fund asset above the exercise price, but will bear the risk of declines in the value of the asset. Writing call options may expose a fund to additional costs. Derivatives may be difficult to sell, unwind or value.

Foreign risk — The risk that foreign securities (particularly in emerging markets) may be adversely affected by political instability, changes in currency exchange rates, inefficient markets and higher transaction costs, foreign economic conditions, the imposition of economic or trade sanctions, or inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards.

American depositary receipts risk — ADRs may involve many of the same risks as direct investments in foreign securities, including currency exchange fluctuations, less liquidity, more volatility, different governmental regulations, and the potential for political and economic instability.

Liquidity risk — The possibility that investments cannot be readily sold within seven calendar days at approximately the price at which a fund has valued them.

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

Active management and selection risk — The risk that the securities selected by a fund's management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices, or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. The securities and sectors selected may vary from the securities and sectors included in the relevant index.

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

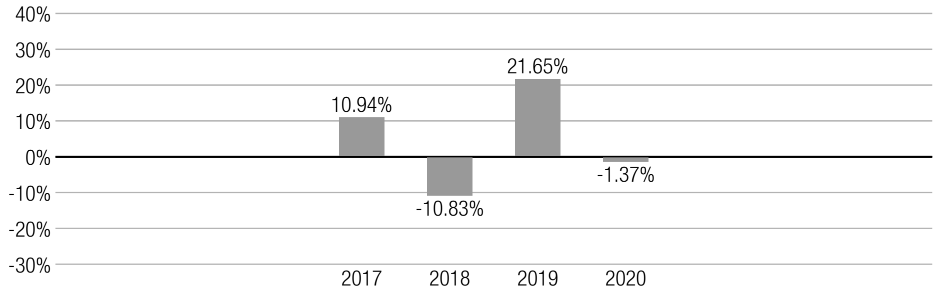
How has Delaware Covered Call Strategy Fund performed?

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund adopted the performance of the First Investors Covered Call Strategy Fund (Predecessor Fund) as the result of a reorganization of the Predecessor Fund into the Fund, which was consummated after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019 (Reorganization). The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The bar chart shows changes in performance from year to year and shows how average annual total returns for the 1-year and lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The past performance shown (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. The returns reflect any expense caps in effect during these periods. The returns would be lower without the expense caps.

The returns shown for periods ending on or prior to Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was reorganized into the Fund after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019. The returns shown for periods after Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Fund.

You may obtain the Fund's most recently available month-end performance by calling 800 523-1918 or by visiting our website at delawarefunds.com/performance.

Calendar year-by-year total return (Class A)



During the periods illustrated in this bar chart, Class A's highest quarterly return was 12.89% for the quarter ended June 30, 2020, and its lowest quarterly return was -24.26% for the quarter ended March 31, 2020. The maximum Class A sales charge of 5.75%, which is normally deducted when you purchase shares, is not reflected in the highest/lowest quarterly returns or in the bar chart. If this fee were included, the returns would be less than those shown. The average annual total returns in the table below do include the sales charge.

Average annual total returns for periods ended December 31, 2020

	1 year	Lifetime
Class A return before taxes (lifetime: 4/1/16–12/31/20)	-7.04%	3.70%
Class A return after taxes on distributions (lifetime: 4/1/16–12/31/20)	-7.34%	3.43%
Class A return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares (lifetime: 4/1/16–12/31/20)	-4.01%	2.84%
Institutional Class return before taxes (lifetime: 4/1/16–12/31/20)	-1.15%	5.31%
Class R6 return before taxes (lifetime: 4/1/16–12/31/20)	-0.96%	5.49%
CBOE S&P 500 BuyWrite Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-2.75%	5.79%

After-tax performance is presented only for Class A shares of the Fund. The after-tax returns for other Fund classes may vary. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's individual tax situation and may differ from the returns shown. After-tax returns are not relevant for shares held in tax-advantaged investment vehicles such as employer-sponsored 401(k) plans and individual retirement accounts (IRAs). The after-tax returns shown are calculated using the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates in effect during the periods presented and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Who manages the Fund?

Investment manager

Delaware Management Company, a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust (a Delaware statutory trust)

Sub-advisor

Ziegler Capital Management, LLC (ZCM)

Portfolio managers	Title with ZCM	Start date on the Fund
Wiley D. Angell	Chief Investment Officer – ZCM's FAMCO Group, Senior Portfolio Manager	October 2019 (Predecessor Fund 2016)
Sean C. Hughes, CFA	Senior Portfolio Manager	October 2019 (Predecessor Fund 2016)

Purchase and redemption of Fund shares

You may purchase or redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for business (Business Day). Shares may be purchased or redeemed: through your financial intermediary; through the Fund's website at delawarefunds.com/account-access; by calling 800 523-1918; by regular mail (c/o Delaware Funds® by Macquarie, P.O. Box 9876, Providence, RI 02940-8076); by overnight courier service (c/o Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center, 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581-1722); or by wire.

For Class A shares, the minimum initial investment is generally $1,000 and subsequent investments can be made for as little as $100. The minimum initial investment for IRAs, Uniform Gifts/Transfers to Minors Act accounts, direct deposit purchase plans, and automatic investment plans is $250 and through Coverdell Education Savings Accounts is $500, and subsequent investments in these accounts can be made for as little as $25. For Institutional Class and Class R6 shares (except those shares purchased through an automatic investment plan), there is no minimum initial purchase requirement, but certain eligibility requirements must be met. The eligibility requirements are described in this Prospectus under "Choosing a share class" and on the Fund's website. We may reduce or waive the minimums or eligibility requirements in certain cases.

Tax information

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, in which case your distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the tax-advantaged account.

Payments to broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Delaware Equity Income Fund

What is the Fund's investment objective?

Delaware Equity Income Fund seeks total return.

What are the Fund's fees and expenses?

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales-charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in Delaware Funds® by Macquarie. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial intermediary, in the Fund's Prospectus under the section entitled "About your account," and in the Fund's statement of additional information (SAI) under the section entitled "Purchasing Shares."

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases as a percentage of offering price	5.75%	none	none
Maximum contingent deferred sales charge (load) as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption price, whichever is lower	none	none	none

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Management fees	0.65%	0.65%	0.65%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	none	none
Other expenses	0.26%	0.29%	0.23%[1]
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.16%	0.94%	0.88%
Fee waivers and expense reimbursements	(0.04%)[2]	(0.09%)[2]	(0.07%)[2]
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waivers and expense reimbursements	1.12%	0.85%	0.81%

1 "Other expenses" for Class R6 are estimated and account for Class R6 shares not being subject to certain expenses as described further in the section of this Prospectus entitled "Choosing a share class."

2 The Fund's investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its investment advisory fees and/or pay/reimburse expenses (excluding any acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest, short sale dividend and interest expenses, brokerage fees, certain insurance costs, and nonroutine expenses or costs, including, but not limited to, those relating to reorganizations, litigation, conducting shareholder meetings, and liquidations) in order to prevent total annual fund operating expenses from exceeding 1.12%, 0.85%, and 0.81% of the Fund's average daily net assets for Class A shares, Institutional Class shares and Class R6 shares, respectively, from Jan. 28, 2021 through Jan. 31, 2022. These waivers and reimbursements may only be terminated by agreement of the Manager and the Fund.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and reflects the Manager's expense waivers and reimbursements for the 2-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without waivers for years 3 through 10. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Class	A	Inst.	R6
1 year	$683	$87	$83
3 years	$915	$281	$266
5 years	$1,169	$502	$474
10 years	$1,896	$1,138	$1,071

Portfolio turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 114% of the average value of its portfolio.

What are the Fund’s principal investment strategies?

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, primarily in companies that the Fund believes are attractive in the market based on their view of long term potential. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (including any borrowings for investment purposes) in equities (80% policy). For purposes of this 80% policy, equities may include common stock, preferred stock, equity-based exchange-traded funds (ETFs) and instruments that are convertible into common stock, or other instruments that represent an equity position in an issuer. The Fund seeks to generate income by investing primarily in dividend paying companies. The Fund may also own convertible securities. Convertible securities are usually preferred stocks or corporate bonds that can be exchanged for a set number of shares of common stock at a predetermined price. These securities offer higher appreciation potential than nonconvertible bonds and greater income potential than nonconvertible preferred stocks. The Fund may also invest in real estate investment trusts (REITs) and income-generating equity securities. REITs are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in income-producing real estate or real estate-related loans or interests.

Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL), an affiliate of the Fund's investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), serves as the Fund’s sub-advisor and manages the Fund’s assets. In addition, Macquarie Fund Management Hong Kong Limited, an affiliate of the Manager, may execute security trades for the Fund.

Using a systematic bottom-up approach, the Fund seeks to select securities that have above-average yields coupled with a demonstrated business quality, as seen through superior profitability, balance sheet strength, earnings stability and corporate sustainability. Stocks also need to have reasonable company valuations relative to their current growth prospects, and their peer group. All of these factors give insight into the outlook for a company, and identify companies poised for sustainable growth. Sustainable growth, if it occurs, may result in price appreciation for the company’s stock.

What are the principal risks of investing in the Fund?

Investing in any mutual fund involves the risk that you may lose part or all of the money you invest. Over time, the value of your investment in the Fund will increase and decrease according to changes in the value of the securities in the Fund’s portfolio. An investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors. The Fund’s principal risks include:

Market risk — The risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

Company size risk — The risk that investments in small- and/or medium-sized companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies because of limited financial resources or dependence on narrow product lines.

Real estate industry risk — This risk includes, among others: possible declines in the value of real estate; risks related to general and local economic conditions; possible lack of availability of mortgage funds; overbuilding; extended vacancies of properties; increases in competition, property taxes, and operating expenses; changes in zoning laws; costs resulting from the cleanup of, and liability to third parties resulting from, environmental problems; casualty for condemnation losses; uninsured damages from floods, earthquakes, or other natural disasters; limitations on and variations in rents; and changes in interest rates.

Exchange-traded fund risk — The risks of investing in an exchange-traded fund (ETF) typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the ETF invests. Because ETFs are investment companies, a fund will bear its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of an investment in an ETF. As a result, a fund's expenses may be higher and performance may be lower.

Liquidity risk — The possibility that investments cannot be readily sold within seven calendar days at approximately the price at which a fund has valued them.

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

Active management and selection risk — The risk that the securities selected by a fund’s management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices, or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. The securities and sectors selected may vary from the securities and sectors included in the relevant index.

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

How has Delaware Equity Income Fund performed?

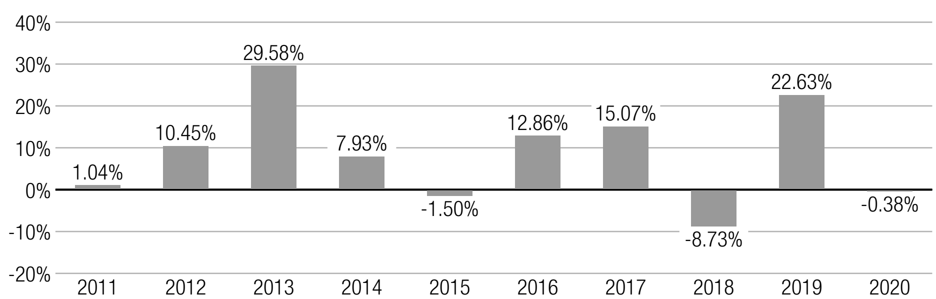
The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund adopted the performance of the First Investors Equity Income Fund (Predecessor Fund) as the result of a reorganization of the Predecessor Fund into the Fund, which was consummated after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019 (Reorganization). The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The bar chart shows changes in performance from year to year and shows how average annual total returns for the 1-, 5-, and 10-year or lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The past performance shown (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. The returns reflect any expense caps in effect during these periods. The returns would be lower without the expense caps.

The returns shown for periods ending on or prior to Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was reorganized into the Fund after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019. The returns shown for periods after Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Fund.

You may obtain the Fund's most recently available month-end performance by calling 800 523-1918 or by visiting our website at delawarefunds.com/performance.

As of Jan. 29, 2021, the Fund is sub-advised by MIMGL. The historical returns do not reflect this change.

Calendar year-by-year total return (Class A)



During the periods illustrated in this bar chart, Class A's highest quarterly return was 15.10% for the quarter ended June 30, 2020, and its lowest quarterly return was -26.65% for the quarter ended March 31, 2020. The maximum Class A sales charge of 5.75%, which is normally deducted when you purchase shares, is not reflected in the highest/lowest quarterly returns or in the bar chart. If this fee were included, the returns would be less than those shown. The average annual total returns in the table below do include the sales charge.

Average annual total returns for periods ended December 31, 2020

	1 year	5 years	10 years or lifetime
Class A return before taxes	-6.16%	6.40%	7.69%
Class A return after taxes on distributions	-7.90%	3.27%	5.69%
Class A return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares	-2.51%	4.80%	6.05%
Institutional Class return before taxes (lifetime: 4/1/13–12/31/20)	0.07%	8.00%	8.25%
Class R6 return before taxes (lifetime: 4/1/13–12/31/20)	0.17%	8.11%	8.37%
Russell 1000® Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	2.80%	9.74%	10.50%

Frank Russell Company is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks, and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. Russell® is a trademark of Frank Russell Company.

After-tax performance is presented only for Class A shares of the Fund. The after-tax returns for other Fund classes may vary. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's individual tax situation and may differ from the returns shown. After-tax returns are not relevant for shares held in tax-advantaged investment vehicles such as employer-sponsored 401(k) plans and individual retirement accounts (IRAs). The after-tax returns shown are calculated using the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates in effect during the periods presented and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Who manages the Fund?

Investment manager

Delaware Management Company, a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust (a Delaware statutory trust)

Sub-advisors

Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL) serves as sub-advisor for the Fund. MIMGL is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio.

Portfolio manager	Title with MIMGL	Start date on the Fund
Scot Thompson	Managing Director, Co-Head of Systematic Investments, Portfolio Manager	January 2021
Benjamin Leung, CFA	Managing Director, Co-Head of Systematic Investments, Head of Research	January 2021

Macquarie Funds Management Hong Kong Limited

Purchase and redemption of Fund shares

You may purchase or redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for business (Business Day). Shares may be purchased or redeemed: through your financial intermediary; through the Fund's website at delawarefunds.com/account-access; by calling 800 523-1918; by regular mail (c/o Delaware Funds® by Macquarie, P.O. Box 9876, Providence, RI 02940-8076); by overnight courier service (c/o Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center, 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581-1722); or by wire.

For Class A shares, the minimum initial investment is generally $1,000 and subsequent investments can be made for as little as $100. The minimum initial investment for IRAs, Uniform Gifts/Transfers to Minors Act accounts, direct deposit purchase plans, and automatic investment plans is $250 and through Coverdell Education Savings Accounts is $500, and subsequent investments in these accounts can be made for as little as $25. For Institutional Class and Class R6 shares (except those shares purchased through an automatic investment plan), there is no minimum initial purchase requirement, but certain eligibility requirements must be met. The eligibility requirements are described in this Prospectus under "Choosing a share class" and on the Fund's website. We may reduce or waive the minimums or eligibility requirements in certain cases.

Tax information

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, in which case your distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the tax-advantaged account.

Payments to broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Delaware Global Equity Fund

What is the Fund's investment objective?

Delaware Global Equity Fund seeks long-term capital growth.

What are the Fund's fees and expenses?

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales-charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in Delaware Funds® by Macquarie. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial intermediary, in the Fund's Prospectus under the section entitled "About your account," and in the Fund's statement of additional information (SAI) under the section entitled "Purchasing Shares."

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases as a percentage of offering price	5.75%	none	none
Maximum contingent deferred sales charge (load) as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption price, whichever is lower	none	none	none

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Management fees	0.85%	0.85%	0.85%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	none	none
Other expenses	0.32%	0.33%	0.28%[1]
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.42%	1.18%	1.13%
Fee waivers and expense reimbursements	(0.05%)[2]	(0.11%)[2]	(0.11%)[2]
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waivers and expense reimbursements	1.37%	1.07%	1.02%

1 "Other expenses" for Class R6 are estimated and account for Class R6 shares not being subject to certain expenses as described further in the section of this Prospectus entitled "Choosing a share class."

2 The Fund's investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its investment advisory fees and/or pay/reimburse expenses (excluding any acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest, short sale dividend and interest expenses, brokerage fees, certain insurance costs, and nonroutine expenses or costs, including, but not limited to, those relating to reorganizations, litigation, conducting shareholder meetings, and liquidations) in order to prevent total annual fund operating expenses from exceeding 1.37%, 1.07%, and 1.02% of the Fund's average daily net assets for Class A shares, Institutional Class shares and Class R6 shares, respectively, from Jan. 28, 2021 through Jan. 31, 2022. These waivers and reimbursements may only be terminated by agreement of the Manager and the Fund.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and reflects the Manager's expense waivers and reimbursements for the 2-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without waivers for years 3 through 10. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Class	A	Inst.	R6
1 year	$706	$109	$104
3 years	$989	$352	$337
5 years	$1,298	$627	$600
10 years	$2,171	$1,412	$1,354

Portfolio turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 128% of the average value of its portfolio.

What are the Fund's principal investment strategies?

The Fund invests in a portfolio of common stocks of companies that are located throughout the world, including the United States. The Fund may rely on the country where the issuer is incorporated, is headquartered or has its principal place of business in determining the location of an issuer. Additionally, in pursuing its investment strategies, the Fund may hold significant investments (25% or more of its assets) in a specific market sector, including the consumer staples sector. The Fund is a nondiversified fund.

The investment process is bottom-up, research-driven. The aim is to produce attractive risk-adjusted long-term returns by investing in understandable, quality businesses with mispriced earnings power. Understandable and quality businesses are reasonably straightforward and void of excessive complexity, excessive debt and relative margin instability. Mispricings occur when shorter term market fluctuations lead to a discount between a stock's price and its fair value. Fair value is derived from such factors as the long term sales and future earnings potential of a business. Stock selection rests on an assessment of each company and its risk-return profile. Research is centered on understanding the nature and sustainability of how the company creates value, including the associated risks. Businesses identified as attractive are likely to display one or more of these favorable characteristics: solid earnings power and free cash flow generation, sustainable business models and competitive advantages, ability to reinvest at rates above the cost of capital, flexibility to restructure inefficiencies, potential to benefit from consolidation within their industries, and ability to gain market share from competitors. An estimate for long-term earnings power is derived in order to calculate the fair value of a company. To compensate for unpredictable risks, the team aims to invest in companies that can be bought within an adequate safety margin to the estimated fair value. The portfolio managers strive to purchase stocks at a discount to what they deem to be fair value. The discount effectively provides a cushion to absorb potential stock price depreciation due to such factors as unexpected negative shifts in currency values and/or economic instability.

Screening is a method used for idea generation. A typical screen may exclude stocks under a certain market cap and then further applying numerous valuation, quality and growth metrics hurdles that would effectively reduce the universe further. Survivors would become candidates for fundamental research whereas in-depth analysis occurs to ultimately determine the attractiveness of a stock for potential portfolio admission.

The Fund's Manager may permit its affiliates, Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL) and Macquarie Fund Management Hong Kong Limited, to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager. The Manager may also seek quantitative support from MIMGL.

What are the principal risks of investing in the Fund?

Investing in any mutual fund involves the risk that you may lose part or all of the money you invest. Over time, the value of your investment in the Fund will increase and decrease according to changes in the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio. An investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors. The Fund's principal risks include:

Market risk — The risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

Foreign risk — The risk that foreign securities may be adversely affected by political instability, changes in currency exchange rates, inefficient markets and higher transaction costs, foreign economic conditions, the imposition of economic or trade sanctions, or inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards.

Nondiversification risk — A nondiversified fund has the flexibility to invest as much as 50% of its assets in as few as two issuers with no single issuer accounting for more than 25% of the fund. The remaining 50% of its assets must be diversified so that no more than 5% of its assets are invested in the securities of a single issuer. Because a nondiversified fund may invest its assets in fewer issuers, the value of its shares may increase or decrease more rapidly than if it were fully diversified.

Concentration risk — The risk that a concentration in a particular industry will cause a fund to be more exposed to developments affecting that single industry or industry group than a more broadly diversified fund would be. A fund could experience greater volatility or may perform poorly during a downturn in the industry or industry group because it is more susceptible to the economic, regulatory, political, legal and other risks associated with those industries than a fund that invests more broadly.

Industry and sector risk — The risk that the value of securities in a particular industry or sector (such as consumer staples) will decline because of changing expectations for the performance of that industry or sector.

Liquidity risk — The possibility that investments cannot be readily sold within seven calendar days at approximately the price at which a fund has valued them.

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

Active management and selection risk — The risk that the securities selected by a fund's management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices, or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. The securities and sectors selected may vary from the securities and sectors included in the relevant index.

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

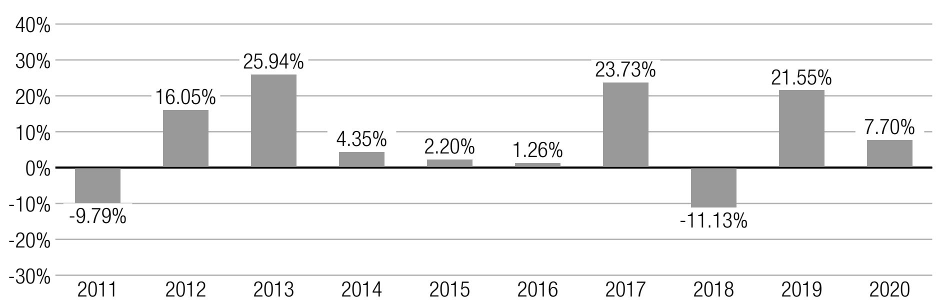
How has Delaware Global Equity Fund performed?

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund adopted the performance of the First Investors Global Fund (Predecessor Fund) as the result of a reorganization of the Predecessor Fund into the Fund, which was consummated after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019 (Reorganization). The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The bar chart shows changes in performance from year to year and shows how average annual total returns for the 1-, 5-, and 10-year or lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The past performance shown (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. The returns reflect any expense caps in effect during these periods. The returns would be lower without the expense caps.

The returns shown for periods ending on or prior to Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was reorganized into the Fund after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019. The returns shown for periods after Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Fund.

You may obtain the Fund's most recently available month-end performance by calling 800 523-1918 or by visiting our website at delawarefunds.com/performance.

Calendar year-by-year total return (Class A)



During the periods illustrated in this bar chart, Class A's highest quarterly return was 13.64% for the quarter ended March 31, 2012, and its lowest quarterly return was -19.59% for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 2011. The maximum Class A sales charge of 5.75%, which is normally deducted when you purchase shares, is not reflected in the highest/lowest quarterly returns or in the bar chart. If this fee were included, the returns would be less than those shown. The average annual total returns in the table below do include the sales charge.

Average annual total returns for periods ended December 31, 2020

	1 year	5 years	10 years or lifetime
Class A return before taxes	1.47%	6.56%	6.80%
Class A return after taxes on distributions	0.37%	4.43%	5.03%
Class A return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares	1.69%	4.84%	5.11%
Institutional Class return before taxes (lifetime: 4/1/13–12/31/20)	8.03%	8.24%	8.75%
Class R6 return before taxes (lifetime: 4/1/13–12/31/20)	8.16%	8.30%	8.84%
MSCI World Index (net) (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	15.90%	12.19%	9.87%

After-tax performance is presented only for Class A shares of the Fund. The after-tax returns for other Fund classes may vary. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's individual tax situation and may differ from the returns shown. After-tax returns are not relevant for shares held in tax-advantaged investment vehicles such as employer-sponsored 401(k) plans and individual retirement accounts (IRAs). The after-tax returns shown are calculated using the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates in effect during the periods presented and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Who manages the Fund?

Investment manager

Delaware Management Company, a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust (a Delaware statutory trust)

Portfolio managers	Title with Delaware Management Company	Start date on the Fund
Jens Hansen	Managing Director, Chief Investment Officer — Global Equity Team	October 2019
Klaus Petersen, CFA	Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager	October 2019
Claus Juul	Vice President, Portfolio Manager	October 2019
Åsa Annerstedt	Vice President, Portfolio Manager	October 2019
Allan Saustrup Jensen, CFA, CAIA®	Vice President, Portfolio Manager	May 2020
Chris Gowlland, CFA	Senior Vice President, Head of Equity Quantitative Research	October 2019

Sub-advisors

Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL)

Macquarie Funds Management Hong Kong Limited (MFMHKL)

Purchase and redemption of Fund shares

You may purchase or redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for business (Business Day). Shares may be purchased or redeemed: through your financial intermediary; through the Fund's website at delawarefunds.com/account-access; by calling 800 523-1918; by regular mail (c/o Delaware Funds® by Macquarie, P.O. Box 9876, Providence, RI 02940-8076); by overnight courier service (c/o Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center, 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581-1722); or by wire.

For Class A shares, the minimum initial investment is generally $1,000 and subsequent investments can be made for as little as $100. The minimum initial investment for IRAs, Uniform Gifts/Transfers to Minors Act accounts, direct deposit purchase plans, and automatic investment plans is $250 and through Coverdell Education Savings Accounts is $500, and subsequent investments in these accounts can be made for as little as $25. For Institutional Class and Class R6 shares (except those shares purchased through an automatic investment plan), there is no minimum initial purchase requirement, but certain eligibility requirements must be met. The eligibility requirements are described in this Prospectus under "Choosing a share class" and on the Fund's website. We may reduce or waive the minimums or eligibility requirements in certain cases.

Tax information

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, in which case your distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the tax-advantaged account.

Payments to broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

What is the Fund's investment objective?

Delaware Growth and Income Fund seeks long-term growth of capital and current income.

What are the Fund's fees and expenses?

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales-charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in Delaware Funds® by Macquarie. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial intermediary, in the Fund's Prospectus under the section entitled "About your account," and in the Fund's statement of additional information (SAI) under the section entitled "Purchasing Shares."

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases as a percentage of offering price	5.75%	none	none
Maximum contingent deferred sales charge (load) as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption price, whichever is lower	none	none	none

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Management fees	0.61%	0.61%	0.61%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	none	none
Other expenses	0.24%	0.25%	0.20%[1]
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.10%	0.86%	0.81%
Fee waivers and expense reimbursements	(0.02%)[2]	(0.04%)[2]	(0.06%)[2]
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waivers and expense reimbursements	1.08%	0.82%	0.75%

1 "Other expenses" for Class R6 are estimated and account for Class R6 shares not being subject to certain expenses as described further in the section of this Prospectus entitled "Choosing a share class."

2 The Fund's investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its investment advisory fees and/or pay/reimburse expenses (excluding any acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest, short sale dividend and interest expenses, brokerage fees, certain insurance costs, and nonroutine expenses or costs, including, but not limited to, those relating to reorganizations, litigation, conducting shareholder meetings, and liquidations) in order to prevent total annual fund operating expenses from exceeding 1.08%, 0.82%, and 0.75% of the Fund's average daily net assets for Class A shares, Institutional Class shares and Class R6 shares, respectively, from Jan. 28, 2021 through Jan. 31, 2022. These waivers and reimbursements may only be terminated by agreement of the Manager and the Fund.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and reflects the Manager's expense waivers and reimbursements for the 2-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without waivers for years 3 through 10. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Class	A	Inst.	R6
1 year	$679	$84	$77
3 years	$901	$266	$246
5 years	$1,143	$469	$438
10 years	$1,835	$1,053	$990

Portfolio turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 113% of the average value of its portfolio.

What are the Fund's principal investment strategies?

The Fund primarily invests in common stocks that offer the potential for capital growth, current income or both. The Fund primarily invests in common stocks of large-size companies. The Fund may also invest in mid- and small-size companies.

The Fund seeks to generate income by investing primarily in dividend paying companies. The Fund may also own convertible securities. Convertible securities are usually preferred stocks or corporate bonds that can be exchanged for a set number of shares of common stock at a predetermined price. These securities offer higher appreciation potential than nonconvertible bonds and greater income potential than nonconvertible preferred stocks. The Fund may also invest in real estate investment trusts (REITs) and income-generating equity securities. REITs are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in income-producing real estate or real estate-related loans or interests.

Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL), an affiliate of the Fund's investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), serves as the Fund's sub-advisor and manages the Fund's assets. In addition, Macquarie Fund Management Hong Kong Limited, an affiliate of the Manager, may execute security trades for the Fund.

Using a systematic bottom-up approach, the Fund seeks to select securities that have above-average yields coupled with a demonstrated business quality, as seen through superior profitability, balance sheet strength, earnings stability and corporate sustainability. Stocks also need to have reasonable company valuations relative to their current growth prospects, and their peer group. All of these factors give insight into the outlook for a company, and identify companies poised for sustainable growth. Sustainable growth, if it occurs, may result in price appreciation for the company's stock.

What are the principal risks of investing in the Fund?

Investing in any mutual fund involves the risk that you may lose part or all of the money you invest. Over time, the value of your investment in the Fund will increase and decrease according to changes in the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio. An investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors. The Fund's principal risks include:

Market risk — The risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

Real estate industry risk — This risk includes, among others: possible declines in the value of real estate; risks related to general and local economic conditions; possible lack of availability of mortgage funds; overbuilding; extended vacancies of properties; increases in competition, property taxes, and operating expenses; changes in zoning laws; costs resulting from the cleanup of, and liability to third parties resulting from, environmental problems; casualty for condemnation losses; uninsured damages from floods, earthquakes, or other natural disasters; limitations on and variations in rents; and changes in interest rates.

Company size risk — The risk that investments in small- and/or medium-sized companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies because of limited financial resources or dependence on narrow product lines.

Liquidity risk — The possibility that investments cannot be readily sold within seven calendar days at approximately the price at which a fund has valued them.

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

Active management and selection risk — The risk that the securities selected by a fund's management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices, or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. The securities and sectors selected may vary from the securities and sectors included in the relevant index.

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

How has Delaware Growth and Income Fund performed?

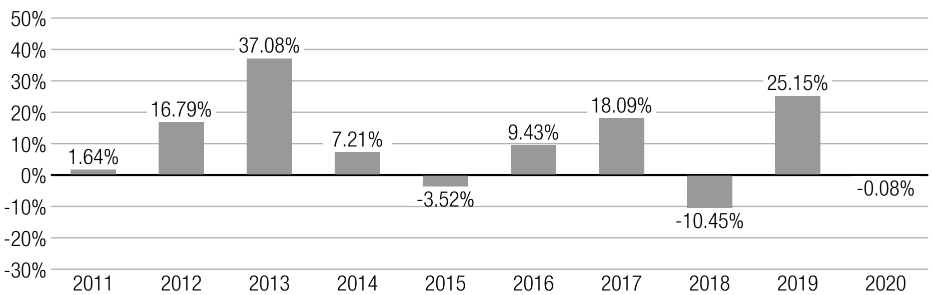
The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund adopted the performance of the First Investors Growth & Income Fund (Predecessor Fund) as the result of a reorganization of the Predecessor Fund into the Fund, which was consummated after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019 (Reorganization). The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The bar chart shows changes in performance from year to year and shows how average annual total returns for the 1-, 5-, and 10-year or lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The past performance shown (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. The returns reflect any expense caps in effect during these periods. The returns would be lower without the expense caps.

The returns shown for periods ending on or prior to Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was reorganized into the Fund after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019. The returns shown for periods after Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Fund.

You may obtain the Fund's most recently available month-end performance by calling 800 523-1918 or by visiting our website at delawarefunds.com/performance.

As of Jan. 29, 2021, the Fund is sub-advised by MIMGL. The historical returns do not reflect this change.

Calendar year-by-year total return (Class A)



During the periods illustrated in this bar chart, Class A's highest quarterly return was 15.31% for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 2020, and its lowest quarterly return was -26.47% for the quarter ended March 31, 2020. The maximum Class A sales charge of 5.75%, which is normally deducted when you purchase shares, is not reflected in the highest/lowest quarterly returns or in the bar chart. If this fee were included, the returns would be less than those shown. The average annual total returns in the table below do include the sales charge.

Average annual total returns for periods ended December 31, 2020

	1 year	5 years	10 years or lifetime
Class A return before taxes	-5.81%	6.40%	8.67%
Class A return after taxes on distributions	-7.28%	2.69%	6.34%
Class A return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares	-2.50%	4.70%	6.82%
Institutional Class return before taxes (lifetime: 4/1/13–12/31/20)	0.17%	8.02%	8.58%
Class R6 return before taxes (lifetime: 4/1/13–12/31/20)	0.31%	8.09%	8.64%
Russell 1000® Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	2.80%	9.74%	10.50%

Frank Russell Company is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks, and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. Russell® is a trademark of Frank Russell Company.

After-tax performance is presented only for Class A shares of the Fund. The after-tax returns for other Fund classes may vary. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's individual tax situation and may differ from the returns shown. After-tax returns are not relevant for shares held in tax-advantaged investment vehicles such as employer-sponsored 401(k) plans and individual retirement accounts (IRAs). The after-tax returns shown are calculated using the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates in effect during the periods presented and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Who manages the Fund?

Investment manager

Delaware Management Company, a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust (a Delaware statutory trust)

Sub-advisors

Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL) serves as sub-advisor for the Fund. MIMGL is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio.

Portfolio manager	Title with MIMGL	Start date on the Fund
Scot Thompson	Managing Director, Co-Head of Systematic Investments, Portfolio Manager	January 2021
Benjamin Leung, CFA	Managing Director, Co-Head of Systematic Investments, Head of Research	January 2021

Macquarie Funds Management Hong Kong Limited

Purchase and redemption of Fund shares

You may purchase or redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for business (Business Day). Shares may be purchased or redeemed: through your financial intermediary; through the Fund's website at delawarefunds.com/account-access; by calling 800 523-1918; by regular mail (c/o Delaware Funds® by Macquarie, P.O. Box 9876, Providence, RI 02940-8076); by overnight courier service (c/o Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center, 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581-1722); or by wire.

For Class A shares, the minimum initial investment is generally $1,000 and subsequent investments can be made for as little as $100. The minimum initial investment for IRAs, Uniform Gifts/Transfers to Minors Act accounts, direct deposit purchase plans, and automatic investment plans is $250 and through Coverdell Education Savings Accounts is $500, and subsequent investments in these accounts can be made for as little as $25. For Institutional Class and Class R6 shares (except those shares purchased through an automatic investment plan), there is no minimum initial purchase requirement, but certain eligibility requirements must be met. The eligibility requirements are described in this Prospectus under "Choosing a share class" and on the Fund's website. We may reduce or waive the minimums or eligibility requirements in certain cases.

Tax information

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, in which case your distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the tax-advantaged account.

Payments to broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

What is the Fund's investment objective?

Delaware Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund seeks total return and, secondarily, capital preservation.

What are the Fund's fees and expenses?

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales-charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in Delaware Funds® by Macquarie. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial intermediary, in the Fund's Prospectus under the section entitled "About your account," and in the Fund's statement of additional information (SAI) under the section entitled "Purchasing Shares."

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases as a percentage of offering price	5.75%	none	none
Maximum contingent deferred sales charge (load) as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption price, whichever is lower	none	none	none

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Management fees	1.15%	1.15%	1.15%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	none	none
Other expenses	0.45%	0.47%	0.42%[1]
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.85%	1.62%	1.57%
Fee waivers and expense reimbursements	(0.21%)[2]	(0.32%)[2]	(0.37%)[2]
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waivers and expense reimbursements	1.64%	1.30%	1.20%

1 "Other expenses" for Class R6 are estimated and account for Class R6 shares not being subject to certain expenses as described further in the section of this Prospectus entitled "Choosing a share class."

2 The Fund's investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its investment advisory fees and/or pay/reimburse expenses (excluding any acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest, short sale dividend and interest expenses, brokerage fees, certain insurance costs, and nonroutine expenses or costs, including, but not limited to, those relating to reorganizations, litigation, conducting shareholder meetings, and liquidations) in order to prevent total annual fund operating expenses from exceeding 1.64%, 1.30%, and 1.20% of the Fund's average daily net assets for Class A shares, Institutional Class shares and Class R6 shares, respectively, from Jan. 28, 2021 through Jan. 31, 2022. These waivers and reimbursements may only be terminated by agreement of the Manager and the Fund.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and reflects the Manager's expense waivers and reimbursements for the 2-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without waivers for years 3 through 10. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Class	A	Inst.	R6
1 year	$732	$132	$122
3 years	$1,084	$447	$421
5 years	$1,480	$819	$783
10 years	$2,586	$1,866	$1,803

Portfolio turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 109% of the average value of its portfolio.

What are the Fund's principal investment strategies?

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a broadly diversified portfolio of common stocks of any market capitalization while also investing in derivatives to help manage investment risk. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of US issuers and investments that provide exposure to such securities, including exchange-traded funds (80% policy). The Fund defines US issuers to include: (1) issuers that are incorporated or headquartered in the US; (2) issuers whose securities are principally traded in the US; (3) issuers with a majority of their business operations or assets in the US; and (4) issuers who derive a majority of their revenues or profits from the US. To a lesser extent, the Fund also may invest in the equity securities of foreign issuers. The portfolio management team also seeks to manage the Fund's market risk and the risk of loss from significant events by investing in derivatives. The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading which may result in high portfolio turnover.

Wellington Management Company LLP (Wellington Management), the Fund's sub-advisor, allocates the Fund's equity investments across a range of equity market investment styles managed by Wellington Management that are focused on total return or growth of capital (underlying styles) to create a portfolio with broad market exposure.

Wellington Management allocates the Fund's assets among the underlying styles to create a portfolio that represents a wide range of investment philosophies, companies, industries and market capitalizations. The underlying styles make investments based on their specific investment philosophies, for example, value, growth, high quality, or low volatility. The portfolio management team seeks to combine complementary underlying styles, monitoring the Fund's risk profile and strategically rebalancing the portfolio. In selecting different underlying styles, Wellington Management considers, among other things, the relative level of an underlying style's "active share" (i.e., the extent to which the underlying style's holdings diverge from the underlying style's benchmark index), and the "active share" of the Fund (i.e., the extent to which the Fund's holdings diverge from the Fund's benchmark index).

For each underlying style, Wellington Management has a distinct investment philosophy and analytical process to identify specific securities for purchase or sale based on internal proprietary research. The underlying styles generally invest in equity securities, but may also use derivatives for investment purposes. The underlying styles do not use derivatives solely for the purpose of creating leverage. Wellington Management's investment personnel for each underlying style are responsible for selecting the Fund's investments within their specific underlying styles. In selecting prospective investments for each underlying style, Wellington Management may employ qualitative and quantitative portfolio management techniques.

In addition to allocating the Fund's assets to the underlying styles, Wellington Management seeks to manage the Fund's aggregate investment risks, specifically, the risk of loss associated with markets generally as well as the risk of loss from significant events, by investing in derivatives. This strategy principally involves the purchase and sale of put and call options on indices and the purchase and sale of index futures contracts.

The use of derivatives is intended to hedge overall risks to the Fund, but not the risks associated with single or groups of investments or single or groups of underlying styles. As a result, Wellington Management's derivatives strategy may protect the Fund from losses associated with a general market decline, but would not protect the Fund from losses resulting from a single investment or group of investments held by the Fund. The Fund may invest in cash and cash equivalents.

What are the principal risks of investing in the Fund?

Investing in any mutual fund involves the risk that you may lose part or all of the money you invest. Over time, the value of your investment in the Fund will increase and decrease according to changes in the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio. An investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors. The Fund's principal risks include:

Market risk — The risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

Hedging risk — Hedging seeks to limit downside risks, but will also limit a fund's return potential, especially during periods of rapid or large market gains. Hedging activities involve fees and expenses, which can further reduce returns. If a fund uses a hedging instrument at the wrong time or judges market conditions incorrectly, or the hedged instrument does not correlate to the risk sought to be hedged, the hedge might be unsuccessful, reduce a fund's return, and/or create a loss.

Derivatives risk — Derivatives contracts, such as futures, forward foreign currency contracts, options, and swaps, may involve additional expenses (such as the payment of premiums) and are subject to significant loss if a security, index, reference rate, or other asset or market factor to which a derivatives contract is associated, moves in the opposite direction from what the portfolio manager anticipated. When used for hedging, the change in value of the derivatives instrument may also not correlate specifically with the currency, rate, or other risk being hedged, in which case a fund may not realize the intended benefits. Derivatives contracts are also subject to the risk that the counterparty may fail to perform its obligations under the contract due to, among other reasons, financial difficulties (such as a bankruptcy or reorganization).

Asset allocation risk — The risk associated with the allocation of a fund's assets amongst varying underlying styles. Portfolio managers may make investment decisions independently of one another, and may make conflicting investment decisions which could be detrimental to a fund's performance.

Company size risk — The risk that investments in small- and/or medium-sized companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies because of limited financial resources or dependence on narrow product lines.

Exchange-traded fund risk — The risks of investing in an exchange-traded fund (ETF) typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the ETFs invest. Because ETFs are investment companies, a fund will bear its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of an investment in an ETF. As a result, a fund's expenses may be higher and performance may be lower.

Portfolio turnover risk — High portfolio turnover rates may increase a fund's transaction costs and lower returns.

Liquidity risk — The possibility that investments cannot be readily sold within seven calendar days at approximately the price at which a fund has valued them.

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

Active management and selection risk — The risk that the securities selected by a fund's management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices, or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. The securities and sectors selected may vary from the securities and sectors included in the relevant index.

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

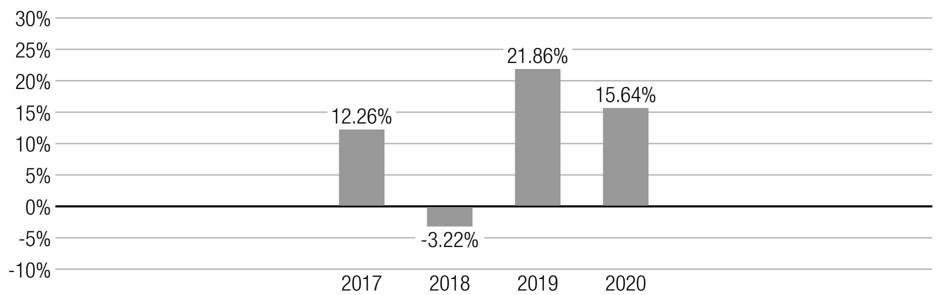
How has Delaware Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund performed?

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund adopted the performance of the First Investors Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund (Predecessor Fund) as the result of a reorganization of the Predecessor Fund into the Fund, which was consummated after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019 (Reorganization). The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The bar chart shows changes in performance from year to year and shows how average annual total returns for the 1-year and lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The past performance shown (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. The returns reflect any expense caps in effect during these periods. The returns would be lower without the expense caps.

The returns shown for periods ending on or prior to Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was reorganized into the Fund after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019. The returns shown for periods after Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Fund.

You may obtain the Fund's most recently available month-end performance by calling 800 523-1918 or by visiting our website at delawarefunds.com/performance.

Calendar year-by-year total return (Class A)



During the periods illustrated in this bar chart, Class A's highest quarterly return was 13.85% for the quarter ended June 30, 2020, and its lowest quarterly return was -13.53% for the quarter ended March 31, 2020. The maximum Class A sales charge of 5.75%, which is normally deducted when you purchase shares, is not reflected in the highest/lowest quarterly returns or in the bar chart. If this fee were included, the returns would be less than those shown. The average annual total returns in the table below do include the sales charge.

Average annual total returns for periods ended December 31, 2020

	1 year	Life of Class
Class A return before taxes (lifetime: 8/1/16–12/31/20)	8.97%	8.53%
Class A return after taxes on distributions (lifetime: 8/1/16–12/31/20)	1.95%	5.75%
Class A return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares (lifetime: 8/1/16–12/31/20)	8.53%	6.18%
Institutional Class return before taxes (lifetime: 8/1/16–12/31/20)	16.07%	10.35%
Class R6 return before taxes (lifetime: 8/1/16–12/31/20)	16.19%	10.49%
Russell 3000® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	20.89%	15.93%
70% Russell 3000® Index / 30% ICE BofA US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	15.93%	11.82%
ICE BofA U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bill Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	0.66%	1.34%

Frank Russell Company is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks, and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. Russell® is a trademark of Frank Russell Company.

After-tax performance is presented only for Class A shares of the Fund. The after-tax returns for other Fund classes may vary. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's individual tax situation and may differ from the returns shown. After-tax returns are not relevant for shares held in tax-advantaged investment vehicles such as employer-sponsored 401(k) plans and individual retirement accounts (IRAs). The after-tax returns shown are calculated using the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates in effect during the periods presented and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Who manages the Fund?

Investment manager

Delaware Management Company, a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust (a Delaware statutory trust)

Sub-advisors

Wellington Management Company LLP (Wellington Management)

Portfolio managers	Title with Wellington	Start date on the Fund
Gregg R. Thomas, CFA	Senior Managing Director, Partner, and Director, Investment Strategy	October 2019 (Predecessor Fund 2016)
Roberto J. Isch, CFA	Managing Director, Research Manager	October 2019 (Predecessor Fund 2018)

Purchase and redemption of Fund shares

You may purchase or redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for business (Business Day). Shares may be purchased or redeemed: through your financial intermediary; through the Fund's website at delawarefunds.com/account-access; by calling 800 523-1918; by regular mail (c/o Delaware Funds® by Macquarie, P.O. Box 9876, Providence, RI 02940-8076); by overnight courier service (c/o Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center, 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581-1722); or by wire.

For Class A shares, the minimum initial investment is generally $1,000 and subsequent investments can be made for as little as $100. The minimum initial investment for IRAs, Uniform Gifts/Transfers to Minors Act accounts, direct deposit purchase plans, and automatic investment plans is $250 and through Coverdell Education Savings Accounts is $500, and subsequent investments in these accounts can be made for as little as $25. For Institutional Class and Class R6 shares (except those shares purchased through an automatic investment plan), there is no minimum initial purchase requirement, but certain eligibility requirements must be met. The eligibility requirements are described in this Prospectus under "Choosing a share class" and on the Fund's website. We may reduce or waive the minimums or eligibility requirements in certain cases.

Tax information

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, in which case your distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the tax-advantaged account.

Payments to broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Delaware International Fund

What is the Fund's investment objective?

Delaware International Fund seeks long-term capital growth.

What are the Fund's fees and expenses?

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales-charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in Delaware Funds® by Macquarie. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial intermediary, in the Fund's Prospectus under the section entitled "About your account," and in the Fund's statement of additional information (SAI) under the section entitled "Purchasing Shares."

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases as a percentage of offering price	5.75%	none	none
Maximum contingent deferred sales charge (load) as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption price, whichever is lower	none	none	none

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Management fees	0.85%	0.85%	0.85%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	none	none
Other expenses	0.33%	0.33%	0.26%[1]
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.43%	1.18%	1.11%
Fee waivers and expense reimbursements	(0.00%)[2]	(0.00%)[2]	(0.02%)[2]
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waivers and expense reimbursements	1.43%	1.18%	1.09%

[1] "Other expenses" for Class R6 are estimated and account for Class R6 shares not being subject to certain expenses as described further in the section of this Prospectus entitled "Choosing a share class."

[2] The Fund's investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its investment advisory fees and/or pay/reimburse expenses (excluding any acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest, short sale dividend and interest expenses, brokerage fees, certain insurance costs, and nonroutine expenses or costs, including, but not limited to, those relating to reorganizations, litigation, conducting shareholder meetings, and liquidations) in order to prevent total annual fund operating expenses from exceeding 1.53%, 1.18%, and 1.09% of the Fund's average daily net assets for Class A shares, Institutional Class shares and Class R6 shares, respectively, from Jan. 28, 2021 through Jan. 31, 2022. These waivers and reimbursements may only be terminated by agreement of the Manager and the Fund.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and reflects the Manager's expense waivers and reimbursements for the 2-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without waivers for years 3 through 10. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Class	A	Inst.	R6
1 year	$712	$120	$111
3 years	$1,001	$375	$349
5 years	$1,312	$649	$608
10 years	$2,190	$1,432	$1,348

Portfolio turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 127% of the average value of its portfolio.

What are the Fund’s principal investment strategies?

The Fund primarily invests in a portfolio of common stocks and other equity securities of companies that are located outside of the United States. To a limited degree, the Fund may also invest in companies based in the United States. The Fund may rely on the country where the issuer is incorporated, is headquartered or has its principal place of business in determining the location of an issuer. Additionally, in pursuing its investment strategies, the Fund may hold significant investments (25% or more of its assets) in a specific market sector, including the consumer staples sector. The Fund is a nondiversified fund.

The investment process is bottom-up, research-driven. The aim is to produce attractive risk-adjusted long-term returns by investing in understandable, quality businesses with mispriced earnings power. Mispricings occur when shorter term market fluctuations lead to a discount between a stock's price and its fair value which is derived from such factors as the long term sales and future earnings potential of a business. Stock selection rests on an assessment of each company and its risk-return profile. Sustainability is defined as the Fund's ability to generate profits over the long term that also from time to time have the ability to redeploy part of earnings and reinvest into future advantageous areas of the business. Research is centered on understanding the nature and sustainability of how the company creates value, including the associated risks. Businesses identified as attractive are likely to display one or more of these favorable characteristics: solid earnings power and free cash flow generation, sustainable business models and competitive advantages, ability to reinvest at rates above the cost of capital, flexibility to restructure inefficiencies, potential to benefit from consolidation within their industries, and ability to gain market share from competitors. An estimate for long-term earnings power is derived in order to calculate the fair value of a company. Fair value is defined as the estimated worth of a company based upon the company's earning potential and other variables. To compensate for unpredictable risks, the team aims to invest in companies that can be bought within an adequate safety margin to the estimated fair value. The portfolio managers strive to purchase stocks at a discount to what they deem to be fair value. The discount effectively provides a cushion to absorb potential stock price depreciation due to such factors as unexpected negative shifts in currency values and/or economic instability and negative shifts in company earnings.

Screening is a method used for idea generation. A typical screen may exclude stocks under a certain market cap and then applying numerous valuation, quality and growth metrics as hurdles that would effectively reduce the universe further. Survivors would become candidates for fundamental research whereas in-depth analysis occurs to ultimately determine the attractiveness of a stock for potential portfolio admission.

The Fund’s investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), may permit its affiliates, Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL) and Macquarie Fund Management Hong Kong Limited, to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager. The Manager may also seek quantitative support from MIMGL.

What are the principal risks of investing in the Fund?

Investing in any mutual fund involves the risk that you may lose part or all of the money you invest. Over time, the value of your investment in the Fund will increase and decrease according to changes in the value of the securities in the Fund’s portfolio. An investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors. The Fund’s principal risks include:

Market risk — The risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

Foreign risk — The risk that foreign securities may be adversely affected by political instability, changes in currency exchange rates, inefficient markets and higher transaction costs, foreign economic conditions, the imposition of economic or trade sanctions, or inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards.

Nondiversification risk — A nondiversified fund has the flexibility to invest as much as 50% of its assets in as few as two issuers with no single issuer accounting for more than 25% of the fund. The remaining 50% of its assets must be diversified so that no more than 5% of its assets are invested in the securities of a single issuer. Because a nondiversified fund may invest its assets in fewer issuers, the value of its shares may increase or decrease more rapidly than if it were fully diversified.

Concentration risk — The risk that a concentration in a particular industry will cause a fund to be more exposed to developments affecting that single industry or industry group than a more broadly diversified fund would be. A fund could experience greater volatility or may perform poorly during a downturn in the industry or industry group because it is more susceptible to the economic, regulatory, political, legal and other risks associated with those industries than a fund that invests more broadly.

Industry and sector risk — The risk that the value of securities in a particular industry or sector (such as consumer staples) will decline because of changing expectations for the performance of that industry or sector.

Liquidity risk — The possibility that investments cannot be readily sold within seven calendar days at approximately the price at which a fund has valued them.

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

Active management and selection risk — The risk that the securities selected by a fund's management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices, or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. The securities and sectors selected may vary from the securities and sectors included in the relevant index.

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

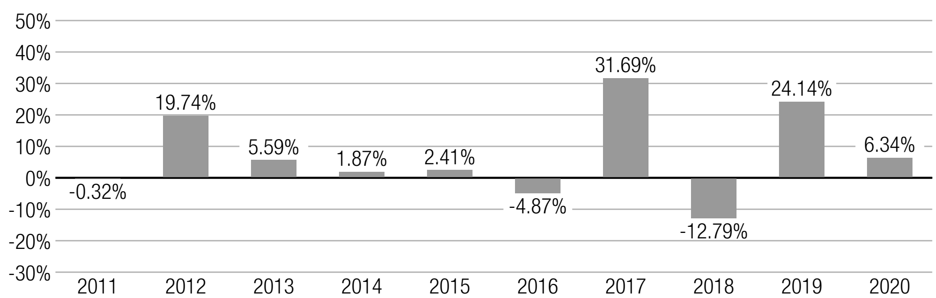
How has Delaware International Fund performed?

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund adopted the performance of the First Investors International Fund (Predecessor Fund) as the result of a reorganization of the Predecessor Fund into the Fund, which was consummated after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019 (Reorganization). The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The bar chart shows changes in performance from year to year and shows how average annual total returns for the 1-, 5-, and 10-year or lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The past performance shown (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. The returns reflect any expense caps in effect during these periods. The returns would be lower without the expense caps.

The returns shown for periods ending on or prior to Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was reorganized into the Fund after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019. The returns shown for periods after Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Fund.

You may obtain the Fund's most recently available month-end performance by calling 800 523-1918 or by visiting our website at delawarefunds.com/performance.

Calendar year-by-year total return (Class A)



During the periods illustrated in this bar chart, Class A's highest quarterly return was 11.72% for the quarter ended March 31, 2017, and its lowest quarterly return was -17.19% for the quarter ended March 31, 2020. The maximum Class A sales charge of 5.75%, which is normally deducted when you purchase shares, is not reflected in the highest/lowest quarterly returns or in the bar chart. If this fee were included, the returns would be less than those shown. The average annual total returns in the table below do include the sales charge.

Average annual total returns for periods ended December 31, 2020

	1 year	5 years	10 years or lifetime
Class A return before taxes	0.23%	6.34%	5.97%
Class A return after taxes on distributions	-0.50%	4.48%	4.96%
Class A return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares	0.95%	4.66%	4.61%
Institutional Class return before taxes (lifetime: 4/1/13–12/31/20)	6.64%	7.97%	5.71%
Class R6 return before taxes (lifetime: 4/1/13–12/31/20)	6.76%	8.09%	5.86%
MSCI EAFE (Europe, Australasia, Far East) Index (net) (reflects the deduction of foreign withholding taxes on dividends)	7.82%	7.45%	5.51%
MSCI EAFE (Europe, Australasia, Far East) Index (gross) (reflects no deduction of foreign withholding taxes on dividends)	8.28%	7.97%	6.00%

After-tax performance is presented only for Class A shares of the Fund. The after-tax returns for other Fund classes may vary. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's individual tax situation and may differ from the returns shown. After-tax returns are not relevant for shares held in tax-advantaged investment vehicles such as employer-sponsored 401(k) plans and individual retirement accounts (IRAs). The after-tax returns shown are calculated using the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates in effect during the periods presented and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Who manages the Fund?

Investment manager

Delaware Management Company, a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust (a Delaware statutory trust)

Portfolio managers	Title with Delaware Management Company	Start date on the Fund
Jens Hansen	Managing Director, Chief Investment Officer — Global Equity Team	October 2019
Klaus Petersen, CFA	Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager	October 2019
Claus Juul	Vice President, Portfolio Manager	October 2019
Åsa Annerstedt	Vice President, Portfolio Manager	October 2019
Allan Saustrup Jensen, CFA, CAIA®	Vice President, Portfolio Manager	May 2020
Chris Gowlland, CFA	Senior Vice President, Head of Equity Quantitative Research	October 2019

Sub-advisors

Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL)

Macquarie Funds Management Hong Kong Limited (MFMHKL)

Purchase and redemption of Fund shares

You may purchase or redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for business (Business Day). Shares may be purchased or redeemed: through your financial intermediary; through the Fund's website at delawarefunds.com/account-access; by calling 800 523-1918; by regular mail (c/o Delaware Funds® by Macquarie, P.O. Box 9876, Providence, RI 02940-8076); by overnight courier service (c/o Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center, 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581-1722); or by wire.

For Class A shares, the minimum initial investment is generally $1,000 and subsequent investments can be made for as little as $100. The minimum initial investment for IRAs, Uniform Gifts/Transfers to Minors Act accounts, direct deposit purchase plans, and automatic investment plans is $250 and through Coverdell Education Savings Accounts is $500, and subsequent investments in these accounts can be made for as little as $25. For Institutional Class and Class R6 shares (except those shares purchased through an automatic investment plan), there is no minimum initial purchase requirement, but certain eligibility requirements must be met. The eligibility requirements are described in this Prospectus under "Choosing a share class" and on the Fund's website. We may reduce or waive the minimums or eligibility requirements in certain cases.

Tax information

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, in which case your distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the tax-advantaged account.

Payments to broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

What is the Fund's investment objective?

Delaware Opportunity Fund seeks long-term capital growth.

What are the Fund's fees and expenses?

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales-charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in Delaware Funds® by Macquarie. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial intermediary, in the Fund's Prospectus under the section entitled "About your account," and in the Fund's statement of additional information (SAI) under the section entitled "Purchasing Shares."

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases as a percentage of offering price	5.75%	none	none
Maximum contingent deferred sales charge (load) as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption price, whichever is lower	none	none	none

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Management fees	0.74%	0.74%	0.74%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	none	none
Other expenses	0.25%	0.30%	0.21%[1]
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.24%	1.04%	0.95%
Fee waivers and expense reimbursements	(0.03%)[2]	(0.14%)[2]	(0.17%)[2]
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waivers and expense reimbursements	1.21%	0.90%	0.78%

1 "Other expenses" for Class R6 are estimated and account for Class R6 shares not being subject to certain expenses as described further in the section of this Prospectus entitled "Choosing a share class."

2 The Fund's investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its investment advisory fees and/or pay/reimburse expenses (excluding any acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest, short sale dividend and interest expenses, brokerage fees, certain insurance costs, and nonroutine expenses or costs, including, but not limited to, those relating to reorganizations, litigation, conducting shareholder meetings, and liquidations) in order to prevent total annual fund operating expenses from exceeding 1.21%, 0.90%, and 0.78% of the Fund's average daily net assets for Class A shares, Institutional Class shares and Class R6 shares, respectively, from Jan. 28, 2021 through Jan. 31, 2022. These waivers and reimbursements may only be terminated by agreement of the Manager and the Fund.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and reflects the Manager's expense waivers and reimbursements for the 2-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without waivers for years 3 through 10. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Class	A	Inst.	R6
1 year	$691	$92	$80
3 years	$940	$302	$268
5 years	$1,211	$546	$491
10 years	$1,984	$1,245	$1,134

Portfolio turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 120% of the average value of its portfolio.

What are the Fund's principal investment strategies?

The Fund invests primarily in mid-size companies that the Manager believes offer attractive valuation and quality characteristics. Companies with attractive valuations are those that have a lower valuation than the company's historical average valuation and a lower valuation than the company's competitors. Companies with quality characteristics will make shareholder friendly use of its cash flow, which would include, but is not limited to: dividend payments or increases, share repurchases, and repayment of debt. The Fund also may invest in active or passive exchange-traded funds (ETFs) to gain exposure to such securities and up to 20% of its net assets in real estate investment trusts (REITs). The Fund may continue to hold stocks of companies that grow into larger companies and may also invest opportunistically in larger companies.

The Fund uses a "bottom-up" approach to selecting investments. The Fund uses fundamental research to search for companies that have one or more of the following: a strong balance sheet; experienced management; and stocks that are attractively priced. The Fund attempts to stay broadly diversified, but it may emphasize certain industry sectors based upon economic and market conditions.

The Fund may sell a stock if it becomes fully valued, its fundamentals have deteriorated, or alternative investments become more attractive. The Fund may also sell a stock if it grows into a large, well-established company, although it may also continue to hold such a stock irrespective of its size.

The Manager may permit its affiliates, Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL) and Macquarie Fund Management Hong Kong Limited, to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager. The Manager may also seek quantitative support from MIMGL.

What are the principal risks of investing in the Fund?

Investing in any mutual fund involves the risk that you may lose part or all of the money you invest. Over time, the value of your investment in the Fund will increase and decrease according to changes in the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio. An investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors. The Fund's principal risks include:

Market risk — The risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

Company size risk — The risk that investments in small- and/or medium-sized companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies because of limited financial resources or dependence on narrow product lines.

Exchange-traded fund risk — The risks of investing in an exchange-traded fund (ETF) typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the ETF invests. Because ETFs are investment companies, a fund will bear its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of an investment in an ETF. As a result, a Fund's expenses may be higher and performance may be lower.

Real estate industry risk — This risk includes, among others: possible declines in the value of real estate; risks related to general and local economic conditions; possible lack of availability of mortgage funds; overbuilding; extended vacancies of properties; increases in competition, property taxes, and operating expenses; changes in zoning laws; costs resulting from the cleanup of, and liability to third parties resulting from, environmental problems; casualty for condemnation losses; uninsured damages from floods, earthquakes, or other natural disasters; limitations on and variations in rents; and changes in interest rates.

Liquidity risk — The possibility that investments cannot be readily sold within seven calendar days at approximately the price at which a fund has valued them.

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

Active management and selection risk — The risk that the securities selected by a fund's management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices, or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. The securities and sectors selected may vary from the securities and sectors included in the relevant index.

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

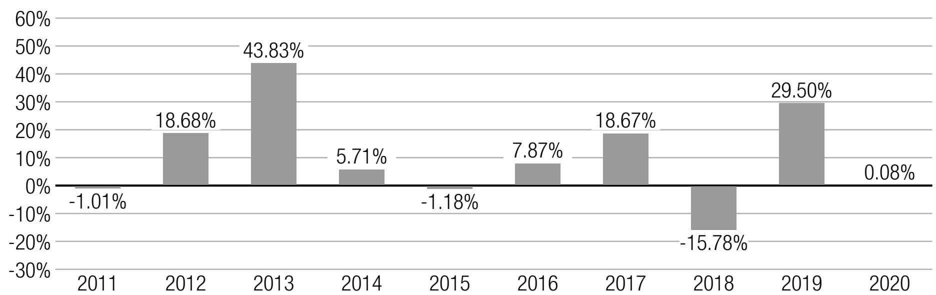
How has Delaware Opportunity Fund performed?

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund adopted the performance of the First Investors Opportunity Fund (Predecessor Fund) as the result of a reorganization of the Predecessor Fund into the Fund, which was consummated after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019 (Reorganization). The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The bar chart shows changes in performance from year to year and shows how average annual total returns for the 1-, 5-, and 10-year or lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The past performance shown (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. The returns reflect any expense caps in effect during these periods. The returns would be lower without the expense caps.

The returns shown for periods ending on or prior to Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was reorganized into the Fund after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019. The returns shown for periods after Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Fund.

You may obtain the Fund's most recently available month-end performance by calling 800 523-1918 or by visiting our website at delawarefunds.com/performance.

Calendar year-by-year total return (Class A)



During the periods illustrated in this bar chart, Class A's highest quarterly return was 23.65% for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 2020, and its lowest quarterly return was -35.42% for the quarter ended March 31, 2020. The maximum Class A sales charge of 5.75%, which is normally deducted when you purchase shares, is not reflected in the highest/lowest quarterly returns or in the bar chart. If this fee were included, the returns would be less than those shown. The average annual total returns in the table below do include the sales charge.

Average annual total returns for periods ended December 31, 2020

	1 year	5 years	10 years or lifetime
Class A return before taxes	-5.67%	5.66%	8.80%
Class A return after taxes on distributions	-5.85%	3.05%	6.75%
Class A return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares	-3.23%	4.21%	6.92%
Institutional Class return before taxes (lifetime: 4/1/13–12/31/20)	0.42%	7.25%	8.79%
Class R6 return before taxes (lifetime: 4/1/13–12/31/20)	0.51%	7.38%	8.93%
Russell Midcap® Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	4.96%	9.73%	10.49%

Frank Russell Company is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks, and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. Russell® is a trademark of Frank Russell Company.

After-tax performance is presented only for Class A shares of the Fund. The after-tax returns for other Fund classes may vary. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's individual tax situation and may differ from the returns shown. After-tax returns are not relevant for shares held in tax-advantaged investment vehicles such as employer-sponsored 401(k) plans and individual retirement accounts (IRAs). The after-tax returns shown are calculated using the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates in effect during the periods presented and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Who manages the Fund?

Investment manager

Delaware Management Company, a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust (a Delaware statutory trust)

Portfolio managers	Title with Delaware Management Company	Start date on the Fund
Christopher S. Beck, CFA	Chief Investment Officer — US Small-Mid Cap Value Equity	October 2019
Kelley McKee Carabasi, CFA	Senior Portfolio Manager	October 2019
Steven G. Catricks, CFA	Senior Portfolio Manager	October 2019
Kent P. Madden, CFA	Senior Portfolio Manager	October 2019
Michael Foley, CFA	Senior Portfolio Manager	October 2019

Sub-advisors

Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL)

Macquarie Funds Management Hong Kong Limited (MFMHKL)

Purchase and redemption of Fund shares

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Tax information

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, in which case your distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the tax-advantaged account.

Payments to broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

What is the Fund's investment objective?

Delaware Premium Income Fund seeks to generate income.

What are the Fund's fees and expenses?

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales-charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in Delaware Funds® by Macquarie. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial intermediary, in the Fund's Prospectus under the section entitled "About your account," and in the Fund's statement of additional information (SAI) under the section entitled "Purchasing Shares."

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases as a percentage of offering price	5.75%	none	none
Maximum contingent deferred sales charge (load) as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption price, whichever is lower	none	none	none

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Management fees	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	none	none
Other expenses	0.39%	0.39%	0.33%[1]
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.44%	1.19%	1.13%
Fee waivers and expense reimbursements	(0.14%)[2]	(0.14%)[2]	(0.23%)[2]
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waivers and expense reimbursements	1.30%	1.05%	0.90%

1 "Other expenses" for Class R6 are estimated and account for Class R6 shares not being subject to certain expenses as described further in the section of this Prospectus entitled "Choosing a share class."

2 The Fund's investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its investment advisory fees and/or pay/reimburse expenses (excluding any acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest, short sale dividend and interest expenses, brokerage fees, certain insurance costs, and nonroutine expenses or costs, including, but not limited to, those relating to reorganizations, litigation, conducting shareholder meetings, and liquidations) in order to prevent total annual fund operating expenses from exceeding 1.30%, 1.05%, and 0.90% of the Fund's average daily net assets for Class A shares, Institutional Class shares and Class R6 shares, respectively, from Jan. 28, 2021 through Jan. 31, 2022. These waivers and reimbursements may only be terminated by agreement of the Manager and the Fund.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and reflects the Manager's expense waivers and reimbursements for the 2-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without waivers for years 3 through 10. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Class	A	Inst.	R6
1 year	$700	$107	$92
3 years	$978	$349	$312
5 years	$1,291	$627	$577
10 years	$2,177	$1,418	$1,332

Portfolio turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 32% of the average value of its portfolio.

What are the Fund's principal investment strategies?

The Fund invests in a portfolio of equity securities and writes (sells) call options on those securities. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will write (sell) call options on a majority of its total assets. Typically, all of the call options written (sold) by the Fund are expected to be "in-the-money" at the time they are written (sold). The Fund's call option writing strategy is designed to generate income and lower the overall risk profile of the Fund's portfolio.

A call option gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and the writer, in this case, the Fund, the obligation to sell, the underlying security at the exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option, regardless of the market price of the underlying security during the option period. An "in-the-money" call option means that its exercise price is below the current market price of the underlying security. The Fund receives premiums for writing covered call options as consideration for undertaking the obligations under the option contracts. Premiums received for a call option the Fund writes will be treated as a short-term capital gain if the option expires.

The Fund will normally write (sell) covered call options listed on US exchanges on the equity securities held by the Fund. The Fund's equity investments will consist primarily of common stocks of large-size US companies (companies over $10 billion in market capitalization), certain of which may pay dividends, and US dollar-denominated equity securities of foreign issuers (i.e., American Depositary Receipts (ADRs)), traded on US securities exchanges. To a lesser extent, the Fund may also invest in and write (sell) covered call options on securities of mid- and small-capitalization issuers and exchange-traded funds (ETFs) that track certain market indices, such as the S&P 500. Small capitalization are defined as companies that have a market cap no greater than $5 billion and mid-capitalization companies have a market cap between $5 to $10 billion. The Fund's covered call writing strategy is intended to generate income rather than keep pace with the equity markets. As a result, the Fund may be expected to underperform equity markets during periods of sharply rising equity prices. Covered call options may be sold up to the number of shares of the equity securities held by the Fund.

In selecting investments, Ziegler Capital Management, LLC (ZCM), the Fund's sub-advisor, considers the following, among other criteria: a) companies in an industry with a large market share or significant revenues that fit the Fund's investment strategy; b) companies with new products or new management to replace underperforming management; c) recent or anticipated fundamental improvements in industry environment; and d) companies that are out of favor. ZCM considers several factors when writing (selling) call options, including the overall equity market outlook, sector and/or industry attractiveness, individual security considerations, and relative and/or historical levels of option premiums.

The Fund may sell a security based on the following, among other criteria: a) an actual or anticipated significant decline in an issuer's profitability and/or a significant negative outlook from management; b) a large appreciation in the stock price that leads to overvaluation relative to itself and its peers historically; c) significant management turnover at the senior level; d) an industry-wide decrease in demand for an issuer's products or services; or e) unattractive call premiums. ZCM writes call options based upon its outlook on the economy and stock market and analysis of individual stocks, which can impact the exercise price and expiration of a call option. The writing of covered call options may result in frequent trading and a high portfolio turnover rate.

What are the principal risks of investing in the Fund?

Investing in any mutual fund involves the risk that you may lose part or all of the money you invest. Over time, the value of your investment in the Fund will increase and decrease according to changes in the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio. An investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors. The Fund's principal risks include:

Market risk — The risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

Call options risk — The risk of potential losses if equity markets or an individual equity security do not move as expected and the potential for greater losses than if these techniques had not been used. By writing "in-the-money" covered call options, a fund will not benefit from any potential increases in the value of a fund asset above the exercise price, but may bear the risk of declines in the value of the asset, which may not be fully offset by gains on call premiums received. Writing call options may expose a fund to additional costs. Derivatives may be difficult to sell, unwind or value.

Company size risk — The risk that investments in small- and/or medium-sized companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies because of limited financial resources or dependence on narrow product lines.

Foreign risk — The risk that foreign securities may be adversely affected by political instability, changes in currency exchange rates, inefficient markets and higher transaction costs, foreign economic conditions, the imposition of economic or trade sanctions, or inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards.

American depositary receipts risk — ADRs may involve many of the same risks as direct investments in foreign securities, including currency exchange fluctuations, less liquidity, more volatility, different governmental regulations, and the potential for political and economic instability.

Exchange-traded fund risk — The risks of investing in an exchange-traded fund (ETF) typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the ETF invests. Because ETFs are investment companies, a fund will bear its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of an investment in an ETF. As a result, a fund's expenses may be higher and performance may be lower.

Portfolio turnover risk — High portfolio turnover rates may increase a fund's transaction costs and lower returns.

Liquidity risk — The possibility that investments cannot be readily sold within seven calendar days at approximately the price at which a fund has valued them.

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

Active management and selection risk — The risk that the securities selected by a fund's management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices, or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. The securities and sectors selected may vary from the securities and sectors included in the relevant index.

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

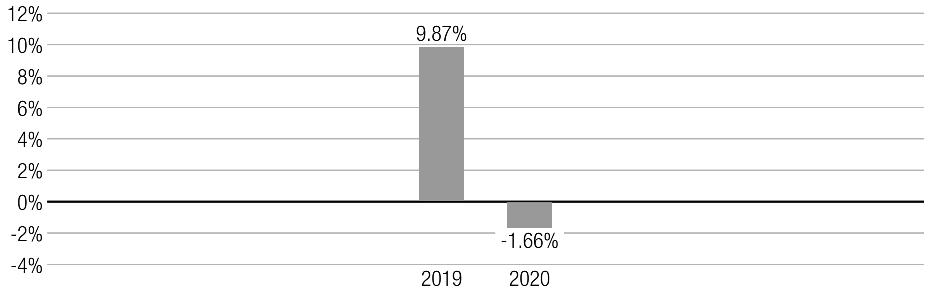
How has Delaware Premium Income Fund performed?

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund adopted the performance of the First Investors Premium Income Fund (Predecessor Fund) as the result of a reorganization of the Predecessor Fund into the Fund, which was consummated after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019 (Reorganization). The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The bar chart shows changes in performance from year to year and shows how average annual total returns for the 1-year and life-time periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The past performance shown (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. The returns reflect any expense caps in effect during these periods. The returns would be lower without the expense caps.

The returns shown for periods ending on or prior to Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was reorganized into the Fund after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019. The returns shown for periods after Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Fund.

You may obtain the Fund's most recently available month-end performance by calling 800 523-1918 or by visiting our website at delawarefunds.com/performance.

Calendar year-by-year total return (Class A)



During the periods illustrated in this bar chart, Class A's highest quarterly return was 11.05% for the quarter ended June 30, 2020, and its lowest quarterly return was -18.90% for the quarter ended March 31, 2020. The maximum Class A sales charge of 5.75%, which is normally deducted when you purchase shares, is not reflected in the highest/lowest quarterly returns or in the bar chart. If this fee were included, the returns would be less than those shown. The average annual total returns in the table below do include the sales charge.

Average annual total returns for periods ended December 31, 2020

	1 year	Lifetime
Class A return before taxes (lifetime: 4/2/18–12/31/20)	-7.29%	0.03%
Class A return after taxes on distributions (lifetime: 4/2/18–12/31/20)	-7.84%	-0.70%
Class A return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares (lifetime: 4/2/18–12/31/20)	-4.00%	-0.03%
Institutional Class return before taxes (lifetime: 4/2/18–12/31/20)	-1.36%	2.47%
Class R6 return before taxes (lifetime: 4/2/18–12/31/20)	-1.35%	2.63%
CBOE S&P 500 BuyWrite Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-2.75%	2.71%

After-tax performance is presented only for Class A shares of the Fund. The after-tax returns for other Fund classes may vary. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's individual tax situation and may differ from the returns shown. After-tax returns are not relevant for shares held in tax-advantaged investment vehicles such as employer-sponsored 401(k) plans and individual retirement accounts (IRAs). The after-tax returns shown are calculated using the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates in effect during the periods presented and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Who manages the Fund?

Investment manager

Delaware Management Company, a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust (a Delaware statutory trust)

Sub-advisor

Ziegler Capital Management, LLC (ZCM)

Portfolio managers	Title with ZCM	Start date on the Fund
Wiley D. Angell	Chief Investment Officer – ZCM's FAMCO Group, Senior Portfolio Manager	October 2019 (Predecessor Fund 2018)
Sean C. Hughes, CFA	Senior Portfolio Manager	October 2019 (Predecessor Fund 2018)

Purchase and redemption of Fund shares

You may purchase or redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for business (Business Day). Shares may be purchased or redeemed: through your financial intermediary; through the Fund's website at delawarefunds.com/account-access; by calling 800 523-1918; by regular mail (c/o Delaware Funds® by Macquarie, P.O. Box 9876, Providence, RI 02940-8076); by overnight courier service (c/o Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center, 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581-1722); or by wire.

For Class A shares, the minimum initial investment is generally $1,000 and subsequent investments can be made for as little as $100. The minimum initial investment for IRAs, Uniform Gifts/Transfers to Minors Act accounts, direct deposit purchase plans, and automatic investment plans is $250 and through Coverdell Education Savings Accounts is $500, and subsequent investments in these accounts can be made for as little as $25. For Institutional Class and Class R6 shares (except those shares purchased through an automatic investment plan), there is no minimum initial purchase requirement, but certain eligibility requirements must be met. The eligibility requirements are described in this Prospectus under "Choosing a share class" and on the Fund's website. We may reduce or waive the minimums or eligibility requirements in certain cases.

Tax information

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, in which case your distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the tax-advantaged account.

Payments to broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Delaware Growth Equity Fund

What is the Fund's investment objective?

Delaware Growth Equity Fund seeks long-term growth of capital.

What are the Fund's fees and expenses?

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales-charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in Delaware Funds® by Macquarie. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial intermediary, in the Fund's Prospectus under the section entitled "About your account," and in the Fund's statement of additional information (SAI) under the section entitled "Purchasing Shares."

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases as a percentage of offering price	5.75%	none	none
Maximum contingent deferred sales charge (load) as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption price, whichever is lower	none	none	none

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Management fees	0.65%	0.65%	0.65%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	none	none
Other expenses	0.24%	0.24%	0.18%[1]
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.14%	0.89%	0.83%
Fee waivers and expense reimbursements	(0.00%)[2]	(0.03%)[2]	(0.04%)[2]
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waivers and expense reimbursements	1.14%	0.86%	0.79%

1 "Other expenses" for Class R6 are estimated and account for Class R6 shares not being subject to certain expenses as described further in the section of this Prospectus entitled "Choosing a share class."

2 The Fund's investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its investment advisory fees and/or pay/reimburse expenses (excluding any acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest, short sale dividend and interest expenses, brokerage fees, certain insurance costs, and nonroutine expenses or costs, including, but not limited to, those relating to reorganizations, litigation, conducting shareholder meetings, and liquidations) in order to prevent total annual fund operating expenses from exceeding 1.17%, 0.86%, and 0.79% of the Fund's average daily net assets for Class A shares, Institutional Class shares and Class R6 shares, respectively, from Jan. 28, 2021 through Jan. 31, 2022. These waivers and reimbursements may only be terminated by agreement of the Manager and the Fund.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and reflects the Manager's expense waivers and reimbursements for the 2-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without waivers for years 3 through 10. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Class	A	Inst.	R6
1 year	$685	$88	$81
3 years	$916	$278	$257
5 years	$1,167	$487	$452
10 years	$1,881	$1,090	$1,018

Portfolio turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 37% of the average value of its portfolio.

What are the Fund's principal investment strategies?

The Fund invests in a portfolio of approximately 35-45 common stocks that the Fund's sub-advisor, Smith Asset Management Group, L.P. (Smith), believes offers the best potential for earnings growth with the lowest risk of negative earnings surprises.

Smith employs quantitative and qualitative analysis to identify high quality companies that it believes have the ability to accelerate earnings growth and exceed investor expectations. Beginning with a universe of stocks that includes large-, mid- and small-size companies, Smith's investment team uses risk control and valuation screens primarily based on valuation, financial and earnings quality factors. The Fund will generally invest primarily in US companies.

Stocks that pass the initial screens are then evaluated using a proprietary methodology and fundamental analysis to produce a list of 80-100 eligible companies that Smith believes have a high probability of earnings growth that exceeds investor expectations. The analysis includes an evaluation of changes in earnings expectations for the company and evaluation of earnings quality. Smith then constructs the Fund's portfolio based on a traditional fundamental analysis of the companies identified on the list to understand their business prospects, earnings potential, strength of management and competitive positioning.

Stocks may be sold if they exhibit negative investment or performance characteristics, including: a negative earnings forecast or report, valuation concerns, deterioration of financial and earnings quality or announcement of a buyout. Additionally, from time to time, in pursuing its investment strategies, the Fund may hold significant investments (25% or more of its assets) in a specific market sector, including the information technology sector.

What are the principal risks of investing in the Fund?

Investing in any mutual fund involves the risk that you may lose part or all of the money you invest. Over time, the value of your investment in the Fund will increase and decrease according to changes in the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio. An investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors. The Fund's principal risks include:

Market risk — The risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

Growth stock risk — Growth stocks (such as those in the information technology sector) reflect projections of future earnings and revenue. These prices may rise or fall dramatically depending on whether those projections are met. These companies' stock prices may be more volatile, particularly over the short term.

Limited number of securities risk — The possibility that a single security's increase or decrease in value may have a greater impact on a fund's value and total return because the fund may hold larger positions in fewer securities than other funds. In addition, a fund that holds a limited number of securities may be more volatile than those funds that hold a greater number of securities.

Industry and sector risk — The risk that the value of securities in a particular industry or sector (such as information technology) will decline because of changing expectations for the performance of that industry or sector.

Company size risk — The risk that investments in small- and/or medium-sized companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies because of limited financial resources or dependence on narrow product lines.

Liquidity risk — The possibility that investments cannot be readily sold within seven calendar days at approximately the price at which a fund has valued them.

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

Active management and selection risk — The risk that the securities selected by a fund's management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices, or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. The securities and sectors selected may vary from the securities and sectors included in the relevant index.

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

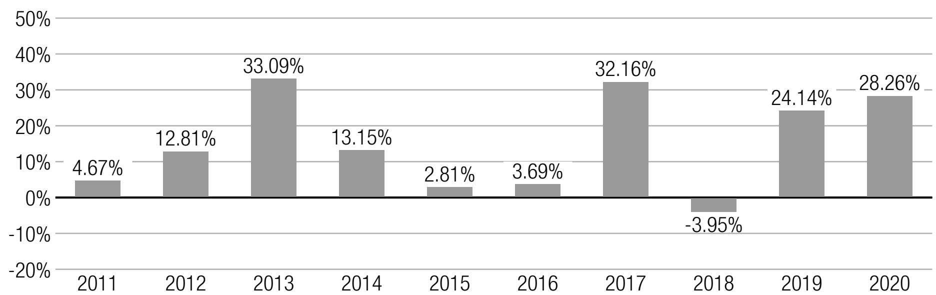
How has Delaware Growth Equity Fund performed?

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund adopted the performance of the First Investors Select Growth Fund (Predecessor Fund) as the result of a reorganization of the Predecessor Fund into the Fund, which was consummated after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019 (Reorganization). The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The bar chart shows changes in performance from year to year and shows how average annual total returns for the 1-, 5-, and 10-year or lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The past performance shown (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. The returns reflect any expense caps in effect during these periods. The returns would be lower without the expense caps.

The returns shown for periods ending on or prior to Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was reorganized into the Fund after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019. The returns shown for periods after Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Fund.

You may obtain the Fund's most recently available month-end performance by calling 800 523-1918 or by visiting our website at delawarefunds.com/performance.

Calendar year-by-year total return (Class A)



During the periods illustrated in this bar chart, Class A's highest quarterly return was 25.42% for the quarter ended June 30, 2020, and its lowest quarterly return was -16.52% for the quarter ended March 31, 2020. The maximum Class A sales charge of 5.75%, which is normally deducted when you purchase shares, is not reflected in the highest/lowest quarterly returns or in the bar chart. If this fee were included, the returns would be less than those shown. The average annual total returns in the table below do include the sales charge.

Average annual total returns for periods ended December 31, 2020

	1 year	5 years	10 years or lifetime
Class A return before taxes	20.88%	14.59%	13.69%
Class A return after taxes on distributions	18.30%	12.05%	12.17%
Class A return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares	14.13%	11.11%	11.10%
Institutional Class return before taxes (lifetime: 4/1/13–12/31/20)	28.65%	16.36%	15.65%
Class R6 return before taxes (lifetime: 4/1/13–12/31/20)	28.71%	16.40%	15.75%
Russell 1000® Growth Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	38.49%	21.00%	17.21%

Frank Russell Company is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks, and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. Russell® is a trademark of Frank Russell Company.

After-tax performance is presented only for Class A shares of the Fund. The after-tax returns for other Fund classes may vary. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's individual tax situation and may differ from the returns shown. After-tax returns are not relevant for shares held in tax-advantaged investment vehicles such as employer-sponsored 401(k) plans and individual retirement accounts (IRAs). The after-tax returns shown are calculated using the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates in effect during the periods presented and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Who manages the Fund?

Investment manager

Delaware Management Company, a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust (a Delaware statutory trust)

Sub-advisor

Smith Asset Management Group, L.P. (Smith)

Portfolio managers	Title with Smith	Start date on the Fund
Stephen S. Smith, CFA	Chief Executive Officer and Chair of Investment Committee	October 2019 (Predecessor Fund 2007)
John D. Brim, CFA	Chief Investment Officer	October 2019 (Predecessor Fund 2007)
Eivind Olsen, CFA	Portfolio Manager	October 2019 (Predecessor Fund 2009)

Purchase and redemption of Fund shares

You may purchase or redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for business (Business Day). Shares may be purchased or redeemed: through your financial intermediary; through the Fund's website at delawarefunds.com/account-access; by calling 800 523-1918; by regular mail (c/o Delaware Funds® by Macquarie, P.O. Box 9876, Providence, RI 02940-8076); by overnight courier service (c/o Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center, 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581-1722); or by wire.

For Class A shares, the minimum initial investment is generally $1,000 and subsequent investments can be made for as little as $100. The minimum initial investment for IRAs, Uniform Gifts/Transfers to Minors Act accounts, direct deposit purchase plans, and automatic investment plans is $250 and through Coverdell Education Savings Accounts is $500, and subsequent investments in these accounts can be made for as little as $25. For Institutional Class and Class R6 shares (except those shares purchased through an automatic investment plan), there is no minimum initial purchase requirement, but certain eligibility requirements must be met. The eligibility requirements are described in this Prospectus under "Choosing a share class" and on the Fund's website. We may reduce or waive the minimums or eligibility requirements in certain cases.

Tax information

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, in which case your distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the tax-advantaged account.

Payments to broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Delaware Special Situations Fund

What is the Fund's investment objective?

Delaware Special Situations Fund seeks long-term growth of capital.

What are the Fund's fees and expenses?

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales-charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in Delaware Funds® by Macquarie. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial intermediary, in the Fund's Prospectus under the section entitled "About your account," and in the Fund's statement of additional information (SAI) under the section entitled "Purchasing Shares."

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases as a percentage of offering price	5.75%	none	none
Maximum contingent deferred sales charge (load) as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption price, whichever is lower	none	none	none

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Management fees	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	none	none
Other expenses	0.31%	0.36%	0.28%[1]
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.31%	1.11%	1.03%
Fee waivers and expense reimbursements	(0.04%)[2]	(0.09%)[2]	(0.16%)[2]
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waivers and expense reimbursements	1.27%	1.02%	0.87%

1 "Other expenses" for Class R6 are estimated and account for Class R6 shares not being subject to certain expenses as described further in the section of this Prospectus entitled "Choosing a share class."

2 The Fund's investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its investment advisory fees and/or pay/reimburse expenses (excluding any acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest, short sale dividend and interest expenses, brokerage fees, certain insurance costs, and nonroutine expenses or costs, including, but not limited to, those relating to reorganizations, litigation, conducting shareholder meetings, and liquidations) in order to prevent total annual fund operating expenses from exceeding 1.27%, 1.02%, and 0.87% of the Fund's average daily net assets for Class A shares, Institutional Class shares and Class R6 shares, respectively, from Jan. 28, 2021 through Jan. 31, 2022. These waivers and reimbursements may only be terminated by agreement of the Manager and the Fund.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and reflects the Manager's expense waivers and reimbursements for the 2-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without waivers for years 3 through 10. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Class	A	Inst.	R6
1 year	$697	$104	$89
3 years	$959	$335	$295
5 years	$1,244	$594	$537
10 years	$2,056	$1,335	$1,230

Portfolio turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 129% of the average value of its portfolio.

What are the Fund's principal investment strategies?

The Fund invests primarily in common stocks of small sized companies that the investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), believes appear low relative to their underlying value or long-term potential.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its total assets (net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of companies that are deemed by the Manager to be special situations which are defined as investments primarily in common stocks of small-size companies that in the Manager's opinion, appear low relative to their underlying value or future potential. The Fund uses a "bottom-up" approach to selecting investments. The Fund uses fundamental research to search for companies that have one or more of the following: a strong balance sheet, experienced management, and stocks that are attractively priced. Considerations used when determining a special situation include, among other factors, the financial strength of a company, its management, the prospects for its industry, and any anticipated changes within the company that might suggest a more favorable outlook going forward. The Manager focuses on free cash flow in its individual stock selection, seeking companies that it believes have a sustainable ability to buy back shares, lower debt, and/or increase or initiate dividends. The Fund considers small-capitalization companies to be companies with a market capitalization generally less than 3.5 times the dollar-weighted, median market capitalization of the Russell 2000® Index at the time of purchase. The Fund may invest in exchange-traded funds (ETFs) to gain exposure to stocks and up to 15% of its net assets in real estate investment trusts (REITs).

The Manager may permit its affiliates, Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL) and Macquarie Fund Management Hong Kong Limited, to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager. The Manager may also seek quantitative support from MIMGL.

What are the principal risks of investing in the Fund?

Investing in any mutual fund involves the risk that you may lose part or all of the money you invest. Over time, the value of your investment in the Fund will increase and decrease according to changes in the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio. An investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors. The Fund's principal risks include:

Market risk — The risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

Company size risk — The risk that investments in small- and/or medium-sized companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies because of limited financial resources or dependence on narrow product lines.

Exchange-traded fund risk — The risks of investing in an exchange-traded fund (ETF) typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the ETF invests. Because ETFs are investment companies, a fund will bear its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of an investment in an ETF. As a result, a fund's expenses may be higher and performance may be lower.

Real estate industry risk — This risk includes, among others: possible declines in the value of real estate; risks related to general and local economic conditions; possible lack of availability of mortgage funds; overbuilding; extended vacancies of properties; increases in competition, property taxes, and operating expenses; changes in zoning laws; costs resulting from the cleanup of, and liability to third parties resulting from, environmental problems; casualty for condemnation losses; uninsured damages from floods, earthquakes, or other natural disasters; limitations on and variations in rents; and changes in interest rates.

Liquidity risk — The possibility that investments cannot be readily sold within seven calendar days at approximately the price at which a fund has valued them.

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

Active management and selection risk — The risk that the securities selected by a fund's management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices, or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. The securities and sectors selected may vary from the securities and sectors included in the relevant index.

The Manager is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Macquarie Group Limited (MGL). Other than Macquarie Bank Limited (MBL), a subsidiary of MGL and an affiliate of the Manager, none of the entities noted are authorized deposit-taking institutions for the purposes of the Banking Act 1959 (Commonwealth of

Australia). The obligations of these entities do not represent deposits or other liabilities of MBL. MBL does not guarantee or otherwise provide assurance in respect of the obligations of these entities, unless noted otherwise. The Fund is governed by US laws and regulations.

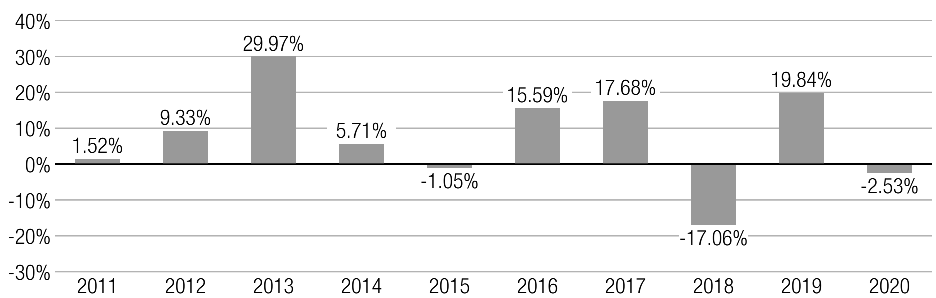
How has Delaware Special Situations Fund performed?

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund adopted the performance of the First Investors Special Situations Fund (Predecessor Fund) as the result of a reorganization of the Predecessor Fund into the Fund, which was consummated after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019 (Reorganization). The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The bar chart shows changes in performance from year to year and shows how average annual total returns for the 1-, 5-, and 10-year or lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The past performance shown (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. The returns reflect any expense caps in effect during these periods. The returns would be lower without the expense caps.

The returns shown for periods ending on or prior to Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was reorganized into the Fund after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019. The returns shown for periods after Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Fund.

You may obtain the Fund's most recently available month-end performance by calling 800 523-1918 or by visiting our website at delawarefunds.com/performance.

Calendar year-by-year total return (Class A)



During the periods illustrated in this bar chart, Class A's highest quarterly return was 32.64% for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 2020, and its lowest quarterly return was -37.66% for the quarter ended March 31, 2020. The maximum Class A sales charge of 5.75%, which is normally deducted when you purchase shares, is not reflected in the highest/lowest quarterly returns or in the bar chart. If this fee were included, the returns would be less than those shown. The average annual total returns in the table below do include the sales charge.

Average annual total returns for periods ended December 31, 2020

	1 year	5 years	10 years or lifetime
Class A return before taxes	-8.12%	4.43%	6.48%
Class A return after taxes on distributions	-8.28%	2.79%	4.73%
Class A return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares	-4.69%	3.36%	4.97%
Institutional Class return before taxes (lifetime: 4/1/13–12/31/20)	-2.29%	6.01%	6.97%
Class R6 return before taxes (lifetime: 4/1/13–12/31/20)	-2.12%	6.12%	7.13%
Russell 2000® Value Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	4.63%	9.65%	8.66%

Frank Russell Company is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks, and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. Russell® is a trademark of Frank Russell Company.

After-tax performance is presented only for Class A shares of the Fund. The after-tax returns for other Fund classes may vary. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's individual tax situation and may differ from the returns shown. After-tax returns are not relevant for shares held in tax-advantaged investment vehicles such as employer-sponsored 401(k) plans and individual retirement accounts (IRAs). The after-tax returns shown are calculated using the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates in effect during the periods presented and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Who manages the Fund?

Investment manager

Delaware Management Company, a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust (a Delaware statutory trust)

Portfolio managers	Title with Delaware Management Company	Start date on the Fund
Christopher S. Beck, CFA	Chief Investment Officer — US Small-Mid Cap Value Equity	October 2019
Kelley McKee Carabasi, CFA	Senior Portfolio Manager	October 2019
Steven G. Catricks, CFA	Senior Portfolio Manager	October 2019
Kent P. Madden, CFA	Senior Portfolio Manager	October 2019
Michael Foley, CFA	Senior Portfolio Manager	October 2019

Sub-advisors

Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL)

Macquarie Funds Management Hong Kong Limited (MFMHKL)

Purchase and redemption of Fund shares

You may purchase or redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for business (Business Day). Shares may be purchased or redeemed: through your financial intermediary; through the Fund's website at delawarefunds.com/account-access; by calling 800 523-1918; by regular mail (c/o Delaware Funds® by Macquarie, P.O. Box 9876, Providence, RI 02940-8076); by overnight courier service (c/o Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center, 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581-1722); or by wire.

For Class A shares, the minimum initial investment is generally $1,000 and subsequent investments can be made for as little as $100. The minimum initial investment for IRAs, Uniform Gifts/Transfers to Minors Act accounts, direct deposit purchase plans, and automatic investment plans is $250 and through Coverdell Education Savings Accounts is $500, and subsequent investments in these accounts can be made for as little as $25. For Institutional Class and Class R6 shares (except those shares purchased through an automatic investment plan), there is no minimum initial purchase requirement, but certain eligibility requirements must be met. The eligibility requirements are described in this Prospectus under "Choosing a share class" and on the Fund's website. We may reduce or waive the minimums or eligibility requirements in certain cases.

Tax information

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, in which case your distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the tax-advantaged account.

Payments to broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Delaware Total Return Fund

What is the Fund's investment objective?

Delaware Total Return Fund seeks to provide sustainable current income with potential for capital appreciation with moderate investment risk.

What are the Fund's fees and expenses?

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales-charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in Delaware Funds® by Macquarie. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial intermediary, in the Fund's Prospectus under the section entitled "About your account," and in the Fund's statement of additional information (SAI) under the section entitled "Purchasing Shares."

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases as a percentage of offering price	5.75%	none	none
Maximum contingent deferred sales charge (load) as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption price, whichever is lower	none	none	none

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Management fees	0.64%	0.64%	0.64%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	none	none
Other expenses	0.28%	0.26%	0.25%[1]
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.17%	0.90%	0.89%
Fee waivers and expense reimbursements	(0.02%)[2]	(0.00%)[2]	(0.10%)[2]
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waivers and expense reimbursements	1.15%	0.90%	0.79%

1 "Other expenses" for Class R6 are estimated and account for Class R6 shares not being subject to certain expenses as described further in the section of this Prospectus entitled "Choosing a share class."

2 The Fund's investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its investment advisory fees and/or pay/reimburse expenses (excluding any acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest, short sale dividend and interest expenses, brokerage fees, certain insurance costs, and nonroutine expenses or costs, including, but not limited to, those relating to reorganizations, litigation, conducting shareholder meetings, and liquidations) in order to prevent total annual fund operating expenses from exceeding 1.15%, 0.91%, and 0.79% of the Fund's average daily net assets for Class A shares, Institutional Class shares and Class R6 shares, respectively, from Jan. 28, 2021 through Jan. 31, 2022. These waivers and reimbursements may only be terminated by agreement of the Manager and the Fund.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and reflects the Manager's expense waivers and reimbursements for the 2-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without waivers for years 3 through 10. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Class	A	Inst.	R6
1 year	$685	$92	$81
3 years	$921	$287	$263
5 years	$1,178	$498	$473
10 years	$1,910	$1,108	$1,077

Portfolio turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 151% of the average value of its portfolio.

What are the Fund's principal investment strategies?

For the purposes of this section, a reference to the Manager may also include Macquarie Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG ("MIMAK," or the "Sub-advisor"), with respect to its role as sub-advisor of the Fund.

The Fund allocates its assets among stocks (US and foreign companies), bonds and money market instruments. The Fund does not use a fixed formula for allocating investments between stocks and bonds. While the percentage of assets allocated to each asset class is flexible rather than fixed, the Fund normally invests at least 50% of its net assets in stocks, stock equivalents, and convertible securities with the remainder in bonds, cash and money market instruments.

The percentage allocations within the above ranges may change due to, among other things, market fluctuations or reallocation decisions by the Sub-advisor. MIMAK's dynamic asset-allocation framework will be used to determine the proportion of the Fund's assets that will be allocated to the various asset classes, based on the market assessment and portfolio risk contribution for such asset classes. The framework is intended to reduce riskier assets in times of market volatility and provide additional downside protection. Reallocations outside of the above ranges are expected to occur infrequently.

The Fund may also invest in high yield, below investment grade corporate bonds (commonly known as high yield or "junk bonds"). High yield bonds include bonds that are rated below Baa3 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or below BBB- by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC as well as unrated bonds that are determined by the Manager to be of equivalent quality. The Manager will consider ratings assigned by ratings agencies in selecting high yield bonds but relies principally on its own research and investment analysis. In managing its portion of the Fund, the Manager primarily focuses on investments it believes can generate attractive and consistent income. The Manager may sell a bond when it shows deteriorating fundamentals or it falls short of the Manager's expectations. The Fund may invest in credit-linked securities, provided that no more than 10% of the Fund's net assets are invested in credit-linked securities.

The Fund may also invest in real estate related companies and real estate investment trusts (REITs).

In connection with its dynamic asset-allocation framework, MIMAK will also manage a tactical/completion sleeve and such sleeve will typically vary from 0% to 20% of the Fund's total assets and primarily hold derivatives and ETFs.

The Fund may use a wide range of derivative instruments, typically including forward foreign currency contracts, options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, and credit default swaps. The Fund will use derivatives for both hedging and non-hedging purposes; as a substitute for purchasing or selling securities; and to manage the Fund's portfolio characteristics. For example, the Fund may invest in: futures and options to manage duration and for defensive purposes, such as to protect gains or hedge against potential losses in the portfolio without actually selling a security, or to stay fully invested; forward foreign currency contracts to manage foreign currency exposure; and credit default swaps to hedge against a credit event, to gain exposure to certain securities or markets, or to enhance total return.

In addition, the Manager may seek investment advice and recommendations relating to fixed income securities from its affiliates: Macquarie Investment Management Europe Limited (MIMEL) and Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL). The Manager may also permit MIMGL, and Macquarie Funds Management Hong Kong Limited (MFMHKL) to execute equity Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager. The Manager may also permit MIMEL and MIMGL to exercise investment discretion for securities in certain markets where the Manager believes it will be beneficial to utilize MIMEL's or MIMGL's specialized market knowledge, and the Manager may also seek quantitative support from MIMGL. MIMGL is also responsible for managing real estate investment trust securities and other equity asset classes to which the portfolio managers may allocate assets from time to time.

What are the principal risks of investing in the Fund?

Investing in any mutual fund involves the risk that you may lose part or all of the money you invest. Over time, the value of your investment in the Fund will increase and decrease according to changes in the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio. An investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors. The Fund's principal risks include:

Market risk — The risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

Credit risk — The risk that an issuer of a debt security, including a governmental issuer or an entity that insures a bond, may be unable to make interest payments and/or repay principal in a timely manner.

Interest rate risk — The risk that the prices of bonds and other fixed income securities will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. Interest rate changes are influenced by a number of factors, such as government policy, monetary policy, inflation expectations, and the supply and demand of bonds. Bonds and other fixed income securities with longer maturities or duration generally are more sensitive to interest rate changes. A fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low interest rates.

High yield (junk bond) risk — The risk that high yield securities, commonly known as "junk bonds," are subject to reduced creditworthiness of issuers, increased risk of default, and a more limited and less liquid secondary market. High yield securities may also be subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss of income and principal than are higher-rated securities. High yield bonds are sometimes issued by municipalities that have less financial strength and therefore have less ability to make projected debt payments on the bonds.

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities risk — The risk that the principal on mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities may be prepaid at any time, which will reduce the yield and market value.

Company size risk — The risk that investments in small- and/or medium-sized companies may be more volatile than those of larger companies because of limited financial resources or dependence on narrow product lines.

Derivatives risk — Derivatives contracts, such as futures, forward foreign currency contracts, options, and swaps, may involve additional expenses (such as the payment of premiums) and are subject to significant loss if a security, index, reference rate, or other asset or market factor to which a derivatives contract is associated, moves in the opposite direction from what the portfolio manager anticipated. When used for hedging, the change in value of the derivatives instrument may also not correlate specifically with the currency, rate, or other risk being hedged, in which case a fund may not realize the intended benefits. Derivatives contracts are also subject to the risk that the counterparty may fail to perform its obligations under the contract due to, among other reasons, financial difficulties (such as a bankruptcy or reorganization).

Foreign risk — The risk that foreign securities may be adversely affected by political instability, changes in currency exchange rates, inefficient markets and higher transaction costs, foreign economic conditions, the imposition of economic or trade sanctions, or inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards.

Real estate industry risk — This risk includes, among others: possible declines in the value of real estate; risks related to general and local economic conditions; possible lack of availability of mortgage funds; overbuilding; extended vacancies of properties; increases in competition, property taxes, and operating expenses; changes in zoning laws; costs resulting from the cleanup of, and liability to third parties resulting from, environmental problems; casualty for condemnation losses; uninsured damages from floods, earthquakes, or other natural disasters; limitations on and variations in rents; and changes in interest rates.

Exchange-traded fund risk — The risks of investing in an exchange-traded fund (ETF) typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the ETF invests. Because ETFs are investment companies, a fund will bear its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of an investment in an ETF. As a result, a fund's expenses may be higher and performance may be lower.

Liquidity risk — The possibility that investments cannot be readily sold within seven calendar days at approximately the price at which a fund has valued them.

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

Active management and selection risk — The risk that the securities selected by a fund's management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices, or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. The securities and sectors selected may vary from the securities and sectors included in the relevant index.

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

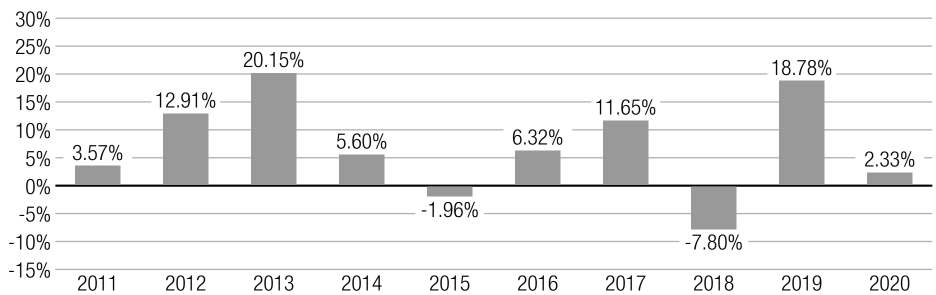
How has Delaware Total Return Fund performed?

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund adopted the performance of the First Investors Total Return Fund (Predecessor Fund) as the result of a reorganization of the Predecessor Fund into the Fund, which was consummated after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019 (Reorganization). The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The bar chart shows changes in performance from year to year and shows how average annual total returns for the 1-, 5-, and 10-year or lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The past performance shown (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. The returns reflect any expense caps in effect during these periods. The returns would be lower without the expense caps.

The returns shown for periods ending on or prior to Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was reorganized into the Fund after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019. The returns shown for periods after Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Fund.

You may obtain the Fund's most recently available month-end performance by calling 800 523-1918 or by visiting our website at delawarefunds.com/performance.

Calendar year-by-year total return (Class A)



During the periods illustrated in this bar chart, Class A's highest quarterly return was 11.17% for the quarter ended June 30, 2020, and its lowest quarterly return was -20.06% for the quarter ended March 31, 2020. The maximum Class A sales charge of 5.75%, which is normally deducted when you purchase shares, is not reflected in the highest/lowest quarterly returns or in the bar chart. If this fee were included, the returns would be less than those shown. The average annual total returns in the table below do include the sales charge.

Average annual total returns for periods ended December 31, 2020

	1 year	5 years	10 years or lifetime
Class A return before taxes	-3.58%	4.63%	6.20%
Class A return after taxes on distributions	-4.23%	2.44%	4.58%
Class A return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares	-1.93%	3.27%	4.64%
Institutional Class return before taxes (lifetime: 4/1/13–12/31/20)	2.57%	6.22%	6.15%
Class R6 return before taxes (lifetime: 4/1/13–12/31/20)	2.69%	6.30%	6.25%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	18.40%	15.22%	13.89%
60% S&P 500® Index / 40% Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	15.68%	11.29%	10.11%
Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	7.51%	4.44%	3.84%

After-tax performance is presented only for Class A shares of the Fund. The after-tax returns for other Fund classes may vary. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's individual tax situation and may differ from the returns shown. After-tax returns are not relevant for shares held in tax-advantaged investment vehicles such as employer-sponsored 401(k) plans and individual retirement accounts (IRAs). The after-tax returns shown are calculated using the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates in effect during the periods presented and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Who manages the Fund?

Investment manager

Delaware Management Company, a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust (a Delaware statutory trust)

Sub-advisors

Macquarie Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG (MIMAK) serves as sub-advisor for the Fund. MIMAK is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio and determines its asset allocation.

Macquarie Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG

Portfolio managers	Title with MIMAK	Start date on the Fund
Stefan Löwenthal	Chief Investment Officer – Global Multi-Asset Team	June 2020
Jürgen Wurzer	Deputy Head of Portfolio Manager – Global Multi-Asset Team	June 2020

Macquarie Investment Management Europe Limited

Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited

Macquarie Funds Management Hong Kong Limited

Purchase and redemption of Fund shares

You may purchase or redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for business (Business Day). Shares may be purchased or redeemed: through your financial intermediary; through the Fund's website at delawarefunds.com/account-access; by calling 800 523-1918; by regular mail (c/o Delaware Funds® by Macquarie, P.O. Box 9876, Providence, RI 02940-8076); by overnight courier service (c/o Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center, 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581-1722); or by wire.

For Class A shares, the minimum initial investment is generally $1,000 and subsequent investments can be made for as little as $100. The minimum initial investment for IRAs, Uniform Gifts/Transfers to Minors Act accounts, direct deposit purchase plans, and automatic investment plans is $250 and through Coverdell Education Savings Accounts is $500, and subsequent investments in these accounts can be made for as little as $25. For Institutional Class and Class R6 shares (except those shares purchased through an automatic investment plan), there is no minimum initial purchase requirement, but certain eligibility requirements must be met. The eligibility requirements are described in this Prospectus under "Choosing a share class" and on the Fund's website. We may reduce or waive the minimums or eligibility requirements in certain cases.

Tax information

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, in which case your distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the tax-advantaged account.

Payments to broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

What is the Fund's investment objective?

Delaware Floating Rate II Fund seeks a high level of current income.

What are the Fund's fees and expenses?

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales-charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $100,000 in Delaware Funds® by Macquarie. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial intermediary, in the Fund's Prospectus under the section entitled "About your account," and in the Fund's statement of additional information (SAI) under the section entitled "Purchasing Shares."

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases as a percentage of offering price	2.75%	none	none
Maximum contingent deferred sales charge (load) as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption price, whichever is lower	none	none	none

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Management fees	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	none	none
Other expenses	0.49%	0.51%	0.47%[1]
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.24%	1.01%	0.97%
Fee waivers and expense reimbursements	(0.19%)[2]	(0.21%)[2]	(0.23%)[2]
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waivers and expense reimbursements	1.05%	0.80%	0.74%

1 "Other expenses" for Class R6 are estimated and account for Class R6 shares not being subject to certain expenses as described further in the section of this Prospectus entitled "Choosing a share class."

2 The Fund's investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its investment advisory fees and/or pay/reimburse expenses (excluding any acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest, short sale dividend and interest expenses, brokerage fees, certain insurance costs, and nonroutine expenses or costs, including, but not limited to, those relating to reorganizations, litigation, conducting shareholder meetings, and liquidations) in order to prevent total annual fund operating expenses from exceeding 1.05%, 0.80%, and 0.74% of the Fund's average daily net assets for Class A shares, Institutional Class shares and Class R6 shares, respectively, from Jan. 28, 2021 through Jan. 31, 2022. These waivers and reimbursements may only be terminated by agreement of the Manager and the Fund.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and reflects the Manager's expense waivers and reimbursements for the 2-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without waivers for years 3 through 10. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Class	A	Inst.	R6
1 year	$379	$82	$76
3 years	$620	$279	$262
5 years	$901	$516	$490
10 years	$1,700	$1,197	$1,147

Portfolio turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 176% of the average value of its portfolio.

What are the Fund's principal investment strategies?

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in floating rate loans and/or bonds (80% policy). Floating rate loans represent amounts borrowed by companies or other entities from banks and other lenders, which have interest rates that reset periodically (annually or more frequently), generally based on a common interest rate index or another base rate. In many cases, they are issued in connection with recapitalizations, acquisitions, leveraged buyouts and refinancings.

Delaware Management Company (Manager) will determine how much of the Fund's assets to allocate among the different types of securities in which the Fund may invest based on its evaluation of economic and market conditions and its assessment of the returns and potential for appreciation that can be achieved from various sectors of the fixed income market.

In addition, the Manager may seek investment advice and recommendations from its affiliates: Macquarie Investment Management Europe Limited, Macquarie Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG, and Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (together, the "Affiliated Sub-Advisors"). The Manager may also permit these Affiliated Sub-Advisors to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager and exercise investment discretion for securities in certain markets where the Manager believes it will be beneficial to utilize an Affiliated Sub-Advisor's specialized market knowledge.

The Fund's investments may be variable- and floating-rate debt securities that generally pay interest at rates that adjust whenever a specified interest rate changes and/or reset on predetermined dates (such as the last day of a month or calendar quarter). Derivatives instruments may be utilized to effectively convert the fixed-rate interest payments from a group of certain Fund portfolio securities into floating-rate interest payments. The average portfolio duration (that is, the sensitivity to general changes in interest rates) of this Fund will generally not exceed one year.

Up to 100% of the Fund's total assets may be allocated to below-investment-grade securities within the Fund. Investments in emerging markets will, in the aggregate, be limited to no more than 15% of the Fund's total assets. The Manager will limit non-US-dollar-denominated securities to no more than 50% of net assets, but total non-US-dollar currency exposure will be limited, in the aggregate, to no more than 25% of net assets. The Fund may also invest up to 50% of its total assets in a wide range of derivatives instruments, including forward foreign currency contracts, options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, and swaps, for both hedging and nonhedging purposes. In addition, the Fund may hold a portion of its assets in cash or cash equivalents.

What are the principal risks of investing in the Fund?

Investing in any mutual fund involves the risk that you may lose part or all of the money you invest. Over time, the value of your investment in the Fund will increase and decrease according to changes in the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio. An investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors. The Fund's principal risks include:

Market risk — The risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

Credit risk — The risk that an issuer of a debt security, including a governmental issuer or an entity that insures a bond, may be unable to make interest payments and/or repay principal in a timely manner.

Loans and other indebtedness risk — The risk that a fund will not receive payment of principal, interest, and other amounts due in connection with these investments and will depend primarily on the financial condition of the borrower and the lending institution. A fund's ability to sell its loans or to realize their full value upon sale may also be impaired due to the lack of an active trading market, irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads, contractual restrictions, and extended trade settlement periods. In addition, certain loans in which a fund invests may not be considered securities. A fund therefore may not be able to rely upon the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws with respect to these investments.

Interest rate risk — The risk that the prices of bonds and other fixed income securities will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. Interest rate changes are influenced by a number of factors, such as government policy, monetary policy, inflation expectations, and the supply and demand of bonds. Bonds and other fixed income securities with longer maturities or duration generally are more sensitive to interest rate changes. A fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low interest rates.

High yield (junk bond) risk — The risk that high yield securities, commonly known as "junk bonds," are subject to reduced creditworthiness of issuers, increased risk of default, and a more limited and less liquid secondary market. High yield securities may also be subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss of income and principal than are higher-rated securities. High yield bonds are sometimes issued by municipalities that have less financial strength and therefore have less ability to make projected debt payments on the bonds.

Adjustable rate securities risk — During periods of rising interest rates, because changes in interest rates on adjustable rate securities may lag behind changes in market rates, the value of such securities may decline until their interest rates reset to market rates. During periods of declining interest rates, because the interest rates on adjustable rate securities generally reset downward, their market value is unlikely to rise to the same extent as the value of comparable fixed rate securities.

Prepayment risk — The risk that the principal on a bond that is held by a fund will be prepaid prior to maturity at a time when interest rates are lower than what that bond was paying. A fund may then have to reinvest that money at a lower interest rate.

Foreign and emerging markets risk — The risk that international investing (particularly in emerging markets) may be adversely affected by political instability; changes in currency exchange rates; inefficient markets and higher transaction costs; foreign economic conditions; the imposition of economic or trade sanctions; or inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards. The risk associated with international investing will be greater in emerging markets than in more developed foreign markets because, among other things, emerging markets may have less stable political and economic environments. In addition, there often is substantially less publicly available information about issuers and such information tends to be of a lesser quality. Economic markets and structures tend to be less mature and diverse and the securities markets may also be smaller, less liquid, and subject to greater price volatility.

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

Derivatives risk — Derivatives contracts, such as futures, forward foreign currency contracts, options, and swaps, may involve additional expenses (such as the payment of premiums) and are subject to significant loss if a security, index, reference rate, or other asset or market factor to which a derivatives contract is associated, moves in the opposite direction from what the portfolio manager anticipated. When used for hedging, the change in value of the derivatives instrument may also not correlate specifically with the currency, rate, or other risk being hedged, in which case a fund may not realize the intended benefits. Derivatives contracts are also subject to the risk that the counterparty may fail to perform its obligations under the contract due to, among other reasons, financial difficulties (such as a bankruptcy or reorganization).

Leveraging risk — The risk that certain fund transactions, such as reverse repurchase agreements, short sales, loans of portfolio securities, and the use of when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions, or derivatives instruments, may give rise to leverage, causing a fund to be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged, which may result in increased losses to the fund.

Valuation risk — The risk that a less liquid secondary market may make it more difficult for a fund to obtain precise valuations of certain securities in its portfolio.

Government and regulatory risk — The risk that governments or regulatory authorities may take actions that could adversely affect various sectors of the securities markets and affect fund performance.

Liquidity risk — The possibility that investments cannot be readily sold within seven calendar days at approximately the price at which a fund has valued them.

Active management and selection risk — The risk that the securities selected by a fund's management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices, or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. The securities and sectors selected may vary from the securities and sectors included in the relevant index.

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

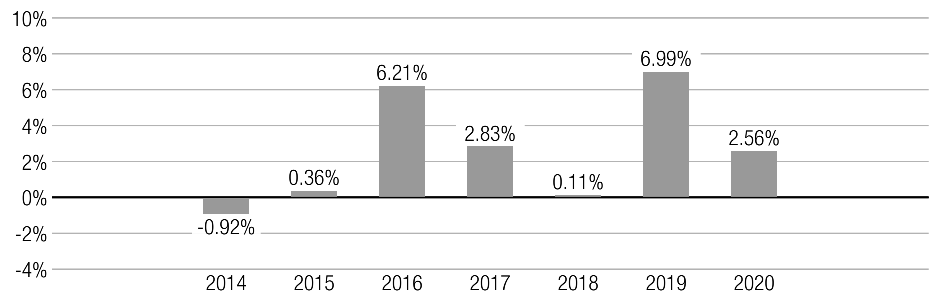
How has Delaware Floating Rate II Fund performed?

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund adopted the performance of the First Investors Floating Rate Fund (Predecessor Fund) as the result of a reorganization of the Predecessor Fund into the Fund, which was consummated after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019 (Reorganization). The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The bar chart shows changes in performance from year to year and shows how average annual total returns for the 1-year, 5-year and lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The past performance shown (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. The returns reflect any expense caps in effect during these periods. The returns would be lower without the expense caps.

The returns shown for periods ending on or prior to Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was reorganized into the Fund after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019. The returns shown for periods after Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Fund.

You may obtain the Fund's most recently available month-end performance by calling 800 523-1918 or by visiting our website at delawarefunds.com/performance.

Calendar year-by-year total return (Class A)



During the periods illustrated in this bar chart, Class A's highest quarterly return was 7.15% for the quarter ended June 30, 2020, and its lowest quarterly return was -9.93% for the quarter ended March 31, 2020. The maximum Class A sales charge of 2.75%, which is normally deducted when you purchase shares, is not reflected in the highest/lowest quarterly returns or in the bar chart. If this fee were included, the returns would be less than those shown. The average annual total returns in the table below do include the sales charge.

Average annual total returns for periods ended December 31, 2020

	1 year	5 years	Lifetime
Class A return before taxes (lifetime: 10/21/13–12/31/20)	-0.26%	3.19%	2.19%
Class A return after taxes on distributions (lifetime: 10/21/13–12/31/20)	-2.00%	1.62%	0.74%
Class A return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares (lifetime: 10/21/13–12/31/20)	-0.19%	1.74%	1.01%
Institutional Class return before taxes (lifetime: 10/21/13–12/31/20)	2.72%	3.87%	2.76%
Class R6 return before taxes (lifetime: 10/21/13–12/31/20)	2.98%	4.13%	2.98%
S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	3.12%	5.24%	3.89%

After-tax performance is presented only for Class A shares of the Fund. The after-tax returns for other Fund classes may vary. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's individual tax situation and may differ from the returns shown. After-tax returns are not relevant for shares held in tax-advantaged investment vehicles such as employer-sponsored 401(k) plans and individual retirement accounts (IRAs). The after-tax returns shown are calculated using the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates in effect during the periods presented and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Who manages the Fund?

Investment manager

Delaware Management Company, a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust (a Delaware statutory trust)

Portfolio managers	Title with Delaware Management Company	Start date on the Fund
Adam H. Brown, CFA	Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager	October 2019
John P. McCarthy, CFA	Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager	October 2019

Sub-advisors

Macquarie Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG (MIMAK)

Macquarie Investment Management Europe Limited (MIMEL)

Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL)

Purchase and redemption of Fund shares

You may purchase or redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for business (Business Day). Shares may be purchased or redeemed: through your financial intermediary; through the Fund's website at delawarefunds.com/account-access; by calling 800 523-1918; by regular mail (c/o Delaware Funds® by Macquarie, P.O. Box 9876, Providence, RI 02940-8076); by overnight courier service (c/o Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center, 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581-1722); or by wire.

For Class A shares, the minimum initial investment is generally $1,000 and subsequent investments can be made for as little as $100. The minimum initial investment for IRAs, Uniform Gifts/Transfers to Minors Act accounts, direct deposit purchase plans, and automatic investment plans is $250 and through Coverdell Education Savings Accounts is $500, and subsequent investments in these accounts can be made for as little as $25. For Institutional Class and Class R6 shares (except those shares purchased through an automatic investment plan), there is no minimum initial purchase requirement, but certain eligibility requirements must be met. The eligibility requirements are described in this Prospectus under "Choosing a share class" and on the Fund's website. We may reduce or waive the minimums or eligibility requirements in certain cases.

Tax information

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, in which case your distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the tax-advantaged account.

Payments to broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Delaware Fund for Income

What is the Fund's investment objective?

Delaware Fund for Income seeks high current income.

What are the Fund's fees and expenses?

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales-charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $100,000 in Delaware Funds® by Macquarie. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial intermediary, in the Fund's Prospectus under the section entitled "About your account," and in the Fund's statement of additional information (SAI) under the section entitled "Purchasing Shares."

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases as a percentage of offering price	4.50%	none	none
Maximum contingent deferred sales charge (load) as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption price, whichever is lower	none	none	none

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Management fees	0.65%	0.65%	0.65%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	none	none
Other expenses	0.26%	0.24%	0.30%[1]
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.16%	0.89%	0.95%
Fee waivers and expense reimbursements	(0.00%)[2]	(0.00%)[2]	(0.15%)[2]
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waivers and expense reimbursements	1.16%	0.89%	0.80%

1 "Other expenses" for Class R6 are estimated and account for Class R6 shares not being subject to certain expenses as described further in the section of this Prospectus entitled "Choosing a share class."

2 The Fund's investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its investment advisory fees and/or pay/reimburse expenses (excluding any acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest, short sale dividend and interest expenses, brokerage fees, certain insurance costs, and nonroutine expenses or costs, including, but not limited to, those relating to reorganizations, litigation, conducting shareholder meetings, and liquidations) in order to prevent total annual fund operating expenses from exceeding 1.18%, 1.03%, and 0.80% of the Fund's average daily net assets for Class A shares, Institutional Class shares and Class R6 shares, respectively, from Jan. 28, 2021 through Jan. 31, 2022. These waivers and reimbursements may only be terminated by agreement of the Manager and the Fund.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and reflects the Manager's expense waivers and reimbursements for the 2-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without waivers for years 3 through 10. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Class	A	Inst.	R6
1 year	$563	$91	$82
3 years	$802	$284	$272
5 years	$1,060	$493	$495
10 years	$1,796	$1,096	$1,138

Portfolio turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 162% of the average value of its portfolio.

What are the Fund's principal investment strategies?

The Fund primarily invests in fixed income securities rated at the time of purchase lower than BBB- by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC (S&P), Baa3 by Moody's Investors Services, Inc. (Moody's), or similarly rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO). These are commonly known as high yield bonds or "junk bonds" and involve greater risks than investment grade bonds. The Fund may also invest in unrated bonds that the Manager determines to be of comparable quality. Unrated bonds may be more speculative in nature than rated bonds. The Fund may also invest in US and foreign government securities and corporate bonds of foreign issuers. The Fund may invest up to 40% of its net assets in foreign securities; however, the Fund's total non-US-dollar currency exposure will be limited, in the aggregate, to no more than 25% of the Fund's net assets, and investments in emerging market securities will be limited to 20% of the Fund's net assets. In selecting bonds for the portfolio, the Manager evaluates the income provided by the bond and the bond's appreciation potential as well as the issuer's ability to make income and principal payments.

In addition, the Manager may seek investment advice and recommendations from its affiliates: Macquarie Investment Management Europe Limited, Macquarie Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG, and Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (together, the "Affiliated Sub-Advisors"). The Manager may also permit these Affiliated Sub-Advisors to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager and exercise investment discretion for securities in certain markets where the Manager believes it will be beneficial to utilize an Affiliated Sub-Advisor's specialized market knowledge.

What are the principal risks of investing in the Fund?

Investing in any mutual fund involves the risk that you may lose part or all of the money you invest. Over time, the value of your investment in the Fund will increase and decrease according to changes in the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio. An investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors. The Fund's principal risks include:

Market risk — The risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

High yield (junk bond) risk — The risk that high yield securities, commonly known as "junk bonds," are subject to reduced creditworthiness of issuers, increased risk of default, and a more limited and less liquid secondary market. High yield securities may also be subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss of income and principal than are higher-rated securities. High yield bonds are sometimes issued by municipalities that have less financial strength and therefore have less ability to make projected debt payments on the bonds.

Interest rate risk — The risk that the prices of bonds and other fixed income securities will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. Interest rate changes are influenced by a number of factors, such as government policy, monetary policy, inflation expectations, and the supply and demand of bonds. Bonds and other fixed income securities with longer maturities or duration generally are more sensitive to interest rate changes. A fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low interest rates.

Credit risk — The risk that an issuer of a debt security, including a governmental issuer or an entity that insures a bond, may be unable to make interest payments and/or repay principal in a timely manner.

Foreign risk — The risk that foreign securities (particularly in emerging markets) may be adversely affected by political instability, changes in currency exchange rates, inefficient markets and higher transaction costs, foreign economic conditions, the imposition of economic or trade sanctions, or inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards.

Loans and other indebtedness risk — The risk that a fund will not receive payment of principal, interest, and other amounts due in connection with these investments and will depend primarily on the financial condition of the borrower and the lending institution. A fund's ability to sell its loans or to realize their full value upon sale may also be impaired due to the lack of an active trading market, irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads, contractual restrictions, and extended trade settlement periods. In addition, certain loans in which a fund invests may not be considered securities. A fund therefore may not be able to rely upon the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws with respect to these investments.

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

Valuation risk — The risk that a less liquid secondary market may make it more difficult for a fund to obtain precise valuations of certain securities in its portfolio.

Redemption risk — If investors redeem more shares of a fund than are purchased for an extended period of time, a fund may be required to sell securities without regard to the investment merits of such actions. This could decrease a fund's asset base, potentially resulting in a higher expense ratio.

Government and regulatory risk — The risk that governments or regulatory authorities may take actions that could adversely affect various sectors of the securities markets and affect fund performance.

Liquidity risk — The possibility that investments cannot be readily sold within seven calendar days at approximately the price at which a fund has valued them.

Active management and selection risk — The risk that the securities selected by a fund's management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices, or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. The securities and sectors selected may vary from the securities and sectors included in the relevant index.

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

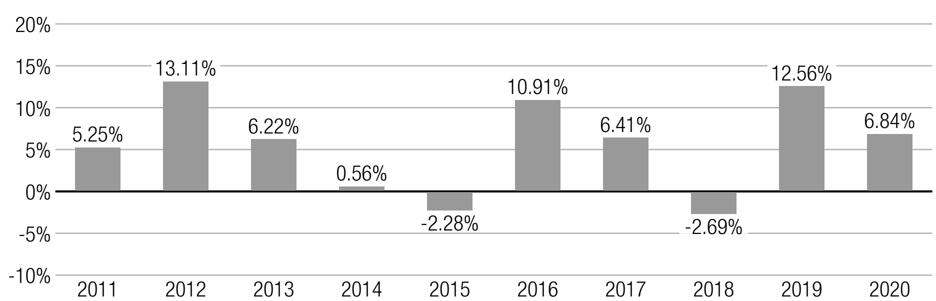
How has Delaware Fund for Income performed?

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund adopted the performance of the First Investors Fund For Income (Predecessor Fund) as the result of a reorganization of the Predecessor Fund into the Fund, which was consummated after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019 (Reorganization). The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The bar chart shows changes in performance from year to year and shows how average annual total returns for the 1-, 5-, and 10-year or lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The past performance shown (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. The returns reflect any expense caps in effect during these periods. The returns would be lower without the expense caps.

The returns shown for periods ending on or prior to Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was reorganized into the Fund after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019. The returns shown for periods after Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Fund.

You may obtain the Fund's most recently available month-end performance by calling 800 523-1918 or by visiting our website at delawarefunds.com/performance.

Calendar year-by-year total return (Class A)



During the periods illustrated in this bar chart, Class A's highest quarterly return was 9.30% for the quarter ended June 30, 2020, and its lowest quarterly return was -11.86% for the quarter ended March 31, 2020. The maximum Class A sales charge of 4.50%, which is normally deducted when you purchase shares, is not reflected in the highest/lowest quarterly returns or in the bar chart. If this fee were included, the returns would be less than those shown. The average annual total returns in the table below do include the sales charge.

Average annual total returns for periods ended December 31, 2020

	1 year	5 years	10 years or lifetime
Class A return before taxes	1.88%	5.78%	5.14%
Class A return after taxes on distributions	-0.17%	3.57%	2.86%
Class A return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares	1.02%	3.43%	2.92%
Institutional Class return before taxes (lifetime: 4/1/13–12/31/20)	7.11%	6.76%	4.61%
Class R6 return before taxes (lifetime: 4/1/13–12/31/20)	7.21%	7.09%	4.93%
ICE BofA US High Yield Constrained Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	6.07%	8.42%	6.61%

After-tax performance is presented only for Class A shares of the Fund. The after-tax returns for other Fund classes may vary. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's individual tax situation and may differ from the returns shown. After-tax returns are not relevant for shares held in tax-advantaged investment vehicles such as employer-sponsored 401(k) plans and individual retirement accounts (IRAs). The after-tax returns shown are calculated using the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates in effect during the periods presented and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Who manages the Fund?

Investment manager

Delaware Management Company, a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust (a Delaware statutory trust)

Portfolio managers	Title with Delaware Management Company	Start date on the Fund
John P. McCarthy, CFA	Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager	October 2019
Adam H. Brown, CFA	Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager	October 2019

Sub-advisors

Macquarie Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG (MIMAK)

Macquarie Investment Management Europe Limited (MIMEL)

Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL)

Purchase and redemption of Fund shares

You may purchase or redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for business (Business Day). Shares may be purchased or redeemed: through your financial intermediary; through the Fund's website at delawarefunds.com/account-access; by calling 800 523-1918; by regular mail (c/o Delaware Funds® by Macquarie, P.O. Box 9876, Providence, RI 02940-8076); by overnight courier service (c/o Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center, 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581-1722); or by wire.

For Class A shares, the minimum initial investment is generally $1,000 and subsequent investments can be made for as little as $100. The minimum initial investment for IRAs, Uniform Gifts/Transfers to Minors Act accounts, direct deposit purchase plans, and automatic investment plans is $250 and through Coverdell Education Savings Accounts is $500, and subsequent investments in these accounts can be made for as little as $25. For Institutional Class and Class R6 shares (except those shares purchased through an automatic investment plan), there is no minimum initial purchase requirement, but certain eligibility requirements must be met. The eligibility requirements are described in this Prospectus under "Choosing a share class" and on the Fund's website. We may reduce or waive the minimums or eligibility requirements in certain cases.

Tax information

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, in which case your distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the tax-advantaged account.

Payments to broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

What is the Fund's investment objective?

Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund seeks total return consisting of income and capital appreciation.

What are the Fund's fees and expenses?

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales-charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $100,000 in Delaware Funds® by Macquarie. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial intermediary, in the Fund's Prospectus under the section entitled "About your account," and in the Fund's statement of additional information (SAI) under the section entitled "Purchasing Shares."

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases as a percentage of offering price	4.50%	none	none
Maximum contingent deferred sales charge (load) as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption price, whichever is lower	none	none	none

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Management fees	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	none	none
Other expenses	0.62%	0.61%	0.41%[1]
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.62%	1.36%	1.16%
Fee waivers and expense reimbursements	(0.47%)[2]	(0.46%)[2]	(0.22%)[2]
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waivers and expense reimbursements	1.15%	0.90%	0.94%

1 "Other expenses" for Class R6 are estimated and account for Class R6 shares not being subject to certain expenses as described further in the section of this Prospectus entitled "Choosing a share class."

2 The Fund's investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its investment advisory fees and/or pay/reimburse expenses (excluding any acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest, short sale dividend and interest expenses, brokerage fees, certain insurance costs, and nonroutine expenses or costs, including, but not limited to, those relating to reorganizations, litigation, conducting shareholder meetings, and liquidations) in order to prevent total annual fund operating expenses from exceeding 1.15%, 0.90%, and 0.94% of the Fund's average daily net assets for Class A shares, Institutional Class shares and Class R6 shares, respectively, from Jan. 28, 2021 through Jan. 31, 2022. These waivers and reimbursements may only be terminated by agreement of the Manager and the Fund.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and reflects the Manager's expense waivers and reimbursements for the 2-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without waivers for years 3 through 10. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Class	A	Inst.	R6
1 year	$562	$92	$96
3 years	$848	$338	$324
5 years	$1,205	$654	$595
10 years	$2,207	$1,553	$1,369

Portfolio turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 281% of the average value of its portfolio.

What are the Fund's principal investment strategies?

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in bonds (80% policy). For purposes of the 80% policy, bonds include debt securities issued or guaranteed by national governments, their agencies or instrumentalities and political sub-divisions (including inflation index linked securities); debt securities of supranational organizations such as freely transferable promissory notes, bonds and debentures; corporate debt securities, including freely transferable promissory notes, debentures, zero coupon bonds, commercial paper, certificates of deposits, and bankers' acceptances issued by industrial, utility, finance, commercial banking or bank holding company organizations; emerging markets debt; and below investment grade securities, also known as high yield debt or "junk bonds." Emerging market countries include those currently considered to be developing or emerging countries by the World Bank, the United Nations, or the countries' governments. These countries typically are located in the Asia-Pacific region, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Central America, South America, and Africa. The Fund may invest in fixed-rate and floating-rate securities.

The Fund will primarily invest its assets in debt securities (including fixed-rate and floating-rate securities) of issuers located in developed countries outside of the United States. A developed country is defined as a country that have a developed economy and advanced tech infrastructure when compared to other nations. An issuer is considered by the Manager to be located in a developed country if such issuer meets certain criteria of the Manager. The Fund may also invest in emerging markets. The Fund will primarily invest in sovereign debt and currencies, as well as in investment grade corporate bonds.

The Fund may invest in both investment grade and, to a lesser extent, below investment grade securities.

The Fund may invest in forward foreign currency contracts in order to hedge its currency exposure in bond positions or to gain currency exposure. The Fund may also invest in interest rate and bond futures to manage interest rate risk and for hedging purposes. These investments may be significant at times. Although the Fund has the flexibility to make use of forward foreign currency contracts it may choose not to for a variety of reasons, even under very volatile market conditions.

The Manager evaluates a number of factors in identifying investment opportunities and constructing the Fund's portfolio. In selecting securities, the Manager evaluates the overall investment opportunities and risks in individual national economies. The Manager analyzes the business cycle in developed countries, and analyzes political factors and exchange rates in emerging market countries. The Manager considers local, national and global economic conditions, market conditions, interest rate movements, and other relevant factors to determine the allocation of the Fund's assets among different issuers, industry sectors and maturities. The Manager, in connection with selecting individual investments for the Fund, evaluates a security based on its potential to generate income and/or capital appreciation. The Manager considers, among other factors, the creditworthiness of the issuer of the security and the various features of the security, such as its interest rate, yield, maturity, any call features and value relative to other securities. The Manager may sell a security if the team believes that there is deterioration in the issuer's financial circumstances, or that other investments are more attractive; if there is deterioration in a security's credit rating; or for other reasons. The Manager focuses on investments denominated in foreign currencies that compare favorably to the US dollar. These factors may vary in particular cases and may change over time.

In addition, the Manager may seek investment advice and recommendations from its affiliates: Macquarie Investment Management Europe Limited, Macquarie Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG, and Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (together, the "Affiliated Sub-Advisors"). The Manager may also permit these Affiliated Sub-Advisors to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager and exercise investment discretion for securities in certain markets where the Manager believes it will be beneficial to utilize an Affiliated Sub-Advisor's specialized market knowledge.

What are the principal risks of investing in the Fund?

Investing in any mutual fund involves the risk that you may lose part or all of the money you invest. Over time, the value of your investment in the Fund will increase and decrease according to changes in the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio. An investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors. The Fund's principal risks include:

Market risk — The risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

Foreign and emerging markets risk — The risk that international investing (particularly in emerging markets) may be adversely affected by political instability; changes in currency exchange rates; inefficient markets and higher transaction costs; foreign economic conditions; the imposition of economic or trade sanctions; or inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards. The risk associated with international investing will be greater in emerging markets than in more developed foreign markets because, among other things, emerging markets may have less stable political and economic environments. In addition, there often is substantially less publicly available information about issuers and such information tends to be of a lesser quality. Economic markets and structures tend to be less mature and diverse and the securities markets may also be smaller, less liquid, and subject to greater price volatility.

Credit risk — The risk that an issuer of a debt security, including a governmental issuer or an entity that insures a bond, may be unable to make interest payments and/or repay principal in a timely manner.

Interest rate risk — The risk that the prices of bonds and other fixed income securities will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. Interest rate changes are influenced by a number of factors, such as government policy, monetary policy, inflation expectations, and the supply and demand of bonds. Bonds and other fixed income securities with longer maturities or duration generally are more sensitive to interest rate changes. A fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low interest rates.

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

High yield (junk bond) risk — The risk that high yield securities, commonly known as "junk bonds," are subject to reduced creditworthiness of issuers, increased risk of default, and a more limited and less liquid secondary market. High yield securities may also be subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss of income and principal than are higher-rated securities. High yield bonds are sometimes issued by municipalities that have less financial strength and therefore have less ability to make projected debt payments on the bonds.

Derivatives risk — Derivatives contracts, such as futures, forward foreign currency contracts, options, and swaps, may involve additional expenses (such as the payment of premiums) and are subject to significant loss if a security, index, reference rate, or other asset or market factor to which a derivatives contract is associated, moves in the opposite direction from what the portfolio manager anticipated. When used for hedging, the change in value of the derivatives instrument may also not correlate specifically with the currency, rate, or other risk being hedged, in which case a fund may not realize the intended benefits. Derivatives contracts are also subject to the risk that the counterparty may fail to perform its obligations under the contract due to, among other reasons, financial difficulties (such as a bankruptcy or reorganization).

Valuation risk — The risk that the sales price a fund receives for a portfolio investment may differ from the fund's valuation of the investment, particularly for investments that trade in thin or volatile markets or that are fair valued.

Government and regulatory risk — The risk that governments or regulatory authorities may take actions that could adversely affect various sectors of the securities markets and affect fund performance.

Liquidity risk — The possibility that investments cannot be readily sold within seven calendar days at approximately the price at which a fund has valued them.

Active management and selection risk — The risk that the securities selected by a fund's management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices, or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. The securities and sectors selected may vary from the securities and sectors included in the relevant index.

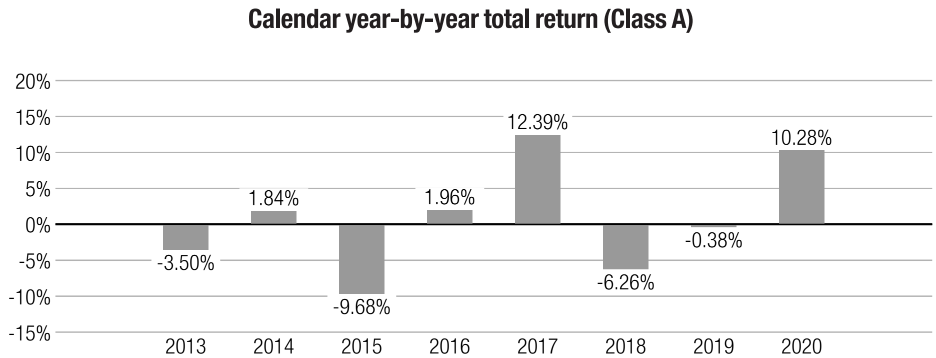
The Manager is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Macquarie Group Limited (MGL). Other than Macquarie Bank Limited (MBL), a subsidiary of MGL and an affiliate of the Manager, none of the entities noted are authorized deposit-taking institutions for the purposes of the Banking Act 1959 (Commonwealth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

How has Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund performed?

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund adopted the performance of the First Investors International Opportunities Bond Fund (Predecessor Fund) as the result of a reorganization of the Predecessor Fund into the Fund, which was consummated after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019 (Reorganization). The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The bar chart shows changes in performance from year to year and shows how average annual total returns for the 1-year, 5-year and lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The past performance shown (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. The returns reflect any expense caps in effect during these periods. The returns would be lower without the expense caps.

The returns shown for periods ending on or prior to Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was reorganized into the Fund after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019. The returns shown for periods after Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Fund.

You may obtain the Fund's most recently available month-end performance by calling 800 523-1918 or by visiting our website at delawarefunds.com/performance.



During the periods illustrated in this bar chart, Class A's highest quarterly return was 8.04% for the quarter ended March 31, 2016, and its lowest quarterly return was -7.43% for the quarter ended June 30, 2018. The maximum Class A sales charge of 4.50%, which is normally deducted when you purchase shares, is not reflected in the highest/lowest quarterly returns or in the bar chart. If this fee were included, the returns would be less than those shown. The average annual total returns in the table below do include the sales charge.

Average annual total returns for periods ended December 31, 2020

	1 year	5 years	Lifetime
Class A return before taxes (lifetime: 8/20/12–12/31/20)	5.27%	2.53%	0.65%
Class A return after taxes on distributions (lifetime: 8/20/12–12/31/20)	4.09%	1.68%	-0.32%
Class A return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares (lifetime: 8/20/12–12/31/20)	3.09%	1.56%	0.06%
Institutional Class return before taxes (lifetime: 4/1/13–12/31/20)	10.58%	3.69%	0.97%
Class R6 return before taxes (lifetime: 4/1/13–12/31/20)	10.78%	3.84%	1.14%
J.P. Morgan Government Bond Index (GBI) Broad ex-US (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	10.49%	5.11%	1.54%[1]
			2.06%[2]
FTSE World Government Bond ex-US Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	10.78%	5.17%	1.40%[1]
			1.96%[2]

1 For the life of Class A shares.

2 For the life of Institutional Class and Class R6 shares.

After-tax performance is presented only for Class A shares of the Fund. The after-tax returns for other Fund classes may vary. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's individual tax situation and may differ from the returns shown. After-tax returns are not relevant for shares held in tax-advantaged investment vehicles such as employer-sponsored 401(k) plans and individual retirement accounts (IRAs). The after-tax returns shown are calculated using the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates in effect during the periods presented and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Who manages the Fund?

Investment manager

Delaware Management Company, a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust (a Delaware statutory trust)

Portfolio managers	Title with Delaware Management Company	Start date on the Fund
Brian M. Scotto	Senior Vice President, Senior Portfolio Manager	October 2019
Eric Frei, CMT	Vice President, Senior Portfolio Manager	October 2019

Sub-advisors

Macquarie Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG (MIMAK)

Macquarie Investment Management Europe Limited (MIMEL)

Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL)

Purchase and redemption of Fund shares

You may purchase or redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for business (Business Day). Shares may be purchased or redeemed: through your financial intermediary; through the Fund's website at delawarefunds.com/account-access; by calling 800 523-1918; by regular mail (c/o Delaware Funds® by Macquarie, P.O. Box 9876, Providence, RI 02940-8076); by overnight courier service (c/o Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center, 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581-1722); or by wire.

For Class A shares, the minimum initial investment is generally $1,000 and subsequent investments can be made for as little as $100. The minimum initial investment for IRAs, Uniform Gifts/Transfers to Minors Act accounts, direct deposit purchase plans, and automatic investment plans is $250 and through Coverdell Education Savings Accounts is $500, and subsequent investments in these accounts can be made for as little as $25. For Institutional Class and Class R6 shares (except those shares purchased through an automatic investment plan), there is no minimum initial purchase requirement, but certain eligibility requirements must be met. The eligibility requirements are described in this Prospectus under "Choosing a share class" and on the Fund's website. We may reduce or waive the minimums or eligibility requirements in certain cases.

Tax information

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, in which case your distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the tax-advantaged account.

Payments to broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Delaware Investment Grade Fund

What is the Fund's investment objective?

Delaware Investment Grade Fund seeks to generate a maximum level of income consistent with investment in primarily investment grade debt securities.

What are the Fund's fees and expenses?

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales-charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $100,000 in Delaware Funds® by Macquarie. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial intermediary, in the Fund's Prospectus under the section entitled "About your account," and in the Fund's statement of additional information (SAI) under the section entitled "Purchasing Shares."

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases as a percentage of offering price	4.50%	none	none
Maximum contingent deferred sales charge (load) as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption price, whichever is lower	none	none	none

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Management fees	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	none	none
Other expenses	0.27%	0.35%	0.33%[1]
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.02%	0.85%	0.83%
Fee waivers and expense reimbursements	(0.10%)[2]	(0.18%)[2]	(0.17%)[2]
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waivers and expense reimbursements	0.92%	0.67%	0.66%

1 "Other expenses" for Class R6 are estimated and account for Class R6 shares not being subject to certain expenses as described further in the section of this Prospectus entitled "Choosing a share class."

2 The Fund's investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its investment advisory fees and/or pay/reimburse expenses (excluding any acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest, short sale dividend and interest expenses, brokerage fees, certain insurance costs, and nonroutine expenses or costs, including, but not limited to, those relating to reorganizations, litigation, conducting shareholder meetings, and liquidations) in order to prevent total annual fund operating expenses from exceeding 0.92%, 0.67%, and 0.66% of the Fund's average daily net assets for Class A shares, Institutional Class shares and Class R6 shares, respectively, from Jan. 28, 2021 through Jan. 31, 2022. These waivers and reimbursements may only be terminated by agreement of the Manager and the Fund.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and reflects the Manager's expense waivers and reimbursements for the 2-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without waivers for years 3 through 10. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Class	A	Inst.	R6
1 year	$540	$68	$67
3 years	$741	$234	$230
5 years	$969	$435	$426
10 years	$1,624	$1,015	$993

Portfolio turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 241% of the average value of its portfolio.

What are the Fund's principal investment strategies?

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in investment grade debt securities (80% policy). Investment grade debt securities include those that are rated within the four highest ratings categories by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) or S&P or that are unrated but determined by the Fund's investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), to be of equivalent quality.

The Manager may also invest in unrated bonds if it believes their credit quality is comparable to those that have investment grade ratings. In addition, the Manager may seek investment advice and recommendations from its affiliates: Macquarie Investment Management Europe Limited, Macquarie Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG, and Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (together, the "Affiliated Sub-Advisors"). The Manager may also permit these Affiliated Sub-Advisors to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager and exercise investment discretion for securities in certain markets where the Manager believes it will be beneficial to utilize an Affiliated Sub-Advisor's specialized market knowledge.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its net assets in high yield corporate bonds ("junk bonds"). In addition, the Fund may invest up to 40% of its total assets in foreign securities, but the Fund's total non-US-dollar currency exposure will be limited, in the aggregate, to no more than 25% of net assets.

The average portfolio duration of the Fund will generally vary within two years (plus or minus) of the current average duration of the Bloomberg Barclays US Corporate Investment Grade Index, which as of Dec. 31, 2018, was 7.10 years. Duration measures a bond's sensitivity to interest rates by indicating the approximate change in a bond or bond fund's price given a 1% change in interest rates.

What are the principal risks of investing in the Fund?

Investing in any mutual fund involves the risk that you may lose part or all of the money you invest. Over time, the value of your investment in the Fund will increase and decrease according to changes in the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio. An investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors. The Fund's principal risks include:

Market risk — The risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

Interest rate risk — The risk that the prices of bonds and other fixed income securities will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. Interest rate changes are influenced by a number of factors, such as government policy, monetary policy, inflation expectations, and the supply and demand of bonds. Bonds and other fixed income securities with longer maturities or duration generally are more sensitive to interest rate changes. A fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low interest rates.

Credit risk — The risk that an issuer of a debt security, including a governmental issuer or an entity that insures a bond, may be unable to make interest payments and/or repay principal in a timely manner.

High yield (junk bond) risk — The risk that high yield securities, commonly known as "junk bonds," are subject to reduced creditworthiness of issuers, increased risk of default, and a more limited and less liquid secondary market. High yield securities may also be subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss of income and principal than are higher-rated securities. High yield bonds are sometimes issued by municipalities that have less financial strength and therefore have less ability to make projected debt payments on the bonds.

Loans and other indebtedness risk — The risk that a fund will not receive payment of principal, interest, and other amounts due in connection with these investments and will depend primarily on the financial condition of the borrower and the lending institution. A fund's ability to sell its loans or to realize their full value upon sale may also be impaired due to the lack of an active trading market, irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads, contractual restrictions, and extended trade settlement periods. In addition, certain loans in which a fund invests may not be considered securities. A fund therefore may not be able to rely upon the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws with respect to these investments.

Foreign risk — The risk that foreign securities (particularly in emerging markets) may be adversely affected by political instability, changes in currency exchange rates, inefficient markets and higher transaction costs, foreign economic conditions, the imposition of economic or trade sanctions, or inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards.

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

Government and regulatory risk — The risk that governments or regulatory authorities may take actions that could adversely affect various sectors of the securities markets and affect fund performance.

Liquidity risk — The possibility that investments cannot be readily sold within seven calendar days at approximately the price at which a fund has valued them.

Active management and selection risk — The risk that the securities selected by a fund's management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices, or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. The securities and sectors selected may vary from the securities and sectors included in the relevant index.

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

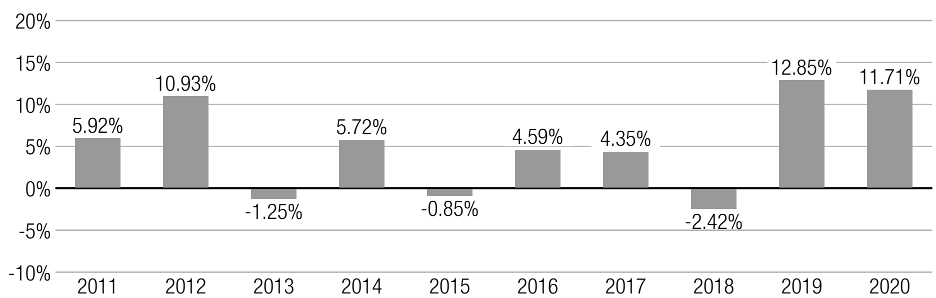
How has Delaware Investment Grade Fund performed?

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund adopted the performance of the First Investors Investment Grade Fund (Predecessor Fund) as the result of a reorganization of the Predecessor Fund into the Fund, which was consummated after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019 (Reorganization). The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The bar chart shows changes in performance from year to year and shows how average annual total returns for the 1-, 5-, and 10-year or lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The past performance shown (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. The returns reflect any expense caps in effect during these periods. The returns would be lower without the expense caps.

The returns shown for periods ending on or prior to Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was reorganized into the Fund after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019. The returns shown for periods after Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Fund.

You may obtain the Fund's most recently available month-end performance by calling 800 523-1918 or by visiting our website at delawarefunds.com/performance.

Calendar year-by-year total return (Class A)



During the periods illustrated in this bar chart, Class A's highest quarterly return was 10.98% for the quarter ended June 30, 2020, and its lowest quarterly return was -5.72% for the quarter ended March 31, 2020. The maximum Class A sales charge of 4.50%, which is normally deducted when you purchase shares, is not reflected in the highest/lowest quarterly returns or in the bar chart. If this fee were included, the returns would be less than those shown. The average annual total returns in the table below do include the sales charge.

Average annual total returns for periods ended December 31, 2020

	1 year	5 years	10 years or lifetime
Class A return before taxes	6.70%	5.22%	4.59%
Class A return after taxes on distributions	4.30%	3.27%	2.79%
Class A return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares	3.92%	3.12%	2.73%
Institutional Class return before taxes (lifetime: 4/1/13–12/31/20)	11.96%	6.41%	4.58%
Class R6 return before taxes (lifetime: 4/1/13–12/31/20)	12.17%	6.52%	4.72%
Bloomberg Barclays US Corporate Investment Grade Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	9.89%	6.74%	5.63%

After-tax performance is presented only for Class A shares of the Fund. The after-tax returns for other Fund classes may vary. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's individual tax situation and may differ from the returns shown. After-tax returns are not relevant for shares held in tax-advantaged investment vehicles such as employer-sponsored 401(k) plans and individual retirement accounts (IRAs). The after-tax returns shown are calculated using the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates in effect during the periods presented and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Who manages the Fund?

Investment manager

Delaware Management Company, a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust (a Delaware statutory trust)

Portfolio managers	Title with Delaware Management Company	Start date on the Fund
Michael G. Wildstein, CFA	Senior Managing Director, Head of US Credit and Insurance	October 2019
Kashif Ishaq	Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager	October 2019
Wayne A. Anglace, CFA	Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager	October 2019

Sub-advisors

Macquarie Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG (MIMAK)

Macquarie Investment Management Europe Limited (MIMEL)

Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL)

Purchase and redemption of Fund shares

You may purchase or redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for business (Business Day). Shares may be purchased or redeemed: through your financial intermediary; through the Fund's website at delawarefunds.com/account-access; by calling 800 523-1918; by regular mail (c/o Delaware Funds® by Macquarie, P.O. Box 9876, Providence, RI 02940-8076); by overnight courier service (c/o Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center, 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581-1722); or by wire.

For Class A shares, the minimum initial investment is generally $1,000 and subsequent investments can be made for as little as $100. The minimum initial investment for IRAs, Uniform Gifts/Transfers to Minors Act accounts, direct deposit purchase plans, and automatic investment plans is $250 and through Coverdell Education Savings Accounts is $500, and subsequent investments in these accounts can be made for as little as $25. For Institutional Class and Class R6 shares (except those shares purchased through an automatic investment plan), there is no minimum initial purchase requirement, but certain eligibility requirements must be met. The eligibility requirements are described in this Prospectus under "Choosing a share class" and on the Fund's website. We may reduce or waive the minimums or eligibility requirements in certain cases.

Tax information

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, in which case your distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the tax-advantaged account.

Payments to broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

What is the Fund's investment objective?

Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund seeks current income consistent with low volatility of principal.

What are the Fund's fees and expenses?

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales-charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $100,000 in Delaware Funds® by Macquarie. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial intermediary, in the Fund's Prospectus under the section entitled "About your account," and in the Fund's statement of additional information (SAI) under the section entitled "Purchasing Shares."

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases as a percentage of offering price	2.75%	none	none
Maximum contingent deferred sales charge (load) as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption price, whichever is lower	none	none	none

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Class	A	Inst.	R6
Management fees	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%[1]	none	none
Other expenses	0.31%	0.32%	0.09%[2]
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.06%	0.82%	0.59%
Fee waivers and expense reimbursements	(0.32%)[3]	(0.33%)[3]	(0.23%)[3]
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waivers and expense reimbursements	0.74%	0.49%	0.36%

1 The Fund's distributor, Delaware Distributors, L.P. (Distributor), has contracted to limit the Class A shares' 12b-1 fees to no more than 0.15% of average daily net assets from Jan. 28, 2021 through Jan. 31, 2022. This waiver may be terminated only by agreement of the Distributor and the Fund.

2 "Other expenses" for Class R6 are estimated and account for Class R6 shares not being subject to certain expenses as described further in the section of this Prospectus entitled "Choosing a share class."

3 The Fund's investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its investment advisory fees and/or pay/reimburse expenses (excluding any acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest, short sale dividend and interest expenses, brokerage fees, certain insurance costs, and nonroutine expenses or costs, including, but not limited to, those relating to reorganizations, litigation, conducting shareholder meetings, and liquidations) in order to prevent total annual fund operating expenses from exceeding 0.74%, 0.49%, and 0.36% of the Fund's average daily net assets for Class A shares, Institutional Class shares and Class R6 shares, respectively, from Jan. 28, 2021 through Jan. 31, 2022. These waivers and reimbursements may only be terminated by agreement of the Manager and the Fund. .

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and reflects the applicable waivers and reimbursements for the 2-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without waivers for years 3 through 10. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Class	A	Inst.	R6
1 year	$348	$50	$37
3 years	$539	$194	$141
5 years	$782	$388	$282
10 years	$1,476	$950	$693

Portfolio turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 162% of the average value of its portfolio.

What are the Fund's principal investment strategies?

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in investment grade bonds (80% policy). For purposes of the 80% policy, investment grade bonds also include other investment grade fixed income securities.

Investment grade debt securities include those that are rated within the four highest ratings categories by Moody's or S&P or that are unrated but determined by the Manager to be of equivalent quality.

The Fund will maintain an average effective duration from one to three years. The Fund's investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), will determine how much of the Fund's assets to allocate among the different types of fixed income securities in which the Fund may invest based on the Manager's evaluation of economic and market conditions and its assessment of the returns and potential for appreciation that can be achieved from various sectors of the fixed income market. The Manager may seek investment advice and recommendations from its affiliates: Macquarie Investment Management Europe Limited, Macquarie Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG, and Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (together, the "Affiliated Sub-Advisors"). The Manager may also permit these Affiliated Sub-Advisors to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager and exercise investment discretion for securities in certain markets where the Manager believes it will be beneficial to utilize an Affiliated Sub-Advisor's specialized market knowledge.

The corporate debt obligations in which the Fund may invest include bonds, notes, debentures, and commercial paper of US companies and, subject to the limitations described below, non-US companies. The Fund may also invest in a variety of securities that are issued or guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest by the US government, and by various agencies or instrumentalities, which have been established or are sponsored by the US government, and, subject to the limitations described below, securities issued by foreign governments.

Additionally, the Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities issued or guaranteed by the US government, its agencies or instrumentalities, government-sponsored corporations, and mortgage-backed securities issued by certain private, nongovernment entities. The Fund may also invest in securities that are backed by assets such as receivables on home equity and credit card loans, automobile, mobile home, recreational vehicle and other loans, wholesale dealer floor plans, and leases.

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in below-investment-grade securities (also known as high yield or "junk" bonds).

The Fund may also invest up to 30% of its net assets in foreign securities, including up to 10% of its net assets in securities of issuers located in emerging markets. The Fund's total non-US dollar currency exposure will be limited, in the aggregate, to no more than 10% of its net assets.

The Fund may use a wide range of derivatives instruments, typically including options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, forward foreign currency contracts, and swaps. The Fund will use derivatives for both hedging and nonhedging purposes. For example, the Fund may invest in: futures and options to manage duration and for defensive purposes, such as to protect gains or hedge against potential losses in the portfolio without actually selling a security, or to stay fully invested; forward foreign currency contracts to manage foreign currency exposure; interest rate swaps to neutralize the impact of interest rate changes; credit default swaps to hedge against a credit event, to gain exposure to certain securities or markets, or to enhance total return; and index swaps to enhance return or to effect diversification. The Fund will not use derivatives for reasons inconsistent with its investment objective and will limit its investments in derivatives instruments to 20% of its net assets.

What are the principal risks of investing in the Fund?

Investing in any mutual fund involves the risk that you may lose part or all of the money you invest. Over time, the value of your investment in the Fund will increase and decrease according to changes in the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio. An investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors. The Fund's principal risks include:

Market risk — The risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

Interest rate risk — The risk that the prices of bonds and other fixed income securities will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. Interest rate changes are influenced by a number of factors, such as government policy, monetary policy, inflation expectations, and the supply and demand of bonds. Bonds and other fixed income securities with longer maturities or duration generally are more sensitive to interest rate changes. A fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low interest rates.

Credit risk — The risk that an issuer of a debt security, including a governmental issuer or an entity that insures a bond, may be unable to make interest payments and/or repay principal in a timely manner.

High yield (junk bond) risk — The risk that high yield securities, commonly known as "junk bonds," are subject to reduced creditworthiness of issuers, increased risk of default, and a more limited and less liquid secondary market. High yield securities may also be subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss of income and principal than are higher-rated securities. High yield bonds are sometimes issued by municipalities that have less financial strength and therefore have less ability to make projected debt payments on the bonds.

Prepayment risk — The risk that the principal on a bond that is held by a fund will be prepaid prior to maturity at a time when interest rates are lower than what that bond was paying. A fund may then have to reinvest that money at a lower interest rate.

Derivatives risk — Derivatives contracts, such as futures, forward foreign currency contracts, options, and swaps, may involve additional expenses (such as the payment of premiums) and are subject to significant loss if a security, index, reference rate, or other asset or market factor to which a derivatives contract is associated, moves in the opposite direction from what the portfolio manager anticipated. When used for hedging, the change in value of the derivatives instrument may also not correlate specifically with the currency, rate, or other risk being hedged, in which case a fund may not realize the intended benefits. Derivatives contracts are also subject to the risk that the counterparty may fail to perform its obligations under the contract due to, among other reasons, financial difficulties (such as a bankruptcy or reorganization).

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities risk — The risk that the principal on mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities may be prepaid at any time, which will reduce the yield and market value.

Leveraging risk — The risk that certain fund transactions, such as reverse repurchase agreements, short sales, loans of portfolio securities, and the use of when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions, or derivatives instruments, may give rise to leverage, causing a fund to be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged, which may result in increased losses to the fund.

Foreign risk — The risk that foreign securities (particularly in emerging markets) may be adversely affected by political instability, changes in currency exchange rates, inefficient markets and higher transaction costs, foreign economic conditions, the imposition of economic or trade sanctions, or inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards.

Valuation risk — The risk that a less liquid secondary market may make it more difficult for a fund to obtain precise valuations of certain securities in its portfolio.

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

Government and regulatory risk — The risk that governments or regulatory authorities may take actions that could adversely affect various sectors of the securities markets and affect fund performance.

Liquidity risk — The possibility that investments cannot be readily sold within seven calendar days at approximately the price at which a fund has valued them.

Active management and selection risk — The risk that the securities selected by a fund's management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices, or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. The securities and sectors selected may vary from the securities and sectors included in the relevant index.

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

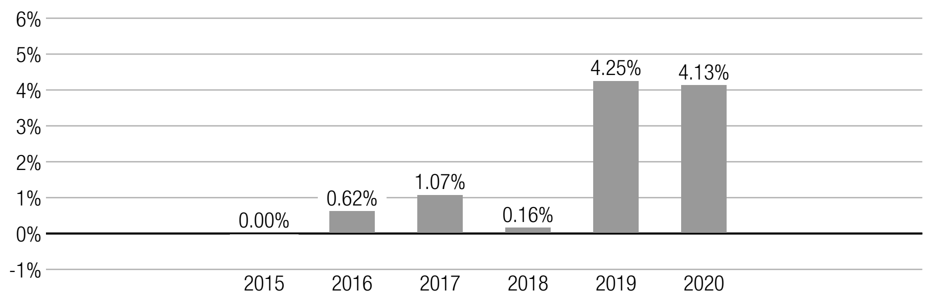
How has Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund performed?

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund adopted the performance of the First Investors Limited Duration Bond Fund (Predecessor Fund) as the result of a reorganization of the Predecessor Fund into the Fund, which was consummated after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019 (Reorganization). The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The bar chart shows changes in performance from year to year and shows how average annual total returns for the 1-year, 5-year, and lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The past performance shown (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. The returns reflect any expense caps in effect during these periods. The returns would be lower without the expense caps.

The returns shown for periods ending on or prior to Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was reorganized into the Fund after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019. The returns shown for periods after Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Fund.

You may obtain the Fund's most recently available month-end performance by calling 800 523-1918 or by visiting our website at delawarefunds.com/performance.

Calendar year-by-year total return (Class A)



During the periods illustrated in this bar chart, Class A's highest quarterly return was 3.02% for the quarter ended June 30, 2020, and its lowest quarterly return was -1.10% for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 2016. The maximum Class A sales charge of 2.75%, which is normally deducted when you purchase shares, is not reflected in the highest/lowest quarterly returns or in the bar chart. If this fee were included, the returns would be less than those shown. The average annual total returns in the table below do include the sales charge.

Average annual total returns for periods ended December 31, 2020

	1 year	5 years	Lifetime
Class A return before taxes (lifetime: 5/19/14–12/31/20)	1.30%	1.51%	1.09%
Class A return after taxes on distributions (lifetime: 5/19/14–12/31/20)	0.42%	0.50%	0.11%
Class A return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares (lifetime: 5/19/14–12/31/20)	0.76%	0.70%	0.39%
Institutional Class return before taxes (lifetime: 5/19/14–12/31/20)	4.37%	2.32%	1.79%
Class R6 return before taxes (lifetime: 5/19/14–12/31/20)	4.52%	2.48%	1.97%
Bloomberg Barclays 1-3 Year US Government/Credit Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	3.33%	2.21%	1.80%

After-tax performance is presented only for Class A shares of the Fund. The after-tax returns for other Fund classes may vary. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's individual tax situation and may differ from the returns shown. After-tax returns are not relevant for shares held in tax-advantaged investment vehicles such as employer-sponsored 401(k) plans and individual retirement accounts (IRAs). The after-tax returns shown are calculated using the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates in effect during the periods presented and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Who manages the Fund?

Investment manager

Delaware Management Company, a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust (a Delaware statutory trust)

Portfolio managers	Title with Delaware Management Company	Start date on the Fund
J. David Hillmeyer, CFA	Senior Managing Director, Co-Head of US Multisector Fixed Income	September 2020
Daniela Mardarovici, CFA	Managing Director, Co-Head of US Multisector Fixed Income	September 2020

Sub-advisors

Macquarie Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG (MIMAK)

Macquarie Investment Management Europe Limited (MIMEL)

Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL)

Purchase and redemption of Fund shares

You may purchase or redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for business (Business Day). Shares may be purchased or redeemed: through your financial intermediary; through the Fund's website at delawarefunds.com/account-access; by calling 800 523-1918; by regular mail (c/o Delaware Funds® by Macquarie, P.O. Box 9876, Providence, RI 02940-8076); by overnight courier service (c/o Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center, 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581-1722); or by wire.

For Class A shares, the minimum initial investment is generally $1,000 and subsequent investments can be made for as little as $100. The minimum initial investment for IRAs, Uniform Gifts/Transfers to Minors Act accounts, direct deposit purchase plans, and automatic investment plans is $250 and through Coverdell Education Savings Accounts is $500, and subsequent investments in these accounts can be made for as little as $25. For Institutional Class and Class R6 shares (except those shares purchased through an automatic investment plan), there is no minimum initial purchase requirement, but certain eligibility requirements must be met. The eligibility requirements are described in this Prospectus under "Choosing a share class" and on the Fund's website. We may reduce or waive the minimums or eligibility requirements in certain cases.

Tax information

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, in which case your distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the tax-advantaged account.

Payments to broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Delaware Strategic Income II Fund

What is the Fund's investment objective?

Delaware Strategic Income II Fund seeks a high level of current income.

What are the Fund's fees and expenses?

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales-charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $100,000 in Delaware Funds® by Macquarie. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial intermediary, in the Fund's Prospectus under the section entitled "About your account," and in the Fund's statement of additional information (SAI) under the section entitled "Purchasing Shares."

Shareholder fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Class	A	Inst.
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases as a percentage of offering price	4.50%	none
Maximum contingent deferred sales charge (load) as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption price, whichever is lower	none	none

Annual fund operating expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Class	A	Inst.
Management fees	0.55%	0.55%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	none
Other expenses	0.34%	0.34%
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.14%	0.89%
Fee waivers and expense reimbursements	(0.00%)[1]	(0.00%)[1]
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waivers and expense reimbursements	1.14%	0.89%

[1] The Fund's investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), has contractually agreed to waive all or a portion of its investment advisory fees and/or pay/reimburse expenses (excluding any acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, interest, short sale dividend and interest expenses, brokerage fees, certain insurance costs, and nonroutine expenses or costs, including, but not limited to, those relating to reorganizations, litigation, conducting shareholder meetings, and liquidations) in order to prevent total annual fund operating expenses from exceeding 1.20% and 0.92% of the Fund's average daily net assets for Class A shares and Institutional Class shares, respectively, from Jan. 28, 2021 through Jan. 31, 2022. These waivers and reimbursements may only be terminated by agreement of the Manager and the Fund.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and reflects the Manager's expense waivers and reimbursements for the 2-year contractual period and the total operating expenses without waivers for years 3 through 10. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Class	A	Inst.
1 year	$561	$91
3 years	$796	$284
5 years	$1,049	$493
10 years	$1,774	$1,096

Portfolio turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 244% of the average value of its portfolio.

What are the Fund's principal investment strategies?

Under normal circumstances, the Fund's investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), will invest at least 80% of the Fund's net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in US and foreign debt securities, including those in emerging markets (80% policy). Foreign debt securities are fixed income securities of issuers organized or having a majority of their assets or deriving a majority of their operating income in foreign countries. These fixed income securities include, but are not limited to, foreign government securities, debt obligations of foreign companies, and securities issued by supranational entities. Emerging market countries include those currently considered to be developing or emerging countries by the World Bank, the United Nations, or the countries' governments. These countries typically are located in the Asia-Pacific region, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Central America, South America, and Africa. Debt securities include all varieties of fixed, variable and floating rate income securities, including bonds, US and foreign government and agency securities, corporate loans (and loan participations), mortgage-backed securities and other asset-backed securities and convertible securities. To achieve the Fund's investment objective, the Manager will allocate investments among various sectors of debt securities and at any given time may have a substantial amount of its assets invested in any class of debt security. In addition, the Manager may seek investment advice and recommendations from its affiliates: Macquarie Investment Management Europe Limited, Macquarie Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG, and Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (together, the "Affiliated Sub-Advisors"). The Manager may also permit these Affiliated Sub-Advisors to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager and exercise investment discretion for securities in certain markets where the Manager believes it will be beneficial to utilize an Affiliated Sub-Advisor's specialized market knowledge.

The Fund may invest up to 100% of its net assets in high yield, lower-quality debt securities (also known as "junk bonds").

The Fund may invest up to 100% of its net assets in foreign securities, including emerging markets securities. The Fund's total non-US dollar currency exposure may reach 100% of net assets. Due to the manner in which the Fund is managed, it may be subject to a high rate of portfolio turnover.

The Fund may hold a substantial portion of its assets in cash or short-term fixed income obligations in unusual market conditions to meet redemption requests, for temporary defensive purposes, and pending investment. The Fund may also use a wide range of derivatives instruments, typically including forward foreign currency contracts, options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, and swaps. The Fund may use derivatives for both hedging and nonhedging purposes. For example, the Fund may invest in: futures and options to manage duration and for defensive purposes, such as to protect gains or hedge against potential losses in the portfolio without actually selling a security, or to stay fully invested; forward foreign currency contracts to manage foreign currency exposure; interest rate swaps to neutralize the impact of interest rate changes; credit default swaps to hedge against a credit event, to gain exposure to certain securities or markets, or to enhance total return; and index swaps to enhance return or to affect diversification.

The 80% policy is nonfundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval. Fund shareholders would be given at least 60 days' notice prior to any such change.

What are the principal risks of investing in the Fund?

Investing in any mutual fund involves the risk that you may lose part or all of the money you invest. Over time, the value of your investment in the Fund will increase and decrease according to changes in the value of the securities in the Fund's portfolio. An investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors. The Fund's principal risks include:

Market risk — The risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

Interest rate risk — The risk that the prices of bonds and other fixed income securities will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. Interest rate changes are influenced by a number of factors, such as government policy, monetary policy, inflation expectations, and the supply and demand of bonds. Bonds and other fixed income securities with longer maturities or duration generally are more sensitive to interest rate changes. A fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low interest rates.

High yield (junk bond) risk — The risk that high yield securities, commonly known as "junk bonds," are subject to reduced creditworthiness of issuers, increased risk of default, and a more limited and less liquid secondary market. High yield securities may also be subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss of income and principal than are higher-rated securities. High yield bonds are sometimes issued by municipalities that have less financial strength and therefore have less ability to make projected debt payments on the bonds.

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

Credit risk — The risk that an issuer of a debt security, including a governmental issuer or an entity that insures a bond, may be unable to make interest payments and/or repay principal in a timely manner.

Loans and other indebtedness risk — The risk that a fund will not receive payment of principal, interest, and other amounts due in connection with these investments and will depend primarily on the financial condition of the borrower and the lending institution. A fund's ability to sell its loans or to realize their full value upon sale may also be impaired due to the lack of an active trading market, irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads, contractual restrictions, and extended trade settlement periods. In addition, certain loans in which a fund invests may not be considered securities. A fund therefore may not be able to rely upon the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws with respect to these investments.

Adjustable rate securities risk — During periods of rising interest rates, because changes in interest rates on adjustable rate securities may lag behind changes in market rates, the value of such securities may decline until their interest rates reset to market rates. During periods of declining interest rates, because the interest rates on adjustable rate securities generally reset downward, their market value is unlikely to rise to the same extent as the value of comparable fixed rate securities.

Foreign and emerging markets risk — The risk that international investing (particularly in emerging markets) may be adversely affected by political instability; changes in currency exchange rates; inefficient markets and higher transaction costs; foreign economic conditions; the imposition of economic or trade sanctions; or inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards. The risk associated with international investing will be greater in emerging markets than in more developed foreign markets because, among other things, emerging markets may have less stable political and economic environments. In addition, there often is substantially less publicly available information about issuers and such information tends to be of a lesser quality. Economic markets and structures tend to be less mature and diverse and the securities markets may also be smaller, less liquid, and subject to greater price volatility.

Derivatives risk — Derivatives contracts, such as futures, forward foreign currency contracts, options, and swaps, may involve additional expenses (such as the payment of premiums) and are subject to significant loss if a security, index, reference rate, or other asset or market factor to which a derivatives contract is associated, moves in the opposite direction from what the portfolio manager anticipated. When used for hedging, the change in value of the derivatives instrument may also not correlate specifically with the currency, rate, or other risk being hedged, in which case a fund may not realize the intended benefits. Derivatives contracts are also subject to the risk that the counterparty may fail to perform its obligations under the contract due to, among other reasons, financial difficulties (such as a bankruptcy or reorganization).

Leveraging risk — The risk that certain fund transactions, such as reverse repurchase agreements, short sales, loans of portfolio securities, and the use of when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions, or derivatives instruments, may give rise to leverage, causing a fund to be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged, which may result in increased losses to the fund.

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities risk — The risk that the principal on mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities may be prepaid at any time, which will reduce the yield and market value.

Prepayment risk — The risk that the principal on a bond that is held by a fund will be prepaid prior to maturity at a time when interest rates are lower than what that bond was paying. A fund may then have to reinvest that money at a lower interest rate.

Valuation risk — The risk that a less liquid secondary market may make it more difficult for a fund to obtain precise valuations of certain securities in its portfolio.

Portfolio turnover risk — High portfolio turnover rates may increase a fund's transaction costs and lower returns.

Liquidity risk — The possibility that investments cannot be readily sold within seven calendar days at approximately the price at which a fund has valued them.

Active management and selection risk — The risk that the securities selected by a fund's management will underperform the markets, the relevant indices, or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. The securities and sectors selected may vary from the securities and sectors included in the relevant index.

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

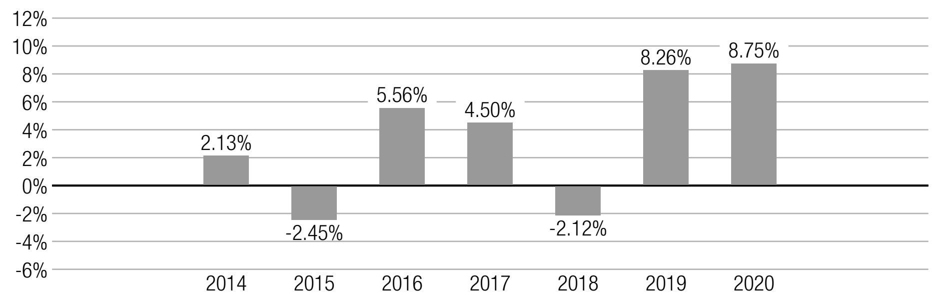
How has Delaware Strategic Income II Fund performed?

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund adopted the performance of the First Investors Strategic Income Fund (Predecessor Fund) as the result of a reorganization of the Predecessor Fund into the Fund, which was consummated after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019 (Reorganization). The Fund had not yet commenced operations prior to the Reorganization. The bar chart shows changes in performance from year to year and shows how average annual total returns for the 1-year, 5-year and lifetime periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The past performance shown (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. The returns reflect any expense caps in effect during these periods. The returns would be lower without the expense caps.

The returns shown for periods ending on or prior to Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Predecessor Fund. The Predecessor Fund was reorganized into the Fund after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019. The returns shown for periods after Oct. 4, 2019 reflect the performance and expenses of the Fund.

You may obtain the Fund's most recently available month-end performance by calling 800 523-1918 or by visiting our website at delawarefunds.com/performance.

Calendar year-by-year total return (Class A)



During the periods illustrated in this bar chart, Class A's highest quarterly return was 12.44% for the quarter ended June 30, 2020, and its lowest quarterly return was -11.76% for the quarter ended March 31, 2020. The maximum Class A sales charge of 4.50%, which is normally deducted when you purchase shares, is not reflected in the highest/lowest quarterly returns or in the bar chart. If this fee were included, the returns would be less than those shown. The average annual total returns in the table below do include the sales charge.

Average annual total returns for periods ended December 31, 2020

	1 year	5 years	Lifetime
Class A return before taxes (lifetime: 4/3/13–12/31/20)	3.89%	4.06%	2.71%
Class A return after taxes on distributions (lifetime: 4/3/13–12/31/20)	2.37%	2.63%	1.28%
Class A return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares (lifetime: 4/3/13–12/31/20)	2.23%	2.46%	1.42%
Institutional Class return before taxes (lifetime: 4/3/13–12/31/20)	8.91%	5.28%	3.61%
Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	7.51%	4.44%	3.33%

After-tax performance is presented only for Class A shares of the Fund. The after-tax returns for other Fund classes may vary. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's individual tax situation and may differ from the returns shown. After-tax returns are not relevant for shares held in tax-advantaged investment vehicles such as employer-sponsored 401(k) plans and individual retirement accounts (IRAs). The after-tax returns shown are calculated using the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates in effect during the periods presented and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes.

Who manages the Fund?

Investment manager

Delaware Management Company, a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust (a Delaware statutory trust)

Portfolio managers	Title with Delaware Management Company	Start date on the Fund
J. David Hillmeyer, CFA	Senior Managing Director, Co-Head of US Multisector Fixed Income	October 2019
Daniela Mardarovici, CFA	Managing Director, Co-Head of US Multisector Fixed Income	October 2019

Sub-advisors

Macquarie Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG (MIMAK)

Macquarie Investment Management Europe Limited (MIMEL)

Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL)

Purchase and redemption of Fund shares

You may purchase or redeem shares of the Fund on any day that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for business (Business Day). Shares may be purchased or redeemed: through your financial intermediary; through the Fund's website at delawarefunds.com/account-access; by calling 800 523-1918; by regular mail (c/o Delaware Funds® by Macquarie, P.O. Box 9876, Providence, RI 02940-8076); by overnight courier service (c/o Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center, 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581-1722); or by wire.

For Class A shares, the minimum initial investment is generally $1,000 and subsequent investments can be made for as little as $100. The minimum initial investment for IRAs, Uniform Gifts/Transfers to Minors Act accounts, direct deposit purchase plans, and automatic investment plans is $250 and through Coverdell Education Savings Accounts is $500, and subsequent investments in these accounts can be made for as little as $25. For Institutional Class and Class R6 shares (except those shares purchased through an automatic investment plan), there is no minimum initial purchase requirement, but certain eligibility requirements must be met. The eligibility requirements are described in this Prospectus under "Choosing a share class" and on the Fund's website. We may reduce or waive the minimums or eligibility requirements in certain cases.

Tax information

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an IRA, in which case your distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from the tax-advantaged account.

Payments to broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker/dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Our principal investment strategies

Delaware Covered Call Strategy Fund

The Fund invests in a portfolio of equity securities and writes (sells) call options on those securities. Under normal circumstances, the Fund writes (sells) call options on at least 80% of the Fund's total assets (80% policy). The 80% policy is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval, but the Fund will provide shareholders with at least 60 days' notice before changing this 80% policy. The Fund normally writes (sells) covered call options listed on US exchanges on the equity securities held by the Fund to seek to lower the overall volatility of the Fund's portfolio, protect the Fund from market declines and generate income. Call options written (sold) by the Fund generally have an exercise price above the market price of the underlying security at the time the option is written (sold).

The Fund's equity investments consist primarily of common stocks of large-size US companies (companies over $10 billion in market capitalization), certain of which may pay dividends, and US dollar-denominated equity securities of foreign issuers (i.e., American Depositary Receipts (ADRs)), traded on a US securities exchange. ADRs are receipts typically issued in connection with a US or foreign bank or trust company which evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a non-US company. To a lesser extent, the Fund may also invest in and write (sell) covered call options on securities of mid- and small-capitalization issuers and exchange-traded funds (ETFs) that track certain market indices, such as the S&P 500. The nature of the Fund is such that it may be expected to underperform equity markets during periods of sharply rising equity prices; conversely, the Fund seeks to reduce losses relative to equity markets during periods of declining equity prices.

A call option gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and the writer, in this case, the Fund, the obligation to sell, the underlying security at the exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the contract, regardless of the market price of the underlying security during the option period. Covered call options may be sold up to the number of shares of the equity securities held by the Fund. The premium paid to the writer is consideration for undertaking the obligations under the option contract. The writer of a covered call option forgoes all or a portion of the potential profit from an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price in exchange for the benefit of receiving the option premiums which potentially provide some protection against the loss of capital if the underlying security declines in price. The Fund receives premium income from the writing of options.

In making investment decisions, the Fund's sub-advisor reviews a variety of factors, including economic data, Federal Reserve policy, fiscal policy, inflation and interest rates, commodity pricing, sector, industry and security issues, regulatory factors and street research to appraise economic and market cycles.

In selecting investments, the Fund's sub-advisor considers the following, among other criteria: a) companies in an industry with a large market share or significant revenues that fit the Fund's investment strategy; b) companies with new products or new management to replace underperforming management; c) recent or anticipated fundamental improvements in industry environment; and d) companies that are out of favor. Covered call options written by the Fund are designed to create income, lower the overall volatility of the Fund's portfolio and mitigate the impact of market declines. The Fund's sub-advisor considers several factors when writing (selling) call options, including the overall equity market outlook, sector and/or industry attractiveness, individual security considerations, and relative and/or historical levels of option premiums.

The Fund may sell a security based on the following, among other criteria: a) an actual or anticipated significant decline in the issuer's profitability such as through the loss of an exclusive patent or a strong competitor entering the market and/or a significant negative outlook from management; b) a large appreciation in the stock price leads to overvaluation relative to itself and its peers historically; c) significant management turnover at the senior level; or d) an actual or expected decline in demand for the issuer's products or services. The sub-advisor writes call options based upon the sub-advisor's outlook on the economy and stock market and analysis of individual stocks, which can impact the exercise price and expiration of a call option. Generally, higher implied volatility will lead to longer expirations, locking in the potentially higher call premiums, whereas lower implied volatility will tend to lead to shorter dated options. The writing of covered call options may result in frequent trading and a high portfolio turnover rate. Additionally, from time to time, in pursuing its investment strategies, the Fund may hold significant investments (25% or more of its assets) in a specific market sector, including the information technology sector.

The Statement of Additional Information also describes non-principal investment strategies that the Fund may use, including investing in other types of investments that are not described in this prospectus.

Delaware Equity Income Fund

The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, primarily in companies that the Fund believes are attractive in the market based on their view of long term potential.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (including any borrowings for investment purposes) in equities (80% policy). For purposes of this 80% policy, equities may include common stock, preferred stock, equity-based exchange-traded funds (ETFs) and instruments that are convertible into common stock, or other instruments that represent an equity position in an issuer. The Fund seeks to generate income by investing primarily in dividend paying companies. The Fund may also own convertible securities. Convertible securities are usually preferred stocks or corporate bonds that can be exchanged for a set number of shares of common stock at a predetermined price. These securities offer higher appreciation potential than nonconvertible bonds and greater income potential than nonconvertible preferred stocks. The 80% policy is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval, but the Fund will provide shareholders with at least 60 days' notice before changing this 80% policy.

The Fund may also invest in real estate investment trusts (REITs) and income-generating equity securities. REITs are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in income-producing real estate or real estate-related loans or interests.

Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL), an affiliate of the Fund's investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), serves as the Fund's sub-advisor and manages the Fund's assets. In addition, Macquarie Fund Management Hong Kong Limited, an affiliate of the Manager, may execute security trades for the Fund.

Using a systematic bottom-up approach, the Fund seeks to select securities that have above-average yields coupled with a demonstrated business quality, as seen through superior profitability, balance sheet strength, earnings stability and corporate sustainability. Stocks also need to have reasonable company valuations relative to their current growth prospects, and their peer group. All of these factors give insight into the outlook for a company, and identify companies poised for sustainable growth. Sustainable growth, if it occurs, may result in price appreciation for the company's stock.

The Statement of Additional Information also describes non-principal investment strategies that the Fund may use, including investing in other types of investments that are not described in this prospectus.

Delaware Global Equity Fund

The Fund invests in a portfolio of common stocks of companies that are located throughout the world. The Fund may rely on the country where the issuer is incorporated, is headquartered or has its principal place of business in determining the location of an issuer. Additionally, in pursuing its investment strategies, the Fund may hold significant investments (25% or more of its assets) in a specific market sector, including the consumer staples sector. The Fund is a nondiversified fund.

The investment process is bottom-up, research-driven. The aim is to produce attractive risk-adjusted long-term returns by investing in understandable, quality businesses with mispriced earnings power. Understandable and quality businesses are reasonably straightforward and void of excessive complexity, excessive debt and relative margin instability. Mispricings occur when shorter term market fluctuations lead to a discount between a stock's price and its fair value. Fair value is derived from such factors as the long term sales and future earnings potential of a business. Stock selection rests on an assessment of each company and its risk-return profile. Research is centered on understanding the nature and sustainability of how the company creates value, including the associated risks. Businesses identified as attractive are likely to display one or more of these favorable characteristics: solid earnings power and free cash flow generation, sustainable business models and competitive advantages, ability to reinvest at rates above the cost of capital, flexibility to restructure inefficiencies, potential to benefit from consolidation within their industries, and ability to gain market share from competitors. An estimate for long-term earnings power is derived in order to calculate the fair value of a company. To compensate for unpredictable risks, the team aims to invest in companies that can be bought within an adequate safety margin to the estimated fair value. The portfolio managers strive to purchase stocks at a discount to what they deem to be fair value. The discount effectively provides a cushion to absorb potential stock price depreciation due to such factors as unexpected negative shifts in currency values and/or economic instability.

Screening is a method used for idea generation. A typical screen may exclude stocks under a certain market cap and then further applying numerous valuation, quality and growth metrics hurdles that would effectively reduce the universe further. Survivors would become candidates for fundamental research whereas in-depth analysis occurs to ultimately determine the attractiveness of a stock for potential portfolio admission.

The Manager may permit its affiliates, Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL) and Macquarie Fund Management Hong Kong Limited, to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager. The Manager may also seek quantitative support from MIMGL.

The Statement of Additional Information also describes non-principal investment strategies that the Fund may use, including investing in other types of securities that are not described in this prospectus.

Delaware Growth and Income Fund

The Fund primarily invests in common stocks that offer the potential for capital growth, current income or both. The Fund primarily invests in common stocks of large-size companies. The Fund may also invest in mid- and small-size companies.

The Fund seeks to generate income by investing primarily in dividend paying companies. The Fund may also own convertible securities. Convertible securities are usually preferred stocks or corporate bonds that can be exchanged for a set number of shares of common stock at a predetermined price. These securities offer higher appreciation potential than nonconvertible bonds and greater income potential than nonconvertible preferred stocks. The Fund may also invest in real estate investment trusts (REITs) and income-generating equity securities. REITs are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in income-producing real estate or real estate-related loans or interests.

Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL), an affiliate of the Fund's investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), serves as the Fund's sub-advisor and manages the Fund's assets. In addition, Macquarie Fund Management Hong Kong Limited, an affiliate of the Manager, may execute security trades for the Fund.

Using a systematic bottom-up approach, the Fund seeks to select securities that have above-average yields coupled with a demonstrated business quality, as seen through superior profitability, balance sheet strength, earnings stability and corporate sustainability. Stocks also need to have reasonable company valuations relative to their current growth prospects, and their peer group. All of these factors give insight into the outlook for a company, and identify companies poised for sustainable growth. Sustainable growth, if it occurs, may result in price appreciation for the company's stock. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (including any borrowings for investment purposes) in equities (80% policy).The 80% policy is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval, but the Fund will provide shareholders with at least 60 days' notice before changing this 80% policy.

The Statement of Additional Information also describes non-principal investment strategies that the Fund may use, including investing in other types of investments that are not described in this prospectus.

Delaware Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund

The Fund will seek to achieve its investment objective by investing in a broadly diversified portfolio of common stocks of any market capitalization while also investing in derivatives to help manage investment risk. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of US issuers and investments that provide exposure to such securities, including exchange-traded funds (80% policy). The 80% policy is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval, but the Fund will provide shareholders with at least 60 days' notice before changing this 80% policy. The Fund defines US issuers to include: (1) issuers that are incorporated or headquartered in the US; (2) issuers whose securities are principally traded in the US; (3) issuers with a majority of their business operations or assets in the US; and (4) issuers who derive a majority of their revenues or profits from the US. To a lesser extent, the Fund also may invest in the equity securities of foreign issuers. The portfolio management team also seeks to manage the Fund's market risk and the risk of loss from significant events by investing in derivatives.

Wellington Management Company LLP (Wellington Management), the Fund's sub-advisor, allocates the Fund's equity investments across a range of equity market investment styles managed by Wellington Management that are focused on total return or growth of capital (underlying styles) to create a portfolio with broad market exposure.

Wellington Management allocates the Fund's assets among the underlying styles to create a portfolio that represents a wide range of investment philosophies, companies, industries and market capitalizations. The underlying styles make investments based on their specific investment philosophies, for example, value, growth, high quality, or low volatility. The portfolio management team seeks to combine complementary underlying styles, monitoring the Fund's risk profile and strategically rebalancing the portfolio. In selecting different underlying styles, Wellington Management considers, among other things, the relative level of an underlying style's "active share" (i.e., the extent to which the underlying style's holdings diverge from the underlying style's benchmark index), and the "active share" of the Fund (i.e., the extent to which the Fund's holdings diverge from the Fund's benchmark index).

For each underlying style, Wellington Management has a distinct investment philosophy and analytical process to identify specific securities for purchase or sale based on internal proprietary research. The underlying styles generally invest in equity securities, but may also use derivatives for investment purposes. The underlying styles do not use derivatives solely for the purpose of creating leverage. Wellington Management's investment personnel for each underlying style have complete responsibility and discretion for selecting the Fund's investments within their specific underlying styles. In selecting prospective investments for each underlying style, Wellington Management may employ qualitative and quantitative portfolio management techniques, and analyze factors, including business environment, management quality, balance sheet, income statement, anticipated earnings, expected growth rates, revenues, dividends and other issuer metrics.

In addition to allocating the Fund's assets to the underlying styles, Wellington Management seeks to manage the Fund's aggregate investment risks, specifically, the risk of loss associated with markets generally as well as the risk of loss from significant events, by investing in derivatives. This strategy principally involves the purchase and sale of put and call options on indices and the purchase and sale of index futures contracts. To reduce the Fund's risk of loss due to a sharp decline in the value of the general equity market, the Fund may purchase put options on equity indices with respect to a substantial portion of the value of its common stock holdings. In order to help mitigate the cost of these investments or for other reasons, the Fund may sell call options and put options.

The purchaser of a put option, in exchange for paying a premium to the seller, has the right to sell the option's underlying asset in the event the value of the underlying asset falls below the exercise price of the put option. Any put options sold by the Fund typically would have a lower exercise price than put options purchased by the Fund. The purchaser of a call option, in exchange for paying a premium to the seller, has the right to buy the option's underlying asset in the event the value of the underlying asset rises above the exercise price of the call option.

The use of derivatives is intended to hedge overall risks to the Fund, but not the risks associated with single or groups of investments or single or groups of underlying styles. As a result, Wellington Management's derivatives strategy may protect the Fund from losses associated with a general market decline, but would not protect the Fund from losses resulting from a single investment or group of investments held by the Fund. By combining the underlying styles and Wellington Management's derivatives strategy, the Fund seeks to generate attractive total returns with downside equity market protection.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading which may result in high portfolio turnover.

The Fund may invest in cash and cash equivalents.

The Statement of Additional Information also describes non-principal investment strategies that the Fund may use, including investing in other types of investments that are not described in this prospectus.

Delaware International Fund

The Fund primarily invests in a portfolio of common stocks and other equity securities of companies that are located outside of the United States. To a limited degree, the Fund may also invest in companies based in the United States. The Fund may rely on the country where the issuer is incorporated, is headquartered or has its principal place of business in determining the location of an issuer.

The Fund may invest significantly in emerging or developing markets, and the Fund may focus its investments in companies located in or tied economically to particular countries or regions. Additionally, in pursuing its investment strategies, the Fund may hold significant investments (25% or more of its assets) in a specific market sector, including the consumer staples sector. The Fund is a nondiversified fund.

The investment process is bottom-up, research-driven. The aim is to produce attractive risk-adjusted long-term returns by investing in understandable, quality businesses with mispriced earnings power. Mispricings occur when shorter term market fluctuations lead to a discount between a stock's price and its fair value which is derived from such factors as the long term sales and future earnings potential of a business. Stock selection rests on an assessment of each company and its risk-return profile. Sustainability is defined as the Fund's ability to generate profits over the long term that also from time to time have the ability to redeploy part of earnings and reinvest into future advantageous areas of the business. Research is centered on understanding the nature and sustainability of how the company creates value, including the associated risks. Businesses identified as attractive are likely to display one or more of these favorable characteristics: solid earnings power and free cash flow generation, sustainable business models and competitive advantages, ability to reinvest at rates above the cost of capital, flexibility to restructure inefficiencies, potential to benefit from consolidation within their industries, and ability to gain market share from competitors. An estimate for long-term earnings power is derived in order to calculate the fair value of a company. Fair value is defined as the estimated worth of a company based upon the company's earning potential and other variables. To compensate for unpredictable risks, the team aims to invest in companies that can be bought within an adequate safety margin to the estimated fair value. The portfolio managers strive to purchase stocks at a discount to what they deem to be fair value. The discount effectively provides a cushion to absorb potential stock price depreciation due to such factors as unexpected negative shifts in currency values and/or economic instability and negative shifts in company earnings.

Screening is a method used for idea generation. A typical screen may exclude stocks under a certain market cap and then applying numerous valuation, quality and growth metrics as hurdles that would effectively reduce the universe further. Survivors would become candidates for fundamental research whereas in-depth analysis occurs to ultimately determine the attractiveness of a stock for potential portfolio admission.

The Manager may permit its affiliates, Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL) and Macquarie Fund Management Hong Kong Limited, to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager. The Manager may also seek quantitative support from MIMGL.

The Statement of Additional Information also describes non-principal investment strategies that the Fund may use, including investing in other types of investments that are not described in this prospectus.

Delaware Opportunity Fund

The Fund invests primarily in mid-size companies that the Manager believes offer attractive valuation and quality characteristics. Companies with attractive valuations are those that have a lower valuation than the company's historical average valuation and a lower valuation than the company's competitors. Companies with quality characteristics will make shareholder friendly use of its cash flow, which would include, but is not limited to: dividend payments or increases, share repurchases, and repayment of debt. The Fund also may invest in exchange-traded funds (ETFs) to gain exposure to such securities and up to 20% of its net assets in real estate investment trusts (REITs). The Fund may continue to hold stocks of mid-size companies that grow into large companies and may also invest opportunistically in stocks of larger companies.

The Fund uses a "bottom-up" approach to selecting investments. The Fund uses fundamental research to search for companies that the Manager believes have one or more of the following: a strong balance sheet; experienced management; and stocks that are attractively priced. The Fund attempts to stay broadly diversified, but it may emphasize certain industry sectors based upon economic and market conditions.

The Fund may sell a stock if it becomes fully valued, its fundamentals have deteriorated or alternative investments become more attractive. The Fund may also sell a stock if it grows into a large, well-established company, although it may also continue to hold such a stock irrespective of its size.

The Manager may permit its affiliates, Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL) and Macquarie Fund Management Hong Kong Limited, to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager. The Manager may also seek quantitative support from MIMGL.

The Statement of Additional Information also describes non-principal investment strategies that the Fund may use, including investing in other types of investments that are not described in this prospectus.

Delaware Premium Income Fund

The Fund invests in a portfolio of equity securities and writes (sells) call options on those securities. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will write (sell) call options on a majority of its total assets. Typically, all of the call options written (sold) by the Fund are expected to be "in the money" at the time they are written (sold). The Fund's call option writing strategy is designed to generate income and lower the overall risk profile of the Fund's portfolio.

A call option gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and the writer, in this case, the Fund, the obligation to sell, the underlying security at the exercise price at any time prior to the expiration of the option, regardless of the market price of the underlying security during the option period. An "in the money" call option means that its exercise price is below the current market price of the underlying security. The Fund receives premiums for writing covered call options as consideration for undertaking the obligations under the option contracts.

The Fund will normally write (sell) covered call options listed on US exchanges on the equity securities held by the Fund. The Fund's equity investments will consist primarily of common stocks of large-size US companies (companies over $10 billion in market capitalization), certain of which may pay dividends, and US dollar-denominated equity securities of foreign issuers (i.e., American Depositary Receipts (ADRs)), traded on US securities exchanges. ADRs are receipts typically issued in connection with a US or foreign bank or trust company which evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a non-US company. To a lesser extent, the Fund may also invest in and write (sell) covered call options on securities of mid- and small-capitalization issuers and exchange-traded funds (ETFs) that track certain market indices, such as the S&P 500. Small capitalization are defined as companies that have a market cap no greater than $5 billion and mid-capitalization companies have a market cap between $5 to $10 billion. The Fund's covered call writing strategy is intended to generate income rather than keep pace with the equity markets. As a result, the Fund may underperform equity markets. Covered call options may be sold up to the number of shares of the equity securities held by the Fund.

In making investment decisions, the Fund's sub-advisor reviews a variety of factors, including economic data, Federal Reserve policy, fiscal policy, inflation and interest rates, commodity pricing, sector, industry and security issues, regulatory factors and street research to appraise economic and market cycles.

In selecting investments, the Fund's sub-advisor considers the following, among other criteria: a) companies in an industry with a large market share or significant revenues that fit the Fund's investment strategy; b) companies with new products or new management to replace underperforming management; c) recent or anticipated fundamental improvements in industry environment; and d) companies that are out of favor. The Fund's sub-advisor considers several factors when writing (selling) call options, including the overall equity market outlook, sector and/or industry attractiveness, individual security considerations, and relative and/or historical levels of option premiums.

The Fund may sell a security based on the following, among other criteria: a) an actual or anticipated significant decline in the issuer's profitability such as through the loss of an exclusive patent or a strong competitor entering the market and/or a significant negative outlook from management; b) a large appreciation in the stock price that leads to overvaluation relative to itself and its peers historically; c) significant management turnover at the senior level; d) an actual or expected decline in demand for the issuer's products or services; or e) unattractive call premiums. The sub-advisor writes call options based upon the sub-advisor's outlook on the economy and stock market and analysis of individual stocks, which can impact the exercise price and expiration of a call option. The writing of covered call options may result in frequent trading and a high portfolio turnover rate.

The Statement of Additional Information also describes non-principal investment strategies that the Fund may use, including investing in other types of investments that are not described in this prospectus.

Delaware Growth Equity Fund

The Fund invests in a portfolio of approximately 35-45 common stocks that the Fund's sub-advisor believes offers the best potential for earnings growth with the lowest risk of negative earnings surprises. The Fund is managed by an investment team.

When selecting investments for the Fund, the sub-advisor employs quantitative and qualitative analysis to identify high quality companies that it believes have the ability to accelerate earnings growth and exceed investor expectations. The security selection process consists of three steps. Beginning with a universe of stocks that includes large-, mid- and small-size companies, the sub-advisor's investment team first conducts a series of risk control and valuation screens primarily based on valuation, financial and earnings quality factors.

Stocks that pass the initial screens are then evaluated using a proprietary methodology that attempts to identify stocks with the highest probability of producing an earnings growth rate that exceeds investor expectations. In other words, the investment team seeks to identify stocks that are well positioned to benefit from a positive earnings surprise. The process incorporates the following considerations: changes in earnings expectations and financial and earnings quality analysis.

The screening steps produce a list of approximately 80-100 eligible companies that are subjected to traditional fundamental analysis to further understand each company's business prospects, earnings potential, strength of management and competitive positioning. The investment team uses the results of this analysis to construct a portfolio of approximately 40-45 stocks that are believed to have the best growth and risk characteristics.

Holdings in the portfolio become candidates for sale if the investment team identifies what they believe to be negative investment or performance characteristics. Reasons to sell a stock may include: a negative earnings forecast or report, valuation concerns, deterioration of financial and earnings quality or announcement of a buyout. When a stock is eliminated from the portfolio, it is generally replaced with the stock that the investment team considers to be the next best stock that has been identified by the sub-advisor's screening process. Additionally, from time to time, in pursuing its investment strategies, the Fund may hold significant investments (25% or more of its assets) in a specific market sector, including the information technology sector.

The Statement of Additional Information also describes non-principal investment strategies that the Fund may use, including investing in other types of investments that are not described in this prospectus.

Delaware Special Situations Fund

The Fund invests primarily in common stocks of small sized companies that the investment manager, Delaware Management Company (Manager), believes appear low relative to their underlying value or long-term potential.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its total assets (net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of companies that are deemed by the Manager to be special situations which are defined as investments primarily in common stocks of small-size companies that in the Manager's opinion, appear low relative to their underlying value or future potential. The Fund uses a "bottom-up" approach to selecting investments. The Fund uses fundamental research to search for companies that have one or more of the following: a strong balance sheet, experienced management, and stocks that are attractively priced. Considerations used when determining a special situation include, among other factors, the financial strength of a company, its management, the prospects for its industry, and any anticipated changes within the company that might suggest a more favorable outlook going forward. The Manager focuses on free cash flow in its individual stock selection, seeking companies that it believes have a sustainable ability to buy back shares, lower debt, and/or increase or initiate dividends. The Fund considers small-capitalization companies to be companies with a market capitalization generally less than 3.5 times the dollar-weighted, median market capitalization of the Russell 2000® Index at the time of purchase. The Fund may invest in exchange-traded funds (ETFs) to gain exposure to stocks and up to 15% of its net assets in real estate investment trusts (REITs).

The Fund may, at times, engage in short-term trading, which could produce higher portfolio turnover, transaction costs, result in taxable distributions and may result in a lower total return for the Fund.

The Manager may permit its affiliates, Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL) and Macquarie Fund Management Hong Kong Limited, to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager. The Manager may also seek quantitative support from MIMGL.

The Statement of Additional Information also describes non-principal investment strategies that the Fund may use, including investing in other types of investments that are not described in this prospectus.

Delaware Total Return Fund

For the purposes of this section, a reference to the Manager may also include MIMAK with respect to its role as sub-advisor of the Fund.

The Fund allocates its assets among stocks (US and foreign companies), bonds and money market instruments. The Fund does not use a fixed formula for allocating investments between stocks and bonds. While the percentage of assets allocated to each asset class is flexible rather than fixed, the Fund normally invests at least 50% of its net assets in stocks, stock equivalents, and convertible securities with the remainder in bonds, cash and money market instruments. The percentages may change due to, among other things, market fluctuations or reallocation decisions by the Fund's portfolio managers.

The percentage allocations within the above ranges may change due to, among other things, market fluctuations or reallocation decisions by the Sub-advisor. Reallocations outside of the above ranges are expected to occur infrequently.

In allocating assets, Macquarie Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage (MIMAK), the Fund's sub-advisor, will apply a dedicated yield focus for existing asset classes, use systematic strategies to expand the investment universe and implement a systematic yield-enhancing security selection process.

In addition, the Manager may seek investment advice and recommendations from its affiliates: Macquarie Investment Management Europe Limited and Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited ("Affiliated Sub-Advisors"). The Manager may also permit these Affiliated Sub-Advisors to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager and exercise investment discretion for securities in certain markets where the Manager believes it will be beneficial to utilize an Affiliated Sub-Advisor's specialized market knowledge; MIMGL is also responsible for managing real estate investment trust securities and other equity asset classes to which the portfolio managers may allocate assets from time to time, as well as providing quantitative support.

The Manager may permit its affiliate Macquarie Funds Management Hong Kong Limited to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager.

MIMAK expresses its asset allocation convictions across 25 directional, relative asset class decisions (pairwise views). The pairwise approach allows MIMAK to uniquely focus on the direction, rather than the degree, of returns. The result of this approach is to deliver an optimal asset allocation construct in the current and projected economic environment. Proprietary tools deliver additional insights that provide unique inputs into fundamental decision making.

MIMAK 's dynamic asset-allocation framework will be used to determine the proportion of the Fund's assets that will be allocated to the various asset classes, based on the market assessment and portfolio risk contribution for such asset classes. The framework is intended to reduce riskier assets in times of market volatility and provide additional downside protection.

The Fund may also invest in high yield, below investment grade corporate bonds (commonly known as high yield or "junk bonds"). High yield bonds include both bonds that are rated below Baa3 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or below BBB- by S&P as well as unrated bonds that are determined by the Manager to be of equivalent quality. The Fund may invest in credit-linked securities, provided that no more than 10% of the Fund's net assets are invested in credit-linked securities.

The Fund may also invest in real estate related companies and real estate investment trusts (REITs).

In connection with its dynamic asset-allocation framework, MIMAK will also manage a tactical/completion sleeve and such sleeve will typically vary from 0% to 20% of the Fund's total assets and primarily hold derivatives and ETFs.

The Fund may use a wide range of derivative instruments, typically including forward foreign currency contracts, options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, and credit default swaps. The Fund will use derivatives for both hedging and non-hedging purposes; as a substitute for purchasing or selling securities; and to manage the Fund's portfolio characteristics. For example, the Fund may invest in: futures and options to manage duration and for defensive purposes, such as to protect gains or hedge against potential losses in the portfolio without actually selling a security, or to stay fully invested; forward foreign currency contracts to manage foreign currency exposure; and credit default swaps to hedge against a credit event, to gain exposure to certain securities or markets, or to enhance total return.

The Statement of Additional Information also describes non-principal investment strategies that the Fund may use, including investing in other types of investments that are not described in this prospectus.

Delaware Floating Rate II Fund

The Manager analyzes economic and market conditions, seeking to identify the securities or market sectors that it thinks are the best investments for the Fund. Securities in which the Fund may invest include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in floating rate loans and/or bonds (80% policy). The 80% policy is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval, but the Fund will provide shareholders with at least 60 days' notice before changing this 80% policy. Floating rate loans represent amounts borrowed by companies or other entities from banks and other lenders, which have interest rates that reset periodically (typically annually or more frequently). The interest rates on floating rate loans are generally based on a percentage above a US bank's prime or base rate, the overnight federal funds rate, or another rate. In many cases, they are issued in connection with recapitalizations, acquisitions, leveraged buyouts and refinancings.
- Loan participations (also known as bank loans);
- Investment grade and below-investment-grade corporate bonds;
- Securities of foreign issuers in both developed and emerging markets, denominated in foreign currencies and US dollars;
- Nonagency mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), and real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs);
- Securities issued or guaranteed by the US government, such as US Treasurys;
- Securities issued by US government agencies or instrumentalities, such as securities of Ginnie Mae;
- US municipal securities;
- Various types of structured product securities; and
- Short-term investments, cash and cash equivalents.

The instruments listed in the preceding paragraph may be variable- and floating-rate debt securities that generally pay interest at rates that adjust whenever a specified interest rate changes and/or reset on predetermined dates (such as the last day of a month or calendar quarter). The average portfolio duration of this Fund will generally not exceed one year.

Before selecting securities for the Fund, the Manager carefully evaluates and monitors each individual security, including its income potential and the size of the bond issuance. The size of the issuance helps the Manager evaluate how easily it may be able to buy and sell the security. The Manager also does a thorough credit analysis of the issuer to determine whether that company or entity has the financial ability to meet the security's payments. The Manager maintains a well-diversified portfolio of investments that represents many different asset classes, sectors, industries, and global markets. Through diversification the Manager can help to reduce the impact that any individual security might have on the portfolio should the issuer have difficulty making payments.

In addition, the Manager may seek investment advice and recommendations from its Affiliated Sub-Advisors. The Manager may also permit these Affiliated Sub-Advisors to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager and exercise investment discretion for securities in certain markets where the Manager believes it will be beneficial to utilize an Affiliated Sub-Advisor's specialized market knowledge.

The Fund may invest in loan participations. These types of investments are also commonly known as bank loans. Bank loans are an interest in a loan or other direct indebtedness, such as an assignment, that entitles the acquiror of such interest to payments of interest, principal, and/or other amounts due under the structure of the loan or other direct indebtedness. In addition to being structured as secured or unsecured loans, such investments could be structured as novations or assignments, or represent trade or other claims owed by a company to a supplier. Some of the Fund's investments in bank loans may also include a "floor." Bank loans with floors generally ensure investors a minimum level of coupon payment, but the coupon rates for these types of securities may not adjust upward as quickly when rates rise since the coupon rate only adjusts when interest rates go higher than the applied floor.

The investment grade corporate debt obligations in which the Fund may invest include, but are not limited to, bonds, notes (which may be convertible or nonconvertible), units consisting of bonds with stock or warrants to buy stock attached, debentures and convertible debentures, and commercial paper of US companies. The Fund may also invest up to 100% of its total assets in below-investment-grade securities. The Fund may invest in both rated and unrated bonds. The rated bonds that the Fund may purchase in the high yield sector will generally be rated lower than BBB- by S&P, Baa3 by Moody's, or similarly rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO). Unrated bonds may be more speculative in nature than rated bonds.

The Fund may also invest in foreign securities, including up to 15% of its total assets in securities of issuers located in emerging markets. These fixed income securities may include foreign government securities, debt obligations of foreign companies, and securities issued by supranational entities. A supranational entity is an entity established or financially supported by the national governments of one or more countries to promote reconstruction or development. Examples of supranational entities include, among others, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (more commonly known as the World Bank), the European Economic Community, the European Investment Bank, the Inter-Development Bank, and the Asian Development Bank.

The Fund may invest in securities issued in any currency and may hold non-US currencies. Securities of issuers within a given country may be denominated in the currency of another country or in multinational currency units, such as the euro. The Manager will limit non-US-dollar-denominated securities to no more than 50% of net assets. The Fund's total non-US-dollar currency exposure will be limited, in the aggregate, to no more than 25% of net assets. The Fund may, from time to time, purchase or sell foreign currencies and/or engage in forward foreign currency transactions in order to facilitate or expedite settlement of Fund transactions and to minimize the impact of currency value fluctuations on the portfolio.

The Fund may also invest in mortgage-backed securities issued or guaranteed by the US government, its agencies or instrumentalities, or by government-sponsored corporations. Other mortgage-backed securities in which the Fund may invest are issued by certain private, nongovernment entities. The Fund may also invest in securities that are backed by assets such as receivables on home equity and credit card loans, automobile, mobile home, recreational vehicle and other loans, wholesale dealer floor plans, and leases.

The Fund may invest in debt obligations issued or guaranteed by the US government, its agencies or instrumentalities. The US government securities in which the Fund may invest include a variety of securities which are issued or guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest by the US government, and by various agencies or instrumentalities which have been established or are sponsored by the US government. The Fund may also invest in municipal debt obligations that are issued by state and local governments to raise funds for various public purposes such as hospitals, schools, and general capital expenses.

The Fund may also invest up to 50% of its total assets in a wide range of derivatives instruments, including forward foreign currency contracts, options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, and swaps. Derivatives instruments may be utilized for a variety of purposes, including to effectively convert the fixed-rate interest payments from a group of certain Fund portfolio securities into floating-rate interest payments.

The Statement of Additional Information also describes non-principal investment strategies that the Fund may use, including investing in other types of investments that are not described in this prospectus.

Delaware Fund for Income

The Manager analyzes economic and market conditions, seeking to identify the securities or market sectors that it believes are the best investments for the Fund.

The Manager invests primarily in fixed income securities that it believes will have a liberal and consistent yield and will tend to reduce the risk of market fluctuations. The Fund primarily invests in fixed income securities rated, at the time of purchase, lower than BBB- by S&P, Baa3 by Moody's, or similarly rated by another NRSRO. These are commonly known as high yield bonds or "junk bonds" and involve greater risks than investment grade bonds. The Fund may also invest in unrated bonds that the Manager considers to have comparable credit characteristics. Unrated bonds may be more speculative in nature than rated bonds. The Fund may invest up to 40% of its net assets in foreign securities; however, the Fund's total non-US-dollar currency exposure will be limited, in the aggregate, to no more than 25% of the Fund's net assets, and investments in emerging market securities will be limited to 20% of the Fund's net assets.

Before selecting high yield corporate bonds, the Manager carefully evaluates each individual bond, including its income potential and the size of the bond issuance. The size of the issuance helps the Manager evaluate how easily it may be able to buy and sell the bond.

The Manager also does a thorough credit analysis of the issuer to determine whether that company has the financial ability to meet the bond's payments.

The Manager maintains a well-diversified portfolio of high yield bonds that represents many different sectors and industries. Through diversification the Manager can help to reduce the impact that any individual bond might have on the portfolio should the issuer have difficulty making payments.

The Fund strives to provide total return, with high current income as a secondary objective. Before purchasing a bond, the Manager evaluates both the income level and its potential for price appreciation.

In addition, the Manager may seek investment advice and recommendations from its Affiliated Sub-Advisors. The Manager may also permit these Affiliated Sub-Advisors to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager and exercise investment discretion for securities in certain markets where the Manager believes it will be beneficial to utilize an Affiliated Sub-Advisor's specialized market knowledge.

The Statement of Additional Information also describes non-principal investment strategies that the Fund may use, including investing in other types of investments that are not described in this prospectus.

Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in bonds (80% policy). The 80% policy is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval, but the Fund will notify shareholders at least 60 days before making any changes to this 80% policy. For purposes of the 80% policy, bonds include debt securities issued or guaranteed by national governments, their agencies or instrumentalities and political sub-divisions (including inflation index linked securities); debt securities of supranational organizations such as freely transferable promissory notes, bonds and debentures; corporate debt securities, including freely transferable promissory notes, debentures, zero coupon bonds, commercial paper, certificates of deposits, and bankers' acceptances issued by industrial, utility, finance, commercial banking or bank holding company organizations; emerging markets debt; and below investment grade securities, also known as high yield debt or "junk bonds." Emerging market countries include those currently considered to be developing or emerging countries by the World Bank, the United Nations, or the countries' governments. These countries typically are located in the Asia-Pacific region, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Central America, South America, and Africa. The Fund may invest in fixed-rate and floating rate securities. The Fund will primarily invest its assets in debt securities (including fixed-rate and floating rate securities) of issuers located in developed countries outside of the United States. A developed country is defined as a country that have a developed economy and advanced tech infrastructure when compared to other nations. The Fund will primarily invest in sovereign debt and currencies, as well as in investment grade corporate bonds. To a lesser extent, the Fund may invest in emerging markets.

An issuer is considered by the Manager to be located in a developed country if such issuer meets one or more of the following criteria: has a class of its securities listed in a developed country; is organized (i.e., is incorporated or otherwise formed) under the laws of, or has a principal office (i.e., is headquartered) in a developed country; derives 50% or more of its total revenue from goods produced, sales made or services provided in one or more developed countries; or maintains 50% or more of its assets in one or more developed countries.

The Fund may invest in both investment grade and, to a lesser extent, below investment grade securities.

The Fund may invest in forward foreign currency contracts in order to hedge its currency exposure in bond positions or to gain currency exposure. The Fund may also invest in interest rate and bond futures to manage interest rate risk and for hedging purposes. These investments may be significant at times. Although the Fund has the flexibility to make use of forward foreign currency contracts it may choose not to for a variety of reasons, even under very volatile market conditions.

The Manager evaluates a number of factors in identifying investment opportunities and constructing the Fund's portfolio. In selecting securities, the Manager evaluates the overall investment opportunities and risks in individual national economies. The Manager analyzes the business cycle in developed countries, and analyzes political factors and exchange rates in emerging market countries. The Manager considers local, national and global economic conditions, market conditions, interest rate movements, and other relevant factors to determine the allocation of the Fund's assets among different issuers, industry sectors and maturities. The Manager, in connection with selecting individual investments for the Fund, evaluates a security based on its potential to generate income and/or capital appreciation. The Manager considers, among other factors, the creditworthiness of the issuer of the security and the various features of the security, such as its interest rate, yield, maturity, any call features and value relative to other securities. The Manager may sell a security if the team believes that there is deterioration in the issuer's financial circumstances, or that other investments are more attractive; if there is deterioration in a security's credit rating; or for other reasons. The Manager focuses on investments denominated in foreign currencies that compare favorably to the US dollar. These factors may vary in particular cases and may change over time.

In addition, the Manager may seek investment advice and recommendations from its affiliates: Macquarie Investment Management Europe Limited, Macquarie Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG, and Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (together, the "Affiliated Sub-Advisors"). The Manager may also permit these Affiliated Sub-Advisors to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager and exercise investment discretion for securities in certain markets where the Manager believes it will be beneficial to utilize an Affiliated Sub-Advisor's specialized market knowledge.

The Statement of Additional Information also describes non-principal investment strategies that the Fund may use, including investing in other types of investments that are not described in this prospectus.

Delaware Investment Grade Fund

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in investment grade debt securities (80% policy). The 80% policy is non-fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval, but the Fund will provide shareholders with at least 60 days' notice before changing this 80% policy. The Fund defines investment grade debt securities as those that are rated within the four highest ratings categories by Moody's or S&P or that are unrated but determined by the Fund's Manager to be of equivalent quality. The Fund will not necessarily sell an investment if its rating is reduced.

The Manager analyzes economic and market conditions, seeking to identify the securities or market sectors that it believes are the best investments for the Funds. The following are descriptions of how the portfolio management team pursues the Funds' investment goals.

The Funds strive to provide shareholders with total return through a combination of income and capital appreciation from the bonds in their portfolios. The Manager invests primarily in corporate bonds, with a strong emphasis on those that have investment grade credit ratings from an NRSRO. The Manager may also invest up to 20% of each Fund's net assets in high yielding, lower-quality corporate bonds (also called "junk bonds"). These may involve greater risk because the companies issuing the bonds have lower credit ratings and may have difficulty making interest and principal payments. The Manager may invest up to 40% of each Fund's total assets in foreign securities, but each Fund's total non-US-dollar currency exposure will be limited, in the aggregate, to no more than 25% of net assets. Foreign securities are also subject to certain risks such as political and economic instability, currency fluctuations, and less stringent regulatory standards.

In selecting bonds, the Manager conducts a careful analysis of economic factors, industry-related information, and the underlying financial stability of the company issuing the bond.

In addition, the Manager may seek investment advice and recommendations from its Affiliated Sub-Advisors. The Manager may also permit these Affiliated Sub-Advisors to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager and exercise investment discretion for securities in certain markets where the Manager believes it will be beneficial to utilize an Affiliated Sub-Advisor's specialized market knowledge.

The Fund's investment objective is nonfundamental. This means that the Fund's Board of Trustees (Board) may change the objective without obtaining shareholder approval. If the objective were changed, the Fund would notify shareholders at least 60 days before the change became effective.

The Statement of Additional Information also describes non-principal investment strategies that the Fund may use, including investing in other types of investments that are not described in this prospectus.

Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in investment grade bonds (80% policy). For purposes of the 80% policy, investment grade bonds also include other investment grade fixed income securities. The 80% policy is nonfundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval, but the Fund will provide shareholders with at least 60 days' notice before changing this 80% policy.

The Manager analyzes economic and market conditions, seeking to identify the securities or market sectors that the Manager believes are the best investments for the Fund. Securities in which the Fund may invest include, but are not limited to, the following:

- securities issued or guaranteed by the US government, such as US Treasurys;
- securities issued by US government agencies or instrumentalities, such as securities of Ginnie Mae;
- investment grade and below-investment-grade corporate bonds; nonagency mortgage-backed securities (MBS), asset-backed securities (ABS), commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), and real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs);
- securities of foreign issuers in both developed and emerging markets, denominated in foreign currencies and US dollars;
- bank loans; and
- short-term investments.

In addition, the Manager may seek investment advice and recommendations from its affiliates: Macquarie Investment Management Europe Limited, Macquarie Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG, and Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (together, the "Affiliated Sub-Advisors"). The Manager may also permit these Affiliated Sub-Advisors to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager and exercise investment discretion for securities in certain markets where the Manager believes it will be beneficial to utilize an Affiliated Sub-Advisor's specialized market knowledge.

The Fund may invest in debt obligations issued or guaranteed by the US government, its agencies or instrumentalities, and by US corporations. The corporate debt obligations in which the Fund may invest include bonds, notes, debentures, and commercial paper of US companies. The US government securities in which the Fund may invest include a variety of securities that are issued or guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest by the US government, and by various agencies or instrumentalities, which have been established or are sponsored by the US government.

The Fund may also invest in MBS issued or guaranteed by the US government, its agencies or instrumentalities, or by government-sponsored corporations. Other MBS in which the Fund may invest are issued by certain private, nongovernment entities. The Fund may also invest in securities that are backed by assets such as receivables on home equity and credit card loans, automobile, mobile home, recreational vehicle and other loans, wholesale dealer floor plans, and leases.

The Fund maintains an average effective duration from one to three years.

The Fund may also invest up to 20% of its net assets in below-investment-grade securities (commonly known as high yield or "junk bonds"). The Fund may invest in domestic corporate debt obligations, including notes, which may be convertible or nonconvertible, commercial paper, units consisting of bonds with stock or warrants to buy stock attached, debentures and convertible debentures. The Fund will invest in both rated and unrated bonds. Unrated bonds may be more speculative in nature than rated bonds.

The Fund may also invest up to 30% of its net assets in foreign securities, including up to 10% of its net assets in securities of issuers located in emerging markets. The Manager will limit the Fund's investments in total non-US dollar currency to no more than 10% of its net assets. The Fund will hedge its total foreign currency exposure. These fixed income securities may include foreign government securities, debt obligations of foreign companies, and securities issued by supranational entities. A supranational entity is an entity established or financially supported by the national governments of one or more countries to promote reconstruction or development. Examples of supranational entities include, among others, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (more commonly known as the World Bank), the European Economic Community, the European Investment Bank, the Inter-Development Bank, and the Asian Development Bank.

The Fund may invest in sponsored and unsponsored American depositary receipts (ADRs), European depositary receipts (EDRs), or global depositary receipts (GDRs). The Fund may also invest in zero coupon bonds and may purchase shares of other investment companies.

The Fund will invest in both rated and unrated foreign securities.

The Fund may invest in securities issued in any currency and may hold foreign currencies. Securities of issuers within a given country may be denominated in the currency of another country or in multinational currency units, such as the euro. The Fund may, from time to time, purchase or sell foreign currencies and/or engage in forward foreign currency contracts in order to facilitate or expedite settlement of Fund transactions and to minimize currency value fluctuations.

In addition to the investments discussed above, the Fund may use a wide range of derivatives instruments, typically including options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, forward foreign currency contracts, and swaps. The Fund will use derivatives for both hedging and nonhedging purposes. The Fund will not use derivatives for reasons inconsistent with its investment objective and will limit its investments in derivatives instruments to 20% of its net assets.

The Statement of Additional Information also describes non-principal investment strategies that the Fund may use, including investing in other types of investments that are not described in this Prospectus.

Delaware Strategic Income II Fund

The Manager analyzes economic and market conditions, seeking to identify the securities or market sectors that it thinks are the best investments for the Fund. Following are descriptions of how the Manager pursues the Fund's investment objectives.

To meet its investment objectives, the Fund invests in domestic (US) investment grade debt securities, high yield, and international fixed income securities, including those of issuers in emerging markets. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in US and foreign debt securities, including those in emerging markets. Foreign debt securities are fixed income securities of issuers organized or having a majority of their assets or deriving a majority of their operating income in foreign countries. These fixed income securities include, but are not limited to, foreign government securities, debt obligations of foreign companies, and securities issued by supranational entities. Emerging market countries include those currently considered to be developing or emerging countries by the World Bank, the United Nations, or the countries' governments. These countries typically are located in the Asia-Pacific region, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Central America, South America, and Africa. The Manager will determine how much of the Fund's assets to allocate to each of the various sectors based on its evaluation of economic and market conditions and its assessment of the yields and potential for appreciation that can be achieved from investments in each of the sectors. The Manager will periodically reallocate the Fund's assets, as deemed appropriate. The relative proportion of the Fund's assets to be allocated among the sectors is described below. The Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in any one sector at any time.

- **US investment grade sector** In managing the Fund's assets allocated to the US investment grade sector, the Manager will invest principally in debt obligations issued or guaranteed by the US government, its agencies or instrumentalities, and by US corporations. The corporate debt obligations in which the Fund may invest include bonds, notes, debentures, and commercial paper of US companies. The US government securities in which the Fund may invest include a variety of securities that are issued or guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest by the US government, and by various agencies or instrumentalities that have been established or sponsored by the US government. The assets in the Fund's US investment grade sector may also be invested in mortgage-backed securities issued or guaranteed by the US government, its agencies or instrumentalities, or by government sponsored corporations. Other mortgage-backed securities in which the Fund may invest are issued by certain private, nongovernment entities. Subject to quality limitations, the Fund may also invest in securities that are backed by assets such as receivables on home equity and credit card loans, automobile, mobile home, recreational vehicle and other loans, wholesale dealer floor plans, and leases. Securities purchased by the Fund within this sector will be rated in one of the four highest rating categories or will be unrated securities that the Manager determines are of comparable quality. Please see the Statement of Additional Information (SAI) for additional ratings information.
- **High yield sector** The Fund may invest in high yield corporate debt obligations, including notes, which may be convertible or nonconvertible, commercial paper, units consisting of bonds with stock or warrants to buy stock attached, debentures, convertible debentures, zero coupon bonds, and pay-in-kind securities. The Fund may invest in both rated and unrated bonds. The rated bonds that the Fund may purchase in this sector will be rated lower than BBB- by S&P, Baa3 by Moody's Investors Service (Moody's), or similarly rated by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO). Unrated bonds may be more speculative in nature than rated bonds.
- **International sector** The Fund may invest in fixed income securities of issuers organized or having a majority of their assets or deriving a majority of their operating income in foreign countries. These fixed income securities include foreign government securities, debt obligations of foreign companies, and securities issued by supranational entities. A supranational entity is an entity established or financially supported by the national governments of one or more countries to promote reconstruction or development. Examples of supranational entities include, among others, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (more commonly known as the World Bank), the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Asian Development Bank. The Fund may invest in securities issued in any currency and may hold foreign currencies. Securities of issuers within a given country may be denominated in the currency of another country or in multinational currency units, such as the euro. The Fund may, from time to time, purchase or sell foreign currencies and/or engage in forward foreign currency contracts in order to facilitate or expedite settlement of Fund transactions and to minimize currency value fluctuations. Currency exposures carry a special risk for the Fund when it allocates a significant portion of its assets to non-USD denominated securities. The Fund may invest in both rated and unrated foreign securities, and may purchase securities of issuers in any foreign country, developed and developing. These investments may include direct obligations of issuers located in emerging markets countries.

In addition, the Manager may seek investment advice and recommendations from its Affiliated Sub-Advisors. The Manager may also permit these Affiliated Sub-Advisors to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager and exercise investment discretion for securities in certain markets where the Manager believes it will be beneficial to utilize an Affiliated Sub-Advisor's specialized market knowledge.

The Statement of Additional Information also describes non-principal investment strategies that the Fund may use, including investing in other types of investments that are not described in this prospectus.

The securities in which the Funds typically invest

Please see the Funds' SAI for additional information about certain of the securities described below as well as other securities in which the Funds may invest.

Asset-backed securities (ABS)

ABS are bonds or notes backed by accounts receivable, including home equity, automobile, or credit loans.

How the Funds use them: Delaware Total Return Fund, Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund may invest in ABS.

Bank loans and other indebtedness

A bank loan represents an interest in a loan or other direct indebtedness, such as an assignment, that entitles the acquiror of such interest to payments of interest, principal, and/or other amounts due under the structure of the loan or other direct indebtedness. In addition to being structured as secured or unsecured loans, such investments could be structured as novations or assignments or represent trade or other claims owed by a company to a supplier.

How the Funds use them: Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Fund for Income, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund may invest without restriction in bank loans that meet the credit standards established by the Manager. The Manager performs its own independent credit analysis on each borrower and on the collateral securing each loan. The Manager considers the nature of the industry in which the borrower operates, the nature of the borrower's assets, and the general quality and creditworthiness of the borrower. Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Fund for Income, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund may invest in bank loans in order to enhance total return, to effect diversification, or to earn additional income. Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Fund for Income, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund will not use bank loans for reasons inconsistent with the Funds' investment objective.

Certificates of deposit and obligations of US and foreign banks

Certificates of deposit and obligations of both US and foreign banks are debt instruments issued by banks that pay interest.

How the Funds use them: Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund may invest in certificates of deposit and obligations from banks that have assets of at least $1 billion.

Investments in foreign banks and overseas branches of US banks may be subject to less stringent regulations and different risks than US domestic banks.

Collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) and real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs)

CMOs are privately issued mortgage-backed bonds whose underlying value is the mortgages that are collected into different pools according to their maturity. They are issued by US government agencies and private issuers. REMICs are privately issued mortgage-backed bonds whose underlying value is a fixed pool of mortgages secured by an interest in real property. Like CMOs, REMICs offer different pools according to the underlying mortgages' maturities.

How the Funds use them: Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund may invest in CMOs and REMICs. Certain CMOs and REMICs may have variable or floating interest rates and others may be stripped. Stripped mortgage securities are generally considered illiquid and to such extent, together with any other illiquid investments, will not exceed 15% of the Funds' net assets, which is the Funds' limit on investments in illiquid investments. In addition, subject to certain quality and collateral limitations, Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund may invest in CMOs and REMICs issued by private entities that are not collateralized by securities issued or guaranteed by the US government, its agencies, or instrumentalities, so called "nonagency" mortgage-backed securities.

Common or ordinary stocks

Common or ordinary stocks are securities that represent shares of ownership in a corporation. Stockholders may participate in a corporation's profits through its distributions of dividends to stockholders, proportionate to the number of shares they own.

How the Funds use them: The portfolio managers of Delaware Covered Call Strategy Fund, Delaware Equity Income Fund, Delaware Global Equity Fund, Delaware Growth and Income Fund, Delaware Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund, Delaware International Fund, Delaware Opportunity Fund, Delaware Premium Income Fund, Delaware Growth Equity Fund, Delaware Special Situations Fund, Delaware Total Return Fund, and Delaware Fund for Income will generally invest the Funds' assets in common or ordinary stocks, some of which may be dividend-paying stocks.

Convertible securities

Convertible securities are usually preferred stocks or corporate bonds that can be exchanged for a set number of shares of common stock at a predetermined price. These securities offer higher appreciation potential than nonconvertible bonds and greater income potential than nonconvertible preferred stocks.

How the Funds use them: Delaware Equity Income Fund, Delaware Growth and Income Fund, Delaware Total Return Fund, Delaware Fund for Income, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund may invest in convertible securities and select them on the basis of the common stocks into which they can be converted, not on the basis of the debt ratings of the convertible securities.

Corporate bonds

Corporate bonds are bonds, notes, or debentures issued by corporations and other business organizations, including REITs, and other business trusts. A REIT is a company that owns or finances income-producing real estate.

How the Funds use them: Delaware Growth and Income Fund, Delaware Total Return Fund, Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund may invest in bonds rated in one of the four highest rating categories by an NRSRO (for example, rated BBB- or higher by S&P or Baa3 or higher by Moody's), and certain of the Funds may invest in high yield corporate bonds as described below.

Corporate commercial paper

Corporate commercial paper is a short-term debt obligation with maturities ranging from 2 to 270 days, issued by companies.

How the Funds use them: Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund may invest in commercial paper that is rated P-1 by Moody's and/or A-1 by S&P.

Credit default swap agreements

In a credit default swap, a fund may transfer the financial risk of a credit event occurring (a bond default, bankruptcy, or restructuring, for example) on a particular security or basket of securities to another party by paying that party a periodic premium; likewise, a fund may assume the financial risk of a credit event occurring on a particular security or basket of securities in exchange for receiving premium payments from another party. Credit default swaps may be considered illiquid.

How the Funds use them: Delaware Fund for Income may enter into credit default swaps in order to hedge against a credit event, to enhance total return or to gain exposure to certain securities or markets. If Delaware Fund for Income has any financial obligation under a swap agreement, it will designate cash and liquid assets sufficient to cover the obligation and will value the designated assets daily as long as the obligation is outstanding.

Use of these strategies can increase the operating costs of Delaware Fund for Income and can lead to loss of principal.

Credit linked notes

A credit linked note (CLN) is structured as a security with an embedded credit default swap allowing the issuer to transfer a specific credit risk to credit investors. The issuer is not obligated to repay the debt if a specified event occurs. It is issued by a special purpose company or trust, designed to offer investors par value at maturity unless the referenced entity defaults. In the case of default, the investors receive a recovery rate. The trust will also have entered into a default swap with a dealer. In case of default, the trust will pay the dealer par minus the recovery rate, in exchange for an annual fee which is passed on to the investors in the form of a higher yield on their note. The CLNs themselves are typically backed by very highly-rated collateral, such as US Treasury securities.

How the Funds use them: Delaware Total Return Fund may invest no more than 10% of the Fund's net assets in credit-linked securities.

Foreign corporate and government securities

Foreign corporate and government securities are securities issued by a non-US company or a government or by an agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision of such government.

How the Funds use them: The fixed income securities in which Delaware Fund for Income, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund may invest include those issued by foreign governments.

Foreign securities

Foreign securities are securities of issuers which are classified by index providers, or by the investment manager applying internally consistent guidelines, as being assigned to countries outside the United States. Investments in foreign securities include investments in American depositary receipts (ADRs), European depositary receipts (EDRs), and global depositary receipts (GDRs). ADRs are receipts issued by a depositary (usually a US bank) and EDRs and GDRs are receipts issued by a depositary outside of the US (usually a non-US bank or trust company or a foreign branch of a US bank). Depositary receipts represent an ownership interest in an underlying security that is held by the depositary. Generally, the underlying security represented by an ADR is issued by a foreign issuer and the underlying security represented by an EDR or GDR may be issued by a foreign or US issuer. Sponsored depositary receipts are issued jointly by the issuer of the underlying security and the depositary, and unsponsored depositary receipts are issued by the depositary without the participation of the issuer of the underlying security. Generally, the holder of the depositary receipt is entitled to all payments of interest, dividends, or capital gains that are made on the underlying security.

How the Funds use them: Delaware Covered Call Strategy Fund, Delaware Global Equity Fund, Delaware Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund, Delaware International Fund, Delaware Opportunity Fund, Delaware Premium Income Fund, Delaware Growth Equity Fund, Delaware Special Situations Fund, Delaware Total Return Fund, Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund may invest in securities of foreign companies traded in the United States. Delaware Global Equity Fund, Delaware Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund, Delaware International Fund, Delaware Total Return Fund, Delaware Fund for Income, Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund may invest in foreign securities traded in foreign markets and emerging markets. Delaware Covered Call Strategy Fund, Delaware Global Equity Fund, Delaware Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund, Delaware International Fund, Delaware Premium Income Fund, Delaware Total Return Fund, Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund, and Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund may invest in sponsored and unsponsored ADRs. The ADRs in which the Funds may invest will be those that are actively traded in the United States. Delaware Strategic Income II Fund may invest in foreign debt and fixed income securities.

In conjunction with investments in foreign securities by Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund, the Funds may also invest in sponsored and unsponsored EDRs and GDRs.

Forward foreign currency contracts

A fund may invest in securities of foreign issuers and may hold foreign currency. In addition, a fund may enter into contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies at a future date (a “forward foreign currency” contract or “forward” contract). A forward contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract, agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract.

How the Funds use them: Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund, Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund, Delaware Strategic Income II Fund, and Delaware Total Return Fund are permitted to, from time to time, purchase or sell foreign currencies and/or engage in forward foreign currency contracts in order to facilitate or expedite settlement of Fund transactions and to minimize currency value fluctuations. However, although the Manager values the Fund’s assets daily in terms of US dollars, it does not intend to convert the Fund’s holdings of foreign currencies into US dollars on a daily basis. Delaware Total Return Fund may also enter into forward contracts to “lock in” the price of a security it has agreed to purchase or sell, in terms of US dollars or other currencies in which the transaction will be consummated.

Futures and options

Futures contracts are agreements for the purchase or sale of a security or a group of securities at a specified price, on a specified date. Unlike purchasing an option, a futures contract must be executed unless it is sold before the settlement date.

Options represent a right to buy or sell a swap agreement, a futures contract, or a security or a group of securities at an agreed-upon price at a future date. The purchaser of an option may or may not choose to go through with the transaction. The seller of an option, however, must go through with the transaction if the purchaser exercises the option.

How the Funds use them: Delaware Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund, Delaware Total Return Fund, Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund, Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund may use futures or options. If a Fund has stocks that have unrealized gains because of past appreciation, the portfolio managers may want to protect those gains when it anticipates adverse conditions. The portfolio managers might use options or futures to seek to neutralize the effect of any price declines, without selling the security. For example, a Fund might sell stock futures or stock index futures to sell the stock at a specific price on a specific date in the future. If prices then fell, the decline would be offset by the gain on the futures contract. On the other hand, if prices rose, the gains would be offset by the loss on the futures contract. Effectively, this strategy seeks to reduce the overall exposure and risk of a Fund without the need to actually sell underlying securities in the portfolio.

The portfolio managers might also use options or futures to gain exposure to a particular market segment without purchasing individual securities in that segment. The portfolio managers might use this approach if a Fund had excess cash that the portfolio managers wanted to invest quickly. The Funds might use covered call options if the portfolio managers believe that doing so would help a Fund to meet its investment objective. Delaware Total Return Fund might also use call options if the Manager believes that doing so would help Delaware Total Return Fund meet its investment objectives. To the extent that a Fund sells or “writes” put and call options, or enters into futures contracts, the Fund will designate assets sufficient to “cover” these obligations and mark them to market daily. Use of these strategies can increase the operating costs of a Fund and can lead to loss of principal.

Certain options and futures may be considered illiquid. It is anticipated that the Funds' investments in futures and options may generate qualifying income under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. The Manager intends to manage the Fund so that it will qualify as a registered management company under the Internal Revenue Code.

High yield corporate bonds (junk bonds)

High yield corporate bonds are debt obligations issued by a corporation and rated below investment grade (lower than BBB- by S&P and lower than Baa3 by Moody's, or similarly rated by another NRSRO). High yield bonds, also known as "junk bonds," are issued by corporations that have lower credit quality and may have difficulty repaying principal and interest.

How the Funds use them: Delaware Total Return Fund, Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Fund for Income, Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund may invest in high yield corporate bonds. The Manager carefully evaluates an individual company's financial situation, its management, the prospects for its industry, and the technical factors related to its bond offering. The Manager's goal is to identify those companies that it believes will be able to repay their debt obligations in spite of poor ratings.

Illiquid investments

Illiquid investments are any investment that a fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment.

How the Funds use them: The Funds may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments.

Interest rate swap, index swap, and credit default swap agreements

In an interest rate swap, a fund receives payments from another party based on a variable or floating interest rate, in return for making payments based on a fixed interest rate. An interest rate swap can also work in reverse with a fund receiving payments based on a fixed interest rate and making payments based on a variable or floating interest rate.

In an index swap, a fund receives gains or incurs losses based on the total return of a specified index, in exchange for making interest payments to another party. An index swap can also work in reverse with a fund receiving interest payments from another party in exchange for movements in the total return of a specified index.

In a credit default swap, a fund may transfer the financial risk of a credit event occurring (a bond default, bankruptcy, or restructuring, for example) on a particular security or basket of securities to another party by paying that party a periodic premium; likewise, a fund may assume the financial risk of a credit event occurring on a particular security or basket of securities in exchange for receiving premium payments from another party.

Interest rate swaps, index swaps, and credit default swaps may be considered illiquid.

How the Funds use them: Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund may use interest rate swaps to adjust its sensitivity to interest rates or to hedge against changes in interest rates. Index swaps may be used to gain exposure to markets that a Fund invests in, such as the corporate bond market. Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund may also use index swaps as a substitute for futures or options contracts if such contracts are not directly available to the Fund on favorable terms. Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund may enter into credit default swaps in order to hedge against a credit event, to enhance total return, or to gain exposure to certain securities or markets.

At times when the Manager anticipates adverse conditions, the Manager may want to protect gains on securities without actually selling them. The Manager might use swaps to neutralize the effect of any price declines without selling a bond or bonds.

If Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund has any financial obligation under a swap agreement, it will designate cash and liquid assets sufficient to cover the obligation and will value the designated assets daily as long as the obligation is outstanding. Use of these strategies can increase the operating costs of the Funds and can lead to loss of principal.

Investment company securities

Any investments in investment company securities, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs), will be limited by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), except as noted below, and would involve a payment of the pro rata portion of their expenses, including advisory fees, of such other investment companies. Under the current 1940 Act limitations, without an exemption a fund may not: (i) own more than 3% of the voting stock of another investment company; (ii) invest more than 5% of a fund's total assets in the shares of any one investment company; or (iii) invest more than 10% of a fund's total assets in shares of other investment companies. These percentage limitations also apply to a fund's investment in an unregistered investment company.

How the Funds use them: Delaware Covered Call Strategy Fund, Delaware Equity Income Fund, Delaware Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund, Delaware Opportunity Fund, Delaware Premium Income Fund, Delaware Special Situations Fund, Delaware Total Return Fund, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, and Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund may invest in investment company securities, which include securities of exchange-traded funds.

Delaware Total Return Fund may invest in investment companies to the extent that it helps achieve the investment objective(s).

The SEC has granted exemptive orders to various iShare Trust, The Vanguard Group, Inc., and SPDR Series Trust ETF programs and their respective investment advisers that permit Delaware Total Return Fund to invest in these ETFs beyond the limitations described above, subject to certain conditions.

Mortgage-backed securities (MBS)

MBS are fixed income securities that represent pools of mortgages, with investors receiving principal and interest payments as the underlying mortgage loans are paid back. Many are issued and guaranteed against default by the US government or its agencies or instrumentalities, such as Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae, and Ginnie Mae. Others are issued by private financial institutions, with some fully collateralized by certificates issued or guaranteed by the US government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

How the Funds use them: Delaware Total Return Fund, Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund may invest in MBS issued or guaranteed by the US government, its agencies or instrumentalities, or by government-sponsored corporations.

Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund may also invest in mortgage-backed securities that are secured by the underlying collateral of the private issuer or by certificates issued or guaranteed by the US government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Such mortgage-backed securities are not government securities and are not directly guaranteed by the US government in any way. These include CMOs, REMICs, and CMBS.

Options

Options represent a right to buy or sell a swap agreement, a futures contract, or a security or a group of securities at an agreed upon price at a future date. The purchaser of an option may or may not choose to go through with the transaction. The seller of an option, however, must go through with the transaction if the purchaser exercises the option. Certain options may be considered illiquid.

How the Funds use them: Delaware Covered Call Strategy Fund, Delaware Premium Income Fund, and Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund may write call options, but will not engage in option writing strategies for speculative purposes. Delaware Premium Income Fund may write covered call options listed on US exchanges on equity securities in order to generate income.

At times when the portfolio managers for Delaware Fund for Income and Delaware Investment Grade Fund anticipate adverse conditions, they may want to protect gains on securities or swap agreements without actually selling them. The portfolio managers might use options to seek to neutralize the effect of any price declines, without selling a security or swap agreement, or as a hedge against changes in interest rates. The portfolio managers may also sell an option contract (often referred to as “writing” an option) to earn additional income. Delaware Fund for Income and Delaware Investment Grade Fund may write call options and purchase put options on a covered basis only, and will not engage in option writing strategies for speculative purposes. Use of these strategies can increase operating costs and can lead to loss of principal.

Preferred stock

Preferred stock is a class of stock that pays dividends before common stock dividend payments are made and may be convertible to common stock.

How the Funds use them: Delaware Equity Income Fund, Delaware Growth and Income Fund, and Delaware Fund for Income may invest in preferred stocks. The Manager will attempt to reduce this risk by investing in a broad range of equity securities.

Real estate investment trusts (REITs)

REITs are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in income-producing real estate or real estate-related loans or interests. REITs are generally classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs, or a combination of equity and mortgage REITs. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive income primarily from the collection of rents. Equity REITs can also realize capital gains by selling properties that have appreciated in value. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive income from the collection of interest payments.

How the Funds use them: Delaware Growth and Income Fund, Delaware Opportunity Fund, Delaware Special Situations Fund, and Delaware Total Return Fund may invest in REITs.

Repurchase agreements

A repurchase agreement is an agreement between a buyer of securities, such as a fund, and a seller of securities, in which the seller agrees to buy the securities back within a specified time at the same price the buyer paid for them, plus an amount equal to an agreed-upon interest rate. Repurchase agreements are often viewed as equivalent to cash.

How the Funds use them: Typically, Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Fund for Income, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund use repurchase agreements as a short-term investment for its cash positions or for temporary defensive purposes. In order to enter into these repurchase agreements, a Fund must have collateral of at least 102% of the repurchase price. A Fund will only enter into repurchase agreements in which the collateral is composed of US government securities. At the Manager's discretion, a Fund may invest overnight cash balances in short-term discount notes issued or guaranteed by the US government, its agencies, or instrumentalities or government-sponsored corporations.

Restricted securities

Restricted securities are privately placed securities whose resale is restricted under US securities laws.

How the Funds use them: Delaware Covered Call Strategy Fund, Delaware Global Equity Fund, Delaware Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund, Delaware International Fund, Delaware Opportunity Fund, Delaware Premium Income Fund, Delaware Growth Equity Fund, Delaware Special Situations Fund, Delaware Total Return Fund, Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Fund for Income, Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund may invest in privately placed securities, including those that are eligible for resale only among certain institutional buyers without registration, which are commonly known as "Rule 144A Securities." Restricted securities that are determined to be illiquid may not exceed a Fund's limit on investments in illiquid investments.

Short sales

Short sales are transactions in which a fund sells a security it does not own and, at the time the short sale is effected, the fund incurs an obligation to replace the security borrowed no matter what its price may be at the time the fund delivers it to the lender.

How the Funds use them: The Manager may establish short positions in exchange traded funds in an attempt to isolate, manage, or reduce the risk of individual securities positions held by Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Fund for Income, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund, of a decline in a particular market sector to which the Fund has significant exposure, or of the exposure to securities owned by the Fund in the aggregate. Such short sales may also be implemented in an attempt to manage the duration of the Funds' holdings. There is no assurance that any such short sales will achieve their intended objective(s). The Manager will not engage in short sales for speculative purposes.

Short-term debt or money market instruments

These instruments include: (1) time deposits, certificates of deposit, and banker's acceptances issued by US banks; (2) time deposits and certificates of deposit issued by foreign banks; (3) commercial paper with the highest quality rating; (4) short-term debt obligations with the highest quality rating; (5) US government securities; and (6) repurchase agreements collateralized by those instruments.

How the Funds use them: Delaware Total Return Fund, Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund, Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund may invest in these instruments either as a means to achieve its investment objective or, more commonly, as temporary defensive instruments or as a pending investment in the Fund's principal investment securities. When investing all or a significant portion of a Fund's assets in these instruments, the Fund may not be able to achieve its investment objective.

Delaware Strategic Income II Fund may invest in commercial paper that is rated P-1 by Moody's and/or A-1 by S&P. Delaware Strategic Income II Fund may invest in certificates of deposit and obligations from banks that have assets of at least $1 billion. Time deposits maturing in more than seven calendar days will not be purchased by Delaware Strategic Income II Fund, and time deposits maturing from two Business Days through seven calendar days will not exceed 15% of the total assets of the Fund.

Swaps

In an index swap, a fund receives gains or incurs losses based on the total return of a specified index, in exchange for making fixed or floating rate interest payments to another party. An index swap can also work in reverse with a fund receiving interest payments from another party in exchange for movements in the total return of a specified index.

Index swaps may be considered illiquid.

How the Funds use them: If Delaware Total Return Fund has any financial obligation under a swap agreement, it will designate cash and liquid assets sufficient to cover the obligation and will value the designated assets daily as long as the obligation is outstanding. Use of these strategies can increase the operating costs of the Fund and can lead to loss of principal.

Tax-exempt obligations

Tax-exempt obligations are commonly known as municipal bonds. These are debt obligations issued by or for a state, territory, or possession, its agencies or instrumentalities, municipalities, or other political subdivisions. The interest on these debt obligations can generally be excluded from federal income tax as well as personal income taxes in the state, territory, or possession where the bond is issued. Determination of a bond's tax-exempt status is based on the opinion of the bond issuer's legal counsel.

How the Funds use them: Delaware Floating Rate II Fund may invest in tax-exempt debt obligations rated in the top four quality grades by S&P or another NRSRO, or in unrated tax-exempt obligations if, in the Manager's opinion, they are equivalent in quality to the top four quality grades. These bonds may include general obligation bonds and revenue bonds.

Time deposits

Time deposits are nonnegotiable deposits maintained in a banking institution for a specified period of time at a stated interest rate.

How the Funds use them: Delaware Floating Rate II Fund and Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund will not purchase time deposits maturing in more than seven calendar days, and time deposits maturing from two Business Days (as defined above) through seven calendar days will not exceed 15% of the Funds' total assets.

US government securities

US government securities are direct US obligations that include bills, notes, and bonds, as well as other debt securities, issued by the US Treasury, and securities of US government agencies or instrumentalities. US Treasury securities are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the United States. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and US government-sponsored instrumentalities may or may not be backed by the "full faith and credit" of the US. In the case of securities not backed by the "full faith and credit" of the US, investors in such securities look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment.

How the Funds use them: Delaware Total Return Fund, Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund, Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund may invest in direct US government securities. Delaware Total Return Fund may invest in US government-sponsored enterprise securities. Delaware Floating Rate II Fund may invest in US government securities for temporary purposes or otherwise, as is consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies. Delaware Fund for Income may invest without limit in US government securities, though they typically only represent a small percentage of the Fund's portfolio, because they generally do not offer as high a level of current income as high yield bonds. Delaware Investment Grade Fund, and Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund may invest without limit in US Treasury securities, though they are typically not the Funds' largest holding because they generally do not offer as high a level of current income as other fixed income securities.

Warrants

A warrant is a right to buy shares of common stock on stated terms.

How the Funds use them: Delaware Fund for Income may invest in warrants.

Zero coupon and payment-in-kind (PIK) bonds

Zero coupon bonds are debt obligations that do not entitle the holder to any periodic payments of interest prior to maturity or a specified date when the securities begin paying current interest, and therefore are issued and traded at a discount from their face amounts or par values. PIK bonds pay interest through the issuance to holders of additional securities.

How the Funds use them: Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Fund for Income, Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund may invest in fixed income securities, including zero coupon bonds and PIK bonds, consistent with its investment objectives and policies. The market prices of these bonds are generally more volatile than the market prices of securities that pay interest periodically and are likely to react to changes in interest rates to a greater degree than interest-paying bonds having similar maturities and credit quality. The bonds may have certain tax consequences which, under certain conditions, could be adverse to the Funds.

Other investment strategies

Borrowing from banks

Each Fund may borrow money from banks as a temporary measure for extraordinary or emergency purposes or to facilitate redemptions. A Fund will be required to pay interest to the lending banks on the amount borrowed. As a result, borrowing money could result in a Fund being unable to meet its investment objective. Each Fund will not borrow money in excess of one-third of the value of its total assets.

Purchasing securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis

Each Fund may buy or sell securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis (i.e., paying for securities before delivery or taking delivery at a later date). Each Fund will designate cash or securities in amounts sufficient to cover its obligations, and will value the designated assets daily.

Temporary defensive positions

In response to unfavorable market conditions, a Fund may make temporary investments in cash or cash equivalents or other high-quality, short-term instruments. These investments may not be consistent with a Fund's investment objective. To the extent that a Fund holds such instruments, it may be unable to achieve its investment objective.

The risks of investing in the Funds

Investing in any mutual fund involves risk, including the risk that you may receive little or no return on your investment, and the risk that you may lose part or all of the money you invest. Before you invest in the Funds, you should carefully evaluate the risks. Because of the nature of the Funds, you should consider your investment to be a long-term investment that typically provides the best results when held for a number of years. The information below describes the principal risks you assume when investing in the Funds. Please see the SAI for a further discussion of these risks and other risks not discussed here.

Delaware Covered Call Strategy Fund

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The portfolio managers maintain a long-term investment approach and focus on securities that they believe can appreciate over an extended period of time regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the portfolio managers do not try to predict overall stock market movements. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, the portfolio managers generally do not trade for short-term purposes.

Portfolio turnover risk

High portfolio turnover rates may increase a fund's transaction costs which may lower returns. Higher portfolio turnover rates could result in corresponding increases in brokerage commissions, may generate short-term capital gains taxable as ordinary income, and cause dividends received on portfolio securities to not be qualified dividends eligible for reduced federal income tax rates under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (Internal Revenue Code).

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund will not attempt to achieve or be limited to a predetermined rate of portfolio turnover. Such turnover always will be incidental to transactions undertaken with a view to achieving the Fund's investment objective.

Exchange-traded funds risk

The risks of investing in securities of an ETF typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the underlying ETF invests.

Because ETFs are listed on an exchange, ETFs may be subject to trading halts and may trade at a discount or premium to their NAV. In addition, ETFs are investment companies, and a fund will bear its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of an investment in an ETF. As a result, a fund's expenses may be higher and performance may be lower.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund's total investments in exchange-traded funds will not exceed 5% of net assets in any one exchange-traded fund and 10% in all positions in exchange traded funds, in the aggregate.

Company size risk

Company size risk is the risk that investments in small- and/or medium-sized companies typically exhibit higher volatility than investments in larger, more established companies. Company size risk also comes from lower liquidity typically associated with small company stocks, which means the price may be affected by poorly executed trades, even if the underlying business of the company is unchanged.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund primarily invests in large capitalization companies, but may invest a small portion of the Fund's total assets in small- and medium-sized companies. The portfolio managers believe medium-sized companies, in general, are more stable than smaller companies and involve less risk due to their larger size, greater experience, and more extensive financial resources. Nonetheless, medium-sized companies have many of the same risks as small companies and are considered to be riskier, in general, than large-sized companies. To address this risk, the portfolio managers seek a well-diversified portfolio, selects stocks carefully, monitors them frequently, and invest primarily in large capitalization companies.

Industry and sector risk

Industry and sector risk is the risk that the value of securities in a particular industry or sector (such as consumer staples, financials or information technology) will decline because of changing expectations for the performance of that industry or sector.

How the Fund strives to manage them: The Fund typically holds a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact that a poorly performing security would have on the Fund. However, the Fund may concentrate its investments in a sector. As a consequence, the share price of the Fund may fluctuate in response to factors affecting that sector, and may fluctuate more widely than a fund that invests in a broader range of industries or sectors. The Fund may be more susceptible to any single economic, political, or regulatory occurrence affecting such sector.

Call options risk

Writing call options involves risks, such as potential losses if equity markets or an individual equity security do not move as expected and the potential for greater losses than if these techniques had not been used.

By writing covered call options, the Fund will give up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of a Fund asset above the exercise price, but will bear the risk of declines in the value of the asset.

The income received from writing call options may not be sufficient to offset one or more of the foregoing possibilities.

The prices of options can be highly volatile and exchanges may suspend options trading, during which time the Fund may be unable to write or unwind options. The Fund's ability to write covered call options will be limited by the number of shares of equity securities it holds.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The portfolio managers will strive to manage this risk through careful selection of individual securities and call options.

Derivatives risk

Derivatives risk is the possibility that a fund may experience a significant loss if it employs a derivatives strategy (including a strategy involving equity-linked securities, futures, options, forward foreign currency contracts, or swaps such as interest rate swaps, index swaps, or credit default swaps) related to a security, index, reference rate, or other asset or market factor (collectively, a "reference instrument") and that reference instrument moves in the opposite direction from what the portfolio manager had anticipated. If a market or markets, or prices of particular classes of investments, move in an unexpected manner, a fund may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the transaction and it may realize losses. Derivatives also involve additional expenses, which could reduce any benefit or increase any loss to a fund from using the strategy. In addition, changes in government regulation of derivatives could affect the character, timing, and amount of a fund's taxable income or gains. A fund's transactions in derivatives may be subject to one or more special tax rules. These rules may: (i) affect whether gains and losses recognized by a fund are treated as ordinary or capital or as short-term or long-term, (ii) accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the fund, (iii) defer losses to the fund, and (iv) cause adjustments in the holding periods of the fund's securities. A fund's use of derivatives may be limited by the requirements for taxation of the fund as a regulated investment company.

Investing in derivatives may subject a fund to counterparty risk. Please refer to "Counterparty risk" for more information. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivatives contract, and imperfect correlation between the value of the derivatives instrument and the underlying reference instrument so that the fund may not realize the intended benefits. When used for hedging, the change in value of the derivatives instrument may also not correlate specifically with the currency, rate, or other risk being hedged.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund will use derivatives for defensive purposes, such as to protect gains or hedge against potential losses in the portfolio without actually selling a security, to neutralize the impact of interest rate changes, to effect diversification, or to earn additional income.

The Trust has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" with respect to the Fund under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) and, therefore, is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the CEA.

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk is the risk that if a fund enters into a derivatives contract (such as a futures, options, or swap contract) or a repurchase agreement, the counterparty to such a contract or agreement may fail to perform its obligations under the contract or agreement due to, among other reasons, financial difficulties (such as a bankruptcy or reorganization). As a result, a fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery, may obtain only a limited recovery, or may obtain no recovery at all.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The portfolio managers seek to minimize this risk by only executing trades on exchange listed options. These are regulated and cleared through the Options Clearing Corporation which significantly reduces counterparty risk. The Fund will hold collateral from counterparties consistent with applicable regulations.

Foreign risk

Foreign risk is the risk that foreign securities (particularly in emerging markets) may be adversely affected by political instability, changes in currency exchange rates, inefficient markets and higher transaction costs, foreign economic or government conditions, the imposition of economic and/or trade sanctions, inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards, and the possibility that significant events in foreign markets, including broad market moves, may affect the value of fund shares.

How the Fund strives to manage it: All securities held by the Fund are traded on US exchanges. However, some companies may be headquartered outside of the United States and the Fund may purchase US dollar-denominated equity securities of such companies (i.e., American Depositary Receipts (ADRs)) traded on US exchanges, in order to obtain more favorable tax treatment or be closer to production or end markets, among other reasons. The portfolio managers attempt to reduce the risks presented by such investments by conducting worldwide fundamental research. In addition, the portfolio managers monitor current economic and market conditions and trends, the political and regulatory environment, and the value of currencies in different countries in an effort to identify the most attractive countries and securities.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility that investments cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments, and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. A fund also may not be able to dispose of illiquid investments at a favorable time or price during periods of infrequent trading of an illiquid investment.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund limits exposure to illiquid investments to no more than 15% of its net assets.

IBOR risk

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

How the Fund strives to manage it: Due to uncertainty regarding the future use of LIBOR or similar rates (such as the Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA)), the impact of the abandonment of such rates on the Fund or the financial instruments in which the Fund invests cannot yet be determined. However, the Fund tries to address such risk by monitoring the economic, political and regulatory climate in jurisdictions relevant to the Fund and the financial instruments in which the Fund invests in order to minimize any potential impact on the Fund. In addition, the Fund typically invests in a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact to the Fund of any legislative or regulatory development affecting particular countries, issuers, or market sectors.

Natural disaster and epidemic risk

Natural disaster and epidemic risk is the risk that the value of a fund's investments may be negatively affected by natural disasters, epidemics, or similar events. Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a fund's investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries. These disruptions could prevent a fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and could negatively impact the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund maintains a long-term investment approach and focuses on securities that the portfolio managers believe can appreciate over an extended period of time regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the portfolio managers do not try to predict overall market movements, but the portfolio managers do note trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, it generally does not trade for short-term purposes.

Delaware Equity Income Fund

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager maintains a long-term investment approach and focus on securities that they believe can appreciate over an extended period of time regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the Manager does not try to predict overall stock market movements. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, the Manager generally does not trade for short-term purposes.

Company size risk

Company size risk is the risk that investments in small- and/or medium-sized companies typically exhibit higher volatility than investments in larger, more established companies. Company size risk also comes from lower liquidity typically associated with small company stocks, which means the price may be affected by poorly executed trades, even if the underlying business of the company is unchanged.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund primarily invests in large capitalization companies, but may invest a small portion of the Fund's total assets in small- and medium-sized companies. The portfolio managers believe medium-sized companies, in general, are more stable than smaller companies and involve less risk due to their larger size, greater experience, and more extensive financial resources. Nonetheless, medium-sized companies have many of the same risks as small companies and are considered to be riskier, in general, than large-sized companies. To address this risk, the portfolio managers seek a well-diversified portfolio, select stocks carefully, monitor them frequently, and invest primarily in large capitalization companies.

Real estate industry risk

Real estate industry risk includes, among others: possible declines in the value of real estate; risks related to general and local economic conditions; possible lack of availability of mortgage funds; overbuilding; extended vacancies of properties; increases in competition, property taxes, and operating expenses; changes in zoning laws; costs resulting from the cleanup of, and liability to third parties resulting from, environmental problems; casualty for condemnation losses; uninsured damages from floods, earthquakes, or other natural disasters; limitations on and variations in rents; and changes in interest rates. REITs are subject to substantial cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers, self-liquidation, and the risk of failing to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (Internal Revenue Code), or other similar statutes in non-US countries and/or to maintain exemptions from the 1940 Act.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager may invest a substantial portion of the Fund's assets in REITs, which generally offer high income potential. The Manager carefully selects REITs based on the quality of their management and their ability to generate substantial cash flow, which the Manager believes can help to shield them from some of the risks involved with real estate investing.

Exchange-traded funds risk

The risks of investing in securities of an ETF typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the underlying ETF invests.

Because ETFs are listed on an exchange, ETFs may be subject to trading halts and may trade at a discount or premium to their NAV. In addition, ETFs are investment companies, and a fund will bear its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of an investment in an ETF. As a result, a fund's expenses may be higher and performance may be lower.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund's total investments in exchange-traded funds will not exceed 5% of net assets in any one exchange-traded fund and 10% in all positions in investment companies, including exchange traded funds, in the aggregate.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility that investments cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments, and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. A fund also may not be able to dispose of illiquid investments at a favorable time or price during periods of infrequent trading of an illiquid investment.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund limits exposure to illiquid investments to no more than 15% of its net assets.

IBOR risk

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

How the Fund strives to manage it: Due to uncertainty regarding the future use of LIBOR or similar rates (such as the Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA)), the impact of the abandonment of such rates on the Fund or the financial instruments in which the Fund invests cannot yet be determined. However, the Fund tries to address such risk by monitoring the economic, political and regulatory climate in jurisdictions relevant to the Fund and the financial instruments in which the Fund invests in order to minimize any potential impact on the Fund. In addition, the Fund typically invests in a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact to the Fund of any legislative or regulatory development affecting particular countries, issuers, or market sectors.

Natural disaster and epidemic risk

Natural disaster and epidemic risk is the risk that the value of a fund's investments may be negatively affected by natural disasters, epidemics, or similar events. Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a fund's investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries. These disruptions could prevent a fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and could negatively impact the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund maintains a long-term investment approach and focuses on securities that the portfolio managers believe can appreciate over an extended period of time regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the portfolio managers do not try to predict overall market movements, but the portfolio managers do note trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, it generally does not trade for short-term purposes.

Delaware Global Equity Fund

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager maintains a long-term investment approach and focus on securities that they believe can appreciate over an extended period of time regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the Manager does not try to predict overall stock market movements. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, the Manager generally does not trade for short-term purposes.

Foreign risk

Foreign risk is the risk that foreign securities may be adversely affected by political instability, changes in currency exchange rates, inefficient markets and higher transaction costs, foreign economic or government conditions, the imposition of economic and/or trade sanctions, inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards, and the possibility that significant events in foreign markets, including broad market moves, may affect the value of fund shares.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager attempts to reduce the risks presented by such investments by conducting worldwide fundamental research. In addition, the Manager monitors current economic and market conditions and trends, the political and regulatory environment, and the value of currencies in different countries in an effort to identify the most attractive countries and securities.

Nondiversification risk

Nondiversified investment companies have the flexibility to invest as much as 50% of their assets in as few as two issuers, with no single issuer accounting for more than 25% of the fund. The remaining 50% of the fund must be diversified so that no more than 5% of a fund's assets are invested in the securities of a single issuer. Because a nondiversified fund may invest its assets in fewer issuers, the value of fund shares may increase or decrease more rapidly than if the fund were fully diversified.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund typically holds securities from a variety of different issuers, representing different sectors of the real estate industry. The Manager performs extensive analysis on all securities. The Manager is particularly diligent in reviewing securities that represent a larger percentage of portfolio assets.

Concentration risk

The risk that a concentration in a particular industry will cause a fund to be more exposed to developments affecting that single industry or industry group than a more broadly diversified fund would be. A fund could experience greater volatility or may perform poorly during a downturn in the industry or industry group because it is more susceptible to the economic, regulatory, political, legal and other risks associated with those industries than a fund that invests more broadly.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund typically holds a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact that a poorly performing security would have on the Fund. However, the Fund may concentrate its investments in a sector. As a consequence, the share price of the Fund may fluctuate in response to factors affecting that sector, and may fluctuate more widely than a fund that invests in a broader range of industries or sectors. The Fund may be more susceptible to any single economic, political, or regulatory occurrence affecting such sector.

Industry and sector risk

Industry and sector risk is the risk that the value of securities in a particular industry or sector (such as consumer staples, financials or information technology) will decline because of changing expectations for the performance of that industry or sector.

How the Fund strives to manage them: The Fund typically holds a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact that a poorly performing security would have on the Fund. However, the Fund may concentrate its investments in a sector. As a consequence, the share price of the Fund may fluctuate in response to factors affecting that sector, and may fluctuate more widely than a fund that invests in a broader range of industries or sectors. The Fund may be more susceptible to any single economic, political, or regulatory occurrence affecting such sector.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility that investments cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments, and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. A fund also may not be able to dispose of illiquid investments at a favorable time or price during periods of infrequent trading of an illiquid investment.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund limits exposure to illiquid investments to no more than 15% of its net assets.

IBOR risk

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

How the Fund strives to manage it: Due to uncertainty regarding the future use of LIBOR or similar rates (such as the Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA)), the impact of the abandonment of such rates on the Fund or the financial instruments in which the Fund invests cannot yet be determined. However, the Fund tries to address such risk by monitoring the economic, political and regulatory climate in jurisdictions relevant to the Fund and the financial instruments in which the Fund invests in order to minimize any potential impact on the Fund. In addition, the Fund typically invests in a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact to the Fund of any legislative or regulatory development affecting particular countries, issuers, or market sectors.

Natural disaster and epidemic risk

Natural disaster and epidemic risk is the risk that the value of a fund's investments may be negatively affected by natural disasters, epidemics, or similar events. Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a fund's investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries. These disruptions could prevent a fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and could negatively impact the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund maintains a long-term investment approach and focuses on securities that the portfolio managers believe can appreciate over an extended period of time regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the portfolio managers do not try to predict overall market movements, but the portfolio managers do note trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, it generally does not trade for short-term purposes.

Delaware Growth and Income Fund

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager maintains a long-term investment approach and focus on securities that they believe can appreciate over an extended period of time regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the Manager does not try to predict overall stock market movements. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, the Manager generally does not trade for short-term purposes.

Real estate industry risk

Real estate industry risk includes, among others: possible declines in the value of real estate; risks related to general and local economic conditions; possible lack of availability of mortgage funds; overbuilding; extended vacancies of properties; increases in competition, property taxes, and operating expenses; changes in zoning laws; costs resulting from the cleanup of, and liability to third parties resulting from, environmental problems; casualty for condemnation losses; uninsured damages from floods, earthquakes, or other natural disasters; limitations on and variations in rents; and changes in interest rates. REITs are subject to substantial cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers, self-liquidation, and the risk of failing to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (Internal Revenue Code), or other similar statutes in non-US countries and/or to maintain exemptions from the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager may invest a substantial portion of the Fund's assets in REITs, which generally offer high income potential. The Manager carefully selects REITs based on the quality of their management and their ability to generate substantial cash flow, which the Manager believes can help to shield them from some of the risks involved with real estate investing.

Company size risk

Company size risk is the risk that investments in small- and/or medium-sized companies typically exhibit higher volatility than investments in larger, more established companies. Company size risk also comes from lower liquidity typically associated with small company stocks, which means the price may be affected by poorly executed trades, even if the underlying business of the company is unchanged.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund may invest in small- and medium-sized companies. The Manager believes medium-sized companies, in general, are more stable than smaller companies and involve less risk due to their larger size, greater experience, and more extensive financial resources. Nonetheless, medium-sized companies have many of the same risks as small companies and are considered to be riskier, in general, than large-sized companies. To address this risk, the Manager seeks a well-diversified portfolio, selects stocks carefully, and monitors them frequently.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility that investments cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments, and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. A fund also may not be able to dispose of illiquid investments at a favorable time or price during periods of infrequent trading of an illiquid investment.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund limits exposure to illiquid investments to no more than 15% of its net assets.

IBOR risk

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

How the Fund strives to manage it: Due to uncertainty regarding the future use of LIBOR or similar rates (such as the Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA)), the impact of the abandonment of such rates on the Fund or the financial instruments in which the Fund invests cannot yet be determined. However, the Fund tries to address such risk by monitoring the economic, political and regulatory climate in jurisdictions relevant to the Fund and the financial instruments in which the Fund invests in order to minimize any potential impact on the Fund. In addition, the Fund typically invests in a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact to the Fund of any legislative or regulatory development affecting particular countries, issuers, or market sectors.

Natural disaster and epidemic risk

Natural disaster and epidemic risk is the risk that the value of a fund's investments may be negatively affected by natural disasters, epidemics, or similar events. Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a fund's investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries. These disruptions could prevent a fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and could negatively impact the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund maintains a long-term investment approach and focuses on securities that the portfolio managers believe can appreciate over an extended period of time regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the portfolio managers do not try to predict overall market movements, but the portfolio managers do note trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, it generally does not trade for short-term purposes.

Delaware Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The portfolio managers maintain a long-term investment approach and focus on securities that they believe can appreciate over an extended period of time regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the portfolio managers do not try to predict overall stock market movements. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, the portfolio managers generally do not trade for short-term purposes.

Hedging risk

Hedging seeks to limit downside risks, but it also will limit the Fund's return potential. This will especially be true during periods of rapid or large market gains. Hedging activities involve fees and expenses, which can further reduce the Fund's returns. If the Fund uses a hedging instrument at the wrong time or judges the market conditions incorrectly, or the hedged instrument does not correlate to the risk sought to be hedged, the hedge might be unsuccessful, reduce the Fund's return, or create a loss. Gains or losses from positions in hedging instruments may be much greater than the instrument's original cost. The counterparty may be unable to honor its financial obligation to the Fund. In addition, the Fund may be unable to close the transaction at the time it would like or at the price it believes the asset is currently worth.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The hedging strategy utilizes equity index futures and equity index options to hedge the Fund's common stock holdings. In order to offset the cost of long exposure to put options, the Fund may sell further out-of-the-money put options or call options. Importantly, the strategy is always net long protection and attempts to mitigate counterparty risk by generally utilizing exchange-traded options guaranteed for settlement by the Options Clearing Corporation, a market clearinghouse.

Derivatives risk

Derivatives risk is the possibility that a fund may experience a significant loss if it employs a derivatives strategy (including a strategy involving equity-linked securities, futures, options, forward foreign currency contracts, or swaps such as interest rate swaps, index swaps, or credit default swaps) related to a security, index, reference rate, or other asset or market factor (collectively, a "reference instrument") and that reference instrument moves in the opposite direction from what the portfolio manager had anticipated. If a market or markets, or prices of particular classes of investments, move in an unexpected manner, a fund may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the transaction and it may realize losses. Derivatives also involve additional expenses, which could reduce any benefit or increase any loss to a fund from using the strategy. In addition, changes in government regulation of derivatives could affect the character, timing, and amount of a fund's taxable income or gains. A fund's transactions in derivatives may be subject to one or more special tax rules. These rules may: (i) affect whether gains and losses recognized by a fund are treated as ordinary or capital or as short-term or long-term, (ii) accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the fund, (iii) defer losses to the fund, and (iv) cause adjustments in the holding periods of the fund's securities. A fund's use of derivatives may be limited by the requirements for taxation of the Fund as a regulated investment company.

Investing in derivatives may subject a fund to counterparty risk. Please refer to "Counterparty risk" for more information. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivatives contract, and imperfect correlation between the value of the derivatives instrument and the underlying reference instrument so that a fund may not realize the intended benefits. In addition, since there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any derivatives instrument purchased or sold, a fund may be required to hold a derivatives instrument to maturity and take or make delivery of an underlying reference instrument that the Manager would have otherwise attempted to avoid, which could result in losses. When used for hedging, the change in value of the derivatives instrument may also not correlate specifically with the currency, rate, or other risk being hedged, in which case a fund may not realize the intended benefits.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund will use derivatives for defensive purposes, such as to protect gains or hedge against potential losses in the portfolio without actually selling a security, to neutralize the impact of interest rate changes, to effect diversification, or to earn additional income.

The Trust has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" with respect to the Fund under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) and, therefore, is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the CEA.

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk is the risk that if a fund enters into a derivatives contract (such as a futures, options, or swap contract) or a repurchase agreement, the counterparty to such a contract or agreement may fail to perform its obligations under the contract or agreement due to, among other reasons, financial difficulties (such as a bankruptcy or reorganization). As a result, a fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery, may obtain only a limited recovery, or may obtain no recovery at all.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The portfolio managers seek to minimize this risk by considering the creditworthiness of all counterparties before they enter into transactions with them. The Fund will hold collateral from counterparties consistent with applicable regulations.

Asset allocation risk

The Fund's performance depends on, among other things, the portfolio managers' success in monitoring and allocating the Fund's assets among the various underlying styles. These underlying styles may not always be complementary, especially if the markets do not behave as expected. The portfolio managers may make investment decisions independently of one another, and may make conflicting investment decisions. This may result in the Fund investing a significant percentage of its assets in certain types of securities, or in securities representing a specific investment philosophy, which could be beneficial or detrimental to the Fund's performance depending on the performance of those securities and the overall market environment.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The portfolio managers use multiple risk models to inform allocation decisions in the pursuit of diversifying Fund exposure across investment styles and reducing the risk of concentrated exposure to an individual style of investing. Additionally, stocks within the Fund are carefully selected and continually monitored.

Company size risk

Company size risk is the risk that investments in small- and/or medium-sized companies typically exhibit higher volatility than investments in larger, more established companies. Company size risk also comes from lower liquidity typically associated with small company stocks, which means the price may be affected by poorly executed trades, even if the underlying business of the company is unchanged.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund may invest in small- and medium-sized companies. The portfolio managers believe medium-sized companies, in general, are more stable than smaller companies and involve less risk due to their larger size, greater experience, and more extensive financial resources. Nonetheless, medium-sized companies have many of the same risks as small companies and are considered to be riskier, in general, than large-sized companies. To address this risk, the portfolio managers seek a well-diversified portfolio, selects stocks carefully, and monitors them frequently.

Exchange-traded funds risk

The risks of investing in securities of an ETF typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the underlying ETF invests.

Because ETFs are listed on an exchange, ETFs may be subject to trading halts and may trade at a discount or premium to their NAV. In addition, ETFs are investment companies, and a fund will bear its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of an investment in an ETF. As a result, a fund's expenses may be higher and performance may be lower.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund's total investments in investment companies including exchange-traded funds will not exceed 5% of net assets in any one investment company and 10% in all positions in investment companies, including exchange traded funds, in the aggregate.

Foreign risk

Foreign risk is the risk that foreign securities may be adversely affected by political instability, changes in currency exchange rates, inefficient markets and higher transaction costs, foreign economic or government conditions, the imposition of economic and/or trade sanctions, inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards, and the possibility that significant events in foreign markets, including broad market moves, may affect the value of fund shares.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The portfolio managers attempt to reduce the risks presented by such investments by conducting worldwide fundamental research. In addition, the portfolio managers monitor current economic and market conditions and trends, the political and regulatory environment, and the value of currencies in different countries in an effort to identify the most attractive countries and securities.

Portfolio turnover risk

High portfolio turnover rates may increase a fund's transaction costs which may lower returns. Higher portfolio turnover rates could result in corresponding increases in brokerage commissions, may generate short-term capital gains taxable as ordinary income, and cause dividends received on portfolio securities to not be qualified dividends eligible for reduced federal income tax rates under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (Internal Revenue Code).

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund will not attempt to achieve or be limited to a predetermined rate of portfolio turnover. Such turnover always will be incidental to transactions undertaken with a view to achieving the Fund's investment objective.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility that investments cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments, and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. A fund also may not be able to dispose of illiquid investments at a favorable time or price during periods of infrequent trading of an illiquid investment.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund limits exposure to illiquid investments to no more than 15% of its net assets.

IBOR risk

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

How the Fund strives to manage it: Due to uncertainty regarding the future use of LIBOR or similar rates (such as the Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA)), the impact of the abandonment of such rates on the Fund or the financial instruments in which the Fund invests cannot yet be determined. However, the Fund tries to address such risk by monitoring the economic, political and regulatory climate in jurisdictions relevant to the Fund and the financial instruments in which the Fund invests in order to minimize any potential impact on the Fund. In addition, the Fund typically invests in a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact to the Fund of any legislative or regulatory development affecting particular countries, issuers, or market sectors.

Natural disaster and epidemic risk

Natural disaster and epidemic risk is the risk that the value of a fund's investments may be negatively affected by natural disasters, epidemics, or similar events. Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a fund's investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries. These disruptions could prevent a fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and could negatively impact the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund maintains a long-term investment approach and focuses on securities that the portfolio managers believe can appreciate over an extended period of time regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the portfolio managers do not try to predict overall market movements, but the portfolio managers do note trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, it generally does not trade for short-term purposes.

Delaware International Fund

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager maintains a long-term investment approach and focus on securities that they believe can appreciate over an extended period of time regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the Manager does not try to predict overall stock market movements. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, the Manager generally does not trade for short-term purposes.

Foreign risk

Foreign risk is the risk that foreign securities may be adversely affected by political instability, changes in currency exchange rates, inefficient markets and higher transaction costs, foreign economic or government conditions, the imposition of economic and/or trade sanctions, inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards, and the possibility that significant events in foreign markets, including broad market moves, may affect the value of fund shares.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager attempts to reduce the risks presented by such investments by conducting worldwide fundamental research. In addition, the Manager monitors current economic and market conditions and trends, the political and regulatory environment, and the value of currencies in different countries in an effort to identify the most attractive countries and securities.

Nondiversification risk

Nondiversified investment companies have the flexibility to invest as much as 50% of their assets in as few as two issuers, with no single issuer accounting for more than 25% of the fund. The remaining 50% of the fund must be diversified so that no more than 5% of a fund's assets are invested in the securities of a single issuer. Because a nondiversified fund may invest its assets in fewer issuers, the value of fund shares may increase or decrease more rapidly than if the fund were fully diversified.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund typically holds securities from a variety of different issuers, representing different sectors of the real estate industry. The Manager performs extensive analysis on all securities. The Manager is particularly diligent in reviewing securities that represent a larger percentage of portfolio assets.

Concentration risk

The risk that a concentration in a particular industry will cause a fund to be more exposed to developments affecting that single industry or industry group than a more broadly diversified fund would be. A fund could experience greater volatility or may perform poorly during a downturn in the industry or industry group because it is more susceptible to the economic, regulatory, political, legal and other risks associated with those industries than a fund that invests more broadly.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund typically holds a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact that a poorly performing security would have on the Fund. However, the Fund may concentrate its investments in a sector. As a consequence, the share price of the Fund may fluctuate in response to factors affecting that sector, and may fluctuate more widely than a fund that invests in a broader range of industries or sectors. The Fund may be more susceptible to any single economic, political, or regulatory occurrence affecting such sector.

Industry and sector risk

Industry and sector risk is the risk that the value of securities in a particular industry or sector (such as consumer staples, financials or information technology) will decline because of changing expectations for the performance of that industry or sector.

How the Fund strives to manage them: The Fund typically holds a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact that a poorly performing security would have on the Fund. However, the Fund may concentrate its investments in a sector. As a consequence, the share price of the

Fund may fluctuate in response to factors affecting that sector, and may fluctuate more widely than a fund that invests in a broader range of industries or sectors. The Fund may be more susceptible to any single economic, political, or regulatory occurrence affecting such sector.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility that investments cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments, and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. A fund also may not be able to dispose of illiquid investments at a favorable time or price during periods of infrequent trading of an illiquid investment.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund limits exposure to illiquid investments to no more than 15% of its net assets.

IBOR risk

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

How the Fund strives to manage it: Due to uncertainty regarding the future use of LIBOR or similar rates (such as the Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA)), the impact of the abandonment of such rates on the Fund or the financial instruments in which the Fund invests cannot yet be determined. However, the Fund tries to address such risk by monitoring the economic, political and regulatory climate in jurisdictions relevant to the Fund and the financial instruments in which the Fund invests in order to minimize any potential impact on the Fund. In addition, the Fund typically invests in a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact to the Fund of any legislative or regulatory development affecting particular countries, issuers, or market sectors.

Natural disaster and epidemic risk

Natural disaster and epidemic risk is the risk that the value of a fund's investments may be negatively affected by natural disasters, epidemics, or similar events. Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a fund's investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries. These disruptions could prevent a fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and could negatively impact the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund maintains a long-term investment approach and focuses on securities that the portfolio managers believe can appreciate over an extended period of time regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the portfolio managers do not try to predict overall market movements, but the portfolio managers do note trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, it generally does not trade for short-term purposes.

Delaware Opportunity Fund

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager maintains a long-term investment approach and focus on securities that they believe can appreciate over an extended period of time regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the Manager does not try to predict overall stock market movements. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, the Manager generally does not trade for short-term purposes.

Company size risk

Company size risk is the risk that investments in small- and/or medium-sized companies typically exhibit higher volatility than investments in larger, more established companies. Company size risk also comes from lower liquidity typically associated with small company stocks, which means the price may be affected by poorly executed trades, even if the underlying business of the company is unchanged.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund may invest in small- and medium-sized companies. The Manager believes medium-sized companies, in general, are more stable than smaller companies and involve less risk due to their larger size, greater experience, and more extensive financial resources. Nonetheless, medium-sized companies have many of the same risks as small companies and are considered to be riskier, in general, than large-sized companies. To address this risk, the Manager seeks a well-diversified portfolio, selects stocks carefully, and monitors them frequently.

Exchange-traded funds risk

The risks of investing in securities of an ETF typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the underlying ETF invests.

Because ETFs are listed on an exchange, ETFs may be subject to trading halts and may trade at a discount or premium to their NAV. In addition, ETFs are investment companies, and a fund will bear its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of an investment in an ETF. As a result, a fund's expenses may be higher and performance may be lower.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund's total investments in exchange-traded funds will not exceed 5% of net assets in any one exchange-traded fund and 10% in all positions in investment companies, including exchange traded funds, in the aggregate.

Real estate industry risk

Real estate industry risk includes, among others: possible declines in the value of real estate; risks related to general and local economic conditions; possible lack of availability of mortgage funds; overbuilding; extended vacancies of properties; increases in competition, property taxes, and operating expenses; changes in zoning laws; costs resulting from the cleanup of, and liability to third parties resulting from, environmental problems; casualty for condemnation losses; uninsured damages from floods, earthquakes, or other natural disasters; limitations on and variations in rents; and changes in interest rates. REITs are subject to substantial cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers, self-liquidation, and the risk of failing to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (Internal Revenue Code), or other similar statutes in non-US countries and/or to maintain exemptions from the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager may invest a substantial portion of the Fund's assets in REITs, which generally offer high income potential. The Manager carefully selects REITs based on the quality of their management and their ability to generate substantial cash flow, which the Manager believes can help to shield them from some of the risks involved with real estate investing.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility that investments cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments, and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. A fund also may not be able to dispose of illiquid investments at a favorable time or price during periods of infrequent trading of an illiquid investment.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund limits exposure to illiquid investments to no more than 15% of its net assets.

IBOR risk

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

How the Fund strives to manage it: Due to uncertainty regarding the future use of LIBOR or similar rates (such as the Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA)), the impact of the abandonment of such rates on the Fund or the financial instruments in which the Fund invests cannot yet be determined. However, the Fund tries to address such risk by monitoring the economic, political and regulatory climate in jurisdictions relevant to the Fund and the financial instruments in which the Fund invests in order to minimize any potential impact on the Fund. In addition, the Fund typically invests in a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact to the Fund of any legislative or regulatory development affecting particular countries, issuers, or market sectors.

Natural disaster and epidemic risk

Natural disaster and epidemic risk is the risk that the value of a fund's investments may be negatively affected by natural disasters, epidemics, or similar events. Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a fund's investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries. These disruptions could prevent a fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and could negatively impact the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund maintains a long-term investment approach and focuses on securities that the portfolio managers believe can appreciate over an extended period of time regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the portfolio managers do not try to predict overall market movements, but the portfolio managers do note trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, it generally does not trade for short-term purposes.

Delaware Premium Income Fund

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The portfolio managers maintain a long-term investment approach and focus on securities that they believe can appreciate over an extended period of time regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the portfolio managers do not try to predict overall stock market movements. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, the portfolio managers generally do not trade for short-term purposes.

Call options risk

Writing call options involves risks, such as potential losses if equity markets or an individual equity security do not move as expected and the potential for greater losses than if these techniques had not been used. By writing covered call options, the Fund will lose money if the exercise price of an option is below the market price of the asset on which the option was written and will give up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of a Fund asset above the exercise price, but will continue to bear the risk of declines in the value of the asset and may be obligated to deliver assets underlying an option at less than the market price.

The income received from writing call options may not be sufficient to offset one or more of the foregoing possibilities.

By writing covered call options, the Fund will lose money if the exercise price of an option is below the market price of the asset on which the option was written and will give up the opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of a Fund asset above the exercise price, but will continue to bear the risk of declines in the value of the asset and may be obligated to deliver assets underlying an option at less than the market price.

The income received from writing call options may not be sufficient to offset one or more of the foregoing possibilities.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The portfolio managers will strive to manage this risk through careful selection of individual securities and call options.

Derivatives risk

Derivatives risk is the possibility that a fund may experience a significant loss if it employs a derivatives strategy (including a strategy involving equity-linked securities, futures, options, forward foreign currency contracts, or swaps such as interest rate swaps, index swaps, or credit default swaps) related to a security, index, reference rate, or other asset or market factor (collectively, a "reference instrument") and that reference instrument moves in the opposite direction from what the portfolio manager had anticipated. If a market or markets, or prices of particular classes of investments, move in an unexpected manner, a fund may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the transaction and it may realize losses. Derivatives also involve additional expenses, which could reduce any benefit or increase any loss to a fund from using the strategy. In addition, changes in government regulation of derivatives could affect the character, timing, and amount of a fund's taxable income or gains. A fund's transactions in derivatives may be subject to one or more special tax rules. These rules may: (i) affect whether gains and losses recognized by a fund are treated as ordinary or capital or as short-term or long-term, (ii) accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the fund, (iii) defer losses to the fund, and (iv) cause adjustments in the holding periods of the fund's securities. A fund's use of derivatives may be limited by the requirements for taxation of the Fund as a regulated investment company.

Investing in derivatives may subject a fund to counterparty risk. Please refer to "Counterparty risk" for more information. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivatives contract, and imperfect correlation between the value of the derivatives instrument and the underlying reference instrument so that a fund may not realize the intended benefits. In addition, since there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any derivatives instrument purchased or sold, a fund may be required to hold a derivatives instrument to maturity and take or make delivery of an underlying reference instrument that the Manager would have otherwise attempted to avoid, which could result in losses. When used for hedging, the change in value of the derivatives instrument may also not correlate specifically with the currency, rate, or other risk being hedged, in which case a fund may not realize the intended benefits.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund will use derivatives for defensive purposes, such as to protect gains or hedge against potential losses in the portfolio without actually selling a security, to neutralize the impact of interest rate changes, to effect diversification, or to earn additional income.

The Trust has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" with respect to the Fund under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) and, therefore, is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the CEA.

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk is the risk that if a fund enters into a derivatives contract (such as a futures, options, or swap contract) or a repurchase agreement, the counterparty to such a contract or agreement may fail to perform its obligations under the contract or agreement due to, among other reasons, financial difficulties (such as a bankruptcy or reorganization). As a result, a fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery, may obtain only a limited recovery, or may obtain no recovery at all.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The portfolio managers seek to minimize this risk by considering the creditworthiness of all counterparties before they enter into transactions with them. The Fund will hold collateral from counterparties consistent with applicable regulations.

Company size risk

Company size risk is the risk that investments in small- and/or medium-sized companies typically exhibit higher volatility than investments in larger, more established companies. Company size risk also comes from lower liquidity typically associated with small company stocks, which means the price may be affected by poorly executed trades, even if the underlying business of the company is unchanged.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund may invest in small- and medium-sized companies. The portfolio managers believe medium-sized companies, in general, are more stable than smaller companies and involve less risk due to their larger size, greater experience, and more extensive financial resources. Nonetheless, medium-sized companies have many of the same risks as small companies and are considered to be riskier, in general, than large-sized companies. To address this risk, the portfolio managers seek a well-diversified portfolio, selects stocks carefully, and monitors them frequently.

Foreign risk

Foreign risk is the risk that foreign securities (particularly in emerging markets and frontier countries) may be adversely affected by political instability, changes in currency exchange rates, inefficient markets and higher transaction costs, foreign economic or government conditions, the imposition of economic and/or trade sanctions, inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards, and the possibility that significant events in foreign markets, including broad market moves, may affect the value of fund shares.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The portfolio managers attempt to reduce the risks presented by such investments by conducting worldwide fundamental research. In addition, the portfolio managers monitor current economic and market conditions and trends, the political and regulatory environment, and the value of currencies in different countries in an effort to identify the most attractive countries and securities.

Exchange-traded funds risk

The risks of investing in securities of an ETF typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the underlying ETF invests.

Because ETFs are listed on an exchange, ETFs may be subject to trading halts and may trade at a discount or premium to their NAV. In addition, ETFs are investment companies, and a fund will bear its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of an investment in an ETF. As a result, a fund's expenses may be higher and performance may be lower.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund's total investments in exchange-traded funds will not exceed 5% of net assets in any one exchange-traded fund and 10% in all positions in exchange traded funds, in the aggregate.

Portfolio turnover risk

High portfolio turnover rates may increase a fund's transaction costs which may lower returns. Higher portfolio turnover rates could result in corresponding increases in brokerage commissions, may generate short-term capital gains taxable as ordinary income, and cause dividends received on portfolio securities to not be qualified dividends eligible for reduced federal income tax rates under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (Internal Revenue Code).

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund will not attempt to achieve or be limited to a predetermined rate of portfolio turnover. Such turnover always will be incidental to transactions undertaken with a view to achieving the Fund's investment objective.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility that investments cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments, and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. A fund also may not be able to dispose of illiquid investments at a favorable time or price during periods of infrequent trading of an illiquid investment.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund limits exposure to illiquid investments to no more than 15% of its net assets.

IBOR risk

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

How the Fund strives to manage it: Due to uncertainty regarding the future use of LIBOR or similar rates (such as the Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA)), the impact of the abandonment of such rates on the Fund or the financial instruments in which the Fund invests cannot yet be determined. However, the Fund tries to address such risk by monitoring the economic, political and regulatory climate in jurisdictions relevant to the Fund and the financial instruments in which the Fund invests in order to minimize any potential impact on the Fund. In addition, the Fund typically invests in a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact to the Fund of any legislative or regulatory development affecting particular countries, issuers, or market sectors.

Natural disaster and epidemic risk

Natural disaster and epidemic risk is the risk that the value of a fund's investments may be negatively affected by natural disasters, epidemics, or similar events. Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a fund's investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries. These disruptions could prevent a fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and could negatively impact the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund maintains a long-term investment approach and focuses on securities that the portfolio managers believe can appreciate over an extended period of time regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the portfolio managers do not try to predict overall market movements, but the portfolio managers do note trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, it generally does not trade for short-term purposes.

Delaware Growth Equity Fund

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The portfolio managers maintain a long-term investment approach and focus on securities that they believe can appreciate over an extended period of time regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the portfolio managers do not try to predict overall stock market movements. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, the portfolio managers generally do not trade for short-term purposes.

Growth stock risk

Growth stocks (such as those in the information technology sector) reflect projections of future earnings and revenue. These prices may rise or fall dramatically depending on whether those projections are met. These companies' stock prices may be more volatile, particularly over the short term.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The portfolio managers follow a rigorous selection process when choosing securities and continually monitors the securities while they remain in the portfolio.

Issuer concentration risk

Issuer concentration risk is the risk that results when a fund holds a limited number of securities depending on an assessment of the investment opportunities available. This allows the portfolio manager to focus on the potential of those particular issuers, but it also means that a fund may be more volatile than funds that hold a greater number of securities.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The portfolio managers follow a rigorous selection process when choosing securities and continually monitor the securities while they remain in the portfolio.

Industry and sector risk

Industry and sector risk is the risk that the value of securities in a particular industry or sector (such as consumer staples, financials or information technology) will decline because of changing expectations for the performance of that industry or sector.

How the Fund strives to manage them: The portfolio managers limit the amount of the Fund's assets invested in any one industry and in any individual security or issuer. The portfolio managers also follow a rigorous selection process when choosing securities for the portfolio.

Company size risk

Company size risk is the risk that investments in small- and/or medium-sized companies typically exhibit higher volatility than investments in larger, more established companies. Company size risk also comes from lower liquidity typically associated with small company stocks, which means the price may be affected by poorly executed trades, even if the underlying business of the company is unchanged.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund may invest in small- and medium-sized companies. The portfolio managers believe medium-sized companies, in general, are more stable than smaller companies and involve less risk due to their larger size, greater experience, and more extensive financial resources. Nonetheless, medium-sized companies have many of the same risks as small companies and are considered to be riskier, in general, than large-sized companies. To address this risk, the portfolio managers seek a well-diversified portfolio, selects stocks carefully, and monitors them frequently.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility that investments cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments, and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. A fund also may not be able to dispose of illiquid investments at a favorable time or price during periods of infrequent trading of an illiquid investment.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund limits exposure to illiquid investments to no more than 15% of its net assets.

IBOR risk

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

How the Fund strives to manage it: Due to uncertainty regarding the future use of LIBOR or similar rates (such as the Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA)), the impact of the abandonment of such rates on the Fund or the financial instruments in which the Fund invests cannot yet be determined. However, the Fund tries to address such risk by monitoring the economic, political and regulatory climate in jurisdictions relevant to the Fund and the financial instruments in which the Fund invests in order to minimize any potential impact on the Fund. In addition, the Fund typically invests in a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact to the Fund of any legislative or regulatory development affecting particular countries, issuers, or market sectors.

Natural disaster and epidemic risk

Natural disaster and epidemic risk is the risk that the value of a fund's investments may be negatively affected by natural disasters, epidemics, or similar events. Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a fund's investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries. These disruptions could prevent a fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and could negatively impact the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund maintains a long-term investment approach and focuses on securities that the portfolio managers believe can appreciate over an extended period of time regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the portfolio managers do not try to predict overall market movements, but the portfolio managers do note trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, it generally does not trade for short-term purposes.

Delaware Special Situations Fund

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager maintains a long-term investment approach and focus on securities that they believe can appreciate over an extended period of time regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the Manager does not try to predict overall stock market movements. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, the Manager generally does not trade for short-term purposes.

Company size risk

Company size risk is the risk that investments in small- and/or medium-sized companies typically exhibit higher volatility than investments in larger, more established companies. Company size risk also comes from lower liquidity typically associated with small company stocks, which means the price may be affected by poorly executed trades, even if the underlying business of the company is unchanged.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager maintains a well-diversified portfolio, selects stocks carefully, and monitors them continually.

Exchange-traded funds risk

The risks of investing in securities of an ETF typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the underlying ETF invests.

Because ETFs are listed on an exchange, ETFs may be subject to trading halts and may trade at a discount or premium to their NAV. In addition, ETFs are investment companies, and a fund will bear its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of an investment in an ETF. As a result, a fund's expenses may be higher and performance may be lower.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund's total investments in exchange-traded funds will not exceed 5% of net assets in any one exchange-traded fund and 10% in all positions in investment companies, including exchange traded funds, in the aggregate.

Real estate industry risk

Real estate industry risk includes, among others: possible declines in the value of real estate; risks related to general and local economic conditions; possible lack of availability of mortgage funds; overbuilding; extended vacancies of properties; increases in competition, property taxes, and operating expenses; changes in zoning laws; costs resulting from the cleanup of, and liability to third parties resulting from, environmental problems; casualty for condemnation losses; uninsured damages from floods, earthquakes, or other natural disasters; limitations on and variations in rents; and changes in interest rates. REITs are subject to substantial cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers, self-liquidation, and the risk of failing to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (Internal Revenue Code), or other similar statutes in non-US countries and/or to maintain exemptions from the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager may invest a substantial portion of the Fund's assets in REITs, which generally offer high income potential. The Manager carefully selects REITs based on the quality of their management and their ability to generate substantial cash flow, which the Manager believes can help to shield them from some of the risks involved with real estate investing.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility that investments cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments, and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. A fund also may not be able to dispose of illiquid investments at a favorable time or price during periods of infrequent trading of an illiquid investment.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund limits exposure to illiquid investments to no more than 15% of its net assets.

IBOR risk

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

How the Fund strives to manage it: Due to uncertainty regarding the future use of LIBOR or similar rates (such as the Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA)), the impact of the abandonment of such rates on the Fund or the financial instruments in which the Fund invests cannot yet be determined. However, the Fund tries to address such risk by monitoring the economic, political and regulatory climate in jurisdictions relevant to the Fund and the financial instruments in which the Fund invests in order to minimize any potential impact on the Fund. In addition, the Fund typically invests in a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact to the Fund of any legislative or regulatory development affecting particular countries, issuers, or market sectors.

Natural disaster and epidemic risk

Natural disaster and epidemic risk is the risk that the value of a fund's investments may be negatively affected by natural disasters, epidemics, or similar events. Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a fund's investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries. These disruptions could prevent a fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and could negatively impact the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund maintains a long-term investment approach and focuses on securities that the portfolio managers believe can appreciate over an extended period of time regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the portfolio managers do not try to predict overall market movements, but the portfolio managers do note trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, it generally does not trade for short-term purposes.

Delaware Total Return Fund

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager maintains a long-term investment approach and focus on securities that they believe can appreciate over an extended period of time regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the Manager does not try to predict overall stock market movements. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, the Manager generally does not trade for short-term purposes.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a debt security, including a governmental issuer or an entity that insures the bond, may be unable to make interest payments and/or repay principal in a timely manner. Changes in an issuer's financial strength or in a security's credit rating may affect a security's value, which would impact fund performance.

Investing in so-called "junk" or "high yield" bonds entails the risk of principal loss because they are rated below investment grade, which may be greater than the risk involved in investment grade bonds. High yield bonds are sometimes issued by companies whose earnings at the time the bond is issued are less than the projected debt payments on the bonds. A protracted economic downturn may severely disrupt the market for high yield bonds, adversely affect the value of outstanding bonds, and adversely affect the ability of high yield issuers to repay principal and interest. Investment by a fund in defaulted securities poses additional risk of loss should nonpayment of principal and interest continue in respect of such securities. Even if such securities are held to maturity, recovery by a fund of its initial investment and any anticipated income or appreciation may be uncertain. A fund also may incur additional expenses in seeking recovery on defaulted securities. Defaulted securities may be considered illiquid.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager carefully evaluates and monitors the financial situation of each entity whose bonds are held in the portfolio. The Manager also tends to hold a relatively large number of different bonds to minimize the risk should any individual issuer be unable to pay its interest or repay principal.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the prices of bonds and other fixed income securities will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. Interest rate changes are influenced by a number of factors, such as government policy, monetary policy, inflation expectations, and the supply and demand of bonds. Bonds and other fixed income securities with longer maturities or duration generally are more sensitive to interest rate changes. A fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low interest rates.

Swaps may be particularly sensitive to interest rate changes. Depending on the actual movements of interest rates and how well the portfolio manager anticipates them, a fund could experience a higher or lower return than anticipated. For example, if a fund holds interest rate swaps and is required to make payments based on variable interest rates, it will have to make interest payments if interest rates rise, which will not necessarily be off-set by the fixed-rate payments it is entitled to receive under the swap agreement.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager cannot eliminate this risk, but tries to address it by monitoring economic conditions, especially interest rate trends and their potential impact on the Fund.

High yield corporate (junk) bond risk

High yield corporate bonds (commonly known as "junk" bonds), while generally having higher yields, are subject to reduced creditworthiness of issuers, increased risks of default, and a more limited and less liquid secondary market than higher rated securities. These securities are subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss of income and principal than are higher rated securities because they are rated below investment grade. Lower rated and unrated fixed income securities tend to reflect short-term corporate and market developments to a greater extent than higher rated fixed income securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. Fixed income securities of this type are considered to be of poor standing and primarily speculative. Such securities are subject to a substantial degree of credit risk.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager attempts to reduce the risk associated with investment in high yield debt securities through portfolio diversification, credit analysis, and attention to trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets.

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities risk

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities risk is the risk that the principal on mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities may be prepaid at any time, which will reduce the yield and market value. If interest rates fall, the rate of prepayments tends to increase as borrowers are motivated to pay off debt and refinance at new lower rates. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of mortgage-related securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, a fund that holds mortgage-related securities may exhibit additional volatility.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund may invest in mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. The Manager will attempt to reduce this risk by investing in a broad range of fixed income securities.

Prepayment risk

Prepayment risk is the risk that homeowners will prepay mortgages during periods of low interest rates, forcing a fund to reinvest its money at interest rates that might be lower than those on the prepaid mortgage. Prepayment risk may also affect other types of debt securities, but generally to a lesser extent than mortgage securities.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager takes into consideration the likelihood of prepayment when it selects mortgages. The Manager may look for mortgage securities that have characteristics that make them less likely to be prepaid, such as low outstanding loan balances, or below-market interest rates.

Company size risk

Company size risk is the risk that investments in small- and/or medium-sized companies typically exhibit higher volatility than investments in larger, more established companies. Company size risk also comes from lower liquidity typically associated with small company stocks, which means the price may be affected by poorly executed trades, even if the underlying business of the company is unchanged.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund may invest in small- and medium-sized companies. The Manager believes medium-sized companies, in general, are more stable than smaller companies and involve less risk due to their larger size, greater experience, and more extensive financial resources. Nonetheless, medium-sized companies have many of the same risks as small companies and are considered to be riskier, in general, than large-sized companies. To address this risk, the Manager seeks a well-diversified portfolio, selects stocks carefully, and monitors them frequently.

Derivatives risk

Derivatives risk is the possibility that a fund may experience a significant loss if it employs a derivatives strategy (including a strategy involving equity-linked securities, futures, options, forward foreign currency contracts, or swaps such as interest rate swaps, index swaps, or credit default swaps) related to a security, index, reference rate, or other asset or market factor (collectively, a "reference instrument") and that reference instrument moves in the opposite direction from what a portfolio manager had anticipated. If a market or markets, or prices of particular classes of investments, move in an unexpected manner, a fund may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the transaction and it may realize losses. Derivatives also involve additional expenses, which could reduce any benefit or increase any loss to a fund from using the strategy. In addition, changes in government regulation of derivatives could affect the character, timing, and amount of a fund's taxable income or gains. A fund's transactions in derivatives may be subject to one or more special tax rules. These rules may: (i) affect whether gains and losses recognized by a fund are treated as ordinary or capital or as short-term or long-term, (ii) accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the fund, (iii) defer losses to the fund, and (iv) cause adjustments in the holding periods of the fund's securities. A fund's use of derivatives may be limited by the requirements for taxation of the fund as a regulated investment company.

Investing in derivatives may subject a fund to counterparty risk. Please refer to "Counterparty risk" for more information. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivatives contract, and imperfect correlation between the value of the derivatives instrument and the underlying reference instrument so that the fund may not realize the intended benefits. In addition, since there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any derivatives instrument purchased or sold, a fund may be required to hold a derivatives instrument to maturity and take or make delivery of an underlying reference instrument that the Manager would have otherwise attempted to avoid, which could result in losses. When used for hedging, the change in value of the derivatives instrument may also not correlate specifically with the currency, rate, or other risk being hedged, in which case a fund may not realize the intended benefits.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund will use derivatives for defensive purposes, such as to protect gains or hedge against potential losses in the portfolio without actually selling a security, to neutralize the impact of interest rate changes, to effect diversification, or to earn additional income.

The Trust has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" with respect to the Fund under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) and, therefore, is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the CEA.

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk is the risk that if a fund enters into a derivatives contract (such as a futures, options, or swap contract) or a repurchase agreement, the counterparty to such a contract or agreement may fail to perform its obligations under the contract or agreement due to, among other reasons, financial difficulties (such as a bankruptcy or reorganization). As a result, a fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery, may obtain only a limited recovery, or may obtain no recovery at all.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager seeks to minimize this risk by considering the creditworthiness of all counterparties before they enter into transactions with them. The Fund will hold collateral from counterparties consistent with applicable regulations.

Foreign risk

Foreign risk is the risk that foreign securities (particularly in emerging markets) may be adversely affected by political instability, changes in currency exchange rates, inefficient markets and higher transaction costs, foreign economic or government conditions, the imposition of economic and/or trade sanctions, inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards, and the possibility that significant events in foreign markets, including broad market moves, may affect the value of fund shares.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager attempts to reduce the risks presented by such investments by conducting worldwide fundamental research. In addition, the Manager monitors current economic and market conditions and trends, the political and regulatory environment, and the value of currencies in different countries in an effort to identify the most attractive countries and securities. Additionally, when currencies appear significantly overvalued compared to average real exchange rates, the Fund may hedge exposure to those currencies for defensive purposes.

Real estate industry risk

Real estate industry risk includes, among others: possible declines in the value of real estate; risks related to general and local economic conditions; possible lack of availability of mortgage funds; overbuilding; extended vacancies of properties; increases in competition, property taxes, and operating expenses; changes in zoning laws; costs resulting from the cleanup of, and liability to third parties resulting from, environmental problems; casualty for condemnation losses; uninsured damages from floods, earthquakes, or other natural disasters; limitations on and variations in rents; and changes in interest rates. REITs are subject to substantial cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers, self-liquidation, and the risk of failing to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (Internal Revenue Code), or other similar statutes in non-US countries and/or to maintain exemptions from the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager may invest a substantial portion of the Fund’s assets in REITs, which generally offer high income potential. The Manager carefully selects REITs based on the quality of their management and their ability to generate substantial cash flow, which the Manager believes can help to shield them from some of the risks involved with real estate investing.

Exchange-traded funds risk

The risks of investing in securities of an ETF typically reflect the risks of the types of instruments in which the underlying ETF invests.

Because ETFs are listed on an exchange, ETFs may be subject to trading halts and may trade at a discount or premium to their NAV. In addition, ETFs are investment companies, and a fund will bear its proportionate share of the fees and expenses of an investment in an ETF. As a result, a fund’s expenses may be higher and performance may be lower.

How the Fund strives to manage it: Under normal circumstances, the Fund's total investments in investment companies, including ETFs, will not exceed 10% of net assets in any one investment company and 20% in all positions in investment companies, in the aggregate.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility that investments cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments, and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. A fund also may not be able to dispose of illiquid investments at a favorable time or price during periods of infrequent trading of an illiquid investment.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund limits exposure to illiquid investments to no more than 15% of its net assets.

IBOR risk

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

How the Fund strives to manage it: Due to uncertainty regarding the future use of LIBOR or similar rates (such as the Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA)), the impact of the abandonment of such rates on the Fund or the financial instruments in which the Fund invests cannot yet be determined. However, the Fund tries to address such risk by monitoring the economic, political and regulatory climate in jurisdictions relevant to the Fund and the financial instruments in which the Fund invests in order to minimize any potential impact on the Fund. In addition, the Fund typically invests in a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact to the Fund of any legislative or regulatory development affecting particular countries, issuers, or market sectors.

Natural disaster and epidemic risk

Natural disaster and epidemic risk is the risk that the value of a fund's investments may be negatively affected by natural disasters, epidemics, or similar events. Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a fund's investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries. These disruptions could prevent a fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and could negatively impact the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund maintains a long-term investment approach and focuses on securities that the portfolio managers believe can appreciate over an extended period of time regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the portfolio managers do not try to predict overall market movements, but the portfolio managers do note trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, it generally does not trade for short-term purposes.

Delaware Floating Rate II Fund

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

Index swaps are subject to the same market risks as the investment market or sector that the index represents. Depending on the actual movements of the index and how well the portfolio manager forecasts those movements, a fund could experience a higher or lower return than anticipated.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager maintains a long-term investment approach and focuses on securities that it believes can continue to provide returns over an extended time frame regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the Manager does not try to predict overall market movements.

In evaluating the use of an index swap for the Fund, the Manager carefully considers how market changes could affect the swap and how that compares to investing directly in the market the swap is intended to represent. When selecting counterparties with whom the Manager would make interest rate or index swap agreements for the Fund, the Manager does careful credit analysis on the counterparty before engaging in the transaction.

Industry and security risks

Industry risk is the risk that the value of securities in a particular industry (such as consumer staples, financials or information technology) will decline because of changing expectations for the performance of that industry.

Security risk is the risk that the value of an individual stock or bond will decline because of changing expectations for the performance of the individual company issuing the stock or bond (due to situations that could range from decreased sales to events such as a pending merger or actual or threatened bankruptcy).

How the Fund strives to manage them: The Manager limits the amount of the Fund's assets invested in any one industry and in any individual security or issuer. The Manager also follows a rigorous selection process when choosing securities for the portfolio.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the prices of bonds and other fixed income securities will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. Interest rate changes are influenced by a number of factors, such as government policy, monetary policy, inflation expectations, and the supply and demand of bonds. Bonds and other fixed income securities with longer maturities or duration generally are more sensitive to interest rate changes. A fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low interest rates.

Swaps may be particularly sensitive to interest rate changes. Depending on the actual movements of interest rates and how well the portfolio manager anticipates them, a fund could experience a higher or lower return than anticipated. For example, if a fund holds interest rate swaps and is required to make payments based on variable interest rates, it will have to make interest payments if interest rates rise, which will not necessarily be offset by the fixed-rate payments it is entitled to receive under the swap agreement.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund is subject to various interest rate risks depending upon its investment objectives and policies. The Manager cannot eliminate this risk, but tries to address it by monitoring economic conditions, especially interest rate trends and their potential impact on the Fund. The Manager does not try to increase returns on the Fund's investments in debt securities by predicting and aggressively capitalizing on interest rate movements.

By investing in swaps, the Fund is subject to additional interest rate risk. Each Business Day, the Manager will calculate the amount the Fund must pay for any swaps it holds and will designate enough cash or other liquid securities to cover that amount.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a debt security, including a governmental issuer or an entity that insures the bond, may be unable to make interest payments and/or repay principal in a timely manner. Changes in an issuer's financial strength or in a security's credit rating may affect a security's value, which would impact fund performance.

Investing in so-called "junk" or "high yield" bonds entails the risk of principal loss because they are rated below investment grade, which may be greater than the risk involved in investment grade bonds. High yield bonds are sometimes issued by companies whose earnings at the time the bond is issued are less than the projected debt payments on the bonds. A protracted economic downturn may severely disrupt the market for high yield bonds, adversely affect the value of outstanding bonds, and adversely affect the ability of high yield issuers to repay principal and interest. Investment by a fund in defaulted securities poses additional risk of loss should nonpayment of principal and interest continue in respect of such securities. Even if such securities are held to maturity, recovery by a fund of its initial investment and any anticipated income or appreciation may be uncertain. A fund also may incur additional expenses in seeking recovery on defaulted securities. Defaulted securities may be considered illiquid.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager carefully evaluates and monitors the financial situation of each entity whose bonds are held in the portfolio. The Manager also tends to hold a relatively large number of different bonds to minimize the risk should any individual issuer be unable to pay its interest or repay principal. The Fund may invest up to 100% of its net assets in fixed income securities rated below investment grade.

High yield (junk bond) risk

Investing in so-called "junk bonds" entails the risk of principal loss because they are rated below investment grade. As a result, junk bonds are subject to reduced creditworthiness of issuers; increased risk of default and a more limited and less liquid secondary market; and greater price volatility and risk of loss of income and principal than are higher rated securities. High yield bonds are sometimes issued by municipalities with less financial strength and therefore less ability to make projected debt payments on the bonds.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager attempts to reduce the risk associated with investment in high yield debt securities through portfolio diversification, credit analysis, and attention to trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets.

Adjustable rate securities risk

The value of any collateral securing an adjustable rate security may decline, be insufficient to meet the obligations of the borrower, or be difficult or costly to liquidate. In the event of a default, it may be difficult to collect on any collateral, it would not be possible to collect on any collateral for an uncollateralized loan, and the value of an adjustable rate security can decline significantly. Access to collateral may also be limited by bankruptcy or other insolvency laws. If an adjustable rate security is acquired through an assignment, the acquirer may not be able to unilaterally enforce all rights and remedies under the loan and with regard to the associated collateral.

Although senior loans may be senior to equity and other debt securities in the borrower's capital structure, the loans may be subordinated to other obligations of the borrower or its subsidiaries. Difficulty in selling an adjustable rate loan can result in a loss. Loans trade in an over-the-counter market, and confirmation and settlement may take significantly longer than 7 days to complete. Extended trade settlement periods may present a risk regarding the Fund's ability to timely honor redemptions. Due to the lack of a regular trading market for loans, loans are subject to irregular trading activity and wide bid/ask spreads and may be difficult to value.

High yield adjustable rate loans, like high-yield debt securities, or junk bonds, usually are more credit sensitive, although the value of these instruments may be affected by interest rate swings in the overall fixed income market. Generally, there is less readily available, reliable public information about the loans. Therefore, the Fund may be required to rely on its own evaluation and judgment of a borrower's credit quality in addition to any available independent sources to value loans. Adjustable rate loans may not be considered "securities" for certain purposes of the federal securities laws and purchasers therefore may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws.

How the Fund strives to manage it: This risk may not be completely eliminated, but the Manager will attempt to reduce this risk through portfolio diversification, credit analysis, and attention to trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets. Should the Manager determine that any of these securities are illiquid, they would be subject to the Fund's restriction on illiquid investments.

Prepayment risk

Prepayment risk is the risk that homeowners will prepay mortgages during periods of low interest rates, forcing a fund to reinvest its money at interest rates that might be lower than those on the prepaid mortgage. Prepayment risk may also affect other types of debt securities, but generally to a lesser extent than mortgage securities.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund may invest in MBS, CMOs, and REMICs. The Manager takes into consideration the likelihood of prepayment when it selects mortgages. The Manager may look for mortgage securities that have characteristics that make them less likely to be prepaid, such as low outstanding loan balances, or below-market interest rates.

IBOR risk

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

How the Fund strives to manage it: Due to uncertainty regarding the future use of LIBOR or similar rates (such as the Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA)), the impact of the abandonment of such rates on the Fund or the financial instruments in which the Fund invests cannot yet be determined. However, the Fund tries to address such risk by monitoring the economic, political and regulatory climate in jurisdictions relevant to the Fund and the financial instruments in which the Fund invests in order to minimize any potential impact on the Fund. In addition, the Fund typically invests in a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact to the Fund of any legislative or regulatory development affecting particular countries, issuers, or market sectors.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility that investments cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments, and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. A fund also may not be able to dispose of illiquid investments at a favorable time or price during periods of infrequent trading of an illiquid investment.

There is generally no established retail secondary market for high yield securities. As a result, the secondary market for high yield securities is more limited and less liquid than other secondary securities markets. The high yield secondary market is particularly susceptible to liquidity problems when institutional investors, such as mutual funds, and certain other financial institutions, temporarily stop buying bonds for regulatory, financial, or other reasons.

Adverse publicity and investor perceptions may also disrupt the secondary market for high yield securities.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund limits its exposure to illiquid investments to no more than 15% of its net assets.

Short sales risk

Short positions in securities may be more risky than long positions (purchases). If a fund has a short position in a security issued by an exchange traded fund and the price of such security increases, the fund will lose money on its short position. Furthermore, during the time when a fund has a short position in such security, the fund must borrow that security in order to make delivery on the short sale, which raises the cost to the fund of entering into the transaction. A fund is therefore subject to the risk that a third party may fail to honor the terms of its contract with the fund related to the securities borrowing. Short sales also involve the risk of an unlimited increase in the market price of the security sold short, which would result in a theoretically unlimited loss. Moreover, although the trading price of a share of an exchange traded fund normally tracks the net asset value of such a share, in times of market stress, this value relationship will not necessarily prevail. Any deviation between the net asset value per share of such exchange traded fund and its trading price could create other risks for a fund if it held a short position in the securities of such an exchange traded fund. Such other risks include the possibility of a larger loss on the short position than would otherwise be the case, the reduced likelihood that the intended benefit of the short position will achieve its objective(s), and the increased likelihood of a demand to replace the borrowed security at a time when obtaining such replacement security may be difficult or impossible at a reasonable price.

Until a fund replaces a borrowed security in connection with a short sale, it will be required to maintain daily a segregated account at such a level that: (i) the amount deposited in the segregated account plus the amount deposited with the broker as collateral will at all times be equal to at least 100% of the current value of the security sold short and (ii) the amount deposited in the segregated account plus the amount deposited with the broker as collateral will not be less than the market value of the security at the time it was sold short. Consequently, in the event of an increase in the price of a security in which a fund has a short position, it may have to increase the amount of collateral to be posted and may have to sell other securities in the portfolio to be able to do so. In times of market stress, making such sales may be difficult to do because of limited and declining liquidity.

Short sale strategies are often categorized as a form of leveraging. Please refer to “Leveraging risk” for more information.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager will not engage in short sales for speculative purposes.

Leveraging risk

Leveraging risk is the risk that certain fund transactions, such as reverse repurchase agreements, short sales, loans of portfolio securities, and the use of when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions, or derivatives instruments, may give rise to leverage, causing a fund to be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged. While it is anticipated that leverage may increase profitability, it may also accentuate the consequences of adverse price movements, resulting in increased losses.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund will, consistent with industry practice, designate and mark-to-market daily cash or other liquid assets having an aggregate market value at least equal to the exposure created by these transactions.

Derivatives risk

Derivatives risk is the possibility that a fund may experience a significant loss if it employs a derivatives strategy (including a strategy involving equity-linked securities, futures, options, forward foreign currency contracts, or swaps such as interest rate swaps, index swaps, or credit default swaps) related to a security, index, reference rate, or other asset or market factor (collectively, a “reference instrument”) and that reference instrument moves in the opposite direction from what the portfolio manager had anticipated. If a market or markets, or prices of particular classes of investments, move in an unexpected manner, a fund may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the transaction and it may realize losses. Derivatives also involve additional expenses, which could reduce any benefit or increase any loss to a fund from using the strategy. In addition, changes in government regulation of derivatives could affect the character, timing, and amount of a fund’s taxable income or gains. A fund’s transactions in derivatives may be subject to one or more special tax rules. These rules may: (i) affect whether gains and losses recognized by a fund are treated as ordinary or capital or as short-term or long-term, (ii) accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the fund, (iii) defer losses to the fund, and (iv) cause adjustments in the holding periods of the fund’s securities. A fund’s use of derivatives may be limited by the requirements for taxation of the fund as a regulated investment company.

Investing in derivatives may subject a fund to counterparty risk. Please refer to “Counterparty risk” for more information. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivatives contract, and imperfect correlation between the value of the derivatives instrument and the underlying reference instrument so that a fund may not realize the intended benefits. In addition, since there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any derivatives instrument purchased or sold, a fund may be required to hold a derivatives instrument to maturity and take or make delivery of an underlying reference instrument that the Manager would have otherwise attempted to avoid, which could result in losses. When used for hedging, the change in value of the derivatives instrument may also not correlate specifically with the currency, rate, or other risk being hedged, in which case a fund may not realize the intended benefits.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund will use derivatives for defensive purposes, such as to protect gains or hedge against potential losses in the portfolio without actually selling a security, to neutralize the impact of interest rate changes, to effect diversification, or to earn additional income. The Fund will limit its investments in derivatives instruments to up to 50% of its total assets.

The Trust has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term “commodity pool operator” with respect to the Fund under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) and, therefore, is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the CEA.

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk is the risk that if a fund enters into a derivatives contract (such as a futures, options, or swap contract) or a repurchase agreement, the counterparty to such a contract or agreement may fail to perform its obligations under the contract or agreement due to, among other reasons, financial difficulties (such as a bankruptcy or reorganization). As a result, a fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery, may obtain only a limited recovery, or may obtain no recovery at all.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager seeks to minimize this risk by considering the creditworthiness of all counterparties before the Fund enters into transactions with them. The Fund will hold collateral from counterparties consistent with applicable regulations.

Foreign risk

Foreign risk is the risk that foreign securities (particularly in emerging markets) may be adversely affected by political instability, changes in currency exchange rates, inefficient markets and higher transaction costs, foreign economic or government conditions, the imposition of economic and/or trade sanctions, inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards, and the possibility that significant events in foreign markets, including broad market moves, may affect the value of fund shares.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager attempts to reduce the risks presented by such investments by conducting worldwide fundamental research, including country visits. In addition, the Manager monitors current economic and market conditions and trends, the political and regulatory environment, and the value of currencies in different countries in an effort to identify the most attractive countries and securities. Additionally, when currencies appear significantly overvalued compared to average real exchange rates, the Fund may hedge exposure to those currencies for defensive purposes. The Fund may frequently value many foreign equity securities using fair value prices based on third-party vendor modeling tools, to the extent available, to account for significant market events that may occur after the close of a foreign market but before the Fund's shares are priced.

Foreign government securities risk

Foreign government securities risk relates to the ability of a foreign government or government-related issuer to make timely principal and interest payments on its external debt obligations. This ability to make payments will be strongly influenced by the issuer's balance of payments, including export performance, its access to international credits and investments, fluctuations in interest rates, and the extent of its foreign reserves.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund attempts to reduce the risks associated with investing in foreign governments by limiting the portion of its assets that may be invested in such securities. The Fund will not invest more than 50% of its total assets in foreign securities and not more than 15% in securities of issuers located in emerging markets.

Government and regulatory risks

Governments or regulatory authorities may take actions that could adversely affect various sectors of the securities markets and affect fund performance. Government involvement in the private sector may, in some cases, include government investment in, or ownership of, companies in certain commercial business sectors; wage and price controls; or imposition of trade barriers and other protectionist measures. For example, an economic or political crisis may lead to price controls, forced mergers of companies, expropriation, the creation of government monopolies, foreign exchange controls, the introduction of new currencies (and the redenomination of financial obligations into those currencies), or other measures that could be detrimental to the investments of a fund.

How the Fund strives to manage them: The Manager evaluates the economic and political climate in the relevant jurisdictions before selecting securities for the Fund. The Manager typically diversifies the Fund's assets among a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact to the Fund of any legislative or regulatory development affecting particular countries, issuers, or market sectors.

Loans and other indebtedness risk

Loans and other indebtedness risk is the risk that a fund will not receive payment of principal, interest, and other amounts due in connection with these investments and will depend primarily on the financial condition of the borrower. Loans that are fully secured offer a fund more protection than unsecured loans in the event of nonpayment of scheduled interest or principal, although there is no assurance that the liquidation of collateral from a secured loan would satisfy the corporate borrower's obligation, or that the collateral can be liquidated. Some loans or claims may be in default at the time of purchase. Certain of the loans and the other indebtedness acquired by a fund may involve revolving credit facilities or other standby financing commitments that obligate a fund to pay additional cash on a certain date or on demand. These commitments may require a fund to increase its investment in a company at a time when that fund might not otherwise decide to do so (including at a time when the company's financial condition makes it unlikely that such amounts will be repaid). To the extent that a fund is committed to advance additional funds, it will at all times hold and maintain cash or other high-grade debt obligations in an amount sufficient to meet such commitments.

As a fund may be required to rely upon another lending institution to collect and pass on to the fund amounts payable with respect to the loan and to enforce the fund's rights under the loan and other indebtedness, an insolvency, bankruptcy, or reorganization of the lending institution may delay or prevent the fund from receiving such amounts. The highly leveraged nature of many such loans and other indebtedness may make them especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions. Investments in such loans and other indebtedness may involve additional risk to the fund.

A fund's ability to sell its loans or to realize their full value upon sale may also be impaired due to the lack of an active trading market, irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads, contractual restrictions, and extended trade settlement periods. Extended trade settlement periods may result in cash not being immediately available to a fund. As a result of these factors, a fund may have to sell other investments or engage in borrowing transactions to raise cash to meet its obligations.

Federal securities laws provide protections against fraud and misrepresentation in connection with the offering and sale of a "security." Loans in which a fund may invest may not be deemed to be "securities" for purposes of such anti-fraud protections. A fund may therefore not have the protection of the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws in the event of fraud or misrepresentation by a borrower. However, a fund in such a scenario may be able to rely on contractual provisions in the loan documents for alternative protections, or use common-law fraud protections under applicable state law.

How the Fund strives to manage it: This risk may not be completely eliminated, but the Manager will attempt to reduce this risk through portfolio diversification, credit analysis, and attention to trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets. Should the Manager determine that any of these securities are illiquid, they would be subject to the Fund's restriction on illiquid investments.

Zero coupon and payment-in-kind (PIK) bonds risk

Zero coupon and PIK bonds involve certain risks. They are generally considered more interest sensitive than income-bearing bonds, more speculative than interest-bearing bonds, and have certain tax consequences that could, under certain circumstances, be adverse to a fund. For example, a fund accrues, and is required to distribute to shareholders, income on its zero coupon bonds. However, a fund may not receive the cash associated with this income until the bonds are sold or mature. If a fund does not have sufficient cash to make the required distribution of accrued income, the fund could be required to sell other securities in its portfolio or to borrow to generate the cash required.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund may invest in zero coupon and PIK bonds to the extent consistent with its investment objective. The Manager cannot eliminate the risks of zero coupon bonds, but it does try to address them by monitoring economic conditions, especially interest rate trends and their potential impact on the Fund.

Valuation risk

A less liquid secondary market as described above can make it more difficult to obtain precise valuations of certain securities. During periods of reduced liquidity, judgment plays a greater role in valuing less liquid investments.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager will strive to manage this risk by carefully evaluating individual bonds and by limiting the amount of the Fund's assets that can be allocated to privately placed high yield securities.

Natural disaster and epidemic risk

Natural disaster and epidemic risk is the risk that the value of a fund's investments may be negatively affected by natural disasters, epidemics, or similar events. Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a fund's investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries. These disruptions could prevent a fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and could negatively impact the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund maintains a long-term investment approach. Generally, the portfolio managers do not try to predict overall market movements, but the portfolio managers do note trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, it generally does not trade for short-term purposes.

Delaware Fund for Income

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager maintains a long-term investment approach and focuses on securities that it believes can appreciate over an extended period of time regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the Manager does not try to predict overall stock market movements. Although the Manager may hold securities for any amount of time, it generally does not trade for short-term purposes.

Industry and security risks

Industry risk is the risk that the value of securities in a particular industry (such as consumer staples, financials or information technology) will decline because of changing expectations for the performance of that industry.

Security risk is the risk that the value of an individual stock or bond will decline because of changing expectations for the performance of the individual company issuing the stock or bond (due to situations that could range from decreased sales to events such as a pending merger or actual or threatened bankruptcy).

How the Fund strives to manage them: The Manager limits the amount of the Fund's assets invested in any one industry and in any individual security or issuer. The Manager also follows a rigorous selection process when choosing securities for the portfolio.

High yield corporate (junk) bond risk

High yield corporate bonds (commonly known as "junk" bonds), while generally having higher yields, are subject to reduced creditworthiness of issuers, increased risks of default, and a more limited and less liquid secondary market than higher rated securities. These securities are subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss of income and principal than are higher rated securities because they are rated below investment grade. Lower rated and unrated fixed income securities tend to reflect short-term corporate and market developments to a greater extent than higher rated fixed income securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. Fixed income securities of this type are considered to be of poor standing and primarily speculative. Such securities are subject to a substantial degree of credit risk.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager attempts to reduce the risk associated with investment in high yield debt securities through portfolio diversification, credit analysis, and attention to trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets.

Redemption risk

If investors redeem more shares of a fund than are purchased for an extended period of time, a fund may be required to sell securities without regard to the investment merits of such actions. This could decrease a fund's asset base, potentially resulting in a higher expense ratio.

How the Fund strives to manage it: Volatility in the high yield market could increase redemption risk. The Fund strives to maintain a cash balance sufficient to meet any redemptions. The Fund may also borrow money, if necessary, to meet redemptions.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the prices of bonds and other fixed income securities will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. Interest rate changes are influenced by a number of factors, such as government policy, monetary policy, inflation expectations, and the supply and demand of bonds. Bonds and other fixed income securities with longer maturities or duration generally are more sensitive to interest rate changes. A fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low interest rates.

Swaps may be particularly sensitive to interest rate changes. Depending on the actual movements of interest rates and how well the portfolio manager anticipates them, a fund could experience a higher or lower return than anticipated. For example, if a fund holds interest rate swaps and is required to make payments based on variable interest rates, it will have to make interest payments if interest rates rise, which will not necessarily be offset by the fixed-rate payments it is entitled to receive under the swap agreement.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund is subject to various interest rate risks depending upon its investment objectives and policies. The Manager cannot eliminate this risk, but tries to address it by monitoring economic conditions.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a debt security, including a governmental issuer or an entity that insures the bond, may be unable to make interest payments and/or repay principal in a timely manner. Changes in an issuer's financial strength or in a security's credit rating may affect a security's value, which would impact fund performance.

Investing in so-called "junk" or "high yield" bonds entails the risk of principal loss because they are rated below investment grade, which may be greater than the risk involved in investment grade bonds. High yield bonds are sometimes issued by companies whose earnings at the time the bond is issued are less than the projected debt payments on the bonds. A protracted economic downturn may severely disrupt the market for high yield bonds, adversely affect the value of outstanding bonds, and adversely affect the ability of high yield issuers to repay principal and interest. Investment by a fund in defaulted securities poses additional risk of loss should nonpayment of principal and interest continue in respect of such securities. Even if such securities are held to maturity, recovery by a fund of its initial investment and any anticipated income or appreciation may be uncertain. A fund also may incur additional expenses in seeking recovery on defaulted securities. Defaulted securities may be considered illiquid.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager employs a careful, credit-oriented bond selection approach. The Fund also holds a diversified selection of high yield bonds that is designed to manage this risk.

It is likely that protracted periods of economic uncertainty would cause increased volatility in the market prices of high yield bonds, an increase in the number of high yield bond defaults and corresponding volatility in the Fund's net asset value (NAV).

This is a substantial risk for the Fund because it invests at least 80% of its net assets in fixed income securities rated below investment grade.

Derivatives risk

Derivatives risk is the possibility that a fund may experience a significant loss if it employs a derivatives strategy (including a strategy involving equity-linked securities, futures, options, forward foreign currency contracts, or swaps such as interest rate swaps, index swaps, or credit default swaps) related to a security, index, reference rate, or other asset or market factor (collectively, a "reference instrument") and that reference instrument moves in the opposite direction from what the portfolio manager had anticipated. If a market or markets, or prices of particular classes of investments, move in an unexpected manner, a fund may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the transaction and it may realize losses. Derivatives also involve additional expenses, which could reduce any benefit or increase any loss to a fund from using the strategy. In addition, changes in government regulation of derivatives could affect the character, timing, and amount of a fund's taxable income or gains. A fund's transactions in derivatives may be subject to one or more special tax rules. These rules may: (i) affect whether gains and losses recognized by a fund are treated as ordinary or capital or as short-term or long-term, (ii) accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the fund, (iii) defer losses to the fund, and (iv) cause adjustments in the holding periods of the fund's securities. A fund's use of derivatives may be limited by the requirements for taxation of the fund as a regulated investment company.

Investing in derivatives may subject a fund to counterparty risk. Please refer to "Counterparty risk" for more information. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivatives contract, and imperfect correlation between the value of the derivatives instrument and the underlying reference instrument so that the fund may not realize the intended benefits. In addition, since there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any derivatives instrument purchased or sold, a fund may be required to hold a derivatives instrument to maturity and take or make delivery of an underlying reference instrument that the Manager would have otherwise attempted to avoid, which could result in losses. When used for hedging, the change in value of the derivatives instrument may also not correlate specifically with the currency, rate, or other risk being hedged, in which case a fund may not realize the intended benefits.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund will use derivatives for defensive purposes, such as to protect gains or hedge against potential losses in the portfolio without actually selling a security, to neutralize the impact of interest rate changes, to effect diversification, or to earn additional income.

The Trust has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" with respect to the Fund under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) and, therefore, is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the CEA.

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk is the risk that if a fund enters into a derivatives contract (such as a futures, options, or swap contract) or a repurchase agreement, the counterparty to such a contract or agreement may fail to perform its obligations under the contract or agreement due to, among other reasons, financial difficulties (such as a bankruptcy or reorganization). As a result, a fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery, may obtain only a limited recovery, or may obtain no recovery at all.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager seeks to minimize this risk by considering the creditworthiness of all counterparties before the Fund enters into transactions with them. The Fund will hold collateral from counterparties consistent with applicable regulations.

Short sales risk

Short positions in securities may be more risky than long positions (purchases). If a fund has a short position in a security issued by an exchange traded fund or otherwise and the price of such security increases, the fund will lose money on its short position. Furthermore, during the time when a fund has a short position in such security, the fund must borrow that security in order to make delivery on the short sale, which raises the cost to the fund of entering into the transaction. A fund is therefore subject to the risk that a third party may fail to honor the terms of its contract with the fund related to the securities borrowing. Short sales also involve the risk of an unlimited increase in the market price of the security sold short, which would result in a theoretically unlimited loss. Moreover, although the trading price of a share of an exchange traded fund normally tracks the net asset value of such a share, in times of market stress, this value relationship will not necessarily prevail. Any deviation between the net asset value per share of such exchange traded fund and its trading price could create other risks for a fund if it held a short position in the securities of such an exchange traded fund. Such other risks include the possibility of a larger loss on the short position than would otherwise be the case, the reduced likelihood that the intended benefit of the short position will achieve its objective(s), and the increased likelihood of a demand to replace the borrowed security at a time when obtaining such replacement security may be difficult or impossible at a reasonable price.

Until a fund replaces a borrowed security in connection with a short sale, it will be required to maintain daily a segregated account at such a level that: (i) the amount deposited in the segregated account plus the amount deposited with the broker as collateral will at all times be equal to at least 100% of the current value of the security sold short and (ii) the amount deposited in the segregated account plus the amount deposited with the broker as collateral will not be less than the market value of the security at the time it was sold short. Consequently, in the event of an increase in the price of a security in which a fund has a short position, it may have to increase the amount of collateral to be posted and may have to sell other securities in the portfolio to be able to do so. In times of market stress, making such sales may be difficult to do because of limited and declining liquidity.

Short sale strategies are often categorized as a form of leveraging. Please refer to "Leveraging risk" for more information.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager will not engage in short sales for speculative purposes.

Leveraging risk

Leveraging risk is the risk that certain fund transactions, such as reverse repurchase agreements, short sales, loans of portfolio securities, and the use of when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions, or derivatives instruments, may give rise to leverage, causing a fund to be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged. While it is anticipated that leverage may increase profitability, it may also accentuate the consequences of adverse price movements, resulting in increased losses.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund will, consistent with industry practice, designate and mark-to-market daily cash or other liquid assets having an aggregate market value at least equal to the exposure created by these transactions.

Foreign risk

Foreign risk is the risk that foreign securities (particularly in emerging markets) may be adversely affected by political instability, changes in currency exchange rates, inefficient markets and higher transaction costs, foreign economic or government conditions, the imposition of economic and/or trade sanctions, inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards, and the possibility that significant events in foreign markets, including broad market moves, may affect the value of fund shares.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager carefully evaluates the reward and risk associated with each foreign security that the Manager considers. The Fund may frequently value many foreign equity securities using fair value prices based on third-party vendor modeling tools, to the extent available, to account for significant market events that may occur after the close of a foreign market but before the Fund's shares are priced.

The Fund may invest up to 40% of its net assets in foreign securities; however, the Fund's total non-US-dollar currency exposure will be limited, in the aggregate, to no more than 25% of the Fund's net assets.

Emerging markets risk

Emerging markets risk is the possibility that the risks associated with international investing will be greater in emerging markets than in more developed foreign markets because, among other things, emerging markets may have less stable political and economic environments. In addition, in many emerging markets there is substantially less publicly available information about issuers and the information that is available tends to be of a lesser quality. Economic markets and structures tend to be less mature and diverse and the securities markets, which are subject to less government regulation or supervision, may also be smaller, less liquid, and subject to greater price volatility.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund will limit investments in emerging markets securities to 20% of its net assets. The Fund cannot eliminate this risk but the Manager will attempt to reduce this risk through portfolio diversification, credit analysis, and attention to trends in the economy, industries and financial markets, and other relevant factors.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a fund's investments may be negatively affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Adverse changes in exchange rates may reduce or eliminate any gains produced by investments that are denominated in foreign currencies and may increase any losses.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund, which has exposure to global and international investments, may be affected by changes in currency rates and exchange control regulations and may incur costs in connection with conversions between currencies. To hedge this currency risk associated with investments in non-US-dollar-denominated securities, the Fund's total non-US-dollar currency exposure will be limited, in the aggregate, to no more than 25% of the Fund's net assets.

Loans and other indebtedness risk

Loans and other indebtedness risk is the risk that a fund will not receive payment of principal, interest, and other amounts due in connection with these investments and will depend primarily on the financial condition of the borrower. Loans that are fully secured offer a fund more protection than unsecured loans in the event of nonpayment of scheduled interest or principal, although there is no assurance that the liquidation of collateral from a secured loan would satisfy the corporate borrower's obligation, or that the collateral can be liquidated. Some loans or claims may be in default at the time of purchase. Certain of the loans and the other indebtedness acquired by a fund may involve revolving credit facilities or other standby financing commitments that obligate a fund to pay additional cash on a certain date or on demand. These commitments may require a fund to increase its investment in a company at a time when that fund might not otherwise decide to do so (including at a time when the company's financial condition makes it unlikely that such amounts will be repaid). To the extent that a fund is committed to advance additional funds, it will at all times hold and maintain cash or other high-grade debt obligations in an amount sufficient to meet such commitments.

As a fund may be required to rely upon another lending institution to collect and pass on to the fund amounts payable with respect to the loan and to enforce the fund's rights under the loan and other indebtedness, an insolvency, bankruptcy, or reorganization of the lending institution may delay or prevent the fund from receiving such amounts. The highly leveraged nature of many such loans and other indebtedness may make them especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions. Investments in such loans and other indebtedness may involve additional risk to the fund.

A fund's ability to sell its loans or to realize their full value upon sale may also be impaired due to the lack of an active trading market, irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads, contractual restrictions, and extended trade settlement periods. Extended trade settlement periods may result in cash not being immediately available to a fund. As a result of these factors, a fund may have to sell other investments or engage in borrowing transactions to raise cash to meet its obligations.

Federal securities laws provide protections against fraud and misrepresentation in connection with the offering and sale of a "security." Loans in which a fund may invest may not be deemed to be "securities" for purposes of such anti-fraud protections. A fund may therefore not have the protection of the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws in the event of fraud or misrepresentation by a borrower. However, a fund in such a scenario may be able to rely on contractual provisions in the loan documents for alternative protections, or use common-law fraud protections under applicable state law.

How the Fund strives to manage it: This risk may not be completely eliminated, but the Manager will attempt to reduce this risk through portfolio diversification, credit analysis, and attention to trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets. Should the Manager determine that any of these securities are illiquid, they would be subject to the Fund's restriction on illiquid investments.

IBOR risk

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

How the Fund strives to manage it: Due to uncertainty regarding the future use of LIBOR or similar rates (such as the Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA)), the impact of the abandonment of such rates on the Fund or the financial instruments in which the Fund invests cannot yet be determined. However, the Fund tries to address such risk by monitoring the economic, political and regulatory climate in jurisdictions relevant to the Fund and the financial instruments in which the Fund invests in order to minimize any potential impact on the Fund. In addition, the Fund typically invests in a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact to the Fund of any legislative or regulatory development affecting particular countries, issuers, or market sectors.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility that investments cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments, and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. A fund also may not be able to dispose of illiquid investments at a favorable time or price during periods of infrequent trading of an illiquid investment.

There is generally no established retail secondary market for high yield securities. As a result, the secondary market for high yield securities is more limited and less liquid than other secondary securities markets. The high yield secondary market is particularly susceptible to liquidity problems when institutional investors, such as mutual funds, and certain other financial institutions, temporarily stop buying bonds for regulatory, financial, or other reasons.

Adverse publicity and investor perceptions may also disrupt the secondary market for high yield securities.

How the Fund strives to manage it: A less liquid secondary market may have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to dispose of particular issues, when necessary, to meet its liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event, such as the deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer. In striving to manage this risk, the Manager evaluates the size of a bond issuance as a way to anticipate its likely liquidity level.

The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments.

Valuation risk

A less liquid secondary market as described above can make it more difficult to obtain precise valuations of certain securities. During periods of reduced liquidity, judgment plays a greater role in valuing less liquid investments.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund's privately placed high yield securities are particularly susceptible to liquidity and valuation risks. The Manager will strive to manage this risk by carefully evaluating individual bonds and by limiting the amount of the Fund's assets that can be allocated to privately placed high yield securities.

Government and regulatory risks

Governments or regulatory authorities may take actions that could adversely affect various sectors of the securities markets and affect fund performance. Government involvement in the private sector may, in some cases, include government investment in, or ownership of, companies in certain commercial business sectors; wage and price controls; or imposition of trade barriers and other protectionist measures. For example, an economic or political crisis may lead to price controls, forced mergers of companies, expropriation, the creation of government monopolies, foreign exchange controls, the introduction of new currencies (and the redenomination of financial obligations into those currencies), or other measures that could be detrimental to the investments of a fund.

How the Fund strives to manage them: The Manager evaluates the economic and political climate in the relevant jurisdictions before selecting securities for the Fund. The Manager typically diversifies the Fund's assets among a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact to the Fund of any legislative or regulatory development affecting particular countries, issuers, or market sectors.

Natural disaster and epidemic risk

Natural disaster and epidemic risk is the risk that the value of a fund's investments may be negatively affected by natural disasters, epidemics, or similar events. Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a fund's investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries. These disruptions could prevent a fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and could negatively impact the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund maintains a long-term investment approach. Generally, the portfolio managers do not try to predict overall market movements, but the portfolio managers do note trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, it generally does not trade for short-term purposes.

Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager maintains a long-term investment approach and focus on securities that they believe can appreciate over an extended period of time regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the Manager does not try to predict overall stock market movements. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, the Manager generally does not trade for short-term purposes.

Foreign risk

Foreign risk is the risk that foreign securities (particularly in emerging markets and frontier countries) may be adversely affected by political instability, changes in currency exchange rates, inefficient markets and higher transaction costs, foreign economic or government conditions, the imposition of economic and/or trade sanctions, inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards, and the possibility that significant events in foreign markets, including broad market moves, may affect the value of fund shares.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager attempts to reduce the risks presented by such investments by conducting worldwide fundamental research. In addition, the Manager monitors current economic and market conditions and trends, the political and regulatory environment, and the value of currencies in different countries in an effort to identify the most attractive countries and securities. Additionally, when currencies appear significantly overvalued compared to average real exchange rates, the Fund may hedge exposure to those currencies for defensive purposes.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a debt security, including a governmental issuer or an entity that insures the bond, may be unable to make interest payments and/or repay principal in a timely manner. Changes in an issuer's financial strength or in a security's credit rating may affect a security's value, which would impact fund performance.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager carefully evaluates and monitors the financial situation of each entity whose bonds are held in the portfolio. The Manager also tends to hold a relatively large number of different bonds to minimize the risk should any individual issuer be unable to pay its interest or repay principal.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the prices of bonds and other fixed income securities will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. Interest rate changes are influenced by a number of factors, such as government policy, monetary policy, inflation expectations, and the supply and demand of bonds. Bonds and other fixed income securities with longer maturities or duration generally are more sensitive to interest rate changes. A fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low interest rates.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager cannot eliminate this risk, but tries to address it by monitoring economic conditions, especially interest rate trends and their potential impact on the Fund.

IBOR risk

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

How the Fund strives to manage it: Due to uncertainty regarding the future use of LIBOR or similar rates (such as the Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA)), the impact of the abandonment of such rates on the Fund or the financial instruments in which the Fund invests cannot yet be determined. However, the Fund tries to address such risk by monitoring the economic, political and regulatory climate in jurisdictions relevant to the Fund and the financial instruments in which the Fund invests in order to minimize any potential impact on the Fund. In addition, the Fund typically invests in a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact to the Fund of any legislative or regulatory development affecting particular countries, issuers, or market sectors.

High yield (junk bond) risk

Investing in so-called "junk bonds" entails the risk of principal loss because they are rated below investment grade. As a result, junk bonds are subject to reduced creditworthiness of issuers; increased risk of default and a more limited and less liquid secondary market; and greater price volatility and risk of loss of income and principal than are higher rated securities. High yield bonds are sometimes issued by municipalities with less financial strength and therefore less ability to make projected debt payments on the bonds.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager attempts to reduce the risk associated with investment in high yield debt securities through portfolio diversification, credit analysis, and attention to trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets.

Derivatives risk

Derivatives risk is the possibility that a fund may experience a significant loss if it employs a derivatives strategy (including a strategy involving equity-linked securities, futures, options, forward foreign currency contracts, or swaps such as interest rate swaps, index swaps, or credit default swaps) related to a security, index, reference rate, or other asset or market factor (collectively, a "reference instrument") and that reference instrument moves in the opposite direction from what the portfolio manager had anticipated. If a market or markets, or prices of particular classes of investments, move in an unexpected manner, a fund may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the transaction and it may realize losses. Derivatives also involve additional expenses, which could reduce any benefit or increase any loss to a fund from using the strategy. In addition, changes in government regulation of derivatives could affect the character, timing, and amount of a fund's taxable income or gains. A fund's transactions in derivatives may be subject to one or more special tax rules. These rules may: (i) affect whether gains and losses recognized by a fund are treated as ordinary or capital or as short-term or long-term, (ii) accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the fund, (iii) defer losses to the fund, and (iv) cause adjustments in the holding periods of the fund's securities. A fund's use of derivatives may be limited by the requirements for taxation of the fund as a regulated investment company.

Investing in derivatives may subject a fund to counterparty risk. Please refer to "Counterparty risk" for more information. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivatives contract, and imperfect correlation between the value of the derivatives instrument and the underlying reference instrument so that the fund may not realize the intended benefits. In addition, since there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any derivatives instrument purchased or sold, a fund may be required to hold a derivatives instrument to maturity and take or make delivery of an underlying reference instrument that the Manager would have otherwise attempted to avoid, which could result in losses. When used for hedging, the change in value of the derivatives instrument may also not correlate specifically with the currency, rate, or other risk being hedged, in which case a fund may not realize the intended benefits.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund will use derivatives for defensive purposes, such as to protect gains or hedge against potential losses in the portfolio without actually selling a security, to neutralize the impact of interest rate changes, to effect diversification, or to earn additional income.

The Trust has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" with respect to the Fund under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) and, therefore, is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the CEA.

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk is the risk that if a fund enters into a derivatives contract (such as a futures, options, or swap contract) or a repurchase agreement, the counterparty to such a contract or agreement may fail to perform its obligations under the contract or agreement due to, among other reasons, financial difficulties (such as a bankruptcy or reorganization). As a result, a fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery, may obtain only a limited recovery, or may obtain no recovery at all.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager seeks to minimize this risk by considering the creditworthiness of all counterparties before they enter into transactions with them. The Fund will hold collateral from counterparties consistent with applicable regulations.

Valuation risk

A less liquid secondary market as described above can make it more difficult to obtain precise valuations of certain securities. During periods of reduced liquidity, judgment plays a greater role in valuing less liquid investments.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager will strive to manage this risk by carefully evaluating individual bonds and by limiting the amount of the Fund's assets that can be allocated to difficult-to-value securities.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility that investments cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments, and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. A fund also may not be able to dispose of illiquid investments at a favorable time or price during periods of infrequent trading of an illiquid investment.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund limits exposure to illiquid investments to no more than 15% of its net assets.

Government and regulatory risks

Governments or regulatory authorities may take actions that could adversely affect various sectors of the securities markets and affect fund performance. Government involvement in the private sector may, in some cases, include government investment in, or ownership of, companies in certain commercial business sectors; wage and price controls; or imposition of trade barriers and other protectionist measures. For example, an economic or political crisis may lead to price controls, forced mergers of companies, expropriation, the creation of government monopolies, foreign exchange controls, the introduction of new currencies (and the redenomination of financial obligations into those currencies), or other measures that could be detrimental to the investments of a fund.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager evaluates the economic and political climate in the relevant jurisdictions before selecting securities for the Fund.

Natural disaster and epidemic risk

Natural disaster and epidemic risk is the risk that the value of a fund's investments may be negatively affected by natural disasters, epidemics, or similar events. Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a fund's investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries. These disruptions could prevent a fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and could negatively impact the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund maintains a long-term investment approach. Generally, the portfolio managers do not try to predict overall market movements, but the portfolio managers do note trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, it generally does not trade for short-term purposes.

Delaware Investment Grade Fund

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

Index swaps are subject to the same market risks as the investment market or sector that the index represents. Depending on the actual movements of the index and how well the portfolio manager forecasts those movements, a fund could experience a higher or lower return than anticipated.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager maintains a long-term investment approach and focuses on individual bonds that it believes can provide a steady stream of income regardless of interim fluctuations in the bond market. Generally, the Manager does not buy and sell securities for short-term purposes.

In evaluating the use of an index swap for the Fund, the Manager carefully considers how market changes could affect the swap and how that compares to us investing directly in the market the swap is intended to represent. When selecting counterparties with whom the Manager would make interest rate or index swap agreements for the Fund, the Manager does careful credit analysis of the counterparty before engaging in the transaction.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the prices of bonds and other fixed income securities will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. Interest rate changes are influenced by a number of factors, such as government policy, monetary policy, inflation expectations, and the supply and demand of bonds. Bonds and other fixed income securities with longer maturities or duration generally are more sensitive to interest rate changes. A fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low interest rates.

Swaps may be particularly sensitive to interest rate changes. Depending on the actual movements of interest rates and how well the portfolio manager anticipates them, a fund could experience a higher or lower return than anticipated. For example, if a fund holds interest rate swaps and is required to make payments based on variable interest rates, it will have to make interest payments if interest rates rise, which will not necessarily be off-set by the fixed-rate payments it is entitled to receive under the swap agreement.

How the Fund strives to manage it: Interest rate risk is a significant risk for the Fund. In striving to manage this risk, the Manager monitors economic conditions and the interest rate environment and may adjust the Fund's duration or average maturity as a defensive measure against interest rate risk.

Each Business Day, the Manager will calculate the amount the Fund must pay for any swaps it holds and will designate enough cash or other liquid securities to cover that amount.

High yield corporate (junk) bond risk

High yield corporate bonds (commonly known as "junk" bonds), while generally having higher yields, are subject to reduced creditworthiness of issuers, increased risks of default, and a more limited and less liquid secondary market than higher rated securities. These securities are subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss of income and principal than are higher rated securities because they are rated below investment grade. Lower rated and unrated fixed income securities tend to reflect short-term corporate and market developments to a greater extent than higher rated fixed income securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. Fixed income securities of this type are considered to be of poor standing and primarily speculative. Such securities are subject to a substantial degree of credit risk.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund limits investments in high yield corporate bonds to 20% of its net assets. The Manager also attempts to reduce the risk associated with investment in high yield debt securities through portfolio diversification, credit analysis, and attention to trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a debt security, including a governmental issuer or an entity that insures the bond, may be unable to make interest payments and/or repay principal in a timely manner. Changes in an issuer's financial strength or in a security's credit rating may affect a security's value, which would impact fund performance.

Investing in so-called "junk" or "high yield" bonds entails the risk of principal loss because they are rated below investment grade, which may be greater than the risk involved in investment grade bonds. High yield bonds are sometimes issued by companies whose earnings at the time the bond is issued are less than the projected debt payments on the bonds. A protracted economic downturn may severely disrupt the market for high yield bonds, adversely affect the value of outstanding bonds, and adversely affect the ability of high yield issuers to repay principal and interest. Investment by a fund in defaulted securities poses additional risk of loss should nonpayment of principal and interest continue in respect of such securities. Even if such securities are held to maturity, recovery by a fund of its initial investment and any anticipated income or appreciation may be uncertain. A fund also may incur additional expenses in seeking recovery on defaulted securities. Defaulted securities may be considered illiquid.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund strives to minimize credit risk by investing primarily in higher-quality, investment grade corporate bonds.

Any portion of a portfolio that is invested in high yielding, lower-quality corporate bonds is subject to greater credit risk. The Manager strives to manage that risk through careful bond selection, by limiting the percentage of the portfolio that can be invested in lower quality bonds and by maintaining a diversified portfolio of bonds representing a variety of industries and issuers.

It is likely that protracted periods of economic uncertainty would cause increased volatility in the market prices of high yield bonds, an increase in the number of high yield bond defaults, and corresponding volatility in the Fund's NAV.

When selecting dealers with whom the Manager would make interest rate or index swap agreements, the Manager focuses on those with high quality ratings and does careful credit analysis before investing.

Loans and other indebtedness risk

Loans and other indebtedness risk is the risk that a fund will not receive payment of principal, interest, and other amounts due in connection with these investments and will depend primarily on the financial condition of the borrower. Loans that are fully secured offer a fund more protection than unsecured loans in the event of nonpayment of scheduled interest or principal, although there is no assurance that the liquidation of collateral from a secured loan would satisfy the corporate borrower's obligation, or that the collateral can be liquidated. Some loans or claims may be in default at the time of purchase. Certain of the loans and the other indebtedness acquired by a fund may involve revolving credit facilities or other standby financing commitments that obligate a fund to pay additional cash on a certain date or on demand. These commitments may require a fund to increase its investment in a company at a time when that fund might not otherwise decide to do so (including at a time when the company's financial condition makes it unlikely that such amounts will be repaid). To the extent that a fund is committed to advance additional funds, it will at all times hold and maintain cash or other high-grade debt obligations in an amount sufficient to meet such commitments.

As a fund may be required to rely upon another lending institution to collect and pass on to the fund amounts payable with respect to the loan and to enforce the fund's rights under the loan and other indebtedness, an insolvency, bankruptcy, or reorganization of the lending institution may delay or prevent the fund from receiving such amounts. The highly leveraged nature of many such loans and other indebtedness may make them especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions. Investments in such loans and other indebtedness may involve additional risk to the fund.

A fund's ability to sell its loans or to realize their full value upon sale may also be impaired due to the lack of an active trading market, irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads, contractual restrictions, and extended trade settlement periods. Extended trade settlement periods may result in cash not being immediately available to a fund. As a result of these factors, a fund may have to sell other investments or engage in borrowing transactions to raise cash to meet its obligations.

Federal securities laws provide protections against fraud and misrepresentation in connection with the offering and sale of a "security." Loans in which a fund may invest may not be deemed to be "securities" for purposes of such anti-fraud protections. A fund may therefore not have the protection of the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws in the event of fraud or misrepresentation by a borrower. However, a fund in such a scenario may be able to rely on contractual provisions in the loan documents for alternative protections, or use common-law fraud protections under applicable state law.

How the Fund strives to manage it: This risk may not be completely eliminated, but the Manager will attempt to reduce this risk through portfolio diversification, credit analysis and attention to trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets. Should the Manager determine that any of these securities are illiquid, they would be subject to the Fund's restrictions on illiquid investments.

Foreign risk

Foreign risk is the risk that foreign securities (particularly in emerging markets) may be adversely affected by political instability, changes in currency exchange rates, inefficient markets and higher transaction costs, foreign economic or government conditions, the imposition of economic and/or trade sanctions, inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards, and the possibility that significant events in foreign markets, including broad market moves, may affect the value of fund shares.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager carefully evaluates the reward and risk associated with each foreign security that it considers. In addition, the Fund may frequently value many foreign equity securities using fair value prices based on third-party vendor modeling tools, to the extent available, to account for significant market events that may occur after the close of a foreign market but before the Fund's shares are priced.

The Fund may invest up to 40% of its total assets in securities of foreign issuers, but the Fund's total non-US-dollar currency exposure will be limited, in the aggregate, to no more than 25% of net assets.

Emerging markets risk

Emerging markets risk is the possibility that the risks associated with international investing will be greater in emerging markets than in more developed foreign markets because, among other things, emerging markets may have less stable political and economic environments. In addition, in many emerging markets there is substantially less publicly available information about issuers and the information that is available tends to be of a lesser quality. Economic markets and structures tend to be less mature and diverse and the securities markets, which are subject to less government regulation or supervision, may also be smaller, less liquid, and subject to greater price volatility.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in securities of issuers located in emerging markets. The Fund cannot eliminate this risk but the Manager will attempt to reduce this risk through portfolio diversification, credit analysis, and attention to trends in the economy, industries and financial markets, and other relevant factors.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a fund's investments may be negatively affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Adverse changes in exchange rates may reduce or eliminate any gains produced by investments that are denominated in foreign currencies and may increase any losses.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund, which has exposure to global and international investments, may be affected by changes in currency rates and exchange control regulations and may incur costs in connection with conversions between currencies. To hedge this currency risk associated with investments in non-US-dollar-denominated securities, the Manager may invest in forward foreign currency contracts, and foreign currency options and futures transactions. These activities pose special risks that do not typically arise in connection with investments in US securities.

Short sales risk

Short positions in securities may be more risky than long positions (purchases). If a fund has a short position in a security issued by an exchange traded fund or otherwise and the price of such security increases, the fund will lose money on its short position. Furthermore, during the time when a fund has a short position in such security, the fund must borrow that security in order to make delivery on the short sale, which raises the cost to the fund of entering into the transaction. A fund is therefore subject to the risk that a third party may fail to honor the terms of its contract with the fund related to the securities borrowing. Short sales also involve the risk of an unlimited increase in the market price of the security sold short, which would result in a theoretically unlimited loss. Moreover, although the trading price of a share of an exchange traded fund normally tracks the net asset value of such a share, in times of market stress, this value relationship will not necessarily prevail. Any deviation between the net asset value per share of such exchange traded fund and its trading price could create other risks for a fund if it held a short position in the securities of such an exchange traded fund. Such other risks include the possibility of a larger loss on the short position than would otherwise be the case, the reduced likelihood that the intended benefit of the short position will achieve its objective(s), and the increased likelihood of a demand to replace the borrowed security at a time when obtaining such replacement security may be difficult or impossible at a reasonable price.

Until a fund replaces a borrowed security in connection with a short sale, it will be required to maintain daily a segregated account at such a level that: (i) the amount deposited in the segregated account plus the amount deposited with the broker as collateral will at all times be equal to at least 100% of the current value of the security sold short and (ii) the amount deposited in the segregated account plus the amount deposited with the broker as collateral will not be less than the market value of the security at the time it was sold short. Consequently, in the event of an increase in the price of a security in which a fund has a short position, it may have to increase the amount of collateral to be posted and may have to sell other securities in the portfolio to be able to do so. In times of market stress, making such sales may be difficult to do because of limited and declining liquidity.

Short sale strategies are often categorized as a form of leveraging. Please refer to "Leveraging risk" for more information.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager will not engage in short sales for speculative purposes.

Leveraging risk

Leveraging risk is the risk that certain fund transactions, such as reverse repurchase agreements, short sales, loans of portfolio securities, and the use of when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions, or derivatives instruments, may give rise to leverage, causing a fund to be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged. While it is anticipated that leverage may increase profitability, it may also accentuate the consequences of adverse price movements, resulting in increased losses.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund will, consistent with industry practice, designate and mark-to-market daily cash or other liquid assets having an aggregate market value at least equal to the exposure created by these transactions.

IBOR risk

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

How the Fund strives to manage it: Due to uncertainty regarding the future use of LIBOR or similar rates (such as the Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA)), the impact of the abandonment of such rates on the Fund or the financial instruments in which the Fund invests cannot yet be determined. However, the Fund tries to address such risk by monitoring the economic, political and regulatory climate in jurisdictions relevant to the Fund and the financial instruments in which the Fund invests in order to minimize any potential impact on the Fund. In addition, the Fund typically invests in a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact to the Fund of any legislative or regulatory development affecting particular countries, issuers, or market sectors.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility that investments cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments, and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. A fund also may not be able to dispose of illiquid investments at a favorable time or price during periods of infrequent trading of an illiquid investment.

There is generally no established retail secondary market for high yield securities. As a result, the secondary market for high yield securities is more limited and less liquid than other secondary securities markets. The high yield secondary market is particularly susceptible to liquidity problems when institutional investors, such as mutual funds, and certain other financial institutions, temporarily stop buying bonds for regulatory, financial, or other reasons.

Adverse publicity and investor perceptions may also disrupt the secondary market for high yield securities.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund limits its exposure to illiquid investments to no more than 15% of its net assets.

Derivatives risk

Derivatives risk is the possibility that a fund may experience a significant loss if it employs a derivatives strategy (including a strategy involving equity-linked securities, futures, options, forward foreign currency contracts, or swaps such as interest rate swaps, index swaps, or credit default swaps) related to a security, index, reference rate, or other asset or market factor (collectively, a "reference instrument") and that reference instrument moves in the opposite direction from what the portfolio manager had anticipated. If a market or markets, or prices of particular classes of investments, move in an unexpected manner, a fund may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the transaction and it may realize losses. Derivatives also involve additional expenses, which could reduce any benefit or increase any loss to a fund from using the strategy. In addition, changes in government regulation of derivatives could affect the character, timing, and amount of a fund's taxable income or gains. A fund's transactions in derivatives may be subject to one or more special tax rules. These rules may: (i) affect whether gains and losses recognized by a fund are treated as ordinary or capital or as short-term or long-term, (ii) accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the fund, (iii) defer losses to the fund, and (iv) cause adjustments in the holding periods of the fund's securities. A fund's use of derivatives may be limited by the requirements for taxation of the fund as a regulated investment company.

Investing in derivatives may subject a fund to counterparty risk. Please refer to "Counterparty risk" for more information. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivatives contract, and imperfect correlation between the value of the derivatives instrument and the underlying reference instrument so that the fund may not realize the intended benefits. In addition, since there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any derivatives instrument purchased or sold, a fund may be required to hold a derivatives instrument to maturity and take or make delivery of an underlying reference instrument that the Manager would have otherwise attempted to avoid, which could result in losses. When used for hedging, the change in value of the derivatives instrument may also not correlate specifically with the currency, rate, or other risk being hedged, in which case a fund may not realize the intended benefits.

How the Fund strives to manage it: While the Fund may use derivatives for defensive purposes, such as to protect gains or hedge against potential losses in the portfolio without actually selling a security, to neutralize the impact of interest rate changes, or to effect diversification, the Fund will use derivatives to manage duration, to earn additional income, or to gain exposure to a market (or segment of a market). The Fund will not use derivatives for reasons inconsistent with their respective investment objectives. The Manager also researches and continually monitors the creditworthiness of current or potential counterparties to its derivatives transactions.

The Trust has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" with respect to each Fund under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) and, therefore, is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the CEA.

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk is the risk that if a fund enters into a derivatives contract (such as a futures, options, or swap contract) or a repurchase agreement, the counterparty to such a contract or agreement may fail to perform its obligations under the contract or agreement due to, among other reasons, financial difficulties (such as a bankruptcy or reorganization). As a result, a fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery, may obtain only a limited recovery, or may obtain no recovery at all.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager seeks to minimize this risk by considering the creditworthiness of all counterparties before the Fund enters into transactions with them. The Fund will hold collateral from counterparties consistent with applicable regulations.

Government and regulatory risks

Governments or regulatory authorities may take actions that could adversely affect various sectors of the securities markets and affect fund performance. Government involvement in the private sector may, in some cases, include government investment in, or ownership of, companies in certain commercial business sectors; wage and price controls; or imposition of trade barriers and other protectionist measures. For example, an economic or political crisis may lead to price controls, forced mergers of companies, expropriation, the creation of government monopolies, foreign exchange controls, the introduction of new currencies (and the redenomination of financial obligations into those currencies), or other measures that could be detrimental to the investments of a fund.

How the Fund strives to manage them: The Manager evaluates the economic and political climate in the relevant jurisdictions before selecting securities for the Fund. The Manager typically diversifies the Fund's assets among a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact to the Fund of any legislative or regulatory development affecting particular countries, issuers, or market sectors.

Natural disaster and epidemic risk

Natural disaster and epidemic risk is the risk that the value of a fund's investments may be negatively affected by natural disasters, epidemics, or similar events. Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a fund's investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries. These disruptions could prevent a fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and could negatively impact the fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund maintains a long-term investment approach. Generally, the portfolio managers do not try to predict overall market movements, but the portfolio managers do note trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, it generally does not trade for short-term purposes.

Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

Index swaps are subject to the same market risks as the investment market or sector that the index represents. Depending on the actual movements of the index and how well the portfolio manager forecasts those movements, a fund could experience a higher or lower return than anticipated.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager maintains a long-term investment approach and focuses on securities that it believes can continue to provide returns over an extended time frame regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the Manager does not try to predict overall market movements.

In evaluating the use of an index swap for the Fund, the Manager carefully considers how market changes could affect the swap and how that compares to investing directly in the market the swap is intended to represent. When selecting counterparties with whom the Manager would make interest rate or index swap agreements for the Fund, the Manager does careful credit analysis on the counterparty before engaging in the transaction.

Industry and security risks

Industry risk is the risk that the value of securities in a particular industry (such as consumer staples, financials or information technology) will decline because of changing expectations for the performance of that industry.

Security risk is the risk that the value of an individual stock or bond will decline because of changing expectations for the performance of the individual company issuing the stock or bond (due to situations that could range from decreased sales to events such as a pending merger or actual or threatened bankruptcy).

How the Fund strives to manage them: The Manager limits the amount of the Fund's assets invested in any one industry and in any individual security or issuer. The Manager also follows a rigorous selection process when choosing securities for the portfolio.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the prices of bonds and other fixed income securities will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. Interest rate changes are influenced by a number of factors, such as government policy, monetary policy, inflation expectations, and the supply and demand of bonds. Bonds and other fixed income securities with longer maturities or duration generally are more sensitive to interest rate changes. A fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low interest rates.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund maintains an average effective duration from one to three years. Short-term securities that the Fund invests in are generally subject to less interest rate risk than longer-term securities. A decline in interest rates would reduce the level of income provided by the Fund.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a debt security, including a governmental issuer or an entity that insures the bond, may be unable to make interest payments and/or repay principal in a timely manner. Changes in an issuer's financial strength or in a security's credit rating may affect a security's value, which would impact fund performance.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund strives to minimize credit risk by investing primarily in higher quality, investment grade corporate bonds.

Any portion of the Fund that is invested in high yielding, lower-quality corporate bonds is subject to greater credit risk. The Manager strives to manage that risk through careful bond selection, by limiting the percentage of the Fund that can be invested in lower-quality bonds, and by maintaining a diversified portfolio of bonds representing a variety of industries and issuers.

High yield corporate (junk) bond risk

High yield corporate bonds (commonly known as "junk" bonds), while generally having higher yields, are subject to reduced creditworthiness of issuers, increased risks of default, and a more limited and less liquid secondary market than higher rated securities. These securities are subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss of income and principal than are higher rated securities because they are rated below investment grade. Lower rated and unrated fixed income securities tend to reflect short-term corporate and market developments to a greater extent than higher rated fixed income securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. Fixed income securities of this type are considered to be of poor standing and primarily speculative. Such securities are subject to a substantial degree of credit risk.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund limits investments in high yield corporate bonds to 20% of its net assets. The Manager also attempts to reduce the risk associated with investment in high yield debt securities through portfolio diversification, credit analysis, and attention to trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets.

Prepayment risk

Prepayment risk is the risk that homeowners will prepay mortgages during periods of low interest rates, forcing a fund to reinvest its money at interest rates that might be lower than those on the prepaid mortgage. Prepayment risk may also affect other types of debt securities, but generally to a lesser extent than mortgage securities.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager takes into consideration the likelihood of prepayment when it selects mortgages. The Manager may look for mortgage securities that have characteristics that make them less likely to be prepaid, such as low outstanding loan balances, or below-market interest rates.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility that securities cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments, and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. A funds also may not be able to dispose of illiquid investments at a favorable time or price during periods of infrequent trading of an illiquid investment.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund limits its exposure to illiquid investments to no more than 15% of its net assets.

Derivatives risk

Derivatives risk is the possibility that a fund may experience a significant loss if it employs a derivatives strategy (including a strategy involving equity-linked securities, futures, options, forward foreign currency contracts, or swaps such as interest rate swaps, index swaps, or credit default swaps) related to a security, index, reference rate, or other asset or market factor (collectively, a “reference instrument”) and that reference instrument moves in the opposite direction from what the portfolio manager had anticipated. If a market or markets, or prices of particular classes of investments, move in an unexpected manner, a fund may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the transaction and it may realize losses. Derivatives also involve additional expenses, which could reduce any benefit or increase any loss to a fund from using the strategy. In addition, changes in government regulation of derivatives could affect the character, timing, and amount of a fund’s taxable income or gains. A fund’s transactions in derivatives may be subject to one or more special tax rules. These rules may: (i) affect whether gains and losses recognized by a fund are treated as ordinary or capital or as short-term or long-term, (ii) accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the fund, (iii) defer losses to the fund, and (iv) cause adjustments in the holding periods of the fund’s securities. A fund’s use of derivatives may be limited by the requirements for taxation of the fund as a regulated investment company.

Investing in derivatives may subject a fund to counterparty risk. Please refer to “Counterparty risk” for more information. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivatives contract, and imperfect correlation between the value of the derivatives instrument and the underlying reference instrument so that a fund may not realize the intended benefits. In addition, since there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any derivatives instrument purchased or sold, a fund may be required to hold a derivatives instrument to maturity and take or make delivery of an underlying reference instrument that the portfolio manager would have otherwise attempted to avoid, which could result in losses. When used for hedging, the change in value of the derivatives instrument may also not correlate specifically with the currency, rate, or other risk being hedged, in which case a fund may not realize the intended benefits.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund will use derivatives for defensive purposes, such as to protect gains or hedge against potential losses in the portfolio without actually selling a security, to neutralize the impact of interest rate changes, to effect diversification, or to earn additional income.

The Trust has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term “commodity pool operator” with respect to the Fund under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) and, therefore, is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the CEA.

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk is the risk that if a fund enters into a derivatives contract (such as a futures, options, or swap contract) or a repurchase agreement, the counterparty to such a contract or agreement may fail to perform its obligations under the contract or agreement due to, among other reasons, financial difficulties (such as a bankruptcy or reorganization). As a result, a fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery, may obtain only a limited recovery, or may obtain no recovery at all.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager seeks to minimize this risk by considering the creditworthiness of all counterparties before the Fund enters into transactions with them. The Fund will hold collateral from counterparties consistent with applicable regulations.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a fund’s investments may be negatively affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Adverse changes in exchange rates may reduce or eliminate any gains produced by investments that are denominated in foreign currencies and may increase any losses.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund, which has exposure to global and international investments, may be affected by changes in currency rates and exchange control regulations and may incur costs in connection with conversions between currencies. To hedge this currency risk associated with investments in non-US-dollar-denominated securities, the Fund may invest in forward foreign currency contracts, and foreign currency options and futures transactions. These activities pose special risks that do not typically arise in connection with investments in US securities.

Foreign risk

Foreign risk is the risk that foreign securities (particularly in emerging markets) may be adversely affected by political instability, changes in currency exchange rates, inefficient markets and higher transaction costs, foreign economic or government conditions, the imposition of economic and/or trade sanctions, inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards, and the possibility that significant events in foreign markets, including broad market moves, may affect the value of fund shares.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager attempts to reduce the risks presented by such investments by conducting worldwide fundamental research, including country visits. In addition, the Manager monitors current economic and market conditions and trends, the political and regulatory environment, and the value of currencies in different countries in an effort to identify the most attractive countries and securities. Additionally, when currencies appear significantly overvalued compared to average real exchange rates, the Fund may hedge exposure to those currencies for defensive purposes.

Emerging markets risk

Emerging markets risk is the possibility that the risks associated with international investing will be greater in emerging markets than in more developed foreign markets because, among other things, emerging markets may have less stable political and economic environments. In addition, in many emerging markets there is substantially less publicly available information about issuers and the information that is available tends to be of a lesser quality. Economic markets and structures tend to be less mature and diverse and the securities markets, which are subject to less government regulation or supervision, may also be smaller, less liquid, and subject to greater price volatility.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in securities of issuers located in emerging markets. The Manager cannot eliminate these risks but will attempt to reduce these risks through portfolio diversification, credit analysis, and attention to trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets, and other relevant factors. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will limit investments in emerging markets, in the aggregate, to no more than 10% of its net assets.

Foreign government securities risk

Foreign government securities risk relates to the ability of a foreign government or government-related issuer to make timely principal and interest payments on its external debt obligations. This ability to make payments will be strongly influenced by the issuer's balance of payments, including export performance, its access to international credits and investments, fluctuations in interest rates, and the extent of its foreign reserves.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager attempts to reduce the risks associated with investing in foreign governments by limiting the portion of portfolio assets that may be invested in such securities. The Fund will not invest more than 30% of its net assets in foreign securities.

Government and regulatory risks

Governments or regulatory authorities may take actions that could adversely affect various sectors of the securities markets and affect fund performance. Government involvement in the private sector may, in some cases, include government investment in, or ownership of, companies in certain commercial business sectors; wage and price controls; or imposition of trade barriers and other protectionist measures. For example, an economic or political crisis may lead to price controls, forced mergers of companies, expropriation, the creation of government monopolies, foreign exchange controls, the introduction of new currencies (and the redenomination of financial obligations into those currencies), or other measures that could be detrimental to the investments of a fund.

How the Fund strives to manage them: The Manager evaluates the economic and political climate in the relevant jurisdictions before selecting securities for the Fund. The Manager typically diversifies the Fund's assets among a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact to the Fund of any legislative or regulatory development affecting particular countries, issuers, or market sectors.

Loans and other indebtedness risk

Loans and other indebtedness risk is the risk that a fund will not receive payment of principal, interest, and other amounts due in connection with these investments and will depend primarily on the financial condition of the borrower. Loans that are fully secured offer a fund more protection than unsecured loans in the event of nonpayment of scheduled interest or principal, although there is no assurance that the liquidation of collateral from a secured loan would satisfy the corporate borrower's obligation, or that the collateral can be liquidated. Some loans or claims may be in default at the time of purchase. Certain of the loans and the other indebtedness acquired by a fund may involve revolving credit facilities or other standby financing commitments that obligate a fund to pay additional cash on a certain date or on demand. These commitments may require a fund to increase its investment in a company at a time when that fund might not otherwise decide to do so (including at a time when the company's financial condition makes it unlikely that such amounts will be repaid). To the extent that a fund is committed to advance additional funds, it will at all times hold and maintain cash or other high-grade debt obligations in an amount sufficient to meet such commitments.

As a fund may be required to rely upon another lending institution to collect and pass on to the fund amounts payable with respect to the loan and to enforce the fund's rights under the loan and other indebtedness, an insolvency, bankruptcy, or reorganization of the lending institution may delay or prevent the fund from receiving such amounts. The highly leveraged nature of many such loans and other indebtedness may make them especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions. Investments in such loans and other indebtedness may involve additional risk to the fund.

A fund's ability to sell its loans or to realize their full value upon sale may also be impaired due to the lack of an active trading market, irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads, contractual restrictions, and extended trade settlement periods. Extended trade settlement periods may result in cash not being immediately available to a fund. As a result of these factors, a fund may have to sell other investments or engage in borrowing transactions to raise cash to meet its obligations.

In addition, certain loans in which a fund invests may not be considered securities. A fund therefore may not be able to rely upon the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws with respect to these investments.

Federal securities laws provide protections against fraud and misrepresentation in connection with the offering and sale of a "security." Loans in which a fund may invest may not be deemed to be "securities" for purposes of such anti-fraud protections. A fund may therefore not have the protection of the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws in the event of fraud or misrepresentation by a borrower. However, a fund in such a scenario may be able to rely on contractual provisions in the loan documents for alternative protections, or use common-law fraud protections under applicable state law.

How the Fund strives to manage it: These risks may not be completely eliminated, but the Manager will attempt to reduce them through portfolio diversification, credit analysis, and attention to trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets. Should the Manager determine that any of these securities are illiquid, these would be subject to the Fund's restriction on illiquid investments.

Zero coupon and payment-in-kind (PIK) bonds risk

Zero coupon and PIK bonds involve certain risks. They are generally considered more interest sensitive than income-bearing bonds, more speculative than interest-bearing bonds, and have certain tax consequences that could, under certain circumstances, be adverse to a fund. For example, a fund accrues, and is required to distribute to shareholders, income on its zero coupon bonds. However, a fund may not receive the cash associated with this income until the bonds are sold or mature. If a fund does not have sufficient cash to make the required distribution of accrued income, the fund could be required to sell other securities in its portfolio or to borrow to generate the cash required.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund may invest in zero coupon and PIK bonds to the extent consistent with its investment objective. The Manager cannot eliminate the risks of zero coupon bonds, but it does try to address them by monitoring economic conditions, especially interest rate trends and their potential impact on the Fund.

Valuation risk

A less liquid secondary market as described above can make it more difficult to obtain precise valuations of certain securities. During periods of reduced liquidity, judgment plays a greater role in valuing less liquid investments.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager will strive to manage this risk by carefully evaluating individual bonds and by limiting the amount of the Fund's assets that can be allocated to privately placed high yield securities.

Short sales risk

Short positions in securities may be more risky than long positions (purchases). If a fund has a short position in a security issued by an exchange traded fund or otherwise and the price of such security increases, the fund will lose money on its short position. Furthermore, during the time when a fund has a short position in such security, the fund must borrow that security in order to make delivery on the short sale, which raises the cost to the fund of entering into the transaction. A fund is therefore subject to the risk that a third party may fail to honor the terms of its contract with the fund related to the securities borrowing. Short sales also involve the risk of an unlimited increase in the market price of the security sold short, which would result in a theoretically unlimited loss. Moreover, although the trading price of a share of an exchange traded fund normally tracks the net asset value of such a share, in times of market stress, this value relationship will not necessarily prevail. Any deviation between the net asset value per share of such exchange traded fund and its trading price could create other risks for a fund if it held a short position in the securities of such an exchange traded fund. Such other risks include the possibility of a larger loss on the short position than would otherwise be the case, the reduced likelihood that the intended benefit of the short position will achieve its objective(s), and the increased likelihood of a demand to replace the borrowed security at a time when obtaining such replacement security may be difficult or impossible at a reasonable price.

Until a fund replaces a borrowed security in connection with a short sale, it will be required to maintain daily a segregated account at such a level that: (i) the amount deposited in the segregated account plus the amount deposited with the broker as collateral will at all times be equal to at least 100% of the current value of the security sold short and (ii) the amount deposited in the segregated account plus the amount deposited with the broker as collateral will not be less than the market value of the security at the time it was sold short. Consequently, in the event of an increase in the price of a security in which a fund has a short position, it may have to increase the amount of collateral to be posted and may have to sell other securities in the portfolio to be able to do so. In times of market stress, making such sales may be difficult to do because of limited and declining liquidity.

Short sale strategies are often categorized as a form of leveraging. Please refer to “Leveraging risk” for more information.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund’s total investments in exchange traded funds will not exceed 5% of net assets in any one exchange traded fund and 10% in all positions in investment companies, including exchange traded funds, in the aggregate.

Leveraging risk

Leveraging risk is the risk that certain fund transactions, such as reverse repurchase agreements, short sales, loans of portfolio securities, and the use of when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions, or derivatives instruments, may give rise to leverage, causing a fund to be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged. While it is anticipated that leverage may increase profitability, it may also accentuate the consequences of adverse price movements, resulting in increased losses.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund will, consistent with industry practice, designate and mark-to-market daily cash or other liquid assets having an aggregate market value at least equal to the exposure created by these transactions.

IBOR risk

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

How the Fund strives to manage it: Due to uncertainty regarding the future use of LIBOR or similar rates (such as the Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA)), the impact of the abandonment of such rates on the Fund or the financial instruments in which the Fund invests cannot yet be determined. However, the Fund tries to address such risk by monitoring the economic, political and regulatory climate in jurisdictions relevant to the Fund and the financial instruments in which the Fund invests in order to minimize any potential impact on the Fund. In addition, the Fund typically invests in a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact to the Fund of any legislative or regulatory development affecting particular countries, issuers, or market sectors.

Natural disaster and epidemic risk

Natural disaster and epidemic risk is the risk that the value of a fund’s investments may be negatively affected by natural disasters, epidemics, or similar events. Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a fund’s investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries. These disruptions could prevent a fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and could negatively impact the fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund maintains a long-term investment approach. Generally, the portfolio managers do not try to predict overall market movements, but the portfolio managers do note trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, it generally does not trade for short-term purposes.

Delaware Strategic Income II Fund

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the prices of bonds and other fixed income securities will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. Interest rate changes are influenced by a number of factors, such as government policy, monetary policy, inflation expectations, and the supply and demand of bonds. Bonds and other fixed income securities with longer maturities or duration generally are more sensitive to interest rate changes. A fund may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low interest rates.

Swaps may be particularly sensitive to interest rate changes. Depending on the actual movements of interest rates and how well the portfolio manager anticipates them, a fund could experience a higher or lower return than anticipated. For example, if a fund holds interest rate swaps and is required to make payments based on variable interest rates, it will have to make interest payments if interest rates rise, which will not necessarily be offset by the fixed-rate payments it is entitled to receive under the swap agreement.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager limits the amount of the Fund's assets invested in any one industry and in any individual security.

The Fund is subject to various interest rate risks depending upon its investment objectives and policies. The Manager cannot eliminate this risk, but tries to address it by monitoring economic conditions, especially interest rate trends and their potential impact on the Fund. The Manager does not try to increase returns on the Fund's investments in debt securities by predicting and aggressively capitalizing on interest rate movements.

By investing in swaps, the Fund is subject to additional interest rate risk. Each Business Day, the Manager will calculate the amount the Fund must pay for any swaps it holds and will designate enough cash or other liquid securities to cover that amount.

High yield corporate (junk) bond risk

High yield corporate bonds (commonly known as "junk" bonds), while generally having higher yields, are subject to reduced creditworthiness of issuers, increased risks of default, and a more limited and less liquid secondary market than higher rated securities. These securities are subject to greater price volatility and risk of loss of income and principal than are higher rated securities because they are rated below investment grade. Lower rated and unrated fixed income securities tend to reflect short-term corporate and market developments to a greater extent than higher rated fixed income securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. Fixed income securities of this type are considered to be of poor standing and primarily speculative. Such securities are subject to a substantial degree of credit risk.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager attempts to reduce the risk associated with investment in high yield debt securities through portfolio diversification, credit analysis, and attention to trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that all or a majority of the securities in a certain market — such as the stock or bond market — will decline in value because of factors such as adverse political or economic conditions, future expectations, investor confidence, or heavy institutional selling.

Index swaps are subject to the same market risks as the investment market or sector that the index represents. Depending on the actual movements of the index and how well the portfolio manager forecasts those movements, a fund could experience a higher or lower return than anticipated.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager maintains a long-term investment approach and focuses on securities that it believes can continue to provide returns over an extended time frame regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the Manager does not try to predict overall market movements. The Fund does not buy and sell securities for short-term purposes.

In evaluating the use of an index swap for the Fund, the Manager carefully considers how market changes could affect the swap and how that compares to investing directly in the market the swap is intended to represent. When selecting counterparties with whom the Manager would make interest rate or index swap agreements for the Fund, the Manager does careful credit analysis on the counterparty before engaging in the transaction.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a debt security, including a governmental issuer or an entity that insures the bond, may be unable to make interest payments and/or repay principal in a timely manner. Changes in an issuer's financial strength or in a security's credit rating may affect a security's value, which would impact fund performance.

Investing in so-called "junk" or "high yield" bonds entails the risk of principal loss because they are rated below investment grade, which may be greater than the risk involved in investment grade bonds. High yield bonds are sometimes issued by companies whose earnings at the time the bond is issued are less than the projected debt payments on the bonds. A protracted economic downturn may severely disrupt the market for high yield bonds, adversely affect the value of outstanding bonds, and adversely affect the ability of high yield issuers to repay principal and interest. Investment by a fund in defaulted securities poses additional risk of loss should nonpayment of principal and interest continue in respect of such securities. Even if such securities are held to maturity, recovery by a fund of its initial investment and any anticipated income or appreciation may be uncertain. A fund also may incur additional expenses in seeking recovery on defaulted securities. Defaulted securities may be considered illiquid.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager's careful, credit-oriented bond selection and its commitment to hold a diversified selection of high yield bonds are designed to manage this risk. It is likely that protracted periods of economic uncertainty would cause increased volatility in the market prices of high yield bonds, an increase in the number of high yield bond defaults and corresponding volatility in the Fund's NAV. The Fund's holdings of high-quality investment grade bonds are less subject to credit risk and may help to balance any credit problems experienced by individual high yield bond issuers or foreign issuers. When selecting dealers with whom the Manager would make swap agreements, the Manager focuses on those with high quality ratings and does careful credit analysis before investing.

IBOR risk

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

How the Fund strives to manage it: Due to uncertainty regarding the future use of LIBOR or similar rates (such as the Euro Overnight Index Average (EONIA)), the impact of the abandonment of such rates on the Fund or the financial instruments in which the Fund invests cannot yet be determined. However, the Fund tries to address such risk by monitoring the economic, political and regulatory climate in jurisdictions relevant to the Fund and the financial instruments in which the Fund invests in order to minimize any potential impact on the Fund. In addition, the Fund typically invests in a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact to the Fund of any legislative or regulatory development affecting particular countries, issuers, or market sectors.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the possibility that investments cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Illiquid investments may trade at a discount from comparable, more liquid investments, and may be subject to wide fluctuations in market value. A fund also may not be able to dispose of illiquid investments at a favorable time or price during periods of infrequent trading of an illiquid investment.

There is generally no established retail secondary market for high yield securities. As a result, the secondary market for high yield securities is more limited and less liquid than other secondary securities markets. The high yield secondary market is particularly susceptible to liquidity problems when institutional investors, such as mutual funds, and certain other financial institutions, temporarily stop buying bonds for regulatory, financial, or other reasons.

Adverse publicity and investor perceptions may also disrupt the secondary market for high yield securities.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund limits exposure to illiquid investments to no more than 15% of its net assets.

Loans and other indebtedness risk

Loans and other indebtedness risk is the risk that a fund will not receive payment of principal, interest, and other amounts due in connection with these investments and will depend primarily on the financial condition of the borrower. Loans that are fully secured offer a fund more protection than unsecured loans in the event of nonpayment of scheduled interest or principal, although there is no assurance that the liquidation of collateral from a secured loan would satisfy the corporate borrower's obligation, or that the collateral can be liquidated. Some loans or claims may be in default at the time of purchase. Certain of the loans and the other indebtedness acquired by a fund may involve revolving credit facilities or other standby financing commitments that obligate a fund to pay additional cash on a certain date or on demand. These commitments may require a fund to increase its investment in a company at a time when that fund might not otherwise decide to do so (including at a time when the company's financial condition makes it unlikely that such amounts will be repaid). To the extent that a fund is committed to advance additional funds, it will at all times hold and maintain cash or other high-grade debt obligations in an amount sufficient to meet such commitments.

As a fund may be required to rely upon another lending institution to collect and pass on to the fund amounts payable with respect to the loan and to enforce the fund's rights under the loan and other indebtedness, an insolvency, bankruptcy, or reorganization of the lending institution may delay or prevent the fund from receiving such amounts. The highly leveraged nature of many such loans and other indebtedness may make them especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions. Investments in such loans and other indebtedness may involve additional risk to the fund.

A fund's ability to sell its loans or to realize their full value upon sale may also be impaired due to the lack of an active trading market, irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads, contractual restrictions, and extended trade settlement periods. Extended trade settlement periods may result in cash not being immediately available to a fund. As a result of these factors, a fund may have to sell other investments or engage in borrowing transactions to raise cash to meet its obligations.

Federal securities laws provide protections against fraud and misrepresentation in connection with the offering and sale of a "security." Loans in which a fund may invest may not be deemed to be "securities" for purposes of such anti-fraud protections. A fund may therefore not have the protection of the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws in the event of fraud or misrepresentation by a borrower. However, a fund in such a scenario may be able to rely on contractual provisions in the loan documents for alternative protections, or use common-law fraud protections under applicable state law.

How the Fund strives to manage it: This risk may not be completely eliminated, but the Manager will attempt to reduce this risk through portfolio diversification, credit analysis, and attention to trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets. Should the Manager determine that any of these securities are illiquid, they would be subject to the Fund's restriction on illiquid investments.

Adjustable rate securities risk

The value of any collateral securing an adjustable rate security may decline, be insufficient to meet the obligations of the borrower, or be difficult or costly to liquidate. In the event of a default, it may be difficult to collect on any collateral, it would not be possible to collect on any collateral for an uncollateralized loan, and the value of an adjustable rate security can decline significantly. Access to collateral may also be limited by bankruptcy or other insolvency laws. If an adjustable rate security is acquired through an assignment, the acquirer may not be able to unilaterally enforce all rights and remedies under the loan and with regard to the associated collateral.

Although senior loans may be senior to equity and other debt securities in the borrower's capital structure, the loans may be subordinated to other obligations of the borrower or its subsidiaries. Difficulty in selling an adjustable rate loan can result in a loss. Loans trade in an over-the-counter market, and confirmation and settlement may take significantly longer than 7 days to complete. Extended trade settlement periods may present a risk regarding the Fund's ability to timely honor redemptions. Due to the lack of a regular trading market for loans, loans are subject to irregular trading activity and wide bid/ask spreads and may be difficult to value.

High yield adjustable rate loans, like high-yield debt securities, or junk bonds, usually are more credit sensitive, although the value of these instruments may be affected by interest rate swings in the overall fixed income market. Generally, there is less readily available, reliable public information about the loans. Therefore, the Fund may be required to rely on its own evaluation and judgment of a borrower's credit quality in addition to any available independent sources to value loans. Adjustable rate loans may not be considered "securities" for certain purposes of the federal securities laws and purchasers therefore may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws.

How the Fund strives to manage it: This risk may not be completely eliminated, but the Manager will attempt to reduce this risk through portfolio diversification, credit analysis, and attention to trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets. Should the Manager determine that any of these securities are illiquid, they would be subject to the Fund's restriction on illiquid investments.

Emerging markets risk

Emerging markets risk is the possibility that the risks associated with international investing will be greater in emerging markets than in more developed foreign markets because, among other things, emerging markets may have less stable political and economic environments. In addition, in many emerging markets there is substantially less publicly available information about issuers and the information that is available tends to be of a lesser quality. Economic markets and structures tend to be less mature and diverse and the securities markets, which are subject to less government regulation or supervision, may also be smaller, less liquid, and subject to greater price volatility.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in securities of issuers located in emerging markets. The Fund cannot eliminate these risks but the Manager will attempt to reduce these risks through portfolio diversification, credit analysis, and attention to trends in the economy, industries and financial markets, and other relevant factors.

Foreign risk

Foreign risk is the risk that foreign securities (particularly in emerging markets) may be adversely affected by political instability, changes in currency exchange rates, inefficient markets and higher transaction costs, foreign economic or government conditions, the imposition of economic and/or trade sanctions, inadequate or different regulatory and accounting standards, and the possibility that significant events in foreign markets, including broad market moves, may affect the value of fund shares.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager attempts to reduce the risks presented by such investments by conducting world-wide fundamental research, including country visits. In addition, the Manager monitors current economic and market conditions and trends, the political and regulatory environment, and the value of currencies in different countries in an effort to identify the most attractive countries and securities. Additionally, when currencies appear significantly overvalued compared to average real exchange rates, the Fund may hedge exposure to those currencies for defensive purposes. The Fund may frequently value many foreign equity securities using fair value prices based on third-party vendor modeling tools, to the extent available, to account for significant market events that may occur after the close of a foreign market but before the Fund's shares are priced.

Foreign government securities risk

Foreign government securities risk relates to the ability of a foreign government or government-related issuer to make timely principal and interest payments on its external debt obligations. This ability to make payments will be strongly influenced by the issuer's balance of payments, including export performance, its access to international credits and investments, fluctuations in interest rates, and the extent of its foreign reserves.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager attempts to reduce the risks associated with investing in foreign governments by limiting the portion of portfolio assets that may be invested in such securities.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a fund's investments may be negatively affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Adverse changes in exchange rates may reduce or eliminate any gains produced by investments that are denominated in foreign currencies and may increase any losses.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund, which has exposure to global and international investments, may be affected by changes in currency rates and exchange control regulations and may incur costs in connection with conversions between currencies. To hedge this currency risk associated with investments in non-US dollar denominated securities, it may invest in forward foreign currency contracts, and foreign currency options and futures transactions. These activities pose special risks that do not typically arise in connection with investments in US securities.

Derivatives risk

Derivatives risk is the possibility that a fund may experience a significant loss if it employs a derivatives strategy (including a strategy involving equity-linked securities, futures, options, forward foreign currency contracts, or swaps such as interest rate swaps, index swaps, or credit default swaps) related to a security, index, reference rate, or other asset or market factor (collectively, a "reference instrument") and that reference instrument moves in the opposite direction from what the portfolio manager had anticipated. If a market or markets, or prices of particular classes of investments, move in an unexpected manner, a fund may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the transaction and it may realize losses. Derivatives also involve additional expenses, which could reduce any benefit or increase any loss to a fund from using the strategy. In addition, changes in government regulation of derivatives could affect the character, timing, and amount of a fund's taxable income or gains. A fund's transactions in derivatives may be subject to one or more special tax rules. These rules may: (i) affect whether gains and losses recognized by a fund are treated as ordinary or capital or as short-term or long-term, (ii) accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the fund, (iii) defer losses to the fund, and (iv) cause adjustments in the holding periods of the fund's securities. A fund's use of derivatives may be limited by the requirements for taxation of the fund as a regulated investment company.

Investing in derivatives may subject a fund to counterparty risk. Please refer to "Counterparty risk" for more information. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivatives contract, and imperfect correlation between the value of the derivatives instrument and the underlying reference instrument so that the fund may not realize the intended benefits. In addition, since there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any derivatives instrument purchased or sold, a fund may be required to hold a derivatives instrument to maturity and take or make delivery of an underlying reference instrument that the Manager would have otherwise attempted to avoid, which could result in losses. When used for hedging, the change in value of the derivatives instrument may also not correlate specifically with the currency, rate, or other risk being hedged, in which case a fund may not realize the intended benefits.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund will use derivatives for defensive purposes, such as to protect gains or hedge against potential losses in the portfolio without actually selling a security, to neutralize the impact of interest rate changes, to effect diversification, or to earn additional income. It will not use derivatives for reasons inconsistent with its investment objective. The Manager also researches and continually monitors the creditworthiness of current or potential counterparties. The Fund will limit its investments in derivatives instruments such that the aggregate notional amount of these investments does not exceed 100% of the Fund's net assets and initial margin for these transactions is less than 5% of the Fund's net assets.

The Trust has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" with respect to the Fund under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) and, therefore, is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the CEA.

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk is the risk that if a fund enters into a derivatives contract (such as a futures, options, or swap contract) or a repurchase agreement, the counterparty to such a contract or agreement may fail to perform its obligations under the contract or agreement due to, among other reasons, financial difficulties (such as a bankruptcy or reorganization). As a result, a fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery, may obtain only a limited recovery, or may obtain no recovery at all.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager seeks to minimize this risk by considering the creditworthiness of all counterparties before the Fund enters into transactions with them. The Fund will hold collateral from counterparties consistent with applicable regulations.

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities risk

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities risk is the risk that the principal on mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities may be prepaid at any time, which will reduce the yield and market value. If interest rates fall, the rate of prepayments tends to increase as borrowers are motivated to pay off debt and refinance at new lower rates. Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of mortgage-related securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, a fund that holds mortgage-related securities may exhibit additional volatility.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund may invest in mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. The Manager will attempt to reduce this risk by investing in a broad range of fixed income securities.

Prepayment risk

Prepayment risk is the risk that homeowners will prepay mortgages during periods of low interest rates, forcing a fund to reinvest its money at interest rates that might be lower than those on the prepaid mortgage. Prepayment risk may also affect other types of debt securities, but generally to a lesser extent than mortgage securities.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund may invest in MBS, CMOs and REMICs. The Manager takes into consideration the likelihood of prepayment when mortgages are selected. The Manager may look for mortgage securities that have characteristics that make them less likely to be prepaid, such as low outstanding loan balances or below-market interest rates.

Short sales risk

Short positions in securities may be more risky than long positions (purchases). If a fund has a short position in a security issued by an exchange traded fund or otherwise and the price of such security increases, the fund will lose money on its short position. Furthermore, during the time when a fund has a short position in such security, the fund must borrow that security in order to make delivery on the short sale, which raises the cost to the fund of entering into the transaction. A fund is therefore subject to the risk that a third party may fail to honor the terms of its contract with the fund related to the securities borrowing. Short sales also involve the risk of an unlimited increase in the market price of the security sold short, which would result in a theoretically unlimited loss. Moreover, although the trading price of a share of an exchange traded fund normally tracks the net asset value of such a share, in times of market stress, this value relationship will not necessarily prevail. Any deviation between the net asset value per share of such exchange traded fund and its trading price could create other risks for a fund if it held a short position in the securities of such an exchange traded fund. Such other risks include the possibility of a larger loss on the short position than would otherwise be the case, the reduced likelihood that the intended benefit of the short position will achieve its objective(s), and the increased likelihood of a demand to replace the borrowed security at a time when obtaining such replacement security may be difficult or impossible at a reasonable price.

Until a fund replaces a borrowed security in connection with a short sale, it will be required to maintain daily a segregated account at such a level that: (i) the amount deposited in the segregated account plus the amount deposited with the broker as collateral will at all times be equal to at least 100% of the current value of the security sold short and (ii) the amount deposited in the segregated account plus the amount deposited with the broker as collateral will not be less than the market value of the security at the time it was sold short. Consequently, in the event of an increase in the price of a security in which a fund has a short position, it may have to increase the amount of collateral to be posted and may have to sell other securities in the portfolio to be able to do so. In times of market stress, making such sales may be difficult to do because of limited and declining liquidity.

Short sale strategies are often categorized as a form of leveraging. Please refer to "Leveraging risk" for more information.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager will not engage in short sales for speculative purposes.

Leveraging risk

Leveraging risk is the risk that certain fund transactions, such as reverse repurchase agreements, short sales, loans of portfolio securities, and the use of when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions, or derivatives instruments, may give rise to leverage, causing a fund to be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged. While it is anticipated that leverage may increase profitability, it may also accentuate the consequences of adverse price movements, resulting in increased losses.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund will, consistent with industry practice, designate and mark-to-market daily cash or other liquid assets having an aggregate market value at least equal to the exposure created by these transactions.

Zero coupon and payment-in-kind (PIK) bonds risk

Zero coupon and PIK bonds involve certain risks. They are generally considered more interest sensitive than income-bearing bonds, more speculative than interest-bearing bonds, and have certain tax consequences that could, under certain circumstances, be adverse to a fund. For example, a fund accrues, and is required to distribute to shareholders, income on its zero coupon bonds. However, a fund may not receive the cash associated with this income until the bonds are sold or mature. If a fund does not have sufficient cash to make the required distribution of accrued income, the fund could be required to sell other securities in its portfolio or to borrow to generate the cash required.

How the Fund strives to manage the risk: The Fund may invest in zero coupon and PIK bonds to the extent consistent with its investment objective. The Fund cannot eliminate the risks of zero coupon bonds, but the Manager does try to address them by monitoring economic conditions, especially interest rate trends and their potential impact on the Fund.

Valuation risk

A less liquid secondary market as described above can make it more difficult to obtain precise valuations of certain securities. During periods of reduced liquidity, judgment plays a greater role in valuing less liquid investments.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Manager will strive to manage this risk by carefully evaluating individual bonds. In addition, to the extent that the Fund invests in foreign securities, it may frequently value them using fair value prices based on third-party vendor modeling tools, to the extent available, to account for significant market events that may occur after the close of a foreign market but before the Fund’s shares are priced.

Government and regulatory risks

Governments or regulatory authorities may take actions that could adversely affect various sectors of the securities markets and affect fund performance. Government involvement in the private sector may, in some cases, include government investment in, or ownership of, companies in certain commercial business sectors; wage and price controls; or imposition of trade barriers and other protectionist measures. For example, an economic or political crisis may lead to price controls, forced mergers of companies, expropriation, the creation of government monopolies, foreign exchange controls, the introduction of new currencies (and the redenomination of financial obligations into those currencies), or other measures that could be detrimental to the investments of a fund.

How the Fund strives to manage them: The Manager evaluates the economic and political climate in the relevant jurisdictions before selecting securities for the Fund. The Manager typically diversifies the Fund’s assets among a number of different securities in a variety of sectors in order to minimize the impact to the Fund of any legislative or regulatory development affecting particular countries, issuers, or market sectors.

Portfolio turnover risk

High portfolio turnover rates may increase a fund’s transaction costs which may lower returns. Higher portfolio turnover rates could result in corresponding increases in brokerage commissions, may generate short-term capital gains taxable as ordinary income, and cause dividends received on portfolio securities to not be qualified dividends eligible for reduced federal income tax rates under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (Internal Revenue Code).

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund will not attempt to achieve or be limited to a predetermined rate of portfolio turnover. Such turnover always will be incidental to transactions undertaken with a view to achieving the Fund’s investment objective.

Natural disaster and epidemic risk

Natural disaster and epidemic risk is the risk that the value of a fund’s investments may be negatively affected by natural disasters, epidemics, or similar events. Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a fund’s investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries. These disruptions could prevent a fund from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and could negatively impact the fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective.

How the Fund strives to manage it: The Fund maintains a long-term investment approach and focuses on securities that the portfolio managers believe can appreciate over an extended period of time regardless of interim market fluctuations. Generally, the portfolio managers do not try to predict overall market movements, but the portfolio managers do note trends in the economy, industries, and financial markets. Although the Fund may hold securities for any amount of time, it generally does not trade for short-term purposes.

Disclosure of portfolio holdings information

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

Who manages the Funds

Investment manager

The Manager, located at 100 Independence, 610 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106-2354, is the Funds' investment manager. Together, the Manager and the subsidiaries of Macquarie Management Holdings, Inc. (MMHI) manage, as of Sept. 30, 2020, $172.7 billion in assets, including mutual funds, separate accounts, and other investment vehicles. The Manager and its predecessors have been managing Delaware Funds since 1938. The Manager is a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust (a Delaware statutory trust), which is a subsidiary of MMHI. MMHI is a wholly owned subsidiary of Macquarie Group Limited. The Manager makes investment decisions for the Funds, manages the Funds' business affairs, and provides daily administrative services. For its services to the Funds, the Manager was paid an aggregate fee, net of fee waivers (if applicable), during the last fiscal year as follows:

	As a percentage of average daily net assets
Delaware Covered Call Strategy Fund	0.76%
Delaware Equity Income Fund	0.65%
Delaware Global Equity Fund	0.84%
Delaware Growth and Income Fund	0.61%
Delaware Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund	0.93%
Delaware International Fund	0.85%
Delaware Opportunity Fund	0.70%
Delaware Premium Income Fund	0.66%
Delaware Growth Equity Fund	0.64%
Delaware Special Situations Fund	0.72%
Delaware Total Return Fund	0.63%
Delaware Floating Rate II Fund	0.34%
Delaware Fund for Income	0.65%
Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund	0.50%
Delaware Investment Grade Fund	0.50%
Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund	0.27%
Delaware Strategic Income II Fund	0.54%

A discussion of the basis for the Board's approval of the Funds' investment advisory will be available in a future report to shareholders.

Sub-advisors

Smith Asset Management Group, L.P.

Smith Asset Management Group, L.P. (Smith) serves as the investment sub-advisor of Delaware Growth Equity Fund. Smith has discretionary trading authority over all of the Fund's assets, subject to continuing oversight and supervision by Manager and the Fund's Board of Trustees. Smith is located at 100 Crescent Court, Suite 1150, Dallas, TX 75201. Smith is an investment management firm that provides investment services to a diverse list of clients including public funds, endowments, foundations, corporate pension and multi-employer plans. As of Sept. 30, 2020, Smith held investment management authority with respect to approximately $2.3 billion in assets. The Manager has entered into a separate sub-advisory agreement with Smith and compensates Smith out of the investment advisory fees it receives from the Fund.

Wellington Management Company LLP

Wellington Management Company LLP (Wellington Management) serves as the investment sub-advisor of Delaware Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund. Wellington Management has discretionary trading authority over the Fund's assets, subject to continuing oversight and supervision by the Manager and the Fund's Board of Trustees. Wellington Management is a Delaware limited liability partnership with principal offices at 280 Congress Street, Boston, MA 02210. Wellington Management is a professional investment counseling firm which provides investment services to investment companies, employee benefit plans, endowments, foundations and other institutions. Wellington Management is owned by partners of Wellington Management Group, LLP, a Massachusetts Limited Liability Partnership. Wellington Management and its predecessor organizations have provided investment advisory services for over 80 years. As of Dec. 31, 2020, Wellington Management had investment management authority with respect to approximately $1.29 trillion in client assets. The Manager has entered into a separate sub-advisory agreement with Wellington Management and compensates Wellington Management out of the investment advisory fees it receives from the Fund.

Ziegler Capital Management, LLC

Ziegler Capital Management, LLC (ZCM) serves as the investment sub-advisor for Delaware Covered Call Strategy Fund and Delaware Premium Income Fund.

ZCM has discretionary trading authority over all of the Funds' assets, subject to continuing oversight and supervision by Manager and the Funds' Board of Trustees. ZCM is a Delaware limited liability company with principal offices at 30 South Wacker Drive, Suite 2800, Chicago, IL 60606-7459. ZCM is an investment management firm that serves a wide range of clients including institutions, municipality, pension plans, foundations, endowments, senior living organizations, hospitals and high net worth individuals. ZCM is a registered investment advisor that is a majority owned indirect subsidiary of 1251 Capital Group, Inc. As of Dec. 31, 2020, ZCM held investment management authority with respect to approximately $10.4 billion in assets. The Manager has entered into a separate sub-advisory agreement with ZCM and compensates ZCM out of the investment advisory fees it receives from the Funds.

Macquarie Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG
Macquarie Investment Management Austria Kapitalanlage AG (MIMAK) serves as the investment sub-advisor for Delaware Total Return Fund. MIMAK is located at Kaerntner Strasse 28, 1010 Vienna, Austria. MIMAK is an affiliate of the Manager and a part of Macquarie Investment Management (MIM). MIM is the marketing name for certain companies comprising the asset management division of Macquarie Group Limited. As of Sept. 30, 2020, MIM managed more than $253.1 billion in assets for institutional and individual clients. The Manager has entered into a separate sub-advisory agreement with MIMAK and compensates MIMAK out of the investment advisory fees it receives from the Delaware Total Return Fund. In addition to the services MIMAK provides to Delaware Total Return Fund, and although the Manager has principal responsibility for the Manager's portion of Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Fund for Income, Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund, the Manager may seek investment advice and recommendations from MIMAK and the Manager may also permit MIMAK to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager and exercise investment discretion for securities in certain markets where the Manager believes it will be beneficial to utilize MIMAK's specialized market knowledge. The Manager retains principal responsibility for the Manager's portion of the Funds.

Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited
Macquarie Investment Management Global Limited (MIMGL) serves as the investment sub-advisor for Delaware Equity Income Fund and Delaware Growth and Income Fund. MIMGL is located at 50 Martin Place, Sydney, Australia. MIMGL is an affiliate of the Manager and a part of MIM. The Manager has entered into separate sub-advisory agreements with MIMGL and compensates MIMGL out of the investment advisory fees it receives from the Delaware Equity Income Fund and Delaware Growth and Income Fund. In addition to the services MIMGL provides to Delaware Equity Income Fund and Delaware Growth and Income Fund, and although the Manager has principal responsibility for the Manager's portion of the Funds, (i) in the case of Delaware Total Return Fund, Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Fund for Income, Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund, the Manager may seek investment advice and recommendations from MIMGL and the Manager may also permit MIMGL to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager and exercise investment discretion for securities in certain markets where the Manager believes it will be beneficial to utilize MIMGL's specialized market knowledge; (ii) in the case of Delaware Global Equity Fund, Delaware International Fund, Delaware Opportunity Fund, Delaware Special Situations Fund and Delaware Total Return Fund, the Manager may seek quantitative support from MIMGL and the Manager may permit MIMGL to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager; and (iii) in the case of Delaware Total Return Fund, MIMGL is responsible for managing real estate investment trust securities and other equity asset classes to which the portfolio managers may allocate assets from time to time.

Macquarie Investment Management Europe Limited
Macquarie Investment Management Europe Limited (MIMEL), is located at 28 Ropemaker Street, London, England. MIMEL is an affiliate of the Manager and a part of MIM. Although the Manager has principal responsibility for the Manager's portion of Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Fund for Income, Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund, Delaware Strategic Income II Fund and Delaware Total Return Fund, the Manager may seek investment advice and recommendations from MIMEL and the Manager may also permit MIMEL to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager and exercise investment discretion for securities in certain markets where the Manager believes it will be beneficial to utilize MIMEL's specialized market knowledge.

Macquarie Funds Management Hong Kong Limited
Macquarie Funds Management Hong Kong Limited (MFMHKL), located at Level 18, One International Finance Centre, One Harbour View Street, Central, Hong Kong. MFMHKL is an affiliate of the Manager and a part of MIM. Although the Manager has principal responsibility for the Manager's portion of the Delaware Equity Income Fund, Delaware Global Equity Fund, Delaware Growth and Income Fund, Delaware International Fund, Delaware Opportunity Fund, Delaware Special Situations Fund and Delaware Total Return Fund, the Manager may permit MFMHKL to execute Fund security trades on behalf of the Manager.

A discussion of the basis for the Board's approval of each sub-advisory contract will be available in a future report to shareholders.

Portfolio managers

Delaware Covered Call Strategy Fund and Delaware Premium Income Fund
Wiley D. Angell and Sean C. Hughes have day-to-day responsibilities for making investment decisions for Delaware Covered Call Strategy Fund and Delaware Premium Income Fund.

Wiley D. Angell *Chief Investment Officer - ZCM's FAMCO Group, Senior Portfolio Manager*
Wiley D. Angell is the chief investment officer and senior portfolio manager for the Fiduciary Asset Management (FAMCO) Group at Ziegler Capital Management. Prior to joining the firm in May 2015, he was chief executive officer and chief investment officer for equities and fixed income for FAMCO since the firm's inception in 1994. Prior to that, Angell served as portfolio manager for General Dynamics. He was also treasurer of Franklin Savings Association where he managed a multi-billion-dollar mortgage portfolio and was responsible for the firm's hedging strategies and balance sheet risk control. He has managed institutional portfolios for more than 25 years, specializing in equity, covered call, fixed income, and liability-driven investing (LDI). He received his bachelor's degree in business and economics from Ottawa University and has served on boards of university endowments and charitable organizations. Angell is currently a board member and board secretary for The Crossing, and he is chairman of the board for Aspenstand.

Sean C. Hughes, CFA *Senior Portfolio Manager*
Sean C. Hughes is a senior portfolio manager for the Fiduciary Asset Management (FAMCO) Group at Ziegler Capital Management. Prior to joining the firm in May 2015, he was a portfolio manager for FAMCO since 2010. He joined FAMCO in 2005 as a research analyst. Prior to that, Hughes was a student at Washington University, where he was involved in managing the Investment Praxis Fund, a portion of the Washington University endowment. He earned a bachelor's degree from Oberlin College and is a graduate of the Tuck School of Business Bridge Program. Mr. Hughes received his MBA from the Olin School of Business at Washington University in St. Louis. He is a member of CFA Institute, the CFA Society St. Louis, and the National Association for Business Economics.

Delaware Equity Income Fund and Delaware Growth and Income Fund
Scot Thompson and Benjamin Leung have primary responsibility for making day-to-day investment decisions for Delaware Equity Income Fund and Delaware Growth and Income Fund.

Scot Thompson *Managing Director, Co-Head of Systematic Investments, Portfolio Manager*

Scot Thompson is the co-head of the Macquarie Systematic Investments (MSI) team, a role he assumed in August 2014. His responsibilities include the day-to-day management of the global portfolios, oversight of the trading function, development of new strategies, and client engagement. From June 2003 to August 2014, Thompson was the equities head of product, responsible for product design, development, and client relationships for the firm's Australian and global equities product range. Before that, he was a member of the firm's private equity fund-of-fund and performance analytics teams. Prior to joining Macquarie in November 2001 as a quantitative performance analyst, he worked on the performance analytics team for Cogent Investment Administration, where he was responsible for investment performance and attribution reporting for a variety of clients over all asset classes. Thompson also work in civil engineering before moving to finance, working for several Australian companies as a project manager focusing on underground installations, quarrying, and mining. He received a Bachelor of Civil Engineering from the University of Sydney and a Master of Applied Finance from Macquarie University.

Benjamin Leung, CFA *Managing Director, Co-Head of Systematic Investments, Head of Research*

Benjamin Leung is the co-head of the Macquarie Systematic Investments (MSI) team, a role he assumed in August 2014. In addition to the day-to-day management of the global portfolios, he is also the head of research, responsible for driving the continual evolution of the systematic investment process. Leung joined the MSI team in May 2005 as a quantitative analyst, where his responsibilities included the development and maintenance of various quantitative models. Following his successful efforts to expand the quantitative capability to international markets, he formed the foundation of the current systematic investment approach. Prior to joining the MSI team, he worked as a software engineer for Macquarie's Investment Banking Group Information Services Division in Sydney. Leung received a Bachelor of Engineering with Honours and a Masters in Commerce from the University of New South Wales.

Delaware Global Equity Fund and Delaware International Fund
Jens Hansen, Klaus Petersen, Claus Juul, Åsa Annerstedt, Allan Saustrup Jensen, and Chris Gowlland have primary responsibility for making the day-to-day investment decisions for Delaware Global Equity Fund and Delaware International Fund.

Jens Hansen *Managing Director, Chief Investment Officer — Global Equity Team*
Jens Hansen heads the firm's Global Equity team and is a portfolio manager for the team's strategies. He joined Macquarie Investment Management (MIM) in June 2018. Hansen has been a portfolio manager since 2001. Hansen started his career in 1982 with Spar Nord Bank, where he worked as an analyst and trader of bonds, equities, and derivatives. In 1994, he joined Nykredit Bank, where he worked as a bond trader. He attended the Aarhus School of Business where he gained a graduate diploma in business administration within finance and international trade.

Klaus Petersen, CFA *Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager*
Klaus Petersen is a senior portfolio manager for the firm's Global Equity team. He joined Macquarie Investment Management (MIM) in June 2018. Petersen has been a portfolio manager since 2006. Previously, he worked for ATP, Denmark's largest pension fund, beginning in 1999 as a senior portfolio manager and later in the role as team leader of the technology, media, and telecommunications (TMT) team. He joined Codan Bank in 1996, first as a senior sales analyst

and later as a senior portfolio manager. Between 1988 and 1996, Petersen worked for various brokers as an equity sales analyst. He started his career in 1984 as an administrator of pension pools at Faellesbanken in Denmark. Petersen attended the Copenhagen Business School where he gained a graduate diploma in business administration (financial and management accounting).

Claus Juul *Vice President, Portfolio Manager*
Claus Juul is a portfolio manager for the firm's Global Equity team. He joined Macquarie Investment Management (MIM) in June 2018. Juul has been a portfolio manager since 2004. Prior to that, he was an equity analyst at Spar Nord Bank before becoming vice president of the research department in 2001. He started his career in 1998 with Sydbank as an equity analyst. He attended the Aarhus School of Business where he gained a master's degree in economics and business administration.

Åsa Annerstedt *Vice President, Portfolio Manager*
Åsa Annerstedt is a portfolio manager for the firm's Global Equity team. She joined Macquarie Investment Management (MIM) in June 2018. Annerstedt has been a portfolio manager since 2013. Previously, she was a member of the investment committee of a European Union fund dedicated to the financing of companies. Between 1999 and 2009, she managed award-winning European Small Cap and Global Equity portfolios at SEB Asset Management in Denmark. She started her career in 1996 as a business controller and consultant in Sweden. Annerstedt attended Ecole Supérieur de Commerce in Paris and Marseille and earned a master's degree in finance and international trade from Lund University in Sweden.

Allan Saustrup Jensen, CFA, CAIA® *Vice President, Portfolio Manager*
Allan Saustrup Jensen joined Macquarie Investment Management (MIM) in May 2020 as a portfolio manager for the firm's Global Equity team. He has more than 20 years of experience in the asset management industry. Prior to joining MIM, he spent five years at European Capital Partners as a fund manager. From 2010 to 2015, Jensen was a trader at European Value Partners. Prior to that, he spent four years at UBS Wealth Management as a portfolio manager. He began his investment career at Nordea Bank. Jensen attended Copenhagen Business School where he earned a Graduate Diploma in finance.

Chris Gowlland, CFA *Senior Vice President, Head of Equity Quantitative Research*
Chris Gowlland is the head of equity quantitative research, a role he assumed in July 2019. As part of his role, he also serves as portfolio manager for certain portfolios managed by the Global Equity team and for several different strategies in the firm's multi-asset class offerings. Previously, he was a senior quantitative analyst for the firm's equity department. Prior to joining Macquarie Investment Management in May 2007, he spent seven years working in fundamental equity research and corporate finance for Morgan Stanley and Commerzbank Securities, followed by two years as a quantitative strategist at Morgan Stanley and at State Street Global Markets. Gowlland holds a bachelor's degree in Chinese and Spanish from the University of Leeds (U.K.), a master's degree in development studies from Brown University, and another master's degree in international management from Thunderbird. He also spent several years in a Ph.D. program in political economy at Harvard University. Gowlland is a member of the CFA Institute, the CFA Society New York, the CFA Society of Philadelphia, and the Society of Quantitative Analysts.

Delaware Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund
Gregg R. Thomas and Roberto J. Isch have day-to-day responsibilities for making investment decisions for Delaware Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund.

Gregg R. Thomas, CFA *Senior Managing Director, Partner, and Director, Investment Strategy*
Gregg R. Thomas is senior managing director of investment strategy at Wellington Management Company and leads the firm's Manager Research and Fundamental Factor Platform investment teams. Prior to his current role, he has held several product management roles at Wellington Management (from 2002 to 2006). Before rejoining the firm in 2002, he worked as a quantitative analyst at Zurich Scudder Investments, as a systems analyst in Wellington Management's Information Services Group (from 1997 to 2000), and in various financial markets-related technology and analytical positions at IDD Information Services (from 1993 to 1997). He earned a bachelor's degree in finance, with high distinction, from the University of Rhode Island.

Roberto J. Isch, CFA *Managing Director, Research Manager*
Roberto J. Isch joined Wellington Management Company in 2012 and serves as a research manager within the firm's Investment Strategy group. Isch is a member of the Fundamental Factor Platform investment team, which applies a factor-based framework to create innovative, new strategies to solve client challenges and meet customized objectives. He also serves as a portfolio manager on certain multi-manager solutions offered by the firm. Isch is a member of the hedge fund review group, systematic investor review group, Wellington Funds Group investment committee, and several risk advisory committees. Prior to joining the firm, he worked at FactSet Research Systems Inc. (from 2006 to 2012), as a quantitative specialist (from 2008 to 2012), and as a consultant (from 2006 to 2008). Isch earned his bachelor's degree in political science from the College of the Holy Cross. He is a member of the CFA Society Boston.

Delaware Opportunity Fund and Delaware Special Situations Fund
Christopher S. Beck has primary responsibility for making day-to-day investment decisions for Delaware Opportunity Fund and Delaware Special Situations Fund. In making investment decisions for the Funds, Mr. Beck regularly consults with Kelley McKee Carabasi, Steven Catricks, Kent Madden, and Michael Foley.

Christopher S. Beck, CFA *Chief Investment Officer — US Small-Mid Cap Value Equity*
Christopher S. Beck leads the firm's US Small-Mid Cap Value Equity team. He is also a member of the Macquarie Investment Management (MIM) Global Management Committee. Prior to joining MIM in 1997 as a vice president and senior portfolio manager, he was vice president at Pitcairn Trust from 1995 to 1997, where he managed small-capitalization stocks and analyzed equity sectors. Before that he was chief investment officer of the University of Delaware from 1992 to 1995 and held management positions during his seven years at Cypress Capital Management and four years at Wilmington Trust. Beck earned a bachelor's degree at the University of Delaware and an MBA from Lehigh University, and he is a member of the CFA Society of Philadelphia and past president of the Wilmington Society of Securities Analysts.

Kelley McKee Carabasi, CFA *Senior Portfolio Manager*
Kelley McKee Carabasi is a senior portfolio manager for the US Small-Mid Cap Value Equity team. She assumed portfolio management responsibilities in July 2012. She joined the team in July 2005 as an equity analyst. She is responsible for the analysis, purchase, and sale recommendations of basic industry, capital spending, and utilities securities for the firm's US Small-Mid Cap Value Equity portfolios. Prior to joining Macquarie Investment Management (MIM) she participated in Lincoln Financial Group's rotational Professional Development Program for three years. Carabasi earned a bachelor's degree in finance from Georgetown University and an MBA from The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Steven G. Catricks, CFA *Senior Portfolio Manager*
Steven G. Catricks is a senior portfolio manager for the US Small-Mid Cap Value Equity team. He assumed portfolio management responsibilities in July 2012. He joined the team in October 2010 as a senior equity analyst. He is responsible for the analysis, purchase, and sale recommendations of technology and business services securities for the firm's US Small-Mid Cap Value Equity portfolios. Prior to joining the US Small-Mid Cap Value Equity team, he was a portfolio manager for the firm's Strategic Small-Cap Value team, focusing on the technology, healthcare, and telecommunication services sectors. He joined Macquarie Investment Management (MIM) in 2001 as an equity analyst, performing research and analysis for the firm's Emerging Growth Equity team. Previously, Catricks was an equity analyst at BlackRock Financial from 1999 to 2001, where he specialized in small-capitalization growth stocks. He also worked as a systems engineer at Dow Jones/Factiva, and as a senior systems engineer at GE Aerospace/Lockheed Martin. He started his career as a systems engineer at the Naval Air Development Center, where he spent 15 years. Catricks holds a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from Drexel University and a master's degree in engineering from the University of Pennsylvania, and has nearly 20 years of experience in the technology industry. Catricks is a member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

Michael Foley, CFA *Senior Portfolio Manager*
Michael Foley is a senior portfolio manager for the US Small-Mid Cap Value Equity team. He assumed portfolio management responsibilities in July 2019. He joined Macquarie Investment Management (MIM) in February 2015 as a senior equity analyst for the US Small-Mid Cap Value Equity team. Foley is responsible for the analysis, purchase, and sale recommendations of financial services and real estate investment trust (REIT) securities for the firm's US Small-Mid Cap Value Equity portfolios. Prior to joining the firm, Foley was an associate at Patriot Financial Partners, a private equity firm, from August 2011 to February 2015, focusing on the analysis of companies in the financial services sector. He started his career with Janney Montgomery Scott where he worked as an investment banking analyst within the financial institutions group from August 2009 to August 2011. Foley earned a bachelor's degree in economics with dual concentrations in finance and accounting from The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. Foley is on the board of directors of the McNamee Scholars Program.

Kent P. Madden, CFA *Senior Portfolio Manager*
Kent P. Madden is a senior portfolio manager for the US Small-Mid Cap Value Equity team. He assumed portfolio management responsibilities in July 2012. He joined the team in December 2004 as an equity analyst and was promoted to senior equity analyst in October 2010. He is responsible for the analysis, purchase, and sale recommendations of consumer services, consumer cyclicals, consumer staples, healthcare, and transportation stocks for the firm's US Small-Mid Cap Value Equity portfolios. Prior to joining Macquarie Investment Management (MIM) he was an equity analyst at Gartmore Global Investments, where he specialized in technology and telecommunications. He has also worked as an equity analyst for Federated Investors, where he gained experience covering small-capitalization consumer stocks, and Lehman Brothers as a corporate finance analyst. Madden holds a bachelor's degree in economics from DePauw University and an MBA from the University of Chicago.

Delaware Growth Equity Fund
Stephen S. Smith, John D. Brim and Eivind Olsen have day-to-day responsibilities for making investment decisions for Delaware Growth Equity Fund.

Stephen S. Smith, CFA *Chief Executive Officer, Chair of Investment Committee*
Stephen S. Smith founded Smith Asset Management Group in 1995 and serves as the company's chief executive officer and chair of investment committee. Previously, he held a number of senior investment positions at Bank of America until he departed in 1995 to found Smith Group. He joined Wachovia Bank as a computer systems analyst in the mid-1970s and transitioned to the bank's investment management division in order to help design and implement a portfolio management system. Smith left Wachovia and joined what is now known as Bank of America in 1983. He began his career in the late 1960s as an engineer with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in the lunar landing program. Smith has an engineering degree and an MBA, both from the University of Alabama. He is a member of the CFA Institute and the CFA Society of Dallas-Fort Worth.

John D. Brim, CFA *Chief Investment Officer*
John D. Brim joined Smith Asset Management Group in March 1998 and is chief investment officer. Prior to joining the firm, he was a manager within the institutional investment consulting group of Deloitte & Touche from 1997 to 1998. From 1990 to 1997, Brim held a variety of positions, including senior client manager with NationsBank Asset Management in Dallas. He earned his bachelor's degree in economics from Texas A&M University. He is a member of the CFA Institute and the CFA Society of Dallas-Fort Worth.

Eivind Olsen, CFA *Portfolio Manager*
Eivind Olsen joined Smith Asset Management Group in May 2008 and is a member of the portfolio management team. Prior to joining Smith Group, he was a portfolio manager with Brazos Capital Management/John McStay Investment Counsel from 1998 to 2008. From 1994 to 1996, he did equity research as an associate analyst with Rauscher Pierce Refsnes. He earned a bachelor's degree in accounting and finance from Texas Christian University and an MBA in finance from the University of Texas. He is a member of the CFA Institute and the CFA Society of Dallas-Fort Worth.

Delaware Total Return Fund
Stefan Löwenthal and Jürgen Wurzer of MIMAK determine the asset allocation and have primary responsibility for making day-to-day investment decisions for the Fund.

Stefan Löwenthal, CFA *Senior Vice President, Chief Investment Officer — Global Multi Asset Team*
Stefan Löwenthal is the chief investment officer for MIMAK, a role he assumed in February 2013. He heads the global multi asset team based in Vienna, which is responsible for all asset allocation and security selection decisions, the management of mutual funds, as well as the development of new investment strategies. In addition, Löwenthal oversees the investment policy committee, which is responsible for strategic investment decisions at MIMAK. He began his career with Macquarie in February 2008 as a portfolio manager. He holds a Master of Management Science from Vienna University of Economics and Business. Löwenthal is a lecturer for economics at the IMC University of applied sciences in Krems (Austria) and the Qiongzhou University in Sanya (China).

Jürgen Wurzer, CFA *Vice President, Deputy Head of Portfolio Management, Senior Investment Manager — Global Multi Asset Team*
Jürgen Wurzer rejoined MIMAK in April 2018 as deputy head of portfolio management for the firm’s global multi asset team based in Vienna. Prior to that, he worked at Erste Asset Management as a senior fund manager on the multi asset management team, where he worked from September 2016 to March 2018. Wurzer previously worked at MIMAK from January 2007 to August 2016, leaving the firm as senior investment manager on the global multi asset team. He graduated from University of Applied Sciences Wiener Neustadt with a master’s degree. Wurzer is a lecturer for asset allocation, quantitative finance, portfolio, and risk management at several educational institutions.

Delaware Floating Rate II Fund
Adam Brown and John McCarthy have primary portfolio management responsibilities for Delaware Floating Rate II Fund.

Adam H. Brown, CFA *Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager*
Adam H. Brown is a senior portfolio manager for the firm’s high yield strategies within Macquarie Investment Management Fixed Income (MFI). He manages MFI’s bank loan portfolios and is a co-portfolio manager for the high yield, fixed rate multisector, and core plus strategies. Brown joined Macquarie Investment Management in April 2011 as part of the firm’s integration of Macquarie Four Corners Capital Management, where he had worked since 2002. At Four Corners, he was a co-portfolio manager on the firm’s collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) and a senior research analyst supporting noninvestment grade portfolios. Before that, Brown was with the predecessor of Wells Fargo Securities, where he worked in the leveraged finance group arranging senior secured bank loans and high yield bond financings for financial sponsors and corporate issuers. He earned a bachelor’s degree in accounting from the University of Florida and an MBA from the A.B. Freeman School of Business at Tulane University.

John P. McCarthy, CFA *Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager*
John P. McCarthy is a senior portfolio manager for the Macquarie Investment Management Fixed Income (MFI) high yield strategies, a role he assumed in July 2016. From December 2012 to June 2016, he was co-head of credit research for MFI. McCarthy rejoined Macquarie Investment Management in March 2007 as a senior research analyst, after he worked in the firm’s fixed income area from 1990 to 2000 as a senior high yield analyst and high yield trader, and from 2001 to 2002 as a municipal bond trader. Prior to rejoining the firm, he was a senior high yield analyst/trader at Chartwell Investment Partners. McCarthy earned a bachelor’s degree in business administration from Babson College, and he is a member of the CFA Society of Philadelphia.

Delaware Fund for Income
John P. McCarthy and Adam H. Brown are the lead portfolio managers primarily responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the Delaware Fund for Income. When making decisions for the Fund, Messrs. McCarthy and Brown regularly consult with other investment professionals.

John P. McCarthy, CFA *Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager*
John P. McCarthy is a senior portfolio manager for the Macquarie Investment Management Fixed Income (MFI) high yield strategies, a role he assumed in July 2016. From December 2012 to June 2016, he was co-head of credit research for MFI. McCarthy rejoined Macquarie Investment Management in March 2007 as a senior research analyst, after he worked in the firm’s fixed income area from 1990 to 2000 as a senior high yield analyst and high yield trader, and

from 2001 to 2002 as a municipal bond trader. Prior to rejoining the firm, he was a senior high yield analyst/trader at Chartwell Investment Partners. McCarthy earned a bachelor's degree in business administration from Babson College, and he is a member of the CFA Society of Philadelphia.

Adam H. Brown, CFA *Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager*
Adam H. Brown is a senior portfolio manager for the firm's high yield strategies within Macquarie Investment Management Fixed Income (MFI). He manages MFI's bank loan portfolios and is a co-portfolio manager for the high yield, fixed rate multisector, and core plus strategies. Brown joined Macquarie Investment Management in April 2011 as part of the firm's integration of Macquarie Four Corners Capital Management, where he had worked since 2002. At Four Corners, he was a co-portfolio manager on the firm's collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) and a senior research analyst supporting noninvestment grade portfolios. Before that, Brown was with the predecessor of Wells Fargo Securities, where he worked in the leveraged finance group arranging senior secured bank loans and high yield bond financings for financial sponsors and corporate issuers. He earned a bachelor's degree in accounting from the University of Florida and an MBA from the A.B. Freeman School of Business at Tulane University.

Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund
Brian M. Scotto and Eric Frei have primary portfolio management responsibilities for Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund.

Brian M. Scotto, *Senior Vice President, Senior Portfolio Manager*
Brian M. Scotto is a senior portfolio manager on the Global Rates and Currency team within Macquarie Investment Management Fixed Income (MFI), where he is responsible for trading government and agency securities, as well as interest rate derivatives. He joined Macquarie Investment Management in 2002, and prior to moving to MFI, he was vice president and product manager for the firm's value, international, and core mutual funds. For two years prior to working at the firm, Scotto was a vice president and head trader at Somerset Financial Group in Princeton, N.J., where he traded equities, equity options, and fixed instruments. He also spent three years at GMAC Mortgage Corporation as a mortgage trading analyst. Scotto received his bachelor's degree in accounting and an MBA with a concentration in finance from La Salle University.

Eric Frei, CMT *Vice President, Senior Portfolio Manager*
Eric Frei is senior portfolio manager for Macquarie Investment Management Fixed Income (MFI), with responsibility for managing fixed income separately managed account (SMA) strategies. In addition, he manages sector rotation and security selection between Treasurys and agencies. Frei joined Macquarie Investment Management (MIM) in April 2011 as part of the firm's integration of Macquarie Allegiance Capital, responsible for trading government securities for SMA portfolios as well as portfolio management and asset allocation of the firm's aggregate-duration, intermediate-duration, and low-duration products. He began his career in the financial services industry in 1997 as a mutual fund trader with CNA Trust, later joining Macquarie Allegiance in 1999. He earned a bachelor's degree in management science from the University of California at San Diego.

Delaware Investment Grade Fund
Michael G. Wildstein, Wayne A. Anglace and Kashif Ishaq are the lead portfolio managers primarily responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the Delaware Investment Grade Fund. When making decisions for the Fund, Messrs. Wildstein, Anglace and Ishaq regularly consult with other investment professionals.

Michael G. Wildstein, CFA *Senior Managing Director, Head of US Credit and Insurance*
Michael G. Wildstein is head of US credit and insurance for Macquarie Investment Management Fixed Income (MFI). He manages corporate credit-related portfolios. Before joining the team, he was a senior corporate bond analyst for MFI, focused on the telecommunications sector for high-grade and high yield portfolios. Prior to joining Macquarie Investment Management in March 2007 as a senior research analyst, Wildstein spent five years at Merrill Lynch Investment Managers in various roles that included portfolio manager for the core bond team, corporate bond research analyst, and corporate bond trader. Prior to this, Wildstein worked in finance, corporate strategy, and business development with several firms including RCN Corporation and AT&T Local Services. He earned an MBA from Drexel University and a bachelor's degree from the University of Tampa.

Wayne A. Anglace, CFA *Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager*
Wayne A. Anglace currently serves as a senior portfolio manager for the firm's corporate and convertible bond strategies within Macquarie Investment Management Fixed Income (MFI). Prior to joining Macquarie Investment Management in March 2007 as a research analyst for the firm's high grade, high yield, and convertible bond portfolios, he spent more than two years as a research analyst at Gartmore Global Investments for its convertible bond strategy. From 2000 to 2004, Anglace worked in private client research at Deutsche Bank Alex. Brown in Baltimore, where he focused on equity research, and he started his financial services career with Ashbridge Investment Management in 1999. Prior to moving to the financial industry, Anglace worked as a professional civil engineer. He earned his bachelor's degree in civil engineering from Villanova University and an MBA with a concentration in finance from Saint Joseph's University, and he is a member of the CFA Society of Philadelphia.

Kashif Ishaq *Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager*
Kashif Ishaq is a senior portfolio manager across Macquarie Investment Management Fixed Income's (MFI) US Corporate Bond strategies. He manages corporate bond exposure within MFI's portfolios which include performing relative value analysis across different issuers, corporate curves and capital structures as well as risk surveillance. Given his experience in trading and risk systems, he has oversight for our corporate credit traders and maintains our key

broker/dealer relationships. He started his fixed income career with Macquarie Investment Management as a portfolio analyst on the firm's insurance portfolio management team before taking a position as an investment grade trader. Previously, he participated in Lincoln Financial Group's rotational Professional Development Program. He started the program as a financial analyst in the Hartford office, followed by a position in information technology, and lastly he spent a year in the client services department of Delaware Investments. Ishaq received his bachelor's degree in corporate finance and accounting from Bentley College.

Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund

J. David Hillmeyer and Daniela Mardarovici are the lead portfolio managers primarily responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund. When making decisions for the Fund, Mr. Hillmeyer and Ms. Mardarovici regularly consult with other investment professionals.

J. David Hillmeyer, CFA *Senior Managing Director, Co-Head of US Multisector Fixed Income*

J. David Hillmeyer co-leads the firm's US Multisector Fixed Income team for Macquarie Investment Management Fixed Income (MFI) with responsibility for investment strategy and business development across the full suite of US multisector strategies. In addition, Hillmeyer has responsibility for our global credit strategies. Hillmeyer is also a member of MFI's Global Leadership Group which is responsible for the overall management of MFI including setting and executing on the team's strategic vision. Prior to joining Macquarie Investment Management (MIM) in August 2007 as a vice president and corporate bond trader, he worked for more than 11 years in various roles at Hartford Investment Management Company, including senior corporate bond trader, high yield portfolio manager / trader, and quantitative analyst. He began his career as an investment advisor in January 1989 at Shawmut Bank, leaving the firm as an investment officer in November 1995. Hillmeyer earned his bachelor's degree from Colorado State University, and he is a member of the CFA Society of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Council for Business Economics.

Daniela Mardarovici, CFA *Managing Director, Co-Head of US Multisector Fixed Income*

Daniela Mardarovici co-leads the firm's US Multisector Fixed Income efforts for Macquarie Investment Management Fixed Income (MFI) with responsibility for investment and business strategy for the full suite of US multisector solutions. Mardarovici is also a member of MFI's Global Leadership Group which is responsible for the overall management of MFI including setting and executing the team's strategic vision. Prior to joining Macquarie Investment Management (MIM) in March 2019, she spent more than 13 years at BMO Global Asset Management as a senior investment leader. Since 2014, she was a member of the management committee of Taplin, Canida & Habacht (TCH), BMO's US fixed income group, and helped lead business strategy and development efforts. In addition, Mardarovici was responsible for driving investment strategy and managing institutional portfolios and mutual funds across a wide spectrum of strategies, including core, core plus, credit, multisector, and liability-driven investing (LDI). Previously, she managed taxable fixed income strategies and led investment management efforts for mortgage-backed securities at Harris Investment Management. She started her career in 2000 as a proprietary trader at Gelber Group. In 2018, Mardarovici was named one of the top 20 female portfolio managers by CityWire. She graduated magna cum laude with a major in economics and finance/banking from the University of Nebraska at Omaha. She is a member of the CFA Society New York and the CFA Institute.

Delaware Strategic Income II Fund

J. David Hillmeyer and Daniela Mardarovici are the lead portfolio managers primarily responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the Delaware Strategic Income II Fund. When making decisions for the Fund, Mr. Hillmeyer and Ms. Mardarovici regularly consult with other investment professionals.

J. David Hillmeyer, CFA *Senior Managing Director, Co-Head of US Multisector Fixed Income*

J. David Hillmeyer co-leads the firm's US Multisector Fixed Income team for Macquarie Investment Management Fixed Income (MFI) with responsibility for investment strategy and business development across the full suite of US multisector strategies. In addition, Hillmeyer has responsibility for our global credit strategies. Hillmeyer is also a member of MFI's Global Leadership Group which is responsible for the overall management of MFI including setting and executing on the team's strategic vision. Prior to joining Macquarie Investment Management (MIM) in August 2007 as a vice president and corporate bond trader, he worked for more than 11 years in various roles at Hartford Investment Management Company, including senior corporate bond trader, high yield portfolio manager / trader, and quantitative analyst. He began his career as an investment advisor in January 1989 at Shawmut Bank, leaving the firm as an investment officer in November 1995. Hillmeyer earned his bachelor's degree from Colorado State University, and he is a member of the CFA Society of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Council for Business Economics.

Daniela Mardarovici, CFA *Managing Director, Co-Head of US Multisector Fixed Income*

Daniela Mardarovici co-leads the firm's US Multisector Fixed Income efforts for Macquarie Investment Management Fixed Income (MFI) with responsibility for investment and business strategy for the full suite of US multisector solutions. Mardarovici is also a member of MFI's Global Leadership Group which is responsible for the overall management of MFI including setting and executing the team's strategic vision. Prior to joining Macquarie Investment Management (MIM) in March 2019, she spent more than 13 years at BMO Global Asset Management as a senior investment leader. Since 2014, she was a member of the management committee of Taplin, Canida & Habacht (TCH), BMO's US fixed income group, and helped lead business strategy and development efforts. In addition, Mardarovici was responsible for driving investment strategy and managing institutional portfolios and mutual funds across a wide spectrum of strategies, including core, core plus, credit, multisector, and liability-driven investing (LDI). Previously, she managed taxable fixed income strategies and led investment management efforts for mortgage-backed securities at Harris Investment Management. She started her career in 2000 as a proprietary trader at

Gelber Group. In 2018, Mardarovici was named one of the top 20 female portfolio managers by CityWire. She graduated magna cum laude with a major in economics and finance/banking from the University of Nebraska at Omaha. She is a member of the CFA Society New York and the CFA Institute.

The SAI provides additional information about each portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed by each portfolio manager, and each portfolio manager's ownership of Fund shares.

Manager of managers structure

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

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

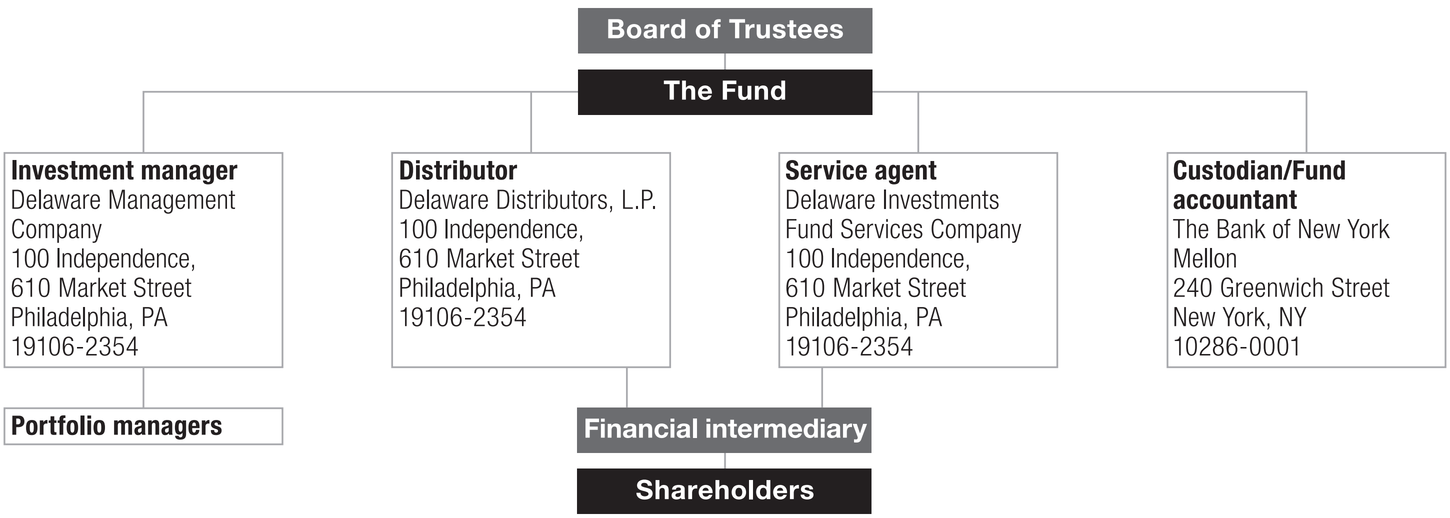
Who's who

Board of trustees: A mutual fund is governed by a board of trustees, which has oversight responsibility for the management of the fund's business affairs. Trustees establish procedures and oversee and review the performance of the fund's service providers.

Investment manager and sub-advisor: An investment manager is a company responsible for selecting portfolio investments consistent with the objective and policies stated in the mutual fund's prospectus. A sub-advisor is a company generally responsible for certain delegated tasks, such as executing trades or providing quantitative support. The sub-advisor is selected and supervised by the investment manager. A written contract between a mutual fund and its investment manager specifies the services the investment manager performs and the fee the manager is entitled to receive.

Portfolio managers: Portfolio managers make investment decisions for individual portfolios.

This diagram shows the various organizations involved in managing, administering, and servicing Delaware Funds.



Distributor: Most mutual funds continuously offer new shares to the public through distributors that are regulated as broker/dealers and are subject to the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) rules governing mutual fund sales practices.

Service agent: Mutual fund companies employ service agents (sometimes called transfer agents) to maintain records of shareholder accounts, calculate and disburse dividends and capital gains, and prepare and mail shareholder statements and tax information, among other functions. Many service agents also provide administrative services to a fund and oversight of other fund service providers.

Custodian/Fund accountant: Mutual funds are legally required to protect their portfolio securities, and most funds place them with a qualified bank custodian that segregates fund securities from other bank assets. The fund accountant provides services such as calculating a fund's net asset value (NAV) and providing financial reporting information for the fund.

Financial intermediary: Financial professionals provide advice to their clients. They are associated with securities broker/dealers who have entered into selling and/or service arrangements with the distributor. Selling broker/dealers and financial professionals are compensated for their services generally through sales commissions, and through 12b-1 fees and/or service fees deducted from a fund's assets.

Shareholders: Mutual fund shareholders have specific voting rights on matters such as material changes in the terms of a fund's management contract and changes to fundamental investment policies.

Investing in the Funds

You can choose from a number of share classes for each Fund. **Because each share class has a different combination of sales charges, fees, and other features, you should consult your financial intermediary or your financial professional (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "financial intermediary") to determine which share class best suits your investment goals and time frame. It is the responsibility of your financial intermediary to assist you in determining the most appropriate share class and to communicate such determination to us.**

Information about existing sales charges and sales charge reductions and waivers is available in this Prospectus below and free of charge on the Delaware Funds website at delawarefunds.com. Additional information on sales charges can be found in the SAI, which is available upon request.

Please also see the "Broker-defined sales charge waiver policies" section in this Prospectus for information provided to the Fund by certain financial intermediaries on sales charge discounts and waivers that may be available to you through your financial intermediary. Shareholders purchasing Fund shares through a financial intermediary may also be eligible for sales charge discounts or waivers which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this Prospectus or SAI. The availability of certain initial or deferred sales charge waivers and discounts may depend on the particular financial intermediary or type of account through which you purchase or hold Fund shares. It is the responsibility of the financial intermediary to implement any of its proprietary sales charge discounts or waivers listed in "Broker-defined sales charge waiver policies" or otherwise. Accordingly, you should consult with your financial intermediary to determine whether you qualify for any sales charge discounts or waivers.

Choosing a share class

Each share class may be eligible for purchase through programs sponsored by financial intermediaries that require the purchase of a specific class of shares.

For Class A shares, each Fund has adopted a 12b-1 plan that allows the Fund to pay distribution fees for the sale and distribution of its shares. Because these fees are paid out of a Fund's assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Class A

- Class A shares have an upfront sales charge that you pay when you buy the shares of up to: 5.75% for Delaware Covered Call Strategy Fund, Delaware Equity Income Fund, Delaware Global Equity Fund, Delaware Growth and Income Fund, Delaware Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund, Delaware International Fund, Delaware Opportunity Fund, Delaware Premium Income Fund, Delaware Growth Equity Fund, Delaware Special Situations Fund and Delaware Total Return Fund; 4.50% for Delaware Fund for Income, Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income Fund II; and 2.75% for Delaware Floating Rate II Fund and Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund.
- If you invest $50,000 or more ($100,000 or more for Delaware Fund for Income, Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, Delaware Strategic Income Fund, Delaware Floating Rate II Fund and Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund only), your front-end sales charge will be reduced.
- You may qualify for other reduced sales charges and, under certain circumstances, the sales charge may be waived, as described in "How to reduce your sales charge" below.
- Class A shares are also subject to an annual 12b-1 fee no greater than 0.25% of average daily net assets. See "Dealer compensation" below for further information.
- Class A shares generally are not subject to a CDSC, except in the limited circumstances described in the table below.
- Because of the higher 12b-1 fee, Class A shares have higher expenses and any dividends paid on these shares are generally lower than dividends on Institutional Class.
- In addition, you may have received Class A shares as the result of a merger or reorganization of a predecessor fund.
- You may qualify for other reduced sales charges and, under certain circumstances, the sales charge may be waived, as described in "How to reduce your sales charge" below.

Class A sales charges

The table below details your sales charges on purchases of Class A shares. The offering price for Class A shares includes the front-end sales charge. The offering price is determined by dividing the NAV per share by an amount equal to 1 minus the sales charge (expressed in decimals) applicable to the purchase, calculated to two decimal places using standard rounding criteria. The sales charge as a percentage of the net amount invested is the maximum percentage of the amount invested rounded to the nearest hundredth. The actual sales charge that you pay as a percentage of the offering price and as a percentage of the net amount invested will vary depending on the then-current NAV, the percentage rate of the sales charge, and rounding. The number of Fund shares you will be issued will equal the amount invested divided by the applicable offering price for those shares, calculated to three decimal places using standard rounding criteria. Sales charges do not apply to shares purchased through dividend reinvestment.

Class A shares of Delaware Fund for Income, Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund, Delaware Investment Grade Fund and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund

Amount of purchase	Sales charge as a % of offering price	Sales charge as a % of net amount invested
Less than $100,000	4.50%	5.13%
$100,000 but less than $250,000	3.50%	4.00%
$250,000 but less than $500,000	2.50%	3.00%
$500,000 but less than $1 million	2.00%	2.44%
$1 million or more	none*	none*

* There is no front-end sales charge when you purchase $1 million or more of Class A shares. However, if the Distributor paid your financial intermediary a commission on your purchase of $1 million or more Class A shares, for shares purchased prior to July 1, 2020, you will have to pay a Limited CDSC of 1.00% if you redeem these shares within the first year after your purchase and 0.50% if you redeem these shares within the second year; and for shares purchased on or after July 1, 2020, you will have to pay a Limited CDSC of 1.00% if you redeem these shares within the 18 months after your purchase, unless a specific waiver of the Limited CDSC applies. The Limited CDSC will be paid to the Distributor and will be assessed on an amount equal to the lesser of: (1) the NAV at the time the Class A shares being redeemed were purchased; or (2) the NAV of such Class A shares at the time of redemption. For purposes of this formula, the "NAV at the time of purchase" will be the NAV at purchase of the Class A shares even if those shares are later exchanged for shares of another Delaware Fund and, in the event of an exchange of Class A shares, the "NAV of such shares at the time of redemption" will be the NAV of the shares acquired in the exchange. In determining whether a Limited CDSC is payable, it will be assumed that shares not subject to the Limited CDSC are the first redeemed followed by other shares held for the longest period of time. See "Dealer compensation" below for a description of the dealer commission that is paid.

Class A shares of Delaware Floating Rate II Fund and Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund

Amount of purchase	Sales charge as a % of offering price	Sales charge as a % of net amount invested
Less than $100,000	2.75%	3.23%
$100,000 but less than $250,000	2.00%	2.44%
$250,000 but less than $1 million	1.00%	1.34%
$1 million or more	none*	none*

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

Class A shares of Delaware Covered Call Strategy Fund, Delaware Equity Income Fund, Delaware Global Equity Fund, Delaware Growth and Income Fund, Delaware Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund, Delaware International Fund, Delaware Opportunity Fund, Delaware Premium Income Fund, Delaware Growth Equity Fund, Delaware Special Situations Fund and Delaware Total Return Fund

Amount of purchase	Sales charge as a % of offering price	Sales charge as a % of net amount invested
Less than $50,000	5.75%	6.54%
$50,000 but less than $100,000	4.75%	5.41%
$100,000 but less than $250,000	3.75%	4.31%
$250,000 but less than $500,000	2.50%	3.00%
$500,000 but less than $1 million	2.00%	2.44%
$1 million or more	none*	none*

* There is no front-end sales charge when you purchase $1 million or more of Class A shares. However, if the Distributor paid your financial intermediary a commission on your purchase of $1 million or more of Class A shares, for shares purchased prior to July 1, 2020, you will have to pay a Limited CDSC of 1.00% if you redeem these shares within the first year after your purchase and 0.50% if you redeem these shares within the second year; and for shares purchased on or after July 1, 2020, you will have to pay a Limited CDSC of 1.00% if you redeem these shares within the 18 months after your purchase, unless a specific waiver of the Limited CDSC applies. The Limited CDSC will be paid to the Distributor and will be assessed on an amount equal to the lesser of: (1) the NAV at the time the Class A shares being redeemed were purchased; or (2) the NAV of such Class A shares at the time of redemption. For purposes of this formula, the "NAV at the time of purchase" will be the NAV at purchase of the Class A shares even if those shares are later exchanged for shares of another Delaware Fund and, in the event of an exchange of Class A shares, the "NAV of such shares at the time of redemption" will be the NAV of the shares acquired in the exchange. In determining whether a Limited CDSC is payable, it will be assumed that shares not subject to the Limited CDSC are the first redeemed followed by other shares held for the longest period of time. See "Dealer compensation" below for a description of the dealer commission that is paid.

Institutional Class

- Institutional Class shares have no upfront sales charge, so the full amount of your purchase is invested in a Fund.
- Institutional Class shares are not subject to a CDSC.
- Institutional Class shares do not assess a 12b-1 fee.
- Institutional Class shares are available for purchase only by the following:
  - retirement plans or certain other programs that are maintained on platforms sponsored by financial intermediary firms, provided the financial intermediary firms or their trust companies (or entities performing similar trading/clearing functions) have entered into an agreement with the Distributor (or its affiliate) related to such plans or programs;
  - tax-exempt employee benefit plans of the Manager, its affiliates, and securities dealers that have a selling agreement with the Distributor;
  - a bank, trust company, or similar financial institution investing for its own account or for the account of its trust customers for whom the financial institution is exercising investment discretion in purchasing Institutional Class shares, except where the investment is part of a program that requires payment to the financial institution of a Rule 12b-1 Plan fee;
  - registered investment advisors (RIAs) investing on behalf of clients that consist solely of institutions and high net worth individuals whose assets are entrusted to an RIA for investment purposes for accounts requiring Institutional Class shares (use of the Institutional Class shares is restricted to RIAs who are not affiliated or associated with a broker or dealer and who derive compensation for their services exclusively from their advisory clients);
  - programs sponsored by, controlled by, and/or clearing transactions submitted through a financial intermediary where: (1) such programs allow or require the purchase of Institutional Class shares; (2) a financial intermediary has entered into an agreement with the Distributor and/or the transfer agent allowing certain purchases of Institutional Class shares; and (3) a financial intermediary (i) charges clients an ongoing fee for advisory, investment consulting or similar services, or (ii) offers the Institutional Class shares through a no-commission network or platform; or
  - through a brokerage program of a financial intermediary that has entered into a written agreement with the Distributor and/or the transfer agent specifically allowing purchases of Institutional Class shares in such programs; or
  - private investment vehicles, including, but not limited to, foundations and endowments.
- In addition, you may have received Institutional Class shares as the result of a merger or reorganization of a predecessor fund.
- A shareholder transacting in Institutional Class shares through a broker or other financial intermediary may be required to pay a commission and/or other forms of compensation to the financial intermediary.

Class R6

- Class R6 shares have no upfront sales charge, so the full amount of your purchase is invested in a Fund. Class R6 shares are not subject to a CDSC.
- Class R6 shares do not assess a 12b-1 fee.
- Class R6 shares do not pay any service fees, sub-accounting fees, and/or subtransfer agency fees to any brokers, dealers, or other financial intermediaries.
- Class R6 shares are generally available to certain employer-sponsored retirement plans, such as 401(k) plans, 457 plans, 403(b) plans, profit-sharing plans and money purchase pension plans, defined benefit plans, employer-sponsored benefit plans, and non-qualified deferred compensation plans. In addition, for these employer-sponsored retirement plans, the Class R6 shares must be held through plan level or omnibus accounts held on the books of the Fund, and Class R6 shares are only available for purchase through financial intermediaries who have the appropriate agreement with the Distributor (or its affiliates) related to Class R6.
- Class R6 shares are also available for purchase through certain programs, platforms, or accounts that are maintained or sponsored by financial intermediary firms (including but not limited to, brokers, dealers, banks, trust companies, or entities performing trading/clearing functions), provided that the financial intermediary firm has entered into an agreement with the Distributor (or its affiliates) related to Class R6 for such programs, platforms or accounts.
- In addition to the foregoing list of eligible investors, Class R6 shares are generally available to certain institutional investors and high net worth individuals who make a minimum initial investment directly in the Fund's Class R6 shares of $1,000,000 or more and who have completed an application and been approved by the Fund for such investment. These institutional investors and high net worth individuals must retain Class R6 shares directly in their names and will not be permitted to hold such shares through an omnibus account or other similar arrangements.
- Class R6 shares may not be available through certain financial intermediaries.
- In addition, you may have received Class R6 shares as the result of a merger or reorganization of a predecessor fund.

Delaware Strategic Income II Fund does not offer Class R6 shares.

Dealer compensation

The financial intermediary who sells you shares of the Funds may be eligible to receive the following amounts as compensation for your investment in the Funds. These amounts are paid by the Distributor to the securities dealer with whom your financial advisor is associated. Institutional Class and Class R6 shares do not have a 12b-1 fee or sales charge so they are not included in the table below.

Delaware Fund for Income, Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund, Delaware Investment Grade Fund and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund

Commission (%)	Class A[1]
Investment Less than $100,000	4.00%
$100,000 but less than $250,000	3.00%
$250,000 but less than $500,000	2.00%
$500,000 but less than $1 million	1.60%
$1 million but less than $5 million	1.00%
$5 million but less than $25 million	0.50%
$25 million or more	0.25%
12b-1 fee to dealer	0.25%

Delaware Floating Rate II Fund and Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund

Commission (%)	Class A[1]
Investment Less than $100,000	2.35%
$100,000 - $249,999	1.75%
$250,000 - $5 million	0.75%
$5 million up to $25 million	0.50%
$25 million or more	0.25%
12b-1 fee to dealer	0.25%[2]

Delaware Covered Call Strategy Fund, Delaware Equity Income Fund, Delaware Global Equity Fund, Delaware Growth and Income Fund, Delaware Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund, Delaware International Fund, Delaware Opportunity Fund, Delaware Premium Income Fund, Delaware Growth Equity Fund, Delaware Special Situations Fund and Delaware Total Return Fund

Commission (%)	Class A[1]
Investment less than $50,000	5.00%
$50,000 but less than $100,000	4.00%
$100,000 but less than $250,000	3.00%
$250,000 but less than $500,000	2.00%
$500,000 but less than $1 million	1.60%
$1 million but less than $5 million	1.00%
$5 million but less than $25 million	0.50%
$25 million or more	0.25%
12b-1 fee to dealer	0.25%

[1] On sales of Class A shares, the Distributor reallows to your securities dealer a portion of the front-end sales charge depending upon the amount you invested. Your securities dealer may be eligible to receive a 12b-1 fee of up to 0.25% from the date of purchase. On sales of Class A shares where there is no front-end sales charge, the Distributor may pay your securities dealer an upfront commission of up to 1.00%. The upfront commission includes an advance of the first year's 12b-1 fee of up to 0.25%. During the first 12 months, the Distributor will retain the 12b-1 fee to partially offset the upfront commission advanced at the time of purchase. Starting in the 13th month, your securities dealer may be eligible to receive the full 12b-1 fee applicable to Class A shares.

[2] The Distributor has contracted to limit this amount to 0.15% from Jan. 28, 2021 to Jan. 31, 2022 for Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund.

Payments to intermediaries

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

Sub-transfer agent/recordkeeping payments may be made to third parties (including affiliates of the Manager) that provide sub-transfer agent, recordkeeping, and/or shareholder services with respect to certain shareholder accounts (including omnibus accounts), or to the shareholder account directly to offset the costs of these services, in lieu of the transfer agent providing such services. For Class R6 shares, the Distributor and its affiliates will generally not pay additional compensation to Financial Intermediaries in connection with the sale or retention of Fund shares and/or shareholder servicing (including sub-transfer agent/recordkeeping payments).

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

How to reduce your sales charge

We offer a number of ways to reduce or eliminate the front-end sales charge on Class A shares, which may depend on the ability of your financial intermediary or the Funds' transfer agent to support the various ways. Please refer to the "Broker-defined sales charge waiver policies" in this Prospectus and to the SAI for detailed information and eligibility requirements. You can also get additional information from your financial intermediary. You or your financial intermediary must notify us at the time you purchase shares if you are eligible for any of these programs. You may also need to provide information to your financial intermediary or the Funds in order to qualify for a reduction in sales charges. Such information may include your Delaware Funds holdings in any other accounts, including retirement accounts, held indirectly or through an intermediary, and the names of qualifying family members and their holdings. If you participate in a direct deposit purchase plan or an automatic investment program for an account held directly with the Funds' transfer agent and also hold shares of Delaware Funds other than directly with us, generally those holdings will not be aggregated with the assets held with us for purposes of determining rights of accumulation in connection with direct deposit purchase plans and automatic investment program purchases. We reserve the right to determine whether any purchase is entitled, by virtue of the foregoing, to the reduced sales charge. Institutional Class and Class R6 shares (if applicable) have no upfront sales charge or CDSC so they are not included in the table below.

Letter of intent and rights of accumulation

Through a letter of intent, you agree to invest a certain amount in Delaware Funds over a 13-month period to qualify for reduced front-end sales charges (as set forth in the SAI). Delaware Funds no longer accept retroactive letters of intent.

Upon your request, you can combine your holdings or purchases of Class A and Class C shares of Delaware Funds (as set forth in the SAI) as well as the holdings and purchases of your spouse — or equivalent, if recognized under local law — and children under the age of 21 to qualify for reduced front-end sales charges. When submitting the letter of intent or requesting rights of accumulation, you must identify which holdings or purchases you are requesting to be combined.

Class A	Class C
Available.	Although the letter of intent does not apply to the purchase of Class C shares, you can combine your purchase of Class C shares with your purchase of Class A shares to fulfill your letter of intent. Although the rights of accumulation do not apply to the purchase of Class C shares, you can combine the value of your Class C shares with the value of your Class A shares to receive a reduced sales charge.

Reinvestment of redeemed shares

Up to 12 months after you redeem shares, you can reinvest the proceeds without paying a sales charge.

Class A	Class C
Available.	Not available.

SIMPLE IRA, SEP, SARSEP, 401(k), SIMPLE 401(k), Profit Sharing, Money Purchase, 403(b)(7), and 457 Retirement Plans

These investment plans may qualify for reduced sales charges by combining the purchases of all members of the group. Members of these groups may also qualify to purchase shares without a front-end sales charge and may qualify for a waiver of any CDSCs on Class A shares.

Class A	Class C
Available.	Although the letter of intent does not apply to the purchase of Class C shares, you can combine your purchase of Class C shares with your purchase of Class A shares to fulfill your letter of intent. Although the rights of accumulation do not apply to the purchase of Class C shares, you can combine the value of your Class C shares with the value of your Class A shares to receive a reduced sales charge.

Buying Class A shares at net asset value

Class A shares of a Fund may be purchased at NAV under the following circumstances, provided that you notify the Fund in advance that the trade qualifies for this privilege. The Funds reserve the right to modify or terminate these arrangements at any time.

- Shares purchased under the Delaware Funds dividend reinvestment plan and, under certain circumstances, the exchange privilege and the 12-month reinvestment privilege.
- Purchases by: (i) current and former officers, Trustees/Directors, and employees of any Delaware Fund, the Manager, any of the Manager's current affiliates and those that may in the future be created, or any predecessor fund to a Delaware Fund, including the funds formerly advised by Foresters Investment Management Company, Inc. or any other fund families acquired or merged into the Delaware Funds; (ii) current employees of legal counsel to Delaware Funds; and (iii) registered representatives, employees, officers, and directors of broker/dealers who have entered into dealer's agreements with the Distributor. At the direction of such persons, their family members (regardless of age), and any employee benefit plan, trust, or other entity directly owned by, controlled by, or established by any of the foregoing may also purchase shares at NAV.
- Purchases by bank employees who provide services in connection with agreements between the bank and unaffiliated brokers or dealers concerning sales of shares of Delaware Funds.
- Purchases by certain officers, trustees, and key employees of institutional clients of the Manager or any of its affiliates.
- Purchases by programs sponsored by, controlled by, and/or clearing transactions submitted through a financial intermediary where: (i) such programs allow or require the purchase of Class A shares; (ii) a financial intermediary has entered into an agreement with the Distributor and/or the transfer agent allowing certain purchases of Class A shares; and (iii) a financial intermediary (1) charges clients an ongoing fee for advisory, investment consulting, or similar services, or (2) offers the Class A shares through a no-commission network or platform. Investors may be charged a fee by their financial intermediary when effecting transactions in Class A shares through a financial intermediary that offers these programs.
- Purchases for the benefit of the clients of brokers, dealers, and other financial intermediaries if such brokers, dealers, or other financial intermediaries have entered into an agreement with the Distributor providing for the purchase of Class A shares at NAV through self-directed brokerage service platforms or programs. Investors may be charged a fee by their financial intermediary when effecting transactions in Class A shares at NAV through a self-directed investment brokerage service platform or program.
- Purchases by financial institutions investing for the accounts of their trust customers if they are not eligible to purchase shares of the Institutional Class, if applicable.
- Purchases by retirement plans or certain other programs that are maintained or sponsored by financial intermediary firms, provided the financial intermediary firms or their trust companies (or entities performing similar trading/clearing functions) have entered into an agreement with the Distributor (or its affiliates) related to such plans or programs.
- Purchases by certain legacy bank-sponsored retirement plans and certain legacy retirement assets that meet requirements set forth in the SAI.
- Investments made by plan level and/or participant retirement accounts that are for the purpose of repaying a loan taken from such accounts.
- Purchases by certain participants in defined contribution plans and members of their households whose plan assets will be rolled over into IRA accounts (IRA Program) where the financial intermediary has entered into an agreement specifically relating to such IRA Program with the Distributor and/or the transfer agent.

- Purchases by certain participants of particular group retirement plans as described in the SAI.
- Additional purchases by existing shareholders whose accounts were eligible for purchasing shares at NAV under a predecessor fund's eligibility requirements set by the predecessor fund's company.
- Investments made into an account with no financial intermediary or no longer associated with a financial intermediary may invest in Class A shares without a sales charge.

Waivers of contingent deferred sales charges

Certain sales charges may be based on historical cost. Therefore, you should maintain any records that substantiate these costs because the Funds, their transfer agent, and financial intermediaries may not maintain this information. Please note that you or your financial intermediary will have to notify us at the time of redemption that the trade qualifies for such waiver. Institutional Class and Class R6 shares do not have CDSCs so they are not included in the list below. Please also see the "Shareholder fees" table in the Fund summary and "Choosing a share class" for more information about applicable CDSCs.

CDSCs for Class A and Class C shares may be waived under the following circumstances, except as noted otherwise:

- **Redemptions in accordance with a systematic withdrawal plan:** Redemptions in accordance with a systematic withdrawal plan, provided the annual amount selected to be withdrawn under the plan does not exceed 12% of the value of the account on the date that the systematic withdrawal plan was established or modified.
- **Redemptions that result from the right to liquidate a shareholder's account:** Redemptions that result from the right to liquidate a shareholder's account if the aggregate NAV of the shares held in the account is less than the then-effective minimum account size.
- **Section 401(a) qualified retirement plan distributions:** Distributions to participants or beneficiaries from a retirement plan trading on a recordkeeping platform qualified under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (Internal Revenue Code).
- **Section 401(a) qualified retirement plan redemptions:** Redemptions pursuant to the direction of a participant or beneficiary of a retirement plan trading on a recordkeeping platform qualified under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to that retirement plan.
- **Periodic distributions or systematic withdrawals from a retirement account or qualified plan:** Periodic distributions or systematic withdrawals from an individual retirement account (traditional IRA, Roth IRA, SIMPLE IRA, SEP, SARSEP, and Coverdell ESA) or a qualified plan[1] (401(k), SIMPLE 401(k), Profit Sharing, Money Purchase, 403(b)(7), and 457 Retirement Plans) not subject to a penalty under Section 72(t)(2)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code or a hardship or unforeseen emergency provision in the qualified plan as described in Treas. Reg. §1.401(k)-1(d)(3) and Section 457(d)(1)(A)(iii) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- **Returns of excess contributions due to any regulatory limit:** Returns of excess contributions due to any regulatory limit from an individual retirement account (traditional IRA, Roth IRA, SIMPLE IRA, SEP, SARSEP, and Coverdell ESA) or a qualified plan[1] (401(k), SIMPLE 401(k), Profit Sharing, Money Purchase, 403(b)(7), and 457 Retirement Plans).
- **Distributions by other employee benefit plans:** Distributions by other employee benefit plans to pay benefits.
- **Distributions from an account of a redemption resulting from death or disability:** Distributions from an account of a redemption resulting from the death or disability (as defined in Section 72(t)(2)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code) of a registered owner or a registered joint owner occurring after the purchase of the shares being redeemed. In the case of accounts established under the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act or Uniform Transfers to Minors Act or trust accounts, the waiver applies upon the death of all beneficial owners.
- **Redemptions by certain legacy retirement assets:** Redemptions by certain legacy retirement assets that meet the requirements set forth in the SAI.
- **Redemptions in connection with a fund liquidation:** Redemptions subsequent to the fund liquidation notice to shareholders.

[1] Qualified plans that are fully redeemed at the direction of the plan's fiduciary may be subject to any applicable CDSC or Limited CDSC, unless the redemption is due to the termination of the plan.

How to buy shares

Through your financial intermediary

Your financial intermediary (if applicable) can handle all the details of purchasing shares, including opening an account. Your financial intermediary may charge you a separate fee for this service.

Through the Delaware Funds® by Macquarie Service Center

By mail

Complete an investment slip and mail it with your check, made payable to the fund and class of shares you wish to purchase, to Delaware Funds by Macquarie at P.O. Box 9876, Providence, RI 02940-8076 for investments by regular mail or Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center at 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581-1722 for investments by overnight courier service. If you are making an initial purchase by mail, you must include a completed investment application (or an appropriate retirement plan application if you are opening a retirement account) with your check. Purchase orders will not be accepted at any other address.

Please note that purchase orders submitted by mail will not be considered received until such purchase orders arrive at Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center at 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581-1722 and are determined to be in good order. For a purchase request to be in "good order," you must provide the name of the Delaware Fund in which you are investing, your account registration/number (if you are an existing shareholder), and the total number of shares or dollar amount of the shares to be purchased, along with meeting any requirements set forth in applicable forms, this Prospectus, or the SAI. The Funds do not consider the US Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be their agent. Therefore, deposits in the mail or with such services or receipt at the Funds' post office box, of purchase orders, do not constitute receipt by the Funds or their agent. Please note that the Funds reserve the right to reject any purchase.

By wire

Ask your bank to wire the amount you want to invest to The Bank of New York Mellon, ABA #011001234, bank account #000073-6910. Include your account number, the name of the fund, registered account name, and class of shares in which you want to invest. If you are making an initial purchase by wire, you must first call the Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center at 800 523-1918 so we can assign you an account number.

By exchange

You may exchange all or part of your investment in one or more Delaware Funds for shares of other Delaware Funds. Please keep in mind, however, that under most circumstances you may exchange between like classes of shares only. To open an account by exchange, call the Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center at 800 523-1918.

Through automated shareholder services

You may purchase or exchange shares through our automated telephone service (for Class A shares only), or through our website, delawarefunds.com (for Class A shares only). For more information about how to sign up for these services, call our Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center at 800 523-1918.

Calculating share price

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

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

Fair valuation

When the Funds use fair value pricing, they may take into account any factors they deem appropriate. The Funds may determine fair value based upon developments related to a specific security, current valuations of foreign stock indices (as reflected in US futures markets), and/or US sector or broad stock market indices. In determining whether market quotations are readily available or fair valuation will be used, various factors will be taken into consideration, such as market closures or suspension of trading in a security. The prices of securities used by the Funds to calculate their NAV may differ from quoted or published prices for the same securities. Fair value pricing may involve subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security could be materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security.

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

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

Retirement plans

In addition to being an appropriate investment for your IRA, Roth IRA, and Coverdell Education Savings Account, the Funds may be suitable for group retirement plans. You may establish your IRA account even if you are already a participant in an employer-sponsored retirement plan. For more information on how the Funds can play an important role in your retirement planning or for details about group plans, please consult your financial intermediary, or call the Delaware Funds® by Macquarie Service Center at 800 523-1918.

Document delivery

To reduce fund expenses, we try to identify related shareholders in a household and send only one copy of a fund's financial reports and prospectus. This process, called "householding," will continue indefinitely unless you instruct us otherwise. If you prefer not to have these documents householded, please call the Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center at 800 523-1918. At any time you may view current prospectuses and financial reports on our website.

Inactive accounts

Please note that your account may be required to transfer to the appropriate state if no activity occurs in the account within the time period specified by state law.

How to redeem shares

Under normal circumstances, each Fund typically meets redemption requests through its holdings of cash or cash equivalents, the sale of portfolio assets, and/or its ability to redeem in kind (when applicable). During stressed market conditions, the Fund may use lines of credit to meet redemption requests.

Availability of these services may be limited by your financial intermediary and by the way your account is registered with Delaware Funds.

When you send us a completed request in good order to redeem or exchange shares and the request is received by an authorized agent or us before the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00pm Eastern time), you will receive the NAV next determined after we receive your request. If we receive your request after the close of regular trading on the NYSE, you will receive the NAV next determined on the next Business Day. If the NYSE has an unscheduled early close, we will continue to accept your order until that day's scheduled close of the NYSE and you will receive that day's closing Fund share price. We will deduct any applicable CDSCs. You may also have to pay taxes on the proceeds from your sale of shares. If you purchased your shares by check, those shares are subject to a 15-day hold to ensure your check has cleared. Redemption requests for shares still subject to the hold may be rejected with instructions to resubmit at the conclusion of the holding period.

If you are required to pay a CDSC when you redeem your shares, the amount subject to the fee will be based on the shares' NAV when you purchased them or their NAV when you redeem them, whichever is less. This arrangement ensures that you will not pay a CDSC on any increase in the value of your shares. You also will not pay the charge on any shares acquired by reinvesting dividends or capital gains. If you exchange shares of one fund for shares of another, you do not pay a CDSC at the time of the exchange. If you later redeem those shares, the purchase price for purposes of the CDSC formula will be the price you paid for the original shares, not the exchange price. The redemption price for purposes of this formula will be the NAV of the shares you are actually redeeming.

If you hold your shares in certificates, you must submit the certificates with your request to sell the shares. We recommend that you send your certificates by certified mail.

Redemption proceeds will be distributed promptly, but not later than seven days after receipt of a redemption request (except as noted above). For direct transactions, redemption proceeds are typically paid the next Business Day after receipt of the redemption request. Redemptions submitted by financial intermediaries typically settle between one and three Business Days after receipt, depending on the settlement cycle requested by the financial intermediary. Settlement could be extended as a result of various factors, including but not limited to redemption amount or other market conditions. Please see the SAI for additional information.

Through your financial intermediary

Your financial intermediary (if applicable) can handle all the details of redeeming your shares (selling them back to a Fund). Your financial intermediary may charge you a separate fee for this service.

Through the Delaware Funds® by Macquarie Service Center

By mail

You may redeem your shares by mail by writing to: Delaware Funds by Macquarie at P.O. Box 9876, Providence, RI 02940-8076 for redemption requests by regular mail or Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center at 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581-1722 for redemption requests by overnight courier service. Redemption requests will not be accepted at any other address. All owners of the account must sign the request. For redemptions of more than $100,000, you must include a medallion signature guarantee for each owner. Medallion signature guarantees are also required when redemption proceeds are going to an address other than the address of record on the account. Please contact the Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center at 800 523-1918 for more information about the medallion signature guarantee requirements.

Please note that redemption orders submitted by mail will not be considered received until such redemption orders arrive at Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center at 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581-1722 and are determined to be in good order. For a redemption request to be in "good order," you must provide the name of the Delaware Fund whose shares you are redeeming, your account number, account registration, and the total number of shares or dollar amount of the transaction. Redemption requests must be signed by the record owner(s) exactly as the shares are registered, along with meeting any requirements set forth in applicable forms, this Prospectus, or the SAI. The Funds do not consider the US Postal Service or other independent delivery services to be their agent. Therefore, redemption requests placed in the mail or with such services or receipt at the Funds' post office box, of redemption requests, do not constitute receipt by the Funds or the transfer agent.

By telephone

You may redeem up to $100,000 of your shares by telephone. You may have the proceeds sent to you in the following ways:

- By check — Sent to your address of record, provided there has not been an address change in the last 30 days.
- By wire — Sent directly to your bank by wire, if you redeem at least $1,000 of shares. If you request a wire transfer, a bank wire fee may be deducted from your proceeds.
- By ACH — Sent via Automated Clearing House (ACH), subject to a $25 minimum.

Bank information must be on file before you request a wire or ACH redemption. **Your bank may charge a fee for these services.**

Through automated shareholder services

You may redeem shares through our automated telephone service or through our website, delawarefunds.com. For more information about how to sign up for these services, call our Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center at 800 523-1918.

Redemptions-in-kind

The Funds have reserved the right to pay for redemptions with portfolio securities under certain conditions. Subsequent sale by an investor receiving a distribution in kind could result in the payment of brokerage commissions and taxable gains (if such investment was held in a taxable account). Investors bear market risks until securities are sold for cash. See the SAI for more information on redemptions-in-kind.

Low balance accounts

For Class A shares, if you redeem shares and your account balance falls below the required account minimum of $1,000 ($250 for IRAs, Roth IRAs, Uniform Gifts to Minors Act and Uniform Transfers to Minors Act accounts, or accounts with automatic investment plans, and $500 for Coverdell Education Savings Accounts) for three or more consecutive months, you will have until the end of the current calendar quarter to raise the balance to the minimum.

For Institutional Class and Class R6 shares, if you redeem shares and your account balance falls below $500, your shares may be redeemed after 60 days' written notice to you.

If your account is not at the minimum for low balance purposes by the required time, you may be charged a $9 fee for that quarter and each quarter after that until your account reaches the minimum balance, or it may be redeemed after 60 days' written notice to you. Any CDSC that would otherwise be applicable will not apply to such a redemption.

Certain accounts held in omnibus, advisory, or asset-allocation programs or programs offered by certain intermediaries may be opened below the minimum stated account balance and may maintain balances that are below the minimum stated account balance without incurring a service fee or being subject to involuntary redemption.

If the applicable account falls below the minimum due to market fluctuation, a Fund still reserves the right to liquidate the account.

Investor services

To help make investing with us as easy as possible, and to help you build your investments, we offer the investor services described below. Information about the investor services we offer is available free of charge on the Delaware Funds website at delawarefunds.com, including hyperlinks to relevant information in fund offering documents. Availability of these services may be limited by the way your account is registered with Delaware Funds.

Online account access

Online account access is a password-protected area of the Delaware Funds website that gives you access to your account information and allows you to perform transactions in a secure Internet environment.

Electronic delivery

With Delaware Funds eDelivery, you can receive your fund documents electronically instead of via US mail. When you sign up for eDelivery, you can access your account statements, shareholder reports, and other fund materials online, in a secure Internet environment at any time.

Automatic investment plan

The automatic investment plan allows you to make regular monthly or quarterly investments directly from your bank account.

Direct deposit

With direct deposit, you can make additional investments through payroll deductions, recurring government or private payments such as Social Security, or direct transfers from your bank account.

Systematic exchange option

With the systematic exchange option, you can arrange automatic monthly exchanges between your shares in one or more Delaware Funds. These exchanges are subject to the same rules as regular exchanges (see below) and require a minimum monthly exchange of $100 per fund.

Dividend reinvestment plan

Through the dividend reinvestment plan, you can have your distributions reinvested in your account or the same share class in another Delaware Fund. The shares that you purchase through the dividend reinvestment plan are not subject to a front-end sales charge or to a CDSC. Under most circumstances, you may reinvest dividends only into like classes of shares.

Exchange of shares

You may generally exchange all or part of your shares for shares of the same class of another Delaware Fund without paying a front-end sales charge or a CDSC at the time of the exchange. However, if you exchange shares from a fund that does not have a sales charge, you will pay any applicable sales charge on your new shares. The holding period for the CDSC will also remain the same, with the amount of time you held your original shares being credited toward the holding period of your new shares. In certain other circumstances, you may also be permitted to exchange your shares for shares of a different class of a Fund, but such exchange may be subject to a sales charge for the new shares. (Please refer to the SAI for more details.) You do not pay sales charges on shares that you acquired through the reinvestment of dividends. You may have to pay taxes on your exchange. When you exchange shares, you are purchasing shares in another fund, so you should be sure to get a copy of the fund's prospectus and read it carefully before buying shares through an exchange. We may refuse the purchase side of any exchange request if, in the Manager's judgment, a fund would be unable to invest effectively in accordance with its investment objective and policies or would otherwise potentially be adversely affected.

On demand service

The on demand service allows you or your financial advisor to transfer money between your Fund account and your predesignated bank account by telephone request. There is a minimum transfer of $25 and a maximum transfer of $100,000. Macquarie Investment Management does not charge a fee for this service; however, your bank may assess one.

Direct deposit service

Through the direct deposit service, you can have $25 or more in dividends and distributions deposited directly into your bank account. Macquarie Investment Management does not charge a fee for this service; however, your bank may assess one. This service is not available for retirement plans.

Systematic withdrawal plan

You can arrange a regular monthly or quarterly payment from your account made to you or someone you designate. If the value of your account is $5,000 or more, you can make withdrawals of at least $25 monthly, or $75 quarterly. You may also have your withdrawals deposited directly to your bank account through the direct deposit service.

The applicable Limited CDSC for Class A shares redeemed via a systematic withdrawal plan will be waived if the annual amount withdrawn in each year is less than 12% of the account balance on the date that the plan is established. If the annual amount withdrawn in any year exceeds 12% of the account balance on the date that the systematic withdrawal plan is established, all redemptions under the plan will be subject to the applicable CDSC, including an assessment for previously redeemed amounts under the plan.

Frequent trading of Fund shares (market timing and disruptive trading)

The Funds discourage purchases by market timers and purchase orders (including the purchase side of exchange orders) by shareholders identified as market timers may be rejected. The Board has adopted policies and procedures designed to detect, deter, and prevent trading activity detrimental to the Funds and their shareholders, such as market timing and disruptive trading. The Funds will consider anyone who follows a pattern of market timing in any Delaware Fund or the Optimum Fund Trust to be a market timer and may consider anyone who has followed a similar pattern of market timing at an unaffiliated fund family to be a market timer.

Market timing of a fund occurs when investors make consecutive, rapid, short-term “round trips” — that is, purchases into a fund followed quickly by redemptions out of that fund. A short-term round trip is considered any redemption of fund shares within 20 Business Days of a purchase of that fund’s shares. If you make a second such short-term round trip in a fund within 90 rolling calendar days of a previous short-term round trip in that fund, you may be considered a market timer. In determining whether market timing has occurred, the Funds consider short-term round trips to include rapid purchases and sales of Fund shares through the exchange privilege. The Funds reserve the right to consider other trading patterns to be market timing.

Your ability to use the Funds’ exchange privilege may be limited if you are identified as a market timer. If you are identified as a market timer, the Funds will execute the redemption side of your exchange order but may refuse the purchase side of your exchange order. The Funds reserve the right to restrict or reject, without prior notice, any purchase order or exchange order for any reason, including any purchase order or exchange order accepted by any shareholder’s financial intermediary or in any omnibus-type account. Transactions placed in violation of the Funds’ market timing policy are not necessarily deemed accepted by the Funds and may be rejected by a Fund on the next Business Day following receipt by a Fund.

Redemptions will continue to be permitted in accordance with the Funds’ then-current prospectus. A redemption of shares under these circumstances could be costly to a shareholder if, for example, the shares have declined in value, the shareholder recently paid a front-end sales charge, the shares are subject to a CDSC, or the sale results in adverse tax consequences. To avoid this risk, a shareholder should carefully monitor the purchases, sales, and exchanges of Fund shares and avoid frequent trading in Fund shares.

Each Fund reserves the right to modify this policy at any time without notice, including modifications to a Fund’s monitoring procedures and the procedures to close accounts to new purchases. Although the implementation of this policy involves certain judgments that are inherently subjective and may be selectively applied, the Funds seek to make judgments and applications that are consistent with the interests of each Fund’s shareholders. While the Funds will take actions designed to detect and prevent market timing, there can be no assurance that such trading activity will be completely eliminated. Moreover, a Fund’s market timing policy does not require the Fund to take action in response to frequent trading activity. If a Fund elects not to take any action in response to frequent trading, such frequent trading activity could continue.

Risks of market timing

By realizing profits through short-term trading, shareholders who engage in rapid purchases and sales or exchanges of the Funds’ shares dilute the value of shares held by long-term shareholders. Volatility resulting from excessive purchases and sales or exchanges of Fund shares, especially involving large dollar amounts, may disrupt efficient portfolio management. In particular, a Fund may have difficulty implementing its long-term investment strategies if it is forced to maintain a higher level of its assets in cash to accommodate significant short-term trading activity. Excessive purchases and sales or exchanges of a Fund's shares may also force a Fund to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times to raise cash to accommodate short-term trading activity. This could adversely affect a Fund's performance, if, for example, a Fund incurs increased brokerage costs and realization of taxable capital gains without attaining any investment advantage.

Any fund may be subject to disruptive trading activity. However, a fund that invests significantly in foreign securities may be particularly susceptible to short-term trading strategies. This is because foreign securities are typically traded on markets that close well before the time a fund calculates its NAV (normally 4:00pm Eastern time or the close of the NYSE). Developments that occur between the closing of the foreign market and a fund's NAV calculation may affect the value of these foreign securities. The time-zone differences among international stock markets can allow a shareholder engaging in a short-term trading strategy to exploit differences in fund share prices that are based on closing prices of foreign securities established some time before a fund calculates its own share price.

Any fund that invests in securities that are thinly traded, traded infrequently, or relatively illiquid has the risk that the securities prices used to calculate the fund's NAV may not accurately reflect current market values. A shareholder may seek to engage in short-term trading to take advantage of these pricing differences. Funds that may be adversely affected by such arbitrage include, in particular, funds that significantly invest in small-cap securities, technology, and other specific industry sector securities, and in certain fixed income securities, such as high yield bonds, asset-backed securities, or municipal bonds.

Transaction monitoring procedures

Each Fund, through its transfer agent, maintains surveillance procedures designed to detect excessive or short-term trading in Fund shares. This monitoring process involves several factors, which include scrutinizing transactions in Fund shares for violations of the Funds' market timing policy or other patterns of short-term or excessive trading. For purposes of these transaction monitoring procedures, the Funds may consider trading activity by multiple accounts under common ownership, control, or influence to be trading by a single entity. Trading activity identified by these factors, or as a result of any other available information, will be evaluated to determine whether such activity might constitute market timing. These procedures may be modified from time to time to help improve the detection of excessive or short-term trading or to address other concerns. Such changes may be necessary or appropriate, for example, to deal with issues specific to certain retirement plans; plan exchange limits; US Department of Labor regulations; certain automated or pre-established exchange, asset-allocation, or dollar-cost-averaging programs; or omnibus account arrangements.

Omnibus account arrangements are common forms of holding shares of the Funds, particularly among certain broker/dealers and other financial intermediaries, including sponsors of retirement plans and variable insurance products. The Funds will attempt to have financial intermediaries apply the Funds' monitoring procedures to these omnibus accounts and to the individual participants in such accounts. However, to the extent that a financial intermediary is not able or willing to monitor or enforce the Funds' frequent trading policy with respect to an omnibus account, the Funds' transfer agent may work with certain intermediaries (such as investment dealers holding shareholder accounts in street name, retirement plan recordkeepers, insurance company separate accounts, and bank trust companies) to apply their own procedures, provided that the Funds' transfer agent believes the intermediary's procedures are reasonably designed to enforce the Funds' frequent trading policies. You should refer to disclosures provided by the intermediaries with which you have an account to determine the specific trading restrictions that apply to you. If the Funds' transfer agent identifies any activity that may constitute frequent trading, it reserves the right to contact the intermediary and request that the intermediary either provide information regarding an account owner's transactions or restrict the account owner's trading. If the Funds' transfer agent is not satisfied that the intermediary has taken appropriate action, the transfer agent may terminate the intermediary's ability to transact in Fund shares.

Limitations on ability to detect and curtail market timing

Shareholders seeking to engage in market timing may employ a variety of strategies to avoid detection and, despite the efforts of the Funds and their agents to detect market timing in Fund shares, there is no guarantee that the Funds will be able to identify these shareholders or curtail their trading practices. In particular, the Funds may not be able to detect market timing attributable to a particular investor who effects purchase, redemption, and/or exchange activity in Fund shares through omnibus accounts. The difficulty of detecting market timing may be further compounded if these entities utilize multiple tiers or omnibus accounts.

Dividends, distributions, and taxes

Dividends and distributions

Each Fund intends to qualify each year as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code. As a regulated investment company, a Fund generally pays no federal income tax on the income and gains it distributes to you. Each Fund expects to declare and distribute all of its net investment income, if any, to shareholders as dividends: daily (distributed monthly) for Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Fund for Income, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund, and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund; monthly for Delaware Total Return Fund and Delaware International

Opportunities Bond Fund; quarterly for Delaware Covered Call Strategy Fund, Delaware Equity Income Fund, Delaware Growth and Income Fund, and Delaware Premium Income Fund; and annually for Delaware Global Equity Fund, Delaware Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund, Delaware International Fund, Delaware Opportunity Fund, Delaware Growth Equity Fund and Delaware Special Situations Fund. Each Fund will distribute net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually, usually in November or December. A Fund may distribute such income dividends and capital gains more frequently, if necessary, in order to reduce or eliminate federal excise or income taxes on the Fund. The amount of any distribution will vary, and there is no guarantee a Fund will pay either an income dividend or a capital gains distribution. We automatically reinvest all dividends and any capital gains, unless you direct us to do otherwise.

Annual statements

Each year, the Funds will send you an annual statement (Form 1099) of your account activity to assist you in completing your federal, state, and local tax returns. Distributions declared in December to shareholders of record in such month, but paid in January, are taxable as if they were paid in December. Prior to issuing your statement, the Funds make every effort to reduce the number of corrected forms mailed to you. However, if a Fund finds it necessary to reclassify its distributions or adjust the cost basis of any covered shares (defined below) sold or exchanged after you receive your tax statement, the Fund will send you a corrected Form 1099.

Avoid "buying a dividend"

At the time you purchase your Fund shares, a Fund's NAV may reflect undistributed income, undistributed capital gains, or net unrealized appreciation in value of portfolio securities held by the Fund. For taxable investors, a subsequent distribution to you of such amounts, although constituting a return of your investment, would be taxable. Buying shares in a Fund just before it declares an income dividend or capital gains distribution is sometimes known as "buying a dividend."

Tax considerations

Fund distributions. Each Fund expects, based on its investment objective and strategies, that its distributions, if any, will be taxable as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both. This is true whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Fund shares or receive them in cash.

For federal income tax purposes, Fund distributions of short-term capital gains are taxable to you as ordinary income. Fund distributions of long-term capital gains are taxable to you as long-term capital gains no matter how long you have owned your shares. A portion of income dividends reported by a Fund may be qualified dividend income eligible for taxation by individual shareholders at long-term capital gain tax rates provided certain holding period requirements are met. Because the income of Delaware Floating Rate II Fund, Delaware Fund for Income, Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund, Delaware Investment Grade Fund, Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund and Delaware Strategic Income II Fund is primarily derived from investments earning interest rather than dividend income, generally none or only a small portion of the income dividends paid to you by such Fund is anticipated to be qualified dividend income eligible for taxation by individuals at long-term capital gain tax rates.

The use of derivatives by a Fund may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of ordinary income or short-term capital gain, distributions from which are taxable to individual shareholders at ordinary income tax rates rather than at the more favorable tax rates for long-term capital gain. Additionally, other rules applicable to derivative contracts may accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the Fund, defer losses to the Fund, and cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Fund's securities. These rules, therefore, could affect the amount, timing and/or character of distributions to shareholders.

If a Fund qualifies to pass through to you the tax benefits from foreign taxes it pays on its investments, and elects to do so, then any foreign taxes it pays on these investments may be passed through to you as a foreign tax credit.

Sale or redemption of Fund shares. A sale or redemption of Fund shares is a taxable event and, accordingly, a capital gain or loss may be recognized. For tax purposes, an exchange of your Fund shares for shares of a different Delaware Fund is the same as a sale. The Funds are required to report to you and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) annually on Form 1099-B not only the gross proceeds of Fund shares you sell or redeem but also the cost basis of Fund shares you sell or redeem that were purchased or acquired on or after Jan. 1, 2012 ("covered shares"). Cost basis will be calculated using the Funds' default method, unless you instruct a Fund to use a different calculation method. Shareholders should carefully review the cost basis information provided by the Funds and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on their federal income tax returns. If your account is held by your investment representative (financial advisor or other broker), please contact that representative with respect to reporting of cost basis and available elections for your account. Tax-advantaged retirement accounts will not be affected. Additional information and updates regarding cost basis reporting and available shareholder elections will be on the Delaware Funds website at delawarefunds.com as the information becomes available.

Medicare tax. An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from a Fund and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Fund shares) of US individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds a threshold amount. This Medicare tax, if applicable, is reported by you on, and paid with, your federal income tax return.

Backup withholding. By law, if you do not provide a Fund with your proper taxpayer identification number and certain required certifications, you may be subject to backup withholding on any distributions of income, capital gains, or proceeds from the sale of your shares. A Fund also must withhold if the IRS instructs it to do so. When withholding is required, the amount will be 24% of any distributions or proceeds paid.

State and local taxes. Fund distributions and gains from the sale or exchange of your Fund shares generally are subject to state and local taxes.

Non-US investors. Non-US investors may be subject to US withholding tax at a 30% or lower treaty rate and US estate tax and are subject to special US tax certification requirements to avoid backup withholding and claim any treaty benefits. Exemptions from US withholding tax are provided for certain capital gain dividends paid by a Fund from net long-term capital gains, if any, interest-related dividends paid by the Fund from its qualified net interest income from US sources and short-term capital gain dividends, if such amounts are reported by the Fund. However, notwithstanding such exemptions from US withholding at the source, any such dividends and distributions of income and capital gains will be subject to backup withholding at a rate of 24% if you fail to properly certify that you are not a US person.

Other reporting and withholding requirements. Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), each Fund will be required to withhold a 30% tax on income dividends made by the Fund to certain foreign entities, referred to as foreign financial institutions or nonfinancial foreign entities, that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with extensive reporting and withholding requirements designed to inform the US Department of the Treasury of US-owned foreign investment accounts. After Dec. 31, 2018, FATCA withholding would have applied to certain capital gain distributions, return of capital distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Fund shares; however, based on proposed regulations issued by the IRS, which can be relied upon currently, such withholding is no longer required unless final regulations provide otherwise (which is not expected). A Fund may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the IRS, non-US taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA or similar laws. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of a Fund fails to provide the Fund with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

This discussion of “Dividends, distributions, and taxes” is not intended or written to be used as tax advice. Because everyone’s tax situation is unique, you should consult your tax professional about federal, state, local, or foreign tax consequences before making an investment in a Fund.

Certain management considerations

Investments by fund of funds and similar investment vehicles

The Funds may accept investments from funds of funds, as well as from similar investment vehicles, such as 529 Plans and asset allocation models. A "529 Plan" is a college savings program that operates under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code. Asset allocation models include the Delaware Funds by Macquarie Premier Advisor Platform, which offers asset allocation models using a mix of Delaware Funds. From time to time, a Fund may experience large investments or redemptions due to allocations or rebalancings by these funds of funds and/or similar investment vehicles. While it is impossible to predict the overall impact of these transactions over time, there could be adverse effects on portfolio management. For example, a Fund may be required to sell securities or invest cash at times when it would not otherwise do so. These transactions could also have tax consequences if sales of securities result in gains, and could also increase transaction costs or portfolio turnover.

Financial highlights

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the financial performance of the Funds and the Predecessor Funds for the past five years or, if shorter, the period of a Class's operations. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Funds or the Predecessor Funds (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The information for the fiscal years ended after Oct. 4, 2019 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Funds' financial statements, is included in the Funds' annual report, which is available upon request by calling 800 523-1918. The information for the fiscal years ended prior to Oct. 4, 2019 has been audited by Tait, Weller & Baker.

Prior to the Reorganization which occurred after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019, the Funds had no investment operations. The Funds are successors to the Predecessor Funds. The financial highlights information for the Funds' Institutional Class shares are based on the financial history of Advisor Class shares of the Predecessor Funds, which were reorganized into the Funds' Institutional Class shares. The financial highlights information for the Funds' Class R6 shares are based on the financial history of the Institutional Class of the Predecessor Funds, which were reorganized into the Funds' Class R6 shares. The Funds commenced operations after the close of business on Oct. 4, 2019. The financial highlights information presented for the Funds includes the financial history of the Predecessor Funds.

Delaware Covered Call Strategy Fund

	Year ended				
Class A shares	9/30/20[2]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	4/1/16[1] to 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$11.81	$11.83	$11.18	$10.36	$10.00
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[3]	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.06
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.82)	(0.02)	0.64	0.85	0.33
Total from investment operations	(0.69)	0.10	0.75	0.95	0.39
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.03)
Net realized gain	—	—	—	(0.02)	—
Total dividends and distributions	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.13)	(0.03)
Net asset value, end of period	$10.99	$11.81	$11.83	$11.18	$10.36
Total return[4]	(5.75%)	0.97%	6.79%	9.17%	3.94%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$121,566	$211,777	$237,103	$167,906	$48,514
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	1.32%	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	1.37%	1.28%	1.28%	1.36%	1.73%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	1.15%	1.11%	0.95%	1.18%	1.19%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	1.10%	1.13%	0.97%	1.12%	0.76%
Portfolio turnover	49%	34%	107%	121%	83%

1 Date of commencement of operations; ratios have been annualized and total return and portfolio turnover have not been annualized.

2 On Oct. 4, 2019, Class A shares of First Investors Covered Call Strategy Fund were reorganized into Class A shares of Delaware Covered Call Strategy Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class A shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Covered Call Strategy Fund Class A shares.

3 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

4 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value and does not reflect the impact of a sales charge. Total return during all of the periods shown reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

5 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

Delaware Covered Call Strategy Fund

Institutional Class shares	Year ended 9/30/20[2]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	4/1/16[1] to 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$11.78	$11.80	$11.16	$10.34	$10.00
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[3]	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.13	0.08
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.81)	(0.02)	0.64	0.86	0.32
Total from investment operations	(0.66)	0.14	0.78	0.99	0.40
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.14)	(0.15)	(0.06)
Net realized gain	—	—	—	(0.02)	—
Total dividends and distributions	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.14)	(0.17)	(0.06)
Net asset value, end of period	$10.96	$11.78	$11.80	$11.16	$10.34
Total return[4]	(5.54%)	1.25%	7.09%	9.62%	4.05%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$37,887	$66,252	$114,275	$109,360	$39,129
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	1.10%	1.00%	0.97%	0.97%	0.97%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	1.12%	0.96%	1.03%	1.06%	1.50%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	1.38%	1.41%	1.25%	1.53%	1.64%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	1.36%	1.45%	1.19%	1.44%	1.11%
Portfolio turnover	49%	34%	107%	121%	83%

1 Date of commencement of operations; ratios have been annualized and total return and portfolio turnover have not been annualized.

2 On Oct. 4, 2019, Adviser Class shares of First Investors Covered Call Strategy Fund were reorganized into Institutional Class shares of Delaware Covered Call Strategy Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Institutional Class shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Covered Call Strategy Fund Adviser Class shares.

3 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

4 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value. Total return during all of the periods shown reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

5 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

Financial highlights

Delaware Covered Call Strategy Fund

Class R6 shares	9/30/20[2]	9/30/19	9/30/18	Year ended 9/30/17	4/1/16[1] to 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$11.69	$11.72	$11.17	$10.35	$10.00
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[3]	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.09
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.81)	(0.02)	0.63	0.85	0.33
Total from investment operations	(0.63)	0.15	0.79	1.01	0.42
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.15)	(0.18)	(0.24)	(0.17)	(0.07)
Net realized gain	—	—	—	(0.02)	—
Total dividends and distributions	(0.15)	(0.18)	(0.24)	(0.19)	(0.07)
Net asset value, end of period	$10.91	$11.69	$11.72	$11.17	$10.35
Total return[4]	(5.30%)	1.42%	7.19%	9.77%	4.18%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$236	$1,477	$2,913	$7,334	$4,214
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	0.89%	0.87%	0.84%	0.84%	0.84%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	1.07%	0.90%	0.89%	0.96%	1.25%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	1.64%	1.54%	1.38%	1.65%	1.76%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	1.46%	1.51%	1.33%	1.53%	1.35%
Portfolio turnover	49%	34%	107%	121%	83%

1 Date of commencement of operations; ratios have been annualized and total return and portfolio turnover have not been annualized.

2 On Oct. 4, 2019, Institutional Class shares of First Investors Covered Call Strategy Fund were reorganized into Class R6 shares of Delaware Covered Call Strategy Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class R6 shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Covered Call Strategy Fund Institutional Class shares.

3 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

4 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value. Total return during all of the periods shown reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

5 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

Delaware Equity Income Fund

Class A shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$9.68	$11.09	$10.71	$9.72	$8.99
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.11	0.15	0.26	0.16	0.16
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.51)	(0.16)	0.65	1.22	1.08
Total from investment operations	(0.40)	(0.01)	0.91	1.38	1.24
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.13)	(0.26)	(0.17)	(0.21)	(0.16)
Net realized gain	(2.91)	(1.14)	(0.36)	(0.18)	(0.35)
Total dividends and distributions	(3.04)	(1.40)	(0.53)	(0.39)	(0.51)
Net asset value, end of period	$6.24	$9.68	$11.09	$10.71	$9.72
Total return[3]	(7.89%)	1.83%	8.68%	14.46%	14.16%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$304,917	$468,634	$545,810	$564,918	$529,327
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[4]	1.16%	1.19%	1.20%	1.20%	1.22%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	1.56%	1.58%	2.42%	1.58%	1.72%
Portfolio turnover	114%[5]	39%	35%	15%	22%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Class A shares of First Investors Equity Income Fund were reorganized into Class A shares of Delaware Equity Income Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class A shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Equity Income Fund Class A shares.

2 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value and does not reflect the impact of a sales charge.

4 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

5 The Fund’s portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund’s portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Financial highlights

Delaware Equity Income Fund

Institutional Class shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$9.73	$11.16	$10.77	$9.74	$9.00
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.13	0.20	0.31	0.19	0.20
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.53)	(0.20)	0.65	1.23	1.08
Total from investment operations	(0.40)	—	0.96	1.42	1.28
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.14)	(0.29)	(0.21)	(0.21)	(0.19)
Net realized gain	(2.91)	(1.14)	(0.36)	(0.18)	(0.35)
Total dividends and distributions	(3.05)	(1.43)	(0.57)	(0.39)	(0.54)
Net asset value, end of period	$6.28	$9.73	$11.16	$10.77	$9.74
Total return[3]	(7.72%)	1.97%	9.09%	14.87%	14.63%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$926	$1,786	$80,387	$71,611	$54,576
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[4]	0.89%	0.86%	0.85%	0.84%	0.85%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[4]	0.94%	0.86%	0.85%	0.84%	0.85%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	1.86%	2.08%	2.79%	1.94%	2.08%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	1.81%	2.08%	2.79%	1.94%	2.08%
Portfolio turnover	114%[5]	39%	35%	15%	22%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Adviser Class shares of First Investors Equity Income Fund were reorganized into Institutional Class shares of Delaware Equity Income Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Institutional Class shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Equity Income Fund Adviser Class shares.

2 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value.

4 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

5 The Fund's portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund's portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Delaware Equity Income Fund

Class R6 shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$9.67	$11.12	$10.72	$9.78	$9.04
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.14	0.19	0.31	0.37	0.20
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.52)	(0.17)	0.66	1.06	1.09
Total from investment operations	(0.38)	0.02	0.97	1.43	1.29
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.15)	(0.33)	(0.21)	(0.31)	(0.20)
Net realized gain	(2.91)	(1.14)	(0.36)	(0.18)	(0.35)
Total dividends and distributions	(3.06)	(1.47)	(0.57)	(0.49)	(0.55)
Net asset value, end of period	$6.23	$9.67	$11.12	$10.72	$9.78
Total return	(7.54%)	2.18%	9.21%	14.84%	14.67%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$679	$1,411	$2,499	$2,193	$2,448
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[3]	0.82%	0.81%	0.80%	0.80%	0.78%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[3]	0.88%	0.81%	0.80%	0.80%	0.78%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	1.92%	1.94%	2.81%	2.02%	2.08%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	1.86%	1.94%	2.81%	2.02%	2.08%
Portfolio turnover	114%[4]	39%	35%	15%	22%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Institutional Class shares of First Investors Equity Income Fund were reorganized into Class R6 shares of Delaware Equity Income Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class R6 shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Equity Income Fund Institutional Class shares.

2 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

3 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

4 The Fund’s portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund’s portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Financial highlights

Delaware Global Equity Fund

Class A shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17			Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$7.50	$8.81	$8.60	$7.30	$7.26		
Income (loss) from investment operations:							
Net investment income (loss)[2]	0.06	0.04	(0.01)	0.02	0.01		
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.23	(0.35)	0.89	1.29	0.43		
Total from investment operations	0.29	(0.31)	0.88	1.31	0.44		
Less dividends and distributions from:							
Net investment income	(0.08)	—	(0.04)	(0.01)			—[3]
Net realized gain	(1.04)	(1.00)	(0.63)	—	(0.40)		
Total dividends and distributions	(1.12)	(1.00)	(0.67)	(0.01)	(0.40)		
Net asset value, end of period	$6.67	$7.50	$8.81	$8.60	$7.30		
Total return[4]	3.89%	(1.48%)	10.69%	17.99%			6.03%
Ratios and supplemental data:							
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$271,088	$344,592	$393,697	$379,176	$339,956		
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	1.41%	1.44%	1.43%	1.44%			1.47%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	1.42%	1.46%	1.48%	1.49%			1.52%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	0.86%	0.55%	(0.16%)	0.30%			0.09%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets prior to fees waived	0.85%	0.53%	(0.21%)	0.25%	0.04%	78.54	
Portfolio turnover	128%	119%	132%	117%	94%	64	
	81						

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Class A shares of First Investors Global Fund were reorganized into Class A shares of Delaware Global Equity Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class A shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Global Fund Class A shares.

2 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

3 Amount is less than $0.005 per share.

4 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value and does not reflect the impact of a sales charge. Total return during all of the periods shown reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

5 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

Delaware Global Equity Fund

Institutional Class shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$7.74	$9.03	$8.78	$7.43	$7.36
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.06	0.04
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.25	(0.36)	0.91	1.31	0.44
Total from investment operations	0.32	(0.29)	0.93	1.37	0.48
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.05)	—	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Net realized gain	(1.04)	(1.00)	(0.63)	—	(0.40)
Total dividends and distributions	(1.09)	(1.00)	(0.68)	(0.02)	(0.41)
Net asset value, end of period	$6.97	$7.74	$9.03	$8.78	$7.43
Total return[3]	4.24%	(1.20%)	11.03%	18.46%	6.48%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$17,475	$75,077	$228,234	$191,839	$169,088
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[4]	1.09%	1.09%	1.05%	1.04%	1.05%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[4]	1.18%	1.11%	1.10%	1.09%	1.10%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	0.93%	0.95%	0.25%	0.70%	0.53%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	0.84%	0.93%	0.20%	0.65%	0.48%
Portfolio turnover	128%	119%	132%	117%	94%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Adviser Class shares of First Investors Global Fund were reorganized into Institutional Class shares of Delaware Global Equity Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Institutional Class shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Global Fund Adviser Class shares.

2 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value. Total return during all of the periods shown reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

4 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

Financial highlights

Delaware Global Equity Fund

Class R6 shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$7.80	$9.08	$8.82	$7.47	$7.39
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.04
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.25	(0.35)	0.91	1.31	0.45
Total from investment operations	0.33	(0.28)	0.94	1.37	0.49
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.11)	—	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Net realized gain	(1.04)	(1.00)	(0.63)	—	(0.40)
Total dividends and distributions	(1.15)	(1.00)	(0.68)	(0.02)	(0.41)
Net asset value, end of period	$6.98	$7.80	$9.08	$8.82	$7.47
Total return[3]	4.32%	(1.08%)	11.12%	18.38%	6.61%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$1,317	$1,946	$4,419	$3,800	$3,288
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[4]	1.03%	1.02%	1.00%	1.00%	1.01%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[4]	1.13%	1.04%	1.05%	1.05%	1.06%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	1.21%	0.95%	0.29%	0.74%	0.55%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	1.11%	0.93%	0.24%	0.69%	0.50%
Portfolio turnover	128%	119%	132%	117%	94%

[1] On Oct. 4, 2019, Institutional Class shares of First Investors Global Fund were reorganized into Class R6 shares of Delaware Global Equity Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class R6 shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Global Fund Institutional Class shares.

[2] The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

[3] Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value. Total return during all of the periods shown reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

[4] Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

Delaware Growth and Income Fund

Class A shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$19.85	$24.41	$23.30	$21.51	$20.35
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.23	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.26
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.95)	(0.54)	2.11	2.66	2.07
Total from investment operations	(0.72)	(0.27)	2.37	2.91	2.33
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.25)	(0.27)	(0.32)	(0.37)	(0.24)
Net realized gain	(6.94)	(4.02)	(0.94)	(0.75)	(0.93)
Total dividends and distributions	(7.19)	(4.29)	(1.26)	(1.12)	(1.17)
Net asset value, end of period	$11.94	$19.85	$24.41	$23.30	$21.51
Total return[3]	(7.99%)	2.02%	10.35%	13.99%	11.72%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$1,023,821	$1,464,393	$1,653,563	$1,675,590	$1,588,423
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[4]	1.10%	1.13%	1.14%	1.15%	1.16%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	1.71%	1.37%	1.08%	1.13%	1.28%
Portfolio turnover	113%[5]	55%	34%	16%	23%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Class A shares of First Investors Growth & Income Fund were reorganized into Class A shares of Delaware Growth and Income Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class A shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Growth & Income Fund Class A shares.

2 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value and does not reflect the impact of a sales charge.

4 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

5 The Fund's portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund's portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Financial highlights

Delaware Growth and Income Fund

Institutional Class shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$19.87	$24.58	$23.46	$21.67	$20.46
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.30	0.33	0.35	0.33	0.35
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.98)	(0.55)	2.11	2.69	2.08
Total from investment operations	(0.68)	(0.22)	2.46	3.02	2.43
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.26)	(0.47)	(0.40)	(0.48)	(0.29)
Net realized gain	(6.94)	(4.02)	(0.94)	(0.75)	(0.93)
Total dividends and distributions	(7.20)	(4.49)	(1.34)	(1.23)	(1.22)
Net asset value, end of period	$11.99	$19.87	$24.58	$23.46	$21.67
Total return[3]	(7.68%)[4]	2.26%	10.73%	14.42%	12.18%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$4,063	$21,597	$142,220	$166,851	$132,486
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	0.85%	0.83%	0.79%	0.78%	0.77%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	0.86%	0.83%	0.79%	0.78%	0.77%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	1.98%	1.66%	1.44%	1.50%	1.68%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	1.97%	1.66%	1.44%	1.50%	1.68%
Portfolio turnover	113%[6]	55%	34%	16%	23%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Adviser Class shares of First Investors Growth & Income Fund were reorganized into Institutional Class shares of Delaware Growth and Income Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Institutional Class shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Growth & Income Fund Adviser Class shares.

2 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value.

4 Total return during the period reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

5 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

6 The Fund's portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund's portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Delaware Growth and Income Fund

Class R6 shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$19.92	$24.52	$23.39	$21.58	$20.39
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.29	0.35	0.36	0.34	0.35
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.96)	(0.56)	2.12	2.67	2.07
Total from investment operations	(0.67)	(0.21)	2.48	3.01	2.42
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.30)	(0.37)	(0.41)	(0.45)	(0.30)
Net realized gain	(6.94)	(4.02)	(0.94)	(0.75)	(0.93)
Total dividends and distributions	(7.24)	(4.39)	(1.35)	(1.20)	(1.23)
Net asset value, end of period	$12.01	$19.92	$24.52	$23.39	$21.58
Total return[3]	(7.63%)[4]	2.34%	10.85%	14.47%	12.18%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$2,710	$5,597	$11,067	$10,839	$10,596
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	0.76%	0.75%	0.74%	0.74%	0.74%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	0.81%	0.75%	0.74%	0.74%	0.74%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	2.07%	1.75%	1.49%	1.54%	1.70%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	2.02%	1.75%	1.49%	1.54%	1.70%
Portfolio turnover	113%[6]	55%	34%	16%	23%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Institutional Class shares of First Investors Growth & Income Fund were reorganized into Class R6 shares of Delaware Growth and Income Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class R6 shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Growth & Income Fund Institutional Class shares.

2 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value.

4 Total return during the period reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

5 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

6 The Fund's portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund's portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Financial highlights

Delaware Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund

Class A shares	9/30/20[2]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	8/1/16[1] to 9/30/16
	Year ended				
Net asset value, beginning of period	$12.36	$11.90	$10.77	$9.91	$10.00
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment loss[3]	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.02)	—
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	1.23	0.68	1.16	0.88	(0.09)
Total from investment operations	1.21	0.67	1.13	0.86	(0.09)
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.05)	—	—	—	—
Net realized gain	(1.91)	(0.21)	—	—	—
Total dividends and distributions	(1.96)	(0.21)	—	—	—
Net asset value, end of period	$11.61	$12.36	$11.90	$10.77	$9.91
Total return[4]	10.91%	5.92%	10.49%	8.68%	(0.90%)
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$55,603	$78,297	$66,746	$44,228	$9,265
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	1.66%	1.75%	1.75%	1.75%	1.75%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	1.85%	1.68%	1.76%	2.09%	4.24%
Ratio of net investment loss to average net assets	(0.14%)	(0.05%)	(0.22%)	(0.21%)	(0.02%)
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets prior to fees waived	(0.33%)	0.02%	(0.23%)	(0.55%)	(2.51%)
Portfolio turnover	109%	124%	56%	75%	7%

1 Date of commencement of operations; ratios have been annualized and total return and portfolio turnover have not been annualized.

2 On Oct. 4, 2019, Class A shares of First Investors Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund were reorganized into Class A shares of Delaware Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class A shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund Class A shares.

3 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

4 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value and does not reflect the impact of a sales charge. Total return during all of the periods shown reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

5 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

Delaware Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund

Institutional Class shares	9/30/20[2]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	8/1/16[1] to 9/30/16
				Year ended	
Net asset value, beginning of period	$12.48	$11.99	$10.81	$9.91	$10.00
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[3]	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	—
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	1.25	0.67	1.16	0.89	(0.09)
Total from investment operations	1.27	0.70	1.18	0.90	(0.09)
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.05)	—[4]	—	—[4]	—
Net realized gain	(1.91)	(0.21)	—	—	—
Total dividends and distributions	(1.96)	(0.21)	—	—[4]	—
Net asset value, end of period	$11.79	$12.48	$11.99	$10.81	$9.91
Total return[5]	11.28%	6.14%	10.92%	9.11%	(0.90%)
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$19,229	$44,543	$94,955	$33,770	$24,539
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[6]	1.33%	1.42%	1.42%	1.42%	1.42%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[6]	1.62%	1.39%	1.40%	1.76%	3.37%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	0.21%	0.27%	0.16%	0.10%	0.26%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets prior to fees waived	(0.08%)	0.30%	0.18%	(0.24%)	(1.69%)
Portfolio turnover	109%	124%	56%	75%	7%

1 Date of commencement of operations; ratios have been annualized and total return and portfolio turnover have not been annualized.

2 On Oct. 4, 2019, Adviser Class shares of First Investors Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund were reorganized into Institutional Class shares of Delaware Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Institutional Class shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund Adviser Class shares.

3 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

4 Amount is less than $0.005 per share.

5 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value. Total return during all of the periods shown reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

6 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

Financial highlights

Delaware Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund

Class R6 shares	9/30/20[2]	9/30/19	9/30/18	Year ended 9/30/17	8/1/16[1] to 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$12.53	$12.01	$10.82	$9.91	$10.00
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[3]	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	1.24	0.69	1.17	0.89	(0.10)
Total from investment operations	1.28	0.73	1.19	0.91	(0.09)
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.10)	—[4]	—	—[4]	—
Net realized gain	(1.91)	(0.21)	—	—	—
Total dividends and distributions	(2.01)	(0.21)	—	—[4]	—
Net asset value, end of period	$11.80	$12.53	$12.01	$10.82	$9.91
Total return[5]	11.41%	6.39%	11.00%	9.21%	(0.90%)
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$91	$341	$574	$472	$99
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[6]	1.23%	1.31%	1.31%	1.31%	1.31%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[6]	1.57%	1.30%	1.39%	1.74%	3.24%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	0.31%	0.37%	0.21%	0.23%	0.30%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets prior to fees waived	(0.03%)	0.38%	0.13%	(0.20%)	(1.63%)
Portfolio turnover	109%	124%	56%	75%	7%

1 Date of commencement of operations; ratios have been annualized and total return and portfolio turnover have not been annualized.

2 On Oct. 4, 2019, Institutional Class shares of First Investors Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund were reorganized into Class R6 shares of Delaware Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class R6 shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Hedged U.S. Equity Opportunities Fund Institutional Class shares.

3 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

4 Amount is less than $0.005 per share.

5 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value. Total return during all of the periods shown reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

6 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

Delaware International Fund

Class A shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$15.87	$15.95	$15.68	$13.71	$12.65
Income from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.06
Net realized and unrealized gain	0.07	0.88	0.28	2.02	1.05
Total from investment operations	0.16	0.91	0.29	2.04	1.11
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.07)	(0.05)
Net realized gain	(3.50)	(0.96)	—	—	—
Total dividends and distributions	(3.51)	(0.99)	(0.02)	(0.07)	(0.05)
Net asset value, end of period	$12.52	$15.87	$15.95	$15.68	$13.71
Total return[3]	0.35%	7.01%	1.83%	15.00%	8.80%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$176,947	$248,302	$259,683	$238,770	$209,205
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[4]	1.43%	1.55%	1.56%	1.58%	1.61%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[4]	1.43%	1.55%	1.56%	1.58%	1.61%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	0.70%	0.19%	0.09%	0.17%	0.45%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	0.70%	0.19%	0.09%	0.17%	0.45%
Portfolio turnover	127%[5]	76%	36%	38%	28%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Class A shares of First Investors International Fund were reorganized into Class A shares of Delaware International Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class A shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors International Fund Class A shares.

2 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value and does not reflect the impact of a sales charge.

4 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

5 The Fund's portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund's portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Financial highlights

Delaware International Fund

Institutional Class shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$16.23	$16.24	$15.92	$13.87	$12.76
Income from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.11
Net realized and unrealized gain	0.08	0.90	0.27	2.05	1.06
Total from investment operations	0.19	0.99	0.35	2.13	1.17
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.07)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.08)	(0.06)
Net realized gain	(3.50)	(0.96)	—	—	—
Total dividends and distributions	(3.57)	(1.00)	(0.03)	(0.08)	(0.06)
Net asset value, end of period	$12.85	$16.23	$16.24	$15.92	$13.87
Total return[3]	0.59%	7.43%	2.21%	15.50%	9.22%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$112,790	$200,720	$136,628	$111,334	$81,525
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[4]	1.18%	1.17%	1.18%	1.18%	1.24%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[4]	1.18%	1.17%	1.18%	1.18%	1.24%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	0.86%	0.61%	0.48%	0.59%	0.85%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	0.86%	0.61%	0.48%	0.59%	0.85%
Portfolio turnover	127%[5]	76%	36%	38%	28%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Adviser Class shares of First Investors International Fund were reorganized into Institutional Class shares of Delaware International Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Institutional Class shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors International Fund Adviser Class shares.

2 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value.

4 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

5 The Fund's portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund's portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Delaware International Fund

Class R6 shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$16.29	$16.30	$15.96	$13.91	$12.78
Income from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.11	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.13
Net realized and unrealized gain	0.10	0.93	0.29	2.05	1.07
Total from investment operations	0.21	1.00	0.38	2.14	1.20
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.08)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.09)	(0.07)
Net realized gain	(3.50)	(0.96)	—	—	—
Total dividends and distributions	(3.58)	(1.01)	(0.04)	(0.09)	(0.07)
Net asset value, end of period	$12.92	$16.29	$16.30	$15.96	$13.91
Total return[3]	0.69%[4]	7.46%	2.36%	15.54%	9.39%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$623	$1,352	$3,509	$3,274	$2,695
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	1.10%	1.09%	1.09%	1.09%	1.12%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	1.11%	1.09%	1.09%	1.09%	1.12%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	0.85%	0.44%	0.56%	0.65%	0.95%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	0.84%	0.44%	0.56%	0.65%	0.95%
Portfolio turnover	127%[6]	76%	36%	38%	28%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Institutional Class shares of First Investors International Fund were reorganized into Class R6 shares of Delaware International Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class R6 shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors International Fund Institutional Class shares.

2 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value.

4 Total return during the period reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

5 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

6 The Fund's portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund's portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Financial highlights
Delaware Opportunity Fund

Class A shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$37.79	$42.06	$41.86	$37.29	$37.79
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.16	0.12	0.39	0.11	0.20
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(3.01)	(0.60)	2.31	6.03	2.52
Total from investment operations	(2.85)	(0.48)	2.70	6.14	2.72
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.24)	(0.38)	(0.12)	(0.22)	(0.04)
Net realized gain	(11.44)	(3.41)	(2.38)	(1.35)	(3.18)
Total dividends and distributions	(11.68)	(3.79)	(2.50)	(1.57)	(3.22)
Net asset value, end of period	$23.26	$37.79	$42.06	$41.86	$37.29
Total return[3]	(13.31%)[4]	0.80%	6.49%	16.99%	7.39%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$599,543	$915,339	$1,010,312	$1,002,618	$880,274
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	1.21%	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%	1.22%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	1.24%	1.20%	1.20%	1.20%	1.22%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	0.62%	0.32%	0.93%	0.27%	0.54%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	0.59%	0.32%	0.93%	0.27%	0.54%
Portfolio turnover	120%[6]	47%	35%	32%	36%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Class A shares of First Investors Opportunity Fund were reorganized into Class A shares of Delaware Opportunity Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class A shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Opportunity Fund Class A shares.

2 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value and does not reflect the impact of a sales charge.

4 Total return during the period reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

5 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

6 The Fund’s portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund’s portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Delaware Opportunity Fund

Institutional Class shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$38.75	$42.91	$42.56	$37.79	$38.18
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.24	0.23	0.61	0.24	0.30
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(3.18)	(0.58)	2.27	6.12	2.56
Total from investment operations	(2.94)	(0.35)	2.88	6.36	2.86
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	—	(0.40)	(0.15)	(0.24)	(0.07)
Net realized gain	(11.44)	(3.41)	(2.38)	(1.35)	(3.18)
Total dividends and distributions	(11.44)	(3.81)	(2.53)	(1.59)	(3.25)
Net asset value, end of period	$24.37	$38.75	$42.91	$42.56	$37.79
Total return[3]	(13.04%)[4]	1.14%	6.82%	17.37%	7.69%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$2,490	$10,325	$149,481	$81,773	$73,477
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	0.95%	0.92%	0.89%	0.88%	0.93%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	1.04%	0.92%	0.89%	0.88%	0.93%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	0.83%	0.62%	1.42%	0.59%	0.83%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	0.74%	0.62%	1.42%	0.59%	0.83%
Portfolio turnover	120%[6]	47%	35%	32%	36%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Adviser Class shares of First Investors Opportunity Fund were reorganized into Institutional Class shares of Delaware Opportunity Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Institutional Class shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Opportunity Fund Adviser Class shares.

2 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value.

4 Total return during the period reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

5 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

6 The Fund's portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund's portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Financial highlights

Delaware Opportunity Fund

Class R6 shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$38.71	$42.87	$42.49	$37.71	$38.07
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.28	0.27	0.59	0.27	0.36
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(3.11)	(0.59)	2.33	6.12	2.54
Total from investment operations	(2.83)	(0.32)	2.92	6.39	2.90
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.40)	(0.43)	(0.16)	(0.26)	(0.08)
Net realized gain	(11.44)	(3.41)	(2.38)	(1.35)	(3.18)
Total dividends and distributions	(11.84)	(3.84)	(2.54)	(1.61)	(3.26)
Net asset value, end of period	$24.04	$38.71	$42.87	$42.49	$37.71
Total return[3]	(12.93%)[4]	1.23%	6.95%	17.49%	7.84%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$1,029	$2,338	$5,793	$5,678	$4,975
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	0.79%	0.78%	0.77%	0.78%	0.79%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	0.95%	0.78%	0.77%	0.78%	0.79%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	1.00%	0.73%	1.38%	0.70%	0.98%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	0.84%	0.73%	1.38%	0.70%	0.98%
Portfolio turnover	120%[6]	47%	35%	32%	36%

[1] On Oct. 4, 2019, Institutional Class shares of First Investors Opportunity Fund were reorganized into Class R6 shares of Delaware Opportunity Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class R6 shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Opportunity Fund Institutional Class shares.

[2] The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

[3] Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value.

[4] Total return during the period reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

[5] Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

[6] The Fund's portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund's portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Delaware Premium Income Fund

Class A shares	9/30/20[2]	Year ended 9/30/19	4/2/18[1] to 9/30/18
Net asset value, beginning of period	$10.14	$10.26	$10.00
Income (loss) from investment operations:			
Net investment income[3]	0.21	0.18	0.08
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.65)	0.05	0.23
Total from investment operations	(0.44)	0.23	0.31
Less dividends and distributions from:			
Net investment income	(0.21)	(0.17)	(0.05)
Net realized gain	(0.13)	(0.18)	—
Total dividends and distributions	(0.34)	(0.35)	(0.05)
Net asset value, end of period	$9.36	$10.14	$10.26
Total return[4]	(4.24%)	2.33%	3.06%
Ratios and supplemental data:			
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$31,472	$60,830	$41,688
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	1.44%	1.35%	2.07%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	2.19%	1.74%	1.57%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	2.05%	1.69%	0.80%
Portfolio turnover	32%	63%	77%

1 Date of commencement of operations; ratios have been annualized and total return and portfolio turnover have not been annualized.

2 On Oct. 4, 2019, Class A shares of First Investors Premium Income Fund were reorganized into Class A shares of Delaware Premium Income Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class A shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Premium Income Fund Class A shares.

3 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

4 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value and does not reflect the impact of a sales charge. Total return during all of the periods shown reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

5 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

Financial highlights

Delaware Premium Income Fund

Institutional Class shares	Year ended 9/30/20[2]	9/30/19	4/2/18[1] to 9/30/18
Net asset value, beginning of period	$10.16	$10.26	$10.00
Income (loss) from investment operations:			
Net investment income[3]	0.23	0.20	0.10
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.65)	0.07	0.22
Total from investment operations	(0.42)	0.27	0.32
Less dividends and distributions from:			
Net investment income	(0.24)	(0.19)	(0.06)
Net realized gain	(0.13)	(0.18)	—
Total dividends and distributions	(0.37)	(0.37)	(0.06)
Net asset value, end of period	$9.37	$10.16	$10.26
Total return[4]	(4.05%)	2.67%	3.18%
Ratios and supplemental data:			
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$32,769	$67,844	$34,170
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	1.05%	1.05%	1.02%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	1.19%	1.10%	1.52%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	2.45%	1.98%	1.86%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	2.31%	1.93%	1.36%
Portfolio turnover	32%	63%	77%

1 Date of commencement of operations; ratios have been annualized and total return and portfolio turnover have not been annualized.

2 On Oct. 4, 2019, Adviser Class shares of First Investors Premium Income Fund were reorganized into Institutional Class shares of Delaware Premium Income Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Institutional Class shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Premium Income Fund Adviser Class shares.

3 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

4 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value. Total return during all of the periods shown reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

5 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

Delaware Premium Income Fund

Class R6 shares	9/30/20[2]	Year ended 9/30/19	4/2/18[1] to 9/30/18
Net asset value, beginning of period	$5.53	$10.16	$10.00
Income (loss) from investment operations:			
Net investment income[3]	0.13	0.20	0.10
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.37)	(0.27)	0.23
Total from investment operations	(0.24)	(0.07)	0.33
Less dividends and distributions from:			
Net investment income	(0.29)	(4.38)	(0.17)
Net realized gain	(0.13)	(0.18)	—
Total dividends and distributions	(0.42)	(4.56)	(0.17)
Net asset value, end of period	$4.87	$5.53	$10.16
Total return[4]	(3.95%)	2.90%	3.27%
Ratios and supplemental data:			
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$34	$29	$3,877
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	0.90%	0.90%	0.89%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	1.13%	1.05%	1.88%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	2.63%	2.06%	1.88%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	2.40%	1.91%	0.89%
Portfolio turnover	32%	63%	77%

1 Date of commencement of operations; ratios have been annualized and total return and portfolio turnover have not been annualized.

2 On Oct. 4, 2019, Institutional Class shares of First Investors Premium Income Fund were reorganized into Class R6 shares of Delaware Premium Income Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class R6 shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Premium Income Fund Institutional Class shares.

3 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

4 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value. Total return during all of the periods shown reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

5 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

Financial highlights

Delaware Growth Equity Fund

Class A shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$12.09	$13.61	$12.04	$11.24	$11.64
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[2]	(0.03)	0.02	(0.01)	—	0.02
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	2.93	(0.92)	2.66	2.38	0.73
Total from investment operations	2.90	(0.90)	2.65	2.38	0.75
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.02)	—	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Net realized gain	(1.30)	(0.62)	(1.07)	(1.55)	(1.13)
Total dividends and distributions	(1.32)	(0.62)	(1.08)	(1.58)	(1.15)
Net asset value, end of period	$13.67	$12.09	$13.61	$12.04	$11.24
Total return[3]	25.53%	(6.01%)[4]	23.22%	24.16%	6.50%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$472,795	$507,351	$570,309	$444,933	$373,279
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	1.14%	1.19%	1.22%	1.25%	1.27%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	1.14%	1.20%	1.22%	1.25%	1.27%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	(0.22%)	0.16%	(0.06%)	0.00%	0.22%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets prior to fees waived	(0.22%)	0.15%	(0.06%)	0.00%	0.22%
Portfolio turnover	37%	51%	37%	58%	59%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Class A shares of First Investors Select Growth Fund were reorganized into Class A shares of Delaware Growth Equity Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class A shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Select Growth Fund Class A shares.

2 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value and does not reflect the impact of a sales charge.

4 Total return during the period reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

5 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

Delaware Growth Equity Fund

Institutional Class shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$12.38	$13.89	$12.23	$11.37	$11.73
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.07
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	3.00	(0.94)	2.71	2.40	0.73
Total from investment operations	3.01	(0.88)	2.75	2.45	0.80
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.03)
Net realized gain	(1.30)	(0.62)	(1.07)	(1.55)	(1.13)
Total dividends and distributions	(1.36)	(0.63)	(1.09)	(1.59)	(1.16)
Net asset value, end of period	$14.03	$12.38	$13.89	$12.23	$11.37
Total return[3]	25.88%[4]	(5.74%)[4]	23.74%	24.61%	6.93%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$121,478	$143,304	$194,554	$81,203	$66,588
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	0.86%	0.88%	0.83%	0.84%	0.86%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	0.89%	0.89%	0.83%	0.84%	0.86%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	0.06%	0.50%	0.34%	0.40%	0.62%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	0.03%	0.49%	0.34%	0.40%	0.62%
Portfolio turnover	37%	51%	37%	58%	59%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Adviser Class shares of First Investors Select Growth Fund were reorganized into Institutional Class shares of Delaware Growth Equity Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Institutional Class shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Select Growth Fund Adviser Class shares.

2 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value.

4 Total return during the period reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

5 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

Financial highlights

Delaware Growth Equity Fund

Class R6 shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$12.46	$13.97	$12.29	$11.42	$11.77
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.07
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	3.02	(0.95)	2.72	2.41	0.74
Total from investment operations	3.04	(0.88)	2.77	2.46	0.81
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.07)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.03)
Net realized gain	(1.30)	(0.62)	(1.07)	(1.55)	(1.13)
Total dividends and distributions	(1.37)	(0.63)	(1.09)	(1.59)	(1.16)
Net asset value, end of period	$14.13	$12.46	$13.97	$12.29	$11.42
Total return[3]	25.97%[4]	(5.66%)[4]	23.81%	24.61%	7.00%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$3,561	$4,044	$7,836	$4,950	$3,915
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	0.79%	0.79%	0.80%	0.82%	0.83%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	0.83%	0.80%	0.80%	0.82%	0.83%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	0.12%	0.57%	0.35%	0.43%	0.66%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	0.08%	0.56%	0.35%	0.43%	0.66%
Portfolio turnover	37%	51%	37%	58%	59%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Institutional Class shares of First Investors Select Growth Fund were reorganized into Class R6 shares of Delaware Growth Equity Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class R6 shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Select Growth Fund Institutional Class shares.

2 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value.

4 Total return during the period reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

5 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

Delaware Special Situations Fund

Class A shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$25.11	$32.62	$31.18	$26.34	$25.27
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.11	0.09	0.03	—[3]	0.17
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(4.43)	(3.69)	2.29	5.24	2.36
Total from investment operations	(4.32)	(3.60)	2.32	5.24	2.53
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.01)	(0.16)	(0.02)
Net realized gain	(3.44)	(3.83)	(0.87)	(0.24)	(1.44)
Total dividends and distributions	(3.52)	(3.91)	(0.88)	(0.40)	(1.46)
Net asset value, end of period	$17.27	$25.11	$32.62	$31.18	$26.34
Total return[4]	(20.91%)[5]	(9.54%)	7.50%	20.06%	10.35%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$276,604	$476,826	$580,730	$549,780	$472,720
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[6]	1.28%	1.31%	1.29%	1.31%	1.34%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[6]	1.31%	1.31%	1.29%	1.31%	1.34%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	0.55%	0.36%	0.08%	(0.01%)	0.68%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets prior to fees waived	0.52%	0.36%	0.08%	(0.01%)	0.68%
Portfolio turnover	129%[7]	51%	48%	27%	39%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Class A shares of First Investors Special Situations Fund were reorganized into Class A shares of Delaware Special Situations Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class A shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Special Situations Fund Class A shares.

2 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

3 Amount is less than $0.005 per share.

4 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value and does not reflect the impact of a sales charge.

5 Total return during the period reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

6 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

7 The Fund's portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund's portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Financial highlights

Delaware Special Situations Fund

Institutional Class shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$25.55	$33.02	$31.47	$26.52	$25.38
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.14	0.18	0.14	0.08	0.23
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(4.52)	(3.72)	2.32	5.29	2.39
Total from investment operations	(4.38)	(3.54)	2.46	5.37	2.62
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	—	(0.10)	(0.04)	(0.18)	(0.04)
Net realized gain	(3.44)	(3.83)	(0.87)	(0.24)	(1.44)
Total dividends and distributions	(3.44)	(3.93)	(0.91)	(0.42)	(1.48)
Net asset value, end of period	$17.73	$25.55	$33.02	$31.47	$26.52
Total return[3]	(20.67%)[4]	(9.19%)	7.86%	20.45%	10.67%[4]
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$1,603	$12,228	$140,657	$120,912	$59,159
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	1.08%	1.01%	0.95%	0.97%	1.03%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	1.11%	1.01%	0.95%	0.97%	1.04%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	0.62%	0.69%	0.43%	0.34%	0.94%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	0.59%	0.69%	0.43%	0.34%	0.93%
Portfolio turnover	129%[6]	51%	48%	27%	39%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Adviser Class shares of First Investors Special Situations Fund were reorganized into Institutional Class shares of Delaware Special Situations Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Institutional Class shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Special Situations Fund Adviser Class shares.

2 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value.

4 Total return during the period reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

5 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

6 The Fund’s portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund’s portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Delaware Special Situations Fund

Class R6 shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$25.75	$33.25	$31.66	$26.65	$25.47
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.19	0.21	0.17	0.12	0.28
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(4.54)	(3.76)	2.34	5.31	2.39
Total from investment operations	(4.35)	(3.55)	2.51	5.43	2.67
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.19)	(0.12)	(0.05)	(0.18)	(0.05)
Net realized gain	(3.44)	(3.83)	(0.87)	(0.24)	(1.44)
Total dividends and distributions	(3.63)	(3.95)	(0.92)	(0.42)	(1.49)
Net asset value, end of period	$17.77	$25.75	$33.25	$31.66	$26.65
Total return[3]	(20.57%)[4]	(9.16%)	7.98%	20.56%	10.84%[4]
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$1,612	$3,898	$9,592	$8,712	$6,914
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	0.88%	0.88%	0.86%	0.87%	0.89%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	1.03%	0.88%	0.86%	0.87%	0.90%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	0.92%	0.79%	0.52%	0.42%	1.11%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	0.77%	0.79%	0.52%	0.42%	1.10%
Portfolio turnover	129%[6]	51%	48%	27%	39%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Institutional Class shares of First Investors Special Situations Fund were reorganized into Class R6 shares of Delaware Special Situations Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class R6 shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Special Situations Fund Institutional Class shares.

2 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value.

4 Total return during the period reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

5 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

6 The Fund’s portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund’s portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Financial highlights

Delaware Total Return Fund

Class A shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$19.03	$20.22	$19.88	$19.00	$18.21
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.29	0.28	0.31	0.23	0.23
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.88)	0.39	0.74	1.27	1.26
Total from investment operations	(0.59)	0.67	1.05	1.50	1.49
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.33)	(0.34)	(0.36)	(0.32)	(0.27)
Net realized gain	(3.73)	(1.52)	(0.35)	(0.30)	(0.43)
Return of capital	(0.01)	—	—	—	—
Total dividends and distributions	(4.07)	(1.86)	(0.71)	(0.62)	(0.70)
Net asset value, end of period	$14.37	$19.03	$20.22	$19.88	$19.00
Total return[3]	(4.48%)[4]	4.58%	5.32%	8.09%	8.36%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$550,020	$800,910	$889,473	$877,311	$845,726
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	1.16%	1.17%	1.18%	1.19%	1.19%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	1.17%	1.17%	1.18%	1.19%	1.19%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	1.89%	1.50%	1.55%	1.22%	1.27%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	1.88%	1.50%	1.55%	1.22%	1.27%
Portfolio turnover	151%[6]	59%	53%	39%	63%

[1] On Oct. 4, 2019, Class A shares of First Investors Total Return Fund were reorganized into Class A shares of Delaware Total Return Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class A shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Total Return Fund Class A shares.

[2] The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

[3] Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value and does not reflect the impact of a sales charge.

[4] Total return during the period reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

[5] Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

[6] The Fund's portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund's portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Delaware Total Return Fund

Institutional Class shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$19.10	$20.32	$19.98	$19.04	$18.26
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.33	0.34	0.37	0.32	0.26
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.90)	0.40	0.75	1.30	1.27
Total from investment operations	(0.57)	0.74	1.12	1.62	1.53
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.36)	(0.44)	(0.43)	(0.38)	(0.32)
Net realized gain	(3.73)	(1.52)	(0.35)	(0.30)	(0.43)
Return of capital	(0.01)	—	—	—	—
Total dividends and distributions	(4.10)	(1.96)	(0.78)	(0.68)	(0.75)
Net asset value, end of period	$14.43	$19.10	$20.32	$19.98	$19.04
Total return[3]	(4.29%)	4.93%	5.69%	8.69%	8.55%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$769	$1,166	$1,006	$996	$1,213
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[4]	0.90%	0.85%	0.84%	0.80%	0.82%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	2.12%	1.80%	1.83%	1.61%	1.63%
Portfolio turnover	151%[5]	59%	53%	39%	63%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Adviser Class shares of First Investors Total Return Fund were reorganized into Institutional Class shares of Delaware Total Return Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Institutional Class shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Total Return Fund Adviser Class shares.

2 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value.

4 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

5 The Fund’s portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund’s portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Financial highlights

Delaware Total Return Fund

Class R6 shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$19.14	$20.38	$20.05	$19.13	$18.29
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.35	0.35	0.40	0.32	0.31
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.90)	0.41	0.74	1.27	1.28
Total from investment operations	(0.55)	0.76	1.14	1.59	1.59
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.39)	(0.48)	(0.46)	(0.37)	(0.32)
Net realized gain	(3.73)	(1.52)	(0.35)	(0.30)	(0.43)
Return of capital	—[3]	—	—	—	—
Total dividends and distributions	(4.12)	(2.00)	(0.81)	(0.67)	(0.75)
Net asset value, end of period	$14.47	$19.14	$20.38	$20.05	$19.13
Total return[4]	(4.17%)[5]	5.06%	5.77%	8.50%	8.88%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$762	$1,976	$34,555	$33,545	$32,525
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[6]	0.81%	0.79%	0.77%	0.77%	0.77%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[6]	0.89%	0.79%	0.77%	0.77%	0.77%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	2.23%	1.86%	1.96%	1.65%	1.68%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	2.15%	1.86%	1.96%	1.65%	1.68%
Portfolio turnover	151%[7]	59%	53%	39%	63%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Institutional Class shares of First Investors Total Return Fund were reorganized into Class R6 shares of Delaware Total Return Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class R6 shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Total Return Fund Institutional Class shares.

2 The average shares outstanding method has been applied for per share information.

3 Amount is less than $0.005 per share.

4 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value.

5 Total return during the period reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

6 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

7 The Fund's portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund's portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Delaware Floating Rate II Fund

Class A shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$9.58	$9.71	$9.67	$9.66	$9.58
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.40	0.39	0.32	0.27	0.27
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.32)	(0.13)	0.04	0.05	0.09
Total from investment operations	0.08	0.26	0.36	0.32	0.36
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.38)	(0.39)	(0.32)	(0.31)	(0.28)
Total dividends and distributions	(0.38)	(0.39)	(0.32)	(0.31)	(0.28)
Net asset value, end of period	$9.28	$9.58	$9.71	$9.67	$9.66
Total return[3]	1.00%[4]	2.71%	3.83%[4]	3.47%[4]	3.69%[4]
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$37,672	$64,136	$68,567	$66,769	$61,243
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	1.05%	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%	1.10%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	1.24%	1.10%	1.21%	1.24%	1.27%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	4.28%	4.12%	3.25%	2.90%	2.86%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	4.09%	4.12%	3.14%	2.76%	2.69%
Portfolio turnover	176%[6]	88%	60%	89%	38%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Class A shares of First Investors Floating Rate Fund were reorganized into Class A shares of Delaware Floating Rate II Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class A shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Floating Rate Fund Class A shares.

2 The average shares outstanding have been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value and does not reflect the impact of a sales charge.

4 Total return during the period reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

5 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

6 The Fund’s portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund’s portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Financial highlights

Delaware Floating Rate II Fund

Institutional Class shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$9.57	$9.72	$9.68	$9.65	$9.58
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.41	0.39	0.34	0.26	0.29
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.31)	(0.13)	0.04	0.09	0.08
Total from investment operations	0.10	0.26	0.38	0.35	0.37
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.40)	(0.41)	(0.34)	(0.32)	(0.30)
Total dividends and distributions	(0.40)	(0.41)	(0.34)	(0.32)	(0.30)
Net asset value, end of period	$9.27	$9.57	$9.72	$9.68	$9.65
Total return	1.17%	2.72%	4.03%	3.70%	3.92%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$21,481	$40,542	$144,799	$98,958	$61,844
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[3]	0.91%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[3]	1.01%	0.84%	0.86%	0.92%	0.98%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	4.44%	4.09%	3.46%	3.07%	3.06%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	4.34%	4.15%	3.50%	3.05%	2.98%
Portfolio turnover	176%[4]	88%	60%	89%	38%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Adviser Class shares of First Investors Floating Rate Fund were reorganized into Institutional Class shares of Delaware Floating Rate II Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Institutional Class shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Floating Rate Fund Adviser Class shares.

2 The average shares outstanding have been applied for per share information.

3 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

4 The Fund's portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund's portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Delaware Floating Rate II Fund

Class R6 shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$9.59	$9.71	$9.67	$9.64	$9.57
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.44	0.41	0.36	0.26	0.31
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.33)	(0.11)	0.04	0.11	0.08
Total from investment operations	0.11	0.30	0.40	0.37	0.39
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.41)	(0.42)	(0.36)	(0.34)	(0.32)
Total dividends and distributions	(0.41)	(0.42)	(0.36)	(0.34)	(0.32)
Net asset value, end of period	$9.29	$9.59	$9.71	$9.67	$9.64
Total return	1.33%	3.21%	4.20%	3.87%	4.14%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$35	$497	$32,019	$21,277	$11,456
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[3]	0.77%	0.75%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[3]	0.97%	0.78%	0.75%	0.80%	0.83%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	4.61%	4.31%	3.68%	3.23%	3.27%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	4.41%	4.28%	3.63%	3.13%	3.14%
Portfolio turnover	176%[4]	88%	60%	89%	38%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Institutional Class shares of First Investors Floating Rate Fund were reorganized into Class R6 shares of Delaware Floating Rate II Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class R6 shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Floating Rate Fund Institutional Class shares.

2 The average shares outstanding have been applied for per share information.

3 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

4 The Fund's portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund's portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Financial highlights

Delaware Fund for Income

Class A shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$2.45	$2.44	$2.52	$2.48	$2.39
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.04)	0.02	(0.06)	0.05	0.10
Total from investment operations	0.07	0.14	0.05	0.16	0.21
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income[2]	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.12)
Total dividends and distributions	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.12)
Net asset value, end of period	$2.40	$2.45	$2.44	$2.52	$2.48
Total return[3]	2.95%	5.80%[4]	1.88%[4]	6.79%[4]	9.07%[4]
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$369,996	$477,952	$523,932	$572,631	$571,028
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	1.16%	1.20%	1.22%	1.21%	1.22%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	1.16%	1.22%	1.24%	1.23%	1.24%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	4.68%	4.72%	4.46%	4.57%	4.76%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	4.68%	4.70%	4.44%	4.55%	4.74%
Portfolio turnover	162%[6]	71%	67%	65%	55%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Class A shares of First Investors Fund For Income were reorganized into Class A shares of Delaware Fund for Income. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class A shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Fund For Income Class A shares.

2 The average shares outstanding have been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value and does not reflect the impact of a sales charge.

4 Total return during the period reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

5 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

6 The Fund's portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund's portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Delaware Fund for Income

Institutional Class shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$2.43	$2.44	$2.52	$2.48	$2.39
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.05)	—	(0.07)	0.05	0.10
Total from investment operations	0.07	0.12	0.05	0.17	0.22
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)
Total dividends and distributions	(0.12)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.13)
Net asset value, end of period	$2.38	$2.43	$2.44	$2.52	$2.48
Total return[3]	3.20%	5.13%[4]	2.17%[4]	7.05%[4]	9.34%[4]
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$51,960	$28,107	$79,880	$73,403	$68,198
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	0.89%	1.01%	0.93%	0.94%	0.93%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	0.89%	1.03%	0.95%	0.96%	0.96%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	4.89%	4.98%	4.76%	4.84%	5.02%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	4.89%	4.96%	4.74%	4.82%	5.00%
Portfolio turnover	162%[6]	71%	67%	65%	55%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Adviser Class shares of First Investors Fund For Income were reorganized into Institutional Class shares of Delaware Fund for Income. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Institutional Class shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Fund For Income Adviser Class shares.

2 The average shares outstanding have been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value.

4 Total return during the period reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

5 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

6 The Fund’s portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund’s portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Financial highlights

Delaware Fund for Income

Class R6 shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$2.46	$2.45	$2.54	$2.49	$2.40
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.12
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.04)	0.02	(0.07)	0.05	0.10
Total from investment operations	0.08	0.15	0.05	0.18	0.22
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.13)
Total dividends and distributions	(0.13)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.13)	(0.13)
Net asset value, end of period	$2.41	$2.46	$2.45	$2.54	$2.49
Total return	3.34%	6.23%	1.91%	7.59%	9.58%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$1,066	$36,692	$33,545	$78,784	$62,340
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[3]	0.89%	0.80%	0.79%	0.78%	0.79%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[3]	0.95%	0.82%	0.81%	0.80%	0.81%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	5.00%	5.12%	4.88%	4.99%	5.19%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	4.94%	5.10%	4.86%	4.97%	5.17%
Portfolio turnover	162%[4]	71%	67%	65%	55%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Institutional Class shares of First Investors Fund For Income were reorganized into Class R6 shares of Delaware Fund for Income. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class R6 shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Fund For Income Institutional Class shares.

2 The average shares outstanding have been applied for per share information.

3 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

4 The Fund's portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund's portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund

Class A shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$8.57	$8.78	$9.49	$9.21	$8.63
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[2]	(0.03)	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.20
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.32	(0.30)	(0.64)	0.21	0.51
Total from investment operations	0.29	(0.05)	(0.41)	0.43	0.71
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.25)	(0.16)	(0.30)	(0.15)	(0.13)
Return of capital	—	—	—	—	—
Total dividends and distributions	(0.25)	(0.16)	(0.30)	(0.15)	(0.13)
Net asset value, end of period	$8.61	$8.57	$8.78	$9.49	$9.21
Total return[3]	3.39%[4]	(0.56%)[4]	(4.50%)	4.70%	8.30%[4]
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$27,033	$42,814	$54,060	$59,782	$65,456
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	1.38%	1.36%	1.40%	1.41%	1.38%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	1.62%	1.41%	1.40%	1.41%	1.41%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	(0.40%)	2.92%	2.49%	2.35%	2.29%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets prior to fees waived	(0.64%)	2.87%	2.49%	2.35%	2.26%
Portfolio turnover	281%[6]	85%	41%	76%	72%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Class A shares of First Investors International Opportunities Bond Fund were reorganized into Class A shares of Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class A shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors International Opportunities Bond Fund Class A shares.

2 The average shares outstanding have been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value and does not reflect the impact of a sales charge.

4 Total return during the period reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

5 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

6 The Fund’s portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund’s portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Financial highlights

Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund

Institutional Class shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$8.68	$8.87	$9.56	$9.25	$8.64
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	—[3]	0.28	0.27	0.24	0.23
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.31	(0.31)	(0.66)	0.23	0.51
Total from investment operations	0.31	(0.03)	(0.39)	0.47	0.74
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.27)	(0.16)	(0.30)	(0.16)	(0.13)
Return of capital	—	—	—	—	—
Total dividends and distributions	(0.27)	(0.16)	(0.30)	(0.16)	(0.13)
Net asset value, end of period	$8.72	$8.68	$8.87	$9.56	$9.25
Total return[4]	3.65%[5]	(0.30%)[5]	(4.17%)	5.07%	8.70%[5]
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$8,198	$50,335	$87,491	$68,162	$50,749
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[6]	1.09%	1.08%	1.08%	1.11%	1.08%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[6]	1.36%	1.13%	1.08%	1.11%	1.08%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	0.04%	3.26%	2.82%	2.66%	2.60%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets prior to fees waived	(0.23%)	3.21%	2.82%	2.66%	2.60%
Portfolio turnover	281%[7]	85%	41%	76%	72%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Adviser Class shares of First Investors International Opportunities Bond Fund were reorganized into Institutional Class shares of Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Institutional Class shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors International Opportunities Bond Fund Adviser Class shares.

2 The average shares outstanding have been applied for per share information.

3 Amount is less than $0.005 per share.

4 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value.

5 Total return during the period reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

6 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

7 The Fund’s portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund’s portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund

Class R6 shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$8.77	$8.92	$9.59	$9.29	$8.67
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.37	0.30	0.28	0.22	0.24
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	(0.03)	(0.33)	(0.65)	0.27	0.52
Total from investment operations	0.34	(0.03)	(0.37)	0.49	0.76
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.29)	(0.12)	(0.30)	(0.19)	(0.14)
Return of capital	—	—	—	—	—
Total dividends and distributions	(0.29)	(0.12)	(0.30)	(0.19)	(0.14)
Net asset value, end of period	$8.82	$8.77	$8.92	$9.59	$9.29
Total return[3]	3.91%[4]	(0.25%)[4]	(4.03%)	5.27%	8.85%[4]
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$49	$14,000	$9,868	$8,669	$8,289
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	1.00%	0.91%	0.93%	0.95%	0.93%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	1.16%	0.96%	0.93%	0.95%	0.93%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	4.21%	3.37%	2.98%	2.80%	2.75%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	4.05%	3.32%	2.98%	2.80%	2.75%
Portfolio turnover	281%[6]	85%	41%	76%	72%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Institutional Class shares of First Investors International Opportunities Bond Fund were reorganized into Class R6 shares of Delaware International Opportunities Bond Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class R6 shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors International Opportunities Bond Fund Institutional Class shares.

2 The average shares outstanding have been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value.

4 Total return during the period reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

5 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

6 The Fund's portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund's portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Financial highlights

Delaware Investment Grade Fund

Class A shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$9.93	$9.17	$9.66	$9.90	$9.64
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.20	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.27
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.53	0.82	(0.42)	(0.17)	0.35
Total from investment operations	0.73	1.08	(0.16)	0.09	0.62
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.27)	(0.32)	(0.33)	(0.33)	(0.36)
Net realized gain	(0.33)	—	—	—	—
Total dividends and distributions	(0.60)	(0.32)	(0.33)	(0.33)	(0.36)
Net asset value, end of period	$10.06	$9.93	$9.17	$9.66	$9.90
Total return[3]	7.74%	12.00%[4]	(1.69%)[4]	0.97%[4]	6.55%[4]
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$264,482	$363,366	$400,673	$462,999	$477,010
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	1.02%	1.07%	1.06%	1.04%	1.05%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	1.02%	1.16%	1.17%	1.15%	1.15%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	2.06%	2.83%	2.80%	2.68%	2.78%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	2.06%	2.74%	2.69%	2.57%	2.68%
Portfolio turnover	241%[6]	60%	58%	52%	37%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Class A shares of First Investors Investment Grade Fund were reorganized into Class A shares of Delaware Investment Grade Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class A shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Investment Grade Fund Class A shares.

2 The average shares outstanding have been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value and does not reflect the impact of a sales charge.

4 Total return during the period reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

5 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

6 The Fund's portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund's portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Delaware Investment Grade Fund

Institutional Class shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$9.99	$9.23	$9.71	$9.94	$9.67
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.23	0.30	0.30	0.26	0.30
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.53	0.82	(0.42)	(0.14)	0.34
Total from investment operations	0.76	1.12	(0.12)	0.12	0.64
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.30)	(0.36)	(0.36)	(0.35)	(0.37)
Net realized gain	(0.33)	—	—	—	—
Total dividends and distributions	(0.63)	(0.36)	(0.36)	(0.35)	(0.37)
Net asset value, end of period	$10.12	$9.99	$9.23	$9.71	$9.94
Total return[3]	8.02%	12.37%	(1.25%)	1.32%	6.78%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$1,764	$11,518	$180,286	$136,316	$83,659
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[4]	0.81%	0.75%	0.72%	0.72%	0.74%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[4]	0.85%	0.84%	0.83%	0.82%	0.85%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	2.36%	3.22%	3.15%	2.99%	3.08%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	2.32%	3.13%	3.04%	2.89%	2.97%
Portfolio turnover	241%[5]	60%	58%	52%	37%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Adviser Class shares of First Investors Investment Grade Fund were reorganized into Institutional Class shares of Delaware Investment Grade Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Institutional Class shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Investment Grade Fund Adviser Class shares.

2 The average shares outstanding have been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value. Total return during all of the periods shown reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

4 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

5 The Fund's portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund's portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Financial highlights

Delaware Investment Grade Fund

Class R6 shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$9.96	$9.20	$9.68	$9.92	$9.66
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.24	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.31
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.52	0.82	(0.42)	(0.18)	0.35
Total from investment operations	0.76	1.12	(0.11)	0.13	0.66
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.30)	(0.36)	(0.37)	(0.37)	(0.40)
Net realized gain	(0.33)	—	—	—	—
Total dividends and distributions	(0.63)	(0.36)	(0.37)	(0.37)	(0.40)
Net asset value, end of period	$10.09	$9.96	$9.20	$9.68	$9.92
Total return[3]	8.10%	12.43%	(1.18%)	1.41%	6.97%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$763	$23,083	$23,974	$26,127	$31,395
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[4]	0.75%	0.67%	0.64%	0.63%	0.63%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[4]	0.83%	0.76%	0.75%	0.74%	0.74%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	2.41%	3.19%	3.23%	3.10%	3.17%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	2.33%	3.10%	3.12%	2.99%	3.06%
Portfolio turnover	241%[5]	60%	58%	52%	37%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Institutional Class shares of First Investors Investment Grade Fund were reorganized into Class R6 shares of Delaware Investment Grade Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class R6 shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Investment Grade Fund Institutional Class shares.

2 The average shares outstanding have been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value. Total return during some of the periods shown reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

4 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

5 The Fund's portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund's portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund

Class A shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$9.31	$9.17	$9.47	$9.66	$9.76
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)[2]	0.15	0.21	—	0.08	(0.03)
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.17	0.19	(0.05)	(0.06)	0.15
Total from investment operations	0.32	0.40	(0.05)	0.02	0.12
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.20)	(0.26)	(0.25)	(0.21)	(0.22)
Total dividends and distributions	(0.20)	(0.26)	(0.25)	(0.21)	(0.22)
Net asset value, end of period	$9.43	$9.31	$9.17	$9.47	$9.66
Total return[3]	3.56%	4.37%	(0.52%)	0.22%	1.21%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$169,570	$220,830	$247,902	$62,841	$48,342
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[4]	0.74%	0.79%	0.89%	1.05%	1.05%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[4]	1.06%	0.99%	1.11%	1.22%	1.23%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	1.57%	2.22%	0.02%	0.85%	(0.25%)
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets prior to fees waived	1.25%	2.02%	(0.20%)	0.68%	(0.43%)
Portfolio turnover	162%[5]	87%	102%	60%	54%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Class A shares of First Investors Limited Duration Bond Fund were reorganized into Class A shares of Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class A shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Limited Duration Bond Fund Class A shares.

2 The average shares outstanding have been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value and does not reflect the impact of a sales charge. Total return during all of the periods shown reflects waivers by the manager and/or distributor. Performance would have been lower had the waivers not been in effect.

4 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

5 The Fund's portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund's portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Financial highlights

Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund

Institutional Class shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$9.34	$9.20	$9.50	$9.69	$9.80
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.18	0.23	0.03	0.13	—
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.17	0.19	(0.05)	(0.08)	0.14
Total from investment operations	0.35	0.42	(0.02)	0.05	0.14
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.23)	(0.28)	(0.28)	(0.24)	(0.25)
Total dividends and distributions	(0.23)	(0.28)	(0.28)	(0.24)	(0.25)
Net asset value, end of period	$9.46	$9.34	$9.20	$9.50	$9.69
Total return	3.80%	4.65%	(0.25%)	0.54%	1.47%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$8,680	$56,209	$35,498	$31,638	$50,645
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[3]	0.51%	0.51%	0.62%	0.75%	0.75%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[3]	0.82%	0.69%	0.84%	1.02%	1.01%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	1.96%	2.47%	0.33%	1.14%	0.04%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets prior to fees waived	1.65%	2.29%	0.11%	0.87%	(0.22%)
Portfolio turnover	162%[4]	87%	102%	60%	54%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Adviser Class shares of First Investors Limited Duration Bond Fund were reorganized into Institutional Class shares of Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Institutional Class shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Limited Duration Bond Fund Adviser Class shares.

2 The average shares outstanding have been applied for per share information.

3 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

4 The Fund's portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund's portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund

Class R6 shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$9.35	$9.21	$9.52	$9.70	$9.81
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.20	0.25	0.04	0.11	0.02
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.17	0.19	(0.06)	(0.04)	0.14
Total from investment operations	0.37	0.44	(0.02)	0.07	0.16
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.24)	(0.30)	(0.29)	(0.25)	(0.27)
Total dividends and distributions	(0.24)	(0.30)	(0.29)	(0.25)	(0.27)
Net asset value, end of period	$9.48	$9.35	$9.21	$9.52	$9.70
Total return	4.06%	4.83%	(0.19%)	0.77%	1.64%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$308	$47,965	$38,822	$41,065	$22,296
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[3]	0.35%	0.36%	0.47%	0.60%	0.60%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[3]	0.59%	0.56%	0.68%	0.82%	0.82%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	2.14%	2.64%	0.46%	1.30%	0.20%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets prior to fees waived	1.90%	2.44%	0.25%	1.08%	(0.02%)
Portfolio turnover	162%[4]	87%	102%	60%	54%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Institutional Class shares of First Investors Limited Duration Bond Fund were reorganized into Class R6 shares of Delaware Limited Duration Bond Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class R6 shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Limited Duration Bond Fund Institutional Class shares.

2 The average shares outstanding have been applied for per share information.

3 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

4 The Fund’s portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund’s portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Financial highlights

Delaware Strategic Income II Fund

Class A shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$9.32	$9.20	$9.53	$9.48	$9.30
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.30
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.16	0.12	(0.32)	0.05	0.22
Total from investment operations	0.44	0.42	(0.01)	0.35	0.52
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.32)	(0.30)	(0.32)	(0.30)	(0.32)
Net realized gain	—	—	—	—	(0.02)
Total dividends and distributions	(0.32)	(0.30)	(0.32)	(0.30)	(0.34)
Net asset value, end of period	$9.44	$9.32	$9.20	$9.53	$9.48
Total return[3]	4.89%	4.67%[4]	(0.10%)	3.73%	5.64%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$99,020	$137,155	$152,180	$162,789	$149,190
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	1.14%	0.53%	0.56%	0.57%	0.58%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	1.14%	0.55%	0.56%	0.57%	0.58%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	3.00%	3.24%	3.36%	3.24%	3.19%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	3.00%	3.22%	3.36%	3.24%	3.19%
Portfolio turnover	244%[6]	70%	58%	37%	49%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Class A shares of First Investors Strategic Income were reorganized into Class A shares of Delaware Strategic Income II Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Class A shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Strategic Income Class A shares.

2 The average shares outstanding have been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value and does not reflect the impact of a sales charge.

4 Total return during the period reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

5 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

6 The Fund's portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund's portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Delaware Strategic Income II Fund

Institutional Class shares	9/30/20[1]	9/30/19	9/30/18	9/30/17	Year ended 9/30/16
Net asset value, beginning of period	$9.32	$9.19	$9.52	$9.47	$9.29
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income[2]	0.30	0.33	0.34	0.29	0.33
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.15	0.13	(0.32)	0.09	0.23
Total from investment operations	0.45	0.46	0.02	0.38	0.56
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.34)	(0.33)	(0.35)	(0.33)	(0.36)
Net realized gain	—	—	—	—	(0.02)
Total dividends and distributions	(0.34)	(0.33)	(0.35)	(0.33)	(0.38)
Net asset value, end of period	$9.43	$9.32	$9.19	$9.52	$9.47
Total return[3]	5.06%	5.11%[4]	0.22%	4.14%	6.14%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	$307	$566	$759	$963	$415
Ratio of expenses to average net assets[5]	0.89%	0.19%	0.21%	0.18%	0.17%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to fees waived[5]	0.89%	0.21%	0.21%	0.18%	0.17%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	3.24%	3.60%	3.70%	3.66%	3.59%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets prior to fees waived	3.24%	3.58%	3.70%	3.66%	3.59%
Portfolio turnover	244%[6]	70%	58%	37%	49%

1 On Oct. 4, 2019, Adviser Class shares of First Investors Strategic Income were reorganized into Institutional Class shares of Delaware Strategic Income II Fund. See Notes to Financial Statements. The Institutional Class shares' financial highlights for the periods prior to Oct. 4, 2019, reflect the performance of First Investors Strategic Income Adviser Class shares.

2 The average shares outstanding have been applied for per share information.

3 Total return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value.

4 Total return during the period reflects a waiver by the manager. Performance would have been lower had the waiver not been in effect.

5 Expense ratios do not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests.

6 The Fund’s portfolio turnover rate increased substantially during the year ended Sep. 30, 2020 due to a change in the Fund’s portfolio managers and associated repositioning.

Financial highlights

How to read the financial highlights

Net investment income (loss)
Net investment income (loss) includes dividend and interest income earned from a fund's investments; it is calculated after expenses have been deducted.

Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments
A realized gain occurs when we sell an investment at a profit, while a realized loss occurs when we sell an investment at a loss. When an investment increases or decreases in value but we do not sell it, we record an unrealized gain or loss. The amount of realized gain per share, if any, that we pay to shareholders would be listed under "Less dividends and distributions from: Net realized gain."

Net asset value (NAV)
This is the value of a mutual fund share, calculated by dividing the net assets by the number of shares outstanding.

Total return
This represents the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in a fund. In calculating this figure for the financial highlights table, we include applicable fee waivers, exclude front-end sales charges and contingent deferred sales charges, and assume the shareholder has reinvested all dividends and realized gains.

Net assets
Net assets represent the total value of all the assets in a fund's portfolio, less any liabilities, that are attributable to that class of the fund.

Ratio of expenses to average net assets
The expense ratio is the percentage of net assets that a fund pays annually for operating expenses and management fees. These expenses include accounting and administration expenses, services for shareholders, and similar expenses.

Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets
We determine this ratio by dividing net investment income (loss) by average net assets.

Portfolio turnover
This figure tells you the amount of trading activity in a fund's portfolio. A turnover rate of 100% would occur if, for example, a fund bought and sold all of the securities in its portfolio once in the course of a year or frequently traded a single security. A high rate of portfolio turnover in any year may increase brokerage commissions paid and could generate taxes for shareholders on realized investment gains.

Broker-defined sales charge waiver policies

From time to time, shareholders purchasing Fund shares through a brokerage platform or account may be eligible for CDSC sales charge waivers and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this Prospectus or the SAI.

CDSC waivers on Class C shares

- —Death or disability of the shareholder
- —Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in this Prospectus
- —Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account
- —Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching age 70½
- —Shares sold to pay certain brokerage fees initiated by the broker
- —Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement
- —Shares held in retirement accounts, that are exchanged for a lower cost share class due to transfer to certain other types of accounts or platforms where the financial intermediary has entered into an agreement with the Distributor (or its affiliates)

Merrill Lynch:

Shareholders purchasing Fund shares through a Merrill Lynch platform or account will be eligible only for the following sales charge waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and CDSC waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this Prospectus or the SAI.

Front-end sales charge waivers for Class A shares available at Merrill Lynch

- —Employer-sponsored retirement, deferred compensation and employee benefit plans (including health savings accounts) and trusts used to fund those plans, provided that the shares are not held in a commission-based brokerage account and shares are held for the benefit of the plan
- —Shares purchased by a 529 Plan (does not include 529 Plan units or 529-specific share classes or equivalents)
- —Shares purchased through a Merrill Lynch affiliated investment advisory program
- —Shares exchanged due to the holdings moving from a Merrill Lynch affiliated investment advisory program to a Merrill Lynch brokerage (non-advisory) account pursuant to Merrill Lynch's policies relating to sales load discounts and waivers
- —Shares purchased by third party investment advisors on behalf of their advisory clients through Merrill Lynch's platform
- —Shares of Delaware Funds purchased through the Merrill Edge Self-Directed platform (if applicable)
- —Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same Fund (but not any other fund within Delaware Funds)
- —Shares exchanged from Class C (that is, level-load) shares of the same Fund pursuant to Merrill Lynch's policies relating to sales load discounts and waivers
- —Employees and registered representatives of Merrill Lynch or its affiliates and their family members
- —Trustees of the Trust and employees of the Manager or any of its affiliates, as described in this Prospectus
- —Eligible shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within Delaware Funds, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (known as Rights of Reinstatement). Automated transactions (that is, systematic purchases and withdrawals) and purchase made after shares are automatically sold to pay Merrill Lynch's account maintenance fees are not eligible for reinstatement

CDSC waivers on Class A and C shares available at Merrill Lynch

- —Death or disability of the shareholder
- —Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in this Prospectus
- —Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account
- —Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code
- —Shares sold to pay Merrill Lynch fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Merrill Lynch
- —Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement
- —Shares held in retirement brokerage accounts, that are exchanged for a lower cost share class due to transfer to certain fee based accounts or platforms
- —Shares received through an exchange due to the holdings moving from a Merrill Lynch affiliated investment advisory program to a Merrill Lynch brokerage (non-advisory) account pursuant to Merrill Lynch's policies relating to sales load discounts and waivers

Front-end sales charge discounts available at Merrill Lynch: Breakpoints, rights of accumulation, and letters of intent

- —Breakpoints as described in this Prospectus.

- —Rights of Accumulation (ROA) which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts as described in this Prospectus will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of Delaware Fund assets held by accounts (including 529 program holdings, where applicable) within the purchaser's household at Merrill Lynch. Eligible Delaware Fund assets not held at Merrill Lynch may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets
- —Letters of Intent (LOI) which allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases within Delaware Funds, through Merrill Lynch, over a 13-month period of time (if applicable).

Morgan Stanley Wealth Management:

Shareholders purchasing Fund shares through a Morgan Stanley Wealth Management transactional brokerage account will be eligible only for the following front-end sales charge waivers with respect to Class A shares, which may differ from and may be more limited than those disclosed elsewhere in this Prospectus or the SAI.

Front-end Sales Charge Waivers on Class A Shares available at Morgan Stanley Wealth Management

- —Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g. 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans
- —Morgan Stanley employee and employee-related accounts according to Morgan Stanley's account linking rules
- —Shares purchased through reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions when purchasing shares of the same Fund
- —Shares purchased through a Morgan Stanley self-directed brokerage account
- —Class C (that is, level-load) shares that are no longer subject to a contingent deferred sales charge and are converted to Class A shares of the same Fund pursuant to Morgan Stanley Wealth Management's share class conversion program
- —Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within Delaware Funds, provided (i) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (ii) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (iii) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge.

Ameriprise Financial:

Class A Shares Front-End Sales Charge Waivers Available at Ameriprise Financial:

The following information applies to Class A shares purchases if you have an account with or otherwise purchase Fund shares through Ameriprise Financial:

Shareholders purchasing Fund shares through an Ameriprise Financial retail brokerage account are eligible for the following front-end sales charge waivers, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this Prospectus or the SAI:

- —Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs or SAR-SEPs.
- —Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same Fund (but not any other fund within Delaware Funds).
- —Shares exchanged from Class C shares of the same Fund in the month of or following the 7-year anniversary of the purchase date. To the extent that this Prospectus elsewhere provides for a waiver with respect to exchanges of Class C shares or conversion of Class C shares following such shorter period, that waiver will apply.
- —Employees and registered representatives of Ameriprise Financial or its affiliates and their immediate family members.
- —Shares purchased by or through qualified accounts (including IRAs, Coverdell Education Savings Accounts, 401(k)s, 403(b) TSCAs subject to ERISA and defined benefit plans) that are held by a covered family member, defined as an Ameriprise financial advisor and/or the advisor's spouse, advisor's lineal ascendant (mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, great grandmother, great grandfather), advisor's lineal descendant (son, step-son, daughter, step-daughter, grandson, granddaughter, great grandson, great granddaughter) or any spouse of a covered family member who is a lineal descendant.
- —Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within Delaware Funds, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (that is, Rights of Reinstatement).

Raymond James & Associates, Inc., Raymond James Financial Services & Raymond James Affiliates ("Raymond James"):

Shareholders purchasing Fund shares through a Raymond James platform or account will be eligible only for the following load waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and CDSC waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this Prospectus or the SAI.

Front-end sales load waivers on Class A shares available at Raymond James

- —Shares purchased in an investment advisory program.
- —Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same Fund (but not any other Fund within the Delaware Funds).
- —Employees and registered representatives of Raymond James or its affiliates and their family members as designated by Raymond James.

—Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within Delaware Funds, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (known as Rights of Reinstatement).

—A shareholder in the Fund's Class C shares will have their shares converted at net asset value to Class A shares (or the appropriate share class) of the Fund if the shares are no longer subject to a CDSC and the conversion is in line with the policies and procedures of Raymond James.

CDSC waivers on Class A and C shares available at Raymond James

—Death or disability of the shareholder.

—Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in this Prospectus.

—Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account.

—Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching age 70½ as described in this Prospectus.

—Shares sold to pay Raymond James fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Raymond James.

—Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement.

Front-end load discounts available at Raymond James: Breakpoints, and/or rights of accumulation

—Breakpoints as described in this Prospectus.

—Rights of Accumulation (ROA) which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of Delaware Funds assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at Raymond James. Eligible Delaware Funds assets not held at Raymond James may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.

Edward D. Jones & Co. ("Edward Jones"):

Sales Waivers and Reductions in Sales Charges

Shareholders purchasing fund shares on the Edward Jones commission and fee-based platforms are eligible only for the following sales charge discounts (also referred to as "breakpoints") and waivers, which can differ from breakpoints and waivers described elsewhere in this Prospectus or the SAI or through another broker-dealer. In all instances, it is the shareholder's responsibility to inform Edward Jones at the time of purchase of any relationship, holdings of the Delaware Funds or other facts qualifying the purchaser for breakpoints or waivers. Edward Jones can ask for documentation of such circumstance.

Breakpoints

Rights of Accumulation (ROA)

—The applicable sales charge on a purchase of Class A shares is determined by taking into account all share classes (except any money market funds and retirement plan share classes) of Delaware Funds held by the shareholder or in an account grouped by Edward Jones with other accounts for the purpose of providing certain pricing considerations ("pricing groups"). This includes all share classes held on the Edward Jones platform and/or held on another platform. The inclusion of eligible Delaware Funds assets in the rights of accumulation calculation is dependent on the shareholder notifying his or her financial advisor of such assets at the time of calculation.

—ROA is determined by calculating the higher of cost or market value (current shares x NAV).

Letter of Intent (LOI)

—Through a LOI, shareholders can receive the sales charge and breakpoint discounts for purchases shareholders intend to make over a 13-month period from the date Edward Jones receives the LOI. The LOI is determined by calculating the higher of cost or market value of qualifying holdings at LOI initiation in combination with the value that the shareholder intends to buy over a 13-month period to calculate the front-end sales charge and any breakpoint discounts. Each purchase the shareholder makes during that 13-month period will receive the sales charge and breakpoint discount that applies to the total amount. The inclusion of eligible Delaware Funds assets in the LOI calculation is dependent on the shareholder notifying his or her financial advisor of such assets at the time of calculation. Purchases made before the LOI is received by Edward Jones are not covered under the LOI and will not reduce the sales charge previously paid. Sales charges will be adjusted if LOI is not met.

Sales Charge Waivers:

Sales charges are waived for the following shareholders and in the following situations:

—Associates of Edward Jones and its affiliates and their family members who are in the same pricing group (as determined by Edward Jones under its policies and procedures) as the associate. This waiver will continue for the remainder of the associate's life if the associate retires from Edward Jones in good-standing.

—Shares purchased in an Edward Jones fee-based program.

—Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment.

—Shares purchased from the proceeds of redeemed shares of the same Delaware Funds so long as the following conditions are met: 1) the proceeds are from the sale of shares within 60 days of the purchase, and 2) the sale and purchase are made in the same share class and the same account or the purchase is made in an individual retirement account with proceeds from liquidations in a non-retirement account.

—Shares exchanged into class A shares from another share class so long as the exchange is into the same fund and was initiated at the discretion of Edward Jones. Edward Jones is responsible for any remaining CDSC due to the fund company, if applicable. Any future purchases are subject to the applicable sales charge as disclosed in this Prospectus.

—Exchanges from class C shares to class A shares of the same fund, generally, in the 84th month following the anniversary of the purchase date or earlier at the discretion of Edward Jones.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (CDSC) Waivers:

If the shareholder purchases shares that are subject to a CDSC and those shares are redeemed before the CDSC is expired, the shareholder is responsible to pay the CDSC except in the following conditions:

—The death or disability of the shareholder

—Systematic withdrawals with up to 10% per year of the account value

—Return of excess contributions from an Individual Retirement Account (IRA)

—Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts if the redemption is taken in or after the year the shareholder reaches qualified age based on applicable IRS regulations

—Shares sold to pay Edward Jones fees or costs in such cases where the transaction is initiated by Edward Jones

—Shares exchanged in an Edward Jones fee-based program

—Shares acquired through NAV reinstatement

Other Important Information

Minimum Purchase Amounts

—$250 initial purchase minimum

—$50 subsequent purchase minimum

Minimum Balances

Edward Jones has the right to redeem at its discretion fund holdings with a balance of $250 or less. The following are examples of accounts that are not included in this policy:

—A fee-based account held on an Edward Jones platform

—A 529 account held on an Edward Jones platform

—An account with an active systematic investment plan or letter of intent (LOI)

Changing Share Classes

—At any time it deems necessary, Edward Jones has the authority to exchange at NAV a shareholder's holdings in a fund to Class A shares.

Janney Montgomery Scott, LLC ("Janney"):

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

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

—Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other fund within the Delaware Funds).

—Shares purchased by employees and registered representatives of Janney or its affiliates and their family members as designated by Janney.

—Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the Delaware Funds, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within ninety (90) days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (i.e., right of reinstatement).

—Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans.

—Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement.

—Class C shares that are no longer subject to a contingent deferred sales charge and are converted to Class A shares of the same fund pursuant to Janney's policies and procedures.

CDSC waivers on Class A and C shares available at Janney

—Shares sold upon the death or disability of the shareholder.

—Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in this Prospectus.

—Shares purchased in connection with a return of excess contributions from an IRA account.

—Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and other retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching age 70½ as described in this Prospectus.

—Shares sold to pay Janney fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Janney.

—Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement.

—Shares exchanged into the same share class of a different fund.

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

—Breakpoints as described in this Prospectus

—Rights of accumulation ("ROA"), which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts, will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of Delaware Funds assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at Janney. Eligible Delaware Funds assets not held at Janney may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.

—Letters of intent which allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases within Delaware Funds, over a 13-month time period. Eligible Delaware Funds assets not held at Janney Montgomery Scott may be included in the calculation of letters of intent only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor of such assets.

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

Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. ("OPCO")

Shareholders purchasing Fund shares through an OPCO platform or account are eligible only for the following load waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred, or back-end, sales charge waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this Prospectus or the SAI.

Front-end Sales Load Waivers on Class A Shares available at OPCO

—Employer-sponsored retirement, deferred compensation and employee benefit plans (including health savings accounts) and trusts used to fund those plans, provided that the shares are not held in a commission-based brokerage account and shares are held for the benefit of the plan

—Shares purchased by or through a 529 Plan

—Shares purchased through a OPCO affiliated investment advisory program

—Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other fund within the Delaware Funds)

—Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same Delaware Funds, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (known as Rights of Restatement).

—A shareholder in the Fund's Class C shares will have their shares converted at net asset value to Class A shares (or the appropriate share class) of the Fund if the shares are no longer subject to a CDSC and the conversion is in line with the policies and procedures of OPCO

—Employees and registered representatives of OPCO or its affiliates and their family members

—Directors or Trustees of the Fund, and employees of the Fund's investment adviser or any of its affiliates, as described in this Prospectus

CDSC Waivers on A, B and C Shares available at OPCO

—Death or disability of the shareholder

—Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in this Prospectus

—Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account

—Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code as described in this Prospectus

—Shares sold to pay OPCO fees but only if the transaction is initiated by OPCO

—Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement

Front-end load Discounts Available at OPCO: Breakpoints, Rights of Accumulation & Letters of Intent

—Breakpoints as described in this Prospectus.

—Rights of Accumulation (ROA) which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of Delaware Funds assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at OPCO. Eligible Delaware Funds assets not held at OPCO may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.

Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated ("Baird"):

Shareholders purchasing fund shares through a Baird platform or account will only be eligible for the following sales charge waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and CDSC waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this Prospectus or the SAI

Front-End Sales Charge Waivers on Class A Shares Available at Baird

—Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing share of the same fund

—Share purchase by employees and registers representatives of Baird or its affiliate and their family members as designated by Baird

—Shares purchase from the proceeds of redemptions from another Delaware Fund, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same accounts, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge (known as rights of reinstatement)

—A shareholder in the Funds Class C shares will have their share converted at net asset value to Class A shares of the same Fund if the shares are no longer subject to CDSC and the conversion is in line with the policies and procedures of Baird

—Employer-sponsored retirement plans or charitable accounts in a transactional brokerage account at Baird, including 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans. For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs or SAR-SEPs

CDSC Waivers on Class A and C Shares Available at Baird

—Shares sold due to death or disability of the shareholder

—Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in this Prospectus

—Shares bought due to returns of excess contributions from an IRA Account

—Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching age 72 as described in this Prospectus

—Shares sold to pay Baird fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Baird

—Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement

Front-End Sales Charge Discounts Available at Baird: Breakpoints and/or Rights of Accumulations

—Breakpoints as described in this Prospectus

—Rights of accumulations which entitles shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of Delaware Funds assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at Baird. Eligible Delaware Funds assets not held at Baird may be included in the rights of accumulations calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets

—Letters of Intent (LOI) allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases of Delaware Funds through Baird, over a 13-month period of time.

Additional information

Contact information

- Website: delawarefunds.com
- Delaware Funds® by Macquarie Service Center: 800 523-1918 (representatives available weekdays from 8:30am to 6:00pm ET)
  - For fund information, literature, price, yield, and performance figures.
  - For information on existing regular investment accounts and retirement plan accounts including wire investments, wire redemptions, telephone redemptions, and telephone exchanges.
- Automated telephone service: 800 523-1918 (seven days a week, 24 hours a day)
  - For convenient access to account information or current performance information on all Delaware Funds, use this touch-tone service.
- Written correspondence: Delaware Funds by Macquarie, P.O. Box 9876, Providence, RI 02940-8076 (by regular mail) or Delaware Funds by Macquarie Service Center, 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581-1722 (by overnight courier service).

Additional information about the Funds' investments is available in their annual and semiannual shareholder reports. In the Funds' annual shareholder report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Funds' performance during the period covered by the report. You can find more information about the Funds in their current SAI, which is filed electronically with the SEC, and which is legally a part of this Prospectus (it is incorporated by reference). To receive a free copy of the SAI, or the annual or semiannual reports, or if you have any questions about investing in the Funds, write to us at P.O. Box 9876, Providence, RI 02940-8076 by regular mail or 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581-1722 by overnight courier service, or call toll-free 800 523-1918. The SAI and shareholder reports are available, free of charge, through the Funds' website at delawarefunds.com/literature. You may also obtain additional information about the Funds from your financial advisor.

You can find reports and other information about the Funds on the EDGAR database on the SEC website at sec.gov. You may obtain copies of this information, after paying a duplication fee, by emailing the SEC at publicinfo@sec.gov.

Investment Company Act number: 811-04413