



## MainStay VP MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Portfolio

(formerly, MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio)

Before you invest, you may want to review the Portfolio's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Portfolio and its risks. You can find the Portfolio's Prospectus, reports to shareholders and other information about the Portfolio by going online to [newyorklifeinvestments.com](http://newyorklifeinvestments.com), by calling 800-598-2019 or by sending an e-mail to [MainStayShareholderServices@nylim.com](mailto:MainStayShareholderServices@nylim.com). The Portfolio's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated May 1, 2024, as may be amended from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

### Investment Objective

The Portfolio seeks current income.

### Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Portfolio. The table does not include any separate account or policy fees or charges imposed under the variable annuity policies and variable universal life insurance policies for which the Portfolio is an investment option. If they were included, your costs would be higher. Investors should consult the applicable variable annuity policy or variable universal life insurance policy prospectus for more information.

|  | Initial Class | Service Class |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses</b><br>(fees paid directly from your investment)            |               |               |
| Management Fees (as an annual percentage of the Portfolio's average daily net assets) <sup>1</sup> | 0.50%         | 0.50%         |
| Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees  | None          | 0.25%         |
| Other Expenses   | 0.06%         | 0.06%         |
| <b>Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses</b>   | <b>0.56%</b>  | <b>0.81%</b>  |

1. The management fee is as follows: 0.50% on assets up to \$500 million; 0.475% on assets from \$500 million to \$1 billion; and 0.45% on assets over \$1 billion.

### Example

The Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example does not include any separate account or policy fees or charges imposed under the variable annuity policies and variable universal life insurance policies for which the Portfolio is an investment option. If they were included, your costs would be higher. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated whether or not you redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same. The Example reflects the contractual fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement arrangement, if applicable, for the current duration of the arrangement only. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

|               | 1 Year | 3 Years | 5 Years | 10 Years |
|---------------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| Initial Class | \$ 57  | \$ 179  | \$ 313  | \$ 701   |
| Service Class | \$ 83  | \$ 259  | \$ 450  | \$ 1,002 |

### Portfolio Turnover

The Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual Portfolio operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 7% of the average value of its portfolio.

### Principal Investment Strategies

The Portfolio, under normal circumstances, invests at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in an actively managed, diversified portfolio of U.S. infrastructure-related debt issuers and/or securities intended primarily to finance infrastructure-related activities. Infrastructure-related debt securities may include securities with special features (e.g., puts and variable or floating rates) that have price volatility characteristics similar to other debt securities.

Infrastructure-related investments include securities issued to finance any assets or projects that support the operation, function, growth or development of a community or economy. Examples of these investments include, but are not limited to, transportation assets (e.g., roads and bridges), utility assets (e.g., electric, gas and water distribution facilities and networks) and social assets (e.g., hospitals and schools).

The Portfolio may also invest in securities of issuers that (i) directly invest in infrastructure-related companies; (ii) operate or utilize infrastructure-related assets (e.g., airlines, automakers and technology companies); or (iii) have indirect exposure to infrastructure-related assets (e.g., suppliers of construction materials). The Portfolio's Subadvisor, MacKay Shields LLC, defines an infrastructure-related company as a company that derives at least 50% of its

revenues or profits from, or devotes at least 50% of its assets to, the ownership, management, development, construction, renovation, enhancement, or operation of infrastructure assets or the provision of services to companies engaged in such activities.

The Portfolio invests at least 60% of its assets in taxable municipal debt securities. The Portfolio may invest up to 20% of its assets in tax-exempt municipal debt securities. On average, the Portfolio will invest in municipal bonds that have a maturity of 5 years or longer.

Municipal debt securities include bonds issued by, or on behalf of, the District of Columbia, the states, the territories (including Puerto Rico, Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands), commonwealths and possessions of the United States and their political subdivisions, and agencies, authorities and instrumentalities. All distributions by the Portfolio, including any distributions derived from tax-exempt municipal obligations, may be includible in taxable income for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. The Portfolio does not seek to provide income exempt from federal income tax. The Portfolio may invest in both taxable and tax-exempt municipal bonds.

The Portfolio invests in investment grade securities as rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO") at the time of purchase, or if unrated, determined to be of comparable quality by MacKay Shields LLC, the Portfolio's Subadvisor, and invests in commercial paper only if rated in the top two highest rating categories by an NRSRO at the time of purchase, or if unrated, determined by the Subadvisor to be of comparable quality. If NRSROs assign different ratings for the same security, the Portfolio will use the higher rating for purposes of determining the credit quality.

The Portfolio's principal investments may have fixed, variable or floating interest rates and include: taxable and tax-exempt municipal debt securities; obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities; mortgage-related and asset-backed securities; certificates of deposit, time deposits and bankers' acceptances issued by U.S. banks or savings and loan associations; and debt securities issued by United States.

The Portfolio may invest in derivatives, such as futures, options and swap agreements, to seek enhanced returns or to seek to reduce the risk of loss by hedging certain of its holdings.

**Investment Process:** The Subadvisor seeks to allocate investments primarily across the taxable fixed income market but can also utilize the tax-exempt fixed income market as well as treasuries and agencies. Allocations are based on the current economic environment, the level of absolute and relative yields, and the interest rate outlook. The Subadvisor's investment process includes a risk analysis that gives consideration to a variety of security-specific risks, including but not limited to, environmental, social and governance ("ESG") risks that may have a material impact on the performance of a security. In addition to proprietary research, the Subadvisor may use screening tools and, to the extent available, third-party data to identify ESG risk factors that may not have been captured through its own research. The Subadvisor's consideration of ESG risk is weighed against other criteria and no sectors or industries are explicitly excluded from the Portfolio.

The Subadvisor may sell a security if it no longer believes that the security will contribute to meeting the investment objective of the Portfolio, which may be determined by an evaluation of economic conditions, the issuer's financial condition or relative yield and return expectations.

## Principal Risks

You can lose money by investing in the Portfolio. An investment in the Portfolio is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency. The investments selected by the Subadvisor may underperform the market in which the Portfolio invests or other investments. The Portfolio may receive large purchase or redemption orders which may have adverse effects on performance if the Portfolio were required to sell securities, invest cash or hold a relatively large amount of cash at times when it would not otherwise do so.

The principal risks of investing in the Portfolio are summarized below. Investments in the Portfolio are not guaranteed. While some of the Portfolio's investments, such as U.S. Treasury obligations, are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. government, some securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. government sponsored instrumentalities may not be guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury or supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

**Market Risk:** Changes in markets may cause the value of investments to fluctuate, which could cause the Portfolio to underperform other funds with similar investment objectives and strategies. Such changes may be rapid and unpredictable. From time to time, markets may experience periods of stress as a result of various market, economic and geopolitical factors for potentially prolonged periods that may result in: (i) increased market volatility; (ii) reduced market liquidity; and (iii) increased redemptions of shares. Such conditions may add significantly to the risk of volatility in the net asset value of the Portfolio's shares and adversely affect the Portfolio and its investments.

**Portfolio Management Risk:** The investment strategies, practices and risk analyses used by the Subadvisor may not produce the desired results or expected returns. The Subadvisor may give consideration to certain ESG criteria when evaluating an investment opportunity. The application of ESG criteria may result in the Portfolio (i) having exposure to certain securities or industry sectors that are significantly different than the composition of the Portfolio's benchmark; and (ii) performing differently than other funds and strategies in its peer group that do not take into account ESG criteria or the Portfolio's benchmark.

**Debt Securities Risk:** The risks of investing in debt or fixed-income securities include (without limitation): (i) credit risk, e.g., the issuer or guarantor of a debt security may be unable or unwilling (or be perceived as unable or unwilling) to make timely principal and/or interest payments or otherwise honor its obligations, or changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may affect the value of the Portfolio's investments; (ii) maturity risk, e.g., a debt security with a longer maturity may fluctuate in value more than one with a shorter maturity; (iii) market risk, e.g., low demand for debt securities may negatively impact their price; (iv) interest rate risk, e.g., when interest rates go up, the value of a debt security generally goes down, and when interest rates go down, the value of a debt security generally goes up (long-term debt securities are generally more susceptible to interest rate risk than short-term debt securities); and (v) call or prepayment risk, e.g., during a period of falling interest rates, the issuer may redeem a security by repaying it early, which may reduce the Portfolio's income if the proceeds are reinvested at lower interest rates.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of the Portfolio's investments in fixed-income or debt securities will change because of changes in interest rates. There is a risk that interest rates across the financial system may change, possibly significantly and/or rapidly. Changes in interest rates or a lack of market participants may lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed-income or debt markets, making it more difficult for the Portfolio to sell its

fixed-income or debt holdings. Decreased liquidity in the fixed-income or debt markets also may make it more difficult to value some or all of the Portfolio's fixed-income or debt holdings. For most fixed-income investments, when market interest rates fall, prices of fixed-rate debt securities rise. However, when market interest rates fall, prices of certain variable and fixed-rate debt securities may be adversely affected (i.e., falling interest rates bring the possibility of prepayment risk, as an instrument may be redeemed before maturity). Very low or negative interest rates may magnify interest rate risk. Low interest rates (or negative interest rates) may magnify the risks associated with rising interest rates. There is a risk that the income generated by investments may not keep pace with inflation. Actions by governments and central banking authorities can result in increases or decreases in interest rates. Periods of higher inflation could cause such authorities to raise interest rates, which may adversely affect the Portfolio and its investments. The Portfolio may also be subject to heightened interest rate risk when the Federal Reserve raises interest rates. Changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, may have unpredictable effects on markets, may result in heightened market volatility and may detract from Portfolio performance to the extent the Portfolio is exposed to such interest rates and/or volatility. Other factors that may affect the value of debt securities include, but are not limited to, economic, political, public health, and other crises and responses by governments and companies to such crises. Not all U.S. government debt securities are guaranteed by the U.S. government—some are backed only by the issuing agency, which must rely on its own resources to repay the debt. The Portfolio's yield will fluctuate with changes in short-term interest rates. Investments in debt or fixed-income securities with put options may receive a lower interest rate than similar investments with a fixed-rate that cannot be redeemed before maturity. In addition, if the Portfolio chooses to exercise its right to put the bond back to the issuer or put provider, these investments are subject to, among other risks, the risk that the put provider will be unable or unwilling to honor the put feature (i.e., purchase the security).

**Infrastructure Investment Risk:** The Portfolio's investments in infrastructure-related securities expose the Portfolio to potential adverse economic, regulatory, political, legal and other changes affecting such investments. Issuers of securities in infrastructure-related businesses are subject to a variety of factors that may adversely affect their business or operations, including high interest costs in connection with capital construction programs, high leverage, costs associated with environmental or other regulations and the effects of economic slowdowns. Rising interest rates could lead to higher financing costs and reduced earnings for infrastructure companies/issuers.

**Municipal Bond Risk:** Municipal bond risks include the inability of the issuer to repay the obligation, the relative lack of information about certain issuers, and the possibility of future tax and legislative changes, which could affect the market for and value of municipal securities. Additional risks include:

- *General Obligation Bonds Risk*—timely payments depend on the issuer's credit quality, ability to raise tax revenues and ability to maintain an adequate tax base;
- *Revenue Bonds (including Industrial Development Bonds) Risk*—timely payments depend on the money earned by the particular facility or class of facilities, or the amount of revenues derived from another source, and may be negatively impacted by the general credit of the user of the facility;
- *Private Activity Bonds Risk*—municipalities and other public authorities issue private activity bonds to finance development of industrial facilities for use by a private enterprise, which is solely responsible for paying the principal and interest on the bond, and payment under these bonds depends on the private enterprise's ability to do so;
- *Moral Obligation Bonds Risk*—moral obligation bonds are generally issued by special purpose public authorities of a state or municipality. If the issuer is unable to meet its obligations, repayment of these bonds becomes a moral commitment, but not a legal obligation, of the state or municipality;
- *Municipal Notes Risk*—municipal notes are shorter-term municipal debt obligations that pay interest that is, in the opinion of bond counsel, generally excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes (except that the interest may be includable in taxable income for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax) and that have a maturity that is generally one year or less. If there is a shortfall in the anticipated proceeds, the notes may not be fully repaid and the Portfolio may lose money; and
- *Municipal Lease Obligations Risk*—in a municipal lease obligation, the issuer agrees to make payments when due on the lease obligation. Although the issuer does not pledge its unlimited taxing power for payment of the lease obligation, the lease obligation is secured by the leased property. Municipal leases may pose additional risks because many leases and contracts contain "non-appropriation" clauses that provide that the governmental issuer has no obligation to make future payments under the lease or contract unless money is appropriated for this purpose by the appropriate legislative body.

Municipalities may experience political, economic and financial difficulties in an adverse economic environment. The ability of a municipal issuer to make payments and the value of municipal bonds can be affected by uncertainties in the municipal securities market. Such uncertainties could cause increased volatility in the municipal securities market and could negatively impact the Portfolio's net asset value and/or the distributions paid by the Portfolio.

Certain of the issuers in which the Portfolio may invest have recently experienced, or may experience, significant financial difficulties and repeated credit rating downgrades. For example, in recent years, Puerto Rico has experienced difficult financial, economic and other conditions, which may negatively affect the value of the Portfolio's holdings in Puerto Rico municipal securities.

To be tax exempt, municipal bonds must meet certain regulatory requirements. If a municipal bond fails to meet such requirements, the interest received by the Portfolio from its investment in such bonds and distributed to shareholders may be taxable. It is possible that interest on a municipal bond may be declared taxable after the issuance of the bond, and this determination may apply retroactively to the date of the issuance of the bond, which would cause a portion of prior distributions made by the Portfolio to be taxable to shareholders in the year of receipt.

**Municipal Bond Focus Risk:** From time to time the Portfolio may invest a substantial amount of its assets in municipal bonds on which interest is paid solely from revenues of similar projects. If the Portfolio focuses its investments in this manner, it assumes the legal and economic risks relating to such projects, which may have a significant impact on the Portfolio's investment performance. In addition, the Portfolio may invest more heavily in bonds from certain cities, states or regions than others, which may increase the Portfolio's exposure to losses resulting from economic, political or regulatory occurrences impacting these particular cities, states or regions.

**When-Issued Securities Risk:** The Portfolio may agree to purchase a security on a when-issued basis, making a commitment to pay a fixed price for a security when it is issued in the future. The principal risk of transactions involving when-issued securities is that the security will be worth less when it is issued or received than the price the Portfolio agreed to pay when it made the commitment.

**Floating Rate Notes and Variable Rate Notes Risk:** Floating and variable rate notes provide for a periodic adjustment in the interest rate paid on the securities. The rate adjustment intervals may be regular and range from daily up to annually, or may be based on an event, such as a change in the prime rate. Floating and variable rate notes may be subject to greater liquidity risk than other debt securities, meaning that there may be limitations on the Portfolio's ability to sell the securities at any given time. Securities with floating interest rates generally are less sensitive to interest rate changes, but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much or as fast as interest rates in general. Floating rate loans and other similar debt obligations that lack financial maintenance covenants or possess fewer or contingent financial maintenance covenants and other financial protections for lenders and investors (sometimes referred to as "covenant-lite" loans or obligations) are generally subject to more risk than investments that contain traditional financial maintenance covenants and financial reporting requirements. The terms of many floating rate notes and other instruments are tied to reference rates or benchmarks such as the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"). As a result of benchmark reforms, publication of most London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") settings has ceased. Some U.S. dollar LIBOR settings continue to be published, but only on a temporary, synthetic and non-representative basis. It is expected that all synthetic U.S. dollar LIBOR settings will be discontinued at the end of September 2024. Many contracts have already transitioned away from LIBOR reference as a result of contractual fallback mechanics, negotiated amendments or as a result of statutory fallback mechanisms; some contracts continue to use synthetic U.S. dollar LIBOR and may continue to do so until synthetic LIBOR is discontinued. There remains uncertainty regarding the future use of LIBOR and the nature of any replacement rate, such as SOFR. Instruments which transitioned from LIBOR to an alternative reference rate or which continue to use synthetic LIBOR may experience increased volatility and illiquidity or other adverse consequences, such as decreased yields and reduction in value, for these instruments. This may adversely affect the Portfolio and its investments in such instruments.

**Derivatives Risk:** Derivatives are investments whose value depends on (or is derived from) the value of an underlying instrument, such as a security, asset, reference rate or index. Derivative strategies may be riskier than investing directly in the underlying instrument and often involve leverage, which may exaggerate a loss, potentially causing the Portfolio to lose more money than it originally invested and would have lost had it invested directly in the underlying instrument. For example, if the Portfolio is the seller of credit protection in a credit default swap, the Portfolio effectively adds leverage to its portfolio and is subject to the credit exposure on the full notional value of the swap. Derivatives may be difficult to sell, unwind and/or value. Derivatives may also be subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the counterparty (the party on the other side of the transaction) on a derivative transaction will be unable or unwilling to honor its contractual obligations to the Portfolio. Futures and other derivatives may be more volatile than direct investments in the instrument underlying the contract, and may not correlate perfectly to the underlying instrument. Futures and other derivatives also may involve a small initial investment relative to the risk assumed, which could result in losses greater than if they had not been used. Due to fluctuations in the price of the underlying instrument, the Portfolio may not be able to profitably exercise an option and may lose its entire investment in an option. To the extent that the Portfolio writes or sells an option, if the decline in the value of the underlying instrument is significantly below the exercise price in the case of a written put option or increase above the exercise price in the case of a written call option, the Portfolio could experience a substantial loss. Swaps may be subject to counterparty credit, correlation, valuation, liquidity and leveraging risks. Swap transactions tend to shift a Portfolio's investment exposure from one type of investment to another and may entail the risk that a party will default on its payment obligations to the Portfolio. Additionally, applicable regulators have adopted rules imposing certain margin requirements, including minimums on uncleared swaps, which may result in the Portfolio and its counterparties posting higher margin amounts for uncleared swaps. Certain standardized swaps are subject to mandatory central clearing and exchange trading. Central clearing, which interposes a central clearinghouse to each participant's swap, and exchange trading are intended to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity but neither makes swap transactions risk-free.

Derivatives may also increase the expenses of the Portfolio.

**Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk:** Investments in mortgage-related securities (such as mortgage-backed securities) and other asset-backed securities generally involve a stream of payments based on the underlying obligations. These payments, which are often part interest and part return of principal, vary based on the rate at which the underlying borrowers repay their loans or other obligations. Asset-backed securities are subject to the risk that borrowers may default on the underlying obligations and that, during periods of falling interest rates, these obligations may be called or prepaid and, during periods of rising interest rates, obligations may be paid more slowly than expected. Impairment of the underlying obligations or collateral, such as by non-payment, will reduce the security's value. Enforcing rights against such collateral in events of default may be difficult or insufficient. The value of these securities may be significantly affected by changes in interest rates, the market's perception of issuers, and the creditworthiness of the parties involved. The ability of the Portfolio to successfully utilize these instruments may depend on the ability of the Subadvisor to forecast interest rates and other economic factors correctly. These securities may have a structure that makes their reaction to interest rate changes and other factors difficult to predict, making their value highly volatile.

**Money Market/Short-Term Securities Risk:** To the extent the Portfolio holds cash or invests in money market or short-term securities, the Portfolio may be less likely to achieve its investment objective. In addition, it is possible that the Portfolio's investments in these instruments could lose money.

**Yield Risk:** There can be no guarantee that the Portfolio will achieve or maintain any particular level of yield.

**Liquidity and Valuation Risk:** The Portfolio's investments may be illiquid at the time of purchase or liquid at the time of purchase and subsequently become illiquid due to, among other things, events relating to the issuer of the securities, market events, operational issues, economic conditions, investor perceptions or lack of market participants. The lack of an active trading market may make it difficult to sell or obtain an accurate price for a security. If market conditions or issuer specific developments make it difficult to value securities, the Portfolio may value these securities using more subjective methods, such as fair value pricing. In such cases, the value determined for a security could be different than the value realized upon such security's sale. As a result, an investor could pay more than the market value when buying shares or receive less than the market value when selling shares. This could affect the proceeds of any redemption or the number of shares an investor receives upon purchase. The Portfolio is subject to the risk that it could not meet redemption requests within the allowable time period without significant dilution of remaining investors' interests in the Portfolio. To meet redemption requests or to raise cash to pursue other investment opportunities, the Portfolio may be forced to sell securities at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions, which may adversely affect the Portfolio's performance. These risks are heightened for fixed-income instruments in a changing interest rate environment.

**Private Placement and Restricted Securities Risk:** The Portfolio may invest in privately issued securities, including those which may be resold only in accordance with Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Securities acquired in a private placement generally are subject to strict restrictions on resale, and there may be no market or a limited market for the resale of such securities. Therefore, the Portfolio may be unable to dispose of such securities when it desires to do so or at the most favorable price. This potential lack of liquidity also may make it more difficult to accurately value these securities.

## Past Performance

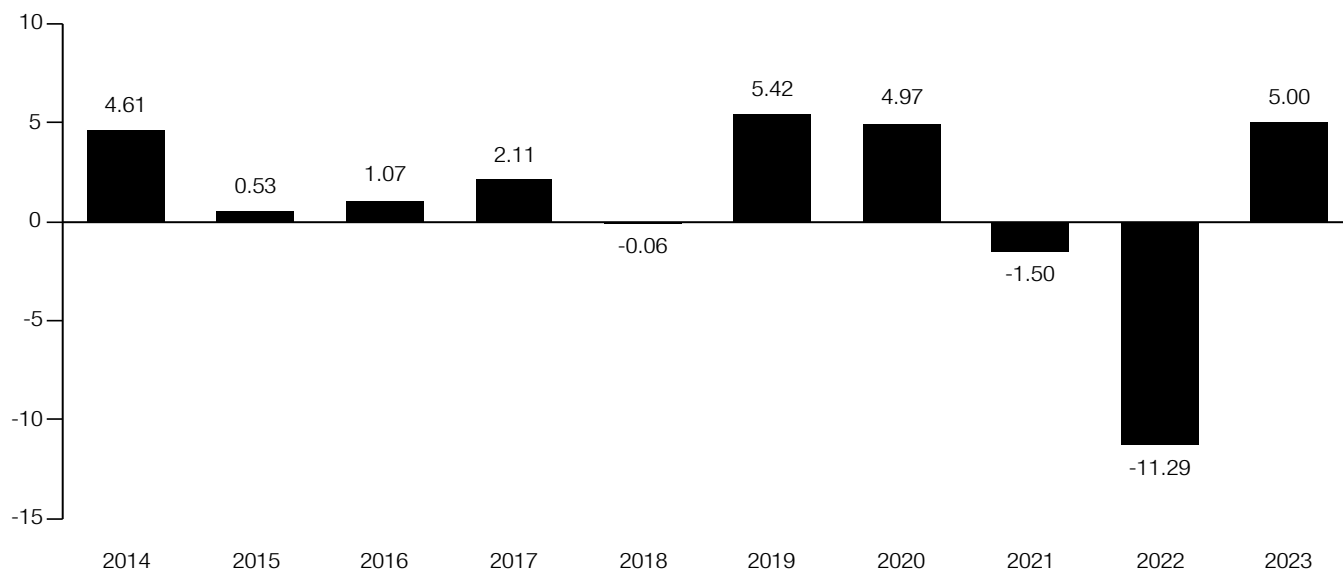
The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio by showing changes in the Portfolio's performance from year to year and by showing how the Portfolio's average annual returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance and two additional indexes over time. Separate variable annuity and variable universal life insurance account and policy fees and charges are not reflected in the bar chart and table. If they were, returns would be less than those shown. In accordance with new regulatory requirements, the Portfolio has selected the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, which represents a broad measure of market performance, as a replacement for the Bloomberg 5-10 Year Taxable Municipal Bond Index. The table also includes the average annual returns of the Bloomberg 5-10 Year Taxable Municipal Bond Index and the Bloomberg U.S. Government Bond Index, which are generally representative of the market sectors or types of investments in which the Portfolio invests.

Index returns reflect no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes, except for foreign withholding taxes where applicable.

Performance data for the classes varies based on differences in their fee and expense structures. Past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Portfolio will perform in the future. Effective May 1, 2024, the Portfolio modified its principal investment strategies. The past performance in the bar chart and table prior to that date reflects the Portfolio's prior principal investment strategies.

### Annual Returns, Initial Class Shares

(by calendar year 2014-2023)



#### Best Quarter

|          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 2023, Q4 | 6.22% |
|----------|-------|

#### Worst Quarter

|          |        |
|----------|--------|
| 2022, Q3 | -4.98% |
|----------|--------|

## Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2023)

|   | Inception | 1 Year | 5 Years | 10 Years |
|---|-----------|--------|---------|----------|
| Initial Class   | 1/29/1993 | 5.00%  | 0.30%   | 0.97%    |
| Service Class   | 6/4/2003  | 4.74%  | 0.05%   | 0.72%    |
| Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index <sup>1</sup>              |           | 5.53%  | 1.10%   | 1.81%    |
| Bloomberg 5-10 Year Taxable Municipal Bond Index <sup>2</sup> |           | 8.01%  | 1.95%   | 3.16%    |
| Bloomberg U.S. Government Bond Index <sup>3</sup>             |           | 4.09%  | 0.56%   | 1.27%    |

1. The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based benchmark that measures the performance of the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market, including Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, mortgage-backed securities (agency fixed-rate and hybrid adjustable rate mortgage pass-throughs), asset-backed securities and commercial mortgage-backed securities.
2. The Bloomberg 5-10 Year Taxable Municipal Bond Index is the 5-10 year component of the Bloomberg Taxable Municipal Bond Index.
3. The Bloomberg U.S. Government Bond Index consists of publicly issued debt of the U.S. Treasury and government agencies.

## Management

New York Life Investment Management LLC serves as the Manager. MacKay Shields LLC serves as the Subadvisor. The individuals listed below are jointly and primarily responsible for day-to-day portfolio management.

| Subadvisor         | Portfolio Managers                          | Service Date   |
|--------------------|---|----------------|
| MacKay Shields LLC | Robert Burke, Managing Director             | Since May 2024 |
|                    | Michael Denlinger, Managing Director        | Since May 2024 |
|                    | Robert DiMella, Executive Managing Director | Since May 2024 |
|                    | David Dowden, Managing Director             | Since May 2024 |
|                    | Sanjit Gill, Director                       | Since May 2024 |
|                    | John Lawlor, Managing Director              | Since May 2024 |
|                    | Frances Lewis, Senior Managing Director     | Since May 2024 |
|                    | John Loffredo, Executive Managing Director  | Since May 2024 |
|                    | Michael Petty, Senior Managing Director     | Since May 2024 |
|                    | Scott Sprauer, Senior Managing Director     | Since May 2024 |

## How to Purchase and Sell Shares

Shares of the Portfolio are currently offered to certain separate accounts to fund variable annuity policies and variable universal life insurance policies issued by New York Life Insurance and Annuity Corporation ("NYLIAC") and may also be offered to fund variable annuity policies and variable universal life insurance policies issued by other insurance companies. Shares of the Portfolio are also offered as underlying investments of the MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios ("Asset Allocation Portfolios") and other variable insurance funds.

Individual investors do not transact directly with the Portfolio to purchase and redeem shares. Rather, investors select underlying investment options offered by the applicable policy. Please refer to the prospectus for the variable annuity policy or variable universal life insurance policy that offers the Portfolio as an underlying investment option for information on the allocation of premium payments and on transfers among the investment divisions of the separate account.

## Tax Information

Because the Portfolio's shareholders are the separate accounts of NYLIAC or other insurance companies through which you purchased your variable annuity policy or variable universal life insurance policy and the Asset Allocation Portfolios and other variable insurance funds, no discussion is included here as to the federal income tax consequences at the shareholder level. For information concerning the federal income tax consequences to variable annuity and variable universal life insurance policy owners, consult the prospectus relating to the appropriate policy.

## Compensation to Broker/Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

The Portfolio and/or its related companies may pay NYLIAC or other participating insurance companies, broker/dealers, or other financial intermediaries for the sale of Portfolio shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker/dealer or other financial intermediary or your sales person to recommend the Portfolio over another investment and/or a policy that offers this Portfolio over another investment. Ask your individual salesperson or visit your broker/dealer's or other financial intermediary firm's website for more information. For additional information about these payments, please see the section entitled "The Trust and its Management" in the Prospectus.

"New York Life Investments" is both a service mark, and the common trade name, of certain investment advisors affiliated with New York Life Insurance Company.