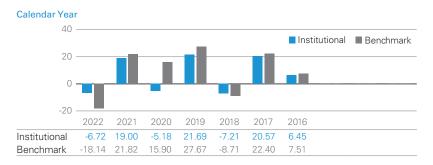
The Lazard Managed Equity Volatility Portfolio seeks long-term capital appreciation. The portfolio management team uses a proprietary, systematic investment process to identify stocks that we believe represent the best combination of attractive fundamentals and low volatility characteristics to generate attractive risk-adjusted returns. A robust, team-led research initiative underpins our efforts to generate alpha and dampen equity volatility over time.

	Institutional	Open	R6
Ticker	MEVIX	MEVOX	RMEVX
Inception Date	5/29/15	5/29/15	5/29/15
Benchmark	MSCI World Index		
Total Net Assets	\$29.4 million ¹		

Performance Review (%; net of fees. As of March 31, 2023)

				Annualized	
	3 M	1 Y	3 Y	5 Y	Since Inception 5/29/2015
Institutional	1.84	-2.71	10.42	4.27	5.45
Open	1.85	-2.88	10.19	4.00	5.16
Benchmark	7.73	-7.02	16.40	8.01	7.80



Characteristics (As of March 31, 2023)



Source: Lazard, FactSet, MSCI

Please see "Important Information" for definitions.

The performance quoted represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results. The current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Calendar year returns reflect only full-year performance. An investor may obtain performance data current to the most recent month-end online at www.lazardassetmanagement.com. The investment return and principal value of the Portfolio will fluctuate; an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Returns of certain share classes reflect reimbursement of expenses as described in the prospectus. Had expenses not been reimbursed, returns would have been lower, and the expense ratio would have been higher.

Allocations

Geographic Holdings	Lazard (%)	Benchmark (%)
North America	68.5	71.3
Japan	14.2	6.2
Continental Europe	8.8	14.7
Asia-Pacific ex-Japan	3.6	3.4
United Kingdom	3.1	4.2
Middle East	0.8	0.2
Cash & Equivalents	1.1	0.0

Sector	Lazard (%)	Benchmark (%)
Consumer Staples	20.2	7.6
Health Care	19.6	13.3
Utilities	10.2	3.0
Industrials	10.1	10.7
Communication Services	8.8	6.9
Information Technology	8.6	22.7
Consumer Discretionary	7.5	10.8
Financials	7.4	13.0
Real Estate	4.4	2.5
Materials	1.3	4.4
Energy	0.8	5.0
Cash & Equivalents	1.1	0.0

Source: Lazard, FactSet, MSCI



Top 10 Holdings² Lazard (%) Country Gilead Sciences 1.6 **United States** Procter & Gamble 1.6 United States Hershey 1.6 United States Waste Management 1.6 United States Kimberly-Clark 1.6 United States 1.5 **United States** Amdocs Merck 1.5 **United States** 1.5 France Orange 1.4 Japan Holdings Japan Tokyo Gas 1.4 Japan

For a complete list of holdings, please visit www.lazardassetmanagement.com.

Source: Lazard, FactSet

Portfolio Management Team

Paul Moghtader, CFA
Managing Director
Portfolio Manager/Analyst

Taras Ivanenko, PhD, CFA Director

Portfolio Manager/Analyst 27 years of investment experience Craig Scholl, CFA

Director

Portfolio Manager/Analyst

38 years of investment experience

Alex Lai, CFA

Director
Portfolio Manager/Analyst

20 years of investment experience

Ciprian Marin Director

Portfolio Manager/Analyst 25 years of investment experience

Susanne Willumsen Managing Director Portfolio Manager/Analyst

29 years of investment experience

Team membership is current as of 31 March 2023. Personnel data are calculated as of year-end 2022.

Expenses

Minimum Initial Investment

Institutional: \$10,000 Open: \$2,500 R6: \$1,000,000

Total Expense Ratio

Institutional: 1.20% Open: 6.85% R6: 1.20%

Net Expense Ratio*

Institutional: 0.75% Open: 1.00% R6: 0.70%

* The net expenses reflect a contractual agreement by Lazard to waive its fee and, if necessary, reimburse the Portfolio through April 29, 2023 to the extent Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses exceed 0.75%, 1.00% and 0.70% of the average daily net

Notes

- 1 As of March 31, 2023.
- 2 As of March 31, 2023. Allocations and security selections are subject to change. The information provided should not be considered a recommendation or solicitation to purchase or sell any particular security. It should not be assumed that any investment in these securities was, or will prove to be, profitable, or that the investment decisions we make in the future will be profitable or equal to the investment performance of securities referenced herein. The securities mentioned may not represent the entire Portfolio. Market Forecast and strategy allocations are as of March 31, 2023, and subject to change.

Important Information

Published on 20 April 2023.

Information and opinions presented have been obtained or derived from sources believed by Lazard to be reliable.

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The MSCI World Index is a free-float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure global developed market equity performance. The MSCI World Index consists of 23 developed market country indices. The index is unmanaged and has no fees. One cannot invest directly in an index.

Diversification does not assure profit or protect against losses. Not a deposit. May lose value. Not guaranteed by any bank. Not FDIC insured. Not insured by any government agency.

Understanding Investment Risk: Equity securities will fluctuate in price; the value of your investment will thus fluctuate, and this may result in a loss. Securities in certain non-domestic countries may be less liquid, more volatile, and less subject to governmental supervision than in one's home market. The values of these securities may be affected by changes in currency rates, application of a country's specific tax laws, changes in government administration, and economic and monetary policy. Emerging markets securities carry special risks, such as less developed or less efficient trading markets,

a lack of company information, and differing auditing and legal standards. The securities markets of emerging markets countries can be extremely volatile; performance can also be influenced by political, social, and economic factors affecting companies in these countries.

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

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

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

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

of these securities and on the ability to sell these securities when the Investment Manager deems it appropriate.

Market Risk. A Portfolio may incur losses due to declines in one or more markets in which it invests. These declines may be the result of, among other things, political, regulatory, market, economic or social developments affecting the relevant market(s). In addition, turbulence in financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and/or fixed income markets may negatively affect many issuers, which could adversely affect the Portfolio. Global economies and financial markets are increasingly interconnected, and conditions and events in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. These risks may be magnified if certain events or developments adversely interrupt the global supply chain; in these and other circumstances, such risks might affect companies worldwide. As a result, local, regional or global events such as war, acts of terrorism, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issue, recessions or other events could have a significant negative impact on global economic and market conditions.

Definitions: Forward-looking figures represent next twelve months' expected returns. Expected returns do not represent a promise or guarantee of future results and are subject to change. P/E calculates the price of a stock divided by its earnings per share. Beta is a relative measure of the sensitivity of a fund's return to changes in the benchmark's return. The beta of the fund versus its benchmark is the amount (and direction) the fund has historically moved when the benchmark moved by one unit. Standard deviation measures the dispersion or "spread" of individual observations around their mean. Standard deviation of returns measure a fund's historical volatility, where a higher number is evidence of greater volatility (i.e., higher risk). Sharpe ratio measures a fund's return in excess of the risk-free rate for a given period and divides this by the standard deviation of those returns. The Sharpe ratio is a measure of how effectively a fund utilizes risk. This means that the higher a fund's Sharpe ratio the better the fund's historical risk-adjusted performance. Active share is a measure of the percentage of stock holdings in the portfolio that differs from the index.

Not a deposit. May lose value. Not guaranteed by any bank. Not FDIC insured. Not insured by any government agency. Diversification does not assure profit or protect against losses.

Please consider a fund's investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses carefully before investing. For more complete information about The Lazard Funds, Inc. and current performance, you may obtain a prospectus or summary prospectus by calling 800-823-6300 or going to www.lazardassetmanagement.com. Read the prospectus or summary prospectus carefully before you invest. The prospectus and summary prospectus contain investment objectives, risks, charges, expenses, and other information about the Portfolio and The Lazard Funds that may not be detailed in this document. The Lazard Funds are distributed by Lazard Asset Management Securities LLC.