

MAINSTAY VP FUNDS TRUST
MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio
(the “Portfolio”)

Supplement dated March 7, 2024 (“Supplement”) to the
Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”),
each dated May 1, 2023

Capitalized terms and certain other terms used in this Supplement, unless otherwise defined in this Supplement, have the meanings assigned to them in the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and SAI.

At a meeting held on March 4, 2024, the Board of Trustees (“Board”) of MainStay VP Funds Trust (“Trust”) considered and approved, among other related proposals: (i) appointing Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. (“Schroders”) in replacement of Wellington Management Company LLP (“Wellington”) as the Portfolio’s Subadvisor and the related Subadvisory Agreement; (ii) changing the Portfolio’s name and reducing its management fee; and (iii) modifying the Portfolio’s principal investment strategies and risks and investment process. All references to Wellington as subadvisor to the Portfolio in the Prospectus and SAI are deleted in their entirety.

Around July, 2024, shareholders of the Portfolio will receive notice of the internet availability of an information statement containing further information regarding the above changes.

As a result, unless otherwise indicated below, effective on or about August 12, 2024, the following changes will be made to the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and SAI:

1. **Name Change.** The name of the Portfolio is changed to MainStay VP Schroders Mid Cap Opportunities Portfolio.
2. **Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio and Example.** The Portfolio’s fee and expenses table and example table will be deleted in their entirety and replaced with the following:

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio

	Initial Class	Service Class
Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Management Fees (as an annual percentage of the Portfolio’s average daily net assets) ¹	0.82%	0.82%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.03%	0.03%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.85%	1.10%
Waiver / Reimbursement ²	(0.02)%	(0.02)%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses After Waivers/Reimbursements ²	0.83%	1.08%

1. Restated to reflect current management fees. The management fee is as follows: 0.82% on assets up to \$1 billion; 0.77% on assets from \$1 billion to \$2 billion and 0.745% on assets over \$2 billion.
2. New York Life Investment Management LLC (“New York Life Investments”) has contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses so that Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (excluding taxes, interest, litigation, extraordinary expenses, brokerage and other transaction expenses relating to the purchase or sale of portfolio investments, and acquired (underlying) portfolio/fund fees and expenses) of Initial Class shares and Service Class shares do not exceed 0.83% and 1.08%, respectively, of the Portfolio’s average daily net assets. This agreement will remain in effect until May 1, 2026, and thereafter shall renew automatically for one-year terms unless New York Life Investments provides written notice of termination prior to the start of the next term or upon approval of the Board of Trustees of the Portfolio.

Example

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Initial Class	\$ 85	\$ 269	\$ 469	\$ 1,047
Service Class	\$ 110	\$ 348	\$ 604	\$ 1,338

3. **Subadvisor Change.** References to Wellington as Subadvisor to the Portfolio are replaced by Schroders, as appropriate.

4. **Principal Investment Strategies.** The “**Principal Investment Strategies**” section of the Summary Prospectus and Prospectus is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of mid capitalization companies. The subadvisor, Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. (the “Subadvisor”), uses bottom-up fundamental analysis to select securities. The Subadvisor seeks to identify securities that it believes offer the potential for capital appreciation based on: novel, superior, or niche products or services; sound operating characteristics; quality of management; an entrepreneurial management team; opportunities provided by mergers, divestitures, or new management; or other factors. In addition, the Subadvisor integrates financially material environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) characteristics (where available for an issuer) into its investment process. ESG characteristics are one of several factors that contribute to the Subadvisor’s overall evaluation of the risk and return potential of an investment. The Fund may also invest in equity securities of companies other than mid cap companies if the Subadvisor believes such investments offer the potential for capital appreciation. The Fund may invest in common and preferred stocks, as well as in over-the-counter securities. Based on market or economic conditions, the Fund may, through its stock selection process, focus in one or more sectors of the market.

The Fund currently defines mid cap companies as companies with a market capitalization within the collective range of the Russell Midcap[®] Index and S&P MidCap 400[®] Index. As of December 31, 2023, this range was approximately \$270 million to \$73 billion. The market capitalization range of these indices changes over time.

5. **Principal Risks.** The following risks are added to the “**Principal Risks**” section of the Summary Prospectus and Prospectus:

Sector Risk: To the extent the Portfolio focuses its investments in particular sectors of the economy, the Portfolio’s performance may be more subject to the risks of volatile economic cycles and/or conditions or developments adversely affecting such sectors than if the Portfolio held a broader range of investments. Individual sectors may fluctuate more widely than the broader market.

At times, the Portfolio may have a significant portion of its assets invested in securities of companies conducting business in a related group of industries within an economic sector, including the consumer non-cyclical sector. Companies in the same economic sector may be similarly affected by economic, regulatory, political or market events or conditions, which may make the Portfolio more vulnerable to unfavorable developments in that economic sector than funds that invest more broadly. Generally, the more broadly the Portfolio invests, the more it spreads risk and potentially reduces the risks of loss and volatility.

6. **Past Performance.** The introduction to the “**Past Performance**” section of the Summary Prospectus and Prospectus is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

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 as well as two additional indexes. 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 Russell 3000[®] Index, which represents a broad measure of market performance, as a replacement for the Russell Midcap[®] Index. The table also includes the average annual returns of the Russell Midcap[®] Index and S&P MidCap 400[®] Index, which are generally representative of the market sectors or types of investments in which the Fund 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. The Portfolio’s subadvisor changed effective January 1, 2018 due to an organizational restructuring whereby all investment personnel of Cornerstone Capital Management Holdings LLC, a former subadvisor, transitioned to MacKay Shields LLC.

Effective May 1, 2021, the Portfolio replaced its subadvisor and modified its principal investment strategies. The past performance in the bar chart and table prior to that date reflects the Portfolio’s prior subadvisor and principal investment strategies.

Effective August 12, 2024, the Portfolio replaced its subadvisor, changed its investment objective and modified its principal investment strategies. The past performance in the bar chart and table prior to that date reflects the Portfolio’s prior subadvisors, investment objective and principal investment strategies.

7. **Management.** The “**Management**” section of the Summary Prospectus and Prospectus is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

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

Subadvisor	Portfolio Manager	Service Date
Schroder Investment Management North America Inc.	Robert Kaynor, CFA – Portfolio Manager	Since August 2024
	Joanna Wald – Portfolio Manager	Since August 2024

8. **Who Manages Your Money?** In the section of the Prospectus entitled “**Who Manages Your Money?**”, the following description of Schroders is added and the existing description of Wellington is amended to remove reference to the Portfolio:

Schroder Investment Management North America Inc. (“Schroders”) has been an investment manager since 1962, and also serves as investment adviser to mutual funds, private funds and segregated accounts. Schroders is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Schroders plc. Schroders plc is a global asset management company with approximately \$956.9 billion under management as of December 31, 2023. Schroders plc and its affiliates have clients that are major financial institutions including banks and insurance companies, public and private pension funds, endowments and foundations, high net worth individuals, financial intermediaries and retail investors. Schroders plc has one of the largest networks of offices of any dedicated asset management company with numerous portfolio managers and analysts covering the world’s investment markets. Schroders’ address is 7 Bryant Park, New York, New York 10018. Schroders is the subadvisor to the MainStay VP Schroders Mid Cap Opportunities Portfolio.

9. **Portfolio Manager Biographies.** The section of the Prospectus entitled “**Portfolio Manager Biographies**” is amended to include the following biographies for Robert Kaynor and Joanna Wald and to delete the biographies of Gregory J. Garabedian, Mark A. Whitaker, and Philip W. Ruedi. References to Gregory J. Garabedian, Mark A. Whitaker, and Philip W. Ruedi are deleted.

Robert Kaynor, CFA	Robert Kaynor, CFA, Portfolio Manager and Head of US Small and Mid Cap Equities of Schroders, has been involved with research and portfolio management at Schroders since 2013. He has managed the MainStay VP Schroders Mid Cap Opportunities Portfolio since 2024. Mr. Kaynor covers a variety of industries in the consumer, producer durables, and materials sectors. Mr. Kaynor joined Schroders as a Senior Equity Analyst for the U.S. Small and MidCap team in 2013 in which he covered the consumer sector. Prior to joining Schroders, Mr. Kaynor was the Chief Investment Officer at Ballast Capital Management from 2010 to 2012, and prior to this, Mr. Kaynor was a Managing Director/Portfolio Manager for Ramius Capital Group.
Joanna Wald	Joanna Wald, Portfolio Manager and Head of Research, US Small and Mid Cap Equities of Schroders, has been involved with research and portfolio management at Schroders since 2013. She has managed the MainStay VP Schroders Mid Cap Opportunities Portfolio since 2024. Ms. Wald joined Schroders as an Equity Analyst in 2013. Prior to joining Schroders, Ms. Wald was an Equity Analyst at Ballast Capital Management from 2010 to 2013, and prior to this, Ms. Wald was an Equity Analyst for Ramius Capital Group.

10. **Prior Performance.** “**Mainstay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio: Prior Performance of Similar Accounts**” in the section of the Prospectus entitled “**The Fund and its Management**” is deleted in its entirety.

11. ***Portfolio Transition and Related Expenses.*** In order to implement the new principal investment strategies and investment process described above, the Portfolio is expected to experience a high level of portfolio turnover. This portfolio transition period may take a significant amount of time and result in the Portfolio holding large amounts of uninvested cash. As a result, there may be times when the Portfolio is not pursuing its investment objective or is not being managed consistent with its investment strategies as stated in the Prospectus. This may impact the Portfolio's performance. The Portfolio will bear the direct costs associated with the Portfolio's transition. New York Life Investment Management LLC will take steps to minimize direct and indirect transaction expenses associated with the Portfolio transition.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR YOUR FUTURE REFERENCE.

MAINSTAY VP FUNDS TRUST
MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio
(the “Portfolio”)

Supplement dated March 5, 2024 (“Supplement”) to the
Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”),
each dated May 1, 2023

Capitalized terms and certain other terms used in this Supplement, unless otherwise defined in this Supplement, have the meanings assigned to them in the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and SAI.

At a meeting held on March 4, 2024, the Board of Trustees (“Board”) of MainStay VP Funds Trust (“Trust”) considered and approved, among other related proposals: (i) appointing Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (“DFA”) in replacement of Wellington Management Company LLP (“Wellington”) as the Portfolio’s Subadvisor and the related Subadvisory Agreement; (ii) changing the Portfolio’s name and reducing its management fee; (iii) changing the Portfolio’s primary benchmark; and (iv) modifying the Portfolio’s principal investment strategies and investment process. All references to Wellington as subadvisor to the Portfolio in the Prospectus and SAI are deleted in their entirety.

Around July, 2024, shareholders of the Portfolio will receive notice of the internet availability of an information statement containing further information regarding the above changes.

As a result, unless otherwise indicated below, effective on or about August 12, 2024, the following changes will be made to the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and SAI:

1. **Name Change.** The name of the Portfolio is changed to MainStay VP Dimensional U.S. Equity Portfolio.
2. **Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio and Example.** The Portfolio’s fee and expenses table and example table will be deleted in their entirety and replaced with the following:

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio

	Initial Class	Service Class
Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Management Fees (as an annual percentage of the Portfolio’s average daily net assets) ¹	0.51%	0.51%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.02%	0.02%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	0.53%	0.78%

1. Restated to reflect current management fees. The management fee is as follows: 0.52% on assets up to \$500 million; 0.4955% on assets from \$500 million to \$1 billion; 0.47% on assets from \$1 billion to \$3 billion; and 0.46% on assets over \$3 billion.

Example

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Initial Class	\$ 54	\$ 170	\$ 296	\$ 665
Service Class	\$ 80	\$ 249	\$ 433	\$ 966

3. **Subadvisor Change.** References to Wellington as Subadvisor to the Portfolio are replaced by DFA, as appropriate.
4. **Principal Investment Strategies.** The “**Principal Investment Strategies**” section of the Summary Prospectus and Prospectus is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

To achieve the Portfolio’s investment objective, Dimensional Fund Advisors LP, the Portfolio’s Subadvisor (the “Subadvisor”), implements an integrated investment approach that combines research, portfolio design, portfolio management, and trading functions. As further described below, the Portfolio’s design emphasizes long-term drivers of expected returns identified by the Subadvisor’s research, while balancing risk through broad diversification across companies and sectors. The Subadvisor’s portfolio management and trading processes further balance those long-term drivers of expected returns with shorter-term drivers of expected returns and trading costs.

The Portfolio is designed to purchase a broad and diverse group of readily marketable securities of U.S. large cap companies that the Subadvisor determines to have high profitability relative to other U.S. large cap companies at the time of purchase. An equity issuer is considered to have high profitability because it has high earnings or profits from operations in relation to its book value or assets. Generally, the Subadvisor expects to consider such factors as market capitalization, free float (adjustments for ownership by insiders and other shareholders deemed to be holding strategic positions in the company), size, relative price, profitability, price momentum (the past performance of the shares of the company), short-run reversals, trading strategies (the Subadvisor’s ability to trade the company shares efficiently), liquidity management, and other factors that the Subadvisor determines to be appropriate to determine the representation of an eligible company in the Portfolio. The Portfolio may emphasize certain stocks, including smaller capitalization companies, lower relative price stocks, and/or higher profitability stocks as compared to their representation in the large cap high profitability segment of the U.S. market. The Portfolio’s increased exposure to such stocks may be achieved by overweighting and/or underweighting eligible stocks based on their market capitalization, relative price, and/or profitability characteristics. An equity issuer is considered to have a low relative price (i.e., a value stock) primarily because it has a low price in relation to its book value. In assessing relative price, the Subadvisor may consider additional factors such as price to cash flow or price to earnings ratios. The criteria the Subadvisor uses for assessing relative price and profitability are subject to change from time to time.

As a non-fundamental policy, under normal circumstances, the Portfolio will invest at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities of U.S. companies. An issuer of a security is considered to be a U.S. or foreign issuer based on the issuer’s “country of risk” (or similar designation) as determined by a third-party such as Bloomberg. As of the date of this Prospectus, for purposes of the Portfolio, the Subadvisor considers large cap companies to be companies whose market capitalizations are generally in the highest 90% of total market capitalization or companies whose market capitalizations are larger than or equal to the 1,000th largest U.S. company, whichever results in the higher market capitalization break. Total market capitalization is based on the market capitalization of eligible U.S. operating companies listed on a securities exchange in the United States that is deemed appropriate by the Subadvisor. Under the Subadvisor’s market capitalization guidelines described above, based on market capitalization data as of December 31, 2023, the market capitalization of a large cap company would be \$9,960 million or above. This threshold will change due to market conditions.

The Portfolio may sell portfolio securities when the issuer’s market capitalization falls below that of the issuer with the minimum market capitalization that is then eligible for purchase by the Portfolio. The Subadvisor may also increase or reduce the Portfolio’s exposure to an eligible company, or exclude a company, based on shorter-term considerations, such as a company’s price momentum. In addition, the Subadvisor seeks to reduce trading costs using a flexible trading approach that looks for opportunities to participate in the available market liquidity, while managing turnover and explicit transaction costs.

The Portfolio may purchase or sell futures contracts and options on futures contracts for U.S. equity securities and indices to increase or decrease equity market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the Portfolio. The Portfolio may invest in exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) for the purpose of gaining exposure to the U.S. stock market while maintaining liquidity.

The Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to generate additional income.

5. **Principal Risks.** The “**Principal Risks**” section of the Summary Prospectus and Prospectus is revised as follows:
 - (a) The “Growth Stock Risk” is deleted in its entirety with respect to the Portfolio.
 - (b) The “Portfolio Management Risk” is deleted and replaced with the following:

Portfolio Management Risk: The investment strategies, practices and risk analyses used by the Subadvisor may not produce the desired results or expected returns.

(c) The following risk factors are added:

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 Fund to lose more money than it originally invested and would have lost had it invested directly in the underlying instrument. 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 Fund. 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.

6. **Past Performance.** The introduction to the “**Past Performance**” section of the Summary Prospectus and Prospectus is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

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 as well as two additional indexes. 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 Russell 3000[®] Index, which represents a broad measure of market performance, as a replacement for the S&P 500[®] Index. The table also includes the average annual returns of the S&P 500[®] Index which is generally representative of the market sectors or types of investments in which the Fund 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. The Portfolio’s subadvisor changed effective January 1, 2018 due to an organizational restructuring whereby all investment personnel of Cornerstone Capital Management Holdings LLC, a former subadvisor, transitioned to MacKay Shields LLC.

Effective May 1, 2021, the Portfolio replaced its subadvisor and modified its principal investment strategies. The past performance in the bar chart and table prior to that date reflects the Portfolio’s prior subadvisor and principal investment strategies.

Effective August 12, 2024, the Portfolio replaced its subadvisor and modified its principal investment strategies. The past performance in the bar chart and table prior to that date reflects the Portfolio’s prior subadvisors and principal investment strategies.

7. **Management.** The “**Management**” section of the Summary Prospectus and Prospectus is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

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

Subadvisor	Portfolio Manager	Service Date
Dimensional Fund Advisors LP	Jed S. Fogdall – Portfolio Manager	Since August 2024
	John A. Hertzler – Portfolio Manager	Since August 2024
	Mary T. Phillips – Portfolio Manager	Since August 2024

8. **Who Manages Your Money?** In the section of the Prospectus entitled “**Who Manages Your Money?**”, the following description of DFA is added and the existing description of Wellington is amended to remove reference to the Portfolio:

Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (“DFA”) DFA has been engaged in the business of providing investment management services since May 1981. DFA is currently organized as a Delaware limited partnership and is controlled and operated by its general partner, Dimensional Holdings Inc., a Delaware corporation. DFA controls Dimensional Fund Advisors Ltd. and DFA Australia Limited. As of December 31, 2023, assets under management for all Dimensional affiliated advisors totaled approximately \$677 billion.

9. **Portfolio Manager Biographies.** The section of the Prospectus entitled “**Portfolio Manager Biographies**” is amended to include the following biographies for Jed S. Fogdall, John A. Hertzler, and Mary T. Phillips. All references to Douglas W. McLane and David A. Siegle are deleted.

Jed S. Fogdall	Mr. Fogdall is Global Head of Portfolio Management, Chairman of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and a Senior Portfolio Manager DFA. Mr. Fogdall has an MBA from the University of California, Los Angeles and a BS from Purdue University. Mr. Fogdall joined DFA as a portfolio manager in 2004.
John A. Hertzler	Mr. Hertzler is Vice President and a Senior Portfolio Manager of DFA. Mr. Hertzler holds an MBA from the University of California, Los Angeles and a BA from Dartmouth College. Mr. Hertzler joined DFA in 2013 and has been a portfolio manager since 2016.
Mary T. Phillips	Ms. Phillips is Deputy Head of Portfolio Management, North America, a member of the Investment Committee, Vice President, and a Senior Portfolio Manager of DFA. Ms. Phillips holds an MBA from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business and a BA from the University of Puget Sound. Ms. Phillips joined DFA in 2012 and has been a portfolio manager since 2014.

10. **Portfolio Transition and Related Expenses.** In order to implement the new principal investment strategies and investment process described above, the Portfolio is expected to experience a high level of portfolio turnover. This portfolio transition period may take a significant amount of time and result in the Portfolio holding large amounts of uninvested cash. As a result, there may be times when the Portfolio is not pursuing its investment objective or is not being managed consistent with its investment strategies as stated in the Prospectus. This may impact the Portfolio’s performance. The Portfolio will bear the direct costs associated with the Portfolio’s transition. New York Life Investment Management LLC will take steps to minimize direct and indirect transaction expenses associated with the Portfolio transition.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR YOUR FUTURE REFERENCE.

MAINSTAY VP FUNDS TRUST

**MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Portfolio
MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio
(each a “Portfolio” and collectively, the “Portfolios”)**

Supplement dated February 26, 2024 (“Supplement”) to the Prospectus and Summary Prospectuses dated May 1, 2023, as supplemented and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”), as dated May 1, 2023 and amended October 13, 2023, as supplemented

Capitalized terms and certain other terms used in this Supplement, unless otherwise defined in this Supplement, have the meanings assigned to them in the Prospectus, Summary Prospectuses and SAI.

Effective on or about February 28, 2024 the following portfolio manager are added:

- For MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Portfolio, the table in the section entitled “**Management**” of the Summary Prospectus and Prospectus with respect to the Portfolio is revised to add the below to the existing portfolio management team. Andrew Susser will continue to be the lead portfolio manager of the Portfolio.

Subadvisor	Portfolio Managers	Service Date
MacKay Shields LLC	Dohyun Cha, Managing Director	Since February 2024
	Won Choi, Managing Director	Since February 2024
	Nate Hudson, Managing Director	Since February 2024

- For MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio, the table in the section entitled “Management” of the Summary Prospectus and Prospectus with respect to the Portfolio is revised to add the below to the existing portfolio management team. Edward Silverstein will continue to be the lead portfolio manager of the Portfolio.

Subadvisor	Portfolio Managers	Service Date
MacKay Shields LLC	Thomas Wynn, Managing Director	Since February 2024

- For each of the Funds, in the section of the Prospectus entitled “**The Fund and its Management,**” the subsection entitled “**Portfolio Manager Biographies**” is amended to include the following for Messrs. Cha, Choi, Hudson and Wynn:

Dohyun Cha, CFA	Mr. Cha has managed the MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Portfolio since February 2024. He is a Managing Director on the High Yield Team, where he follows the energy sector. Prior to joining MacKay Shields in 2006, Mr. Cha was a Vice President at Credit Suisse, where he was an equity analyst covering the basic materials sector. Previously, Mr. Cha was a Financial Analyst in the Investment Banking Division of CIBC World Markets. He received a BS from Boston College and is a CFA® charterholder. Mr. Cha has been working in the investment industry since 1997.
Won Choi, CFA	Mr. Choi has managed the MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Portfolio since February 2024. He is a Managing Director on the High Yield Team, where he follows the financials and metals & mining sectors. Prior to joining MacKay Shields in 2002, he was an Associate at Fenway Partners, Inc, a middle market private equity firm. Previously, Mr. Choi was a Financial Analyst in the Investment Banking Division of Salomon Smith Barney. He received a BA from Yale University and is a CFA® charterholder. Mr. Choi has been working in the investment industry since 1997.

<p>Nate Hudson, CFA</p>	<p>Mr. Hudson has managed the MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Portfolio since February 2024. He is a Managing Director on the High Yield Team, where he follows the automotive and services sectors. Prior to joining MacKay Shields in 2008, Mr. Hudson was a Senior Analyst of High Yield Credit in Strategic Capital's (White Ridge Advisors) proprietary investment group at Banc of America Securities. Previously, he was a sell-side High Yield Analyst at Banc of America Securities and a High Yield Credit Analyst at Nomura Corporate Research & Asset Management (NCRAM). Mr. Hudson received a BA from Yale University and is a CFA® charterholder. He has been working in the investment industry since 1991.</p>
<p>Thomas Wynn, CFA</p>	<p>Mr. Wynn has managed the MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio since February 2024. Rejoining MacKay Shields in 2015, Mr. Wynn is a Managing Director and is a Convertible portfolio manager. With MacKay Shields from 1995 to 2004 in the firm's Convertible area, he left MacKay Shields to pursue opportunities in the hedge fund community with AM Investment Partners. Most recently Mr. Wynn was an Equity Long/Short portfolio manager with Centurion Capital and previously with Deutsche Bank. He has an MBA in Finance from New York University and BA in Economics from the University of Notre Dame. Mr. Wynn is a CFA® charterholder and has been in the investment management business since 1983.</p>

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR YOUR FUTURE REFERENCE.

MAINSTAY VP FUNDS TRUST
MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio
(the “Portfolio”)

Supplement dated February 12, 2024 (“Supplement”) to the
Summary Prospectus and Prospectus, each dated May 1, 2023, as supplemented,
and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”),
dated May 1, 2023, as supplemented and amended

*Capitalized terms and certain other terms used in this Supplement, unless otherwise defined in this Supplement,
have the meanings assigned to them in the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and SAI.*

Effective on or about May 1, 2024, the following changes will be made to the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and SAI:

1. **Principal Investment Strategies.** The “Principal Investment Strategies” section of the Summary Prospectus and Prospectus is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

Principal Investment Strategies and Securities Selection

The Portfolio pursues its investment objective by normally investing 45%-70% of its assets in equity securities and the remaining assets in fixed-income securities and cash equivalents. The Portfolio normally invests at least 25% of its assets in fixed-income senior securities. Equity securities may include, but are not limited to, common stocks and other securities with equity characteristics. Fixed-income securities may include corporate debt securities, U.S. government obligations, mortgage-backed securities and other mortgage-related products, and short-term securities.

The Portfolio may invest in foreign equity and debt securities, which may include investments in emerging markets. An issuer of a security is considered to be a U.S. or foreign issuer based on the issuer's "country of risk" (or similar designation) as determined by a third-party such as Bloomberg.

The Portfolio will limit its investment in high-yield/high-risk bonds, also known as “junk bonds,” to 20% or less of the fixed-income portion of its net assets. The Portfolio may enter into “to be announced” or “TBA” commitments when purchasing mortgage-backed securities or other securities.

The Portfolio may also invest its assets in derivatives. In particular, the Portfolio may use forward currency contracts to offset risks associated with an investment, currency exposure, or market conditions and may use interest rate swaps and futures, including Treasury bond futures, to manage interest rate risk, yield curve positioning, and country exposure. The Portfolio may also use index credit default swaps for hedging purposes (to offset risks associated with exposure to an investment or market conditions), to increase or decrease the Portfolio’s exposure to a particular market, to manage or adjust the risk profile of the Portfolio relative to its benchmark index, and to earn income, enhance returns or preserve capital. The Portfolio’s exposure to derivatives will vary and may include derivatives that have characteristics similar to the securities in which the Portfolio may directly invest. The Portfolio may take short positions through the use of derivatives instruments.

In choosing investments for the equity portion of the Portfolio, Janus Henderson Investors US LLC, the Portfolio’s Subadvisor, applies a “bottom up” approach. In other words, the Subadvisor looks at companies one at a time to determine if a company is an attractive investment opportunity and if it is consistent with the Portfolio's investment policies. Factors that the Subadvisor may consider in its fundamental analysis include a company’s revenue growth potential, returns on capital, and balance sheet flexibility.

In choosing investments for the fixed-income portion of the Portfolio, the Subadvisor uses research-driven, “top-down” and “bottom-up” factors to identify and manage exposure to risks across sectors, industries, and individual investments. The Subadvisor evaluates expected risk-adjusted returns on a Portfolio level and a position level by analyzing fundamentals, valuations, and market technical indicators. The portfolio managers share day-to-day responsibility for the Portfolio's investments.

The Subadvisor will generally consider selling a security when, among other things, it reaches or exceeds its targeted value, the investment thesis for owning the position has changed, or to rebalance industry or sector weightings.

The equity portion of the Portfolio may consider one or more environmental, social, and governance (“ESG”) factors alongside other fundamental characteristics considered in the investment research process. In the equity portfolio

managers' view, ESG factors, along with other attributes relevant to fundamental analysis, could potentially impact investment risk and/or returns. The identification of an ESG risk factor will not necessarily exclude a particular security or sector that, in the equity portfolio managers' view, is otherwise suitable for investment. To facilitate the assessment of ESG factors, the equity portfolio managers use a mix of third-party data and internally generated analyses and may engage directly with companies. ESG factors may or may not be relevant or considered for each and every investment decision depending on the equity portfolio managers' perspective. The equity portfolio managers may assess the relevance of ESG factors to their fundamental research process differently across issuers, sectors, regions, and asset classes.

The fixed-income portion of Portfolio integrates ESG factors by incorporating ESG information into the Portfolio's investment process. The fixed-income portfolio managers focus on the ESG factors they consider most likely to have a material impact on the financial performance of the issuers in the Portfolio, which includes identifying material ESG risk factors attributable to a particular sector, industry, or issuer. The fixed-income portfolio managers believe that an issuer's ESG practices may have an impact, positive or negative, on the issuer's long-term financial performance, and, at their discretion, engage with an issuer's management to encourage improved ESG practices.

ESG factors are one of many considerations in the investment decision-making process and may not be determinative in deciding to include or exclude an investment from the Portfolio.

2. **Principal Risks.** The "Principal Risks" section of the Summary Prospectus and Prospectus is revised as follows:

(a) The "Portfolio Management Risk" is deleted and replaced with the following:

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.

(b) The following risk factors are added:

Dividend-Paying Stock Risk: Emphasis on equity and equity-related securities that produce income or other distributions involves the risk that such securities may fall out of favor with investors and underperform the market. Depending upon market conditions, income producing stocks that meet the Portfolio's investment criteria may not be widely available and/or may be highly concentrated in only a few market sectors. This may limit the ability of the Portfolio to produce current income while remaining fully diversified. Also, an issuer may reduce or eliminate its income payments or other distributions, particularly during a market downturn. The distributions received may not qualify as income for Portfolio investors.

TBA Securities Risk: In a TBA securities transaction, the Portfolio commits to purchase certain securities for a fixed price at a future date. The principal risks of a TBA securities transaction are that the counterparty may not deliver the security as promised and/or that the value of the TBA security may decline prior to when the Portfolio receives the security.

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. Forward commitments entail the risk that the instrument may be worth less when it is issued or received than the price the Portfolio agreed to pay when it made the commitment. The use of foreign currency

forwards may result in currency exchange losses due to fluctuations in currency exchange rates or an imperfect correlation between portfolio holdings denominated in a particular currency and the forward contracts entered into by the Portfolio.

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.

Currency Risk: Changes in the value of foreign (non-U.S.) currencies relative to the U.S. dollar may adversely affect investments in foreign currencies or in securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, or in derivatives that provide exposure to, foreign currencies. These changes in value can make the return on an investment go up or down, entirely apart from the quality or performance of the investment itself.

The Subadvisor may seek to reduce currency risk by hedging all or part of the exposure to various foreign currencies by engaging in hedging transactions, including swaps, futures, forward currency contracts and other derivatives. The Subadvisor may from time to time attempt to hedge all or a portion of the perceived currency risk by engaging in similar hedging transactions. However, these transactions and techniques may not always work as intended, and in certain cases the Portfolio may be worse off than if it had not engaged in such hedging practices. In addition, certain market conditions may make it impossible or uneconomical to hedge against currency risk.

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 the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") or the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), which function as reference rates or benchmarks. In connection with supervisory guidance from U.S. regulators, certain U.S. regulated entities have generally ceased to enter into certain new LIBOR contracts after January 1, 2022. Although the transition process away from LIBOR for many instruments has been completed, some LIBOR use is continuing and there are potential effects related to the transition away from LIBOR or continued use of LIBOR on the Portfolio. The potential effect of a transition away from LIBOR tenors may cause increased volatility and illiquidity in the markets for instruments with terms tied to such LIBOR tenors 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.

Short Selling and Short Exposure Risk: To the extent the Portfolio obtains short exposure through the use of derivatives, the Portfolio would be subject to leverage risk, counterparty risk and other risks associated with the use of derivatives. If a security sold short increases in price, the Portfolio may have to cover its short position at a higher price than the short sale price, resulting in a loss, which could be theoretically unlimited. By contrast, a loss on a long position arises from decreases in the value of the security and is limited by the fact that a security's value cannot go below zero. The Portfolio may have substantial short positions and must borrow those securities to make delivery to the buyer. The Portfolio may not be able to borrow a security that it needs to deliver or it may not be able to close out a short position at an acceptable price and may have to sell related long positions before it had intended to do so. Thus, the Portfolio may not be able to successfully implement its short sale strategy due

to limited availability of desired securities or for other reasons. The Portfolio also may be required to pay a premium and other transaction costs, which would increase the cost of the security sold short. The amount of any gain will be decreased, and the amount of any loss increased, by the amount of the premium, dividends, interest or expenses the Portfolio may be required to pay in connection with the short sale. Until the Portfolio replaces a borrowed security, it is required to maintain a segregated account of cash or liquid assets with the Portfolio's broker or custodian to cover the Portfolio's short position. Generally, securities held in a segregated account cannot be sold unless they are replaced with other liquid assets. The Portfolio's ability to access the pledged collateral may also be impaired in the event the broker fails to comply with the terms of the contract. In such instances the Portfolio may not be able to substitute or sell the pledged collateral. This may limit the Portfolio's investment flexibility, as well as its ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations. By investing the proceeds received from selling securities short, the Portfolio could be deemed to be employing a form of leverage, which creates special risks. The use of leverage may increase the Portfolio's exposure to long positions and make any change in the Portfolio's net asset value greater than it would be without the use of leverage. This could result in increased volatility of returns. There is no guarantee that the Portfolio will leverage its portfolio, or if it does, that the Portfolio's leveraging strategy will be successful or that it will produce a higher return on an investment.

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.

3. In the “**Past Performance**” section of the Summary Prospectus and Prospectus, the following is added after the third paragraph:

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.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR YOUR FUTURE REFERENCE.

MAINSTAY VP FUNDS TRUST
MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio
(the “Portfolio”)

Supplement dated December 8, 2023 (“Supplement”) to the
Summary Prospectus and Prospectus, each dated May 1, 2023, as supplemented,
and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”),
dated May 1, 2023, as supplemented and amended

Important Notice Regarding Change in Investment Policy

Capitalized terms and certain other terms used in this Supplement, unless otherwise defined in this Supplement, have the meanings assigned to them in the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and SAI.

At a meeting held on December 6-7, 2023, the Board of Trustees (“Board”) of MainStay VP Funds Trust (“Trust”) considered and approved, among other related proposals: (i) changing the Portfolio’s name and modifying its non-fundamental “names rule” investment policy; (ii) modifying the Portfolio’s principal investment strategies and investment process; and (iii) changing the Portfolio’s primary benchmark.

As a result, unless otherwise indicated below, effective on or about May 1, 2024, the following changes will be made to the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and SAI:

1. **Name Change.** The name of the Portfolio is changed to MainStay VP MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Portfolio.
2. The **“Principal Investment Strategies”** section of the Summary Prospectus and Prospectus is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

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 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.

3. The "**Principal Risks**" section of the Summary Prospectus and Prospectus is revised as follows:
- a) "Mortgage Dollar Roll Transaction Risk," "Mortgage Pass-Through Securities Risk" and "TBA Securities Risk" are deleted in their entirety with respect to the Portfolio.
 - b) "Debt Securities Risk," "Derivatives Risk," and "Portfolio Management Risk" are deleted in their entirety and replaced below.
 - c) "Infrastructure Investment Risk", "Municipal Bond Risk", "Municipal Bond Focus Risk" and Private Placement and Restricted Securities Risk" are added below.

Principal Risks

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 the 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).

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.

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.

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 continue to experience political, economic and financial difficulties in the current 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.

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.

4. The “**Past Performance**” section of the Summary Prospectus and Prospectus is revised as follows:

Past Performance

- (a) The first paragraph is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

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 an additional index 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 a new regulatory requirement, 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 U.S. Government Bond Index. The table also includes the average annual returns of the Bloomberg 5-10 Year Taxable Municipal Bond Index, which is generally representative of the market sectors or types of investments in which the Portfolio invests. In addition, the table includes the average annual returns of the Bloomberg U.S. Government Bond Index, which was previously the Portfolio’s primary benchmark index.

- (b) The following is added after the third paragraph:

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.

5. **Management.** The “**Management**” section of the Summary Prospectus and Prospectus is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

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 Manager	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

6. **Who Manages Your Money?** In the section of the Prospectus entitled “**Who Manages Your Money?**”, the existing description of MacKay Shields LLC is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

MacKay Shields LLC. ("MacKay Shields") is located at 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10105. MacKay Shields was privately held until 1984 when it became a subsidiary of New York Life. As of September 30, 2023, MacKay Shields managed approximately \$129 billion in assets. MacKay Shields is the subadvisor to the MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio, MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Portfolio, MainStay VP MacKay

Strategic Bond Portfolio and MainStay VP MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Portfolio. MacKay Shields serves as subadvisor for the MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio’s fixed-income investments, and collaborates with New York Life Investments concerning the overall asset allocation decisions for the Portfolio.

7. **Portfolio Manager Biographies.** The section of the Prospectus entitled “**Portfolio Manager Biographies**” is updated to include the following biographies for the below portfolio managers.

Robert Burke, CFA	Mr. Burke has managed the MainStay VP MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Portfolio since May 2024. Mr. Burke joined MacKay Shields as a Managing Director in July 2017. Before joining the firm, he held various leadership roles in capital markets over the last 30 years, spending most of his time in the municipal markets. In his last role, he managed the Global Futures, Derivative Clearing, and Foreign Exchange Prime Brokerage businesses at Bank of America Merrill Lynch. Prior to that, Mr. Burke ran Credit Hedge Fund Sales, the group that was responsible for marketing credit & interest rate derivatives, as well as CLOs and structured products to institutional investors. He also worked in the firm’s private equity group, raising capital for leveraged buyout and venture capital funds. He started his career at Bank of America Merrill Lynch in the municipal bond department covering insurance, hedge fund, and asset management clients. Mr. Burke holds a Master of Business Administration degree from the Gabelli School at Fordham University, and a Bachelor of Arts degree with High Honors in Economics from Colgate University. He is a CFA® charterholder.
Michael Denlinger, CFA	Mr. Denlinger has been a portfolio manager of the MainStay VP MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Portfolio since May 2024. He joined MacKay Shields in 2019 and is currently a Managing Director. Prior to joining MacKay Shields, Mr. Denlinger was an institutional municipal credit trader at Bank of America Merrill Lynch with a primary focus on taxable and healthcare securities. Prior to trading credit, he was a high grade municipal trader. Mr. Denlinger earned a bachelor’s degree in economics from Johns Hopkins University in 2014. Mr. Denlinger is a CFA® charterholder and has been in the financial services industry since 2014.
Robert DiMella, CFA	Mr. DiMella is an Executive Managing Director of MacKay Shields, Co-Head of MacKay Municipal Managers. He has managed the MainStay VP MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Portfolio since May 2024. Previously, he was the President and co-founder of Mariner Municipal Managers LLC (2007 to 2009). He has been a municipal portfolio manager since 1992, with a broad range of trading and portfolio management experience in the municipal markets. He was a Managing Director and Co-Head of BlackRock’s Municipal Portfolio Management Group (from 2006 to 2007). Prior to BlackRock’s merger with Merrill Lynch Investment Managers (MLIM), he served as a Senior Portfolio Manager and Managing Director of the Municipal Products Group. He was employed by Merrill Lynch from 1993 to 2006. He is a member of MacKay’s Senior

	Leadership Team. Mr. DiMella earned his Master's degree at Rutgers University Business School and a Bachelors Degree at the University of Connecticut. He is a CFA® charterholder.
David Dowden	Mr. Dowden is a Managing Director and Portfolio Manager at MacKay Shields. He joined MacKay Shields in 2009 as a Portfolio Manager in the Municipal Bond Division. He has managed the MainStay VP MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Portfolio since May 2024. Before joining the firm, he was Chief Investment Officer at Financial Guaranty Insurance Company. He was previously with Alliance Capital Management as a Senior Portfolio Manager and at Merrill Lynch & Co. as a Municipal Strategist. He has an AB from Brown University and an MBA from Columbia University. He has been in the investment management industry since 1989.
Sanjit Gill, CFA	Mr. Gill managed the MainStay VP MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Portfolio since May 2024. He joined MacKay Shields in 2021 and is currently a Director. Prior to joining, he was a retail high grade and electronic trader at Bank of America Merrill Lynch. He earned a Bachelor's degree in Mathematics and Psychology from Baruch College in 2016 and a Master's in Applied Mathematics from Hunter College in 2021. He is a CFA® Charterholder, and has been in the financial services industry since 2016.
John Lawlor	Mr. Lawlor has managed the MainStay VP MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Portfolio since May 2024. He is currently a Managing Director, portfolio manager and trader at MacKay Shields. He joined MacKay Shields in 2016. Before joining the firm he was Vice President Equity Sales at Deutsche Bank and was previously at Bank of America Merrill Lynch. From 1997-2011, he was a senior trader on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Lawlor has a broad and diverse set of skills in sales, trading, and electronic trading platforms. He earned a Bachelor's degree in Finance from Lehigh University. Mr. Lawlor graduated college in 1997. He has been in the financial services industry since 1997.
Frances Lewis	Ms. Lewis has managed the MainStay VP MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Portfolio since May 2024. She joined MacKay Shields in July 2009 and is currently a Senior Managing Director and Director of Research for MacKay Municipal Managers. Ms. Lewis was the Director of Research for Mariner Municipal Managers and was previously at Merrill Lynch. Ms. Lewis began her municipal analyst career in 1991 as an Analyst for Merrill Lynch Investment Managers where she was a Senior Fund Analyst covering various sectors of the municipal market and becoming a Director in the Municipal Research Group in 1997. Ms. Lewis earned an MBA from Boston University and a BA from the University of Michigan.
John Loffredo, CFA	Mr. Loffredo is an Executive Managing Director of MacKay Shields and Co-Head of MacKay Municipal Managers. In addition, he was named Vice Chairman in

	<p>September 2022 and oversees the firm’s investment teams. He has managed the MainStay VP MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Portfolio since May 2024. He has been a municipal portfolio manager and/or municipal analyst on Wall Street since 1990, with a broad range of portfolio management and analytic experience in the municipal markets. He was previously the Chairman and co-founded Mariner Municipal Managers LLC (2007 to 2009). He has been a municipal portfolio manager and/or municipal analyst since 1990, with a broad range of portfolio management and analytic experience in the municipal markets. Mr. Loffredo was a Managing Director and Co-Head of BlackRock’s Municipal Portfolio Management Group (from 2006 to 2007). Prior to BlackRock’s merger with Merrill Lynch Investment Managers (MLIM), he served as Chief Investment Officer of the Municipal Products Group. He was employed by Merrill Lynch from 1990 to 2006. Before Merrill Lynch, he worked for the City of Boston Treasury Department. He is a member of the firm’s Senior Leadership Team. Mr. Loffredo graduated cum laude with an MBA from Utah State University where he was a Harry S. Truman Scholar. He also has a Certificate of Public Management from Boston University. He is a CFA® charterholder.</p>
Michael Petty	<p>Mr. Petty is a Senior Managing Director and portfolio manager for MacKay Shields. He joined MacKay Shields in 2009 and has managed the MainStay VP MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Portfolio since May 2024. Before joining the firm he was a Portfolio Manager for Mariner Municipal Managers in 2009. He has been a municipal bond portfolio manager since 1992, and has worked in the municipal products market since 1985. Mr. Petty has a broad array of trading, portfolio management, and sales experience. Prior to joining Mariner Municipal Managers, he was a Senior Portfolio Manager at Dreyfus Corporation from 1997 to 2009. From 1992 to 1997, he served as a Portfolio Manager for Merrill Lynch Investment Managers (MLIM). Mr. Petty graduated from Hobart College with a BS in Mathematics and Economics.</p>
Scott Sprauer	<p>Mr. Sprauer is a Senior Managing Director. He joined MacKay Shields in 2009 as a Portfolio Manager in the Municipal Bond Division. He has managed the MainStay VP MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Portfolio since May 2024. Before joining the firm, he was Head Trader, Fixed Income at Financial Guaranty Insurance Company. Mr. Sprauer was previously with Dreyfus Corporation and Merrill Lynch Investment Managers as a Municipal Bond Portfolio Manager/Trader. He has a BSBA from Villanova University, and has been in the investment management industry since 1991.</p>

8. The following non-fundamental investment restriction in the section entitled “**Non-Fundamental Investment Policies**” of the SAI is hereby deleted in its entirety.

The MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio may not invest in convertible securities or U.S. dollar-denominated or non-dollar denominated foreign debt securities or in foreign equity securities.

9. The section entitled “**Non-Fundamental Investment Policies Related to Portfolio Names**” of the SAI is revised to reflect the following modification to the Portfolio’s non-fundamental “names-rule” investment policy:

Current Policy	New Policy
To invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in U.S. government securities	To invest, under normal circumstances, 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 securities and/or securities intended primarily to finance infrastructure-related activities.

10. **Portfolio Transition and Related Expenses.** In order to implement the new principal investment strategies and investment process described above, the Portfolio is expected to experience a high level of portfolio turnover. This portfolio transition period may take a significant amount of time and result in the Portfolio holding large amounts of uninvested cash. As a result, there may be times when the Portfolio is not pursuing its investment objective or is not being managed consistent with its investment strategies as stated in the Prospectus. This may impact the Portfolio’s performance. The Portfolio will bear the direct costs associated with the Portfolio’s transition. New York Life Investment Management LLC would take steps to minimize direct and indirect transaction expenses associated with the Portfolio transition.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR YOUR FUTURE REFERENCE.

MAINSTAY VP FUNDS TRUST

**MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio
(the “Portfolio”)**

Supplement dated October 2, 2023 (“Supplement”) to the Portfolio’s Prospectus, Summary Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”), each dated May 1, 2023, as supplemented and amended

Capitalized terms and certain other terms used in this Supplement, unless otherwise defined in this Supplement, have the meanings assigned to them in the Prospectus, Summary Prospectus and SAI.

On July 12, 2023, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) adopted certain amendments to the regulatory requirements for money market funds, including the Portfolio. In particular, the SEC, among other things, amended Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 to remove the ability of a money market fund to impose a redemption gate (except as part of a liquidation), while preserving the discretion to impose liquidity fees for non-government money market funds (without regard to weekly liquid asset levels).

Effective immediately, a non-government money market fund will no longer be permitted to temporarily impose a redemption gate, except as part of its liquidation, and may subject redemptions to a liquidity fee of up to 2% without regard to the fund’s level of weekly liquid assets if the fund’s board of trustees believes such fee to be in the best interest of the fund and its shareholders (“Current Liquidity Fee Framework”). Prior to these amendments, non-government money market funds were permitted to impose a liquidity fee and/or redemption gate if the applicable fund invested less than 30% of its total assets in weekly liquid assets (“Prior Liquidity Fee and Redemption Gate Framework”).

As a “government money market fund,” the Portfolio’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) previously determined that the Portfolio is not subject to the imposition of liquidity fees and/or redemption gates, although the Board reserved its ability to change this determination with respect to the imposition of liquidity fees and/or gates on redemptions in the future after providing appropriate notice to shareholders. The Portfolio remains exempt from the Current Liquidity Fee Framework, but the Board reserves its right to opt-in to the Current Liquidity Fee Framework in the future after providing appropriate notice to shareholders.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR YOUR FUTURE REFERENCE.

MAINSTAY VP FUNDS TRUST

**MainStay VP Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Portfolio
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio
(the “Portfolios”)**

Supplement dated September 15, 2023 (“Supplement”) to the Summary Prospectuses, Prospectus, and Statement of Additional Information, each dated May 1, 2023, as supplemented

Capitalized terms and certain other terms used in this Supplement, unless otherwise defined in this Supplement, have the meanings assigned to them in the Summary Prospectuses, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information.

Effective on or about March 31, 2024, William W. Priest will no longer serve as a portfolio manager for the Portfolios. All references to Mr. Priest will be deleted in their entirety at that time. Except for this change, each Portfolio’s portfolio management team will remain the same.

PLEASE RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR YOUR FUTURE REFERENCE.

MAINSTAY VP FUNDS TRUST

**MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio
(the “Portfolio”)**

Supplement dated June 21, 2023 (“Supplement”) to the Summary Prospectuses and Prospectus, and Statement of Additional Information, each dated May 1, 2023, as supplemented

Capitalized terms and certain other terms used in this Supplement, unless otherwise defined in this Supplement, have the meanings assigned to them in the Summary Prospectuses, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information.

Effective on or about June 30, 2024, Mammen Chally will no longer serve as a portfolio manager for the Portfolio. All references to Mr. Chally will be deleted in their entirety at that time. Except for this change, the Portfolio’s portfolio management team will remain the same.

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MainStay VP Funds Trust
Initial Class, Service Class and Service 2 Class Shares
Statement of Additional Information
May 1, 2023
as amended October 13, 2023

MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio
MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio
MainStay VP Bond Portfolio
MainStay VP Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio
MainStay VP Conservative Allocation Portfolio
MainStay VP Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Portfolio
MainStay VP Equity Allocation Portfolio
MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM[®] Utilities Portfolio*
MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio
MainStay VP Growth Allocation Portfolio
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio
MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio
MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio
MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio
MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio

MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio
MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Portfolio
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio
MainStay VP Moderate Allocation Portfolio
MainStay VP Natural Resources Portfolio
MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio
MainStay VP PineStone International Equity Portfolio
MainStay VP Small Cap Growth Portfolio
MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio
MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio
MainStay VP Wellington Growth Portfolio
MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio
MainStay VP Wellington Small Cap Portfolio
MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio
MainStay VP Winslow Large Cap Growth Portfolio

Although not a prospectus, this Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") supplements the information contained in the prospectuses dated May 1, 2023 for Initial Class, Service Class and Service 2 Class shares of MainStay VP Funds Trust, as amended or supplemented from time to time (the "Prospectuses"). This SAI is incorporated by reference in, is made a part of, and should be read in conjunction with, the Prospectuses. The Prospectuses are available without charge by writing to NYLIFE Distributors LLC, Attn: New York Life Investments Marketing Department, 30 Hudson Street, Jersey City, New Jersey 07302, or by calling toll free **800-598-2019**.

No dealer, sales representative or any other person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations, other than those contained in this SAI or in the related Prospectuses, in connection with the offer contained herein, and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by MainStay VP Funds Trust or NYLIFE Distributors LLC (the "Distributor"), the Portfolios' distributor and an affiliate of New York Life Investment Management LLC. This SAI and the Prospectuses do not constitute an offer by MainStay VP Funds Trust or the Distributor to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of the securities offered hereby in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer in such jurisdiction.

The audited financial statements of the Portfolios (as defined herein), including the Financial Highlights for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, as presented in the [2022 Annual Reports to Shareholders](#) and the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP ("PwC"), an independent registered public accounting firm, appearing therein are incorporated by reference into this SAI. These documents are available without charge by writing to NYLIFE Distributors LLC, Attn: New York Life Investments Marketing Department, 30 Hudson Street, Jersey City, New Jersey 07302, or by calling toll free **800-598-2019**.

The availability of the Portfolios and/or share classes described in this SAI as investment options may vary within variable products and by jurisdiction and may not be available in all New York Life Insurance and Annuity Corporation ("NYLIAC") or other insurance company products.

"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.

*Fidelity Institutional AM is a registered service mark of FMR LLC. Used with permission.

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MAINSTAY VP FUNDS TRUST

MainStay VP Funds Trust (the "Trust") is an open-end management investment company (or mutual fund), organized as a Delaware statutory trust on February 1, 2011, pursuant to an Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust dated August 19, 2016.

Each Portfolio is a "diversified" portfolio, except for the MainStay VP Natural Resources Portfolio, MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio, MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM[®] Utilities Portfolio, MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio and MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio, which are each classified as a "non-diversified" portfolio as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). However, due to their principal investment strategies and investment processes, MainStay VP Natural Resources Portfolio, MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio, MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio and MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio have each historically operated as a "diversified" portfolio. Therefore, MainStay VP Natural Resources Portfolio, MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio, MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio and MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio will not operate as "non-diversified" portfolios without first obtaining shareholder approval. Prior to November 30, 2018, MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM[®] Utilities Portfolio operated as a "diversified" portfolio.

The MainStay VP Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio, MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM[®] Utilities Portfolio, MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio, MainStay VP Natural Resources Portfolio, MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio, MainStay VP Small Cap Growth Portfolio, and MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio are collectively referred to as the "VP Substitution Portfolios."

The MainStay VP Conservative Allocation Portfolio, MainStay VP Moderate Allocation Portfolio, MainStay VP Growth Allocation Portfolio and MainStay VP Equity Allocation Portfolio are collectively referred to as the "MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios."

General

The Board of Trustees of the Trust may be referred to as the "Trustees" or the "Board." The Portfolios are authorized to offer Initial Class shares, Service Class shares and Service 2 Class shares. Each Portfolio may offer one or more share classes.

THE MANAGER AND SUBADVISORS

New York Life Investment Management LLC ("New York Life Investments" or the "Manager") serves as the investment adviser for the Portfolios and has entered into subadvisory agreements with the following subadvisors to manage the following Portfolios' day-to-day operations:

Subadvisor	Portfolio Name
American Century Investment Management, Inc. ("American Century")	MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio
Brown Advisory LLC ("Brown Advisory")	MainStay VP Small Cap Growth Portfolio (portion)
Candriam ("Candriam")	MainStay VP Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio
CBRE Investment Management Listed Real Assets LLC ("CBRE")	MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio
Epoch Investment Partners, Inc. ("Epoch")	MainStay VP Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Portfolio
FIAM LLC ("FIAM" or "Fidelity")	MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM [®] Utilities Portfolio
IndexIQ Advisors LLC ("IndexIQ Advisors")	MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio Mainstay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio
Janus Henderson Investors US LLC ("Janus")	MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio
MacKay Shields LLC ("MacKay Shields")	MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio (fixed-income portion) MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Portfolio MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio
Newton Investment Management North America, LLC ("NIMNA")	MainStay VP Natural Resources Portfolio
NYL Investors LLC ("NYL Investors")	MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio (fixed-income portion) MainStay VP Bond Portfolio MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio
Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO")	MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio
PineStone Asset Management Inc. ("PineStone")	MainStay VP PineStone International Equity Portfolio
Segall Bryant & Hamill, LLC ("SBH")	MainStay VP Small Cap Growth Portfolio (portion)

Subadvisor	Portfolio Name
Wellington Management Company LLP ("Wellington")	MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio (equity portion) MainStay VP Wellington Growth Portfolio MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio MainStay VP Wellington Small Cap Portfolio MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio
Winslow Capital Management, LLC ("Winslow Capital")	MainStay VP Winslow Large Cap Growth Portfolio

Collectively, these agreements are referred to as the "Subadvisory Agreements." American Century, Brown Advisory, Candriam, CBRE, Epoch, FIAM, IndexIQ Advisors, Janus, MacKay Shields, NIMNA, NYL Investors, PIMCO, PineStone, SBH, Wellington and Winslow Capital are sometimes collectively referred to herein as the "Subadvisors" and each individually as a "Subadvisor." Candriam, IndexIQ Advisors, MacKay Shields and NYL Investors are affiliates of New York Life Investments.

Additional Information About Certain Portfolios

The Prospectus discusses the investment objectives, strategies, risks and expenses of the Portfolios. This section contains supplemental information concerning certain securities and other instruments in which certain Portfolios may invest, the investment policies and portfolio strategies that certain Portfolios may utilize, and certain risks involved with those securities and other instruments as well as those investment policies and strategies. For more information, see "Investment Practices, Instruments and Risks Common to the Portfolios and Underlying Portfolios/Funds."

FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The investment restrictions for each Portfolio as set forth below are fundamental policies of each Portfolio; i.e., they may not be changed with respect to a Portfolio without shareholder approval. In the context of changes to a fundamental policy, shareholder approval means approval by the lesser of (1) more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Portfolio, or (2) 67% or more of the voting securities present at a meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Portfolio are present or represented by proxy. Except for those investment policies of a Portfolio specifically identified as fundamental in the Prospectuses and this SAI, the Portfolios' investment objectives as described in the Prospectuses, and all other investment policies and practices described in the Prospectuses and this SAI, are non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board at any time without the approval of shareholders.

Unless otherwise indicated, all of the percentage limitations below and in the investment restrictions recited in the Prospectuses apply to each Portfolio on an individual basis, and apply only at the time a transaction is entered into, except that any borrowing by a Portfolio that exceeds applicable limitations must be reduced to meet such limitations within the period required by the 1940 Act. Therefore, a change in the percentage that results from a relative change in values or from a change in a Portfolio's assets will not be considered a violation of the Portfolio's policies or restrictions. "Value" for the purposes of all investment restrictions shall mean the value used in determining a Portfolio's net asset value ("NAV") unless otherwise indicated.

For purposes of applying each Portfolio's policies with respect to being a "diversified company" or investing in the securities of any one issuer, an issuer will be deemed to be the sole issuer of a security if its assets and revenues alone back the security. However, if a security also is backed by the enforceable obligation of a superior or unrelated governmental entity or company, such entity or company also will be considered an issuer of the security.

If a security is separately guaranteed, either by a governmental entity or other facility (such as a bank guarantee or a letter of credit), such a guarantee will be considered a separate security issued by the guarantor. However, traditional bond insurance on a security will not be treated as a separate security, and the insurer will not be treated as a separate issuer. Therefore, these restrictions do not limit the percentage of a Portfolio's assets that may be invested in securities insured by a single bond insurer.

Fundamental Investment Restrictions

1. Each Portfolio may borrow money to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, as such may be interpreted or modified by regulatory authorities having jurisdiction, from time to time.
2. Each Portfolio may issue senior securities to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, as such may be interpreted or modified by regulatory authorities having jurisdiction, from time to time.
3. Each Portfolio may act as an underwriter of securities within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("1933 Act"), to the extent permitted under the 1933 Act, as such may be interpreted or modified by regulatory authorities having jurisdiction, from time to time.
4. Each Portfolio may purchase or sell real estate or any interests therein to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, as such may be interpreted or modified by regulatory authorities having jurisdiction, from time to time.

5. Each Portfolio, except the VP Substitution Portfolios and the MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio, may not purchase physical commodities or contracts relating to physical commodities, except as permitted under the 1940 Act and other applicable laws, rules and regulations, as such may be interpreted or modified by regulatory authorities having jurisdiction, from time to time.
- The VP Substitution Portfolios and the MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio may not purchase physical commodities or contracts relating to physical commodities (unless acquired as a result of owning securities or other instruments), except as permitted under the 1940 Act and other applicable laws, rules and regulations, as such may be interpreted or modified by regulatory authorities having jurisdiction, from time to time.
6. Each Portfolio may make loans, to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, as such may be interpreted or modified by regulatory authorities having jurisdiction, from time to time.
7. Each Portfolio, except MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM[®] Utilities Portfolio and MainStay VP Natural Resources Portfolio, may not "concentrate" its investments in a particular industry, or group of industries, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, as interpreted or modified by regulatory authorities having jurisdiction, from time to time, provided that, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, this limitation will not apply to a Portfolio's investments in: (i) securities of other investment companies; (ii) securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and/or interest by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities; (iii) with respect only to the MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio, instruments issued by domestic branches of U.S. banks (including U.S. branches of foreign banks subject to regulation under U.S. laws applicable to domestic banks and, to the extent that its parent is unconditionally liable for the obligation, foreign branches of U.S. banks); or (iv) repurchase agreements (collateralized by the instruments described in Clause (ii) or with respect to the MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio, Clause (iii)). MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM[®] Utilities Portfolio will invest at least 25% of its total assets in the utilities group of industries as defined in the Prospectus. In addition, MainStay VP Natural Resources Portfolio will invest at least 25% of its total assets in "hard assets" industries as defined in the Prospectus.
- MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio may not "concentrate" its investments in a particular industry, or group of industries, except as permitted under the 1940 Act, as interpreted or modified by regulatory authorities having jurisdiction, from time to time, provided that, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, this limitation will not apply to a Portfolio's investments in: (i) securities of other investment companies; (ii) securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and/or interest by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities or tax-exempt securities of state and municipal governments or their political subdivisions; or (iii) repurchase agreements (collateralized by the instruments described in Clause (ii)); provided, however, that the MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio will, in normal circumstances, invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets at the time of purchase in the securities of issuers conducting their business activities in the infrastructure group of industries.
- MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio may not invest 25% of its total assets in the securities of one or more issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry or group of industries (excluding the United States ("U.S.") government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities). Nonetheless, to the extent the Portfolio's Underlying Index (as defined below) is concentrated in a particular industry or group of industries, the Portfolio's investments will exceed this 25% limitation to the extent that it is necessary to gain exposure to Underlying Index Components (as defined below) to track its Underlying Index.
- For the purposes of this fundamental investment policy, the MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio previously operated as a "prime" money market fund and could "concentrate" its investments in instruments issued by banks. Effective October 14, 2016, the MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio operates as a "government money market fund" under Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act and invests 99.5% or more of its total assets in cash, "government securities" and/or repurchase agreements that are "collateralized fully" by cash and/or government securities.
8. Each Portfolio, except MainStay VP Natural Resources Portfolio, MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio, MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM[®] Utilities Portfolio, MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio and MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio, shall be a "diversified company" as that term is defined in the 1940 Act, as interpreted or modified by regulatory authorities having jurisdiction, from time to time. MainStay VP Natural Resources Portfolio, MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio, MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM[®] Utilities Portfolio, MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio and MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio shall each be a "non-diversified company" as that term is defined in the 1940 Act, and as interpreted or modified by regulatory authorities having jurisdiction, from time to time.

Additional Information Regarding Fundamental Investment Restrictions

Below is additional information regarding the Portfolios' fundamental investment restrictions and the current meaning of phrases similar to "to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act" as set forth in the restrictions, if applicable. This phrase may be informed by, among other things, guidance and interpretations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or its staff or exemptive relief from the SEC and, as such, may change from time to time. This information is in addition to, rather than part of, the fundamental investment restrictions themselves.

- *Borrowing.* In the event that a Portfolio's "asset coverage" (as defined in the 1940 Act) at any time falls below 300%, the Portfolio, within three days thereafter (not including Sundays and holidays) or such longer period as the SEC may prescribe by rules and regulations, will reduce the amount of its borrowings to the extent required so that the asset coverage of such borrowings will be at least 300%.
- *Concentration.* Although the 1940 Act does not define what constitutes "concentration" in an industry or group of industries, the SEC and its staff take the position that any fund that invests more than 25% of the value of its assets in a particular industry or group of industries (other

than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities) is deemed to be “concentrated” in that industry or group of industries.

For the purposes of the Portfolios' fundamental investment restriction relating to concentration, each Portfolio may use the industry classifications provided by Bloomberg, L.P., the MSCI/Standard & Poor's Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS") or any other reasonable industry classification system. Wholly-owned finance companies will be considered to be in the industries of their parents (or affiliated entity) if their activities are primarily related to financing the activities of the parents (or affiliated entity). Due to their varied economic characteristics, issuers within the financial services industry will be classified at the sub-group level. Utilities will be divided according to their services, for example, gas, gas transmission, electric and gas, electric and telephone will each be considered a separate industry. Securities issued by foreign governmental entities (including foreign agencies, foreign municipalities and foreign instrumentalities) will be classified by country. For purposes of classifying such securities, each foreign country will be deemed a separate industry. Also, for purposes of industry concentration, tax-exempt securities issued by states, municipalities and their political subdivisions are not considered to be part of any industry, unless their payments of interest and/or principal are dependent upon revenues derived from projects, rather than the general obligations of the municipal issuer (such as private activity and revenue bonds or municipal securities backed principally from the assets or revenues of non-governmental users).

- *Real Estate.* A Portfolio may acquire real estate as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments and a Portfolio may invest in securities or other instruments backed by real estate or securities of companies engaged in the real estate business or real estate investment trusts.
- *Commodities.* Under the federal securities and commodities laws, certain financial instruments such as futures contracts and options thereon, including currency futures, stock index futures or interest rate futures, and certain swaps, including currency swaps, interest rate swaps, swaps on broad-based securities indices and certain credit default swaps, may, under certain circumstances, also be considered to be commodities. Nevertheless, the 1940 Act does not prohibit investments in physical commodities or contracts related to physical commodities.
- *Loans.* Although the 1940 Act does not prohibit a fund from making loans, SEC staff interpretations currently prohibit funds from lending more than one-third of their total assets, except through the purchase of debt obligations or the use of repurchase agreements.
- *Senior Securities.* Under the 1940 Act and regulations thereunder, a Portfolio may trade derivatives and other transactions that create future payment or delivery obligations (except reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions) subject to a “limited derivatives users” exception which imposes a limit on notional derivatives exposure or subject to a value-at-risk (“VaR”) leverage limit and certain derivatives risk management program and reporting requirements. When a Portfolio trades reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions, including certain tender option bonds, it needs to aggregate the amount of indebtedness associated with the reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions with the aggregate amount of any other senior securities representing indebtedness when calculating a Portfolio’s asset coverage ratio or treat all such transactions as derivatives transactions. Reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions aggregated with other indebtedness do not need to be included in the calculation of whether a Portfolio satisfies the limited derivatives users exception, but for a Portfolio subject to the VaR testing requirement, reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions must be included for purposes of such testing whether treated as derivatives transactions or not. A money market fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements with banks and needs to aggregate the amount of indebtedness associated with its reverse repurchase agreements with the aggregate amount of any other senior securities representing indebtedness (e.g., borrowings, if applicable) when calculating the fund’s asset coverage ratio.
- *Diversification.* Under the 1940 Act and the rules, regulations and interpretations thereunder, a “diversified company,” as to 75% of its total assets, may not purchase securities of any issuer (other than obligations of, or guaranteed by, the U.S. government or its agencies, or instrumentalities or securities of other investment companies) if, as a result, more than 5% of its total assets would be invested in the securities of such issuer, or more than 10% of the issuer’s voting securities would be held by the Portfolio.

NON-FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT POLICIES

In addition to each Portfolio’s fundamental investment policies, the Trustees have adopted certain policies and restrictions, set forth below, that are observed in the conduct of the affairs of the Portfolios. These represent the intentions of the Trustees based upon current circumstances. They differ from fundamental investment policies in that the following non-fundamental investment restrictions may be changed or amended by action of the Trustees at any time without requiring prior notice to or approval of shareholders, unless set forth below.

Unless otherwise indicated, all percentage limitations apply to each Portfolio on an individual basis, and apply only at the time a transaction is entered into. Accordingly, if a percentage restriction is adhered to at the time of investment, a later increase or decrease in the percentage which results from a relative change in values or from a change in a Portfolio’s assets will not be considered a violation.

The following non-fundamental investment restrictions apply:

1. The **MainStay VP Bond Portfolio** may not invest more than 25% of its total assets in (a) debt securities that are rated lower than the four highest grades as determined by Moody's or S&P, but which are rated at least B- by S&P or B3 by Moody's, or (b) in convertible debt securities or preferred or convertible preferred stocks; and

2. The **MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio** may not invest in convertible securities or U.S. dollar-denominated or non-dollar denominated foreign debt securities or in foreign equity securities.
3. The **MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio** invests 99.5% or more of its total assets in cash, “government securities” and/or repurchase agreements that are “collateralized fully” (i.e., collateralized by cash and/or government securities) so as to qualify as a “government money market fund” under Rule 2a-7 of the 1940 Act.

NON-FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT POLICIES RELATED TO PORTFOLIO NAMES

Certain of the Portfolios have names that suggest the Portfolio will focus on a type of investment, within the meaning of Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act. The Trust has adopted a non-fundamental policy for each of these Portfolios to invest at least 80% of the value of its assets (net assets plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in the particular type of investments suggested by its name. Furthermore, with respect to each of these Portfolios, the Trust has adopted a policy to provide a Portfolio's shareholders with at least 60 days' prior notice of any change in the policy of a Portfolio to invest at least 80% of its assets in the manner described below. This requirement is applied at the time the Portfolio invests its assets. If, subsequent to an investment by the Portfolio, this requirement is no longer met, the Portfolio's future investments will be made in a manner that will bring the Portfolio into compliance with this requirement. In addition, in appropriate circumstances, synthetic investments may count toward the 80% minimum if they have economic characteristics similar to the other investments included in the basket. The 80% policies for the MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio, MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio and MainStay VP Wellington Growth Portfolio were not adopted pursuant to Rule 35d-1, are not fundamental, and are not subject to the 60 days' prior notice policy. The affected Portfolios and their corresponding 80% policies under the 1940 Act are as set forth in the table below:

PORTFOLIO	NON-FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT POLICY
MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio	To invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in sustainable equity securities.
MainStay VP Bond Portfolio	To invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in bonds.
MainStay VP Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio	To invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities or equity-related securities issued by entities in, or tied economically to, emerging markets.
MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio	To invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus borrowings for investment purposes) in securities issued by infrastructure companies.
MainStay VP Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Portfolio	To invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in equity securities of dividend-paying U.S. companies across all market capitalizations.
MainStay VP Equity Allocation Portfolio	To invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in underlying equity portfolios/funds.
MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM [®] Utilities Portfolio	To invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in securities of issuers in the utilities group of industries and companies deriving a majority of their revenues from their utility operations.
MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio	To invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in a portfolio of floating rate loans and other floating rate securities.
MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio	To invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in debt securities connoted by the designated index.
MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio	To invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in convertible securities.
MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio	To invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in U.S. government securities.
MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Portfolio	To invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in high-yield corporate debt securities.
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	To invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in a diversified portfolio of debt or debt-related securities.
MainStay VP Natural Resources Portfolio	To invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in stocks of companies in the natural resources and natural resources related sectors.
MainStay VP PineStone International Equity Portfolio	To invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in equity securities.
MainStay VP Small Cap Growth Portfolio	To invest, under normal circumstances at least 80% of its assets in small capitalization companies.
MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio	To invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in stocks connoted by the S&P 500 [®] Index.
MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio	To invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in “government securities” and/or repurchase agreements that are collateralized by government securities.
MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio	To invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in securities of mid-capitalization companies, as defined from time to time in the current prospectus of the Portfolio.
MainStay VP Wellington Small Cap Portfolio	To invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in securities of small-capitalization companies, as defined from time to time in the current prospectus of the Portfolio.
MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio	To invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in U.S. equity securities.
MainStay VP Winslow Large Cap Growth Portfolio	To invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its assets in large capitalization companies.

INVESTMENT PRACTICES, INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS COMMON TO THE PORTFOLIOS AND UNDERLYING PORTFOLIOS/FUNDS

Subject to the limitations set forth herein and in the Prospectuses, each Portfolio's Manager or Subadvisor may, in its discretion, at any time, employ any of the following practices, techniques or instruments for the Portfolios or the Underlying Portfolios/Funds. The strategies and risks below may apply to both the Portfolios and the Underlying Portfolios/Funds. Therefore, references to a Portfolio may also include an Underlying Portfolio/Fund. These may also be the practices, techniques or instruments of an ETP, as defined below. Furthermore, it is possible that certain types of financial instruments or investment techniques described herein may not be available, permissible, economically feasible, or effective for their intended purposes in all markets and under all conditions. Certain practices, techniques or instruments may not be principal activities of the Portfolios but, to the extent employed, could from time to time have a material impact on the Portfolios' performance.

Unless otherwise indicated above, the Portfolios may engage in the following investment practices or techniques, subject to the specific limits described in the Prospectus or elsewhere in this SAI. Appropriate investments for the MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios are also noted. Unless otherwise stated in the Prospectus, investment techniques are discretionary which means that the Manager or each Subadvisor may elect to engage or not engage in the various techniques at its sole discretion. Investors should not assume that any particular discretionary investment technique or strategy will be employed at all times, or ever employed. With respect to some of the investment practices and techniques, Portfolios that are most likely to engage in a particular investment practice or technique are generally indicated in the relevant descriptions as Portfolios that may engage in such practices or techniques. Each Portfolio may be subject to risks to different degrees.

The loss of money is a risk of investing in the Portfolios. None of the Portfolios, neither individually nor collectively, is intended to constitute a balanced or complete investment program and the NAV per share of each Portfolio will fluctuate based on the value of the securities held by each Portfolio. However, the MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio seeks to maintain a stable NAV of \$1.00 per share. Each Portfolio is subject to the risks and considerations associated with investing in mutual funds generally as well as additional risks and restrictions discussed herein.

Special Note Regarding Recent Market Events

From time to time, events in the financial sector may result in reduced liquidity in the credit, fixed-income and other financial markets and an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, both domestically and internationally. Certain isolated events in a financial market may also result in systemic adverse consequences across broader segments of the financial markets (domestically, regionally or globally) in unanticipated or unforeseen ways. Such events may result from unregulated markets, systemic risk, natural market forces, bad actors or other unforeseen scenarios. In addition, events such as war, acts of terrorism, recessions, rapid inflation, the imposition of international sanctions, earthquakes, hurricanes, epidemics and pandemics and other unforeseen natural or human disasters may have broad adverse social, political and economic effects on the global economy, which could negatively impact the value of the Portfolios' investments. The potential for market turbulence may have an adverse effect on the value of the Portfolios' investments.

In the past, instability in the financial markets led the United States and other governments to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial and other institutions and certain segments of the financial markets. Federal, state and foreign governments, regulatory agencies and self-regulatory organizations have taken, and could take in the future, actions that affect the regulation of the instruments in which the Portfolios invest, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that are unforeseeable. Such legislation or regulation could limit the Portfolios' ability to achieve their investment objectives.

Governments or their agencies may also acquire distressed assets from financial institutions and acquire ownership interests in those institutions. The implications of government ownership and disposition of these assets vary, and such ownership or disposition may have positive or negative effects on the liquidity, valuation and performance of the Portfolios' portfolio holdings.

In March 2023, several financial institutions experienced a larger-than-expected decline in deposits and two banks, Silicon Valley Bank ("SVB") and Signature Bank, were placed into receivership. Given the interconnectedness of the banking system, the Federal Reserve invoked the systemic risk exception, temporarily transferred all deposits—both insured and uninsured—and substantially all the assets of the two banks into respective bridge banks and guaranteed depositors' full access to their funds.

This type of systemic risk event and/or resulting government actions can negatively impact the Portfolios, for example, through less credit being available to issuers or uncertainty regarding safety of deposits at other institutions. These risks also may adversely affect financial intermediaries, such as clearing agencies, clearing houses, banks, securities firms and exchanges, with which the Portfolios interact.

The energy markets have experienced significant volatility in recent periods and may continue to experience relatively high volatility for a prolonged period. In part due to geopolitical events, crude oil and natural gas prices may continue to be extremely volatile and it is not possible to predict whether or not they will stay at current levels, increase or decrease. To the extent that issuers in which the Portfolios invest to sustain their historical distribution levels, which in turn, may adversely affect the Portfolios. The Subadvisors may take measures to navigate the conditions of the energy markets, but there is no guarantee that such efforts will be effective or that the Portfolios' performance will correlate with any increase in oil or gas prices. The Portfolios and their shareholders could therefore lose money as a result of the conditions in the energy market.

Changing interest rate environments (whether downward or upward) impact the various sectors of the economy in different ways. For example, low interest rate environments tend to be a positive factor for the equity markets, whereas high interest rate environments tend to apply downward pressure on earnings and stock prices. Likewise, during periods when interest rates are increasing (rather than stagnant in a high or low interest rate environment), the price of fixed income investments tend to fall as investors begin to seek higher yielding investments. Accordingly, a Portfolio is subject to heightened interest rate risk during periods of low interest rates. Accordingly, because of the rising interest rate environment, the Portfolios may be adversely affected, especially those Portfolios that are more susceptible to interest rate risk (e.g., those funds that hold fixed income investments or that invest in equity securities of issuers who are adversely affected by rising interest rates).

The risks attendant to changing interest rate environments have been, and continue to be, magnified in the current economic environment. In July 2019, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("Federal Reserve Board") lowered the federal funds rate for the first time since 2008, and further decreased the federal funds rate in September and October of 2019 and March 2020. However, to combat rising inflation, the Federal Reserve Board reversed course and most recently increased the federal funds rate several times in 2022 and 2023.

The outbreak of COVID-19, the adverse effects it had on the global economy and the current recovery underway have disrupted consumer demand, economic output and supply chains. In 2022, many countries lifted some or all restrictions related to COVID-19 and on January 31, 2023, President Joseph R. Biden Jr. announced that the United States will end the public health emergency and national emergency declarations relating to the COVID-19 pandemic on May 11, 2023. However, the continued impact of COVID-19 and related variants is uncertain. As with other serious economic disruptions, governmental authorities and regulators responded to this crisis with significant fiscal and monetary policy changes. These responses included providing direct capital infusions into companies, introducing new monetary programs and considerably lowering interest rates. In some cases, these responses resulted in negative interest rates and higher inflation. As discussed above, the Federal Reserve Board has since reversed its policy by imposing a series of interest rate hikes over the course of 2022 and may continue to raise interest rates. These actions, including their possible unexpected or sudden reversal or potential ineffectiveness, could further increase volatility in securities and other financial markets, reduce market liquidity, continue to cause higher inflation, heighten investor uncertainty and adversely affect the value of a the Portfolios' investments and its performance. The duration and extent of COVID-19 over the long term cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. The ultimate impact of COVID-19 and the extent to which COVID-19 impacts the Portfolios will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and difficult to predict. Epidemics and/or pandemics, such as the Coronavirus, have and may further result in, among other things, travel restrictions, closure of international borders, certain businesses and securities markets, restrictions on securities trading activities, prolonged quarantines, supply chain disruptions and lower consumer demand, as well as general concern and uncertainty. The impact of the Coronavirus, and other epidemics and/or pandemics that may arise in the future, are uncertain and could adversely affect the global economy, national economies, individual issuers and capital markets in unforeseeable ways and result in a substantial and extended economic downturn. In addition, public health crises caused by the Coronavirus may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries.

In late February 2022, the Russian military invaded Ukraine, which amplified existing geopolitical tensions among Russia, Ukraine, Europe and many other countries including the U.S. and other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization ("NATO"). In response, various countries, including the U.S., the United Kingdom and members of the European Union issued broad-ranging economic sanctions against Russia, Russian companies and financial institutions, Russian individuals and others. In particular, U.S. sanctions prohibit any "new investment" in Russia which is defined to include any new purchases of Russian securities. U.S. persons also are required to freeze securities issued by certain Russian entities identified on the List of Specially Designated Nationals, which includes several large publicly traded Russian banks and other companies. Russia has issued various countermeasures that affect the ability of non-Russian persons to trade in Russian securities. Additional sanctions may be imposed in the future. Such sanctions (and any future sanctions) and other actions against Russia and Russia's military action against Ukraine will adversely impact the economies of Russia and Ukraine. Certain sectors of each country's economy were particularly affected, including but not limited to, financials, energy, metals and mining, engineering and defense and defense-related materials sectors.

Further, a number of large corporations and U.S. and foreign governmental entities have announced plans to divest interests or otherwise curtail business dealings in Russia or with certain Russian businesses. These events have resulted in (and will continue to result in) a loss of liquidity and value of Russian and Ukrainian securities and, in some cases, a complete inability to trade in or settle trades in transactions in certain Russian securities. Further actions are likely to be taken by the international community, including governments and private corporations, that will adversely impact the Russian economy in particular. Such actions may include boycotts, tariffs and purchasing and financing restrictions on Russia's government, companies and certain individuals, or other unforeseeable actions.

The Russian and Ukrainian governments, economies, companies and the region will likely be further adversely impacted in unforeseeable ways. The ramifications of the hostilities and sanctions may also negatively impact other regional and global economic markets (including Europe and the U.S.), companies in other countries (particularly those that have done business with Russia) and various sectors, industries and markets for securities and commodities globally, such as oil and natural gas and precious metals. The imposition of sanctions and other similar measures could, among other things, cause downgrades in Russian securities or those of companies located in or economically tied to Russia, devaluation of Russia's currency and increased market volatility and disruption in Russia and throughout the world. Sanctions and other measures, including banning Russia from global payments systems that facilitate cross-border payments, could also limit or prevent a Portfolio from buying and selling securities and significantly delay or prevent the settlement of securities transactions. The extent and duration of the military action or future escalation of such hostilities, the extent and impact of existing and future sanctions, market disruptions and volatility, and the result of any diplomatic negotiations cannot be predicted. Sanctions could also result in Russia taking counter measures or retaliatory actions which may further impair the value and liquidity of Russian securities. Moreover, disruptions caused by Russian military action or other actions (including cyberattacks

and espionage) or resulting actual and threatened responses to such activity, including cyberattacks on the Russian government, Russian companies or Russian individuals, including politicians, may impact Russia's economy and Russian issuers of securities in which a Portfolio invests. These and any related events could have a significant impact on a Portfolio's performance and the value of an investment in the Portfolio.

Merger, Reorganization or Liquidation of a Portfolio

The Board may determine to merge or reorganize a Portfolio or a class of shares, or to close and liquidate a Portfolio at any time, which may have adverse consequences for shareholders. In the event of the liquidation of a Portfolio, shareholders will receive a liquidating distribution equal to their proportionate interest in the Portfolio. In the event of a liquidation of the Portfolio, a shareholder of the Portfolio will not be entitled to any refund or reimbursement of expenses borne, directly or indirectly, by the shareholder (such as sales loads, account fees or fund expenses), and a shareholder may receive an amount in liquidation less than the shareholder's original investment.

Cyber Security and Disruptions in Operations

With the increasing use of the Internet and technology in connection with the Portfolios' operations, the Portfolios may be more susceptible to greater operational and information security risks resulting from breaches in cyber security. Cyber incidents can result from unintentional events (such as an inadvertent release of confidential information) or deliberate attacks by insiders or third parties, including cyber criminals, competitors, nation-states and "hacktivists," and can be perpetrated by a variety of complex means, including the use of stolen access credentials, malware or other computer viruses, ransomware, phishing, structured query language injection attacks and distributed denial of service attacks, among other means. Cyber incidents may result in actual or potential adverse consequences for critical information and communications technology, or systems and networks that are vital to the Portfolios' or their service providers' operations, or otherwise impair Portfolio or service provider operations. For example, a cyber incident may cause operational disruptions and failures impacting information systems or information that a system processes, stores or transmits, such as by theft, damage or destruction or corruption or modification of or denial of access to data maintained online or digitally, denial of service on websites rendering the websites unavailable to intended users or not accessible for such users in a timely manner and the unauthorized release or other exploitation of confidential information (i.e., identity theft or other privacy breaches). In addition, a cyber security breach may cause disruptions and impact the Portfolios' business operations, which could potentially result in financial losses, inability to determine a Portfolio's NAV including over an extended period, impediments to trading, the inability of shareholders to transact business, violation of privacy and other applicable law, regulatory penalties and/or fines, compliance and other costs. The Portfolios and their shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result. Further, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent future cyber incidents.

In addition, because the Portfolios work closely with third-party service providers (e.g., custodians), cyber security breaches at such third-party service providers or trading counterparties may subject a Portfolio's shareholders to the same risks associated with direct cyber security breaches. Further, cyber security breaches at an issuer of securities in which the Portfolios invest may similarly negatively impact a Portfolio's shareholders because of a decrease in the value of these securities. These incidents could result in adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause a Portfolio's investment in such securities to lose value. For example, a cyber incident involving an issuer may include the theft, destruction or misappropriation of financial assets, intellectual property or other sensitive information belonging to the issuer or their customers (i.e., identity theft or other privacy breaches). As a result, the issuer may experience the types of adverse consequences summarized above, among others (such as loss of revenue), despite having implemented preventative and other measures reasonably designed to protect from and/or defend against the risks or adverse effects associated with cyber incidents.

While the Portfolios have established risk management systems and business continuity policies designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security breaches and other operational disruptions, there can be no assurances that such measures will be successful particularly since the Portfolios do not control the cyber security and operational systems of issuers or third-party service providers, and certain security breaches may not be detected. The Portfolios and their service providers, as well as exchanges and market participants through or with which the Portfolios trade and other infrastructures on which the Portfolios or their service providers rely, are also subject to the risks associated with technological and operational disruptions or failures arising from, for example, processing errors and human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failures in systems and technology, errors in algorithms used with respect to the Portfolios, changes in personnel and errors caused by third parties or trading counterparties. In addition, there are inherent limitations to these plans and systems, and certain risks may not yet be identified and new risks may emerge in the future. The Portfolios and their respective shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result of any security breaches or operational disruptions and may bear certain costs tied to such events.

Arbitrage

A Portfolio may sell a security that it owns in one market and simultaneously purchase the same security in another market, or it may buy a security in one market and simultaneously sell it in another market, in order to take advantage of differences in the price of the security in the different markets. The Portfolios do not actively engage in arbitrage. Such transactions are generally entered into with respect to debt securities and occur in a dealer's market where the buying and selling dealers involved confirm their prices to a Portfolio at the time of the transaction, thus eliminating any risk to the assets of the Portfolio. Such transactions, which involve costs to a Portfolio, may be limited by the policy of each Portfolio to qualify as a "regulated investment company" under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code").

Bank Obligations

A Portfolio may invest in certificates of deposit ("CDs"), time deposits, bankers' acceptances and other short-term debt obligations issued by commercial banks or savings and loan institutions ("S&Ls"). CDs are certificates evidencing the obligation of a bank or S&L to repay funds deposited with it for a specified period of time at a specified rate of return. If a CD is non-negotiable, it may be classified as an illiquid investment.

Time deposits in banking institutions are generally similar to CDs, but are uncertificated. Bank time deposits are monies kept on deposit with U.S. or foreign banks (and their subsidiaries and branches) or U.S. S&Ls for a stated period of time at a fixed rate of interest. There may be penalties for the early withdrawal of such time deposits, in which case the yields of these investments will be reduced. Time deposits maturing in more than seven days and/or subject to withdrawal penalties may be classified as an illiquid investment.

Fixed time deposits are bank obligations payable at a stated maturity date and bearing interest at a fixed rate. Fixed time deposits may be withdrawn on demand by the investor, but may be subject to early withdrawal penalties that vary depending upon market conditions and the remaining maturity of the obligation. These instruments reflect the obligation both of the bank and of the drawer to pay the full amount of the instrument upon maturity. There are no contractual restrictions on the right to transfer a beneficial interest in a fixed time deposit to a third party, although there generally is no market for such deposits.

Bankers' acceptances are credit instruments evidencing the obligation of a bank or S&L to pay a draft drawn on it by a customer, usually in connection with international commercial transactions. Bankers' acceptances are short-term credit instruments used to finance commercial transactions. Generally, an acceptance is a time draft drawn on a bank by an exporter or an importer to obtain a stated amount of funds to pay for specific merchandise. The draft is then "accepted" by a bank that, in effect, unconditionally guarantees to pay the face value of the instrument on its maturity date. The acceptance may then be held by the accepting bank as an asset or it may be sold in the secondary market at the going rate of interest for a specific maturity.

As a result of governmental regulations, U.S. branches of foreign banks and of U.S. banks, among other things, generally are required to maintain specified levels of capital, and are subject to other supervision and prudential regulation designed to promote financial safety and soundness. U.S. S&Ls are supervised and subject to examination by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. Deposits held at U.S. banks and U.S. S&Ls are insured up to the insurance limit (currently \$250,000 per person per bank) by the Deposit Insurance Fund, which is administered by the FDIC and backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. To the extent a Portfolio has money deposited at a bank, any amounts over \$250,000 will not be insured.

Obligations of foreign banks involve somewhat different investment risks than those affecting obligations of U.S. banks, including: (i) an increased possibility that their liquidity could be impaired because of future political and economic developments; (ii) their obligations may be less marketable than comparable obligations of U.S. banks; (iii) a foreign jurisdiction might impose withholding taxes on interest income payable on those obligations; (iv) foreign deposits may be seized or nationalized; (v) foreign governmental restrictions, such as exchange controls, may be adopted which might adversely affect the payment of principal and interest on those obligations; and (vi) the selection of those obligations may be more difficult because there may be less publicly available information concerning foreign banks or the accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements applicable to foreign banks may differ from those applicable to U.S. banks. Foreign banks are not generally subject to examination by any U.S. government agency or instrumentality to the extent they do not have any U.S. banking operations.

See "Cash Equivalents" for more information.

Borrowing

Each Portfolio may borrow money to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, or otherwise limited herein, as such may be interpreted or modified by regulatory authorities having jurisdiction, from time to time. This borrowing may be unsecured. The 1940 Act precludes a fund from borrowing if, as a result of such borrowing, the total amount of all money borrowed by a fund exceeds 33 1/3% of the value of its total assets (that is, total assets including borrowings, less liabilities exclusive of borrowings) at the time of such borrowings. This means that the 1940 Act requires a fund to maintain continuous asset coverage of 300% of the amount borrowed. If the 300% asset coverage should decline as a result of market fluctuations or other reasons, a Portfolio may be required to sell some of its portfolio holdings within three days to reduce the debt and restore the 300% asset coverage, or for other reasons to cover a borrowing transaction, even though it may be disadvantageous from an investment standpoint to sell securities at that time, and could cause the Portfolio to be unable to meet certain requirements for qualification as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code.

Borrowing tends to exaggerate the effect on a Portfolio's NAV per share of any changes in the market value of a Portfolio's portfolio securities. Money borrowed will be subject to interest costs, which may or may not be recovered by earnings on the securities purchased. A Portfolio also may be required to maintain minimum average balances in connection with a borrowing or to pay a commitment or other fee to maintain a line of credit. Either of these requirements would increase the cost of borrowing over the stated interest rate.

Cash Equivalents

To the extent permitted by its investment objective and policies, each Portfolio may invest in cash equivalents. Cash equivalents include U.S. government securities, CDs, bank time deposits, bankers' acceptances, repurchase agreements and commercial paper, each of which is discussed in more detail herein. Cash equivalents may include short-term fixed-income securities issued by private and governmental institutions. Repurchase agreements may be considered cash equivalents if the collateral pledged is an obligation of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities.

Closed-End Funds

The Portfolios may invest in shares of closed-end funds. Closed-end funds are investment companies that generally do not continuously offer their shares for sale. Rather, closed-end funds typically trade on a secondary market, such as the New York Stock Exchange or the NASDAQ Stock Market, Inc. Closed-end funds are subject to management risk because the adviser to the closed-end fund may be unsuccessful in meeting the

fund's investment objective. Moreover, investments in a closed-end fund generally reflect the risks of the closed-end fund's underlying portfolio securities. Closed-end funds may also trade at a discount or premium to their NAV and may trade at a larger discount or smaller premium subsequent to purchase by a Portfolio. Closed-end funds may trade infrequently and with small volume, which may make it difficult for a Portfolio to buy and sell shares. Closed-end funds are subject to management fees and other expenses that may increase their cost versus the costs of owning the underlying securities. Since closed-end funds trade on exchanges, a Portfolio may also incur brokerage expenses and commissions when it buys or sells closed-end fund shares.

Collateralized Debt Obligations

The Portfolios may invest in collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"), collateralized bond obligations ("CBOs"), collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") and other similarly structured vehicles. CBOs, CLOs, CDOs and similarly structured vehicles are types of asset-backed securities. In a CBO transaction, a special purpose entity ("SPE") issues securities backed by a diversified pool of high risk, below investment grade fixed-income securities. The collateral can be from many different types of fixed-income securities, such as high yield debt, residential privately issued mortgage-related securities, commercial privately issued mortgage-related securities, trust preferred securities and emerging market debt. In a CLO transaction, an SPE issues securities collateralized by a pool of commercial loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. In a CDO transaction, an SPE issues securities backed by other types of assets, including synthetic instruments that provide exposure to other asset-backed securities representing obligations of various parties. CBOs, CLOs, CDOs and similarly structured vehicles typically charge management fees and administrative expenses.

For CBOs, CLOs, CDOs and similarly structured vehicles the cash flows received by the SPE are allocated among multiple classes of debt, called tranches, varying in seniority, risk level and potential yield. The most subordinated tranche (often referred to as the "equity" tranche) has the highest level of risk, as defaults on the underlying assets held by the SPE are borne first by the most subordinated tranche, thus providing the more senior tranches a cushion from losses. However, despite the cushion from the equity and other more junior tranches, senior tranches can experience substantial losses due to defaults or other losses on the assets which exceed those of the more junior tranches. Additionally, the market value of CBO, CLO and CDO securities can decrease due to such defaults on the underlying assets of such CBO, CDO or CDO, as well as market anticipation of defaults or aversion to CBO, CLO or CDO securities as a class.

The risks of an investment in a CBO, CLO, CDO or similarly structured vehicle depend largely on the type of the underlying collateral and the class of the issuer in which a Portfolio invests. Normally, CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs are privately offered and sold, and thus, are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in CBOs, CLOs, CDOs and similarly structured vehicles may be classified as illiquid investments. Notwithstanding such classification, an active dealer market may exist for CBOs, CLOs, CDOs and similarly structured vehicles allowing them to qualify for Rule 144A transactions. In addition to the normal risks associated with debt or fixed-income securities discussed elsewhere in this SAI and the Portfolios' Prospectuses (e.g., interest rate, credit, liquidity, prepayment and default risk), CBOs, CLOs, CDOs and similarly structured vehicles carry additional risks including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from the collateral will not be adequate to make interest or other payments owed by the SPE to the holders of its securities; (ii) the underlying assets may experience defaults; (iii) the value or quality of the underlying assets may decline, and the SPE may sell such assets at a loss; (iv) the SPE itself may experience an event of default, which could result in an acceleration of its debt and a liquidation of its assets at a loss; (v) a Portfolio may invest in CBO, CLO or CDO tranches that are subordinate to other tranches; and (vi) the complex structure of the CBO, CLO or CDO may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the parties involved in the transaction and/or unexpected investment results.

In addition, these risks may be magnified depending on the tranche of CBO, CLO or CDO securities in which a Portfolio invests. For example, investments in a junior tranche of CLO securities will likely be more sensitive to loan defaults or credit impairment than investments in more senior tranches. In addition, interest on certain tranches of a CBO, CLO or CDO may be paid in-kind (meaning that unpaid interest is effectively added to principal), which involves continued exposure to default risk with respect to such payments. Certain CBO, CLO and CDO securities may receive credit enhancement in the form of a senior-subordinate structure or over-collateralization, but such enhancement may not always be present and may fail to protect the Portfolios against the risk of loss due to defaults on the collateral.

CDOs are subject to additional risks because they are backed primarily by pools of assets other than loans including securities (such as other asset-backed securities), synthetic instruments or bonds, and may be highly leveraged. Like CLOs, losses incurred by CDOs are borne first by holders of subordinate tranches. Accordingly, the risks associated with CDO investments depend largely on the type of underlying collateral and the tranche of CDOs in which the Portfolio invests. Additionally, CDOs that obtain their exposure through synthetic investments entail the risks associated with derivative instruments.

Combined Transactions

Combined transactions involve entering into multiple derivatives transactions (such as multiple options transactions, including purchasing and writing options in combination with each other; multiple futures transactions; and combinations of options, futures, forward and swap transactions) instead of a single derivatives transaction in order to customize the risk and return characteristics of the overall position. Combined transactions typically contain elements of risk that are present in each of the component transactions. A Portfolio may enter into a combined transaction instead of a single derivatives transaction when, in the opinion of the Manager or Subadvisor, it is in the best interest of the Portfolio to do so. Because combined transactions involve multiple transactions, they may result in higher transaction costs and may be more difficult to close out.

Commercial Paper

A Portfolio may invest in, among other things, commercial paper if it is rated at the time of investment in the highest ratings category by a nationally recognized statistical ratings organization ("NRSRO"), such as Prime-1 or A-1, or if not rated by an NRSRO, if the Portfolio's Manager or Subadvisor determines that the commercial paper is of comparable quality.

In addition, unless otherwise stated in the Prospectus or this SAI, each Portfolio (with the exception of the VP Substitution Portfolios) may invest up to 5% of its total assets (0.5% of total assets for the MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio, subject to Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act) in commercial paper if, when purchased, it is rated in the second highest ratings category by an NRSRO, or, if unrated, the Portfolio's Manager or Subadvisor determines that the commercial paper is of comparable quality. See "Money Market Investments" for more information.

Generally, commercial paper represents short-term (typically, nine months or less) unsecured promissory notes issued (in bearer form) by banks or bank holding companies, corporations and finance companies. A commercial paper rating is not a recommendation to purchase, sell or hold a security inasmuch as it does not comment as to market price or suitability for a particular investor. The ratings are based on current information furnished to rating agencies by the issuer or obtained from other sources the rating agencies consider reliable. The rating agencies do not perform an audit in connection with any rating and may, on occasion, rely on unaudited financial information. The ratings may be changed, suspended or withdrawn as a result of changes in or unavailability of such information. See "Cash Equivalents" for more information.

Commodities and Commodity-Linked Derivatives

The Portfolios may seek to gain exposure to the commodities markets through investments in leveraged or unleveraged commodity-linked or index-linked notes, which are derivative debt instruments with principal and/or coupon payments linked to the value of commodities, commodity futures contracts or the performance of commodity indices.

Commodity-linked or index-linked notes are derivative debt instruments with principal and/or coupon payments linked to the value of commodities, commodity futures contracts or the performance of commodity indices. These notes are sometimes referred to as "structured notes" because the terms of these notes may be structured by the issuer and the purchaser of the note. Structured notes may be illiquid and are often leveraged, increasing the volatility of each note's market value relative to changes in the underlying commodity, commodity futures contract or commodity index.

Commodities include precious metals (such as gold, silver, platinum and palladium in the form of bullion and coins), industrial metals, gas and other energy products and natural resources. The value of a commodity-linked derivative investment generally is based upon the price movements of a physical commodity (such as energy, mineral or agricultural products), a commodity futures contract or commodity index or other economic variable based upon changes in the value of commodities or the commodities markets or by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates or factors affecting a particular industry. The value of these securities will rise or fall in response to changes in the underlying commodity or related index investment.

Exposure to the commodities markets may subject a Portfolio to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The commodities markets may fluctuate widely based on a variety of factors such as changes in overall market movements, political and economic events and policies, including environmental policies and regulation, war, acts of terrorism and changes in interest rates or inflation rates. Prices of various commodities may also be affected by factors such as drought, floods, weather, embargoes, disease, pandemics, tariffs and other regulatory developments. Certain commodities are also subject to limited pricing flexibility because of supply and demand factors. Others are subject to broad price fluctuations as a result of the volatility of the prices for certain raw materials and the instability of supplies of other materials. Certain commodities may be produced in a limited number of countries and may be controlled by a small number of producers. As a result, political, economic and supply related events in such countries could have a disproportionate impact on the prices of such commodities.

There are several additional risks associated with commodity futures contracts. In the commodity futures markets there are costs of physical storage associated with purchasing the underlying commodity. The price of the commodity futures contract will reflect the storage costs of purchasing the physical commodity, including the time value of money invested in the physical commodity. To the extent that the storage costs for an underlying commodity change while a Portfolio is invested in futures contracts on that commodity, the value of the futures contract may change proportionately.

In the commodity futures markets, producers of the underlying commodity may decide to hedge the price risk of selling the commodity by selling futures contracts today to lock in the price of the commodity at delivery tomorrow. In order to induce speculators to purchase the other side of the same futures contract, the commodity producer generally must sell the futures contract at a lower price than the expected future spot price.

Conversely, if most hedgers in the futures market are purchasing futures contracts to hedge against a rise in prices, then speculators will only sell the other side of the futures contract at a higher futures price than the expected future spot price of the commodity. The changing nature of the hedgers and speculators in the commodity markets will influence whether futures prices are above or below the expected future spot price, which can have significant implications for a Portfolio.

Convertible Securities

A Portfolio may invest in securities convertible into common stock or the cash value of a single equity security or a basket or index of equity securities. Such investments may be made, for example, if the Manager or a Subadvisor believes that a company's convertible securities are

undervalued in the market. Convertible securities eligible for inclusion in the Portfolios' portfolios include convertible bonds, convertible preferred stocks, warrants or notes or other instruments that may be exchanged for cash payable in an amount that is linked to the value of a particular security, basket of securities, index or indices of securities or currencies.

Convertible debt securities, until converted, have the same general characteristics as other fixed-income securities insofar as they generally provide a stable stream of income with generally higher yields than those of equity securities of the same or similar issuers. By permitting the holder to exchange the investment for common stock or the cash value of a security or a basket or index of securities, convertible securities may also enable the investor to benefit from increases in the market price of the underlying securities. Therefore, convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality.

As with all fixed-income securities, the market value of convertible debt securities tends to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, tends to increase as interest rates decline. The unique feature of the convertible security is that as the market price of the underlying common stock declines, a convertible security tends to trade increasingly on a yield basis, and so may not experience market value declines to the same extent as the underlying common stock. When the market price of the underlying common stock increases, the price of a convertible security increasingly reflects the value of the underlying common stock and may rise accordingly. While no securities investment is without some risk, investments in convertible securities generally entail less risk than investments in the common stock of the same issuer. At any given time, investment value is dependent upon such factors as the general level of interest rates, the yield of similar nonconvertible securities, the financial strength of the issuer and the seniority of the security in the issuer's capital structure.

Holders of fixed-income securities (including convertible securities) have a claim on the assets of the issuer prior to the holders of common stock in case of liquidation. However, convertible securities are typically subordinated to similar non-convertible securities of the same issuer. Accordingly, convertible securities have unique investment characteristics because: (1) they have relatively high yields as compared to common stocks; (2) they have defensive characteristics since they provide a fixed return even if the market price of the underlying common stock declines; and (3) they provide the potential for capital appreciation if the market price of the underlying common stock increases.

A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the charter provision or indenture pursuant to which the convertible security is issued. If a convertible security held by a Portfolio is called for redemption, the Portfolio will be required to surrender the security for redemption, convert it into the underlying common stock or cash or sell it to a third party.

A Portfolio may invest in "synthetic" convertible securities. A synthetic convertible security is a derivative position composed of two or more securities whose investment characteristics, taken together, resemble those of traditional convertible securities. Synthetic convertibles are typically offered by financial institutions or investment banks in private placement transactions and are typically sold back to the offering institution. Unlike traditional convertible securities whose conversion values are based on the common stock of the issuer of the convertible security, "synthetic" and "exchangeable" convertible securities are preferred stocks or debt obligations of an issuer which are structured with an embedded equity component whose conversion value is based on the value of the common stocks of two or more different issuers or a particular benchmark (which may include indices, baskets of domestic stocks, commodities, a foreign issuer or basket of foreign stocks or a company whose stock is not yet publicly traded). The value of a synthetic convertible is the sum of the values of its preferred stock or debt obligation component and its convertible component. Therefore, the values of a synthetic convertible and a true convertible security may respond differently to market fluctuations. In addition, a Portfolio purchasing a synthetic convertible security may have counterparty (including credit) risk with respect to the financial institution or investment bank that offers the instrument. Purchasing a synthetic convertible security may provide greater flexibility than purchasing a traditional convertible security. Synthetic convertible securities are considered convertible securities for compliance testing purposes.

Contingent Convertible Securities

The MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio may invest in a type of convertible securities referred to as contingent convertible securities ("CoCos"), which are a form of hybrid debt security typically issued as subordinated debt instruments (i.e., the rights and claims of holders of CoCos will generally rank junior to the claims of holders of the issuer's other debt instruments). Unlike traditional convertible securities, the conversion of a CoCo is contingent and occurs based on specified triggering events.

CoCos are usually issued by non-U.S. banks and are subject to risks in addition to those of convertible securities because, among other things, CoCos may be automatically converted to equity (such as common stock) or have their principal written down upon the occurrence of certain triggering events. These triggering events are usually linked to regulatory capital or other financial thresholds or regulatory actions calling into question the issuer's continued viability as a going concern, such as an issuer's capital falling below a specified level, an increase in an issuer's risk weighted assets or the issuer's share price falling below a particular level for a set period of time. If the issuer triggers the CoCo's conversion mechanism, the Portfolio may lose all or part of the principal amount invested on a permanent or temporary basis or the CoCo may be converted to equity or other security ranking junior to the corresponding CoCo, which may occur at a predetermined share price. CoCos' unique equity conversion and principal write-down features are tailored to the issuer and its regulatory requirements and are set forth in the applicable documentation governing the CoCos.

CoCos often have no stated maturity and often have fully discretionary coupons. This means coupons can potentially be suspended or cancelled at the issuer's discretion or at the request of the relevant regulatory authority in order to help the bank absorb losses. In light of the uncertainty with respect to investments in CoCos, their value is subject to heightened volatility and may decrease quickly in the event that coupon payments are suspended or otherwise adversely affected.

CoCos are typically issued in the form of subordinated debt instruments to provide the appropriate regulatory capital treatment prior to a conversion. Accordingly, in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of an issuer prior to a conversion having occurred, the rights and claims of the holders of the CoCos against the issuer in respect of or arising under the terms of the CoCos would generally rank junior to the claims of holders of unsubordinated obligations of the issuer. In addition, if the CoCos are converted into the issuer's underlying equity securities following a conversion event, each holder of the CoCos will be further subordinated as a result of the conversion from being the holder of a debt instrument to being the holder of an equity instrument. Holders of CoCos may be limited in their ability to institute claims against issuers.

The value of CoCos may fluctuate based on unpredictable factors and will be influenced by many factors, including, without limitation: (i) the creditworthiness of the issuer and/or fluctuations in such issuer's applicable capital ratios; (ii) supply and demand for the CoCos; (iii) general market conditions and available liquidity; and (iv) economic, financial and political events that affect the issuer, its particular market or the financial markets in general.

Covenant-Lite Obligations

A Portfolio may invest in or be exposed to floating rate loans and other similar debt obligations that are sometimes referred to as "covenant-lite" loans or obligations ("covenant-lite obligations"), which are loans or 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. A Portfolio may obtain exposure to covenant-lite obligations through investment in securitization vehicles and other structured products. In current market conditions, many new, restructured or reissued loans and similar debt obligations do not feature traditional financial maintenance covenants, which are intended to protect lenders and investors by imposing certain restrictions and other limitations on a borrower's operations or assets and by providing certain information and consent rights to lenders. Covenant-lite obligations allow borrowers to exercise more flexibility with respect to certain activities that may otherwise be limited or prohibited under similar loan obligations that are not covenant-lite. In an investment with a traditional financial maintenance covenant, the borrower is required to meet certain regular, specific financial tests over the term of the investment; in a covenant-lite obligation, the borrower would only be required to satisfy certain financial tests at the time it proposes to take a specific action or engage in a specific transaction (e.g., issuing additional debt, paying a dividend or making an acquisition) or at a time when another financial criteria has been met (e.g., reduced availability under a revolving credit facility or asset value falling below a certain percentage of outstanding debt obligations). In addition, in a loan with traditional covenants, the borrower is required to provide certain periodic financial reporting that typically includes a detailed calculation of certain financial metrics; in a covenant-lite obligation, certain detailed financial information is only required to be provided when a financial metric is required to be calculated, which may result in more limited access to financial information, difficulty evaluating the borrower's financial performance over time and delays in exercising rights and remedies in the event of a significant financial decline. In addition, in the event of default, covenant-lite obligations may exhibit diminished recovery values as the lender may not have the opportunity to negotiate with the borrower or take other measures intended to mitigate losses prior to default. Accordingly, a Portfolio may have fewer rights with respect to covenant-lite obligations, including fewer protections against the possibility of default and fewer remedies and may experience losses or delays in enforcing its rights on covenant-lite obligations. As a result, investments in or exposure to covenant-lite obligations are generally subject to more risk than investments that contain traditional financial maintenance covenants and financial reporting requirements.

Credit and Liquidity Enhancements

Issuers may employ various forms of credit and liquidity enhancements, including letters of credit, guarantees, puts and demand features, and insurance provided by domestic or foreign entities such as banks and other financial institutions. The Manager or Subadvisor may rely on its evaluation of the credit of the liquidity or credit enhancement provider in determining whether to purchase or sell a security supported by such enhancement (in a manner consistent with Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act for purposes of MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio). In evaluating the credit of a foreign bank or other foreign entities, the Manager or Subadvisor will consider whether adequate public information about the entity is available and whether the entity may be subject to unfavorable political or economic developments, currency controls, or other government restrictions that might affect its ability to honor its commitment. Changes in the credit quality of the entity providing the enhancement could affect the value of the security or a Portfolio's share price.

Debt Securities

Debt securities may have fixed, variable or floating (including inverse floating) rates of interest. To the extent that a Portfolio invests in debt securities, it will be subject to certain risks. The value of the debt securities held by a Portfolio generally will fluctuate depending on a number of factors, including, among others, changes in the perceived creditworthiness of the issuers of those securities, movements in interest rates, the maturities of a Portfolio's investments and changes in values of the currencies in which a Portfolio's investments are denominated relative to the U.S. dollar. Generally, a rise in interest rates will reduce the value of fixed-income securities held by a Portfolio and a decline in interest rates will increase the value of fixed-income securities held by a Portfolio. Longer term debt securities generally pay higher interest rates than do shorter term debt securities but also may experience greater price volatility as interest rates change.

A Portfolio's investments in U.S. dollar- or foreign currency-denominated corporate debt securities of domestic or foreign issuers are limited to corporate debt securities (corporate bonds, debentures, notes and other similar corporate debt instruments) which meet the credit quality and maturity criteria set forth for the particular Portfolio. The rate of return or return of principal on some debt obligations may be linked to indices or stock prices or indexed to the level of exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currency or currencies. Differing yields on corporate fixed-income securities of the same maturity are a function of several factors, including the relative financial strength of the issuers. Higher yields are generally available from securities in the lower rating categories.

Corporate debt securities may bear fixed, contingent or variable rates of interest and may involve equity features, such as conversion or exchange rights or warrants for the acquisition of stock of the same or a different issuer, participations based on revenues, sales or profits or the purchase of common stock in a unit transaction (where corporate debt securities and common stock are offered as a unit).

Since shares of the Portfolios represent an investment in securities with fluctuating market prices, the value of shares of each Portfolio will vary as the aggregate value of the Portfolio's portfolio securities increases or decreases. The value of lower-rated debt securities that a Portfolio purchases may fluctuate more than the value of higher-rated debt securities, thus potentially increasing the volatility of a Portfolio's NAV per share. Lower-rated debt securities generally carry greater risk that the issuer will default or be delinquent on the payment of interest and principal. Lower-rated fixed-income securities generally tend to reflect short-term corporate and market developments to a greater extent than higher-rated securities that react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. Changes in the value of securities subsequent to their acquisition will not affect cash income or yields to maturity to the Portfolios but will be reflected in the NAV of the Portfolios' shares.

When and if available, debt securities may be purchased at a discount from face value. From time to time, each Portfolio may purchase securities not paying interest or dividends at the time acquired if, in the opinion of the Manager or Subadvisor, such securities have the potential for future income (or capital appreciation, if any).

Investment grade securities are generally securities rated at the time of purchase Baa3 or better, or BBB- or better by an NRSRO, or comparable non-rated securities. Non-rated securities will be considered for investment by a Portfolio when the Manager or Subadvisor believes that the financial condition of the issuers of such obligations and the protection afforded by the terms of the obligations themselves limit the risk to the Portfolio to a degree comparable to that of rated securities which are consistent with the Portfolio's objective and policies.

Corporate debt securities with a below investment grade rating or deemed to be comparable to such rating by the Manager or Subadvisor have speculative characteristics, and changes in economic conditions or individual corporate developments are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to make principal and interest payments than in the case of high grade bonds. If a credit rating agency downgrades the rating of a portfolio security held by a Portfolio, the Portfolio may retain the portfolio security if the Manager or Subadvisor, where applicable, deems it in the best interest of the Portfolio's shareholders.

The ratings of fixed-income securities by an NRSRO are a generally accepted barometer of credit risk. They are, however, subject to certain limitations from an investor's standpoint. The rating of an issuer is heavily weighted by past developments and does not necessarily reflect future conditions. There is frequently a lag between the time a rating is assigned and the time it is updated. In addition, there may be varying degrees of difference in credit risk of securities in each rating category. The Manager or Subadvisor will attempt to reduce the overall portfolio credit risk through diversification and selection of portfolio securities based on considerations mentioned above.

Depository Receipts and Registered Depository Certificates

A Portfolio may invest in securities of non-U.S. issuers directly or in the form of American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"), International Depositary Receipts ("IDRs"), Non-Voting Depositary Receipts ("NVDRs") or other similar securities representing ownership of securities of non-U.S. issuers held in trust by a bank, exchange or similar financial institution. These securities may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the securities they represent. Designed for use in U.S., European and international securities markets, as applicable, ADRs, EDRs, GDRs, IDRs and NVDRs are alternatives to the purchase of the underlying securities in their national markets and currencies, but are subject to the same risks as the non-U.S. securities to which they relate.

ADRs are receipts typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company which evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign corporation. EDRs and IDRs are receipts issued in Europe typically by non-U.S. banking and trust companies that evidence ownership of either foreign or U.S. securities. GDRs are receipts issued by either a U.S. or non-U.S. banking institution evidencing ownership of the underlying non-U.S. securities. NVDRs are typically issued by an exchange or its affiliate. Generally, ADRs, in registered form, are designed for use in U.S. securities markets, and EDRs, GDRs, IDRs and NVDRs are designed for use in European and international securities markets. An ADR, EDR, GDR, IDR or NVDR may be denominated in a currency different from the currency in which the underlying foreign security is denominated.

There is no guarantee that a financial institution will continue to sponsor depository receipts, or that the depository receipts will continue to trade on an exchange, either of which could adversely affect the liquidity, availability and pricing of the depository receipt. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of depository receipts and, therefore, may affect the value of the Portfolio's portfolio.

Derivative Instruments – General Discussion

The Portfolios may use derivative instruments consistent with their respective investment objectives for purposes including, but not limited to, hedging, managing risk or equitizing cash while maintaining liquidity. Derivative instruments are commonly defined to include securities or contracts whose value depends on (or "derives" from) the value of one or more other assets, such as securities, currencies or commodities. These "other assets" are commonly referred to as "underlying assets." Please see the disclosure regarding specific types of derivative instruments, such as options, futures, swaps, forward contracts, indexed securities and structured notes elsewhere in this SAI for more information.

Hedging. The Portfolios may use derivative instruments to protect against possible adverse changes in the market value of securities held in, or anticipated to be held in, their respective portfolios. Derivatives may also be used by the Portfolios to "lock-in" realized but unrecognized gains in the value of portfolio securities. Hedging strategies, if successful, can reduce the risk of loss by wholly or partially offsetting the negative effect of

unfavorable price movements in the investments being hedged. However, hedging strategies can also reduce the opportunity for gain by offsetting the positive effect of favorable price movements in the hedged investments.

Managing Risk. The Portfolios may also use derivative instruments to manage the risks of their respective assets. Risk management strategies include, but are not limited to, facilitating the sale of portfolio securities, managing the effective maturity or duration of debt obligations held, establishing a position in the derivatives markets as a substitute for buying or selling certain securities or creating or altering exposure to certain asset classes, such as equity, debt and foreign securities. The use of derivative instruments may provide a less expensive, more expedient or more specifically focused way for a Portfolio to invest than "traditional" securities (i.e., stocks or bonds) would.

Equitization. A Portfolio may also use derivative instruments to maintain exposure to the market, while maintaining liquidity to meet expected redemptions or pending investment in securities. The use of derivative instruments for this purpose may result in losses to the Portfolio and may not achieve the intended results. The use of derivative instruments may not provide the same type of exposure as is provided by the Portfolio's other portfolio investments.

Managed Futures. A Portfolio may take long and short positions in futures contracts in order to gain exposure to certain global markets. Additionally, a Portfolio may invest in an investment vehicle that employs a managed futures strategy. The success of a managed futures strategy will depend in part on the Manager, Subadvisor or underlying investment vehicle's manager's ability to correctly predict price movements, and such predictions may prove incorrect. The use of a managed futures strategy may not achieve its intended results and may result in losses to a Portfolio.

Exchange or OTC Derivatives. Derivative instruments may be exchange-traded or traded in over-the-counter ("OTC") transactions between private parties. Exchange-traded derivatives include standardized options, futures and swap contracts traded in an "open outcry" auction on the exchange floor or through competitive trading on an electronic trading system. Exchange-traded contracts are generally liquid. The exchange clearinghouse is the counterparty of every exchange-traded contract. Thus, each holder of an exchange-traded contract bears the credit risk of the clearinghouse (and has the benefit of its financial strength) rather than that of a particular counterparty. OTC derivatives are contracts between the holder and another party to the transaction (usually a securities dealer or a bank), but not any exchange clearinghouse. OTC transactions are subject to additional risks, such as the credit risk of the counterparty to the instrument, and are less liquid than exchange-traded derivatives since they often can only be closed out with the other party to the transaction. Currently, some, but not all, swap transactions are subject to central clearing and exchange-trading. Swap transactions that are not exchange-traded and/or centrally cleared are less liquid than centrally cleared and exchange-traded instruments. Eventually, it is expected that many swaps will be centrally cleared and exchange-traded. Although these changes are expected to decrease the counterparty risk involved in bilaterally negotiated contracts because they interpose the central clearinghouse as the counterparty to each participant's swap, exchange-trading and clearing would not make swap transactions risk-free.

Risks and Special Considerations. The use of derivative instruments involves risks and special considerations as described below. Risks pertaining to particular derivative instruments are described in the sections relating to those instruments contained elsewhere in this SAI.

- 1. Leverage & Market Risk.** The primary risk of derivatives is the same as the risk of the underlying assets; namely, that the value of the underlying asset may go up or down. Adverse movements in the value of an underlying asset can expose the Portfolios to losses. Derivative instruments may include elements of leverage and, accordingly, the fluctuation of the value of the derivative instrument in relation to the underlying asset may be magnified. The successful use of derivative instruments depends upon a variety of factors, particularly the Manager's or Subadvisor's ability to anticipate movements of the securities and currencies markets, which requires different skills than anticipating changes in the prices of individual securities. There can be no assurance that any particular strategy adopted will succeed. A decision to engage in a derivative transaction will reflect the Manager's or Subadvisor's judgment that the derivative transaction will provide value to a Portfolio and its shareholders and is consistent with the Portfolio's objectives, investment limitations and operating policies. In making such a judgment, the Manager or Subadvisor will analyze the benefits and risks of the derivative transaction and weigh them in the context of the Portfolio's entire portfolio and investment objective. In order to manage leverage and market risk, the Manager will monitor a Portfolio against its notional derivatives exposure or value-at-risk ("VaR") leverage limit, as applicable.
- 2. Credit Risk.** The Portfolios will be subject to the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the failure of a counterparty to comply with the terms of a derivative instrument. The counterparty risk for exchange-traded derivative instruments is generally less than for privately-negotiated or OTC derivative instruments, since generally a clearing agency, which is the issuer or counterparty to each exchange-traded instrument, provides a guarantee of performance. For privately-negotiated instruments, including certain currency forward contracts, there is no similar clearing agency guarantee. In all transactions, the Portfolios will bear the risk that the counterparty will default, and this could result in a loss of the expected benefit of the derivative transaction and possibly other losses to the Portfolios. The Portfolios will enter into transactions in derivative instruments only with counterparties that the Manager or Subadvisor reasonably believes are capable of performing under the contract.
- 3. Correlation Risk.** When a derivative transaction is used to completely hedge another position, changes in the market value of the combined position (the derivative instrument plus the position being hedged) can result from an imperfect correlation between the price movements of the two instruments. With a perfect hedge, the value of the combined position remains unchanged for any change in the price of the underlying asset. With an imperfect hedge, the value of the derivative instrument and its hedge are not perfectly correlated. Correlation risk is the risk that there might be imperfect correlation, or even no correlation, between price movements of a derivative instrument and price movements of investments being hedged. For example, if the value of a derivative instrument used in a short hedge (such as writing a call option, buying a put option or selling a futures contract) increased by less than the decline in value of the hedged investments, the hedge would not be perfectly correlated. Such a lack of

correlation might occur due to factors unrelated to the value of the investments being hedged, such as speculative or other pressures on the markets in which these instruments are traded. The effectiveness of hedges using instruments on indices will depend, in part, on the degree of correlation between price movements in the index and price movements in the investments being hedged.

4. Market and Portfolio Liquidity Risk. Derivatives are also subject to the risk that they 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 derivative. Generally, exchange-traded contracts are very liquid because the exchange clearinghouse is the counterparty of every contract and prices and volumes are posted on the exchange. OTC transactions are less liquid than exchange-traded derivatives since they often can only be closed out with the other party to the transaction. A Portfolio might be required by applicable regulatory requirements to make margin payments when it takes positions in derivative instruments involving obligations to third parties (i.e., instruments other than purchased options). If a Portfolio is unable to close out its positions in such instruments, it might be required to continue to maintain such assets or accounts or make such payments until the position expires, matures or is closed out. The requirements might impair the Portfolio's ability to sell a portfolio security or make an investment at a time when it would otherwise be favorable to do so, or require that the Portfolio sell a portfolio security at a disadvantageous time. A Portfolio's ability to sell or close out a position in an instrument prior to expiration or maturity depends on the existence of a liquid secondary market or, in the absence of such a market, the ability and willingness of the counterparty to enter into a transaction closing out the position. Therefore, there is no assurance that any derivatives position can be sold or closed out at a time and price that is favorable to the Portfolios. The Manager or Subadvisor will also monitor a Portfolio's obligations to satisfy calls for margin payments and make settlement payments under its derivatives transactions and confirms that the Portfolio will have sufficient liquid assets available to satisfy such obligations as they become due.

5. Operational & Legal Risk. Operational risk generally refers to the risk related to potential operational issues, including documentation issues, settlement issues, systems failures, inadequate controls and human error. The Manager or Subadvisor will monitor a Portfolio for operational issues. Legal risk is the risk of loss caused by the legal unenforceability of a party's obligations under the derivative. While a party seeking price certainty agrees to surrender the potential upside in exchange for downside protection, the party taking the risk is looking for a positive payoff. Despite this voluntary assumption of risk, a counterparty that has lost money in a derivative transaction may try to avoid payment by exploiting various legal uncertainties about certain derivative products.

6. Systemic or "Interconnection" Risk. Interconnection risk is the risk that a disruption in the financial markets will cause difficulties for all market participants. In other words, a disruption in one market will spill over into other markets, perhaps creating a chain reaction. Much of the OTC derivatives market takes place among the OTC dealers themselves, thus creating a large interconnected web of financial obligations. This interconnectedness raises the possibility that a default by one large dealer could create losses for other dealers and destabilize the entire market for OTC derivative instruments.

7. Tax Risk. A Portfolio's transactions in derivatives (such as options, swaps and other similar financial contracts) will be subject to special tax rules, the effect of which may be to accelerate income to the Portfolio, defer losses to the Portfolio, cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Portfolio's securities and convert short-term capital losses into long-term capital losses. These rules could therefore affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders.

Derivatives Regulatory Matters

The Portfolios, as well as the issuers of the securities and other instruments in which the Portfolios may invest, are subject to considerable regulation and the risks associated with adverse changes in law and regulation governing their operations. For example, regulatory authorities in the United States or other countries may prohibit or restrict the ability of a Portfolio to fully implement its investment strategy, either generally or with respect to certain industries or countries. In addition, regulatory authorities are in the process of adopting and implementing regulations governing derivatives markets, the ultimate impact of which remains unclear and may adversely affect, among other things, the availability, value or performance of derivatives.

Each of the exchanges and other trading facilities on which options are traded has established limitations on the maximum number of put or call options on a given underlying security that may be written by a single investor or group of investors acting in concert, regardless of whether the options are written on different exchanges or through one or more brokers. These position limits may restrict the number of listed options which the Portfolios may write. Option positions of all investment companies advised by the Manager or a Subadvisor are combined for purposes of these limits. An exchange may order the liquidation of positions found to be in excess of these limits and may impose certain other sanctions or restrictions. The CFTC and various exchanges have rules limiting the maximum net long or short positions which any person or group may own, hold or control in any given futures contract or option on such futures contract, and in some very limited cases, swap contracts. The Manager and/or Subadvisor will need to consider whether the exposure created under these contracts might exceed the applicable limits in managing a Portfolio, and the limits may constrain the ability of the Portfolio to use such contracts.

A Portfolio's trading of derivatives and other transactions that create future payment or delivery obligations (except reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions) is subject to a "limited derivatives users" exception that is included in the final rule which imposes a limit on notional derivatives exposure or subject to a value-at-risk ("VaR") leverage limit and certain derivatives risk management program and reporting requirements. When a Portfolio trades reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions, including certain tender option bonds, it needs to aggregate the amount of indebtedness associated with the reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions with the aggregate amount of any other senior securities representing indebtedness when calculating the Portfolio's asset coverage ratio or treat all such transactions as derivatives transactions. Reverse repurchase agreements or similar financing transactions aggregated with other indebtedness do

not need to be included in the calculation of whether a Portfolio satisfies the limited derivatives users exception, but for funds subject to the VaR testing requirement, reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions must be included for purposes of such testing whether treated as derivatives transactions or not. SEC guidance in connection with the final rule regarding the use of securities lending collateral that may limit a Portfolio's securities lending activities. These requirements may limit the ability of a Portfolio to use derivatives, short sales and reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions as part of its investment strategies. These requirements may increase the cost of a Portfolio's investments and cost of doing business, which could adversely affect investors. The Manager and Subadvisors cannot predict the effects of these regulations on a Portfolio. The Manager and Subadvisors intend to monitor developments and seek to manage the Portfolios in a manner consistent with achieving the Portfolios' investment objectives, but there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so.

The Manager has filed notices of eligibility to claim an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" ("CPO") under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") for the Portfolios offered in this SAI, and, therefore, is not subject to registration or regulation as a CPO with regard to these Portfolios under the CEA. The Manager is also exempt from registration as a "commodity trading advisor" ("CTA") with respect to the Portfolios covered by this SAI. Accordingly, the Manager is not subject to regulation as a CPO or CTA with respect to the Portfolios.

The terms of Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") Regulation 4.5 require each of the Portfolios covered by this SAI, among other things, to adhere to certain limits on its investments in "commodity interests." Commodity interests include futures, commodity options and swaps, which in turn include non-deliverable currency forwards. The Portfolios are not intended as vehicles for trading in the commodity futures, commodity options or swaps markets. The CFTC has neither reviewed nor approved the Manager's reliance on these exclusions, the Portfolios' investment strategies, Prospectus or the SAI.

For certain Portfolios operating as funds-of-funds, the Manager has also claimed temporary relief from CPO registration under the CEA and, therefore, are not currently subject to registration or regulation as CPOs under the CEA. When the temporary exemption expires, to the extent these Portfolios are not otherwise eligible for exemption from CFTC regulation, the Manager may consider steps, such as substantial investment strategy changes, in order to continue to qualify for exemption from CFTC regulation.

The requirements for qualification as a regulated investment company also may limit the extent to which a Portfolio may enter into futures, options on futures or forward contracts. See "Tax Information."

Direct Investments

Direct investments include (i) the private purchase from an enterprise of an equity interest in the enterprise in the form of shares of common stock or equity interests in trusts, partnerships, joint ventures or similar enterprises, and (ii) the purchase of such an equity interest in an enterprise from a principal investor in the enterprise.

Certain direct investments may include investments in smaller, less seasoned companies. These companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or they may be dependent on a limited management group. Direct investments may also fund new operations for an enterprise which itself is engaged in similar operations or is affiliated with an organization that is engaged in similar operations.

Direct investments may involve a high degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial losses. Because of the absence of any public trading market for these investments, the direct investments may take longer to liquidate than would be the case for publicly traded securities. Although these securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the resale prices on these securities could be adversely impacted as a result of relative illiquidity. Furthermore, issuers whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to public disclosure and other investor protection requirements applicable to publicly traded securities. If such securities are required to be registered under the securities laws of one or more jurisdictions before being resold, a Portfolio may be required to bear the expense of the registration. Direct investments can be difficult to price accurately and may be valued at "fair value" in accordance with valuation policies established by the Board, and are subject to the valuation risks. See "How Portfolio Securities Are Valued" below.

Distressed Securities

Certain Portfolios may invest in securities, claims and obligations of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers which are experiencing significant financial or business difficulties (including companies involved in bankruptcy or other reorganization and liquidation proceedings). Certain Portfolios may purchase distressed securities and instruments of all kinds, subject to tax considerations, including equity and debt instruments and, in particular, loans, loan participations, claims held by trade or other creditors, bonds, notes, non-performing and sub-performing mortgage loans, beneficial interests in liquidating trusts or other similar types of trusts, fee interests and financial interests in real estate, partnership interests and similar financial instruments, executory contracts and participations therein, many of which are not publicly traded and which may involve a substantial degree of risk.

Investments in distressed securities are subject to substantial risks in addition to the risks of investing in other types of high yield securities. Distressed securities are speculative and involve substantial risk that principal will not be repaid. Generally, a Portfolio will not receive interest payments on such securities and may incur costs to protect its investment. In addition, a Portfolio's ability to sell distressed securities and any securities received in exchange for such securities may be restricted and the secondary market on which distressed company securities are traded may be less liquid than the market for higher grade securities.

In particular, defaulted obligations might be repaid, if at all, only after lengthy workout or bankruptcy proceedings, during which the issuer might not make any interest or other payments. The amount of any recovery may be adversely affected by the relative priority of a Portfolio's investment in the issuer's capital structure. The ability to enforce obligations may be adversely affected by actions or omissions of predecessors in interest that give rise to counterclaims or defenses, including causes of action for equitable subordination or debt recharacterization. In addition, such investments, collateral securing such investments, and payments made in respect of such investments may be challenged as fraudulent conveyances or to be subject to avoidance as preferences under certain circumstances.

Investments in distressed securities inherently have more credit risk than do investments in similar securities and instruments of non-distressed companies, and the degree of risk associated with any particular distressed securities may be difficult or impossible for the Manager or a Subadvisor to determine within reasonable standards of predictability. The level of analytical sophistication, both financial and legal, necessary for successful investment in distressed securities is unusually high.

If the evaluation of the eventual recovery value of a defaulted instrument by the Manager or a Subadvisor should prove incorrect, a Portfolio may lose a substantial portion or all of its investment or it may be required to accept cash or instruments with a value less than a Portfolio's original investment.

Investments in financially distressed companies domiciled outside the United States involve additional risks. Bankruptcy law and creditor reorganization processes may differ substantially from those in the United States, resulting in greater uncertainty as to the rights of creditors, the enforceability of such rights, reorganization timing and the classification, seniority and treatment of claims. In certain developing countries, although bankruptcy laws have been enacted, the process for reorganization remains highly uncertain.

Effective Maturity

Certain Portfolios may use an effective maturity for determining the maturity of their portfolio. Effective maturity means the average expected repayment date of the portfolio taking into account prospective calls, puts and mortgage pre-payments, in addition to the maturity dates of the securities in the portfolio.

Equity Securities

Common Stock. Common stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer. Common stock typically entitles the owner to vote on the election of directors and other important matters as well as to receive dividends on such stock. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds, other debt holders, and owners of preferred stock take precedence over the claims of those who own common stock.

Growth Stock. A Portfolio may invest in equity securities of companies that the portfolio manager believes will experience relatively rapid earnings growth. Such "growth stocks" typically trade at higher multiples of current earnings than other securities. Therefore, the values of growth stocks may be more sensitive to changes in current or expected earnings than the values of other securities.

The principal risk of investing in growth stocks is that investors expect growth companies to increase their earnings at a certain rate that is generally higher than the rate expected for non-growth companies. If these expectations are not met, the market price of the stock may decline significantly, even if earnings showed an absolute increase. Growth stocks also typically lack the dividend yield that can cushion stock prices in market downturns.

Large-Cap Stock. Although stocks issued by larger companies tend to have less overall volatility than stocks issued by smaller companies, larger companies may not be able to attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies, especially during strong economic periods. In addition, larger companies may be less capable of responding quickly to competitive challenges and industry changes, and may suffer sharper price declines as a result of earnings disappointments. During a period when the performance of stocks issued by larger companies falls behind other types of investments, such as smaller capitalized companies, a Portfolio's investments in large-cap issuers may be more likely to adversely affect its performance relative to funds investing in smaller cap companies.

Mid-Cap and Small-Cap Stocks. The general risks associated with equity securities and liquidity risk are particularly pronounced for stocks of companies with market capitalizations that are small compared to other publicly traded companies. These companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources or they may depend on a few key employees. Stocks of mid-capitalization and small-capitalization companies may trade less frequently and in lesser volume than more widely held securities, and their values may fluctuate more sharply than other securities. They may also trade in the over-the-counter market or on a regional exchange, or may otherwise have limited liquidity. Generally, the smaller the company, the greater these risks become.

Preferred Stock. Preferred stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer. Preferred stock normally pays dividends at a specified rate and has precedence over common stock in the event the issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy. However, in the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds take precedence over the claims of those who own preferred and common stock. Preferred stock, unlike common stock, often has a stated dividend rate payable from the issuer's earnings. Preferred stock dividends may be cumulative or noncumulative, participating or auction rate. "Cumulative" dividend provisions require all or a portion of prior unpaid dividends to be paid before dividends can be paid to the issuer's common stock. "Participating" preferred stock may be entitled to a dividend exceeding the stated dividend in certain cases. In some cases, preferred stock dividends are not paid at a stated rate and may vary depending on an issuer's financial

performance. If interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred stocks may be less attractive, causing the price of such stocks to decline. Preferred stock may have mandatory sinking fund provisions, as well as provisions allowing the stock to be called or redeemed, which can limit the benefit of a decline in interest rates. Preferred stock is subject to many of the risks to which common stock and debt securities are subject. In addition, a company's preferred securities generally pay dividends only after the company makes required payments to holders of its bonds and other debt. For this reason, the value of preferred securities will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. Preferred securities of smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than preferred securities of larger companies.

Value Stock. A Portfolio may invest in companies that may not be expected to experience significant earnings growth, but whose securities their portfolio manager believes are selling at a price lower than their true value. Companies that issue such "value stocks" may have experienced adverse business developments or may be subject to special risks that have caused their securities to be out of favor. The principal risk of investing in value stocks is that they may never reach what a Portfolio's portfolio manager believes is their full value or that they may go down in value. If the portfolio manager's assessment of a company's prospects is wrong, or if the market does not recognize the value of the company, the price of that company's stocks may decline or may not approach the value that the portfolio manager anticipates.

Eurocurrency Instruments

A Portfolio may make investments in Eurocurrency instruments. Eurocurrency instruments are futures contracts or options thereon which are linked to the London InterBank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") or to the interbank rates offered in other financial centers. Eurocurrency futures contracts enable purchasers to obtain a fixed rate for the lending of funds and sellers to obtain a fixed rate for borrowings. Each Portfolio might use Eurocurrency futures contracts and options thereon to hedge against changes in LIBOR and other interbank rates, to which many interest rate swaps and fixed-income instruments are linked. See "Floating Rate and Variable Rate Securities" and "LIBOR Replacement" for more information concerning LIBOR.

Exchange-Traded Funds

A Portfolio may invest in shares of exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). ETFs are investment companies whose shares trade like stocks. (See also "Investment Companies.") Like stocks, shares of ETFs are not traded at NAV, and may trade at prices above or below the value of their underlying portfolios. The share price of an ETF is derived from and based upon the securities held by the ETF and the relative supply of and demand for the ETF's shares. A lack of liquidity in an ETF's shares could result in the market price of the ETF's shares being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities. Disruptions in the markets for the securities underlying ETFs purchased or sold by a Portfolio could result in losses on the Portfolio's investment in ETFs. ETFs also have management fees that increase their costs versus the costs of owning the underlying securities directly. A portfolio manager may from time to time invest in ETFs, primarily as a means of gaining exposure for a Portfolio to the equity market without investing in individual common stocks, particularly in the context of managing cash flows into the Portfolio or where access to a local market is restricted or not cost-effective, or for other portfolio management reasons.

A Portfolio may invest in certain ETFs beyond the limits of Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act, subject to certain terms and conditions. Ordinarily, the 1940 Act limits a Portfolio's investments in a single ETF to 5% of the Portfolio's total assets and in all ETFs to 10% of the Portfolio's total assets and 3% of the total shares outstanding of the ETF. In reliance on regulations under the 1940 Act, a Portfolio may generally invest in excess of these limitations in a single ETF or in multiple ETFs, respectively. For additional information, see "Investment Companies" below.

An ETF may not replicate exactly the performance of the index it seeks to track for a number of reasons, including transaction costs incurred by the ETF, the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of securities held.

A Portfolio may invest its net assets in ETFs that invest in securities similar to those in which the Portfolio may invest directly, and count such holdings towards various guideline tests (such as the 80% test required under Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act).

A Portfolio may invest in ETFs, among other reasons, to gain broad market, sector or asset class exposure, including during periods when it has large amounts of uninvested cash or when the Manager or Subadvisor believes share prices of ETFs offer attractive values, subject to any applicable investment restrictions in the Prospectus and this SAI.

Among other types of ETFs, a Portfolio also may invest in Standard & Poor's Depository Receipts ("SPDRs"). SPDRs are units of beneficial interest in an investment trust sponsored by a wholly-owned subsidiary of the NYSE MKT, LLC ("NYSE MKT") (formerly known as the American Stock Exchange, Inc.) that represent proportionate undivided interests in a portfolio of securities consisting of substantially all of the common stocks, in substantially the same weighting, as the component common stocks of the S&P 500® Index. SPDRs are designed to provide investment results that generally correspond to the price and yield performance of the component common stocks of the S&P 500® Index. SPDRs are listed on the AMEX and traded in the secondary market. The values of SPDRs are subject to change as the values of their respective component common stocks fluctuate according to the volatility of the market. Investments in SPDRs involve certain inherent risks generally associated with investments in a broadly based portfolio of common stocks, including the risk that the general level of stock prices may decline, thereby adversely affecting the value of each unit of SPDRs invested in by a Portfolio. Moreover, a Portfolio's investment in SPDRs may not exactly match the performance of a direct investment in the index to which SPDRs are intended to correspond. For example, replicating and maintaining price and yield performance of an index may be problematic for a Portfolio due to transaction costs and other Portfolio expenses.

ETFs generally do not sell or redeem their shares for cash, and most investors do not purchase or redeem shares directly from an ETF at all. Instead, the ETF issues and redeems its shares in large blocks (typically 50,000 shares) called “creation units.” Creation units are issued to anyone who deposits a specified portfolio of the ETF’s underlying securities, as well as a cash payment generally equal to accumulated dividends on the securities (net of expenses) up to the time of deposit. Creation units are redeemed in kind for a portfolio of the underlying securities (based on the ETF’s NAV) together with a cash payment generally equal to accumulated dividends on the date of redemption. Most ETF investors purchase and sell ETF shares in the secondary trading market on a securities exchange in lots of any size, at any time during the trading day. ETF investors generally pay a brokerage fee for each purchase or sale of ETF shares, including purchases made to reinvest dividends.

The purchase of ETFs may require the payment of substantial premiums above, or discounts below, the value of such ETFs’ portfolio securities or NAVs and may be illiquid. Because ETF shares are created from the securities of an underlying portfolio and may be redeemed for the securities of an underlying portfolio on any day, arbitrage traders may move to profit from any price discrepancies between the shares and the ETF’s portfolio, which in turn helps to close the price gap between the two. Because of supply and demand and other market factors, there may be times during which an ETF share trades at a premium or discount to its NAV. Market makers in an ETF’s shares generally seek to take advantage of arbitrage opportunities when the price of an ETF’s shares differ from the aggregate value of the ETF’s underlying portfolio securities, thus enabling an ETF’s share price to track the value of its portfolio holdings. However, market makers may choose to “step away” from this role, which may result in a premium or discount for the shares as compared to their net asset value.

A Portfolio intends to be a long-term investor in ETFs and does not intend to purchase and redeem creation units to take advantage of short-term arbitrage opportunities. However, a Portfolio may redeem creation units for the underlying securities (and any applicable cash) and may assemble a portfolio of the underlying securities to be used (with any required cash) to purchase creation units, if the Manager or Subadvisor believes that it is in the Portfolio’s best interest to do so. A Portfolio’s ability to redeem creation units may be limited by the 1940 Act, which provides that ETFs are not obligated to redeem shares held by the Portfolio in an amount exceeding 1% of their total outstanding securities during any period of less than 30 days.

A Portfolio will invest in ETF shares only if the ETF is registered as an investment company under the 1940 Act (see “Investment Companies” below). If an ETF in which a Portfolio invests ceases to be a registered investment company, a Portfolio will dispose of the securities of the ETF. Furthermore, in connection with its investment in ETF shares, a Portfolio incurs various costs. A Portfolio may also realize capital gains or losses when ETF shares are sold, and the purchase and sale of the ETF shares may generate a brokerage commission that may result in costs. In addition, a Portfolio will be subject to other fees as an investor in ETFs. Generally, those fees include, but are not limited to, trustee fees, operating expenses, licensing fees, registration fees and marketing expenses, each of which will be reflected in the NAV of the ETF and therefore its shares.

There is a risk that an ETF in which a Portfolio invests may terminate due to extraordinary events that may cause service providers to the ETF, such as the trustee or sponsor, to close or otherwise fail to perform their obligations to the ETF. Also, because certain of the ETFs in which a Portfolio may principally invest are granted licenses to use the relevant indices as a basis for determining their compositions and otherwise to use certain trade names, the ETFs may terminate if the license agreements are terminated. In addition, an ETF may terminate if its NAV falls below a certain amount.

Aggressive ETF Investment Technique Risk. ETFs may use investment techniques and financial instruments that could be considered aggressive, including the use of futures contracts, options on futures contracts, securities and indices, forward contracts, swap agreements and similar instruments. An ETF’s investment in financial instruments may involve a small investment relative to the amount of investment exposure assumed and may result in losses exceeding the amounts invested in those instruments. Such instruments, particularly when used to create leverage, may expose the ETF to potentially dramatic changes (losses or gains) in the value of the instruments and imperfect correlation between the value of the instruments and the relevant security or index. The use of aggressive investment techniques also exposes an ETF to risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities contained in an index underlying the ETF’s benchmark, including: (1) the risk that an instrument is temporarily mispriced; (2) credit, performance or documentation risk on the amount each ETF expects to receive from a counterparty; (3) the risk that securities prices, interest rates and currency markets will move adversely and an ETF will incur significant losses; (4) imperfect correlation between the price of financial instruments and movements in the prices of the underlying securities; (5) the risk that the cost of holding a financial instrument may exceed its total return; and (6) the possible absence of a liquid secondary market for any particular instrument and possible exchange-imposed price fluctuation limits, both of which may make it difficult or impossible to adjust an ETF’s position in a particular instrument when desired.

Inverse Correlation ETF Risk. ETFs benchmarked to an inverse multiple of an index generally lose value as the index or security underlying such ETF’s benchmark is increasing (gaining value), a result that is the opposite from conventional mutual funds.

Leveraged ETF Risk. Leverage offers a means of magnifying market movements into larger changes in an investment’s value and provides greater investment exposure than an unleveraged investment. While only certain ETFs employ leverage, many may use leveraged investment techniques for investment purposes. ETFs that employ leverage will normally lose more money in adverse market environments than ETFs that do not employ leverage.

Exchange Traded Notes

A Portfolio may invest in exchange-traded notes ("ETNs"), which are unsecured and unsubordinated structured debt securities that combine certain features of debt securities and ETFs and typically provide exposure to a market index. A Portfolio will bear its proportionate share of any fees and expenses of any ETNs in which it invests and, as a result, returns on these investments typically do not correlate fully to the performance of the relevant market index. Investments in ETNs are subject to risks similar to debt securities, including credit risk and counterparty risk, and the value of an ETN may be impacted by time remaining to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in underlying markets, changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer's credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the ETN or the components of the relevant market index. Unlike many debt securities, no periodic coupon payments are distributed and no principal protections exist for investments in ETNs. In addition, ETNs are subject to the other risks associated with the components of the relevant market index and the risks generally associated with investments in ETFs. For example, a Portfolio may be limited in its ability to sell its ETN holdings at a favorable time or price depending on the availability and liquidity of a secondary market, and a Portfolio may have to sell some or all of its ETN holdings at a discount. The timing and character of income and gains derived by a Portfolio from investments in ETNs for U.S. federal income tax purposes may be affected by future legislation.

Firm or Standby Commitments — Obligations with Puts Attached

A Portfolio may from time to time purchase securities on a "firm commitment" or "standby commitment" basis. Such transactions might be entered into, for example, when the Manager or Subadvisor of a Portfolio anticipates a decline in the yield of securities of a given issuer and is able to obtain a more advantageous yield by committing currently to purchase securities to be issued or delivered later.

Securities purchased on a firm commitment basis are purchased for delivery beyond the normal settlement date at a stated price and yield. Delivery of and payment for these securities can take place a month or more after the date of the purchase commitment. No income accrues to the purchaser of a security on a firm commitment basis prior to delivery. Such securities are recorded as an asset and are subject to changes in value based upon changes in the general level of interest rates. Purchasing a security on a firm commitment basis can involve a risk that the market price at the time of delivery may be lower than the agreed upon purchase price, in which case there could be an unrealized loss at the time of delivery. A Portfolio will generally make commitments to purchase securities on a firm commitment basis with the intention of actually acquiring the securities, but may sell them before the settlement date if it is deemed advisable.

A Portfolio may purchase securities together with the right to resell the securities to the seller at an agreed-upon price or yield within a specified period prior to the maturity date of the securities. Although it is not a put option in the usual sense, such a right to resell is commonly known as a "put" and is also referred to as a "standby commitment." Portfolios may pay for a standby commitment either separately in cash, or in the form of a higher price for the securities that are acquired subject to the standby commitment, thus increasing the cost of securities and reducing the yield otherwise available from the same security. The Manager and the Subadvisors understand that the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") has issued a revenue ruling to the effect that, under specified circumstances, a regulated investment company will be the owner of tax-exempt municipal obligations acquired subject to a put option. The IRS has also issued private letter rulings to certain taxpayers (which do not serve as precedent for other taxpayers) to the effect that tax-exempt interest received by a regulated investment company with respect to such obligations will be tax-exempt in the hands of the company and may be distributed to its shareholders as exempt-interest dividends. The IRS has subsequently announced that it will not ordinarily issue advance letter rulings as to the identity of the true owner of property in cases involving the sale of securities or participation interests therein if the purchaser has the right to cause the security, or the participation interest therein, to be purchased by either the seller or a third party. Each Portfolio intends to take the position that it is the owner of any debt securities acquired subject to a standby commitment and that tax-exempt interest earned with respect to such debt securities will be tax-exempt in its possession; however, no assurance can be given that this position would prevail if challenged. In addition, there is no assurance that firm or standby commitments will be available to a Portfolio, nor will a Portfolio assume that such commitments would continue to be available under all market conditions.

A standby commitment may not be used to affect a Portfolio's valuation of the security underlying the commitment. Any consideration paid by a Portfolio for the standby commitment, whether paid in cash or by paying a premium for the underlying security, which increases the cost of the security and reduces the yield otherwise available from the same security, will be accounted for by the Portfolio as unrealized depreciation until the standby commitment is exercised or has expired.

Firm and standby transactions are entered into in order to secure what is considered to be an advantageous price and yield to a Portfolio and not for purposes of leveraging the Portfolio's assets. However, a Portfolio will not accrue any income on these securities prior to delivery. The value of firm and standby commitment agreements may vary prior to and after delivery depending on market conditions and changes in interest rate levels. If the other party to a delayed delivery transaction fails to deliver or pay for the securities, the Portfolio could miss a favorable price or yield opportunity or could suffer a loss. A Portfolio may dispose of or renegotiate a delayed delivery transaction after it is entered into.

The Portfolios do not believe that a Portfolio's NAV per share or income will be exposed to additional risk by the purchase of securities on a firm or standby commitment basis. At the time a Portfolio makes the commitment to purchase a security on a firm or standby commitment basis, it will record the transaction and reflect the amount due and the value of the security in determining the Portfolio's NAV per share. The market value of the firm or standby commitment securities may be more or less than the purchase price payable at the settlement date. The Board does not believe that a Portfolio's NAV or income will be exposed to additional risk by the purchase of securities on a firm or standby commitment basis.

Floating and Variable Rate Securities

The Portfolios may invest in floating and variable rate debt instruments. Floating and variable rate securities provide for a periodic adjustment in the interest rate paid on the obligations. The terms of such obligations must provide that interest rates are adjusted periodically based upon an interest rate adjustment index as provided in the respective obligations. The 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.

Some variable or floating rate securities are structured with liquidity features such as (1) put options or tender options that permit holders (sometimes subject to conditions) to demand payment of the unpaid principal balance plus accrued interest from the issuers or certain financial intermediaries or (2) auction rate features, remarketing provisions or other maturity-shortening devices designed to enable the issuer to refinance or redeem outstanding debt securities (market-dependent liquidity features). Variable or floating rate securities that include market-dependent liquidity features may have greater liquidity risk than other securities, due to (for example) the failure of a market-dependent liquidity feature to operate as intended (as a result of the issuer's declining creditworthiness, adverse market conditions or other factors) or the inability or unwillingness of a participating broker/dealer to make a secondary market for such securities. As a result, variable or floating rate securities that include market-dependent liquidity features may lose value and the holders of such securities may be required to retain them until the later of the repurchase date, the resale date, or maturity.

The interest rate on a floating rate debt instrument ("floater") is a variable rate that is tied to another interest rate, such as a money-market index or Treasury bill rate or LIBOR. The interest rate on a floater may reset periodically, typically every three to six months, or whenever a specified interest rate changes. While, because of the interest rate reset feature, floaters provide a Portfolio with a certain degree of protection against rises in interest rates; a Portfolio will participate in any declines in interest rates as well. To be an eligible investment for a money market fund, there must be a reasonable expectation that, at any time until the final maturity for the floater or the period remaining until the principal amount can be recovered through demand, the market value of a floater will approximate its amortized cost and the investment otherwise must comply with Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act.

In June 2017, the Alternative Reference Rates Committee, a group of large U.S. banks working with the Federal Reserve, announced its selection of a new Secured Overnight Funding Rate ("SOFR"), which is intended to be a broad measure of secured overnight U.S. Treasury repo rates as its recommendation, as an appropriate replacement for LIBOR. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York began publishing SOFR earlier in 2018, which has been used increasingly on a voluntary basis in new instruments and transactions. At times, SOFR has proven to be more volatile than the 3-month LIBOR. Bank working groups and regulators in other countries have suggested other alternatives for their markets, including the Sterling Overnight Interbank Average Rate ("SONIA") in England.

For more information on the risks associated with the discontinuation and transition of LIBOR, please see "LIBOR Replacement" in this section.

Certain Portfolios may invest in leveraged inverse floating rate debt instruments ("inverse floaters"). The interest rate on an inverse floater resets in the opposite direction from the market rate of interest to which the inverse floater is indexed. An inverse floater may be considered to be leveraged to the extent that its interest rate varies by a magnitude that exceeds the magnitude of the change in the index rate of interest. The higher degree of leverage inherent in inverse floaters is associated with greater volatility in their market values. Accordingly, the duration of an inverse floater may exceed its stated final maturity. Certain inverse floaters may be classified as illiquid investments.

In certain circumstances, floating rate loans may not be deemed to be securities. As a result, a Portfolio may not have the protection of the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws. In such cases, the Portfolio generally must rely on the contractual provisions in the loan agreement and common-law fraud protections under applicable state law.

Foreign Currency Transactions (Forward Contracts)

A foreign currency forward exchange 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 (usually less than one year) from the contract date, at a price set at the time of the contract. These contracts may be used to gain exposure to a particular currency or to hedge against the risk of loss due to changing currency exchange rates. Forward contracts to purchase or sell a foreign currency may also be used by a Portfolio in anticipation of future purchases (or in settlement of such purchases) or sales of securities denominated in foreign currency, even if the specific investments have not yet been selected. Forward currency contracts may also be used to exchange one currency for another, including to repatriate foreign currency. A forward contract generally has no deposit requirement and no commissions are charged at any stage for trades. Although foreign exchange dealers do not charge a fee for conversion, they do realize a profit based on the difference (the spread) between the price at which they are buying and selling various currencies. Although these contracts are intended, when used for hedging purposes, to minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currencies, they also tend to limit any potential gain which might result should the value of such currencies increase.

Foreign currency transactions in which a Portfolio may engage include foreign currency forward contracts, currency exchange transactions on a spot (i.e., cash) basis, put and call options on foreign currencies and foreign exchange futures contracts. A Portfolio also may use foreign currency transactions to increase exposure to a foreign currency or to shift exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one country to another.

To the extent that a Portfolio invests in foreign securities, it may enter into foreign currency forward contracts in order to increase its return by trading in foreign currencies and/or protect against uncertainty in the level of future foreign currency exchange rates. A Portfolio may also enter into contracts to purchase foreign currencies to protect against an anticipated rise in the U.S. dollar price of securities it intends to purchase and may

enter into contracts to sell foreign currencies to protect against the decline in value of its foreign currency-denominated portfolio securities due to a decline in the value of the foreign currencies against the U.S. dollar. In addition, a Portfolio may use one currency (or a basket of currencies) to hedge against adverse changes in the value of another currency (or a basket of currencies) when exchange rates between the two currencies are correlated.

Normally, consideration of fair value exchange rates will be incorporated in a longer-term investment decision made with regard to overall diversification strategies. However, certain Subadvisors believe that it is important to have the flexibility to enter into such forward contracts when they determine that the best interest of a Portfolio will be served by entering into such a contract. Set forth below are examples of some circumstances in which a Portfolio might employ a foreign currency transaction. When a Portfolio enters into, or anticipates entering into, a contract for the purchase or sale of a security denominated in a foreign currency, it may desire to "lock in" the U.S. dollar price of the security. By entering into a forward contract for the purchase or sale, for a fixed amount of U.S. dollars, of the amount of foreign currency involved in the underlying security transaction, a Portfolio will be able to insulate itself from a possible loss resulting from a change in the relationship between the U.S. dollar and the subject foreign currency during the period between the date on which the security is purchased or sold and the date on which payment is made or received, although a Portfolio would also forego any gain it might have realized had rates moved in the opposite direction. This technique is sometimes referred to as a "settlement" hedge or "transaction" hedge.

When the Manager or Subadvisor believes that the currency of a particular foreign country may suffer a substantial decline against the U.S. dollar, it may enter into a forward contract to sell, for a fixed amount of dollars, the amount of foreign currency approximating the value of some or all of a Portfolio's portfolio securities denominated in such foreign currency. Such a hedge (sometimes referred to as a "position" hedge) will tend to offset both positive and negative currency fluctuations, but will not offset changes in security values caused by other factors. The Portfolio also may hedge the same position by using another currency (or a basket of currencies) expected to perform in a manner substantially similar to the hedged currency, which may be less costly than a direct hedge. This type of hedge, sometimes referred to as a "proxy hedge," could offer advantages in terms of cost, yield, or efficiency, but generally would not hedge currency exposure as effectively as a direct hedge into U.S. dollars. Proxy hedges may result in losses if the currency used to hedge does not perform similarly to the currency in which the hedged securities are denominated. A proxy hedge entails greater risk than a direct hedge because it is dependent on a stable relationship between the two currencies paired, as proxies, and the relationship can be very unstable at times. The precise matching of the forward contract amounts and the value of the securities involved will not generally be possible since the future value of such securities in foreign currencies will change as a consequence of market movements in the value of those securities between the date the forward contract is entered into and the date it matures. With respect to positions that constitute "transaction" or "position" hedges (including "proxy" hedges), a Portfolio will not enter into forward contracts to sell currency or maintain a net exposure to such contracts if the consummation of such contracts would obligate the Portfolio to deliver an amount of foreign currency in excess of the value of the Portfolio's portfolio securities or other assets denominated in that currency (or the related currency, in the case of a "proxy" hedge).

A Portfolio also may enter into forward contracts to shift its investment exposure from one currency into another currency that is expected to perform inversely with respect to the hedged currency relative to the U.S. dollar. This type of strategy, sometimes known as a "cross-currency" hedge, will tend to reduce or eliminate exposure to the currency that is sold, and increase exposure to the currency that is purchased, much as if a Portfolio had sold a security denominated in one currency and purchased an equivalent security denominated in another. "Cross-currency" hedges protect against losses resulting from a decline in the hedged currency but will cause a Portfolio to assume the risk of fluctuations in the value of the currency it purchases.

A Portfolio may also enter into currency transactions to profit from changing exchange rates based upon the Manager's or Subadvisor's assessment of likely exchange rate movements. These transactions will not necessarily hedge existing or anticipated holdings of foreign securities and may result in a loss if the Manager's or Subadvisor's currency assessment is incorrect.

At the consummation of the forward contract, a Portfolio may either make delivery of the foreign currency or terminate its contractual obligation to deliver the foreign currency by purchasing an offsetting contract obligating it to purchase at the same maturity date the same amount of such foreign currency. If a Portfolio chooses to make delivery of the foreign currency, it may be required to obtain such currency for delivery through the sale of portfolio securities denominated in such currency or through conversion of other assets of the Portfolio into such currency. If a Portfolio engages in an offsetting transaction, the Portfolio will realize a gain or a loss to the extent that there has been a change in forward contract prices. Closing purchase transactions with respect to forward contracts are usually effected with the currency trader who is a party to the original forward contract. A Portfolio will only enter into such a forward contract if it is expected that there will be a liquid market in which to close out the contract. However, there can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist in which to close a forward contract, in which case a Portfolio may suffer a loss.

When a Portfolio has sold a foreign currency, a similar process would be followed at the consummation of the forward contract. Of course, a Portfolio is not required to enter into such transactions with regard to its foreign currency-denominated securities and will not do so unless deemed appropriate by the Manager or Subadvisor.

Certain Subadvisors believe that active currency management strategies can be employed as an overall portfolio risk management tool. For example, in their view, foreign currency management can provide overall portfolio risk diversification when combined with a portfolio of foreign securities, and the market risks of investing in specific foreign markets can at times be reduced by currency strategies that may not involve the currency in which the foreign security is denominated. However, the use of currency management strategies to protect the value of a Portfolio's portfolio securities against a decline in the value of a currency does not eliminate fluctuations in the underlying prices of the securities.

While a Portfolio may enter into forward contracts to reduce currency exchange risks, changes in currency exchange rates may result in poorer overall performance for the Portfolio than if it had not engaged in such transactions. Exchange rate movements can be large, depending on the currency, and can last for extended periods of time, affecting the value of a Portfolio's assets. Moreover, there may be an imperfect correlation between a Portfolio's portfolio holdings of securities denominated in a particular currency and forward contracts entered into by the Portfolio. Such imperfect correlation may prevent the Portfolio from achieving the intended hedge or expose the Portfolio to the risk of currency exchange loss.

The Portfolios cannot assure that their use of currency management will always be successful. Successful use of currency management strategies will depend on the Manager's or Subadvisor's skill in analyzing currency values. Currency management strategies may substantially change a Portfolio's investment exposure to changes in currency exchange rates and could result in losses to a Portfolio if currencies do not perform as the Manager or Subadvisor anticipates. For example, if a currency's value rose at a time when the Manager or Subadvisor had hedged a Portfolio by selling that currency in exchange for dollars, a Portfolio would not participate in the currency's appreciation. If the Manager or Subadvisor hedges currency exposure through proxy hedges, a Portfolio could realize currency losses from both the hedge and the security position if the two currencies do not move in tandem. Similarly, if the Manager or Subadvisor increases a Portfolio's exposure to a foreign currency and that currency's value declines, a Portfolio will realize a loss. There is no assurance that the Manager's or Subadvisor's use of currency management strategies will be advantageous to a Portfolio or that it will hedge at appropriate times. The forecasting of currency market movement is extremely difficult, and whether any hedging strategy will be successful is highly uncertain. Moreover, it is impossible to forecast with precision the market value of portfolio securities at the expiration of a foreign currency forward contract. Accordingly, a Portfolio may be required to buy or sell additional currency on the spot market (and bear the expense of such transaction) if the Manager's or Subadvisor's predictions regarding the movement of foreign currency or securities markets prove inaccurate. In addition, the use of cross-hedging transactions may involve special risks, and may leave a Portfolio in a less advantageous position than if such a hedge had not been established. Because foreign currency forward contracts are privately negotiated transactions, there can be no assurance that a Portfolio will have flexibility to roll-over a foreign currency forward contract upon its expiration if it desires to do so. Additionally, these contracts are subject to counterparty risks as there can be no assurance that the other party to the contract will perform its services thereunder. Certain foreign currency forwards may eventually be exchange-traded and cleared. Although these changes are expected to decrease the credit risk and liquidity risk involved in bilaterally negotiated contracts, exchange-trading and clearing would not make the contracts risk-free. A Portfolio may hold a portion of its assets in bank deposits denominated in foreign currencies, so as to facilitate investment in foreign securities as well as protect against currency fluctuations and the need to convert such assets into U.S. dollars (thereby also reducing transaction costs). To the extent these monies are converted back into U.S. dollars, the value of the assets so maintained will be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in foreign currency exchange rates and exchange control regulations.

Foreign Government and Supranational Entity Securities

A Portfolio may invest in debt securities or obligations of foreign governments, agencies and supranational organizations ("Sovereign Debt"). A Portfolio's portfolio may include government securities of a number of foreign countries or, depending upon market conditions, those of a single country. Investments in Sovereign Debt can involve greater risks than investing in U.S. government securities. The issuer of the debt or the governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt, and a Portfolio may have limited legal recourse in the event of default.

The Manager's or Subadvisor's determination that a particular country should be considered stable depends on its evaluation of political and economic developments affecting the country as well as recent experience in the markets for government securities of the country. The Manager or Subadvisors do not believe that the credit risk inherent in the Sovereign Debt of such stable foreign governments is significantly greater than that of U.S. government securities. The percentage of a Portfolio's assets invested in foreign government securities will vary depending on the relative yields of such securities, the economies of the countries in which the investments are made and such countries' financial markets, the interest rate climate of such countries and the relationship of such countries' currencies to the U.S. dollar. Currency is judged on the basis of fundamental economic criteria (e.g., relative inflation levels and trends, growth rate forecasts, balance of payments status and economic policies) as well as technical and political data.

Debt securities of "quasi-governmental entities" are issued by entities owned by either a national, state or equivalent government or are obligations of a political unit that is not backed by the national government's full faith and credit and general taxing powers. Examples of quasi-governmental issuers include, among others, the Province of Ontario and the City of Stockholm. A Portfolio's investments may also include debt securities denominated in European Currency Units of an issuer in a country in which the Portfolio may invest. A European Currency Unit represents specified amounts of the currencies of certain member states of the European Union.

A "supranational entity" is an entity established or financially supported by the governments of several countries to promote reconstruction, economic development or trade. Examples of supranational entities include the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development), the European Investment Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank and the European Coal and Steel Community. Typically, the governmental members, or "stockholders," make initial capital contributions to the supranational entity and may be committed to make additional contributions if the supranational entity is unable to repay its borrowings. There is no guarantee that one or more stockholders of a supranational entity will continue to make any necessary additional capital contributions or otherwise provide continued financial backing to the supranational entity. If such contributions or financial backing are not made, the entity may be unable to pay interest or repay principal on its debt securities. As a result, a Portfolio might lose money on such investments. In addition, if the securities of a supranational entity are denominated in a foreign currency, the obligations also will bear the risks of foreign currency investments. Securities issued by supranational entities may (or may not) constitute foreign securities for purposes of the Portfolios depending on a number of factors,

including the countries that are members of the entity, the location of the primary office of the entity, the obligations of the members, the markets in which the securities trade, and whether, and to what extent, the performance of the securities is tied closely to the political or economic developments of a particular country or geographic region.

The occurrence of political, social or diplomatic changes in one or more of the countries issuing Sovereign Debt could adversely affect a Portfolio's investments. Political changes or a deterioration of a country's domestic economy or balance of trade may affect the willingness of countries to service their Sovereign Debt. While the Manager or Subadvisors intend to manage the Portfolios' portfolios in a manner that will minimize the exposure to such risks, there can be no assurance that adverse political changes will not cause a Portfolio to suffer a loss of interest or principal on any of its holdings.

Foreign Index-Linked Instruments

A Portfolio may invest, subject to compliance with its limitations and policies applicable to its investment in debt securities, in instruments which have the investment characteristics of particular securities, securities indices, futures contracts or currencies. Such instruments may take a variety of forms, such as debt instruments with interest or principal payments determined by reference to the value of a currency or commodity at a future point in time. For example, a Portfolio may invest in instruments issued by the U.S. or a foreign government or by private issuers that return principal and/or pay interest to investors in amounts which are linked to the level of a particular foreign index ("foreign index-linked instruments"). Foreign index-linked instruments have the investment characteristics of particular securities, securities indices, futures contracts or currencies. Such instruments may take a variety of forms, such as debt instruments with interest or principal payments determined by reference to the value of a currency or commodity at a future point in time.

A foreign index-linked instrument may be based upon the exchange rate of a particular currency or currencies or the differential between two currencies, the level of interest rates in a particular country or countries, or the differential in interest rates between particular countries. In the case of foreign index-linked instruments linking the interest component to a foreign index, the amount of interest payable will adjust periodically in response to changes in the level of the foreign index during the term of the foreign index-linked instrument. The risks of such investments would reflect the risks of investing in the index or other instrument the performance of which determines the return for the instrument. Currency-indexed securities may be positively or negatively indexed, meaning their maturity value may increase when the specified currency value increases, resulting in a security that performs similarly to a foreign-denominated instrument, or their maturity value may decline when foreign currencies increase, resulting in a security whose price characteristics are similar to a put on the underlying currency. Currency-indexed securities may also have prices that depend on the values of a number of different foreign currencies relative to each other.

Foreign Securities

A Portfolio may invest in U.S. dollar-denominated and non-U.S. dollar-denominated foreign debt and equity securities and in CDs issued by foreign banks and foreign branches of U.S. banks. The MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio is permitted to purchase U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers subject to Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act. Securities of issuers within a given country may be denominated in the currency of another country. These foreign securities can be subject to most, if not all, of the risks of foreign investing. Foreign securities may also be domiciled in the U.S. and traded on a U.S. market but possess elements of foreign risk.

An issuer of a security is considered to be a U.S. or foreign issuer based on the issuer's "country of risk" (or similar designation), as determined by a third party such as Bloomberg. In determining whether an issuer of a security is foreign, a Portfolio will ordinarily look to the issuer's "country of risk." The issuer's "country of risk" is determined based on a number of criteria, which may change from time to time and currently include, but not limited to, its country of domicile, the primary stock exchange on which it trades, the location from which the majority of its revenue comes and its reporting currency. Although a Portfolio will generally rely on an issuer's "country of risk," as determined by Bloomberg, when categorizing securities as either U.S. or foreign-based, it is not required to do so. For example, a Portfolio may choose to use a third party other than Bloomberg in cases where the Portfolio or the Portfolio's subadvisor(s) disagree with Bloomberg's categorization of a particular issuer.

Investors should carefully consider the appropriateness of foreign investing in light of their financial objectives and goals. While foreign markets may present unique investment opportunities, foreign investing involves risks not associated with domestic investing. In many foreign countries, there is less government supervision and regulation of business and industry practices, stock exchanges, brokers and listed companies than in the United States. Foreign investments involve risks relating to local political, economic, regulatory or social instability, military action or unrest, or adverse diplomatic or trade or other economic developments (including, for example, sanctions or tariffs), and may be affected by actions of foreign governments adverse to the interests of U.S. investors. Securities denominated in foreign currencies may gain or lose value as a result of fluctuating currency exchange rates. Securities markets in other countries are not always as efficient as those in the U.S. and are sometimes less liquid and more volatile. Foreign securities transactions may be subject to higher brokerage and custodial costs than domestic securities transactions.

Certain Portfolios may invest in securities of issuers in emerging markets, including issuers in Asia (including Russia), Eastern Europe, Central and South America, the Middle East and Africa. Securities markets of emerging market countries may also have less efficient clearance and settlement procedures than U.S. markets, making it difficult to conduct and complete transactions. Delays in the settlement could result in temporary periods when a portion of a Portfolio's assets is uninvested and no return is earned thereon. Inability to make intended security purchases could cause a Portfolio to miss attractive investment opportunities. Inability to dispose of portfolio securities could result either in losses to a Portfolio due to subsequent declines in value of the portfolio security or, if a Portfolio has entered into a contract to sell the security, could result in possible liability

of a Portfolio to the purchaser. Other risks involved in investing in the securities of foreign issuers include differences in accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards; limited publicly available information; the difficulty of assessing economic trends in foreign countries; generally higher commission rates on foreign portfolio transactions; the possibility of nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation; adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations (which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a country); government interference, including government ownership of companies in certain sectors, wage and price controls, or imposition of trade barriers and other protectionist measures; difficulties in invoking legal process abroad and enforcing contractual obligations; political, social or economic instability which could affect U.S. investments in foreign countries; and potential restrictions on the flow of international capital. Additionally, foreign securities and dividends and interest payable on those securities may be subject to foreign taxes, including foreign withholding taxes, and other foreign taxes may apply with respect to securities transactions. Additional costs associated with an investment in foreign securities may include higher transaction, custody and foreign currency conversion costs. In the event of litigation relating to a portfolio investment, the Portfolios may encounter substantial difficulties in obtaining and enforcing judgments against non-U.S. resident individuals and companies. Additionally, investments in certain countries may subject a Portfolio to a number of tax rules, the application of which may be uncertain. Countries may amend or revise their existing tax laws, regulations and/or procedures in the future, possibly with retroactive effect. Changes in or uncertainties regarding the laws, regulations or procedures of a country could reduce the after-tax profits of a Portfolio, directly or indirectly, including by reducing the after-tax profits of companies located in such countries in which a Portfolio invests, or result in unexpected tax liabilities for a Portfolio.

Some securities are issued by companies organized outside the United States but are traded in U.S. securities markets and are denominated in U.S. dollars. Other securities are not traded in the United States but are denominated in U.S. dollars. These securities may be exposed to many, if not all, of the risks of foreign investing. For example, foreign trading market or currency risks will not apply to U.S. dollar-denominated securities traded in U.S. securities markets.

Investment in countries with emerging markets presents risks in greater degree than, and in addition to, those presented by investment in foreign issuers in general. Countries with developing markets have economic and legal structures that are less mature. Furthermore, countries with developing markets have less stable political systems and may have high inflation, rapidly changing interest and currency exchange rates, and their securities markets are substantially less developed. Countries with lower levels of government regulation could be more susceptible to market manipulation, and less extensive and transparent accounting, auditing, recordkeeping, financial reporting and other requirements which limit the quality and availability of financial information. There is also a risk that the SEC and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”) may not be able to inspect the audit work and practices of PCAOB-registered auditing firms in emerging market countries, such as China, and this may result in the unavailability of financial information about U.S.-listed emerging market companies. The economies of countries with developing markets generally are heavily dependent upon international trade, and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be adversely affected by barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures in the countries with which they trade. These economies also have been and may continue to be adversely affected by economic conditions in the countries with which they trade.

China. To the extent a Portfolio invests in Chinese securities, its investments may be impacted by the economic, political, diplomatic and social conditions within China. Moreover, investments may be impacted by geopolitical developments such as China’s posture regarding Hong Kong and Taiwan, international scrutiny of China’s human rights record, including China’s treatment of some of its minorities and competition between the United States and China. These domestic and external conditions may trigger a significant reduction in international trade, the institution of tariffs, sanctions by governmental entities or other trade barriers, the oversupply of certain manufactured goods, substantial price reductions of goods and possible failure of individual companies and/or large segments of China’s export industry. Events such as these and their consequences are difficult to predict and could have a negative impact on a Portfolio’s performance, including the loss incurred from a forced sale when trade barriers or other investment restrictions cause a security to become restricted. Special risks associated with investments in China include exposure to currency fluctuations, less liquidity, expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization and exchange control regulations (including currency blockage). Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation and interest rates have had, and may continue to have, negative effects on the economy and securities markets of China, Hong Kong and Taiwan. Also, China generally has less established legal, accounting and financial reporting systems than those in more developed markets, which may reduce the scope or quality of financial information relating to Chinese issuers. These less developed systems also give rise to unofficial organizational structures and contractual arrangements which exist outside Chinese law. If Chinese regulators do not accept these structures and arrangements, the value of certain investments may be impacted with limited legal recourse for remedy.

Investments in China may subject a Portfolio’s investments to a number of tax rules, and the application of many of those rules may be uncertain. Moreover, China has implemented a number of tax reforms in recent years, and may amend or revise its existing tax laws and/or procedures in the future, possibly with retroactive effect. Changes in applicable Chinese tax law could reduce the after-tax profits of the Portfolios, directly or indirectly, including by reducing the after-tax profits of companies in China in which a Portfolio invests. Chinese taxes that may apply to a Portfolio’s investments include income tax or withholding tax on dividends, interest or gains earned by the Portfolio, business tax and stamp duty. Uncertainties in Chinese tax rules could result in unexpected tax liabilities for the Portfolios.

In December 2020, the U.S. Congress passed the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act (“HFCAA”). The HFCAA provides that after three consecutive years of determinations by the U.S. Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (“PCAOB”) that positions taken by authorities in China obstructed the PCAOB’s ability to inspect and investigate registered public accounting firms in mainland China and Hong Kong completely, the companies audited by those firms would be subject to a trading prohibition on U.S. markets. On August 26, 2022, the PCAOB signed a Statement of Protocol with the China Securities Regulatory Commission (“CSRC”) and the Ministry of Finance of the People’s Republic of China to grant the

PCAOB access to inspect and investigate registered public accounting firms in mainland China and Hong Kong completely, consistent with U.S. law. To the extent the PCAOB remains unable to inspect audit work papers and practices of PCAOB-registered accounting firms in China with respect to their audit work of U.S. reporting companies, such inability may impose significant additional risks associated with investments in China. Further, to the extent a Portfolio invests in the securities of a company whose securities become subject to a trading prohibition, the Portfolio's ability to transact in such securities, and the liquidity of the securities, as well as their market price, would likely be adversely affected.

Certain Portfolios may obtain exposure to companies based or operated in China by investing through legal structures known as variable interest entities ("VIEs"). Because of Chinese governmental restrictions on non-Chinese ownership of companies in certain industries in China, certain Chinese companies have used VIEs to facilitate foreign investment without distributing direct ownership of companies based or operated in China. In such cases, the Chinese operating company establishes an offshore company, and the offshore company enters into contractual arrangements (such as powers of attorney, equity pledge agreements and other services or business cooperation agreements) with the operating company. These contractual arrangements are intended to give the offshore company the ability to exercise power over and obtain economic rights from the operating company. Shares of the offshore company, in turn, are listed and traded on exchanges outside of China and are available to non-Chinese investors such as a Portfolio. This arrangement allows non-Chinese investors in the offshore company to obtain economic exposure to the Chinese company without direct equity ownership in the Chinese company. Thus, VIE structures and its contractual arrangements are not equivalent to equity ownership in the operating Chinese company, which presents additional risks.

Although VIEs are a longstanding industry practice and well known to officials and regulators in China, VIEs are not formally recognized under Chinese law. On February 17, 2023, the CSRC released the "Trial Administrative Measures of Overseas Securities Offering and Listing by Domestic Companies" (the "Trial Measures") which went into effect on March 31, 2023. The Trial Measures will require Chinese companies that pursue listings outside of mainland China, including those that do so using the VIE structure, to make a filing with the CSRC. While the Trial Measures do not prohibit the use of VIE structures, this does not serve as a formal endorsement either. There is a risk that China may cease to tolerate VIEs at any time or impose new restrictions on the structure, in each case either generally or with respect to specific industries, sectors or companies. Investments involving a VIE may also pose additional risks because such investments are made through a company whose interests in the underlying operating company are established through contract rather than through equity ownership. For example, in the event of a dispute, the offshore company's contractual claims with respect to the operating company may be deemed unenforceable in China, thus limiting (or eliminating) the remedies and rights available to the offshore company and its investors. Such legal uncertainty may also be exploited against the interests of the offshore company and its investors. There is also uncertainty related to the Chinese taxation of VIEs and the Chinese tax authorities could take positions that result in increased tax liabilities. Further, the interests of the equity owners of the operating company may conflict with the interests of the investors of the offshore company, and the fiduciary duties of the officers and directors of the operating company may differ from, or conflict with, the fiduciary duties of the officers and directors of the offshore company. Foreign companies listed on U.S. exchanges, including offshore companies that utilize a VIE structure, also could face delisting or other ramifications for failure to meet the requirements of the SEC, the PCAOB or other United States regulators. Any of the foregoing risks and events could negatively impact the value and liquidity of the investment in a VIE, and therefore a Portfolio's performance.

Funds of Funds

The MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios are each a "fund of funds" that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in certain series of the Trust, MainStay Funds Trust and The MainStay Funds (the "MainStay Group of Funds"). The MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios may also invest in exchange-traded funds advised by New York Life Investments or its affiliates. The series/funds in which the MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios invest may be referred to in this SAI as the "Underlying Portfolios/Funds." The Underlying Portfolios/Funds in which the MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios currently invest are advised by New York Life Investments or its affiliates and are considered to be within the same "group of investment companies" as the MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios. The MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios do not currently invest in Underlying Portfolios/Funds that are not within the same "group of investment companies" as the Portfolios, but reserve the right to do so without prior notice to shareholders. New York Life Investments may change the Underlying Portfolios/Funds from time to time without prior approval from shareholders. The MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios, in addition to investing primarily in Underlying Portfolios/Funds, may invest directly in certain liquid securities, such as the following: bank obligations, commercial paper, firm or standby commitments, lending of portfolio securities, repurchase agreements, restricted 144A and 4(a)(2) securities and reverse repurchase agreements. These securities are described later in this section.

The MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio is also a "fund of funds." It invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in the investments included in its Underlying Index, which includes underlying funds. The Underlying Index consists of a number of components ("Underlying Index Components") selected in accordance with the rules-based methodology of the Underlying Index. Such Underlying Index Components will include primarily ETFs and/or other exchange-traded vehicles issuing equity securities organized in the U.S., such as exchange-traded commodity pools ("ETVs"), and may include ETNs (such as ETFs, ETVs and ETNs are referred to collectively as "exchange-traded products" or "ETPs"). The MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio may also invest in one or more financial instruments, including but not limited to futures contracts and swap agreements.

By investing in the Underlying Portfolios/Funds and ETPs, the MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios and MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio may have an indirect investment interest in some or all of the securities and instruments described in this section depending upon how their assets are allocated among the Underlying Portfolios/Funds and ETPs. In general, this SAI addresses many of the investment techniques and instruments used by Underlying Portfolios/Funds and ETPs, although the MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios may also be subject to additional

risks associated with other securities, instruments and techniques utilized by the Underlying Portfolios/Funds and ETPs that are not described below. The MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios and MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio will also have an indirect investment interest in other securities and instruments utilized by the Underlying Portfolios/Funds and ETPs. These securities and instruments are described in the Underlying Portfolios/Funds' or ETPs' current prospectuses and statements of additional information, which for the Underlying Portfolios/Funds that are within the same "group of investment companies" as the MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios are available upon request, free of charge, by calling us toll-free at **800-598-2019** or on the internet at newyorklifeinvestments.com.

The Underlying Portfolios/Funds and ETPs may engage in investment practices, or invest in instruments to the extent permitted in the prospectus and SAI or other offering documents through which they are offered. Unless otherwise stated in the applicable prospectus or other offering documents, investment techniques are discretionary. That means the manager or subadvisor of an Underlying Portfolio/Fund or ETP may elect in its sole discretion to employ or not employ the various techniques. Furthermore, it is possible that certain types of financial instruments or investment techniques described herein may not be available, permissible, economically feasible, or effective for their intended purposes in all markets. Certain practices, techniques, or instruments may not be principal activities but, to the extent employed, could from time to time have a material impact on the performance of the Underlying Portfolios/Funds or ETPs. Investors should not assume that any particular discretionary investment technique will ever be employed, or if employed, that it will be employed at all times.

To the extent that a Portfolio is invested in an Underlying Portfolio/Fund or ETP, net short-term gains, if any, of the Underlying Portfolio/Fund will be distributed as ordinary income to the Portfolio and will not be offset by capital losses of the Portfolio. Capital losses of an Underlying Portfolio/Fund will not offset capital gains of a Portfolio. Losses realized on redemptions from an Underlying Portfolio/Fund may be deferred as wash sales in the event of additional investments made into the Underlying Portfolio/Fund within 30 days before or after the redemption.

The MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios and MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio may invest in the Underlying Portfolios/Funds and ETPs (as applicable) in excess of statutory limits imposed by the 1940 Act in reliance on Rule 12d1-4 under the 1940 Act. These investments would be subject to the applicable conditions of Rule 12d1-4, which in part would affect or otherwise impose certain limits on the investments and operations of the Underlying Portfolio/Fund or ETP (notably such fund's ability to invest in other investment companies and certain structured finance vehicles).

Futures Transactions

A futures contract is an agreement to buy or sell an underlying instrument such as a security or currency (or to deliver a final cash settlement price in the case of a contract relating to an index or otherwise not calling for physical delivery at the end of trading in the contract), for a set price at a future date. When interest rates are changing and portfolio values are falling, futures contracts can offset a decline in the value of a Portfolio's current portfolio securities. When interest rates are changing and portfolio values are rising, the purchase of futures contracts can secure better effective rates or purchase prices for the Portfolio than might later be available in the market when the Portfolio makes anticipated purchases. See "Derivative Instruments -- General Discussion" for more information. For a discussion on currency futures, please see "Foreign Currency Transactions (Forward Contracts)" in this section.

In the United States, futures contracts are traded on boards of trade that have been designated as "contract markets" or registered as derivatives transaction execution facilities by the CFTC. Futures contracts generally trade on these markets through an "open outcry" auction on the exchange floor or through competitive trading on an electronic trading system. A Portfolio (with the exception of the VP Substitution Portfolios) may only enter into futures contracts or related options that are standardized and traded on a U.S. or foreign exchange or board of trade, or similar entity, or quoted on an automatic quotation system. Currently, there are futures contracts based on a variety of instruments, indices and currencies. Subject to compliance with applicable CFTC rules, the Portfolios also may enter into futures contracts traded on foreign futures exchanges such as those located in Frankfurt, Tokyo, London or Paris as long as trading on foreign futures exchanges does not subject a Portfolio to risks that are materially greater than the risks associated with trading on U.S. exchanges, and in certain cases so long as the futures contract has received specific approval for U.S. person trading.

Positions taken in the futures markets are not normally held until delivery or final cash settlement is required, but are instead liquidated through offsetting transactions, which may result in a gain or a loss. While futures positions taken by a Portfolio will usually be liquidated in this manner, the Portfolio may instead make or take delivery of underlying securities or currencies whenever it appears economically advantageous to the Portfolio to do so. A clearing organization associated with the exchange on which futures are traded assumes responsibility for closing-out transactions and guarantees that as between the clearing members of an exchange, the sale and purchase obligations will be performed with regard to all positions that remain open at the termination of the contract. The Portfolios will not enter into futures contracts to the extent that the market value of the contracts exceed 100% of a Portfolio's net assets.

When a purchase or sale of a futures contract is made by a Portfolio, the Portfolio is required to deposit with its futures commission merchant a specified amount of liquid assets ("initial margin") as a partial guarantee of its performance under the contract. The margin required for a futures contract is set by the exchange on which the contract is traded and may be modified during the term of the contract. The initial margin is in the nature of a performance bond or good faith deposit on the futures contract that is returned to the Portfolio upon termination of the contract assuming all contractual obligations have been satisfied. Each Portfolio expects to earn interest income on its initial margin deposits. A Portfolio is also required to deposit and maintain margin with respect to put and call options on futures contracts written by it. Such margin deposits will vary

depending on the nature of the underlying futures contract (and the related initial margin requirements), the current market value of the option, and other futures positions held by the Portfolio.

A futures contract held by a Portfolio is valued daily at the official settlement price of the exchange on which it is traded. Each day, as the value of the security, currency, commodity or index fluctuates, a Portfolio pays or receives cash, called "variation margin," equal to the daily change in value of the futures contract. This process is known as "marking-to-market." Variation margin does not represent a borrowing or loan by a Portfolio but is instead a settlement between the Portfolio and the broker of the amount one would owe the other if the futures contract expired. In computing daily NAV per share, each Portfolio will mark-to-market its open futures positions.

Futures on Debt Securities. Bond prices are established in both the cash market and the futures market. In the cash market, bonds are purchased and sold with payment for the full purchase price of the bond being made in cash, generally within five business days after the trade. In the futures market, only a contract is made to purchase or sell a bond in the future for a set price on a certain date. Historically, the prices for bonds established in the futures markets have tended to move generally in the aggregate in concert with the cash market prices and have maintained fairly predictable relationships.

Accordingly, a Portfolio may purchase and sell futures contracts on debt securities and on indices of debt securities in order to hedge against anticipated changes in interest rates that might otherwise have an adverse effect upon the value of a Portfolio's securities. A Portfolio may also enter into such futures contracts as a substitute for the purchase of longer-term securities to lengthen or shorten the average maturity or duration of the Portfolio's portfolio, and for other appropriate risk management, income enhancement and investment purposes.

For example, a Portfolio may take a "short" position in the futures market by selling contracts for the future delivery of debt securities held by the Portfolio (or securities having characteristics similar to those held by the Portfolio) in order to hedge against an anticipated rise in interest rates that would adversely affect the value of the Portfolio's investment portfolio. When hedging of this character is successful, any depreciation in the value of portfolio securities will be substantially offset by appreciation in the value of the futures position. On other occasions, a Portfolio may take a "long" position by purchasing futures on debt securities. This would be done, for example, when the Portfolio intends to purchase particular securities and it has the necessary cash, but expects the rate of return available in the securities markets at that time to be less favorable than rates currently available in the futures markets. If the anticipated rise in the price of the securities should occur (with its accompanying reduction in yield), the increased cost to a Portfolio of purchasing the securities will be offset, at least to some extent, by the rise in the value of the futures position taken in anticipation of the subsequent securities purchase. A Portfolio could accomplish similar results by selling securities with long maturities and investing in securities with short maturities when interest rates are expected to increase, or by buying securities with long maturities and selling securities with short maturities when interest rates are expected to decline. However, by using futures contracts as a risk management technique, given the greater liquidity in the futures market than in the cash market, it may be possible to accomplish the same result more easily and more quickly.

Depending upon the types of futures contracts that are available to hedge a Portfolio's portfolio of securities or portion of a portfolio, perfect correlation between that Portfolio's futures positions and portfolio positions may be difficult to achieve. Futures contracts do not exist for all types of securities and markets for futures contracts that do exist may, for a variety of reasons, be illiquid at particular times when a Portfolio might wish to buy or sell a futures contract.

Securities Index Futures. A securities index futures contract is an agreement in which one party agrees to deliver to the other an amount of cash equal to a specific dollar amount times the difference between the value of a specific securities index at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the agreement is made. A securities index futures contract does not require the physical delivery of securities, but merely provides for profits and losses resulting from changes in the market value of the contract to be credited or debited at the close of each trading day to the respective accounts of the parties to the contract. On the contract's expiration date a final cash settlement occurs and the futures positions are simply closed out. Changes in the market value of a particular securities index futures contract reflect changes in the specified index of equity securities on which the contract is based. A securities index is designed to reflect overall price trends in the market for equity securities.

A Portfolio may purchase and sell securities index futures to hedge the equity portion of its investment portfolio with regard to market (systematic) risk (involving the market's assessment of overall economic prospects), as distinguished from stock-specific risk (involving the market's evaluation of the merits of the issuer of a particular security) or to gain market exposure to that portion of the market represented by the futures contracts. The Portfolios may enter into securities index futures to the extent that they have equity securities in their portfolios. Similarly, the Portfolios may enter into futures on debt securities indices (including the municipal bond index) to the extent they have debt securities in their portfolios. In addition, to the extent that it invests in foreign securities, and subject to any applicable restriction on the Portfolio's ability to invest in foreign currencies, each Portfolio may enter into contracts for the future delivery of foreign currencies to hedge against changes in currency exchange rates. A Portfolio may also use securities index futures to maintain exposure to the market, while maintaining liquidity to meet expected redemptions or pending investment in securities.

By establishing an appropriate "short" position in securities index futures, a Portfolio may seek to protect the value of its portfolio against an overall decline in the market for securities. Alternatively, in anticipation of a generally rising market, a Portfolio can seek to avoid losing the benefit of apparently low current prices by establishing a "long" position in securities index futures and later liquidating that position as particular securities are in fact acquired. To the extent that these hedging strategies are successful, a Portfolio will be affected to a lesser degree by adverse overall

market price movements, unrelated to the merits of specific portfolio securities, than would otherwise be the case. A Portfolio may also purchase futures on debt securities or indices as a substitute for the purchase of longer-term debt securities to lengthen the dollar-weighted average maturity of the Portfolio's debt portfolio or to gain exposure to particular markets represented by the index.

Risks of VIX Futures. A Portfolio may purchase and sell futures contracts that track the level of volatility indices which measure the expected future volatility of the stock market ("VIX futures"). One example of a volatility index is the CBOE Volatility Index, which attempts to reflect projected future (30-day) stock market volatility by calculating the average price of designated options on the S&P 500 Index that are listed on the CBOE. The prices of options on the S&P 500 Index have tended to increase during periods of heightened volatility and decrease during periods of greater market stability, which would result in increases or decreases, respectively, in the level of the CBOE Volatility Index.

VIX futures are contracts in which parties buy and sell the expectation of future volatility in the value of an index of equity securities (such as the S&P 500). A VIX future references a particular market volatility index, which measures market expectations of near-term volatility in the value of a specified equity index conveyed by prices of options on that equity index. Therefore, the value of VIX futures depends on changes in the expected volatility of stock prices, and VIX futures provide a way for a Portfolio to seek to either hedge certain of its portfolio positions or to profit by correctly forecasting the future volatility in the stock market. However, VIX futures are subject to the risk that the Subadvisor is incorrect in its forecast of volatility for the underlying index, resulting in a Portfolio having to make a cash payment to settle the futures contract, and in certain instances, have the potential for unlimited loss. VIX futures also subject a Portfolio to leverage risk (as require only a small investment in the form of a deposit or margin) and volatility risk (as futures markets can be highly volatile). A Portfolio may also invest in ETNs that track volatility indices. See "Exchange Traded Notes" above for more information concerning ETNs.

Options on Futures. For bona fide hedging, risk management, income enhancement and investment and other appropriate purposes, the Portfolios also may purchase and write call and put options on futures contracts that are traded on exchanges that are licensed and regulated by the CFTC for the purpose of options trading, or, subject to applicable CFTC rules, on foreign exchanges.

A "call" option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right, but not the obligation, in return for the premium paid, to purchase a futures contract (assume a "long" position) at a specified exercise price at any time before the option expires. Upon the exercise of a "call," the writer of the option is obligated to sell the futures contract (to deliver a "long" position to the option holder) at the option exercise price, which will presumably be lower than the current market price of the contract in the futures market. The writing of a call option on a futures contract constitutes a partial hedge against declining prices of the underlying securities or the currencies in which such securities are denominated. If the futures price at expiration is below the exercise price, a Portfolio will retain the full amount of the option premium, which provides a partial hedge against any decline that may have occurred in the Portfolio's holdings of securities or the currencies in which such securities are denominated. The purchase of a call option on a futures contract represents a means of hedging against a market advance affecting securities prices or currency exchange rates when a Portfolio is not fully invested or of lengthening the average maturity or duration of a Portfolio's portfolio.

A "put" option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right, in return for the premium paid, to sell a futures contract (assume a "short" position), for a specified exercise price at any time before the option expires. Upon exercise of a "put," the writer of the option is obligated to purchase the futures contract (deliver a "short" position to the option holder) at the option exercise price, which will presumably be higher than the current market price of the contract in the futures market. If a Portfolio writes a put option on a futures contract on debt securities related to securities that the Portfolio expects to acquire and the market price of such securities increases, the net cost to a Portfolio of the debt securities acquired by it will be reduced by the amount of the option premium received. If market prices have declined, a Portfolio's purchase price upon exercise may be greater than the price at which the debt securities might be purchased in the securities market. The purchase of put options on futures contracts may be a means of hedging a Portfolio's portfolio against the risk of rising interest rates, declining securities prices or declining exchange rates for a particular currency.

When an entity exercises an option and assumes a "long" futures position, in the case of a "call," or a "short" futures position, in the case of a "put," its gain will be credited to its futures margin account, while the loss suffered by the writer of the option will be debited to its account. However, as with the trading of futures, most participants in the options markets do not seek to realize their gains or losses by exercise of their option rights. Instead, the writer or holder of an option will usually realize a gain or loss by buying or selling an offsetting option at a market price that will reflect an increase or a decrease from the premium originally paid.

Depending on the pricing of the option compared to either the futures contract upon which it is based or upon the price of the underlying securities, commodities or currencies, owning an option may or may not be less risky than ownership of the futures contract or underlying assets. In contrast to a futures transaction, in which only transaction costs are involved, benefits received in an option transaction will be reduced by the amount of the premium paid as well as by transaction costs. In the event of an adverse market movement, however, a Portfolio will not be subject to a risk of loss on the option transaction beyond the price of the premium it paid plus its transaction costs, and may consequently benefit from a favorable movement in the value of its portfolio assets in which such securities are denominated that would have been more completely offset if the hedge had been effected through the use of futures. If a Portfolio writes options on futures contracts, the Portfolio will receive a premium but will assume a risk of adverse movement in the price of the underlying futures contract comparable to that involved in holding a futures position. If the option is not exercised, a Portfolio will realize a gain in the amount of the premium, which may partially offset unfavorable changes in the value of assets held by or to be acquired for the Portfolio. If the option is exercised, a Portfolio will incur a loss on the option transaction, which will be reduced by the amount of the premium it has received, but which may partially offset favorable changes in the value of its portfolio assets or the currencies in which such assets are denominated.

While the holder or writer of an option on a futures contract may normally terminate its position by selling or purchasing an offsetting option of the same series, a Portfolio's ability to establish and close out options positions at fairly established prices will be subject to the maintenance of a liquid market.

Risks Associated with Futures and Options on Futures Contracts. There are several risks associated with the use of futures contracts and options on futures contracts as hedging techniques, including market price, interest rate, leverage, liquidity, counterparty, operational and legal risks. There can be no assurance that hedging strategies using futures will be successful. A purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount invested in the futures contract, which in some cases may be unlimited. There can be no guarantee that there will be a correlation between price movements in the hedging vehicle and in a Portfolio's assets being hedged, even if the hedging vehicle closely correlates with a Portfolio's investments, such as with stock index futures contracts. If the price of a futures contract changes more than the price of the securities, assets or currencies, a Portfolio will experience either a loss or a gain on the futures contracts that will not be completely offset by changes in the price of the securities, assets or currencies that are the subject of the hedge. An incorrect correlation could result in a loss on both the hedged securities, assets or currencies and the hedging vehicle so that the portfolio return might have been better had hedging not been attempted. It is not possible to hedge fully or perfectly against currency fluctuations affecting the value of securities denominated in foreign currencies because the value of such securities is likely to fluctuate as a result of independent factors not related to currency fluctuations. In addition, there are significant differences between the securities and futures markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between the markets, causing a given hedge not to achieve its objectives. The degree of imperfection of correlation depends on circumstances such as variations in speculative market demand for futures and options on securities, including technical influences in futures trading and options, and differences between the financial instruments being hedged and the instruments underlying the standard contracts available for trading in such respects as interest rate levels, maturities and creditworthiness of issuers. A decision as to whether, when and how to hedge involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived hedge may be unsuccessful to some degree because of market behavior or unexpected interest rate trends. It is also possible that, when a Portfolio has sold stock index futures to hedge its portfolio against a decline in the market, the market may advance while the value of the particular securities held in the Portfolio's portfolio might decline. If this were to occur, a Portfolio would incur a loss on the futures contracts and also experience a decline in the value of its portfolio securities.

Futures exchanges may limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in certain futures contract prices during a single trading day. The daily limit establishes the maximum amount that the price of a futures contract may vary either up or down from the previous day's settlement price at the end of the current trading session. Once the daily limit has been reached in a futures contract subject to the limit, no more trades may be made on that day at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movements during a particular trading day and therefore does not limit potential losses because the limit may work to prevent the liquidation of unfavorable positions. For example, futures prices have occasionally moved to the daily limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of positions and subjecting some holders of futures contracts to substantial losses.

There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist at a time when a Portfolio seeks to close out a futures contract or a futures option position. If no liquid market exists, a Portfolio would remain obligated to meet margin requirements until the position is closed.

Also, in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of a futures commission merchant that holds margin on behalf of a Portfolio, the Portfolio may not be entitled to the return of all the margin owed to the Portfolio, potentially resulting in a loss.

In addition to the risks that apply to all options transactions, there are several special risks relating to options on futures contracts. Although the Portfolios generally will purchase only those options and futures contracts for which there appears to be an active market, there is no assurance that a liquid market on an exchange will exist for any particular option or futures contract at any particular time. In the event no such market exists for particular options, it might not be possible to effect closing transactions in such options with the result that a Portfolio would have to exercise options it has purchased in order to realize any profit and would be less able to limit its exposure to losses on options it has written.

Hard Assets Securities

Hard assets securities include equity securities of "hard assets companies" and derivative securities and instruments whose value is linked to the price of a commodity or a commodity index. The term "hard assets companies" refers to companies that directly or indirectly (whether through supplier relationships, servicing agreements or otherwise) derive at least 50% of gross revenue or profit from exploration, development, production, distribution or facilitation of processes relating to: (i) precious metals (including gold), (ii) base and industrial metals, (iii) energy, or (iv) other commodities.

Since the market action of hard assets securities may move against or independently of the market trend of industrial shares, the addition of such securities to an overall portfolio may increase the return and reduce the price fluctuations of such a portfolio. There can be no assurance that an increased rate of return or a reduction in price fluctuations of a portfolio will be achieved. Hard assets securities are affected by many factors, including movement in the stock market. Inflation may cause a decline in the market, including hard assets securities. The price of precious metal and natural resource securities are particularly susceptible to volatility and there may be sharp fluctuations in prices, even during periods of rising prices. Additionally, companies engaged in the production and distribution of hard assets may be adversely affected by changes in world events, political and economic conditions, energy conservation, environmental policies, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources and labor relations.

High Yield Securities

Typically, high yield debt securities (sometimes called "junk bonds") are rated below investment grade by one or more of the rating agencies or, if not rated, are determined to be of comparable quality by the relevant Subadvisor and are generally considered to be speculative. Investment in lower rated corporate debt securities typically provide greater income and increased opportunity for capital appreciation than investments in higher quality securities, but they also typically entail greater price volatility and principal and income risk. These high yield securities are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to meet principal and interest payments.

Investment in high yield/high risk bonds involves special risks in addition to the risks associated with investments in higher rated debt securities. High yield/high risk bonds may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher grade bonds. The prices of high yield/high risk bonds have been found to be less sensitive to interest-rate changes than more highly rated investments, but more sensitive to adverse economic downturns or individual corporate developments.

The secondary market on which high yield/high risk bonds are traded may be less liquid than the market for higher grade bonds. Less liquidity in the secondary trading market could adversely affect the price at which a Portfolio could sell a high yield/high risk bond, and could adversely affect and cause large fluctuations in the Portfolio's daily NAV. A projection of an economic downturn or of a period of rising interest rates, for example, could cause a decline in high yield/high risk bond prices because the advent of a recession could lessen the ability of a highly leveraged company to make principal and interest payments on its debt securities.

Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the values and liquidity of high yield/high risk bonds, especially in a thinly traded market.

Some high yield securities are issued by smaller, less-seasoned companies, while others are issued as part of a corporate restructuring, such as an acquisition, merger, or leveraged buyout. Companies that issue high yield securities are often highly leveraged and may not have available to them more traditional methods of financing. Therefore, the risk associated with acquiring the securities of such issuers generally is greater than is the case with investment-grade securities. Some high yield securities were once rated as investment-grade but have been downgraded to junk bond status because of financial difficulties experienced by their issuers.

If the issuer of high yield/high risk bonds defaults, a Portfolio may incur additional expenses to seek recovery. In the case of high yield/high risk bonds structured as zero coupon or payment-in-kind securities, the market prices of such securities are affected to a greater extent by interest rate changes, and therefore tend to be more volatile than securities that pay interest periodically and in cash.

Analysis of the creditworthiness of issuers of high yield/high risk bonds may be more complex than for issuers of higher quality debt securities, and the ability of a Portfolio to achieve its investment objective may, to the extent of its investment in high yield/high risk bonds, be more dependent upon such creditworthiness analysis than would be the case if the Portfolio were investing in higher quality bonds. When secondary markets for high yield securities are less liquid than the market for higher grade securities, it may be more difficult to value the securities because such valuation may require more research, and elements of judgment may play a greater role in the valuation because there is less reliable, objective data available.

The use of credit ratings as the sole method for evaluating high yield/high risk bonds also involves certain risks. For example, credit ratings evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments, not the market value risk of high yield/high risk bonds. Also, credit rating agencies may fail to change credit ratings on a timely basis to reflect subsequent events. If a credit rating agency changes the rating of a portfolio security held by a Portfolio, the Portfolio may retain the portfolio security if the Manager or Subadvisor, where applicable, deems it in the best interest of the Portfolio's shareholders. Legislation designed to limit the use of high yield/high risk bonds in corporate transactions may have a material adverse effect on a Portfolio's NAV per share and investment practices.

In addition, there may be special tax considerations associated with investing in high yield/high risk bonds structured as zero coupon or payment-in-kind securities. A Portfolio records the interest on these securities annually as income even though it receives no cash interest until the security's maturity or payment date. As a result, the amounts that have accrued each year are required to be distributed to shareholders and such amounts will be taxable to shareholders. Therefore, a Portfolio may have to sell some of its assets to distribute cash to shareholders. These actions are likely to reduce the Portfolio's assets and may thereby increase its expense ratios and decrease its rate of return.

Hybrid Instruments and Other Capital Securities

Hybrid Instruments. A hybrid instrument, or hybrid, is a derivative interest in an issuer that combines the characteristics of an equity security and a debt security. A hybrid may have characteristics that, on the whole, more strongly suggest the existence of a bond, stock or other traditional investment, but may also have prominent features that are normally associated with a different type of investment. For example, a hybrid instrument may have an interest rate or principal amount that is determined by an unrelated indicator, such as the performance of a commodity or a securities index. Moreover, hybrid instruments may be treated as a particular type of investment for one regulatory purpose (such as taxation) and may be simultaneously treated as a different type of investment for a different regulatory purpose (such as securities or commodity regulation). Hybrids can be used as an efficient means of pursuing a variety of investment goals, including increased total return and duration management. Because hybrids combine features of two or more traditional investments, and may involve the use of innovative structures, hybrids present risks that may be similar to, different from, or greater than those associated with traditional investments with similar characteristics. Some of these structural features may include, but are not limited to, structural subordination to the claims of senior debt holders, interest payment deferrals

under certain conditions, perpetual securities with no final maturity date and/or maturity extension risk for callable securities should the issuer elect not to redeem the security at a predetermined call date.

Thus, an investment in a hybrid may entail significant market risks that are not associated with a similar investment in a traditional, U.S.-dollar-denominated bond with a fixed principal amount that pays a fixed rate or floating rate of interest. The purchase of hybrids also exposes a fund to the credit risk of the issuer of the hybrids. There is a risk that, under certain conditions, the redemption value of a hybrid may be zero. Depending on the level of a Portfolio's investment in hybrids, these risks may cause significant fluctuations in the Portfolio's NAV. Certain issuers of hybrid instruments known as structured products may be deemed to be investment companies as defined in the 1940 Act. As a result, the Portfolios' investments in these products may be subject to limits described below under the heading "Investment Companies."

Other Capital Securities. Other capital securities give issuers flexibility in managing their capital structure. The features associated with these securities are predominately debt like in that they have coupons, pay interest and in most cases have a final stated maturity. There are certain features that give the companies flexibility not commonly found in fixed-income securities, which include, but are not limited to, deferral of interest payments under certain conditions and subordination to debt securities in the event of default. However, it should be noted that in an event of default the securities would typically be expected to rank senior to common equity. The deferral of interest payments is generally not an event of default for an extended period of time and the ability of the holders of such instruments to accelerate payment under terms of these instruments is generally more limited than other debt securities.

Trust Preferred Securities. Trust preferred securities are typically issued by corporations, generally in the form of interest bearing notes with preferred securities characteristics, or by an affiliated business trust of a corporation, generally in the form of beneficial interests in subordinated debentures or similarly structured securities. The trust preferred securities market consists of both fixed and adjustable coupon rate securities that are either perpetual in nature or have stated maturity dates.

Trust preferred securities are typically junior and fully subordinated liabilities of an issuer or the beneficiary of a guarantee that is junior and fully subordinated to the other liabilities of the guarantor. Trust preferred securities have many of the key characteristics of equity due to their subordinated position in an issuer's capital structure and because their quality and value are heavily dependent on the profitability of the issuer rather than on any legal claims to specific assets or cash flows.

Illiquid Investments

A Portfolio may acquire an illiquid investment so long as immediately after the acquisition the Portfolio would not have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments that are assets (5% of "total assets," as that term is defined in Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act, for the MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio). A Portfolio will consider taking measures to reduce its holdings of illiquid investments if they exceed the percentage limitation as a result of changes in the values of the investments or if liquid investments have become illiquid.

An illiquid investment for each Portfolio, other than the MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio, means any investment that the Manager or Subadvisor 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. With respect to the MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio, illiquid security means a security that cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven calendar days at approximately the value ascribed to it by the Portfolio. Illiquid investments may include repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days.

The Portfolios, other than the MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio, have implemented a written liquidity risk management program and related procedures ("Liquidity Program") that is reasonably designed to assess and manage the Portfolios' "liquidity risk" (defined by the SEC as the risk that a Portfolio could not meet requests to redeem shares issued by the Portfolio without significant dilution of remaining investors' interests in the Portfolio). The liquidity classification of each investment will be made after reasonable inquiry and taking into account, among other things, market, trading and investment-specific considerations deemed to be relevant to the liquidity classification of each Portfolio's investments in accordance with the Liquidity Program.

The lack of an established secondary market may make it more difficult to value illiquid investments, requiring a Portfolio to rely on judgments that may be somewhat subjective in determining value, which could vary from the amount that a Portfolio could realize upon disposition. Often, illiquid investments will be valued in accordance with fair valuation procedures adopted by the Board. An investment's illiquidity might prevent the sale of such investment at a time when the Manager or Subadvisor might wish to sell, and these investments could have the effect of decreasing a Portfolio's liquidity. Difficulty in selling an investment, particularly an illiquid investment, may result in a loss or may be costly to a Portfolio.

Index Risk

The MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in the investments included in the IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Index ("Underlying Index"). The Underlying Index may not be successful in replicating the performance of its target strategies. The Underlying Index is partially based on an assessment of historical data sets. To the extent that data turns out not to be predictive of future events, the return on the Underlying Index may deviate from its objective.

There is no assurance that the strategies that comprise the Underlying Index will track hedge fund returns described in the Portfolio's objective, which, in turn, may adversely affect the Underlying Index's ability to meet its objectives. While the strategies consist of multiple liquid Underlying Index components, hedge funds may invest in a much broader range of more geographically diverse and less liquid assets. The Underlying Index

may be exposed to more or less risk than hedge funds as an asset class. To the extent the MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio tracks its Underlying Index, these risks could also apply to an investment in the MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio.

The strategies and the Underlying Index are based entirely on mathematical analysis of historical data related to volatility and returns. To the extent that historical data turns out not to be predictive of future events, the return of the Strategies may deviate from the returns of the hedge fund indexes they are trying to replicate.

IndexIQ Advisors does not receive hedge fund holding information but rather uses the monthly returns of the hedge fund data provided by third parties as the basis for estimating the asset class exposures of hedge funds as a group. There is a risk that hedge fund return data provided by third party providers may be inaccurate or may not accurately reflect hedge fund returns due to survivorship bias, self-reporting selection bias, or other biases, among other factors.

Hedge funds often adjust their investments rapidly in view of market, political, financial or other factors, whereas the composition of the Underlying Index is adjusted only when the Underlying Index rebalances. The potential lag between hedge fund strategy changes and Underlying Index changes may cause the returns of the Underlying Index to deviate from the data received from the third party providers.

Indexed Securities and Structured Notes

Structured notes are derivative debt instruments, the interest rate or principal of which is determined by an unrelated indicator (for example, a currency, security, commodity or index thereof). The terms of the instrument may be "structured" by the purchaser and the borrower issuing the note. Indexed securities may include structured notes as well as securities other than debt securities, the interest rate or principal of which is determined by an unrelated indicator. Indexed securities may include a multiplier that multiplies the indexed element by a specified factor and, therefore, the value of such securities may be very volatile. The terms of structured notes and indexed securities may provide that in certain circumstances no principal is due at maturity, which may result in a loss of invested capital. Structured notes and indexed securities may be positively or negatively indexed, so that appreciation of the unrelated indicator may produce an increase or a decrease in the interest rate or the value of the structured note or indexed security at maturity may be calculated as a specified multiple of the change in the value of the unrelated indicator. Therefore, the value of such notes and securities may be very volatile. Structured notes and indexed securities may entail a greater degree of market risk than other types of debt securities because the investor bears the risk of the unrelated indicator. Structured notes or indexed securities also may be more volatile, less liquid, and more difficult to accurately price than less complex securities and instruments or more traditional debt securities. To the extent a Portfolio invests in these notes and securities, however, the Manager or Subadvisor analyzes these notes and securities in its overall assessment of the effective duration of the Portfolio's holdings in an effort to monitor the Portfolio's interest rate risk.

Certain issuers of structured products may be deemed to be investment companies as defined in the 1940 Act. As a result, the Portfolios' investments in these structured products may be subject to limits applicable to investments in investment companies and may be subject to restrictions contained in the 1940 Act.

Industrial Development and Pollution Control Bonds

Industrial Development Bonds that pay tax-exempt interest are, in most cases, revenue bonds and are issued by, or on behalf of, public authorities to raise money to finance various privately operated facilities for business, manufacturing, housing, sports and pollution control. These bonds are also used to finance public facilities such as airports, mass transit systems, ports and parking. Consequently, the credit quality of these securities depends upon the ability of the user of the facilities financed by the bonds and any guarantor to meet its financial obligations. These bonds are generally not secured by the taxing power of the municipality but are secured by the revenues of the authority derived from payments by the industrial user.

Industrial Development and Pollution Control Bonds, although nominally issued by municipal authorities, are generally not secured by the taxing power of the municipality but are secured by the revenues of the authority derived from payments by the industrial user. Industrial Development Bonds issued after August 7, 1986, as well as certain other bonds, are now classified as "private activity bonds." Some, but not all, private activity bonds issued after that date qualify to pay tax-exempt interest.

Inflation/Deflation Risk

A Portfolio's investments may be subject to inflation risk, which is the risk that the real value (i.e., nominal price of the asset adjusted for inflation) of assets or income from investments will be less in the future because inflation decreases the purchasing power and value of money (i.e., as inflation increases, the real value of a Portfolio's assets can decline). Inflation rates may change frequently and significantly as a result of various factors, including unexpected shifts in the domestic or global economy and changes in monetary or economic policies (or expectations that these policies may change). A Portfolio's investments may not keep pace with inflation, which would adversely affect the real value of Portfolio shareholders' investment in the Portfolio. This risk is greater for fixed-income instruments with longer maturities.

Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time. Deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer default more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of a Portfolio's assets.

Information Regarding Investments in a Portfolio by Management or Affiliates

The Manager, a Subadvisor or their affiliates may, from time to time, make initial or subsequent investments in a Portfolio. These investments may be redeemed from a Portfolio at any time, which may adversely impact the Portfolio and its shareholders. Additionally, the Manager, a Subadvisor

or their affiliates may choose to hedge all or part of their investment in a Portfolio. It is not expected that any such hedge will adversely impact any Portfolio.

Infrastructure Industry Risk

The MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio has greater exposure to adverse economic, regulatory, political, legal and other changes affecting the issuers of infrastructure-related securities. 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, costs associated with environmental and other regulations, the effects of economic slowdown and surplus capacity, increased competition from other providers of services, uncertainties concerning the availability of fuel at reasonable prices, the effects of energy conservation policies and other factors. Additionally, infrastructure-related entities may be subject to regulation by various governmental authorities and may also be affected by governmental regulation of rates charged to customers, service interruption and/or legal challenges due to environmental, operational or other mishaps and the imposition of special tariffs and changes in tax laws, regulatory policies and accounting standards as well as federal and state or local funding for infrastructure projects. There is also the risk that corruption may negatively affect publicly-funded infrastructure projects, resulting in delays and cost overruns.

Specific infrastructure assets in which the Portfolio invests may be subject to the following additional risks:

- communication infrastructure companies are subject to risks involving changes in government regulation, competition, dependency on patent protection, equipment incompatibility, changing consumer preferences, technological obsolescence and large capital expenditures and debt burdens.
- energy infrastructure companies are subject to adverse changes in fuel prices, the effects of energy conservation policies and other risks, such as increased regulation, negative effects of economic slowdowns, reduced demand, cleanup and litigation costs as a result of environmental damage, changing and international politics and regulatory policies of various governments. Natural disasters or terrorist attacks damaging sources of energy supplies will also negatively impact energy companies.
- social infrastructure companies are subject to government regulation and the costs of compliance with such regulations and delays or failures in receiving required regulatory approvals. The enactment of new or additional regulatory requirements may negatively affect the business of a social infrastructure company.
- transportation infrastructure companies can be significantly affected by economic changes, fuel prices, labor relations, insurance costs and government regulations. Transportation infrastructure companies will also be negatively impacted by natural disasters or terrorist attacks.
- utility company revenues and costs are subject to regulation by states and other regulators. Regulatory authorities also may restrict a company's access to new markets. Utilities companies may incur unexpected increases in fuel and other operating costs. Utilities are also subject to considerable costs associated with environmental compliance, nuclear waste clean-up and safety regulation.

Initial Public Offerings

Initial public offerings ("IPOs") of securities occur when a company first offers its securities to the public. Although companies can be any age or size at the time of their IPO, they are often smaller and have limited operating histories, which may involve a greater potential for the value of their securities to be impaired following the IPO.

Investors in IPOs can be adversely affected by substantial dilution in the value of their shares, by the issuance of additional shares and by concentration of control in existing management and principal shareholders. In addition, all of the factors that affect stock market performance may have a greater impact on the shares of IPO companies.

The price of a company's securities may be highly unstable at the time of its IPO and for a period thereafter due to market psychology prevailing at the time of the IPO, the absence of a prior public market, the small number of shares available and limited availability of investor information. As a result of this or other factors, a Portfolio's Subadvisor might decide to sell a security issued through an IPO more quickly than it would otherwise, which may result in a significant gain or loss and greater transaction costs to the Portfolio. Any gains from shares held for one year or less may be treated as short-term gains, and be taxable as ordinary income to a Portfolio's shareholders. In addition, IPO securities may be subject to varying patterns of trading volume and may, at times, be difficult to sell without an unfavorable impact on prevailing prices.

The effect of an IPO investment can have a magnified impact on a Portfolio's performance if the Portfolio's asset base is small. Consequently, IPOs may constitute a significant portion of a Portfolio's returns particularly when the Portfolio is small. Since the number of securities issued in an IPO is limited, it is likely that IPO securities will represent a small component of a Portfolio's assets as it increases in size and therefore have a more limited effect on the Portfolio's performance.

There can be no assurance that IPOs will continue to be available for a Portfolio to purchase. The number or quality of IPOs available for purchase by a Portfolio may vary, decrease or entirely disappear. In some cases, a Portfolio may not be able to purchase IPOs at the offering price, but may have to purchase the shares in the after-market at a price greatly exceeding the offering price, making it more difficult for the Portfolio to realize a profit.

Interfund Lending

The Portfolios have obtained an exemptive order from the SEC allowing the Portfolios to lend money to, and borrow money from, each other pursuant to a master interfund lending agreement (the "Interfund Lending Program"). Under the Interfund Lending Program, the Portfolios (other than a money market fund) may lend or borrow money for temporary purposes directly to or from one another (an "Interfund Loan"), subject to meeting the conditions of the SEC exemptive order. All Interfund Loans would consist only of uninvested cash reserves that the lending Portfolio otherwise would invest in short-term repurchase agreements or other short-term instruments.

If a Portfolio has outstanding bank borrowings, any Interfund Loans to the Portfolio will: (a) be at an interest rate equal to or lower than that of any outstanding bank loan, (b) be secured at least on an equal priority basis with at least an equivalent percentage of collateral to loan value as any outstanding bank loan that requires collateral, (c) have a maturity no longer than any outstanding bank loan (and in any event not over seven days), and (d) provide that, if an event of default occurs under any agreement evidencing an outstanding bank loan to the Portfolio, that event of default will automatically (without need for action or notice by the lending Portfolio) constitute an immediate event of default under the master interfund lending agreement, entitling the lending Portfolio to call the Interfund Loan immediately (and exercise all rights with respect to any collateral), and that such call will be made if the lending bank exercises its right to call its loan under its agreement with the borrowing Portfolio. The Portfolios are currently parties to a line of credit which restricts a Portfolio's ability to participate in interfund lending while the Portfolio has an outstanding balance on the line of credit.

A Portfolio may borrow on an unsecured basis through the Interfund Lending Program only if its outstanding borrowings from all sources immediately after the borrowing total 10% or less of its total assets, provided that if the Portfolio has a secured loan outstanding from any other lender, including but not limited to another Portfolio, the Portfolio's borrowing will be secured on at least an equal priority basis with at least an equivalent percentage of collateral to loan value as any outstanding loan that requires collateral. If a Portfolio's total outstanding borrowings immediately after an Interfund Loan under the Interfund Lending Program exceed 10% of its total assets, the Portfolio may borrow through the Interfund Lending Program on a secured basis only. A Portfolio may not borrow under the Interfund Lending Program or from any other source if its total outstanding borrowings immediately after the borrowing would be more than 33 1/3% of its total assets or any lower threshold provided for by a Portfolio's fundamental restriction or non-fundamental policy.

No Portfolio may lend to another Portfolio through the Interfund Lending Program if the loan would cause the lending Portfolio's aggregate outstanding loans through the Interfund Lending Program to exceed 15% of its current net assets at the time of the loan. A Portfolio's Interfund Loans to any one Portfolio shall not exceed 5% of the lending Portfolio's net assets. The duration of Interfund Loans will be limited to the time required to receive payment for securities sold, but in no event more than seven days, and for purposes of this condition, loans effected within seven days of each other will be treated as separate loan transactions. Each Interfund Loan may be called on one business day's notice by a lending Portfolio and may be repaid on any day by a borrowing Portfolio.

The limitations detailed above and the other conditions of the SEC exemptive order permitting interfund lending are designed to minimize the risks associated with interfund lending for both the lending Portfolio and the borrowing Portfolio. However, no borrowing or lending activity is without risk. When a Portfolio borrows money from another Portfolio, there is a risk that the Interfund Loan could be called on one day's notice or not renewed, in which case the Portfolio may have to borrow from a bank at higher rates if an Interfund Loan is not available from another Portfolio. Interfund Loans are subject to the risk that the borrowing Portfolio could be unable to repay the loan when due, and a delay in repayment to a lending Portfolio could result in a lost opportunity or additional lending costs. No Portfolio may borrow more than the amount permitted by its investment limitations.

Investment Companies

A Portfolio may invest in securities of other investment companies, including ETFs and business development companies, subject to limitations prescribed by the 1940 Act and any applicable investment restrictions described in the Portfolio's Prospectus and SAI and count such holdings towards various guideline tests (such as the 80% test required under Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act). These securities represent interests in professionally managed portfolios that may invest in various types of instruments pursuant to a wide range of investment styles. Investing in other investment companies involves substantially the same risks as investing directly in the underlying instruments, but may involve duplicative management and advisory fees and operating expenses. Certain types of investment companies, such as closed-end investment companies, issue a fixed number of shares that trade on a stock exchange or OTC at a premium or a discount to their NAV per share. Others are continuously offered at NAV per share but may also be traded in the secondary market. Each Portfolio indirectly will bear its proportionate share of any management fees and other expenses paid by the investment companies in which the Portfolio invests in addition to the fees and expenses the Portfolio bears directly in connection with its own operations.

Among other things, the 1940 Act limitations generally prohibit a Portfolio from: (1) acquiring more than 3% of the voting shares of an investment company; (2) investing more than 5% of the Portfolio's total assets in securities of any one investment company; and (3) investing more than 10% of the Portfolio's total assets in securities of all investment companies. These restrictions do not apply to the MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios or the MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio's investments in ETPs in accordance with applicable SEC exemptive orders, and may not apply to certain investments in money market funds, including money market funds advised by the Manager. The Portfolios' investments in money market funds may include money market funds managed by New York Life Investments that are offered for sale only to the Portfolios and other funds within the MainStay Group of Funds such as the MainStay U.S. Government Liquidity Fund. The MainStay U.S. Government Liquidity Fund invests 99.5% or more of its total assets in cash, "government securities" and/or repurchase agreements that are "collateralized fully" (i.e.

collateralized by cash and/or government securities) so as to qualify as a "government money market fund" pursuant to Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act. A Portfolio may invest in money market funds for various cash management purposes. In addition, no Portfolio (with the exception of the MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios and MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio) may acquire the securities of registered open-end investment companies or registered unit investment trusts in reliance on Section 12(d)(1)(F) or 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act. Certain underlying portfolios/funds may be advised or subadvised by New York Life Investments or its affiliates. These advisers and subadvisors are under common control with New York Life Investments and the underlying portfolios/funds advised by those entities are considered to be in the same "group of investment companies" as the Portfolios for purposes of Section 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act. For example, exchange-traded funds advised by IndexIQ Advisors LLC are considered to be in the same group of investment companies as the Portfolios because IndexIQ Advisors LLC and New York Life Investments are under common control. For purposes of determining compliance with a Portfolio's policy on concentrating its investments in any one industry, the Portfolios will consider the portfolio positions of the underlying investment companies (at the time of purchase) in which the Portfolios invest to the extent reasonably practicable based on information publicly available to the Portfolios as shareholders in these underlying investment companies.

The Portfolios may invest in securities of other investment companies, including ETFs and money market funds, subject to statutory limitations prescribed by the 1940 Act or exemptive relief or regulations thereunder. For more information, please see "Exchange-Traded Funds."

Potential conflicts of interest situations could occur where a Portfolio's portfolio manager is subject to competing interests that have the potential to influence his or her decision to invest a Portfolio's assets in a fund managed by New York Life Investments. For example, the MainStay U.S. Government Liquidity Fund, along with other money market funds managed by New York Life Investments, is available as an investment option for portfolio managers of each Portfolio. New York Life Investments and its affiliates would generate additional revenue from a Portfolio's investments in these money market funds as compared to investments in money market funds sponsored by third parties. A portfolio manager may also have an incentive to invest in the MainStay U.S. Government Liquidity Fund or another fund managed by New York Life Investments to increase the fund's assets under management or otherwise support the fund. Moreover, a situation could occur where the best interests of the Portfolio could be adverse to the best interests of the Mainstay U.S. Government Liquidity Fund or another fund managed by New York Life Investments or vice versa. These incentives may result in decisions that adversely impact a Portfolio. Like any other Portfolio investment, it is possible for a Portfolio to lose money by investing in other funds.

New York Life Investments and the portfolio managers have a fiduciary duty to each Portfolio to act in that Portfolio's best interests when selecting underlying portfolios/funds. Under the oversight of the Board and pursuant to applicable policies and procedures, New York Life Investments will carefully analyze any such situation and take all steps it believes to be necessary to minimize and, where possible, eliminate potential conflicts.

With respect to the MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio's policy to invest 99.5% or more of the Portfolio's total assets in cash, "government securities" and/or repurchase agreements that are "collateralized fully" (i.e., collateralized by cash and/or government securities) so as to qualify as a "government money market fund" under Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act, the Portfolio may, as appropriate, deem investments in other "government money market funds" under Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act as within its 99.5% policy for compliance purposes.

Lending of Portfolio Securities

A Portfolio may lend portfolio securities to certain broker/dealers and institutions to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, as modified or interpreted by regulatory authorities having jurisdiction, from time to time, in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board. By lending its securities, a Portfolio attempts to increase its net investment income through the receipt of lending fees or the spread received in connection with the investment of cash collateral. Any gain or loss in the market price of the securities loaned that might occur during the term of the loan would belong to the Portfolio. Such loans must be secured by collateral in cash, U.S. Treasury securities and/or U.S. government agency securities that are issued or guaranteed by the United States government or its agencies or instrumentalities maintained on a current basis in an amount at least equal to 100% of the current market value of the securities loaned. A Portfolio may call a loan and obtain the securities loaned at any time generally on less than five days' notice. For the duration of a loan, the Portfolio would continue to receive the equivalent of the interest or dividends paid by the issuer on the securities loaned and would also receive compensation from the investment of cash collateral or lending fees to the extent the borrower pledges securities instead of cash. A Portfolio would not, however, have the right to vote any securities having voting rights during the existence of the loan, but the Portfolio may call the loan in anticipation of an important vote to be taken among holders of the securities or of the giving or withholding of their consent on a material matter affecting the investment. In connection with its consideration of environment, social and governance ("ESG") factors in its investment process, the MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio generally will call a loan in anticipation of any vote to be taken among holders of the securities. The MainStay Group of Funds, on behalf of certain of the Portfolios, has entered into an agency agreement with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("JPMorgan"), which acts as the Portfolios' agent in making loans of portfolio securities, subject to the supervision and control of the Manager or Subadvisor, as the case may be.

As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery of, or even loss of rights in, the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially or breach its agreement with a Portfolio. A Portfolio also bears the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all, either because the borrower fails financially or for other reasons, such as the financial failure of the securities lending agent. A Portfolio could experience delays and costs in recovering the loaned securities or in gaining access to and liquidating the collateral, which could result in actual financial loss and which could interfere with portfolio management decisions or the exercise of ownership rights in the loaned securities. However, the loans would be made only to firms deemed by the Manager or Subadvisor or its agent to be creditworthy and when the

consideration that can be earned currently from securities loans of this type, justifies the attendant risk. If the Manager or Subadvisor determines to make securities loans, it is intended that the value of the securities loaned will not exceed 33 1/3% of the value of the total assets of the lending Portfolio, including the value of any cash collateral received.

While securities are on loan, each Portfolio is subject to: the risk that the borrower may default on the loan and that the collateral could be inadequate in the event the borrower defaults; the risk that the earnings on any cash collateral invested may not be sufficient to pay fees incurred in connection with the loan; the risk that the principal value of any cash collateral invested may decline and may not be sufficient to pay back the borrower for amount of the collateral posted; the risk that the borrower may use the loaned securities to cover a short sale which may place downward pressure on the market prices of the loaned securities; the risk that return of loaned securities could be delayed and could interfere with portfolio management decisions; and the risk that any efforts to recall the securities for purposes of voting may not be effective.

The Portfolios, subject to certain conditions and limitations, are permitted to invest cash collateral and uninvested cash in one or more money market funds that are managed by the Manager, its affiliates or unaffiliated third-party investment advisers.

LIBOR Replacement

The terms of many investments, financings or other transactions in the U.S. and globally have been historically tied to LIBOR, which functions as a reference rate or benchmark for various commercial and financial contracts. LIBOR may be a significant factor in determining payment obligations under derivatives transactions, the cost of financing of Portfolio investments or the value or return on certain other Portfolio investments. As a result, LIBOR may be relevant to, and directly affect, a Portfolio's performance, price volatility, liquidity and value, as well as the price volatility, liquidity and value of the assets that the Portfolio holds.

As of January 1, 2022, the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"), the United Kingdom's financial regulatory body and regulator of LIBOR, ceased its active encouragement of banks to provide the quotations needed to sustain most LIBOR rates due to the absence of an active market for interbank unsecured lending and other reasons. In connection with supervisory guidance from U.S. regulators, certain U.S. regulated entities have generally ceased to enter into certain new LIBOR contracts after January 1, 2022. On March 15, 2022, the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act was signed into law. This law provides a statutory fallback mechanism on a nationwide basis to replace LIBOR with a benchmark rate that is selected by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and based on SOFR (which measures the cost of overnight borrowings through repurchase agreement transactions collateralized with U.S. Treasury securities) for tough legacy contracts. On February 27, 2023, the Federal Reserve System's final rule in connection with this law became effective, establishing benchmark replacements based on SOFR and Term SOFR (a forward-looking measurement of market expectations of SOFR implied from certain derivatives markets) for applicable tough legacy contracts governed by U.S. law. In addition, the FCA has announced that it will require the publication of synthetic LIBOR for the one-month, three-month and six-month U.S. dollar LIBOR settings after June 30, 2023 through at least September 30, 2024. Certain of a Portfolio's investments may involve individual tough legacy contracts which may be subject to the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act or synthetic LIBOR and no assurances can be given that these measures will have had the intended effects. Although the transition process away from LIBOR for many instruments has been completed, some LIBOR use is continuing and there are potential effects related to the transition away from LIBOR or continued use of LIBOR on a Portfolio.

Accordingly, the transition process might lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets for instruments with terms tied to LIBOR. It could also lead to a reduction in the interest rates on, and the value of, some LIBOR-based investments and reduce the effectiveness of hedges mitigating risk in connection with LIBOR-based investments. Although some LIBOR-based instruments may contemplate a scenario where LIBOR is no longer available by providing for an alternative rate-setting methodology and/or increased costs for certain LIBOR-related instruments or financing transactions, others may not have such provisions and there may be significant uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of any such alternative methodologies. Instruments that include robust fallback provisions to facilitate the transition from LIBOR to an alternative reference rate may also include adjustments that do not adequately compensate the holder for the different characteristics of the alternative reference rate. The result may be that the fallback provision results in a value transfer from one party to the instrument to the counterparty. Additionally, because such provisions may differ across instruments (e.g., hedges versus cash positions hedged, or investments in structured finance products transitioning to a different rate or at a different time as the assets underlying those structured finance products), LIBOR's cessation may give rise to basis risk and render hedges less effective. The usefulness of LIBOR as a benchmark could deteriorate during the transition period, and any such effects of the transition process, including unforeseen effects, could result in losses to a Portfolio. The effect of the discontinuation of LIBOR on a Portfolio will vary depending, among other things, on (1) existing fallback or termination provisions in individual contracts and the possible renegotiation of existing contracts and (2) whether, how and when industry participants adopt new reference rates. Portfolio investments may also be tied to other interbank offered rates and currencies, which also will likely face similar issues. In many cases, in the event that an instrument falls back to an alternative reference rate, including SOFR or any reference rate based on SOFR, the alternative reference rate will not perform the same as LIBOR would have and may not include adjustments to such alternative reference rate that are reflective of current economic circumstances or differences between such alternative reference rate and LIBOR. SOFR is based on a secured lending markets in U.S. government securities and does not reflect credit risk in the interbank lending market in the way that LIBOR did. The alternative reference rates are generally secured by U.S. treasury securities and reflect the performance of the market for U.S. treasury securities and not the interbank lending markets. In the event of a credit crisis, floating rate instruments using alternative reference rates could therefore perform differently than those instruments using a rate indexed to the interbank lending market.

Certain classes of instruments invested in by a Portfolio may be more sensitive to LIBOR cessation than others. For example, certain asset classes such as floating rate notes may not contemplate a LIBOR cessation and/or might freeze a last-published or last-used LIBOR rate for all future

payment dates upon a discontinuation of LIBOR. Also, for example, syndicated and other business loans tied to LIBOR may not provide a clear roadmap for LIBOR's replacement, leaving any future adjustments to the determination of a quantum of lenders. Securitizations and other asset-backed transactions may experience disruption as a result of inconsistencies between when collateral assets shift from LIBOR and the rate with which those assets replace LIBOR and when the securitization notes shift from LIBOR as well as the rate with which the securitization notes replace LIBOR.

The IRS has issued regulations regarding the tax consequences of the transition from LIBOR or another interbank offered rate ("IBOR") to a new reference rate in debt instruments and non-debt contracts. Under the regulations, alteration or modification of the terms of a debt instrument to replace an operative rate that uses a discontinued IBOR with a qualified rate (as defined in the regulations) including true up payments equalizing the fair market value of contracts before and after such IBOR transition, to add a qualified rate as a fallback rate to a contract whose operative rate uses a discontinued IBOR or to replace a fallback rate that uses a discontinued IBOR with a qualified rate would not be taxable. The IRS may provide additional guidance, with potential retroactive effect.

These developments could negatively impact financial markets in general and present heightened risks, including with respect to a Portfolio's investments.

Loan Participation Interests

A Portfolio may invest in participation interests in loans. A Portfolio's investment in loan participation interests may take the form of participation interests in, or assignments or novations of a corporate loan ("Participation Interests"). The Participation Interests may be acquired from an agent bank, co-lenders or other holders of Participation Interests ("Participants"). In a novation, a Portfolio would assume all of the rights of the lender in a corporate loan, including the right to receive payments of principal and interest and other amounts directly from the borrower and to enforce its rights as a lender directly against the borrower. As an alternative, a Portfolio may purchase an assignment of all or a portion of a lender's interest in a corporate loan, in which case the Portfolio may be required generally to rely on a third-party agent bank, acting on behalf of the Participants, to demand payment and enforce the lenders' rights and exercise their remedies against the borrower, but would otherwise be entitled to the direct benefit of all such lender rights and remedies.

A Portfolio may also purchase participations in a portion of the rights of the lender in a corporate loan. In such a case, the Portfolio will be entitled to receive payments of principal, interest and fees, if any, but generally will not be entitled to enforce its rights directly against the borrower; rather the Portfolio must rely on the agent bank and/or the seller of the participation for that purpose. A Portfolio will not act as an agent bank, guarantor or sole negotiator of a credit facility with respect to a corporate loan. In addition, an agent bank may be responsible for various services with respect to the loan including, recordkeeping or other services (such as interest payment services) with respect to Loan Participation Interests held by a Portfolio and the related loan documentation. These services may be subject to risks of, among other things, computational errors, cyber-attacks, delays, and the bankruptcy or insolvency of such agents. The Portfolios are also subject to the risk of loss caused by human error and system or control failures by these agents. All these risks may affect the Portfolios, the Portfolios' investments and the Portfolios' investment performance.

In a typical corporate loan involving the sale of Participation Interests, the agent bank administers the terms of the corporate loan agreement and is responsible for the collection of principal and interest and fee payments to the credit of all lenders that are parties to the corporate loan agreement. The agent bank in such cases will be qualified under the 1940 Act to serve as a custodian for registered investment companies. A Portfolio generally will rely on the agent bank or an intermediate Participant to collect its portion of the payments on the corporate loan. The agent bank may monitor the value of the collateral and, if the value of the collateral declines, may take certain action, including accelerating the corporate loan, giving the borrower an opportunity to provide additional collateral or seeking other protection for the benefit of the Participants in the corporate loan, depending on the terms of the corporate loan agreement. Furthermore, unless under the terms of a participation agreement a Portfolio has direct recourse against the borrower (which is unlikely), a Portfolio will rely on the agent bank to use appropriate creditor remedies against the borrower. The agent bank also is responsible for monitoring compliance with covenants, if any, contained in the corporate loan agreement and for notifying holders of corporate loans of any failures of compliance. Typically, under corporate loan agreements, the agent bank is given discretion in enforcing the corporate loan agreement, and is obligated to follow the terms of the loan agreements and use only the same care it would use in the management of its own property. For these services, the borrower compensates the agent bank. Such compensation may include special fees paid on structuring and funding the corporate loan and other fees paid on a continuing basis.

A financial institution's employment as an agent bank may be terminated in the event that it fails to observe the requisite standard of care, becomes insolvent, or has a receiver, conservator or similar official appointed for it by the appropriate bank regulatory authority or becomes a debtor in a bankruptcy proceeding. Generally, a successor agent bank will be appointed to replace the terminated bank and assets held by the agent bank under the corporate loan agreement should remain available to holders of corporate loans. If, however, assets held by the agent bank for the benefit of a Portfolio were determined by an appropriate regulatory authority or court to be subject to the claims of the agent bank's general or secured creditors, the Portfolio might incur certain costs and delays in realizing payment on a corporate loan, or suffer a loss of principal and/or interest. In situations involving intermediate Participants similar risks may arise.

When a Portfolio acts as co-lender in connection with Participation Interests or when a Portfolio acquires a Participation Interest the terms of which provide that the Portfolio will be in privity of contract with the corporate borrower, the Portfolio will have direct recourse against the borrower in the event the borrower fails to pay scheduled principal and interest. In all other cases, the Portfolio will look to the agent bank to enforce appropriate

credit remedies against the borrower. In acquiring Participation Interests a Portfolio's Manager or Subadvisor will conduct analysis and evaluation of the financial condition of each such co-lender and participant to ensure that the Participation Interest meets the Portfolio's qualitative standards. There is a risk that there may not be a readily available market for Participation Interests and, in some cases, this could result in a Portfolio disposing of such securities at a substantial discount from face value or holding such security until maturity. When a Portfolio is required to rely upon a lending institution to pay the Portfolio principal, interest, and other amounts received by the lending institution for the loan participation, the Portfolio will treat both the borrower and the lending institution as an "issuer" of the loan participation for purposes of certain investment restrictions pertaining to the diversification and concentration of the Portfolio's portfolio.

Purchasers of loans and other forms of direct indebtedness depend primarily upon the creditworthiness of the corporate borrower for payment of principal and interest. If a Portfolio does not receive scheduled interest or principal payments on such indebtedness, the Portfolio's share price and yield could be adversely affected. Loans that are fully secured offer a Portfolio more protection than an unsecured loan in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal. However, 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.

Each Portfolio may invest in loan participations with credit quality comparable to that of issuers of its portfolio investments. Indebtedness of companies whose creditworthiness is poor involves substantially greater risks, and may be highly speculative. Some companies may never pay off their indebtedness or may pay only a small fraction of the amount owed. Consequently, when investing in indebtedness of companies with poor credit, a Portfolio bears a substantial risk of losing the entire amount invested.

Loans and other types of direct indebtedness may not be readily marketable and may be subject to restrictions on resale. In some cases, negotiations involved in disposing of indebtedness may require weeks to complete. Consequently, some indebtedness may be difficult or impossible to dispose of readily at what the Manager or Subadvisor believes to be a fair price. In addition, valuation of illiquid indebtedness involves a greater degree of judgment in determining a Portfolio's NAV than if that value were based on available market quotations and could result in significant variations in a Portfolio's daily share price. At the same time, some loan interests are traded among certain financial institutions and accordingly may be deemed liquid. As the market for different types of indebtedness develops, the liquidity of these instruments is expected to improve.

Investment in loans through a direct assignment of the financial institution's interests with respect to the loan may involve additional risks to a Portfolio. For example, if a loan is foreclosed, a Portfolio could become part owner of any collateral, and would bear the costs and liabilities associated with owning and disposing of the collateral. In addition, it is conceivable that under emerging legal theories of lender liability, a Portfolio could be held liable as co-lender. It is unclear whether loans and other forms of direct indebtedness offer securities law protections against fraud and misrepresentation. In the absence of definitive regulatory guidance, a Portfolio will rely on the Manager's or Subadvisor's research in an attempt to avoid situations where fraud or misrepresentation could adversely affect the Portfolio.

Floating Rate Loans. Floating rate loans are provided by banks and other financial institutions to corporate customers. Companies undertake these loans to finance acquisitions, buy-outs, recapitalizations or other leveraged transactions. Typically, these loans are the most senior source of capital in a borrower's capital structure and have certain of the borrower's assets pledged as collateral although they may not be fully collateralized and may be uncollateralized. The borrower pays interest and principal to the lenders.

A senior loan in which a Portfolio may invest typically is structured by a group of lenders. This means that the lenders participate in the negotiations with the borrower and in the drafting of the terms of the loan. The group of lenders often consists of commercial and investment banks, thrift institutions, insurance companies, finance companies, mutual funds and other institutional investment vehicles or other financial institutions. One or more of the lenders, referred to as the agent bank, usually administers the loan on behalf of all the lenders. In addition, to the extent a Portfolio holds a loan through a financial intermediary, or relies on a financial intermediary to administer the loan, the Portfolio's investment, including receipt of principal and interest relating to the loan, will be subject to the credit risk of the intermediary.

Secondary trades of senior loans may have extended settlement periods. Any settlement of a secondary market purchase of senior loans in the ordinary course, on a settlement date beyond the period expected by loan market participants (i.e., T+7 for par/near par loans and T+20 for distressed loans, in other words more than seven or twenty business days beyond the trade date, respectively) is subject to the "delayed compensation" rules prescribed by the Loan Syndications and Trading Association ("LSTA") and addressed in the LSTA's standard loan documentation for par/near par trades and for distressed trades. "Delayed compensation" is a pricing adjustment comprised of certain interest and fees, which is payable between the parties to a secondary loan trade. The LSTA introduced a requirements-based rules program in order to incentivize shorter settlement times for secondary transactions and discourage certain delay tactics that create friction in the loan syndications market by, among other things, mandating that the buyer of a senior loan satisfy certain "basic requirements" as prescribed by the LSTA no later than T+5 in order for the buyer to receive the benefit of interest and other fees accruing on the purchased loan from and after T+7 for par/near par loans (for distressed trades, T+20) until the settlement date, subject to certain specific exceptions. These "basic requirements" generally require a buyer to execute the required trade documentation and to be, and remain, financially able to settle the trade no later than T+7 for par/near par loans (and T+20 for distressed trades). In addition, buyers are required to fund the purchase price for a secondary trade upon receiving notice from the agent of the effectiveness of the trade in the agent's loan register. A Portfolio, as a buyer of a senior loan in the secondary market, would need to meet these "basic requirements" or risk forfeiting all or some portion of the interest and other fees accruing on the loan from and after T+7 for par/near par loans (for distressed trades, T+20) until the settlement date. The "delayed compensation" mechanism does not mitigate the other risks of delayed settlement or other risks associated with investments in senior loans.

A Portfolio may invest in a floating rate loan in one of three ways: (1) it may make a direct investment in the loan by participating as one of the lenders; (2) it may purchase a participation interest; or (3) it may purchase an assignment. A Portfolio may make a direct investment in a floating rate loan pursuant to a primary syndication and initial allocation process (i.e., buying an unseasoned loan issue). Participation interests are interests issued by a lender or other financial institution, which represent a fractional interest in a loan that continues to be directly owned by the issuing lender. A Portfolio may acquire participation interests from a lender or other holders of participation interests. Holders of participation interests are referred to as participants. An assignment represents a portion of a loan previously owned by a different lender. Unlike when a Portfolio purchases a participation interest, a Portfolio that purchases an assignment will become a lender for the purposes of the relevant loan agreement.

A Portfolio can purchase a loan by signing as a direct lender under the loan document or by purchasing an assignment interest from the underwriting agent shortly after the initial funding on a basis which is consistent with the initial allocation under the syndication process. This is known as buying in the "primary" market. Such an investment is typically made at or about a floating rate loan's "par" value, which is its face value. From time to time, lenders in the primary market will receive an up-front fee for committing to purchase a floating rate loan that is being originated. In such instances, the fee received is reflected on the books of the Portfolio as a discount to the loan's par value. The discount is then amortized over the life of the loan, which would effectively increase the yield a Portfolio receives on the investment.

If a Portfolio purchases an existing assignment of a floating rate loan, or purchases a participation interest in a floating rate loan, it is said to be purchasing in the "secondary" market. Purchases of floating rate loans in the secondary market may take place at, above, or below the par value of a floating rate loan. Purchases above par will effectively reduce the amount of interest received by the Portfolio through the amortization of the purchase price premium, whereas purchases below par will effectively increase the amount of interest received by the Portfolio through the amortization of the purchase price discount. Where reduced primary investment opportunities in floating rate loans exist, a Portfolio may be able to invest in floating rate loans only through participation interests or assignments. If a Portfolio purchases an assignment from a lender, the Portfolio will generally have direct contractual rights against the borrower in favor of the lenders. On the other hand, if a Portfolio purchases a participation interest either from a lender or a participant, the Portfolio typically will have established a direct contractual relationship with the seller of the participation interest, but not with the borrower. Consequently, the Portfolio is subject to the credit risk of the lender or participant who sold the participation interest to the Portfolio, in addition to the usual credit risk of the borrower. Therefore, when a Portfolio invests in floating rate loans through the purchase of participation interests, the Manager or Subadvisor must consider the creditworthiness of the agent bank and any lenders and participants interposed between the Portfolio and a borrower. This secondary market is private and unregulated, and there is no organized exchange or board of trade on which floating rate loans are traded. Floating rate loans often trade in large denominations. Trades can be infrequent, and the market may be volatile.

Floating rate loans generally are subject to extended settlement periods that may be longer than seven days and may require the consent of the borrower and/or agent prior to their sale or assignment. These factors may impair, delay or negate a Portfolio's ability to generate cash through the liquidation of floating rate loans to repay debts, fund redemptions, or for any other purpose.

Typically, floating rate loans are secured by collateral although they may not be fully collateralized or may be uncollateralized. However, the value of the collateral may not be sufficient to repay the loan or, should a loan in which a Portfolio is invested be foreclosed on, the Portfolio may become owner of the collateral and will be responsible for any costs and liabilities associated with owning the collateral. The collateral may consist of various types of assets or interests including intangible assets. It may include working capital assets, such as accounts receivable or inventory, or tangible fixed assets, such as real property, buildings and equipment. It may include intangible assets, such as trademarks, copyrights and patent rights, or security interests in securities of subsidiaries or affiliates. If the collateral includes a pledge of equity interests in the borrower by its owners, the Portfolio may become the owner of equity in the borrower and may be responsible for the borrower's business operations and/or assets.

The borrower under a floating rate loan must comply with restrictive covenants, if any, contained in the floating rate loan agreement between the borrower and the syndicate of lenders. A restrictive covenant includes a promise by the borrower to not take certain action that may impair the rights of lenders or increase the credit risk associated with the borrower or the loan. Generally these covenants, in addition to requiring the scheduled payment of interest and principal, may include restrictions on dividend payments and other distributions to shareholders, provisions requiring the borrower to maintain specific financial ratios or relationships and limits on total debt. In addition, a covenant may require the borrower to prepay the floating rate loan with any excess cash flow. Excess cash flow generally includes net cash flow after scheduled debt service payments and permitted capital expenditures, among other things, as well as the proceeds from certain asset dispositions or sales of securities. A breach of a covenant (after giving effect to any cure period) that is not waived by the agent bank and the lending syndicate normally is an event of acceleration. This means that the agent bank may have the right to demand immediate repayment in full of the outstanding floating rate loan on behalf of the syndicate lenders. Investments in, or exposure to, loans that lack financial maintenance covenants or possess fewer or contingent financial maintenance covenants or other financial protections than certain other types of loans or other similar debt obligations subject a Portfolio to the risks of "Covenant-Lite Obligations" discussed above.

The Manager or Subadvisor must determine that the investment is suitable for each Portfolio based on the Manager's or Subadvisor's independent credit analysis and industry research. Generally, this means that the Manager or Subadvisor has determined that the likelihood that the corporation will meet its obligations is acceptable. In considering investment opportunities, the Manager or the Subadvisor will conduct extensive due diligence, which may include, without limitation, management meetings; financial analysis; industry research and reference verification from customers, suppliers and rating agencies.

Floating rate loans feature rates that reset regularly, maintaining a fixed spread over the LIBOR or the prime rates of large money-center banks. The interest rate on the Portfolio's investment securities generally reset quarterly. During periods in which short-term rates rapidly increase, the Portfolio's NAV may be affected. Investment in floating rate loans with longer interest rate reset periods or loans with fixed interest rates may also increase fluctuations in a Portfolio's NAV as a result of changes in interest rates. However, the Portfolio may attempt to hedge its fixed rate loans against interest rate fluctuations by entering into interest rate swap or other derivative transactions.

In certain circumstances, floating rate loans may not be deemed to be securities. As a result, a Portfolio may not have the protection of the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws. In such cases, the Portfolio generally must rely on the contractual provisions in the loan agreement and common-law fraud protections under applicable state law.

In addition, the Portfolio may have arrangements with loan, administrative and similar agents under which these agents provide recordkeeping or other services (such as interest payment services) with respect to loan positions held by a Portfolio and the related loan documentation. These services may be subject to risks of, among other things, computational errors, cyber-attacks, delays and the bankruptcy or insolvency of such agents. The Portfolios are also subject to the risk of loss caused by human error and system or control failures by these agents. All these risks may affect the Portfolios, the Portfolios' investments and the Portfolios' investment performance.

Unfunded Loan Commitments. The Portfolios may enter into loan commitments that are unfunded at the time of investment. A loan commitment is a written agreement under which the lender (such as a Portfolio) commits itself to make a loan or loans up to a specified amount within a specified time period. The loan commitment sets out the terms and conditions of the lender's obligation to make the loans. Loan commitments are made pursuant to a term loan, a revolving credit line or a combination thereof. A term loan is typically a loan in a fixed amount that borrowers repay in a scheduled series of repayments or a lump-sum payment at maturity. A revolving credit line allows borrowers to draw down, repay and reborrow specified amounts on demand. The portion of the amount committed by a lender under a loan commitment that the borrower has not drawn down is referred to as "unfunded." Loan commitments may be traded in the secondary market through dealer desks at large commercial and investment banks. Typically, the Portfolios enter into fixed commitments on term loans as opposed to revolving credit line arrangements.

Borrowers pay various fees in connection with loans and related commitments. In particular, borrowers may pay a commitment fee to lenders on unfunded portions of loan commitments and/or facility and usage fees, which are designed to compensate lenders in part for having an unfunded loan commitment.

Unfunded loan commitments expose lenders to credit risk—the possibility of loss due to a borrower's inability to meet contractual payment terms. A lender typically is obligated to advance the unfunded amount of a loan commitment at the borrower's request, subject to certain conditions regarding the creditworthiness of the borrower. Borrowers with deteriorating creditworthiness may continue to satisfy their contractual conditions and therefore be eligible to borrow at times when the lender might prefer not to lend. In addition, a lender may have assumptions as to when a borrower may draw on an unfunded loan commitment when the lender enters into the commitment. If the borrower does not draw as expected, the commitment may not prove as attractive an investment as originally anticipated.

Each Portfolio records an investment when the borrower draws down the money and records interest as earned.

Master Limited Partnerships

The Portfolios may invest in certain companies that are structured as MLPs in which ownership interests are publicly traded. MLPs often own several properties or businesses (or directly own interests) that are related to real estate development and oil and gas industries, but they also may finance motion pictures, research and development and other projects. Generally, an MLP is operated under the supervision of one or more managing general partners. Limited partners (like a Portfolio when it invests in an MLP) are not involved in the day-to-day management of the partnership. They are allocated income and capital gains associated with the partnership project in accordance with the terms established in the partnership agreement. The risks of investing in an MLP are generally those inherent in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be less protections afforded investors in an MLP than investors in a corporation. Additional risks involved with investing in an MLP are risks associated with the specific industry or industries in which the partnership invests, such as the risks of investing in real estate, or oil and gas industries.

Individuals (and certain other noncorporate entities) are generally eligible for a 20% deduction with respect to net taxable income from certain MLPs through 2025. Currently, there is not a regulatory mechanism for regulated investment companies to pass through the 20% deduction to shareholders. As a result, in comparison, investors investing directly in such MLPs would generally be eligible for the 20% deduction for any such taxable income from these investments while investors investing in those MLPs indirectly through the Portfolio would not be eligible for the 20% deduction for their share of such taxable income.

A Portfolio will invest no more than 25% of its total assets in securities of MLPs that are qualified publicly traded partnerships ("QPTPs"), which are treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

MLPs are generally not subject to tax at the partnership level. Rather, each partner is allocated a share of the MLP's income, gains, losses, deductions and expenses. A change in current tax law, or a change in the underlying business of a given MLP could result in the MLP being treated as a corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes, which would result in such MLP being subject to U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income. Such treatment also would have the effect of reducing the amount of cash available for distribution by the affected MLP. Thus, if any MLP owned by a

Portfolio were treated as a corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes, such treatment could result in a reduction in the value of the Portfolio's investment in such MLP.

MLP Interests and Other Natural Resources Sector Companies Risk

MLPs are organized as limited partnerships or limited liability companies under state law and are generally subject to tax as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The equity securities issued by many MLPs are publicly traded and listed and traded on a U.S. exchange. An MLP typically issues general partner and limited partner interests. The general partner manages and often controls, has an ownership stake in, and is normally eligible to receive incentive distribution payments from, the MLP. Since MLP equity securities are typically publicly traded, in order to be treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, an MLP must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from certain qualifying sources as described in the Internal Revenue Code. These qualifying sources include natural resources-based activities such as the exploration, development, mining, production, processing, refining, transportation, storage and certain marketing of mineral or natural resources. The general partner may be structured as a private or publicly-traded corporation or other entity. The general partner typically controls the operations and management of the entity through an up to 2% general partner interest in the entity plus, in many cases, ownership of some percentage of the outstanding limited partner interests. The limited partners, through their ownership of limited partner interests, provide capital to the entity, are intended to have no role in the operation and management of the entity and receive cash distributions. Due to their structure as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes and the expected character of their income, MLPs generally are not subject to U.S. federal income tax. Thus, unlike investors in corporate securities, direct MLP investors are generally not subject to double taxation (i.e., corporate-level tax and tax on corporate dividends).

Certain MLPs are dependent on their parents or sponsors for a majority of their revenues. Any failure by an MLP's parents or sponsors to satisfy their payments or obligations would impact the MLP's revenues and cash flows and ability to make distributions. Moreover, the terms of an MLP's transactions with its parent or sponsor are typically not arrived at on an arm's-length basis, and may not be as favorable to the MLP as a transaction with a non-affiliate.

MLP Equity Securities. Equity securities issued by MLPs typically consist of common units, subordinated units and a general partner interests.

- **Common Units.** The common units of many MLPs are listed and traded on national securities exchanges, including the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE"), the NYSE MKT and the NASDAQ Stock Market (the "NASDAQ"). Holders of MLP common units typically have very limited control and voting rights. Holders of such common units are typically entitled to receive the minimum quarterly distribution (the "MQD"), including arrearage rights, from the issuer. In the event of a liquidation, common unit holders are intended to have a preference to the remaining assets of the issuer over holders of subordinated units. The Portfolios may invest in different classes of common units that may have different voting, trading and distribution rights.
- **Subordinated Units.** Subordinated units, which, like common units, represent limited partner interests, are not typically listed on an exchange or publicly traded. Holders of such subordinated units are generally entitled to receive a distribution only after the MQD and any arrearages from prior quarters have been paid to holders of common units. Holders of subordinated units typically have the right to receive distributions before any incentive distributions are payable to the general partner. Subordinated units generally do not provide arrearage rights. Most MLP subordinated units are convertible into common units after the passage of a specified period of time or upon the achievement by the issuer of specified financial goals. The Portfolios may invest in different classes of subordinated units that may have different voting, trading and distribution rights.
- **General Partner Interests.** The general partner interest in MLPs is typically retained by the original sponsors of an MLP, such as its founders, corporate partners and entities that sell assets to the MLP. The holder of the general partner interest can be liable in certain circumstances for amounts greater than the amount of the holder's investment. General partner interests often confer direct board participation rights in, and in many cases control over the operations of, the MLP. General partner or managing member interests receive cash distributions, typically in an amount of up to 2% of available cash, which is contractually defined in the partnership or limited liability company agreement. In addition, holders of general partner or managing member interests may receive incentive distribution rights, which provide them with an increasing share of the entity's aggregate cash distributions upon the payment of per common unit distributions that exceed specified threshold levels above the MQD. Due to the incentive distribution rights, some GP MLPs have higher distribution growth prospects than their underlying MLPs, but quarterly incentive distribution payments would also decline at a greater rate than the decline rate in quarterly distributions to common and subordinated unit holders in the event of a reduction in the MLP's quarterly distribution.

I-Shares. I-Shares represent an ownership interest issued by an MLP affiliate. The MLP affiliate uses the proceeds from the sale of I-Shares to purchase limited partnership interests in the MLP in the form of I-units. Thus, I-Shares represent an indirect limited partner interest in the MLP. I units have features similar to MLP common units in terms of voting rights, liquidation preference and distribution. I-Shares differ from MLP common units primarily in that instead of receiving cash distributions, holders of I-Shares will receive distributions of additional I-Shares in an amount equal to the cash distributions received by common unit holders. I-Shares are traded on the NYSE.

MLPs and other natural resources sector companies are subject to certain risks, including, but not limited to, the following: MLPs and other companies operating in the natural resources sector may be affected by fluctuations in the prices of commodities; the highly cyclical nature of the natural resources sector may adversely affect the earnings or operating cash flows of the issuers in which a Portfolio will invest; a significant decrease in the production of energy commodities would reduce the revenue, operating income and operating cash flows of MLPs and other natural resources sector companies and, therefore, their ability to make distributions or pay dividends; a sustained decline in demand for energy

commodities could adversely affect the revenues and cash flows of MLPs and other natural resources sector companies; MLPs and other natural resources sector companies may be subject to construction risk, development risk, acquisition risk or other risks arising from their specific business strategies; the natural resources sector is highly competitive; extreme weather conditions could result in substantial damage to the facilities of certain MLPs and other natural resources sector companies and significant volatility in the supply of natural resources, commodity prices and the earnings of such companies, and could therefore adversely affect their securities; the amount of cash that a Portfolio has available to distribute to shareholders will depend on the ability of the companies in which a Portfolio has an interest to make distributions or pay dividends to their investors, the tax character of those distributions or dividends; the profitability of MLPs and other natural resources sector companies are subject to significant foreign, federal, state and local regulation in virtually every aspect of their operations and could be adversely affected by changes in the regulatory environment; there is an inherent risk that MLPs may incur environmental costs and liabilities due to the nature of their businesses and the substances they handle and the possibility exists that stricter laws, regulations or enforcement policies could significantly increase the compliance costs of MLPs, and the cost of any remediation that may become necessary, which MLPs may not be able to recover from insurance; certain MLPs and other natural resources sector companies are dependent on their parents or sponsors for a majority of their revenues and any failure by the parents or sponsors to satisfy their payments or obligations would impact the company's revenues and cash flows and ability to make distributions; and the operations of MLPs and other natural resources sector companies are subject to many hazards inherent in their business and since the September 11th terrorist attacks, the U.S. government has issued warnings that energy assets, specifically U.S. pipeline infrastructure, may be targeted in future terrorist attacks.

A Portfolio will invest no more than 25% of its total assets in securities of MLPs that are qualified publicly traded partnerships ("QPTPs"), which are treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Money Market Investments

The MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio has adopted a policy to invest 99.5% or more of the Portfolio's total assets in cash, "government securities" and/or repurchase agreements that are "collateralized fully" (*i.e.*, collateralized by cash and/or government securities) so as to qualify as a "government money market fund" under Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act. Government securities, as defined in or interpreted under the 1940 Act, include securities issued or guaranteed by the United States or certain U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities. See "U.S. Government Securities" discussion below for additional information on the characteristics and risks applicable to such securities.

All of the assets of the Portfolio generally will be invested in obligations that mature in 397 days or less and substantially all of these investments will be held to maturity; however, securities collateralizing repurchase agreements may have maturities in excess of 397 days.

The MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio will, to the extent feasible, make portfolio investments primarily in anticipation of, or in response to, changing economic and money market conditions and trends. The dollar-weighted average maturity of the Portfolio's holdings may not exceed 60 days. The dollar-weighted average life to maturity of the Portfolio's holdings may not exceed 120 days.

With respect to 0.5% of its total assets, the MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio may invest in investments other than (i) cash; (ii) "government securities"; and/or (iii) repurchase agreements that are collateralized by cash and/or government securities, provided that such investments also otherwise comply with the requirements of Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act.

The MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio may not acquire any illiquid security if, immediately after the acquisition, the Portfolio would have invested more than 5% of its total assets in illiquid securities. In addition, the Portfolio may not acquire any security other than: (i) a daily liquid asset unless, immediately following such purchase, at least 10% of its total assets would be invested in daily liquid assets; and (ii) a weekly liquid asset unless, immediately following such purchase, at least 30% of its total assets would be invested in weekly liquid assets. "Daily liquid assets" includes: (i) cash; (ii) direct obligations of the U.S. government; (iii) securities that will mature (as determined without reference to any interest rate readjustments) or are subject to a demand feature that is exercisable and payable within one business day; or (iv) amounts receivable and due unconditionally within one business day on pending sales of portfolio securities. "Weekly liquid assets" includes: (i) cash; (ii) direct obligations of the U.S. government; (iii) government securities issued by a person controlled or supervised by and acting as an instrumentality of the government of the United States pursuant to authority granted by the Congress of the United States, that are issued at a discount to the principal amount to be repaid at maturity without provisions for the payment of interest and have a remaining maturity of 60 days or less; (iv) securities that will mature (as determined without reference to any interest rate readjustments) or are subject to a demand feature that is exercisable and payable within five (5) business days; or (v) amounts receivable and due unconditionally within five (5) business days on pending sales of portfolio securities.

The MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio may hold cash for the purpose of stabilizing its NAV per share. Holdings of cash, on which no return is earned, tend to lower the yield on the Portfolio's shares. The MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio may also, consistent with the provisions of Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act, invest in securities with a remaining maturity of more than 397 days, provided that the security is a variable or floating rate security that meets the guidelines of Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act with respect to maturity and otherwise allows the Portfolio to continue to qualify as a "government money market fund" under Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act.

As a "government money market fund" under Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act, the Portfolio is permitted to use the amortized cost method of valuation to seek to maintain a \$1.00 share price.

The SEC and other government agencies continue to review the regulation of money market funds, such as the MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio, and may implement certain regulatory changes in the future. In December 2021, the SEC proposed amendments to Rule

2a-7, which governs money market funds. If the proposed amendments are adopted, all money market funds would be (i) required to hold a higher percentage of their portfolio in liquid assets; (ii) be subject to additional reporting requirements; and (iii) be restricted from implementing redemption fees or suspensions on redemptions except in limited circumstances. These changes and developments, if implemented, may affect the investment strategies, performance, yield, operating expenses and continued viability of the MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio.

Mortgage Dollar Rolls

A mortgage dollar roll ("MDR") is a transaction in which a Portfolio sells mortgage-related securities from its portfolio to a counterparty from whom it simultaneously agrees to buy a similar security on a delayed delivery basis. MDR transactions involve certain risks, including the risk that the mortgage-related securities returned to the Portfolio at the end of the roll, while substantially similar, could be inferior to what was initially sold to the counterparty.

Mortgage Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities

Each Portfolio may buy mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities. Mortgage-related securities are a type of asset-backed securities and include mortgage-backed securities, mortgage pass-through securities and private mortgage pass-through securities, GNMA certificates, mortgage dollar rolls, stripped mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations and other securities that directly or indirectly represent a participation in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans on real property. Mortgage-backed securities represent interests in pools of residential or commercial mortgage loans. The payment of principal and interest and the price of a mortgage-backed security generally depend on the cash flows generated by the underlying (adjustable and fixed rate) mortgages and the terms of the mortgage-backed security.

Like other fixed-income securities, when interest rates rise, the value of a mortgage-related security generally will decline. However, when interest rates are declining, the value of a mortgage-related security with prepayment features may not increase as much as other fixed-income securities. 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 a Portfolio to successfully utilize these instruments may depend in part upon the ability of the Portfolio's Manager or Subadvisor to forecast interest rates and other economic factors correctly. Some securities may have a structure that makes their reaction to interest rate changes and other factors difficult to predict, making their value highly volatile. These securities may also be subject to prepayment risk and, if the security has been purchased at a premium, the amount of the premium would be lost in the event of prepayment.

The Portfolios may also invest in debt securities that are secured with collateral consisting of mortgage-related securities (see "Collateralized Mortgage Obligations"), and in other types of mortgage-related securities. While principal and interest payments on some mortgage-related securities may be guaranteed by the U.S. government, government agencies or other guarantors, the market value of such securities is not guaranteed.

Generally, a Portfolio will invest in mortgage-related (or other asset-backed) securities either (1) issued by U.S. government-sponsored corporations such as GNMA, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC") and FNMA, or (2) privately issued securities rated Baa3 or better by Moody's or BBB- or better by S&P or, if not rated, of comparable investment quality as determined by the Manager or Subadvisor.

Rating agencies, from time to time, have placed on credit watch or downgraded the ratings previously assigned to a large number of mortgage-related securities (which may include certain of the mortgage-related securities in which certain of the Portfolios may have invested or may in the future invest), and may continue to do so in the future. If a mortgage-related security in which the Portfolio is invested is placed on credit watch or downgraded, the value of the security may decline and the Portfolio may experience losses.

Adverse economic conditions may reduce the cash flow that a Portfolio investing in such mortgage-related securities receives from such securities and increase the incidence and severity of credit events and losses in respect of such securities. In addition, certain adverse economic conditions may result in interest rate spreads for mortgage-backed securities being widened and becoming more volatile. In the event that interest rate spreads for mortgage-related securities widen following the purchase of such assets by a Portfolio, the market value of such securities is likely to decline and, in the case of a substantial spread widening, could decline by a substantial amount. Furthermore, adverse changes in market conditions may result in a severe liquidity crisis in the market for mortgage-backed securities (including the mortgage-related securities in which certain of the Portfolios may invest) and an unwillingness by banks, financial institutions and investors to extend credit to servicers, originators and other participants in the mortgage-related securities market for these securities and other asset-backed securities. As a result, the liquidity and/or the market value of any mortgage-related securities that are owned by a Portfolio may experience declines after they are purchased by such Portfolio.

Legislative, regulatory and enforcement actions seeking to prevent or restrict foreclosures may adversely affect the value of mortgage-backed securities held by a Portfolio. Future legislative or regulatory initiatives by federal, state or local legislative bodies or administrative agencies, if enacted or adopted, could delay foreclosure or the exercise of other remedies, provide new defenses to foreclosure, or otherwise impair the ability of the loan servicer to foreclose or realize on a defaulted residential mortgage loan included in a pool of residential mortgage loans backing such residential mortgage-backed securities. The nature or extent of any future limitations on foreclosure or exercise of other remedies that may be enacted is uncertain. Governmental actions that interfere with the foreclosure process, for example, could increase the costs of such foreclosures or exercise of other remedies, could delay the timing or reduce the amount of recoveries on defaulted residential mortgage loans and securities backed by such residential mortgage loans owned by a Portfolio, which could adversely affect the yields on the mortgage-related securities owned

by the Portfolios and could have the effect of reducing returns to the Portfolios, that have invested in mortgage-related securities collateralized by these residential mortgage loans.

The U.S. government, including the Federal Reserve, the Treasury, and other governmental and regulatory bodies have taken or are considering taking actions to address fallout from, or to mitigate the future occurrence of events similar to, the financial crisis of 2008, including initiatives to limit large-scale losses associated with mortgage-related securities held on the books of certain U.S. financial institutions and to support the credit markets generally. The impact that such actions could have on any of the mortgage-related securities held by the Portfolios is unknown.

Some of the loans or other similar debt obligations to which a Portfolio may obtain exposure through its investments in asset-backed securities or other types of structured products may lack financial maintenance covenants or possess fewer or contingent financial maintenance covenants or other financial protections than certain other types of loans or other similar debt obligations. These investments subject the Portfolio to the risks of "Covenant-Lite Obligations" discussed above.

Mortgage Pass-Through Securities. The Portfolios may invest in mortgage pass-through securities. Mortgage pass-through securities are interests in pools of mortgage-related securities. Unlike interests in other forms of debt securities, which normally provide for periodic payment of interest in fixed amounts with the payment of principal being made at maturity or specified call dates, these securities provide a monthly payment that consists of both interest and principal payments. In effect, these payments are a "pass-through" of the monthly payments made by the individual borrowers on their residential mortgage loans, net of any fees paid to the issuer or guarantor of such securities. Additional payments are caused by repayments of principal resulting from the sale of the underlying residential property, refinancing or foreclosure, net of fees or costs that may be incurred. Some mortgage-related securities (such as securities issued by GNMA) are described as "modified pass-through." These securities entitle the holder to receive all interest and principal payments owed on the mortgage pool, net of certain fees, at the scheduled payment dates regardless of whether or not the mortgagor actually makes the payment. Some mortgage pass-through certificates may include securities backed by adjustable-rate mortgages that bear interest at a rate that will be adjusted periodically.

Early repayment of principal on mortgage pass-through securities (arising from prepayments of principal due to sale of the underlying property, refinancing, or foreclosure, net of fees and costs that may be incurred) may expose a Portfolio to a lower rate of return upon reinvestment of principal. Also, if a security subject to prepayment has been purchased at a premium, in the event of prepayment, the value of the premium would be lost. Reinvestments of prepayments may occur at lower interest rates than the original investment, thus adversely affecting a Portfolio's yield. Prepayments may cause the yield of a mortgage-backed security to differ from what was assumed when a Portfolio purchased the security. Prepayments at a slower rate than expected may lengthen the effective life of a mortgage-backed security. The value of securities with longer effective lives generally fluctuates more widely in response to changes in interest rates than the value of securities with shorter effective lives.

Payment of principal and interest on some mortgage pass-through securities (but not the market value of the securities themselves) may be guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government (in the case of securities guaranteed by GNMA); or guaranteed by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government (in the case of securities guaranteed by FNMA or FHLMC), which are supported only by the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase the agency's obligations. Mortgage pass-through securities created by nongovernmental issuers (such as commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, private mortgage insurance companies, mortgage bankers and other secondary market issuers) may be supported by various forms of insurance or guarantees, including individual loan, title, pool and hazard insurance and letters of credit, which may be issued by governmental entities, private insurers, or the mortgage poolers.

It is possible that issuers of U.S. Government securities will not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future. FHLMC and FNMA have been operating under conservatorship, with the FHFA acting as their conservator, since September 2008. The FHFA and U.S. Presidential administration have made public statements regarding plans to consider ending the conservatorships. Under a letter agreement between the FHFA (in its role as conservator) and the U.S. Treasury, the FHFA is prohibited from removing its conservatorship of each enterprise until litigation regarding the conservatorship has ended and each enterprise has retained equity capital levels equal to three percent of their total assets. It is unclear how long it will be before the FHFA will be able to remove its conservatorship of the enterprises under this letter agreement. The FHFA has indicated that the conservatorship of each enterprise will end when the director of FHFA determines that FHFA's plan to restore the enterprise to a safe and solvent condition has been completed. The FHFA recently announced plans to consider taking FHLMC and FNMA out of conservatorship and has begun a multi-step process, including its first pricing review of FHLMC and FNMA products since 2015, to unwind FHLMC and FNMA from government control. In the event that FHLMC or FNMA are taken out of conservatorship, it is unclear how their respective capital structure would be constructed and what impact, if any, there would be on FHLMC's or FNMA's creditworthiness and guarantees of certain mortgage-backed securities. The entities are dependent upon the continued support of the U.S. Department of the Treasury and FHFA in order to continue their business operations. These factors, among others, could affect the future status and role of FHLMC and FNMA and the value of their securities and the securities which they guarantee.

GNMA Certificates. The principal governmental guarantor of mortgage-related securities is the GNMA. GNMA is a wholly owned U.S. government corporation within the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD"). GNMA is authorized to guarantee, with the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, the timely payment of principal and interest on securities issued by institutions approved by GNMA (such as S&Ls, commercial banks and mortgage bankers) and backed by pools of FHA-insured or Veterans Administration-guaranteed mortgages. In order to meet its obligations under such guarantee, GNMA is authorized to borrow from the U.S. Treasury with no limitations as to amount. GNMA certificates differ from typical bonds because principal is repaid monthly over the term of the loan rather than returned in a lump sum at maturity. Although GNMA guarantees timely payment even if homeowners delay or default, tracking the "pass-through" payments may, at times, be difficult. Expected

payments may be delayed due to the delays in registering the newly traded paper securities. The custodian's policies for crediting missed payments while errant receipts are tracked down may vary. Although the mortgage loans in the pool underlying a GNMA certificate will have maturities of up to 30 years, the actual average life of a GNMA certificate typically will be substantially less because the mortgages will be subject to normal principal amortization and may be prepaid prior to maturity.

If either fixed or variable rate pass-through securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities are developed in the future, the Portfolios reserve the right to invest in them.

Private Mortgage Pass-Through Securities. Commercial banks, S&Ls, private mortgage insurance companies, mortgage bankers and other secondary market issuers also create pass-through pools of conventional residential mortgage loans. Such issuers may, in addition, be the originators and/or servicers of the underlying mortgage loans as well as the guarantors of the mortgage-related securities. Pools created by such non-governmental issuers generally offer a higher rate of interest than government and government-related pools because there are no direct or indirect government or agency guarantees of payments in the former pools. However, timely payment of interest and principal of these pools may be supported by various forms of insurance or guarantees, including individual loan, title, pool and hazard insurance and letters of credit. The insurance and guarantees are issued by governmental entities, private insurers and the mortgage poolers. Such insurance and guarantees and the creditworthiness of the issuers thereof will be considered in determining whether a mortgage-related security meets a Portfolio's investment quality standards. There can be no assurance that the private insurers or guarantors can meet their obligations under the insurance policies or guarantee arrangements. A Portfolio may buy mortgage-related securities without insurance or guarantees if, through an examination of the loan experience and practices of the originator/servicers and poolers, the Portfolio's Manager or Subadvisor determines that the securities meet the Portfolio's quality standards. Although the market for such securities is becoming increasingly liquid, securities issued by certain private organizations may not be readily marketable.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations ("CMOs"). A CMO is a debt obligation that is collateralized by a mortgage-backed bond or a mortgage security. Similar to a bond, interest and prepaid principal is paid, in most cases, semiannually. CMOs may be collateralized by whole mortgage loans, but are more typically collateralized by portfolios of mortgage pass-through securities guaranteed by GNMA, FHLMC or FNMA, and their income streams. CMOs may offer a higher yield than U.S. government securities, but they may also be subject to greater price fluctuation and credit risk. In addition, CMOs typically will be issued in a variety of classes or series, which have different maturities and are retired in sequence. Privately issued CMOs are not government securities nor are they supported in any way by any governmental agency or instrumentality. In the event of a default by an issuer of a CMO, there is no assurance that the collateral securing such CMO will be sufficient to pay principal and interest. It is possible that there will be limited opportunities for trading CMOs in the OTC market, the depth and liquidity of which will vary from time to time.

CMOs are typically structured into multiple classes or series, each bearing a different stated maturity. Actual maturity and average life will depend upon the prepayment experience of the collateral. CMOs provide for a modified form of call protection through a de facto breakdown of the underlying pool of mortgages according to how quickly the loans are repaid. Monthly payment of principal received from the pool of underlying mortgages, including prepayments, is first returned to investors holding the shortest maturity class. Investors holding the longer maturity classes receive principal only after the first class has been retired. An investor is partially guarded against a sooner than desired return of principal because of the sequential payments.

For example, if it is probable that the issuer of an instrument will take advantage of a maturity-shortening device, such as a call, refunding, or redemption provision, the date on which the instrument will probably be called, refunded, or redeemed may be considered to be its maturity date. Also, the maturities of mortgage securities, including collateralized mortgage obligations, and some asset-backed securities are determined on a weighted average life basis, which is the average time for principal to be repaid. For a mortgage security, this average time is calculated by estimating the timing of principal payments, including unscheduled prepayments, during the life of the mortgage. The weighted average life of these securities is likely to be substantially shorter than their stated final maturity.

As CMOs have evolved, some classes of CMO bonds have become more common than others, such as parallel-pay and planned amortization class ("PAC") CMOs and multi-class pass through certificates. Parallel-pay CMOs and multi-class pass through certificates are structured to provide payments of principal on each payment date to more than one class. These simultaneous payments are taken into account in calculating the stated maturity date or final distribution date of each class, which, as with other CMO and multi-class pass-through structures, must be retired by its stated maturity date or final distribution date but may be retired earlier. PACs generally require payments of a specified amount of principal on each payment date. PACs are parallel-pay CMOs with the required principal amount on such securities having the highest priority after interest has been paid to all classes. Any CMO or multi-class pass through structure that includes PAC securities must also have support tranches—known as support bonds, companion bonds or non-PAC bonds—which lend or absorb principal cash flows to allow the PAC securities to maintain their stated maturities and final distribution dates within a range of actual prepayment experience. These support tranches are subject to a higher level of maturity risk compared to other mortgage-related securities, and usually provide a higher yield to compensate investors. If principal cash flows are received in amounts outside a pre-determined range such that the support bonds cannot lend or absorb sufficient cash flows to the PAC securities as intended, the PAC securities are subject to heightened maturity risk. Consistent with a Portfolio's investment objectives and policies, the Portfolio's Manager or Subadvisor may invest in various tranches of CMO bonds, including support bonds.

An obligation's maturity is typically determined on a stated final maturity basis, although there are some exceptions to this rule. Dollar-weighted average maturity is derived by multiplying the value of each investment by the time remaining to its maturity, adding these calculations, and then dividing the total by the value of a Portfolio's portfolio holdings. In a typical CMO transaction, a corporation ("issuer") issues multiple series (e.g., A,

B, C, Z) of CMO bonds ("Bonds"). Proceeds of the Bond offering are used to purchase mortgages or mortgage pass-through certificates ("Collateral"). The Collateral is pledged to a third-party trustee as security for the Bonds. Principal and interest payments from the Collateral are used to pay principal on the Bonds in the order A, B, C, Z. The Series A, B and C Bonds all bear current interest. Interest on the Series Z Bond is accrued and added to principal and a like amount is paid as principal on the Series A, B or C Bonds currently being paid off. When the Series A, B and C Bonds are paid in full, interest and principal on the Series Z Bond begins to be paid currently. With some CMOs, the issuer serves as a conduit to allow loan originators (primarily builders or S&Ls) to borrow against their loan portfolios.

The primary risk of CMOs is the uncertainty of the timing of cash flows that results from the rate of prepayments on the underlying mortgages serving as collateral and from the structure of the particular CMO transaction (that is, the priority of the individual tranches). An increase or decrease in prepayment rates (resulting from a decrease or increase in mortgage interest rates) will affect the yield, average life and price of CMOs. The prices of certain CMOs, depending on their structure and the rate of prepayments, can be volatile. Some CMOs may also not be as liquid as other securities.

FHLMC Collateralized Mortgage Obligations ("FHLMC CMOs"). FHLMC CMOs are debt obligations of FHLMC issued in multiple classes having different maturity dates that are secured by the pledge of a pool of conventional mortgage loans purchased by FHLMC. Unlike FHLMC PCs, payments of principal and interest on the FHLMC CMOs are made semiannually, as opposed to monthly. The amount of principal payable on each semiannual payment date is determined in accordance with FHLMC's mandatory sinking fund schedule, which, in turn, is equal to approximately 100% of FHA prepayment experience applied to the mortgage collateral pool. All sinking fund payments in the CMOs are allocated to the retirement of the individual classes of bonds in the order of their stated maturities. Payment of principal on the mortgage loans in the collateral pool in excess of the amount of FHLMC's minimum sinking fund obligation for any payment date are paid to the holders of the CMOs as additional sinking fund payments. Because of the "pass-through" nature of all principal payments received on the collateral pool in excess of FHLMC's minimum sinking fund requirement, the rate at which principal of the CMOs is actually repaid is likely to be such that each class of bonds will be retired in advance of its scheduled maturity date.

If collection of principal (including prepayments) on the mortgage loans during any semi-annual payment period is not sufficient to meet FHLMC's minimum sinking fund obligation on the next sinking fund payment date, FHLMC agrees to make up the deficiency from its general funds.

Criteria for the mortgage loans in the pool backing the CMOs are identical to those of FHLMC PCs. FHLMC has the right to substitute collateral in the event of delinquencies and/or defaults.

Other Mortgage-Related Securities. Other mortgage-related securities include securities other than those described above that directly or indirectly represent a participation in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans on real property, including CMO residuals or stripped mortgage-backed securities, and may be structured in classes with rights to receive varying proportions of principal and interest. Other mortgage-related securities may be equity or debt securities issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government or by private originators of, or investors in, mortgage loans, including S&Ls, homebuilders, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks, partnerships, trusts and special purpose entities of the foregoing.

The Portfolios' Manager or Subadvisors expect that governmental, government-related or private entities may create mortgage loan pools and other mortgage-related securities offering mortgage pass-through and mortgage-collateralized investments in addition to those described above. The mortgages underlying these securities may include alternative mortgage instruments, that is, mortgage instruments whose principal or interest payments may vary or whose terms to maturity may differ from customary long-term fixed rate mortgages. As new types of mortgage-related securities are developed and offered to investors, a Portfolio's Manager or Subadvisor will, consistent with the Portfolio's investment objectives, policies and quality standards, consider making investments in such new types of mortgage-related securities.

CMO Residuals. CMO residuals are derivative mortgage securities issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government or by private originators of, or investors in, mortgage loans, including S&Ls, homebuilders, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks and special purpose entities of the foregoing.

The cash flow generated by the mortgage assets underlying a series of CMOs is applied first to make required payments of principal and interest on the CMOs and second to pay the related administrative expenses of the issuer. The residual in a CMO structure generally represents the interest in any excess cash flow remaining after making the foregoing payments. Each payment of such excess cash flow to a holder of the related CMO residual represents income and/or a return of capital. The amount of residual cash flow resulting from a CMO will depend on, among other things, the characteristics of the mortgage assets, the coupon rate of each class of CMO, prevailing interest rates, the amount of administrative expenses and the prepayment experience on the mortgage assets. In particular, the yield to maturity on CMO residuals is extremely sensitive to prepayments on the related underlying mortgage assets, in the same manner as an interest-only class of stripped mortgage-backed securities. See "Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities." In addition, if a series of a CMO includes a class that bears interest at an adjustable rate, the yield to maturity on the related CMO residual will also be extremely sensitive to changes in the level of the index upon which interest rate adjustments are based. As described below with respect to stripped mortgage-backed securities, in certain circumstances, a portfolio may fail to recoup fully its initial investment in a CMO residual.

CMO residuals are generally purchased and sold by institutional investors through several investment banking firms acting as brokers or dealers. The CMO residual market has only very recently developed and CMO residuals currently may not have the liquidity of other more established

securities trading in other markets. Transactions in CMO residuals are generally completed only after careful review of the characteristics of the securities in question. In addition, CMO residuals may, pursuant to an exemption therefrom, or may not have been registered under the 1933 Act. CMO residuals, whether or not registered under the 1933 Act, may be subject to certain restrictions on transferability, and may be classified as illiquid investments.

Under certain circumstances, a Portfolio's investment in residual interests in "real estate mortgage investment conduits" ("REMICs") may cause shareholders of that Portfolio to be deemed to have taxable income in addition to their Portfolio dividends and distributions and such income may not be eligible to be reduced for tax purposes by certain deductible amounts, including net operating loss deductions. In addition, in some cases, the Portfolio may be subject to taxes on certain amounts deemed to have been earned from a REMIC residual. Prospective investors may wish to consult their tax advisors regarding REMIC residual investments by a Portfolio.

CMOs and REMICs may offer a higher yield than U.S. government securities, but they may also be subject to greater price fluctuation and credit risk. In addition, CMOs and REMICs typically will be issued in a variety of classes or series, which have different maturities and are retired in sequence. Privately issued CMOs and REMICs are not government securities nor are they supported in any way by any governmental agency or instrumentality. In the event of a default by an issuer of a CMO or a REMIC, there is no assurance that the collateral securing such CMO or REMIC will be sufficient to pay principal and interest. It is possible that there will be limited opportunities for trading CMOs and REMICs in the OTC market, the depth and liquidity of which will vary from time to time. Holders of "residual" interests in REMICs (including the Portfolios) could be required to recognize potential phantom income, as could shareholders (including unrelated business taxable income for tax-exempt shareholders) of funds that hold such interests. The Portfolios will consider this rule in determining whether to invest in residual interests.

Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities ("SMBS"). SMBS are derivative multi-class mortgage securities. SMBS may be issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government, or by private originators of, or investors in, mortgage loans, including S&Ls, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks and special purpose entities of the foregoing.

SMBS are usually structured with two classes that receive different proportions of the interest and principal distributions on a pool of mortgage assets. A common type of SMBS will have one class receiving some of the interest and most of the principal from the mortgage assets, while the other class will receive most of the interest and the remainder of the principal. In the most extreme case, one class will receive all of the interest (the interest only or "IO" class), while the other class will receive all of the principal (the principal-only or "PO" class). The yield to maturity on an IO class is extremely sensitive to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the related underlying mortgage assets, and a rapid rate of principal payments may have a material adverse effect on a Portfolio's yield to maturity from these securities. If the underlying mortgage assets experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, a Portfolio may fail to fully recoup its initial investment in these securities even if the security is in one of the highest rating categories.

Although SMBS are purchased and sold by institutional investors through several investment banking firms acting as brokers or dealers, these securities were only recently developed. As a result, established trading markets have not yet developed and, accordingly, these securities may be classified as illiquid investments.

Risks Associated with Mortgage-Backed Securities. As in the case with other fixed-income securities, when interest rates rise, the value of a mortgage-backed security generally will decline; however, when interest rates are declining, the value of mortgage-backed securities with prepayment features may not increase as much as other fixed-income securities. The value of some mortgage-backed securities in which the Portfolios may invest may be particularly sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates, and, like the other investments of the Portfolios, the ability of a Portfolio to successfully utilize these instruments may depend in part upon the ability of the Manager or Subadvisor to forecast interest rates and other economic factors correctly. If the Manager or Subadvisor incorrectly forecasts such factors and has taken a position in mortgage-backed securities that is or becomes contrary to prevailing market trends, the Portfolios could be exposed to the risk of a loss.

Investment in mortgage-backed securities poses several risks, including prepayment, extension market and credit risk. Prepayment risk reflects the chance that borrowers may prepay their mortgages faster than expected, thereby affecting the investment's average life and perhaps its yield. Whether or not a mortgage loan is prepaid is almost entirely controlled by the borrower. Borrowers are most likely to exercise their prepayment options at a time when it is least advantageous to investors, generally prepaying mortgages as interest rates fall, and slowing payments as interest rates rise. Conversely, when interest rates are rising, the rate of prepayment tends to decrease, thereby lengthening the average life of the mortgage-backed security. Besides the effect of prevailing interest rates, the rate of prepayment and refinancing of mortgages may also be affected by changes in home values, ease of the refinancing process and local economic conditions.

Market risk reflects the chance that the price of the security may fluctuate over time. The price of mortgage-backed securities may be particularly sensitive to prevailing interest rates, the length of time the security is expected to be outstanding, and the liquidity of the issue. In a period of unstable interest rates, there may be decreased demand for certain types of mortgage-backed securities, and a Portfolio invested in such securities and wishing to sell them may find it difficult to find a buyer, which may in turn decrease the price at which they may be sold.

Credit risk reflects the chance that a Portfolio may not receive all or part of its principal because the issuer or credit enhancer has defaulted on its obligations. Obligations issued by U.S. government-related entities are guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest, but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. The performance of private label mortgage-backed securities, issued by private institutions, is based on the financial health of those institutions.

To the extent that mortgages underlying a mortgage-related security are so-called "subprime mortgages" (i.e., mortgages granted to borrowers whose credit history is not sufficient to obtain a conventional mortgage), the risk of default is higher. Subprime mortgages also have higher serious delinquency rates than prime loans. The downturn in the subprime mortgage lending market may have far-reaching consequences into various aspects of the financials sector, and consequently, the value of a Portfolio may decline in response to such developments. A decline or flattening of housing values may cause delinquencies in the mortgages (especially sub-prime or non-prime mortgages) underlying mortgage-backed securities held by a Portfolio and thereby adversely affect the ability of the mortgage-backed security issuer to make principal payments to holders, such as a Portfolio. Further, mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risks associated with the types of real estate to which they relate and adverse economic or market events with respect to these property types (e.g., apartment properties, retail shopping centers, office and industrial properties, hotels, healthcare facilities, manufactured housing and mixed-property types).

Other Asset-Backed Securities. Asset-backed securities are securities that represent interests in, and whose values and payments are based on, a "pool" of underlying assets, which may include, among others, lower-rated debt securities, consumer loans or mortgages, and leases of property. Asset-backed securities include collateralized debt obligations, such as collateralized bond obligations and collateralized loan obligations. (See "Collateralized Debt Obligations"). The Portfolios' Manager or Subadvisors expect that other asset-backed securities (unrelated to mortgage loans) will be offered to investors in the future. Several types of asset-backed securities have already been offered to investors, including credit card receivables and Certificates for Automobile Receivables^(SM) ("CARs^(SM)"). CARs^(SM) represent undivided fractional interests in a trust ("trust") whose assets consist of a pool of motor vehicle retail installment sales contracts and security interests in the vehicles securing the contracts. Payments of principal and interest on CARs^(SM) are passed-through monthly to certificate holders, and are guaranteed up to certain amounts and for a certain time period by a letter of credit issued by a financial institution unaffiliated with the trustee or originator of the trust.

An investor's return on CARs^(SM) may be affected by early prepayment of principal on the underlying vehicle sales contracts. If the letter of credit is exhausted, the trust may be prevented from realizing the full amount due on a sales contract because of state law requirements and restrictions relating to foreclosure sales of vehicles and the obtaining of deficiency judgments following such sales or because of depreciation, damage or loss of a vehicle, the application of federal and state bankruptcy and insolvency laws, or other factors. As a result, certificate holders may experience delays in payments or losses if the letter of credit is exhausted.

If consistent with a Portfolio's investment objective and policies, and, in the case of a money market fund, the requirements of Rule 2a-7, a Portfolio also may invest in other types of asset-backed securities. Certain asset-backed securities may present the same types of risks that may be associated with mortgage-backed securities.

Delinquencies and losses on sub-prime and non-prime automobile loans have increased in recent years and, as a result, issuers of asset-backed securities backed by such loans may be adversely affected in their ability to continue to make principal and interest payments. The risk associated with investments in asset-backed securities may be heightened to the extent that a Portfolio invests in such loans.

Municipal Securities

A Portfolio may purchase municipal securities. Municipal securities include securities 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 (collectively, "municipalities"). Municipal securities, which may be issued in various forms, including bonds and notes, are issued to obtain funds for various public purposes.

Municipal bonds are debt obligations issued by municipalities. Typically, the interest payable on municipal bonds is, in the opinion of bond counsel to the issuer at the time of issuance, exempt from federal income tax.

A Portfolio's investments in municipal securities may be affected by political, societal and economic developments within the applicable municipality and by the financial condition of the municipality. Certain of the issuers in which a Portfolio may invest have recently experienced, or may experience, significant financial difficulties and repeated credit rating downgrades.

Additionally, Puerto Rico, in particular, has been experiencing significant financial difficulties and other events that have adversely affected its economy, infrastructure and financial condition, which have further strained Puerto Rico's economic stagnation and fiscal challenges (including budget deficits, underfunded pensions, high unemployment, population decline, significant debt service obligations, liquidity issues and reduced access to financial markets). The default by issuers of Puerto Rico municipal securities on their obligations under securities held by a Portfolio may adversely affect the Portfolio and cause the Portfolio to lose the value of its investment in such securities.

Municipal bonds include securities from a variety of sectors, each of which has unique risks. They include, but are not limited to, general obligation bonds, limited obligation bonds and revenue bonds (including industrial development bonds issued pursuant to federal tax law). General obligation bonds are obligations involving the credit of an issuer possessing taxing power and are payable from such issuer's general revenues and not from any particular source. Limited obligation bonds are payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise or other specific revenue source. Revenue bonds are issued for either project or enterprise financings in which the bond issuer pledges to the bondholders the revenues generated by the operating projects financed from the proceeds of the bond issuance. Revenue bonds involve the credit risk of the underlying project or enterprise (or its corporate user) rather than the credit risk of the issuing municipality. Under the Internal Revenue Code, certain limited obligation bonds are considered "private activity bonds" and interest paid on such bonds is treated as an item of tax preference for purposes of calculating federal alternative minimum tax liability. Tax exempt private activity

bonds and industrial development bonds generally are also classified as revenue bonds and thus are not payable from the issuer's general revenues. The credit and quality of private activity bonds and industrial development bonds are usually related to the credit of the corporate user of the facilities. Payment of interest on and repayment of principal of such bonds are the responsibility of the corporate user (and/or any guarantor).

Some municipal bonds may be issued as variable or floating rate securities and may incorporate market-dependent liquidity features. Some longer-term municipal bonds give the investor the right to "put" or sell the security at par (face value) within a specified number of days following the investor's request—usually one to seven days. This demand feature enhances a security's liquidity by shortening its effective maturity and enables it to trade at a price equal to or very close to par. If a demand feature terminates prior to being exercised, a Portfolio would hold the longer-term security, which could experience substantially more volatility. Municipal bonds that are issued as variable or floating rate securities incorporating market-dependent liquidity features may have greater liquidity risk than other municipal bonds.

Some municipal bonds feature credit enhancements, such as lines of credit, letters of credit, municipal bond insurance and standby bond purchase agreements ("SBPAs"). SBPAs include lines of credit that are issued by a third party, usually a bank, to enhance liquidity and ensure repayment of principal and any accrued interest if the underlying municipal bond should default. Municipal bond insurance, which is usually purchased by the bond issuer from a private, non-governmental insurance company, provides an unconditional and irrevocable assurance that the insured bond's principal and interest will be paid when due. Insurance does not guarantee the price of the bond or the share price of any Portfolio.

The credit rating of an insured bond may reflect the credit rating of the insurer, based on its claims-paying ability. The obligation of a municipal bond insurance company to pay a claim extends over the life of each insured bond. Although defaults on insured municipal bonds have historically been low and municipal bond insurers historically have met their claims, there is no assurance this will continue. A higher-than-expected default rate could strain the insurer's loss reserves and adversely affect its ability to pay claims to bondholders. The number of municipal bond insurers is relatively small, and not all of them have the highest credit rating. An SBPA can include a liquidity facility that is provided to pay the purchase price of any bonds that cannot be remarketed. The obligation of the liquidity provider (usually a bank) is only to advance funds to purchase tendered bonds that cannot be remarketed and does not cover principal or interest under any other circumstances. The liquidity provider's obligations under the SBPA are usually subject to numerous conditions, including the continued creditworthiness of the underlying borrower or bond issuer.

Municipal bonds also include tender option bonds ("TOBs"), which are municipal derivatives created by dividing the income stream provided by an underlying municipal bond to create two securities issued by a special-purpose trust, one short-term and one long-term. The interest rate on the short-term component is periodically reset. The short-term component has negligible interest rate risk, while the long-term component has all of the interest rate risk of the original bond. After income is paid on the short-term securities at current rates, the residual income goes to the long-term securities.

Therefore, rising short-term interest rates result in lower income for the longer-term portion, and vice versa. The longer-term components can be very volatile and may be less liquid than other municipal bonds of comparable maturity. These securities have been developed in the secondary market to meet the demand for short-term, tax-exempt securities.

Although most municipal bonds are exempt from federal income tax, some are not. Taxable municipal bonds include Build America Bonds ("BABs"), the borrowing costs of which are subsidized by the U.S. government, but which are subject to state and federal income tax. BABs were created pursuant to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, as amended ("ARRA"), to offer an alternative form of financing to state and local governments whose primary means for accessing the capital markets had been through the issuance of tax-free municipal bonds. BABs include Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds, which are subsidized more heavily by the U.S. government than other BABs, and are designed to finance certain types of projects in distressed geographic areas.

Under ARRA, an issuer of a BAB is entitled to receive payments from the U.S. Treasury Department over the life of the BAB equal to 35% of the interest paid (or 45% of the interest paid in the case of a Recovery Zone Economic Development Bond). For example, if a state or local government were to issue a BAB at a 10% taxable interest rate, the U.S. Treasury Department would make a payment directly to the issuing government of 3.5% of that interest (or 4.5% in the case of a Recovery Zone Economic Development Bond). Thus, the state or local government's net borrowing cost would be 6.5% or 5.5%, respectively, on a bond that pays 10% interest. In other cases, holders of a BAB receive a 35% or 45% tax credit, respectively. Pursuant to ARRA, the issuance of BABs ceased on December 31, 2010. The BABs outstanding at such time will continue to be eligible for the federal interest rate subsidy or tax credit, which continues for the life of the BABs; however, no bonds issued following expiration of the program will be eligible for federal payment or tax credit. Under the sequestration process under the Budget Control Act of 2011, automatic spending cuts that became effective on March 1, 2013 will reduce the federal subsidy for BABs and other subsidized municipal bonds. Such cuts may end earlier if rescinded by Congress. Due to continuing uncertainty related to Congressional budget deficit reduction, there is a possibility that federal funds allocated to subsidize issuers of BABs for a portion of the interest paid by such issuers could be further reduced or eliminated in the future. To the extent the federal subsidy is reduced or eliminated, there is a risk that issuers of BABs could redeem bonds prior to their stated maturities based on the redemption language applicable to specific issues of BABs. Once such redemption provisions permit redemption of BABs because the subsidy is reduced or eliminated, issuers may be able to redeem BABs even after any reduction in the subsidy has ended. In addition to BABs, a Portfolio may invest in other municipal bonds that pay taxable interest.

Prices and yields on municipal bonds are dependent on a variety of factors, including general money-market conditions, the financial condition of the issuer, general conditions of the municipal bond market, the size of a particular offering, the maturity of the obligation and the rating of the issue. A number of these factors, including the ratings of particular issues, are subject to change from time to time. Information about the financial

condition of an issuer of municipal bonds may not be as extensive as that which is made available by corporations whose securities are publicly traded. Tax Anticipation Notes are used to finance working capital needs of municipalities and are issued in anticipation of various seasonal tax revenues, to be payable from these specific future taxes. They are usually general obligations of the issuer, secured by the taxing power for the payment of principal and interest.

Municipal securities also include various forms of notes. These notes include, but are not limited to, the following types:

- Revenue anticipation notes which are issued in expectation of receipt of other kinds of revenue, such as federal revenues. They, also, are usually general obligations of the issuer.
- Bond anticipation notes which are normally issued to provide interim financial assistance until long-term financing can be arranged. The long-term bonds then provide funds for the repayment of the notes.
- Construction loan notes which are sold to provide construction financing for specific projects. After successful completion and acceptance, many projects receive permanent financing through the Federal Housing Administration ("FHA") under the FNMA or GNMA.
- Project notes which are instruments sold by HUD but issued by a state or local housing agency to provide financing for a variety of programs. They are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, and generally carry a term of one year or less.
- Short-term discount notes (tax-exempt commercial paper), which are short-term (365 days or less) promissory notes issued by municipalities to supplement their cash flow.

An entire issue of municipal securities may be purchased by one or a small number of institutional investors such as the Portfolios. Thus, the issue may not be said to be publicly offered. Unlike securities that must be registered under the 1933 Act prior to offer and sale, unless an exemption from such registration is available, municipal securities that are not publicly offered may nevertheless be readily marketable. A secondary market may exist for municipal securities that were not publicly offered initially.

Municipal securities are subject to credit risk. Information about the financial condition of an issuer of municipal securities may not be as extensive as that which is made available by corporations whose securities are publicly traded. Obligations of issuers of municipal securities are generally subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors. Congress or state legislatures may seek to extend the time for payment of principal or interest, or both, or to impose other constraints upon enforcement of such obligations. There is also the possibility that, as a result of litigation or other conditions, the power or ability of issuers to meet their obligations for the payment of interest and principal on their municipal securities may be materially affected or their obligations may be found to be invalid or unenforceable. Such litigation or conditions may from time to time have the effect of introducing uncertainties in the market for municipal securities or certain segments thereof, or of materially affecting the credit risk with respect to particular bonds. Adverse economic, business, legal, or political developments might affect all or a substantial portion of a Portfolio's municipal securities in the same manner. In addition, many states and municipalities have been adversely impacted by the ongoing Coronavirus pandemic as a result of declines in revenues and increased expenditures required to manage and mitigate the outbreak.

An insolvent municipality may take steps to reorganize its debt, which might include extending debt maturities, reducing the amount of principal or interest, refinancing the debt or taking other measures that may significantly affect the rights of creditors and the value of the securities issued by the municipality and the value of a Portfolio's investments in those securities. Under bankruptcy law, certain municipalities that meet specific conditions may be provided protection from creditors while they develop and negotiate plans for reorganizing their debts. U.S. bankruptcy law generally provides that individual U.S. states are not permitted to pass their own laws purporting to bind non-consenting creditors to a restructuring of a municipality's indebtedness, and thus all such restructurings must be pursuant to Chapter 9 of the Bankruptcy Code. Changes to the Bankruptcy Code or the administration of its provisions relating to municipal bankruptcies could adversely impact a Portfolio's investments in municipal securities.

Municipal bankruptcies are relatively rare, and certain provisions of U.S. bankruptcy law governing such bankruptcies are unclear and remain untested. Although Puerto Rico is a U.S. Territory, neither Puerto Rico nor its subdivisions or agencies are eligible to file under U.S. bankruptcy law in order to seek protection from creditors or restructure their debt.

Puerto Rico has faced a number of significant fiscal challenges, including a structural imbalance between its general fund revenues and expenditures, substantial unemployment and mounting unfunded retirement obligations. To help address these and other challenges, in June 2016, the U.S. Congress passed the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act ("PROMESA"), which established a federally-appointed fiscal oversight board ("Oversight Board") to oversee Puerto Rico's financial operations and allows Puerto Rico and its instrumentalities, with approval of the Oversight Board, to file cases to restructure debt and other obligations in a "Title III" proceeding. Title III incorporates many provisions of the federal Bankruptcy Code, and incorporates legal mechanisms for a litigation stay and restructuring of pension and debt obligations, among other provisions. The Oversight Board is comprised of seven members appointed by the President who are nominated by a bipartisan selection process.

Puerto Rico has been in bankruptcy proceedings for approximately five years. However, in quarter one of 2022, the central government executed a debt exchange and exited bankruptcy. A debt adjustment plan was approved by Puerto Rico's bankruptcy court in January 2022, and a debt exchange went effective in March 2022. Puerto Rico's direct debt obligations were reduced from \$34.3 billion to \$7.4 billion, and its annual debt service was reduced from \$4.2 billion to \$1.15 billion.

The plan required that Puerto Rico adopt debt management policies to ensure debt service does not become unsustainable. Among other things, the policies dictate that debt proceeds may only be used to fund capital projects and that debt to cover deficits will no longer be allowed. Additionally, debt refundings are required to result in cash flow savings each fiscal year and may not raise principal. New debt is required to begin amortizing within two years and may not have a maturity greater than 30 years.

The Oversight Board is required by law to remain in place until, based on audited financials, four consecutive fiscal years have ended with balanced operations and Puerto Rico has demonstrated affordable market access to short-term and long-term credit markets at reasonable interest rates. Although the plan has substantially reduced the outstanding debt obligations of Puerto Rico and certain of its instrumentalities, there can be no assurances that Puerto Rico will be able to negotiate settlements with respect to the balance of its outstanding debt. In addition, the composition of the Oversight Board has changed significantly in recent years, and there is no assurance that the board members will approve future restructuring agreements with other creditors.

The budget process will continue to require the Oversight Board, the governor of Puerto Rico, and Puerto Rico's Legislative Assembly to develop a budget that complies with the fiscal plan developed by the Oversight Board and the governor of Puerto Rico. The 2022 fiscal plan was certified by the Oversight Board on January 27, 2022 ("2022 Fiscal Plan"). The 2022 Fiscal Plan forecasts that Puerto Rico's economy would grow by 2.6% during 2022, due in part to budgetary reforms and economic relief provided in response to COVID-19. The 2022 Fiscal Plan contemplates approximately \$84 billion in federal disaster relief to address damage caused by recent natural disasters and COVID-19. Apart from federal aid, the 2022 Fiscal Plan projects General Fund revenues of approximately \$12.7 billion. It is expected that the 2023 fiscal plan will be certified by the Oversight Board on February 16, 2023.

The budget for fiscal year 2023 was certified on June 30, 2022, provides for approximately \$12.4 billion in General Fund expenditures. Allocations in the fiscal year 2023 budget to education, health care and economic development were approximately \$2.5 billion, \$1.4 billion and \$33 million, respectively.

In addition, in early 2020, Puerto Rico was significantly impacted by COVID-19, which had a substantially adverse effect on the health of the population and economic activity. In March 2020, the Oversight Board authorized Puerto Rico to implement a \$787 million relief package to fight the pandemic and its economic impacts, of which \$500 million was incremental new spending made available through a special appropriation. Any reduction in Puerto Rico's revenues as a result of the pandemic could have a negative ability on Puerto Rico to meet its debt service obligations, including with respect to debt held by a Portfolio. Further, Congress passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act ("CARES Act") in March 2020, which provided for approximately \$2.2 trillion in disaster relief. Among other things, the CARES Act established the Coronavirus Relief Fund ("CRF"), from which Puerto Rico has received \$2.2 billion. In March 2021, the American Rescue Plan was signed into law, which provides an additional \$350 billion in emergency funding for state, local, territorial and Tribal governments, including \$4.5 billion specifically for relief to U.S. territories. It is not presently possible to predict whether the CRF and American Rescue Plan funds allocated to Puerto Rico will be sufficient to address its long-term economic challenges. The rate and level at which the federal government and Puerto Rico have taken on new debt could have a negative impact on their fiscal health, which could lead to prolonged challenges for their respective economies. A failure by Puerto Rico to meet its debt obligations could lead to a significant decline in the value, liquidity and marketability of Portfolio investments. The current economic environment, including prolonged inflation and rising interest rates, also may negatively affect the economy of Puerto Rico.

In September 2017, two successive hurricanes caused significant damage to Puerto Rico. The hurricanes caused severe flooding and infrastructure damage, and more than 1 million people lost power throughout the island. Estimates suggest that the hurricanes caused more than \$80 billion in damage, which led to additional strain on Puerto Rico's economic situation. In February 2018, Congress appropriated approximately \$90 billion for disaster recovery efforts for areas affected by the hurricanes, and approximately \$11 billion was available for Puerto Rico. In late December 2019 and January 2020, a series of earthquakes, including the strongest earthquake to hit the island in more than a century, caused an estimated \$200 million in damage. The aftershocks from these earthquakes may continue for years, and it is not currently possible to predict the extent of the damage that could arise from any aftershocks. The damage caused by the hurricanes, earthquakes, and aftershocks is expected to have substantial adverse effects on Puerto Rico's economy. In addition to diverting funds to relief and recovery efforts, Puerto Rico is expected to lose substantial revenue as a result of decreased tourism and general business operations. These developments have an adverse effect on Puerto Rico's finances and negatively impact the payment of principal and interest, the marketability, liquidity and value of securities issued by Puerto Rico. Moreover, future weather events or natural disasters, which may become more frequent and severe as a result of climate change, could negatively impact Puerto Rico's ability to resolve ongoing debt negotiations. Any delays in debt restructuring negotiations could adversely affect Portfolio performance.

Municipal securities are subject to interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is the chance that security prices overall will decline over short or even long periods because of rising interest rates. Interest rate risk is higher for long-term bonds, whose prices are more sensitive to interest rate changes than are the prices of shorter-term bonds. Generally, prices of longer maturity issues tend to fluctuate more than prices of shorter maturity issues. Prices and yields on municipal securities are dependent on a variety of factors, such as the financial condition of the issuer, general conditions of the municipal securities market, the size of a particular offering, the maturity of the obligation and the rating of the issue. In market environments where interest rates are rising, issuers may be less willing or able to make principal and/or interest payments on securities when due. A number of these factors, including the ratings of particular issues, are subject to change from time to time.

Municipal bonds are subject to call risk. Call risk is the chance that during periods of falling interest rates, a bond issuer will call—or repay—a higher-yielding bond before its maturity date. Forced to reinvest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, a Portfolio would experience a decline in income and lose the opportunity for additional price appreciation associated with falling rates. Call risk is generally high for long-term bonds. Municipal bonds may be classified as illiquid investments.

High yield municipal bonds are subject to increased liquidity and valuation risk as compared to other municipal bonds and to high yield debt securities generally. There may be no active market for a high yield municipal bond, or it may trade in secondary markets on an infrequent basis. High yield municipal bonds may be more likely than other municipal bonds to be considered illiquid. It may be difficult for a Portfolio to obtain an accurate or recent market quotation for a high yield municipal bond, which may cause the security to be "fair valued" in accordance with the fair valuation policies established by the Board. See "How Portfolio Securities Are Valued." For a more general discussion of the risks associated with high yield securities, which generally also are applicable to high yield municipal bonds, see "High Yield Securities."

There are, in addition, a variety of hybrid and special types of municipal obligations, such as municipal lease obligations, as well as numerous differences in the security of municipal securities both within and between the two principal classifications described above. Municipal lease obligations are municipal securities that may be supported by a lease or an installment purchase contract issued by state and local government authorities to acquire funds to obtain the use of a wide variety of equipment and facilities such as fire and sanitation vehicles, computer equipment and other capital assets. These obligations, which may be secured or unsecured, are not general obligations and have evolved to make it possible for state and local governments to obtain the use of property and equipment without meeting constitutional and statutory requirements for the issuance of debt. Thus, municipal lease obligations have special risks not normally associated with municipal securities. These obligations frequently contain "non-appropriation" clauses that provide that the governmental issuer of the obligation has no obligation to make future payments under the lease or contract unless money is appropriated for such purposes by the legislative body on a yearly or other periodic basis. In addition to the "non-appropriation" risk, many municipal lease obligations have not yet developed the depth of marketability associated with municipal bonds; moreover, although the obligations may be secured by the leased equipment, the disposition of the equipment in the event of foreclosure might prove difficult. For the purpose of each Portfolio's investment restrictions, the identification of the "issuer" of municipal securities that are not general obligation bonds is made by the Manager or Subadvisor on the basis of the characteristics of the municipal securities as described above, the most significant of which is the source of funds for the payment of principal of and interest on such securities.

The Internal Revenue Code limits the types and volume of municipal securities qualifying for the federal income tax exemption for interest, and the Internal Revenue Code treats tax-exempt interest on certain municipal securities as a tax preference item included in the alternative minimum tax base for non-corporate shareholders. Further, an issuer's failure to comply with the detailed and numerous requirements imposed by the Internal Revenue Code after bonds have been issued may cause the retroactive revocation of the tax-exempt status of certain municipal securities after their issuance. If an issuer of a municipal bond fails to satisfy certain requirements with respect to a particular municipal bond issuance, any interest earned by a Portfolio from its investment in such municipal bond may be taxable. The Portfolios intend to monitor developments in the municipal bond market to determine whether any defensive action should be taken.

Natural Resources Securities

Since the market action of natural resources securities may move against or independently of the market trend of other types of securities, the addition of such securities to an overall portfolio may increase the return and reduce the price fluctuations of such a portfolio. There can be no assurance that an increased rate of return or a reduction in price fluctuations of a portfolio will be achieved. Natural resources securities may be affected by many factors, including movement in the stock market. Inflation may cause a decline in the market, including natural resources securities. The prices of precious metal and natural resource securities historically have been particularly susceptible to volatility and there may be sharp fluctuations in prices, even during periods of rising prices. Additionally, companies engaged in the production and distribution of natural resources may be adversely affected by changes in world events, political and economic conditions, energy conservation, environmental policies, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources and labor relations.

Options

A Portfolio may use options for any purpose consistent with their respective investment objectives, such as to seek to hedge or manage risk, or to seek to increase total return. An option is a contract in which the "holder" (the buyer) pays a certain amount (the "premium") to the "writer" (the seller) to obtain the right, but not the obligation, to buy from the writer (in a "call") or sell to the writer (in a "put") a specific asset at an agreed upon price (the "strike price" or "exercise price") at or before a certain time (the "expiration date"). The holder pays the premium at inception and has no further financial obligation. The holder of an option will benefit from favorable movements in the price of the underlying asset but is not exposed to corresponding losses due to adverse movements in the value of the underlying asset. The writer of an option will receive fees or premiums but is exposed to losses due to changes in the value of the underlying asset. A Portfolio may purchase (buy) or write (sell) put and call options on assets, such as securities, currencies and indices of debt and equity securities ("underlying assets") and enter into closing transactions with respect to such options to terminate an existing position. See "Derivative Instruments -- General Discussion" for more information. Options used by the Portfolios may include European, American and Bermuda-style options. If an option is exercisable only at maturity, it is a "European" option; if it is also exercisable prior to maturity, it is an "American" option; if it is exercisable only at certain times, it is a "Bermuda" option.

If a Portfolio's Manager or Subadvisor judges market conditions incorrectly or employs a strategy that does not correlate well with the Portfolio's investments, these techniques could result in a loss, regardless of whether the intent was to reduce risk or increase return. These techniques may

increase the volatility of a Portfolio's NAV per share and may involve a small investment of cash relative to the magnitude of the risk assumed. In addition, these techniques could result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction does not perform as promised. Writing (selling) options involves greater risk than purchasing options because the seller is exposed to the extent of the actual price movement in the underlying security rather than only the loss of the premium payment paid, as would be the case with purchasing options. Purchasing and writing (selling) put and call options are highly specialized activities and entail greater than ordinary investment risks.

Purchasing Options. A Portfolio may purchase put or call options that are traded on an exchange or in the OTC market. Options traded in the OTC market may not be as actively traded as those listed on an exchange and generally involve greater credit risk than exchange-traded options, which are guaranteed by the clearing organization of the exchange where they are traded. Accordingly, it may be more difficult to value such options and to be assured that they can be closed out at any time. The Portfolios will engage in such transactions only with firms the Manager or Subadvisors deem to be of sufficient creditworthiness so as to minimize these risks.

A Portfolio may purchase put options on underlying assets to protect their holdings in an underlying or related asset against a substantial decline in market value. Underlying assets are considered related if their price movements generally correlate with one another. The purchase of put options on underlying assets held in the portfolio or related to such underlying assets will enable a Portfolio to preserve, at least partially, unrealized gains occurring prior to the purchase of the option on a portfolio asset without actually selling the asset.

In addition, a Portfolio will continue to receive interest or dividend income on the underlying asset. The put options purchased by a Portfolio may include, but are not limited to, "protective puts," in which the underlying asset to be sold is identical or substantially identical to an underlying asset already held by the Portfolio or to an underlying asset that the Portfolio has the right to purchase. In the case of a purchased call option, a Portfolio would ordinarily recognize a gain if the value of the underlying assets decreased during the option period below the exercise price sufficiently to cover the premium. A Portfolio would recognize a loss if the value of the underlying assets remained above the difference between the exercise price and the premium.

A Portfolio may also purchase call options on underlying assets the Portfolio intends to purchase to protect against substantial increases in prices of such underlying assets pending their ability to invest in an orderly manner in such underlying assets. The purchase of a call option would entitle a Portfolio, in exchange for the premium paid, to purchase an underlying asset at a specified price upon exercise of the option during the option period. A Portfolio would ordinarily realize a gain if the value of the underlying assets increased during the option period above the exercise price sufficiently to cover the premium. A Portfolio would have a loss if the value of the underlying assets remained below the sum of the premium and the exercise price during the option period. In order to terminate an option position, the Portfolios may sell put or call options identical to those previously purchased, which could result in a net gain or loss depending on whether the amount received on the sale is more or less than the premium and other transaction costs paid on the put or call option when it was purchased.

Writing Call Options. A Portfolio may sell ("write") call options on its portfolio assets in an attempt to enhance investment performance. A call option sold by a Portfolio is a contract which gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and imposes on the writer of the option (in return for a premium received) the obligation to sell, the underlying asset at the exercise price upon the exercise of the option at a certain time or times prior to the expiration date, depending on the terms of the option, regardless of the market price of the underlying asset during the option period.

A Portfolio may write call options both to reduce the risks associated with certain of its investments and to increase total investment return through the receipt of premiums. In return for the premium income, a Portfolio will give up the opportunity to profit from an increase in the market price of the underlying asset above the exercise price so long as its obligations under the contract continue, except insofar as the premium represents a profit. Moreover, in writing the call option, a Portfolio will retain the risk of loss should the price of the underlying asset decline, which loss the premium is intended to offset in whole or in part. A Portfolio, in writing "American Style" call options, must assume that the call may be exercised at any time prior to the expiration of its obligations as a writer, and that in such circumstances the net proceeds realized from the sale of the underlying assets pursuant to the call may be substantially below the prevailing market price. In contrast, "European Style" options may only be exercised on the expiration date of the option. "Bermudian Style" options may only be exercised at certain times. Call options and the assets underlying such options will generally be listed on national securities exchanges, except for certain transactions in options on debt securities and foreign securities.

During the option period, the call writer has, in return for the premium received on the option, given up the opportunity to profit from a price increase in the underlying assets above the exercise price, but as long as its obligation as a writer continues, has retained the risk of loss should the price of the underlying asset decline.

A Portfolio may protect itself from further losses due to a decline in value of the underlying asset or from the loss of ability to profit from appreciation by buying an identical option, in which case the purchase cost may offset the premium. In order to do this, the Portfolio makes a "closing purchase transaction"—the purchase of a call option on the same underlying asset with the same exercise price and expiration date as the call option that it has previously written on any particular underlying asset. A Portfolio will realize a gain or loss from a closing purchase transaction if the amount paid to purchase a call option in a closing transaction is less or more than the amount received from the sale of the call option. Also, because increases in the market price of a call option will generally reflect increases in the market price of the underlying asset, any loss resulting from the closing out of a call option is likely to be offset in whole or in part by unrealized appreciation of the underlying asset owned by a Portfolio. When an underlying asset is to be sold from a Portfolio's portfolio, the Portfolio will first effect a closing purchase transaction so as to close out any existing call option on that underlying asset or otherwise cover the existing call option.

A closing purchase transaction may be made only on a national or foreign securities exchange that provides a secondary market for an option with the same exercise price and expiration date, except as discussed below. There is no assurance that a liquid secondary market on an exchange or otherwise will exist for any particular option, or at any particular time, and for some options no secondary market on an exchange or otherwise may exist. If a Portfolio is unable to effect a closing purchase transaction involving an exchange-traded option, the Portfolio will not sell the underlying asset until the option expires, or the Portfolio otherwise covers the existing option portion or the Portfolio delivers the underlying asset upon exercise. Once an option writer has received an exercise notice, it cannot effect a closing purchase transaction in order to terminate its obligation under the option and must deliver or purchase the underlying assets at the exercise price. OTC options differ from exchange-traded options in that they are two-party contracts with price and other terms negotiated between buyer and seller, and generally do not have as much market liquidity as exchange-traded options. Therefore, a closing purchase transaction for an OTC option may in many cases only be made with the other party to the option.

Each Portfolio pays brokerage commissions and dealer spreads in connection with writing call options and effecting closing purchase transactions, as well as for purchases and sales of underlying assets. The writing of covered call options could result in significant increases in a Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate, especially during periods when market prices of the underlying assets appreciate. Subject to the limitation that all call option writing transactions be covered, a Portfolio may, to the extent determined appropriate by the Manager or Subadvisor, engage without limitation in the writing of options on U.S. government securities.

Writing (selling) call options involves the risk that the seller may be obligated to deliver underlying assets at less than their current market price and, in the case of an unhedged written option, the risk of loss is theoretically unlimited. Unhedged call options and call options that are not hedged by the option's underlying instrument have speculative characteristics and are riskier than hedged call options because the Portfolio could be obligated to deliver a security it does not own and cannot obtain at a favorable price. The premiums received by the Portfolio for writing (selling) an option may be insufficient to offset its losses sustained from market movements that are adverse to the strike (exercise or expiration) price of the written (sold) options.

Writing Put Options. A Portfolio may also write put options. A put option is a contract that gives the purchaser of the put option, in return for a premium, the right to sell the underlying asset to the seller of the option at a specified price at a certain time or times during the term of the option, depending on the terms of the option. Put options written by a Portfolio are agreements by a Portfolio, for a premium received by the Portfolio, to purchase specified underlying assets at a specified price if the option is exercised during the option period.

The premium that the Portfolios receive from writing a put option will reflect, among other things, the current market price of the underlying asset, the relationship of the exercise price to such market price, the historical price volatility of the underlying asset, the option period, supply and demand and interest rates.

A put writer assumes the risk that the market price for the underlying asset will fall below the exercise price, in which case the writer would be required to purchase the underlying asset at a higher price than the then-current market price of the underlying asset. In both cases, the writer has no control over the time when it may be required to fulfill its obligation as a writer of the option.

The Portfolios may effect a closing purchase transaction to realize a profit on an outstanding put option or to prevent an outstanding put option from being exercised. The Portfolios also may effect a closing purchase transaction, in the case of a put option, to permit the Portfolios to maintain their holdings of the deposited U.S. Treasury obligations, to write another put option to the extent that the exercise price thereof is secured by the deposited U.S. Treasury obligations, or to utilize the proceeds from the sale of such obligations to make other investments.

If a Portfolio is able to enter into a closing purchase transaction, a Portfolio will realize a profit or loss from such transaction if the cost of such transaction is less or more, respectively, than the premium received from the writing of the option. After writing a put option, a Portfolio may incur a loss equal to the difference between the exercise price of the option and the sum of the market value of the underlying asset plus the premium received from the sale of the option.

In addition, a Portfolio may also write straddles (combinations of puts and calls on the same underlying asset). The extent to which a Portfolio may write put and call options and enter into so-called "straddle" transactions involving put or call options may be limited by the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code for qualification as a regulated investment company and the Portfolio's intention that it qualify as such. Subject to the limitation that all put option writing transactions be covered, a Portfolio may, to the extent determined appropriate by the Manager or Subadvisor, engage without limitation in the writing of options on U.S. government securities.

Writing (selling) put options involves the risk that the seller may be obligated to purchase underlying assets for a higher price than their current market price and, in the case of an unhedged written put option, the risk of loss may be substantial. Unhedged put options have speculative characteristics and are riskier than hedged put options because the Portfolio could be obligated to purchase a worthless instrument that it cannot sell in the market at a later date. The premiums received by the Portfolio for writing (selling) an option may be insufficient to offset its losses sustained from market movements that are adverse to the strike price of the written (sold) options.

Married Puts. A Portfolio may engage in a strategy known as "married puts." This strategy is most typically used when a Portfolio owns a particular common stock or security convertible into common stock and wishes to effect a short sale "against the box" (see "Short Sales") but for various reasons is unable to do so. A Portfolio may then enter into a series of stock and related option transactions to achieve the economic

equivalent of a short sale against the box. To implement this trading strategy, a Portfolio will simultaneously execute with the same broker a purchase of shares of the common stock and an "in the money" OTC put option to sell the common stock to the broker and generally will write an OTC "out of the money" call option in the same stock with the same exercise price as the put option. The options are linked and may not be exercised, transferred or terminated independently of the other.

Holding the put option places a Portfolio in a position to profit on the decline in price of the security just as it would by effecting a short sale and to, thereby, hedge against possible losses in the value of a security or convertible security held by a Portfolio. The writer of the put option may require that a Portfolio write a call option, which would enable the broker to profit in the event the price of the stock rises above the exercise price of the call option (see "Writing Call Options" above). In the event the stock price were to increase above the strike or exercise price of the option, a Portfolio would suffer a loss unless it first terminated the call by exercising the put.

Special Risks Associated With Options On Securities. A Portfolio's purpose in selling options is to realize greater income than would be realized on portfolio securities transactions alone. A Portfolio may forego the benefits of appreciation on securities sold pursuant to call options, or pay a higher price for securities acquired pursuant to put options written by the Portfolio. If a put or call option purchased by a Portfolio is not sold when it has remaining value, and if the market price of the underlying security, in the case of a put, remains equal to or greater than the exercise price, or, in the case of a call, remains less than or equal to the exercise price, the Portfolio will not be able to profitably exercise the option and will lose its entire investment in the option. Also, the price of a put or call option purchased to hedge against price movements in a related security may move more or less than the price of the related security.

A Portfolio would ordinarily realize a gain if the value of the securities increased during the option period above the exercise price sufficiently to cover the premium. A Portfolio would have a loss if the value of the securities remained below the sum of the premium paid and the exercise price during the option period. In addition, exchange markets in some securities options are a relatively new and untested concept, and it is impossible to predict the amount of trading interest that may exist in such options. The same types of risks apply to OTC trading in options. There can be no assurance that viable markets will develop or continue in the United States or abroad.

The ability of a Portfolio to successfully utilize options may depend in part upon the ability of the Manager or Subadvisor to forecast interest rates and other economic factors correctly.

The hours of trading for options on securities may not conform to the hours during which the securities are traded. To the extent that the options markets close before the markets for the securities, significant price and rate movements can take place in the underlying markets that cannot be reflected in the options markets.

Options on Securities Indices. A Portfolio may purchase call and put options on securities indices for the purpose of hedging against the risk of unfavorable price movements that may adversely affect the value of the Portfolio's securities. Unlike a securities option, which gives the holder the right to purchase or sell specified securities at a specified price, an option on a securities index gives the holder the right to receive a cash "exercise settlement amount" equal to (1) the difference between the value of the underlying securities index on the exercise date and the exercise price of the option, multiplied by (2) a fixed "index multiplier." In exchange for undertaking the obligation to make such a cash payment, the writer of the securities index option receives a premium.

A securities index fluctuates with changes in the market values of the securities included in the index. For example, some securities index options are based on a broad market index such as the S&P 500[®] Composite Price Index or the NYSE Composite Index, or a narrower market index such as the S&P 100[®] Index. Indices may also be based on an industry or market segment such as the NYSE MKT Oil and Gas Index or the Computer and Business Equipment Index. Options on stock indices are traded on the following exchanges, among others: The Chicago Board Options Exchange, New York Stock Exchange and NYSE American.

The effectiveness of hedging through the purchase of securities index options will depend upon the extent to which price movements in the portion of the securities portfolio being hedged correlate with price movements in the selected securities index. Perfect correlation is not possible because the securities held or to be acquired by a Portfolio will not exactly match the securities represented in the securities indices on which options are based. The principal risk involved in the purchase of securities index options is that the premium and transaction costs paid by a Portfolio in purchasing an option will be lost as a result of unanticipated movements in prices of the securities comprising the securities index on which the option is based. Gains or losses on a Portfolio's transactions in securities index options depend on price movements in the securities market generally (or, for narrow market indices, in a particular industry or segment of the market) rather than the price movements of individual securities held by the Portfolio.

A Portfolio may sell securities index options prior to expiration in order to close out its positions in securities index options that it has purchased. A Portfolio may also allow options to expire unexercised.

Options on Foreign Currencies. To the extent that it invests in foreign currencies, a Portfolio may purchase and write options on foreign currencies. A Portfolio may use foreign currency options contracts for various reasons, including: to manage its exposure to changes in currency exchange rates; as an efficient means of adjusting its overall exposure to certain currencies; or in an effort to enhance its return through exposure to a foreign currency. A Portfolio may, for example, purchase and write put and call options on foreign currencies for the purpose of protecting against declines in the dollar value of foreign portfolio underlying assets and against increases in the U.S. dollar cost of foreign underlying assets to

be acquired. A Portfolio may also use foreign currency options to protect against potential losses in positions denominated in one foreign currency against another foreign currency in which the Portfolio's assets are or may be denominated. For example, a decline in the dollar value of a foreign currency in which portfolio underlying assets are denominated will reduce the dollar value of such underlying assets, even if their value in the foreign currency remains constant. In order to protect against such declines in the value of portfolio underlying assets, a Portfolio may purchase put options on the foreign currency. If the value of the currency does decline, that Portfolio will have the right to sell such currency for a fixed amount of dollars that exceeds the market value of such currency, resulting in a gain that may offset, in whole or in part, the negative effect of currency depreciation on the value of the Portfolio's underlying assets denominated in that currency.

Conversely, if a rise in the dollar value of a currency in which underlying assets to be acquired are denominated is projected, thereby increasing the cost of such underlying assets, a Portfolio may purchase call options on such currency. If the value of such currency does increase, the purchase of such call options would enable a Portfolio to purchase currency for a fixed amount of dollars that is less than the market value of such currency, resulting in a gain that may offset, at least partially, the effect of any currency-related increase in the price of underlying assets the Portfolio intends to acquire. As in the case of other types of options transactions, however, the benefit a Portfolio derives from purchasing foreign currency options will be reduced by the amount of the premium and related transaction costs. In addition, if currency exchange rates do not move in the direction or to the extent anticipated, a Portfolio could sustain losses on transactions in foreign currency options that would deprive it of a portion or all of the benefits of advantageous changes in such rates.

A Portfolio may also write options on foreign currencies for hedging purposes. For example, if a Portfolio anticipates a decline in the dollar value of foreign currency-denominated underlying assets due to declining exchange rates, it could, instead of purchasing a put option, write a call option on the relevant currency. If the expected decline occurs, the option will most likely not be exercised, and the diminution in value of portfolio underlying assets will be offset by the amount of the premium received by a Portfolio.

Similarly, instead of purchasing a call option to hedge against an anticipated increase in the dollar cost of underlying assets to be acquired, a Portfolio could write a put option on the relevant currency. If rates move in the manner projected, the put option will expire unexercised and allow a Portfolio to offset such increased cost up to the amount of the premium. As in the case of other types of options transactions, however, the writing of a foreign currency option will constitute only a partial hedge up to the amount of the premium, and only if rates move in the expected direction. If unanticipated exchange rate fluctuations occur, the option may be exercised and a Portfolio would be required to purchase or sell the underlying currency at a loss that may not be fully offset by the amount of the premium. As a result of writing options on foreign currencies, a Portfolio also may be required to forego all or a portion of the benefits that might otherwise have been obtained from favorable movements in currency exchange rates.

Options on foreign currencies to be written or purchased by a Portfolio will be traded on U.S. and foreign exchanges or OTC. Exchange-traded options generally settle in cash, whereas OTC options may settle in cash or result in delivery of the underlying currency upon exercise of the option. As with other kinds of option transactions, however, the writing of an option on foreign currency will constitute only a partial hedge up to the amount of the premium received and a Portfolio could be required to purchase or sell foreign currencies at disadvantageous exchange rates, thereby incurring losses. The purchase of an option on foreign currency may constitute an effective hedge against exchange rate fluctuations, although, in the event of rate movements adverse to a Portfolio's position, a Portfolio may forfeit the entire amount of the premium plus related transaction costs.

A Portfolio also may use foreign currency options to protect against potential losses in positions denominated in one foreign currency against another foreign currency in which the Portfolio's assets are or may be denominated. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when a Portfolio seeks to close out an option position. Furthermore, if trading restrictions or suspensions are imposed on the options markets, a Portfolio may be unable to close out a position.

Currency options traded on U.S. or other exchanges may be subject to position limits that may limit the ability of a Portfolio to reduce foreign currency risk using such options. OTC options differ from traded options in that they are two-party contracts with price and other terms negotiated between buyer and seller and generally do not have as much market liquidity as exchanged-traded options. Foreign currency exchange-traded options generally settle in cash, whereas options traded OTC may settle in cash or result in delivery of the underlying currency upon exercise of the option.

Private Investments in Public Equity

A Portfolio may purchase equity securities in a private placement that are issued by issuers who have outstanding, publicly-traded equity securities of the same class ("private investments in public equity" or "PIPES"). Shares in PIPES generally are not registered with the SEC until after a certain time period from the date the private sale is completed. This restricted period can last many months. Until the public registration process is completed, PIPES are restricted as to resale and a Portfolio cannot freely trade the securities. Generally, such restrictions cause the PIPES to be illiquid during this time. PIPES may contain provisions that the issuer will pay specified financial penalties to the holder if the issuer does not publicly register the restricted equity securities within a specified period of time, but there is no assurance that the restricted equity securities will be publicly registered, or that the registration will remain in effect.

Qualified Financial Contracts

Regulations adopted by prudential regulators require that certain qualified financial contracts (as defined below) entered into with certain counterparties that are U.S. banks or are part of a U.S. or foreign banking organization designated as a global-systemically important banking

organization to include contractual provisions that delay or restrict the rights of counterparties, such as the Portfolios, to exercise certain close-out, cross-default and similar rights under certain conditions. Qualified financial contracts are subject to an automatic one-day stay during which counterparties, such as the Portfolios, will be prevented from closing out a qualified financial contract if the counterparty is subject to resolution proceedings and prohibit the Portfolios from exercising default rights due to a receivership or similar proceeding of an affiliate of the counterparty. Implementation of these requirements may increase credit and other risks to the Portfolios. "Qualified financial contracts" include securities contracts, swaps, currency forwards and other derivatives and related agreements as well as repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements.

Quantitative Investing Risk

The Manager or a Subadvisor may use quantitative models, algorithms, methods or other similar techniques ("quantitative tools") in managing the Portfolios, including to generate investment ideas, identify investment opportunities or as a component of its overall portfolio construction processes and investment selection or screening criteria. Quantitative tools may also be used in connection with risk management and hedging processes. The value of securities selected using quantitative tools can react differently to issuer, political, market and economic developments than the market as a whole or securities selected using only fundamental or other similar means of analysis. The factors used in quantitative tools and the weight placed on those factors may not be predictive of a security's value or a successful weighting. In addition, factors that affect a security's value can change over time and these changes may not be reflected in the quantitative tools. Thus, a Portfolio is subject to the risk that any quantitative tools used by the Manager or a Subadvisor will not be successful in, among other things, forecasting movements in industries, sectors or companies and/or in determining the size, direction and/or weighting of investment positions.

There is no guarantee that quantitative tools, and the investments selected based on such tools, will produce the desired results or enable a Portfolio to achieve its investment objective. A Portfolio may be adversely affected by imperfections, errors or limitations in construction and implementation (for example, limitations in a model, proprietary or third-party data imprecision or unavailability, software or other technology malfunctions, or programming inaccuracies) and the Manager's or Subadvisor's ability to monitor and timely adjust the metrics or update the data or features underlying the quantitative tools, including accounting for changes in the overall market environment, and identify and address omissions of relevant data or assumptions.

A quantitative tool may not perform as expected and a quantitative tool that has been formulated on the basis of past market data or trends may not be predictive of future price movements. A Portfolio may also be adversely affected by the Manager's or Subadvisor's ability to make accurate qualitative judgments regarding the quantitative tool's output or operational complications relating to a quantitative tool.

Quantitative Models

Any quantitative models used by the Manager or a Subadvisor may not perform as expected. The quantitative model may contain certain assumptions in construction and implementation that may adversely affect the Portfolio's performance.

Real Estate Companies and Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs")

Investments in equity securities of issuers that are principally engaged in the real estate industry are subject to certain risks associated with ownership of real estate and with the real estate industry in general. These risks include, 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 or other limitations on access to capital; overbuilding; risks associated with leverage, market illiquidity, extended vacancies of properties, increase in competition, property taxes, capital expenditures and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws or other governmental regulation; costs resulting from the clean-up of, and liability to third parties for damages resulting from environmental problems, tenants bankruptcies or other credit problems, casualty or condemnation losses, uninsured damages from floods, earthquakes or other natural disasters, limitations on and variations in rents, including decreases in market rates for rents; investment in developments that are not completed or that are subject to delays in completion; and changes in interest rates. To the extent that assets underlying a Portfolio's investments are concentrated geographically, by property type or in certain other respects, a Portfolio may be subject to certain of the foregoing risks to a greater extent. Investments by a Portfolio in securities of issuers providing mortgage servicing will be subject to the risks associated with refinancing and their impact on servicing rights. A Portfolio's investment in real estate companies is particularly sensitive to economic downturns.

In addition, if a Portfolio receives rental income or income from the disposition of real property acquired as result of a default on securities the Portfolio owns, the receipt of such income may adversely affect the Portfolio's ability to qualify as a regulated investment company because of certain income source requirements applicable to regulated investment companies under the Internal Revenue Code.

A Portfolio may invest in REITs. REITs are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in either real estate or real estate related loans. A REIT will not incur any entity level taxation on income distributed to its shareholders or unitholders if it complies with certain requirements under the Internal Revenue Code, including a requirement to distribute at least 90% of its taxable income for each taxable year. Generally, REITs can be classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs or hybrid REITs. Equity REITs invest a majority of their assets directly in real property and derive their income primarily from rents and capital gains from appreciation realized through property sales. Equity REITs are further categorized according to the types of real estate securities they own, e.g., apartment properties, retail shopping centers, office and industrial properties, hotels, health-care facilities, manufactured housing and mixed-property types. Mortgage REITs invest a majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive their income primarily from income payments. Hybrid REITs combine the characteristics of both equity and mortgage REITs.

A Portfolio will not invest in real estate directly, but only in securities issued by real estate companies. However, to the extent that a Portfolio invests in REITs, the Portfolio is also subject to the risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate, including but not limited to: 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; increased competition; increases in property taxes and operating expenses; changes in zoning laws; losses due to costs resulting from the clean-up of environmental problems; liability to third parties for damages resulting from environmental problems; casualty or condemnation losses; limitations on rents; changes in neighborhood values and the appeal of properties to tenants; and changes in interest rates. Thus, the value of the Portfolio's shares may change at different rates compared to the value of shares of a mutual fund with investments in a mix of different industries.

REITs are dependent upon management skills and generally may not be diversified. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, REITs could possibly fail to qualify for special tax treatment under the Internal Revenue Code, or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the 1940 Act. The above factors may also adversely affect a borrower's or a lessee's ability to meet its obligations to the REIT. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting its investments. In addition, even the larger REITs in the industry tend to be small to medium-sized companies in relation to the equity markets as a whole. Accordingly, REIT shares can be more volatile than — and at times will perform differently from — larger capitalization stocks such as those found in the Dow Jones Industrial Average.

Some REITs may have limited diversification and may be subject to risks inherent to investments in a limited number of properties, in a narrow geographic area, or in a single property type. Equity REITs may be affected by changes in underlying property values. Mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of the credit extended. REITs also involve risks such as refinancing, interest rate fluctuations, changes in property values, general or specific economic risk on the real estate industry, dependency on management skills and other risks similar to small company investing. Although a Portfolio is not allowed to invest in real estate directly, it may acquire real estate as a result of a default on the REIT securities it owns. A Portfolio, therefore, may be subject to certain risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate including difficulties in valuing and trading real estate, declines in the value of real estate, risks related to general and local economic conditions, adverse changes in the climate for real estate, environmental liability risks, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, limitation on rents, changes in neighborhood values, the appeal of properties to tenants and increases in interest rates.

In addition, because smaller-capitalization stocks are typically less liquid than larger capitalization stocks, REIT shares may sometimes experience greater share-price fluctuations than the stocks of larger companies.

Repurchase Agreements

A Portfolio may enter into domestic or foreign repurchase agreements with certain sellers pursuant to guidelines adopted by the Board.

A repurchase agreement, which provides a means for a Portfolio to earn income on uninvested cash for periods as short as overnight, is an arrangement under which the purchaser (i.e., the Portfolio) purchases a security, usually in the form of a debt obligation (the "Obligation") and the seller agrees, at the time of sale, to repurchase the Obligation at a specified time and price. Repurchase agreements with foreign banks may be available with respect to government securities of the particular foreign jurisdiction. The custody of the Obligation will be maintained by a custodian appointed by the Portfolio. The Portfolio attempts to assure that the value of the purchased securities, including any accrued interest, will at all times exceed the value of the repurchase agreement. The repurchase price may be higher than the purchase price, the difference being income to the Portfolio, or the purchase and repurchase prices may be the same, with interest at a stated rate due to the Portfolio together with the repurchase price upon repurchase. In either case, the income to the Portfolio is unrelated to the interest rate on the Obligation subject to the repurchase agreement.

In the event of the commencement of bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings with respect to the seller of the Obligation before repurchase of the Obligation under a repurchase agreement, a Portfolio may encounter delays and incur costs before being able to sell the security. Delays may involve loss of interest or decline in price of the Obligation. If the court characterizes the transaction as a loan and the Portfolio has not perfected a security interest in the Obligation, the Portfolio may be required to return the Obligation to the seller's estate and be treated as an unsecured creditor of the seller. As an unsecured creditor, the Portfolio would be at risk of losing some or all of the principal and income involved in the transaction. Apart from the risk of bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings, there is also the risk that the seller may fail to repurchase the security. In the event of the bankruptcy of the seller or the failure of the seller to repurchase the securities as agreed, a Portfolio could suffer losses, including loss of interest on or principal of the security and costs associated with delay and enforcement of the repurchase agreement. In addition, if the market value of the Obligation subject to the repurchase agreement becomes less than the repurchase price (including accrued interest), the Portfolio will direct the seller of the Obligation to deliver additional securities so that the market value of all securities subject to the repurchase agreement equals or exceeds the repurchase price.

The Board has delegated to the Manager or Subadvisor the authority and responsibility to monitor and evaluate the Portfolio's use of repurchase agreements, which includes: (i) the identification of sellers whom they believe to be creditworthy; (ii) the authority to enter into repurchase agreements with such sellers; and (iii) the responsibility to determine, at the time the repurchase agreement is entered into, that the collateral, other than cash or government securities are issued by an issuer that has an "exceptionally strong capacity" to meet its financial obligations on the securities collateralizing the repurchase agreement, and are sufficiently liquid that they can be sold by a Portfolio at approximately their carrying value in the ordinary course of business within seven calendar days. As with any unsecured debt instrument purchased for the Portfolios, the

Manager or Subadvisors seek to minimize the risk of loss from repurchase agreements by analyzing, among other things, sufficiency of the collateral.

For purposes of the 1940 Act, a repurchase agreement has been deemed to be a loan from a Portfolio to the seller of the Obligation. It is not clear whether a court would consider the Obligation purchased by the Portfolio subject to a repurchase agreement as being owned by the Portfolio or as being collateral for a loan by the Portfolio to the seller.

See "Temporary Defensive Positions; Cash Equivalents" for more information.

Restricted Securities – Rule 144A Securities and Section 4(a)(2) Commercial Paper

Restricted securities have no ready market and are subject to legal restrictions on their sale (other than those eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A under or Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act determined to be liquid pursuant to guidelines adopted by the Board). Difficulty in selling securities may result in a loss or be costly to a Portfolio. Restricted securities generally can be sold only in privately negotiated transactions, pursuant to an exemption from registration under the 1933 Act, or in a registered public offering. Where registration is required, the holder of an unregistered security may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expense and a considerable period may elapse between the time it decides to seek registration and the time when a holder can sell a security under an effective registration statement. If, during such a period, adverse market conditions were to develop, the holder of a restricted security (e.g., a Portfolio) might obtain a less favorable price than prevailed when it decided to seek registration of the security.

Each Portfolio may invest in Rule 144A securities and in Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper, as defined below. Certain securities may only be sold subject to limitations imposed under federal securities laws. Among others, two categories of such securities are (1) restricted securities that may be sold only to certain types of purchasers pursuant to the limitations of Rule 144A under the 1933 Act ("Rule 144A securities") and (2) commercial debt securities that are not sold in a public offering and therefore exempt from registration under Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act ("4(a)(2) commercial paper"). The resale limitations on these types of securities may affect their liquidity.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

A Portfolio may enter into reverse repurchase agreements with banks or broker/dealers (except a money market fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements with banks only), which involve the sale of a security by a Portfolio and its agreement to repurchase the instrument at a specified time and price. Under a reverse repurchase agreement, the Portfolio continues to receive any principal and interest payments on the underlying security during the term of the agreement. These agreements involve the sale of debt securities, or Obligations, held by a Portfolio, with an agreement to repurchase the Obligations at an agreed upon price, date and interest payment. The proceeds will be used to purchase other debt securities either maturing, or under an agreement to resell, at a date simultaneous with or prior to the expiration of the reverse repurchase agreement. Reverse repurchase agreements will be utilized, when permitted by law, only when the interest income to be earned from the investment of the proceeds from the transaction is greater than the interest expense of the reverse repurchase transaction.

The use of reverse repurchase agreements by a Portfolio creates leverage that increases a Portfolio's investment risk. If the income and gains on securities purchased with the proceeds of reverse repurchase agreements exceed the cost of the agreements, the Portfolio's earnings or NAV will increase faster than otherwise would be the case; conversely, if the income and gains fail to exceed the costs, earnings or NAV would decline faster than otherwise would be the case.

If the buyer of the Obligation subject to the reverse repurchase agreement becomes bankrupt, realization upon the underlying securities may be delayed and there is a risk of loss due to any decline in their value.

Short Sales

In accordance with the restrictions set forth in the Prospectus and this SAI, certain Portfolios may engage in any type of short sales, including short sales "against the box." To the extent permitted by its investment objective and policies, each Portfolio may enter into short sales "against the box," and such transactions will be limited to no more than 25% of a Portfolio's total assets. Certain of the Underlying Portfolios/Funds in which the Mainstay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios invest may be permitted to enter into short sales that are not "against the box."

In a short sale transaction, a Portfolio sells a security it does not own in anticipation of a decline in the market value of that security. To enter into a short sale, a Portfolio borrows the security and delivers it to a buyer. To close out the short sale, the Portfolio purchases the security borrowed at the market price and returns it to the party from which it originally borrowed the security. The price at the time a Portfolio closes out a short sale may be more or less than the price at which the Portfolio sold the security to enter into the short sale. Until the Portfolio replaces the security, the Portfolio is required to pay to the lender amounts equal to any dividend which accrues during the period of the loan. To borrow the security, the Portfolio also may be required to pay a premium, which would increase the cost of the security sold. There may also be other costs associated with short sales. A Portfolio will incur a loss as a result of the short sale if the price of the security increases between the date when the Portfolio enters into the sale and the date when the Portfolio closes out the short position. The Portfolio will realize a gain if the security declines in price between those dates. Until a Portfolio replaces a borrowed security in connection with a short sale, the Portfolio will fully-collateralize its position in accordance with applicable law. There is no guarantee that a Portfolio will be able to close out a short position at any particular time or at an acceptable price. During the time that a Portfolio is short a security, it is subject to the risk that the lender of the security will terminate the loan at a time when the Portfolio is unable to borrow the same security from another lender. If that occurs, the Portfolio may be "bought in" at the price

required to purchase the security needed to close out the short position, which may be a disadvantageous price. Unlike a long position in a security, theoretically there is no limit to the amount a Portfolio could lose in a short sale transaction.

MacKay Shields maintains internal restrictions on selling short securities that are held long by other funds or accounts that it manages. Therefore, if a Portfolio is subadvised by MacKay Shields, its ability to sell short certain securities may be restricted.

In a short sale "against the box," a Portfolio enters into a short sale of a security that the Portfolio owns or has the right to obtain the security or one of like kind and amount at no additional cost. The effect of a short sale against the box is to "lock in" appreciation of a long position by hedging against a possible market decline in the value of the long position. The short sale against the box counterbalances the related long position such that gains in the long position will be offset by equivalent losses in the short position, and vice versa. In some cases, the proceeds of the short sale are retained by the broker pursuant to applicable margin rules. If a broker with which the Portfolio has open short sales were to become bankrupt, a Portfolio could experience losses or delays in recovering gains on short sales.

If a Portfolio effects a short sale of securities against the box at a time when it has an unrealized gain on the securities, it may be required to recognize that gain as if it had actually sold the securities (as a "constructive sale") on the date it effects the short sale. However, such constructive sale treatment may not apply if the Portfolio closes out the short sale with securities other than the appreciated securities held at the time of the short sale and if certain other conditions are satisfied.

Special Purpose Acquisition Companies

A Portfolio may invest in stock, warrants, rights and other securities of special purpose acquisition companies ("SPACs") or similar special purpose entities that pool funds to seek potential acquisition opportunities. A SPAC is typically a publicly traded company that raises funds through an IPO for the purpose of acquiring or merging with another company to be identified subsequent to the SPAC's IPO. The securities of a SPAC are often issued in "units" that include one share of common stock and one right or warrant (or partial right or warrant) conveying the right to purchase additional shares of common stock. At a specified time, the rights and warrants may be separated from the common stock at the election of the holder, after which time each security typically is freely tradeable. As an alternative to obtaining a public listing through a traditional IPO, SPAC investments carry many of the same risks as investments in IPO securities. These may include, but are not limited to, erratic price movements, greater risk of loss, lack of information about the issuer, limited operating and little public or no trading history and higher transaction costs.

Unless and until an acquisition is completed, a SPAC generally invests its assets (less a portion retained to cover expenses) in U.S. government securities, money market funds and similar investments and does not typically pay dividends with respect to its common stock. If an acquisition or merger that meets the requirements for the SPAC is not completed within a pre-established period of time, the invested funds are returned to the SPAC's shareholders, less certain permitted expenses and any rights or warrants issued by the SPAC will expire worthless.

Additionally, a Portfolio may purchase units or shares of SPACs that have completed an IPO on a secondary market, during a SPAC's IPO or through a PIPE offering. PIPE transactions involve the purchase of securities typically at a discount to the market price of the company's common stock and may be subject to transfer restrictions, which typically would make them less liquid than equity issued through a public offering.

Because SPACs and similar entities are essentially blank check companies without operating history or ongoing business other than seeking acquisitions, the value of their securities is particularly dependent on the ability of the entity's management to identify and complete a profitable acquisition. An investment in a SPAC is subject to a variety of risks, including that (i) a portion of the monies raised by the SPAC for the purpose of effecting an acquisition or merger may be expended prior to the transaction for payment of taxes and other expenses; (ii) prior to any acquisition or merger, a SPAC's assets are typically invested in U.S. government securities, money market funds and similar investments whose returns or yields may be significantly lower than those of the Portfolio's other investments; (iii) the Portfolio generally will not receive significant income from its investments in SPACs (both prior to and after any acquisition or merger) and, therefore, the Portfolio's investments in SPACs will not significantly contribute to the Portfolio's distributions to shareholders; (iv) attractive acquisition or merger targets may become scarce if the number of SPACs seeking to acquire operating businesses increases; (v) an attractive acquisition or merger target may not be identified at all, in which case the SPAC will be required to return any remaining monies to shareholders; (vi) if an acquisition or merger target is identified, the Portfolio may elect not to participate in, or vote to approve, the proposed transaction or the Portfolio may be required to divest its interests in the SPAC, due to regulatory or other considerations, in which case the Portfolio may not reap any resulting benefits; (vii) the warrants or other rights with respect to the SPAC held by the Portfolio may expire worthless or may be redeemed by the SPAC at an unfavorable price; (viii) any proposed merger or acquisition may be unable to obtain the requisite approval, if any, of SPAC shareholders and/or antitrust and securities regulators; (ix) under any circumstances in which the Portfolio receives a refund of all or a portion of its original investment (which typically represents a pro rata share of the proceeds of the SPAC's assets, less any applicable taxes), the returns on that investment may be negligible and the Portfolio may be subject to opportunity costs to the extent that alternative investments would have produced higher returns; (x) to the extent an acquisition or merger is announced or completed, shareholders who redeem their shares prior to that time may not reap any resulting benefits; (xi) the Portfolio may be delayed in receiving any redemption or liquidation proceeds from a SPAC to which it is entitled; (xii) an acquisition or merger once effected may prove unsuccessful and an investment in the SPAC may lose value; (xiii) an investment in a SPAC may be diluted by additional later offerings of interests in the SPAC or by other investors exercising existing rights to purchase shares of the SPAC; (xiv) only a thinly traded market for shares of or interests in a SPAC may develop, or there may be no market at all, leaving the Portfolio unable to sell its interest in a SPAC or to sell its interest only at a price below what the Portfolio believes is the SPAC interest's intrinsic value; and (xv) the values of investments in SPACs may be highly volatile and may depreciate significantly over time.

Stripped Securities

Stripped securities are the separate income or principal components of a debt security. The risks associated with stripped securities are similar to those of other debt securities, although stripped securities may be more volatile, and the value of certain types of stripped securities may move in the same direction as interest rates. U.S. Treasury securities that have been stripped by a Federal Reserve Bank are obligations issued by the U.S. Treasury.

Privately stripped government securities are created when a dealer deposits a U.S. Treasury security or other U.S. government security with a custodian for safekeeping. The custodian issues separate receipts for the coupon payments and the principal payment, which the dealer then sells.

A number of banks and brokerage firms have separated ("stripped") the principal portions ("corpus") from the coupon portions of the U.S. Treasury bonds and notes and sold them separately in the form of receipts or certificates representing undivided interests in these instruments (which instruments are generally held by a bank in a custodial or trust account). The investment and risk characteristics of "zero coupon" Treasury securities described below under "U.S. Government Securities" are shared by such receipts or certificates. The staff of the SEC has indicated that receipts or certificates representing stripped corpus interests in U.S. Treasury securities sold by banks and brokerage firms should not be deemed U.S. government securities but rather securities issued by the bank or brokerage firm involved.

Swap Agreements

In accordance with its investment strategy and only with Board approval, a Portfolio may enter into interest rate, equity, credit default, index and currency exchange rate swap agreements for purposes of attempting to obtain a particular desired return at a lower cost to the Portfolio than if the Portfolio had invested directly in an instrument that yielded that desired return or for other portfolio management purposes, subject to certain limitations. Swap agreements can be individually negotiated and structured to include exposure to a variety of different types of investments or market factors. Depending on their structure, swap agreements may increase or decrease a Portfolio's exposure to long- or short-term interest rates (in the United States or abroad), foreign currency values, mortgage securities, corporate borrowing rates, or other factors such as security prices or inflation rates. Swap agreements can take many different forms and are known by a variety of names.

Most swap agreements entered into by a Portfolio would calculate the obligations of the parties to the agreements on a "net" basis. Consequently, a Portfolio's obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the "net amount"). A Portfolio's obligations under a swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against any amounts owing to the Portfolio).

Each Portfolio will not enter into a swap agreement with any single party if the net amount owed or to be received under existing contracts with that party would exceed 5% of that Portfolio's total assets. This limitation will only apply to OTC swap transactions and will not apply to swap transactions that are centrally cleared. The Manager or Subadvisor will consider, among other factors, creditworthiness, size, market share, execution ability, pricing and reputation in selecting swap counterparties for the Portfolios.

Swap agreements will tend to shift a Portfolio's investment exposure from one type of investment to another. For example, if a Portfolio agreed to pay fixed rates in exchange for floating rates while holding fixed-rate bonds, the swap would tend to decrease the Portfolio's exposure to long-term interest rates. Depending on how they are used, swap agreements may increase or decrease the overall volatility of the Portfolio's investments and its share price and yield. The most significant factor in the performance of swap agreements is the change in the specific interest rate, currency, or other factors that determine the amounts of payments due to and from the Portfolio. If a swap agreement calls for payments by a Portfolio, the Portfolio must be prepared to make such payments when due.

Swap agreements are two party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few days to more than one year. In a standard "swap" transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns, differentials in rates of return or some other amount earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments, which may be adjusted for an interest factor. The gross returns to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties are calculated with respect to a "notional amount," i.e., the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency, or in a "basket" of securities representing a particular index. The "notional amount" of the swap agreement is only a fictive basis on which to calculate the obligations that the parties to a swap agreement have agreed to exchange. An equity swap is a two-party contract that generally obligates one party to pay the positive return and the other party to pay the negative return on a specified reference security, basket of securities, security index or index component ("asset") during the period of the swap. The payments based on the reference asset may be adjusted for transaction costs, interest payments, the amount of dividends paid on the referenced asset or other economic factors.

A Portfolio may purchase and sell Municipal Market Data Rate Locks ("MMD Rate Locks"). An MMD Rate Lock is a type of swap agreement that is similar to an interest rate swap whereby it enables a Portfolio to lock in a specified municipal interest rate for a portion of its portfolio. An MMD Rate Lock is a contract between counterparties pursuant to which the parties agree to make payments to each other based on a notional amount, contingent upon whether municipal interest rates (typically based on the 30-year "AAA" Municipal Market Data rate) are above or below a specified rate on the expiration date of the contract. A Portfolio will ordinarily use these transactions as a hedge or for duration or risk management purposes although the Portfolios are permitted to enter into MMD Rate Locks to seek to enhance income or gain. In entering into MMD Rate Locks, there is a risk that municipal yields will move in a direction opposite of the direction anticipated by a Portfolio.

Whether a Portfolio's use of swap agreements will be successful in furthering its investment objective will depend on the Manager's or Subadvisor's ability to correctly predict whether certain types of investments are likely to produce greater returns than other investments. Because, among other reasons, swaps are two party contracts and may have terms of greater than seven days, swap agreements may be classified as illiquid investments. Moreover, a Portfolio bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap agreement counterparty. The Manager or Subadvisor will cause a Portfolio to enter into swap agreements only with counterparties that would be eligible for consideration as repurchase agreement counterparties under the Portfolio's repurchase agreement guidelines. Certain restrictions imposed on the Portfolios by the Internal Revenue Code may limit the Portfolios' ability to use swap agreements. A Portfolio may be able to eliminate its exposure under a swap agreement either by assignment or other disposition, or by entering into an offsetting swap agreement with the same party or a similarly creditworthy party. It is possible that developments in the swaps market, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect a Portfolio's ability to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements.

Certain standardized swaps are currently subject to mandatory central clearing and exchange-trading. Central clearing is expected to decrease counterparty risk compared to bilateral swaps because central clearing interposes the central clearinghouse as the counterparty to each participant's swap. Exchange-trading is expected to decrease illiquidity risk and increase transparency because prices and volumes are posted on the exchange. However, central clearing and exchange-trading do not eliminate counterparty risk or illiquidity risk entirely. In addition, depending on the size of a Portfolio and other factors, the margin required under the rules of a clearinghouse and by a clearing member may be in excess of the collateral required to be posted by a Portfolio to support its obligations under a similar bilateral swap thus requiring a Portfolio to incur increased expenses to access the same types of swaps. Uncleared swaps are subject to minimum margin requirements that will be implemented on a phased-in basis. Certain other swap agreements can be individually negotiated and structured to include exposure to a variety of different types of investments or market factors.

Equity Swaps (Total Return Swaps / Index Swaps). Equity swap contracts may be structured in different ways. For example, when a Portfolio takes a long position, the counterparty may agree to pay the Portfolio the amount, if any, by which the notional amount of the equity swap would have increased in value had it been invested in a particular stock (or group of stocks), plus the dividends that would have been received on the stock. In these cases, a Portfolio may agree to pay to the counterparty interest on the notional amount of the equity swap plus the amount, if any, by which that notional amount would have decreased in value had it been invested in such stock. Therefore, in this case the return to a Portfolio on the equity swap should be the gain or loss on the notional amount plus dividends on the stock less the interest paid by the Portfolio on the notional amount. In other cases, when a Portfolio takes a short position, a counterparty may agree to pay the Portfolio the amount, if any, by which the notional amount of the equity swap would have decreased in value had the Portfolio sold a particular stock (or group of stocks) short, less the dividend expense that the Portfolio would have paid on the stock, as adjusted for interest payments or other economic factors. In these situations, a Portfolio may be obligated to pay the amount, if any, by which the notional amount of the swap would have increased in value had it been invested in such stock.

Equity swaps normally do not involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets. Accordingly, the risk of loss with respect to equity swaps is normally limited to the net amount of payments that a Portfolio is contractually obligated to make. If the other party to an equity swap defaults, a Portfolio's risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that such Portfolio is contractually entitled to receive, if any.

Equity swaps are derivatives and their value can be very volatile. To the extent that the Manager or Subadvisor does not accurately analyze and predict future market trends, the values of assets or economic factors, a Portfolio may suffer a loss, which may be substantial. The swap markets in which many types of swap transactions are traded have grown substantially in recent years, with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents. As a result, the markets for certain types of swaps have become relatively liquid.

Interest Rate Swaps. An interest rate swap is an agreement between two parties where one stream of future interest payments is exchanged for another based on a specified principal amount. Interest rate swaps often exchange a fixed payment for a floating payment that is linked to an interest rate (most often the LIBOR). A company will typically use interest rate swaps to limit, or manage, its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates, or to obtain a marginally lower interest rate than it would have been able to get without the swap.

Swap agreements will tend to shift a Portfolio's investment exposure from one type of investment to another. For example, if a Portfolio agreed to pay fixed rates in exchange for floating rates while holding fixed-rate bonds, the swap would tend to decrease the Portfolio's exposure to long-term interest rates. Depending on how they are used, swap agreements may increase or decrease the overall volatility of a Portfolio's investments and its share price and yield. The most significant factor in the performance of swap agreements is the change in the specific interest rate, currency, or other factors that determine the amounts of payments due to and from a Portfolio. If a swap agreement calls for payments by a Portfolio, the Portfolio must be prepared to make such payments when due.

Credit Default Swaps. To the extent consistent with its investment objectives and subject to the Portfolios' general limitations on investing in swap agreements, certain Portfolios may invest in credit default swaps, including credit default swap index products (sometimes referred to as CDX index). Credit default swaps are contracts whereby one party, the protection "buyer," makes periodic payments to a counterparty, the protection "seller," in exchange for the right to receive from the seller a payment equal to the par (or other agreed-upon value (the "value") of a particular debt obligation (the "referenced debt obligation") in the event of a default by the issuer of that debt obligation. A credit default swap may use one or more securities that are not currently held by a Portfolio as referenced debt obligations. A Portfolio may be either the buyer or the seller in the transaction. When used for hedging purposes, a Portfolio would be the buyer of a credit default swap contract. In that case, a Portfolio would be

entitled to receive the value of a referenced debt obligation from the seller in the event of a default by a third party, such as a U.S. or non-U.S. issuer, on the debt obligation. In return, a Portfolio would pay to the seller a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default has occurred. If no default occurs, a Portfolio would have spent the stream of payments and received no benefit from the contract. Credit default swaps involve the risk that, in the event that the Manager or Subadvisor incorrectly evaluates the creditworthiness of the issuer on which the swap is based, the investment may expire worthless and would generate income only in the event of an actual default by the issuer of the underlying obligation (as opposed to a credit downgrade or other indication of financial instability). They also involve credit risk - that the seller may fail to satisfy its payment obligations to a Portfolio in the event of a default.

When a Portfolio is the seller of a credit default swap contract, it receives the stream of payments but is obligated to pay upon default of the referenced debt obligation. As the seller, a Portfolio would effectively add leverage to its portfolio because, in addition to its total assets, the Portfolio would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap.

In addition to the risks applicable to derivatives generally, credit default swaps involve special risks because they are difficult to value, are highly susceptible to liquidity and credit risk, and generally pay a return to the party that has paid the premium only in the event of an actual default by the issuer of the underlying obligation (as opposed to a credit downgrade or other indication of financial difficulty).

A Portfolio may also invest in a CDX index, which is an equally-weighted credit default swap index that is designed to track a representative segment of the credit default swap market (e.g., investment grade, high volatility, below investment grade or emerging markets) and provides an investor with exposure to specific "baskets" of issuers of certain debt instruments. CDX index products potentially allow an investor to obtain the same investment exposure as an investor who invests in an individual credit default swap, with an increased level of diversification. Generally, the value of the CDX index will fluctuate in response to changes in the perceived creditworthiness or default experience of the basket of issuers of debt instruments to which the CDX index provides exposure. An investor's investment in a tranche of a CDX index provides customized exposure to certain segments of the CDX index's potential loss distribution. The lowest or riskiest tranche, known as the equity tranche, has exposure to the first losses experienced by the basket. The mezzanine and senior tranches are higher in the capital structure but may also be exposed to losses in value. Investment in a CDX index is susceptible to liquidity risk, along with credit risk, counterparty risk and others risks associated with an investment in a credit default swaps, as discussed above. However, certain of these indices are subject to mandatory central clearing and exchange trading, which may reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity compared to other credit default swap or CDX index transactions.

Swaptions. A Portfolio also may enter into swaptions. A swaption is a contract that gives a counterparty the right (but not the obligation) in return for payment of a premium, to enter into a new swap agreement or to shorten, extend, cancel or otherwise modify an existing swap agreement, at some designated future time on specified terms. Each Portfolio may write (sell) and purchase put and call swaptions.

Whether a Portfolio's use of swap agreements or swaptions will be successful in furthering its investment objective will depend on the Manager or Subadvisor's ability to predict whether certain types of investments are likely to produce greater returns than other investments. Moreover, a Portfolio bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap agreement counterparty. The Portfolios will enter into swap agreements only with counterparties that meet certain standards of creditworthiness. Certain restrictions imposed by the Internal Revenue Code may limit the Portfolios' ability to use swap agreements. It is possible that developments in the swaps market, including additional government regulation, could adversely affect a Portfolio's ability to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements.

Temporary Defensive Positions; Cash Equivalents

In times of unusual or adverse purchase or redemption activity, or market, economic or political conditions, for temporary defensive purposes, each Portfolio may invest outside the scope of its principal investment focus. Under these or other conditions, a Portfolio may not invest in accordance with its investment objective or investment strategies, including substantially reducing or eliminating its short positions, and, as a result, there is no assurance that the Portfolio will achieve its investment objective. Under these or other conditions, a Portfolio may, in the discretion of the Manager or a Subadvisor, invest without limit in cash, cash equivalents and/or other fixed-income securities. These include, but are not limited to: short-term obligations issued or guaranteed as to interest and principal by the U.S. government or any agency or instrumentality thereof (including repurchase agreements collateralized by such securities; see "Repurchase Agreements" and "Reverse Repurchase Agreements" for a description of the characteristics and risks of repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements); obligations of banks CDs, bankers' acceptances and time deposits) and obligations of other banks or S&Ls if such obligations are federally insured; commercial paper (as described in this SAI); investment grade corporate debt securities or money market instruments, for this purpose including U.S. government securities having remaining maturities of one year or less; and other debt instruments not specifically described above if such instruments are deemed by the Manager or Subadvisor to be of comparable high quality and liquidity. In addition, the MainStay VP PineStone International Equity Portfolio may hold foreign cash and cash equivalents.

Also, a portion of each Portfolio's assets may be maintained in money market instruments as described above in such amount as the Manager or Subadvisor deems appropriate for cash reserves.

To-Be-Announced Purchase Commitments

To-Be-Announced ("TBA") purchase commitments are commitments to purchase mortgage-backed securities for a fixed price at a future date. At the time of purchase, the seller does not specify the particular mortgage-backed securities to be delivered. Instead, a Portfolio agrees to accept any

mortgage-backed security that meets specified terms. Thus, a Portfolio and the seller would agree upon the issuer, interest rate and terms of the underlying mortgages, but the seller would not identify the specific underlying mortgages until shortly before it issues the mortgage-backed security.

Unsettled TBA purchase commitments are valued at the current market value of the underlying securities. On delivery for such transactions, a Portfolio will meet its obligations from maturities or sales of the securities and/or from cash flow.

Recently finalized rules include certain mandatory margin requirements for the TBA market, which may require the Portfolios to post collateral in connection with their TBA transactions. The required margin could increase the cost to the Portfolios and impose additional complexity to enter into TBA transactions.

TBA purchase commitments may be considered securities in themselves, and purchasing a security on a to be announced basis can involve the risk that the market price at the time of delivery may be lower than the agreed-upon purchase price, in which case there could be an unrealized loss at the time of delivery. Default by or bankruptcy of the counterparty to a TBA transaction would expose a Portfolio to possible loss because of adverse market action and expenses or delays in connection with the purchase of the mortgage-backed securities specified in the TBA transaction. Mortgage-backed securities purchased on a to be announced basis increase interest rate risks to the Portfolio because the underlying mortgages may be less favorable than anticipated. No interest or dividends accrue to the purchaser prior to the settlement date.

Tracking Error Risk

The performance of each of MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio, MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio, and MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio may not equal or exceed that of its corresponding underlying index during any period of time. Although each such Portfolio attempts to track the performance of its underlying index, it may not be able to duplicate its exact composition or return for any number of reasons, including but not limited to the risk that the strategies used by its Subadvisor that are intended to match the performance of the underlying index may fail to produce the intended results, liquidity risk and new fund risk, as well as the incurring of fund expenses that the underlying index does not incur. For example, a Portfolio may not be able to invest in certain securities included in its underlying index due to restrictions or limitations imposed, by or a lack of liquidity in, certain countries and stock exchanges in which such securities trade, or may be delayed in purchasing or selling securities included in the underlying index. In addition, tracking error may be created by the use of underlying ETPs or derivative instruments to track underlying index components. In addition, tracking error may occur because of differences in timing of the accrual or the valuation of dividends or interest or tax gains or losses.

U.S. Government Securities

Securities issued or guaranteed by the United States government or its agencies or instrumentalities include various U.S. Treasury securities, which differ only in their interest rates, maturities and times of issuance. U.S. Treasury bills have initial maturities of one year or less; U.S. Treasury notes have initial maturities of one to ten years; and U.S. Treasury bonds generally have initial maturities of greater than ten years. Some obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities, such as GNMA pass-through certificates, are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Other securities, such as those of the Federal Home Loan Banks, are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury. Additionally, other securities, such as those issued by FNMA, are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase certain obligations of the agency or instrumentality, while others, such as those issued by the Student Loan Marketing Association, are supported only by the credit of the agency or instrumentality. U.S. government securities also include government-guaranteed mortgage-backed securities.

While the U.S. government provides financial support to such U.S. government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities, no assurance can be given that it will always do so, and it is not so obligated by law. Because the U.S. government is not obligated by law to provide support to an instrumentality it sponsors, a Portfolio will invest in obligations issued by such an instrumentality only if the Manager or Subadvisor determines that the credit risk with respect to the instrumentality does not make its securities unsuitable for investment by a Portfolio.

Any controversy or ongoing uncertainty regarding the status of negotiations in the U.S. Congress to increase the statutory debt ceiling may impact the market value of U.S. government debt securities held by a Portfolio. If the U.S. Congress is unable to negotiate an adjustment to the statutory debt ceiling, there is also the risk that the U.S. government may default on payments on certain U.S. government securities, including those held by a Portfolio, which could have a material negative impact on the Portfolio.

U.S. government securities do not generally involve the credit risks associated with other types of interest bearing securities. As a result, the yields available from U.S. government securities are generally lower than the yields available from other interest bearing securities. Like other fixed-income securities, the values of U.S. government securities change as interest rates fluctuate. When interest rates decline, the values of U.S. government securities can be expected to increase, and when interest rates rise, the values of U.S. government securities can be expected to decrease.

See "Temporary Defensive Positions; Cash Equivalents" for more information.

Warrants and Rights

To the extent that a Portfolio invests in equity securities, the Portfolio may purchase or otherwise receive warrants or rights. The holder of a warrant or right generally has the right to purchase a given number of shares of a particular issuer at a specified price until expiration of the warrant or

right. Such investments can provide a greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying security. For example, warrants are speculative investments that pay no dividends and confer no rights other than a purchase option and the prices of warrants do not necessarily move in tandem with the prices of the underlying securities. If a warrant or right is not exercised by the date of its expiration, the Portfolio will lose its entire investment in such warrant or right. In addition, the terms of warrants or rights may limit the Portfolio's ability to exercise the warrants or rights at such time, or in such quantities, as the Portfolio would otherwise wish.

When-Issued Securities

Each Portfolio may from time to time purchase securities on a "when-issued" basis. When purchasing a security on a when-issued basis, the Portfolio assumes the rights and risks of ownership of the security, including the risk of price and yield fluctuations, and takes such fluctuations into account when determining its NAV. Debt securities, including municipal securities, are often issued in this manner. The price of such securities, which may be expressed in yield terms, is fixed at the time a commitment to purchase is made, but delivery of and payment for the when-issued securities take place at a later date beyond the customary settlement time. Normally, the settlement date occurs within one month of the purchase (60 days for municipal bonds and notes). During the period between purchase and settlement, no payment is made by a Portfolio and no interest accrues to the Portfolio. To the extent that assets of a Portfolio are held in cash pending the settlement of a purchase of securities, that Portfolio would earn no income; however, it is the Portfolios' intention that each Portfolio will be fully invested to the extent practicable and subject to the policies stated herein and in the relevant Prospectus. Although when-issued securities may be sold prior to the settlement date, each Portfolio intends to purchase such securities with the purpose of actually acquiring them unless a sale appears desirable for investment reasons.

When-issued transactions are entered into in order to secure what is considered to be an advantageous price and yield to a Portfolio and not for purposes of leveraging the Portfolio's assets. However, a Portfolio will not accrue any income on these securities prior to delivery. The value of when-issued securities may vary prior to and after delivery depending on market conditions and changes in interest rate levels. There is a risk that a party with whom a Portfolio has entered into such transactions will not perform its commitment, which could result in a gain or loss to the Portfolio.

The Portfolios do not believe that a Portfolio's NAV per share or income will be exposed to additional risk by the purchase of securities on a when-issued basis. At the time a Portfolio makes the commitment to purchase a security on a when-issued basis, it will record the transaction and reflect the amount due and the value of the security in determining the Portfolio's NAV per share. The market value of the when-issued security may be more or less than the purchase price payable at the settlement date.

Zero-Coupon Bonds

The Portfolios may purchase zero coupon bonds, which are debt obligations issued without any requirement for the periodic payment of interest. Zero coupon bonds are issued at a significant discount from their face value. The discount approximates the total amount of interest the bonds would accrue and compound over the period until maturity at a rate of interest reflecting the market rate at the time of issuance. Because interest on zero coupon obligations is not paid to the Portfolio on a current basis but is, in effect, compounded, the value of the securities of this type is subject to greater fluctuations in response to changing interest rates than the value of debt obligations that distribute income regularly. Zero coupon bonds tend to be subject to greater market risk than interest paying securities of similar maturities. The discount represents income, a portion of which a Portfolio must accrue and distribute every year even though the Portfolio receives no payment on the investment in that year. Zero coupon bonds tend to be more volatile than conventional debt securities.

MANAGEMENT OF THE PORTFOLIOS

Board of Trustees and Officers

The Trustees and officers of the Portfolios are listed below. The Board oversees the MainStay Group of Funds, MainStay CBRE Global Infrastructure Megatrends Term Fund, MainStay MacKay DefinedTerm Municipal Opportunities Fund, MainStay VP Funds Trust, the Manager and the Subadvisors, and elects the officers of the Portfolios who are responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Portfolios. Information pertaining to the Trustees and officers is set forth below. Each Trustee serves until his or her successor is elected and qualified or until his or her resignation, death or removal. Under the Retirement Policy, unless an exception is made, a Trustee must tender his or her resignation by the end of the calendar year during which he or she reaches the age of 75. Officers are elected annually by the Board. The business address of each Trustee and officer listed below is 51 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10010. A majority of the Trustees are not "interested persons" (as defined by the 1940 Act and rules adopted by the SEC thereunder) of the Portfolios ("Independent Trustees").

INTERESTED TRUSTEE

NAME AND YEAR OF BIRTH	TERM OF OFFICE, POSITION(S) HELD AND LENGTH OF SERVICE	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST FIVE YEARS	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS	
			IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE	OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEE

NAME AND YEAR OF BIRTH	TERM OF OFFICE, POSITION(S) HELD AND LENGTH OF SERVICE	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST FIVE YEARS	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE	OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEE
Naim Abou-Jaoudé* 1966	Trustee since 2023	Chief Executive Officer of New York Life Investment Management LLC (since 2023). Chief Executive Officer of Candriam (an affiliate of New York Life Investment Management LLC) (2007 to 2023).	81	<i>MainStay Funds Trust</i> : Trustee since 2023 (37 funds); <i>The MainStay Funds</i> : Trustee since 2023 (11 funds); <i>MainStay MacKay DefinedTerm Municipal Opportunities Fund</i> : Trustee since June 2023; <i>MainStay CBRE Global Infrastructure Megatrends Term Fund</i> : Trustee since June 2023; and New York Life Investment Management International (Chair) since 2015

INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES

NAME AND YEAR OF BIRTH	TERM OF OFFICE, POSITION(S) HELD AND LENGTH OF SERVICE	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST FIVE YEARS	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE	OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEE
David H. Chow 1957	Trustee since 2016	Founder and CEO, DanCourt Management, LLC (since 1999)	81	<i>MainStay Funds Trust</i> : Trustee since 2016, Advisory Board Member (June 2015 to December 2015) (37 funds); <i>The MainStay Funds</i> : Trustee since 2016, Advisory Board Member (June 2015 to December 2015) (11 funds); <i>MainStay MacKay DefinedTerm Municipal Opportunities Fund</i> : Trustee since 2016, Advisory Board Member (June 2015 to December 2015); <i>MainStay CBRE Global Infrastructure Megatrends Term Fund</i> : Trustee since June 2021; <i>Van Eck Vectors Group of Exchange-Traded Funds</i> : Trustee since 2006 and Independent Chairman of the Board of Trustees from 2008 to 2022 (57 portfolios); and <i>Berea College of Kentucky</i> : Trustee since 2009; Chair of the Investment Committee since 2018.
Karen Hammond 1956	Trustee since December 2021, Advisory Board Member (June 2021 to December 2021)	Retired, Managing Director, Devonshire Investors (2007 to 2013); Senior Vice President, Fidelity Management & Research Co. (2005 to 2007); Senior Vice President and Corporate Treasurer, FMR Corp. (2003 to 2005); Chief Operating Officer, Fidelity Investments Japan (2001 to 2003)	81	<i>MainStay Funds Trust</i> : Trustee since December 2021, Advisory Board Member (June 2021 to December 2021); (37 funds); <i>The MainStay Funds</i> : Trustee since December 2021, Advisory Board Member (June 2021 to December 2021); (11 funds); <i>MainStay MacKay DefinedTerm Municipal Opportunities Fund</i> : Trustee since December 2021, Advisory Board Member (June 2021 to December 2021); <i>MainStay CBRE Global Infrastructure Megatrends Term Fund</i> : Trustee since December 2021, Advisory Board Member (June 2021 to December 2021); <i>Two Harbors Investment Corp</i> : Director since 2018; <i>Rhode Island State Investment Commission</i> : Member since 2017; and <i>Blue Cross Blue Shield of Rhode Island</i> : Director since 2019.

Susan B. Kerley 1951	Chairman since 2017 and Trustee since 2007**	President, Strategic Management Advisors LLC (since 1990)	81	<i>MainStay Funds Trust</i> : Chairman since 2017 and Trustee since 1990*** (37 funds); <i>The MainStay Funds</i> : Chairman since 2017 and Trustee since 2007 (11 funds); <i>MainStay MacKay DefinedTerm Municipal Opportunities Fund</i> : Chairman since 2017 and Trustee since 2011; <i>MainStay CBRE Global Infrastructure Megatrends Term Fund</i> : Trustee since June 2021; and <i>Legg Mason Partners Funds</i> : Trustee since 1991 (45 portfolios).
Alan R. Latshaw 1951	Trustee since 2007**	Retired; Partner, Ernst & Young LLP (2002 to 2003); Partner, Arthur Andersen LLP (1989 to 2002); Consultant to the MainStay Funds Audit and Compliance Committee (2004 to 2006)	81	<i>MainStay Funds Trust</i> : Trustee since 2007*** (37 funds); <i>The MainStay Funds</i> : Trustee since 2006 (11 funds); <i>MainStay MacKay DefinedTerm Municipal Opportunities Fund</i> : Trustee since 2011; and <i>MainStay CBRE Global Infrastructure Megatrends Term Fund</i> : Trustee since June 2021.
Jacques P. Perold**** 1958	Trustee since 2016	Founder and Chief Executive Officer, CapShift Advisors LLC (since 2018); President, Fidelity Management & Research Company (2009 to 2014); President and Chief Investment Officer, Geode Capital Management, LLC (2001 to 2009)	81	<i>MainStay Funds Trust</i> : Trustee since 2016, Advisory Board Member (June 2015 to December 2015); (37 funds); <i>The MainStay Funds</i> : Trustee since 2016, Advisory Board Member (June 2015 to December 2015); (11 funds); <i>MainStay MacKay DefinedTerm Municipal Opportunities Fund</i> : Trustee since 2016, Advisory Board Member (June 2015 to December 2015); <i>MainStay CBRE Global Infrastructure Megatrends Term Fund</i> : Trustee since June 2021; <i>Allstate Corporation</i> : Director since 2015; and <i>MSCI Inc</i> : Director since 2017.
Richard S. Trutanic 1952	Trustee since 2007**	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Somerset & Company (financial advisory firm) (since 2004); Managing Director, The Carlyle Group (private investment firm) (2002 to 2004); Senior Managing Director, Partner and Board Member, Groupe Arnault S.A. (private investment firm) (1999 to 2002)	81	<i>MainStay Funds Trust</i> : Trustee since 2007*** (37 funds); <i>The MainStay Funds</i> : Trustee since 1994 (11 funds); <i>MainStay MacKay DefinedTerm Municipal Opportunities Fund</i> : Trustee since 2011; and <i>MainStay CBRE Global Infrastructure Megatrends Term Fund</i> : Trustee since June 2021.

* Mr. Abou-Jaoudé is considered to be an “interested person” of the MainStay Group of Funds within the meaning of the 1940 Act because of his affiliation with New York Life Investment Management LLC and Candriam, as described in detail above in the column entitled “Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years.”

** Includes service as a Director or Officer of the Trust's predecessor, MainStay VP Series Fund, Inc., a Maryland corporation.

*** Includes prior service as a Director/Trustee of certain predecessor entities to MainStay Funds Trust.

**** Mr. Perold holds notes issued by a control affiliate of FIAM, and thus, under the 1940 Act, Mr. Perold may be deemed to be an “interested person” with respect to MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM[®] Utilities Portfolio. However, Mr. Perold is not considered an “interested person” with respect to any other series of the Trust or with respect to the Trust as a whole.

Trustees

In addition to the information provided in the table above, the following is a brief discussion of the specific experience, qualifications, attributes, or skills that support the conclusion, as of the date of this SAI, that each person listed below is qualified to serve as a Trustee of the Portfolios in light of the Portfolios' business and structure. The disclosure below regarding the Trustees is not intended to state or imply that any Trustee has any title, expertise or experience that would impose a higher degree of individual responsibility or obligation on such Trustee, either as compared to the other Trustees of the Portfolios or to board members of other mutual funds generally.

Mr. Abou-Jaoudé. Mr. Abou-Jaoudé has served as a Trustee since 2023. Previously, Mr. Abou-Jaoudé was the Chief Executive Officer of Candriam (an affiliate of New York Life Investment Management LLC) from 2007 to 2023. Mr. Abou-Jaoudé has also served as Chair of New York Life Investment Management International since 2015. Mr. Abou-Jaoudé has over 30 years of experience in the investment management business.

Mr. Chow. Mr. Chow has served as a Trustee since 2016 and as an Advisory Board Member of the MainStay Group of Funds from June 2015 to December 2015. Mr. Chow has served as the Chairman of the Investment Committee since January 2022. Mr. Chow served as the Chairman of the Risk and Compliance Oversight Committee from 2017-2021. He is founder and CEO of DanCourt Management, LLC, a Registered Investment Advisor since 2012 and a strategy consultancy since 1999. Mr. Chow has over 35 years of experience in the investment management industry including 15 years as general partner of institutional private equity funds. He has served as a trustee of the VanEck Vectors ETF Trust since 2006 and as Independent Chairman from 2008 to 2022. Since 2009, he has been a trustee of Berea College, serves on the Executive Committee and is the Chairman of the Investment Committee. From 2008 to 2015, he served as a board member and Chairman of the Audit Committee of Forward Management, LLC, an investment management firm specializing in alternative strategies. Mr. Chow served on the Governing Council of the IDC from 2012 to 2020. He has been a CFA Charterholder since 1989, is a former President, and served on the board, of the CFA Society of Stamford from 2009 to 2017.

Ms. Hammond. Ms. Hammond has served as a Trustee since December 2021 and as an Advisory Board Member of the MainStay Group of Funds from June 2021 to December 2021. Ms. Hammond has served as the Chair of the Risk and Compliance Oversight Committee since December 2021. Ms. Hammond serves as an Audit Committee Financial Expert for the MainStay Group of Funds. Ms. Hammond has over 30 years of experience in the investment management industry, spending the majority of her career with Fidelity Investments from 1993 to 2013. Ms. Hammond served as Senior Vice President of Investment Services for Fidelity Management & Research Company from 2005 to 2007 and, most recently, was Managing Director of a private equity group within Fidelity from 2007 until 2013. Ms. Hammond also served as a director of real estate investment trusts beginning in 2014. Since 2017, Ms. Hammond has also been a member of the Rhode Island State Investment Committee. Ms. Hammond has been a CFA Charterholder since 1987 and also serves as a director for Two Harbors Investment Corp and Blue Cross Blue Shield of Rhode Island.

Ms. Kerley. Ms. Kerley has served as a Trustee or Director of one or more of the registrants of the MainStay Group of Funds or a predecessor since 1990, including serving as the Chairman of the Board since 2017 and as the Chairman of the Contracts Committee of each registrant from 2013 until 2016. Ms. Kerley serves as an Audit Committee Financial Expert for the MainStay Group of Funds. She had previously served as Chairman of the Board of each registrant through 2012. Ms. Kerley also has served as a trustee of another large mutual fund complex since 1991. She has been President of Strategic Management Advisors LLC, an investment consulting firm, since 1990. Ms. Kerley has over 25 years of experience in the investment management industry. She was, until September 2014, a member of the Board of Governors and the Executive Committee of the Investment Company Institute, the national association of U.S. investment companies ("ICI"), and the Chair of the Governing Council of the Independent Directors Council ("IDC"). She served as the Chair of the IDC Task Force on Derivatives in 2008.

Mr. Latshaw. Mr. Latshaw has served as a Trustee or Director of one or more registrants in the MainStay Group of Funds or a predecessor since 2007. Mr. Latshaw serves as an Audit Committee Financial Expert for the MainStay Group of Funds. Prior to becoming a Trustee of The MainStay Funds, Mr. Latshaw served as a consultant to the Audit and Compliance Committee of its Board of Trustees from 2004 through 2006. Mr. Latshaw also has served as a trustee of another mutual fund complex since 2005. Mr. Latshaw has over 20 years of accounting experience, and has spent the majority of his career focusing on accounting and audit issues related to mutual funds. Mr. Latshaw was a member of the Investment Companies Committee ("ICC") of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and served as its chairman from 1997-2001. As part of his chairmanship of the ICC, Mr. Latshaw assisted with the development of accounting standards and practices applicable to mutual funds, many of which were the predecessors to generally accepted accounting principles codified by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") in 2009.

Mr. Perold. Mr. Perold has served as a Trustee since 2016 and as an Advisory Board Member of the MainStay Group of Funds from June 2015 to December 2015. Mr. Perold has served as the Chairman of the Contracts Committee since January 2018. Mr. Perold spent the majority of his career at Fidelity Investments and Geode Capital Management, from 1986 until 2014. Mr. Perold was president of Fidelity Management and Research Co., the investment advisor for Fidelity's family of mutual funds, a position he held from 2009 until his retirement from Fidelity in 2014. He was, until May of 2014, a member of the Board of Governors and the Executive Committee of the ICI. Mr. Perold has more than 25 years of experience as a senior executive and investment manager of equity and alternative investments for institutional and mutual fund portfolios, with roles in trading, research and portfolio management. Mr. Perold served as a member of the Board of Directors of MSCI Inc. since 2017 and of the Allstate Corporation since December 2015. He also served as a member of Boston University's Investment Committee from 2008 to 2019 and was a Trustee of the University until 2019. Since 2019, Mr. Perold has served as a Trustee at Partners in Health. In addition, Mr. Perold has served as the Chief Executive Officer of CapShift Advisors LLC, a SEC-registered investment adviser, since 2018.

Mr. Trutanic. Mr. Trutanic has served as a Trustee or Director of one or more of the registrants of the MainStay Group of Funds or a predecessor since 1994, including serving as the Chairman of the Nominating and Governance Committee since 2017, and previously serving as the Chairman of the Alternative and Closed-End Funds Oversight Committee and as the Chairman of the Brokerage and Expense Committee of The MainStay Funds. Currently, Mr. Trutanic is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Somerset & Company, a private investment and advisory firm focused primarily on private equity and alternative investments for institutional clients and high net worth families. He has extensive investment management experience with several institutional investment firms, including the management of public and private equity investments, with a particular focus on international and alternative investments.

Board Structure and Leadership

The Board oversees the business and affairs of the Portfolios as well as key service providers to the Portfolios, including the services provided to the Portfolios by the Manager and Subadvisors. The Board holds regularly scheduled meetings on a quarterly basis and other special in person and

telephonic meetings on a quarterly and/or an as needed basis. There are seven Trustees, six of whom are considered not to be "interested persons" (as that term is defined in the 1940 Act) of the Portfolios, the Manager or the Subadvisors ("Independent Trustees") in accordance with rules adopted by the SEC.

The Board has elected an Independent Trustee to serve as its Chairman. The Chairman is responsible for setting the agendas of all regular and special Board meetings, assists in identifying the information to be presented to the Board with respect to matters to be acted upon by the Board and presides over all Board meetings. In between meetings, the Chairman is responsible for communicating with other Trustees, Trust officers and personnel of the Manager and other service providers as necessary to enable the Board to carry out its primary responsibility of overseeing the Portfolios and their operations.

As discussed further below, the Board has established various Committees through which the Trustees focus on matters relating to particular aspects of the Portfolios' operations, such as valuation of portfolio holdings, investments, risk oversight and compliance, Portfolio fees and expenses and financial reporting. The Trustees periodically review the effectiveness of the Committee structure and each Committee's responsibilities and membership.

The Trustees believe that the Board's leadership and committee structure is appropriate in light of the nature and size of the Portfolios because, among other things, it fosters strong communication between the Board, its individual members, the Manager and other service providers, allocates responsibilities among the Committees and permits Committee members to focus on particular areas involving the Portfolios. In addition, the Committees support and promote the Independent Trustees in their oversight of the Portfolios' operations and their independent review of proposals made by the Manager.

Risk Oversight

While responsibility for day-to-day risk management relating to the Portfolios and their operations resides with the Manager, Subadvisors or other service providers (subject to the supervision of the Manager), the Board actively performs a risk oversight function, both directly and through its Committees, as described below. The Board and its Committees exercise this function through regular and special Board and Committee meetings during which the Board and its Committees meet with representatives of the Manager, the Subadvisors and other key service providers. In addition, the Board has established a Risk and Compliance Oversight Committee that has the responsibility of coordinating the Board's oversight of the implementation of the risk management and compliance programs of, and related to, the Portfolios. The Audit Committee also meets regularly with the Portfolios' independent registered public accounting firm and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer to discuss internal controls and financial reporting matters, among other things. Senior management of the Manager and senior officers of the Portfolios regularly report to the Board and the Committees on a variety of risk areas relating to the Portfolios, including, but not limited to, investment/portfolio risks (e.g., performance, compliance, counterparty, credit, liquidity and valuation risks) and operational/enterprise risks (e.g., financial, reputational, compliance, litigation, personnel and business continuity risks), as well as more general business risks. The Board reviews and considers, on an ongoing basis, these reports as well as reports on the Portfolios' performance, operations and investment practices. The Board also conducts reviews of the Manager in its role in managing the Portfolios' operations. In addition, the Board has engaged independent counsel to the Independent Trustees and consults with such counsel both during and between meetings of the Board and the Committees.

The Board and the Risk and Compliance Oversight Committee also meet regularly with the Portfolios' Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO"), who reports directly to the Board. The CCO has responsibility for, among other things, testing the compliance procedures of the Portfolios and their service providers. The CCO regularly discusses issues related to compliance and provides a quarterly report to the Board regarding the Portfolios' compliance program. In order to maintain a robust risk management and compliance program for the Portfolios, the Board and the Risk and Compliance Oversight Committee also regularly review and consider for approval, as necessary, the Portfolios' compliance policies and procedures and updates to these procedures, as well as review and consider for approval the compliance policies and procedures of certain of the Portfolios' service providers to the extent that those policies and procedures relate to the operations of the Portfolios. In addition to the meetings with various parties to oversee the risk management of the Portfolios, the Board and its Committees also receive regular written reports from these and other parties which assist the Board and the Committees in exercising their risk oversight function.

The Board oversees the Portfolios' liquidity risk (defined by the SEC as the risk a Portfolio could not meet requests to redeem shares issued by the Trust without significant dilution of remaining investors' interests in the Trust) through, among other things, receiving periodic reporting and presentations by investment and other personnel of New York Life Investments and its affiliates. Additionally, as required by Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act, the Portfolios (other than the MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio) have implemented the Liquidity Program reasonably designed to assess and manage the Portfolios' liquidity risk. The Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, approved the designation of New York Life Investments as the Liquidity Program's Administrator. The Board will review, no less frequently than annually, a written report prepared by the Liquidity Program's Administrator that addresses the operation of the Liquidity Program and assesses its adequacy and effectiveness of implementation.

The Board also benefits from other risk management resources and functions within the Manager's organization, such as the Manager's risk management personnel and the internal auditor of the Manager's parent company. For example, the Board and the Risk and Compliance Oversight Committee meet periodically with the Manager's risk management personnel, including the Manager's Chief Risk Officer ("CRO"). The CRO is responsible for overseeing the measurement and monitoring of operational risks across the Manager's enterprise. In addition, the Board benefits from the work of the Manager's Risk Management Committee, which is comprised of senior personnel of the Manager and seeks to identify and

address material risks within the Manager's businesses across its multi-boutique structure. The Board recognizes that it is not possible to identify all of the risks that may affect the Portfolios or to develop processes and controls to mitigate or eliminate all risks and their possible effects, and that it may be necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment risks) to achieve the Portfolios' investment objectives. The Board may, at any time and in its discretion, change the manner in which it conducts risk oversight.

Officers (Who Are Not Trustees)*

NAME AND YEAR OF BIRTH	POSITION(S) HELD AND LENGTH OF SERVICE**	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION(S) DURING PAST FIVE YEARS
Kirk C. Lehneis 1974	President since 2017	Chief Operating Officer and Senior Managing Director (since 2016), New York Life Investment Management LLC; Chairman of the Board (since 2017), NYLIFE Distributors LLC; Chairman of the Board, NYLIM Service Company LLC (since 2017); Trustee, President and Principal Executive Officer of IndexIQ ETF Trust and IndexIQ Active ETF Trust (since January 2018); President, MainStay CBRE Global Infrastructure Megatrends Term Fund (since 2021), MainStay MacKay DefinedTerm Municipal Opportunities Fund, Mainstay Funds Trust and The MainStay Funds (since 2017); Senior Managing Director, Global Product Development (From 2015 to 2016); Managing Director, Product Development (From 2010 to 2015), New York Life Investment Management LLC.
Jack R. Benintende 1964	Treasurer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer since 2007	Managing Director, New York Life Investment Management LLC (since 2007); Treasurer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer, MainStay CBRE Global Infrastructure Megatrends Term Fund (since 2021), MainStay MacKay DefinedTerm Municipal Opportunities Fund (since 2011), MainStay Funds Trust (since 2009), and The MainStay Funds (since 2007); and Assistant Treasurer, New York Life Investment Management Holdings LLC (2008 to 2012).
Kevin M. Gleason 1967	Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer since June 2022	Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer, Index IQ Trust, Index IQ ETF Trust and Index IQ Active ETF Trust (since June 2022); Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer, MainStay CBRE Global Infrastructure Megatrends Term Fund, MainStay VP Funds Trust and MainStay MacKay DefinedTerm Municipal Opportunities Fund (since June 2022); Senior Vice President, Voya Investment Management and Chief Compliance Officer, Voya Family of Funds (2012-2022).
J. Kevin Gao 1967	Secretary and Chief Legal Officer since 2010	Managing Director and Associate General Counsel, New York Life Investment Management LLC (since 2010); Secretary and Chief Legal Officer, MainStay CBRE Global Infrastructure Megatrends Term Fund (since 2021), MainStay MacKay DefinedTerm Municipal Opportunities Fund (since 2011) MainStay Funds Trust and The MainStay Funds (since 2010).
Scott T. Harrington 1959	Vice President — Administration since 2005	Managing Director, New York Life Investment Management LLC (including predecessor advisory organizations) (since 2000); Member of the Board of Directors, New York Life Trust Company (since 2009); Vice President—Administration, MainStay CBRE Global Infrastructure Megatrends Term Fund (since 2021), MainStay MacKay DefinedTerm Municipal Opportunities Fund (since 2011), MainStay Funds Trust and The MainStay Funds (since 2005).

* The Officers listed above are considered to be "interested persons" of the MainStay Group of Funds within the meaning of the 1940 Act because of their affiliation with the MainStay Group of Funds, New York Life Insurance Company, New York Life Investment Management LLC, New York Life Trust Company, NYLIM Service Company LLC and/or NYLIFE Distributors LLC, as described in detail in the column captioned "Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years." Officers are elected annually by the Board.

** Includes service as an Officer of the Trust's predecessor, MainStay VP Series Fund, Inc., a Maryland corporation.

Committees of the Board

The Board oversees the Portfolios, the Manager and the Subadvisors. The committees of the Board include the Audit Committee, the Contracts Committee, the Investment Committee, the Nominating and Governance Committee and the Risk and Compliance Oversight Committee.

Audit Committee. The primary purposes of the Audit Committee are to oversee the Portfolios' processes for accounting, auditing, financial reporting and related internal controls and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The members of the Audit Committee include Alan R. Latshaw (Chairman), Karen Hammond and Susan B. Kerley. The Audit Committee held 6 meetings during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

Contracts Committee. The primary purposes of the Contracts Committee are to assist the Board in overseeing contracts to which the Portfolios are, or are proposed to be, parties and to ensure that the interests of the Portfolios and their shareholders are served by the terms of these contracts. The Committee will oversee the process of evaluating new contracts, reviewing existing contracts on a periodic basis and may, at its discretion or at the request of the Board, make recommendations to the Board with respect to any contracts affecting the Portfolios. The members of the Contracts Committee include Jacques P. Perold (Chairman), David H. Chow, Karen Hammond, Susan B. Kerley, Alan R. Latshaw and Richard S. Trutanic. The Contracts Committee held 6 meetings during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

Investment Committee. The primary purposes of the Investment Committee are to assist the Board in overseeing the portfolio management, performance and brokerage practices relating to the Portfolios and to consider any investment-related proposals that the Manager may make from time to time. The members of the Investment Committee include David H. Chow (Chairman), Karen Hammond, Susan B. Kerley, Alan R. Latschaw, Jacques P. Perold and Richard S. Trutanic. The Investment Committee held 9 meetings during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

Nominating and Governance Committee. The primary purposes of the Nominating and Governance Committee are to: (1) make recommendations to the Board with respect to the effectiveness of the Board in carrying out its responsibilities in governing the Portfolios and overseeing the management of the Portfolios; (2) make recommendations to the Board regarding (a) its size, structure and composition; (b) qualifications for Board membership; and (c) compensation for Trustees; (3) identify and recommend qualified individuals for Board membership and for the chairmanship of the Board; (4) make recommendations to the Board with respect to the Board's committee structure, committee membership and chairmanship; and (5) oversee the self-assessment of the Board, its committees and its members. The members of the Nominating and Governance Committee include Richard S. Trutanic (Chairman), David H. Chow, Karen Hammond, Susan B. Kerley, Alan R. Latschaw and Jacques P. Perold. The Nominating and Governance Committee held 4 meetings during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

The Nominating and Governance Committee has adopted Policies for Consideration of Trustee candidates (the "Candidate Policy"), which are formal policies on the consideration of Trustee candidates, including nominees recommended by shareholders. The Nominating and Governance Committee may solicit suggestions for nominations from any source that it deems appropriate, including independent consultants engaged specifically for such a purpose.

Shareholders or shareholder groups submitting candidates to the Nominating and Governance Committee must show that the candidate satisfies the Nominating and Governance Committee qualifications for submission, at the time of submitting the candidate to the attention of the Portfolios' Secretary, who will provide all qualified submissions to the Nominating and Governance Committee. This submission to the Secretary of the Portfolios must include: (a) contact information for the nominating shareholder or shareholder group; (b) a certification from the nominating shareholder or shareholder group which provides the number of shares for which the person or group has: (i) sole power to vote or direct the vote; (ii) shared power to vote or direct the vote; (iii) sole power to dispose or direct the disposition of such shares; and (iv) shared power to dispose or direct the disposition of such shares and (v) stating that the shares have been held continuously for at least two years as of the date of the nomination; (c) the candidate's contact information and the number of applicable Portfolio shares owned by the candidate; (d) all information regarding the candidate that would be required to be disclosed in solicitations of proxies for elections of directors required by Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "1934 Act"); and (e) a notarized letter executed by the candidate, stating his or her intention to serve as a candidate and be named in the Portfolios' proxy statement, if so designated by the Nominating and Governance Committee and the Board. It shall be in the Nominating and Governance Committee's sole discretion whether to seek corrections of a deficient submission or to exclude a candidate from consideration.

Risk and Compliance Oversight Committee. The primary purpose of the Risk and Compliance Oversight Committee is to assist the Board in overseeing the policies, procedures, practices and systems relating to identifying and managing the various risks and compliance matters that are or may be applicable to the Portfolios. The Risk and Compliance Oversight Committee serves as the primary link between significant areas of risk management and compliance that may affect the Portfolios, the Manager and Subadvisors and other service providers to the Portfolios. The Risk and Compliance Oversight Committee also oversees the implementation of the Portfolios' proxy voting policies and procedures, the implementation of the Portfolios' and New York Life Investments' valuation procedures and New York Life Investments as valuation designee in the performance of fair value determinations. The Risk and Compliance Oversight Committee shall recognize the risk and compliance oversight roles of other committees of the Board, and shall defer to such other committees with respect to compliance or risk oversight matters that relate specifically to the purposes or responsibilities of such other committees.

The Risk and Compliance Oversight Committee shall not assume any day-to-day compliance or risk management functions or activities. The Portfolios' Manager, Subadvisors and other service providers ("Portfolio management") are responsible for the day-to-day implementation, maintenance, and administration of the compliance policies and procedures of the Portfolios that are required to be reasonably designed to ensure compliance by the Portfolios and their primary service providers with applicable federal securities laws. The Portfolios' CCO shall oversee Portfolio management's execution of its aforementioned compliance responsibilities. Portfolio management is responsible for the day-to-day implementation, maintenance and administration of policies, procedures, systems and practices designed to identify, monitor and control risks to which the Portfolios are or may be exposed. The CRO shall oversee Portfolio management's execution of its aforementioned risk management responsibilities. The members of the Risk and Compliance Oversight Committee include: Karen Hammond (Chair), David H. Chow, Susan B. Kerley, Alan R. Latschaw, Jacques P. Perold and Richard S. Trutanic. The Risk and Compliance Oversight Committee held 6 meetings during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

Ownership of Securities

As of December 31, 2022, the dollar range of equity securities owned by each Trustee in the Portfolios (including beneficially) and in any registered investment company overseen by the Trustees within the same family of investment companies as the Fund was as follows:

INTERESTED TRUSTEE	DOLLAR RANGE OF EQUITY SECURITIES IN THE FUND	AGGREGATE DOLLAR RANGE OF EQUITY SECURITIES IN ALL REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE IN FAMILY OF INVESTMENT COMPANIES
Naïm Abou-Jaoudé	None	None

INDEPENDENT TRUSTEE	DOLLAR RANGE OF EQUITY SECURITIES IN THE FUND	AGGREGATE DOLLAR RANGE OF EQUITY SECURITIES IN ALL REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE IN FAMILY OF INVESTMENT COMPANIES
David H. Chow	None	Over \$100,000
Karen Hammond	None	Over \$100,000
Susan B. Kerley	None	Over \$100,000
Alan R. Latshaw	None	Over \$100,000
Jacques P. Perold	None	Over \$100,000
Richard S. Trutanic	None	Over \$100,000

As of December 31, 2022, each Independent Trustee and his or her immediate family members did not beneficially or of record own securities in (1) an investment adviser or principal underwriter of the MainStay Group of Funds or (2) a person (other than a registered investment company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with, an investment adviser or principal underwriter of the MainStay Group of Funds.

Compensation

The following table reflects the compensation received by certain Trustees for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 from the Trust and the Fund Complex. The Fund Complex consists of the Fund, as well as MainStay Funds Trust, The MainStay Funds, MainStay CBRE Global Infrastructure Megatrends Term Fund and MainStay MacKay DefinedTerm Municipal Opportunities Fund, which are registrants not discussed in this SAI. The Independent Trustees receive from the Fund Complex, either directly or indirectly, an annual retainer and a fee for each regularly scheduled Board meeting and associated Committee meetings attended and may receive fees for attending other Board meetings and associated Committee meetings on a case-by-case basis. The Chairman of the Board is paid an additional annual fee. Trustees also are reimbursed for all out-of-pocket expenses related to attendance at Board and Committee meetings. Each Portfolio/fund in the Fund Complex pays a pro-rata share of these fees based on its net assets relative to the other funds in the Fund Complex as of the end of the relevant fiscal year.

TRUSTEE	AGGREGATE COMPENSATION FROM THE FUND	PENSION OR RETIREMENT BENEFITS ACCRUED AS PART OF FUND EXPENSES / ESTIMATED ANNUAL BENEFITS UPON RETIREMENT	TOTAL COMPENSATION FROM THE FUND AND THE FUND COMPLEX PAID TO TRUSTEE ¹
David H. Chow	\$ 100,556	NONE	\$ 360,000
Karen Hammond	\$ 100,556	NONE	\$ 360,000
Susan B. Kerley	117,315	NONE	420,000
Alan R. Latshaw	100,556	NONE	360,000
Jacques P. Perold	98,428	NONE	360,000
Richard S. Trutanic	100,556	NONE	360,000

¹ Includes compensation paid by The MainStay Funds, MainStay Funds Trust, MainStay CBRE Global Infrastructure Megatrends Term Fund and MainStay MacKay DefinedTerm Municipal Opportunities Fund.

Codes of Ethics

The Portfolio, the Manager, the Distributor and each Subadvisor have adopted Codes of Ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. Each of these Codes of Ethics permits the personnel of their respective organizations to invest in securities for their own accounts, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Portfolio. A copy of each of the Codes of Ethics is on public file with, and is available from, the SEC.

THE MANAGER, THE SUBADVISORS AND THE DISTRIBUTOR

Management Agreement

Pursuant to the Amended and Restated Management Agreement with MainStay VP Funds Trust, dated May 1, 2015, as amended ("Management Agreement"), New York Life Investments, subject to the oversight of the Board, and in conformity with the stated policies of each Portfolio,

administers each Portfolio's business affairs and has investment advisory responsibilities with respect to the Portfolios' portfolio securities. New York Life Investments is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of New York Life Insurance Company. New York Life Investments is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC and has provided investment management services since 2000.

Prior to May 1, 2008, each Portfolio, then in existence, other than the MainStay VP Balanced, MainStay VP Conservative Allocation, MainStay VP Equity Allocation, MainStay VP Floating Rate, MainStay VP Growth Allocation, MainStay VP Moderate Allocation and MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolios, received advisory services pursuant to Investment Advisory Agreements and administrative services under a separate Administrative Agreement. Effective May 1, 2008, the fees that were charged by New York Life Investments to these Portfolios under the prior Administrative and Advisory Agreements are now combined into one fee under the Management Agreement. In addition to approving the combination of these services into one Management Agreement, the shareholders of the following Portfolios also approved an increase in the amount of compensation paid to New York Life Investments for advisory and administrative services combined:

MainStay VP Bond, MainStay VP Income Builder, MainStay VP MacKay Convertible, MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond, MainStay VP PineStone International Equity, MainStay VP Wellington Growth, MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity and MainStay VP Winslow Large Cap Growth Portfolios.

The current management fees for each Portfolio are disclosed in the Prospectus.

A Portfolio's Management Agreement remains in effect for two years following its initial effective date and continues in effect thereafter for one-year periods only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Trustees or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Portfolio (as defined in the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder) and, in either case, by a majority of the Independent Trustees.

The Manager has authorized any of its members, managers, officers and employees who have been elected or appointed as Trustees or officers of the Trust to serve in the capacities in which they have been elected or appointed.

The Management Agreement provides that the Manager shall not be liable to a Portfolio for any error of judgment by the Manager or for any loss sustained by a Portfolio except in the case of the Manager's willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of duty. The Management Agreement also provides that it shall terminate automatically if assigned and that it may be terminated without penalty by either party upon no more than 60 days' or less than 30 days' written notice.

In connection with its administration of the business affairs of each Portfolio, and except as indicated in the Prospectus or elsewhere in this SAI, the Manager bears the following expenses:

- the salaries and expenses of all personnel of the Trust and the Manager, except the fees and expenses of Trustees not affiliated with the Manager or a Subadvisor;
- the CCO's compensation (a portion of which is currently reimbursed by the Portfolios);
- the fees to be paid to the Subadvisors pursuant to the Subadvisory Agreement or otherwise; and
- all expenses incurred by the Manager in connection with administering the ordinary course of the Portfolios' business, other than those assumed by the Trust, as the case may be.

With respect to certain Portfolios, the Manager has entered into written expense limitation agreements as discussed in the Prospectus.

Section 15(a) of the 1940 Act requires that all contracts pursuant to which persons serve as investment advisers to investment companies be approved by shareholders. As interpreted, this requirement also applies to the appointment of subadvisors to the Portfolios. The Manager and the Trust have obtained an exemptive order (the "Order") from the SEC permitting the Manager, on behalf of a Portfolio and subject to the conditions of the Order (as described below) and the approval of the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, to hire and to modify any existing or future subadvisory agreements with unaffiliated subadvisors and subadvisors that are "wholly-owned subsidiaries" of New York Life Investments (meaning New York Life Investments owns 95% or more of the outstanding voting securities), or a sister company of New York Life Investments that is a wholly-owned subsidiary of a company that, indirectly or directly, wholly owns New York Life Investments ("Wholly-Owned Subadvisors"). In addition, pursuant to a no-action position issued by the staff of the SEC, the Manager may hire and modify any existing or future subadvisory agreement with subadvisors that are not Wholly-Owned Subadvisors, but are otherwise "affiliated persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of New York Life Investments ("Affiliated Subadvisors") provided that certain conditions are met (the "Interpretive Relief"). For its services, each Portfolio, except the VP Asset Allocation Portfolios, pays the Manager a monthly fee, which is based on each Portfolio's average net assets. The fees paid to each Subadvisor are paid out of the management fee paid to the Manager and are not additional expenses of each Portfolio.

This authority is subject to certain conditions, which include: (i) the Trust will make certain disclosures in the prospectus regarding the existence, substance and effect of the Order; (ii) the Manager will provide general management services to each applicable Portfolio, including overall supervisory responsibility for the general management and investment of the Portfolio's assets, and subject to review and approval of the Board, will (a) set the Portfolio's overall investment strategies; (b) evaluate, select and recommend subadvisors to manage all or a portion of the Portfolio's assets; (c) allocate and, when appropriate, reallocate the Portfolio's assets among subadvisors; (d) monitor and evaluate the subadvisor's performance; and (e) implement procedures reasonably designed to ensure that subadvisors comply with the Portfolio's investment objective,

policies and restrictions; (iii) the Trust will provide an information statement to shareholders of a Portfolio containing details about the subadvisor, the subadvisory agreement and certain aggregate subadvisory fee information within 90 days of hiring a new subadvisor; (iv) the Manager will provide the Board, no less frequently than quarterly, with information about the profitability of the Manager on a per subadvised Portfolio basis; (v) before a Portfolio may rely on the Order, the operation of that Portfolio pursuant to the Order must be approved by a majority of the Portfolio's outstanding voting securities; (vi) whenever a subadvisor change is proposed for a subadvised Portfolio with an affiliated subadvisor or a Wholly-Owned Subadvisor, the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, will make a separate finding that the change is in the best interests of the subadvised Portfolio and its shareholders and does not involve a conflict of interest from which the Manager or the affiliated subadvisor or Wholly-Owned Subadvisor derives an inappropriate advantage; (vii) no Trustee or Officer of the Portfolio would be permitted to own any interest in a subadvisor, subject to certain exceptions; and (viii) at all times, at majority of the Board will not be "interested persons" of the Trust as a whole within the meaning of the 1940 Act and the nomination of new or additional Trustees that are not "interested persons" will be at the discretion of the then existing Trustees that are not "interested persons."

For more information regarding the Order and Interpretive Relief, including whether a Portfolio may not use some or all of the relief granted by the Order and Interpretive Relief without obtaining shareholder approval, see the Prospectuses under the heading "The Fund and its Management."

Expenses Borne by the Trust

Except for the expenses to be paid by the Manager as described in the Prospectuses and elsewhere in this SAI, the Trust, on behalf of each Portfolio, is responsible under the Management Agreement for the payment of expenses related to each Portfolio's operations, including: (1) the fees payable to the Manager or the expenses otherwise incurred by a Portfolio in connection with the management of the investment of the assets of a Portfolio; (2) the fees and expenses of the Trustees who are not affiliated with the Manager or Subadvisors; (3) certain fees and expenses of the Trust's custodian and transfer agent; (4) the charges and expenses of the Trust's legal counsel and independent accountants; (5) brokers' commissions and any issue or transfer taxes chargeable to the Trust, on behalf of a Portfolio, in connection with its securities transactions; (6) the fees of any trade association of which a Portfolio or the Trust is a member; (7) the cost of share certificates representing shares of a Portfolio; (8) reimbursement of a portion of the organization expenses of a Portfolio and the fees and expenses involved in registering and maintaining the registrations of the Trust and of its shares with the SEC and registering the Trust as a broker or dealer and qualifying its shares under state securities laws, including the preparation and printing of the Trust's registration statements and prospectuses for such purposes; (9) allocable communications expenses with respect to investor services and all expenses of shareholders' and Trustees' meetings and preparing, printing and mailing Prospectuses and reports to shareholders; (10) litigation and indemnification expenses and other extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of a Portfolio's business; (11) any expenses assumed by the Portfolio pursuant to its plan of distribution; (12) all taxes and business fees payable by a Portfolio to federal, state or other governmental agencies; (13) costs associated with the pricing of the Portfolios' shares; and (14) the cost of fidelity bond and D&O insurance.

Pursuant to an agreement between the Trust and New York Life Investments, New York Life Investments is responsible for providing or procuring certain regulatory reporting services for the Portfolios. The Portfolios will reimburse New York Life Investments for the actual costs incurred by New York Life Investments in connection with providing or procuring these services for the Portfolios.

In addition, each Portfolio is currently reimbursing the Manager for a portion of the CCO's compensation.

Subadvisory Agreements

As noted above, the Manager has delegated day-to-day advisory responsibilities for certain Portfolios to the Subadvisors. Pursuant to the respective Subadvisory Agreements between the Manager and the Subadvisors, and subject to the oversight of the Board and supervision by the Manager in conformity with the stated investment objective or objectives, policies and restrictions of each such Portfolio, Subadvisors provide continuous supervision of the investment program for the Portfolios and determine the composition of the assets of the Portfolios, including determination of the purchase, retention or sale of the securities, cash and other investments contained in each Portfolio. The Subadvisors perform other portfolio management duties pursuant to the applicable Subadvisory Agreement.

As compensation for services, the Manager, not the Portfolios, pays each Portfolio's Subadvisor an annual fee, computed daily and paid monthly, calculated on the basis of each Portfolio's average daily net assets (or the average daily net assets allocated to a particular underlying strategy, if applicable) during the preceding month at the annual rates set forth in the chart below.

PORTFOLIO NAME	ANNUAL RATE
MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio	0.22% on all assets
MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio	<p>For NYL Investors: 0.325% on assets up to \$1 billion; 0.3125% on assets from \$1 billion to \$2 billion; and 0.30% on assets over \$2 billion</p> <p>For Wellington: 0.275% on assets up to \$1 billion; 0.265% on assets from \$1 billion to \$3 billion; and 0.255% on assets over \$3 billion</p>
MainStay VP Bond Portfolio	<p>0.250% on assets up to \$500 million;</p> <p>0.2375% on assets from \$500 million to \$1 billion;</p> <p>0.225% on assets from \$1 billion to \$3 billion; and</p> <p>0.220% on assets over \$3 billion</p>

PORTFOLIO NAME	ANNUAL RATE
MainStay VP Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio	0.500% on assets up to \$1 billion; and 0.4875% on assets over \$1 billion
MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio	0.425% on assets up to \$3 billion; and 0.42% on assets over \$3 billion
MainStay VP Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Portfolio	0.350% on assets up to \$500 million; 0.340% on assets from \$500 million to \$1 billion; 0.330% on assets from \$1 billion to \$2 billion; and 0.325% on assets over \$2 billion
MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM [®] Utilities Portfolio	0.270% on assets up to \$500 million; 0.240% on assets from \$500 million to \$1 billion; and 0.210% on assets over \$1 billion
MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio	0.300% on assets up to \$1 billion; 0.2875% on assets from \$1 billion to \$3 billion; and 0.2825% on assets over \$3 billion
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	For Mackay Shields: 0.285% on allocated assets up to \$1 billion; and 0.275% on allocated assets over \$1 billion. For Epoch: 50% of the effective gross management fee based on the assets allocated to Epoch.
MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio	0.125% on assets up to \$1 billion; and 0.100% on assets over \$1 billion
MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio	0.375% on all assets
MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio	0.270% on assets up to \$250 million; and 0.250% on assets over \$250 million
MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio	0.300% on assets up to \$500 million; 0.275% on assets from \$500 million to \$1 billion; 0.250% on assets from \$1 billion to \$2 billion; and 0.245% on assets over \$2 billion
MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio	0.250% on assets up to \$500 million; 0.2375% on assets from \$500 million to \$1 billion; and 0.225% on assets over \$1 billion
MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Portfolio	0.285% on assets up to \$1 billion; 0.275% on assets from \$1 billion to \$5 billion; and 0.2625% on assets over \$5 billion
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	0.300% on assets up to \$500 million; 0.275% on assets from \$500 million to \$1 billion; 0.250% on assets from \$1 billion to \$5 billion; and 0.2375% on assets over \$5 billion
MainStay VP Natural Resources Portfolio	0.400% on assets up to \$150 million; 0.350% on assets from \$150 million to \$300 million; and 0.300% on assets over \$300 million
MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	0.250% on all assets
MainStay VP PineStone International Equity Portfolio	0.380% on all assets
MainStay VP Small Cap Growth Portfolio	For Brown Advisory: 0.45% on assets up to \$100 million; and 0.40% on assets over \$100 million For SBH: 0.45% on assets up to \$100 million; and 0.35% on assets over \$100 million
MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio	0.080% on assets up to \$2.5 billion; and 0.075% on assets over \$2.5 billion
MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio	0.20% on assets up to \$500 million; 0.175% on assets from \$500 million to \$1 billion; and 0.15% on assets over \$1 billion
MainStay VP Wellington Growth Portfolio	0.29% on assets up to \$500 million; 0.265% on assets from \$500 million to \$1 billion; 0.2525% on assets from \$1 billion to \$2 billion; and 0.24% on assets over \$2 billion
MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio	0.380% on assets up to \$1 billion; 0.355% on assets from \$1 billion to \$2 billion; and 0.3425% on assets over \$2 billion
MainStay VP Wellington Small Cap Portfolio	0.390% on assets up to \$1 billion; 0.3775% on assets from \$1 billion to \$2 billion; and 0.365% on assets over \$2 billion
MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio	0.24% on assets up to \$500 million; 0.2275% on assets from \$500 million to \$1 billion; 0.215% on assets from \$1 billion to \$3 billion; and 0.2107% on assets over \$3 billion

PORTFOLIO NAME	ANNUAL RATE
MainStay VP Winslow Large Cap Growth Portfolio	0.400% on assets up to \$100 million; 0.350% on assets from \$100 million to \$350 million; 0.300% on assets from \$350 million to \$600 million; 0.250% on assets from \$600 million to \$1 billion; 0.200% on assets from \$1 billion to \$2.5 billion; 0.240% on assets from \$2.5 billion to \$5 billion; and 0.250% on assets over \$5 billion Based on the average daily net assets of all Winslow-serviced assets in all investment companies managed by the Manager, including the MainStay Winslow Large Cap Growth Fund, a series of The MainStay Funds. To the extent the management fee has a breakpoint or contractual waiver above \$11 billion, Winslow shall bear a portion of the reduction of the management fee or waive its fee in proportion to the percentage of the total subadvisory fees that Winslow earns.

To the extent New York Life Investments has agreed to waive or reimburse expenses, certain Subadvisors, with respect to certain Portfolios, have voluntarily agreed to waive or reimburse their fees proportionately.

The Subadvisory Agreements provide that the Subadvisors shall not be liable to a Portfolio for any error of judgment by a Subadvisor or for any loss sustained by a Portfolio except in the case of a Subadvisor's willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of duty. The Subadvisory Agreements also provide that they shall terminate automatically if assigned and that they may be terminated without penalty by either party upon 60 days' or less written notice.

Epoch and New York Life Investments have entered into an agreement pursuant to which Epoch and New York Life Investments contemplate an ongoing relationship between the parties wherein, among other things: (i) New York Life Investments agrees to recommend to the Board that Epoch continue to serve as subadvisor for the MainStay Epoch Funds and certain other MainStay Funds subadvised by Epoch for the five years following the closing of the transaction contemplated by such agreement, subject to Board approval and other conditions, insofar as such recommendation is consistent with New York Life Investments' fiduciary duties; (ii) Epoch agrees not to provide subadvisory services to certain competing funds; (iii) New York Life Investments has a right of first refusal to offer certain new Epoch products; and (iv) Epoch and New York Life Investments enter into a distribution relationship with respect to certain separately managed account and unified managed account products.

New York Life Investments and CBRE have entered into an agreement pursuant to which CBRE and New York Life Investments contemplate an ongoing relationship between the parties wherein, among other things: (i) New York Life Investments agrees to recommend to the Board that CBRE continue to serve as subadvisor for certain MainStay Funds subadvised by CBRE for the three years following the initial term of the subadvisory agreement with New York Life Investments, subject to Board approval and other conditions, insofar as such recommendation is consistent with New York Life Investments' fiduciary duties; (ii) CBRE agrees not to provide advisory or subadvisory services to certain competing funds; (iii) New York Life Investments has a right of first refusal to offer certain new CBRE products; and (iv) CBRE and New York Life Investments enter into a distribution relationship with respect to certain CBRE products.

New York Life Investments and Wellington have entered into an agreement pursuant to which Wellington and New York Life Investments contemplate an ongoing relationship between the parties wherein, among other things (i) New York Life Investments agrees to recommend to the Board that Wellington continue to serve as subadvisor for certain MainStay Funds subadvised by Wellington for the five years following the initial term of the subadvisory agreement with New York Life Investments, subject to Board approval and other conditions, insofar as such recommendation is consistent with New York Life Investments' fiduciary duties; and (ii) Wellington agrees not to provide advisory or subadvisory services to certain competing funds pursuant to the terms of the agreement.

For the years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the amount of management fees paid by the Portfolios (except for the MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios, which pay no management fees) to the Manager and its affiliates, the amount of any Management fees waived and/or reimbursed by New York Life Investments, and the amount of Subadvisory fees paid by the Manager and its affiliates to the Subadvisors is indicated in the following tables.

PORTFOLIO	YEAR ENDED 12/31/2022			
	MANAGEMENT FEE PAID	MANAGEMENT FEE WAIVED AND/OR EXPENSES REIMBURSED	SUBADVISORY FEE PAID	SUBADVISORY FEE WAIVED AND/OR EXPENSES REIMBURSED
MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio	\$ 3,311,247	\$ 0	\$ 1,237,838	\$ 0
MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio	2,591,562	0	NYL Investors – 409,028	0

YEAR ENDED 12/31/2022				
PORTFOLIO	MANAGEMENT FEE PAID	MANAGEMENT FEE WAIVED AND/OR EXPENSES REIMBURSED	SUBADVISORY FEE PAID	SUBADVISORY FEE WAIVED AND/OR EXPENSES REIMBURSED
			Wellington – 673,679	0
MainStay VP Bond Portfolio	3,655,181	0	1,827,591	0
MainStay VP Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio	2,566,987	0	Candriam– 1,283,493	0
MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio	272,866	58,000	136,407	29,000
MainStay VP Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Portfolio	6,819,259	339,333	3,409,630	169,666
MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM [®] Utilities Portfolio	6,983,551	0	2,750,386	0
MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio	4,985,039	0	2,492,539	0
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	3,380,033	0	Epoch – 894,624 MacKay Shields – 795,392	0
MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio	726,282	0	363,141	0
MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio	2,396,241	340,273	1,198,178	170,137
MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio	7,962,983	0	3,722,822	0
MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio	9,784,332	0	4,892,168	0
MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio	1,272,747	0	636,373	0
MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Portfolio	16,411,011	0	8,205,506	0
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio ³	4,726,836	0	2,363,418	0
MainStay VP Natural Resources Portfolio	3,023,679	0	1,373,196	0
MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	2,594,771	282,415	1,297,385	0
MainStay VP PineStone International Equity Portfolio ⁹	4,219,774	0	2,109,887	0
MainStay VP Small Cap Growth Portfolio	3,754,107	0	Brown Advisory – 949,814 SBH – 934,808	0
MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio	5,072,882	2,307,574	IndexIQ – 1,190,116	484,323
MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio	3,028,429	1,321,749	1,514,215	484,710
MainStay VP Wellington Growth Portfolio	4,278,824	0	Wellington – 1,767,521	0
MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio	6,541,342	210,952	Wellington – 2,934,912	105,476
MainStay VP Wellington Small Cap Portfolio	3,468,340	469,574	Wellington – 1,714,294	234,787
MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio	4,849,373	0	Wellington – 2,109,717	0
MainStay VP Winslow Large Cap Growth Portfolio	10,527,820	28,848	3,936,520	58,562

YEAR ENDED 12/31/2021				
PORTFOLIO	MANAGEMENT FEE PAID	MANAGEMENT FEE WAIVED AND/OR EXPENSES REIMBURSED	SUBADVISORY FEE PAID	SUBADVISORY FEE WAIVED AND/OR EXPENSES REIMBURSED
MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio ¹	\$ 3,908,401	\$ 0	\$ 1,611,888	\$ 0
MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio	2,579,255	0	MacKay Shields – 253,378 NYL Investors – 432,323	0
MainStay VP Bond Portfolio	4,414,399	0	2,207,138	0
MainStay VP Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio ²	3,471,689	30,108	Candriam – 1,449,402	0
MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio	200,728	93,431	100,376	46,715
MainStay VP Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Portfolio	6,949,654	359,856	3,475,649	179,928
MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM [®] Utilities Portfolio	7,096,790	0	2,789,907	0
MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio	4,518,328	0	2,259,151	0
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	3,899,264	0	Epoch – 867,734 MacKay Shields – 1,082,460	0
MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio	1,334,689	0	667,324	0
MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio	2,867,055	518,538	1,433,615	259,269
MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio	8,540,186	0	3,998,639	0
MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio	10,582,187	0	5,292,768	0
MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio	1,759,609	0	879,786	0
MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Portfolio	17,993,052	0	8,996,515	0
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio ³	5,674,845	0	2,837,412	0
MainStay VP Natural Resources Portfolio	2,128,813	0	1,018,658	0
MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	2,660,106	220,423	1,330,009	0
MainStay VP PineStone International Equity Portfolio ⁹	5,125,227	0	2,563,197	0
MainStay VP Small Cap Growth Portfolio	4,735,819	27,322	Brown Advisory – 1,142,762 SBH – 1,191,470	0
MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio ⁴	5,697,657	2,218,668	2,849,862	1,109,334
MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio	2,724,001	2,632,503	1,362,001	466,472
MainStay VP Wellington Growth Portfolio ⁵	4,837,404	48,499	MacKay – 738,905 Wellington – 2,136,555	0
MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio ⁶	7,851,255	287,316	MacKay – 1,298,182 Wellington – 2,362,772	28,935 114,723
MainStay VP Wellington Small Cap Portfolio ⁷	4,159,709	619,623	MacKay – 702,509 Wellington – 1,360,052	93,264 186,210
MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio ⁸	4,834,876	0	MacKay – 0 Wellington – 1,471,764	0
MainStay VP Winslow Large Cap Growth Portfolio	13,027,505	25,974	4,652,275	50,438

- 1 Effective May 1, 2022, the MainStay VP T. Rowe Price Equity Income Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio. T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. acted as the subadvisor to this Portfolio prior to that date.
- 2 Effective May 1, 2021, the MainStay VP Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio. MacKay Shields acted as a co-subadvisor to this Portfolio prior to that date.
- 3 Effective May 1, 2021, the MainStay VP MacKay Unconstrained Bond Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio.
- 4 Effective May 1, 2022, the MainStay VP MacKay S&P 500 Index Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio.
- 5 Effective May 1, 2021, the MainStay VP MacKay Growth Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP Wellington Growth Portfolio. MacKay Shields acted as the subadvisor to this Portfolio prior to that date.
- 6 Effective May 1, 2021, the MainStay VP MacKay Mid Cap Core Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio. MacKay Shields acted as the subadvisor to this Portfolio prior to that date. MacKay Shields acted as the subadvisor to this Portfolio prior to that date.
- 7 Effective May 1, 2021, the MainStay VP MacKay Small Cap Core Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP Wellington Small Cap Portfolio. MacKay Shields acted as the subadvisor to this Portfolio prior to that date.
- 8 Effective May 1, 2021, the MainStay VP MacKay Common Stock Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio. MacKay Shields acted as the subadvisor to this Portfolio prior to that date.
- 9 Effective August 28, 2023, the MainStay VP MacKay International Equity Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP PineStone International Equity Portfolio. MacKay Shields acted as the subadvisor to this Portfolio prior to that date.

YEAR ENDED 12/31/2020				
PORTFOLIO	MANAGEMENT FEE PAID	MANAGEMENT FEE WAIVED AND/OR EXPENSES REIMBURSED	SUBADVISORY FEE PAID	SUBADVISORY FEE WAIVED AND/OR EXPENSES REIMBURSED
MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio ¹	\$ 4,151,428	\$ 0	\$ 1,706,645	\$ 0
MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio	2,411,343	0	MacKay Shields –633,725 NYL Investors –511,228	0 0
MainStay VP Bond Portfolio	4,147,974	0	2,073,987	0
MainStay VP Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio ²	3,402,056	0	Candriam –950,832 MacKay Shields –750,196	0 0
MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio ³	193,106	92,151	CBRE –76,872 Cushing –19,681	46,075 0
MainStay VP Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Portfolio	6,237,094	408,587	3,118,547	204,294
MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM [®] Utilities Portfolio	6,781,698	0	2,679,514	0
MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio	4,038,346	0	2,019,173	0
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	3,516,144	0	Epoch –707,087 MacKay Shields –1,050,985	0 0
MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio	1,895,945	11,441	947,973	5,720
MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio	2,789,962	1,131,670	1,394,981	565,835
MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio	7,191,476	0	3,355,465	0
MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio	5,586,964	0	2,793,482	0
MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio	1,656,943	0	828,472	0
MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Portfolio	16,205,743	0	8,102,872	0
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio ⁴	5,547,306	0	2,773,653	0
MainStay VP Natural Resources Portfolio ⁵	1,649,156	0	805,639	0
MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	2,145,434	215,101	1,072,717	0
MainStay VP PineStone International Equity Portfolio ¹¹	4,344,566	0	2,172,283	0
MainStay VP Small Cap Growth Portfolio	3,912,874	9,950	Brown Advisory –692,205 Eagle –605,574 SBH –664,875	0 0 0
MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio ⁶	4,285,558	1,826,020	2,142,779	913,010
MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio	2,610,699	1,763,351	1,305,349	355,251
MainStay VP Wellington Growth Portfolio ⁷	4,548,129	0	2,274,064	0
MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio ⁸	6,949,310	206,391	3,474,655	103,195
MainStay VP Wellington Small Cap Portfolio ⁹	3,469,922	478,562	1,734,961	239,281
MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio ¹⁰	3,865,745	0	1,932,872	0
MainStay VP Winslow Large Cap Growth Portfolio	9,920,373	30,998	3,762,981	63,279

1 Effective May 1, 2022, the MainStay VP T. Rowe Price Equity Income Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio. T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. acted as the subadvisor to this Portfolio prior to that date

2 Effective May 1, 2021, the MainStay VP Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio. MacKay Shields acted as a co-subadvisor to this Portfolio prior to that date.

3 Effective February 28, 2020, the MainStay VP Cushing Renaissance Advantage Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio. Cushing[®] Asset Management, LP acted as the subadvisor to this Portfolio prior to that date.

4 Effective May 1, 2021, the MainStay VP MacKay Unconstrained Bond Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio.

5 Effective May 1, 2021, the MainStay VP Mellon Natural Resources Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP Natural Resources Portfolio.

6 Effective May 1, 2022, the MainStay VP MacKay S&P 500 Index Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio.

7 Effective May 1, 2021, the MainStay VP MacKay Growth Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP Wellington Growth Portfolio. MacKay Shields acted as the subadvisor to this Portfolio prior to that date.

8 Effective May 1, 2021, the MainStay VP MacKay Mid Cap Core Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio. MacKay Shields acted as the subadvisor to this Portfolio prior to that date. MacKay Shields acted as the subadvisor to this Portfolio prior to that date.

9 Effective May 1, 2021, the MainStay VP MacKay Small Cap Core Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP Wellington Small Cap Portfolio. MacKay Shields acted as the subadvisor to this Portfolio prior to that date.

10 Effective May 1, 2021, the MainStay VP MacKay Common Stock Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio. MacKay Shields acted as the subadvisor to this Portfolio prior to that date.

11 Effective August 28, 2023, the MainStay VP MacKay International Equity Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP PineStone International Equity Portfolio. MacKay Shields acted as the subadvisor to this Portfolio prior to that date.

Administrative Services

In addition to the administrative services described in the Prospectus, pursuant to the Management Agreement the Manager monitors the Portfolios' investment performance, compliance and risk management environment and otherwise supports the Trust's governance structure and functions as well as general Portfolio operations.

The Manager has authorized any of its Directors, officers and employees who have been elected or appointed as Trustees or officers of the Fund to serve in the capacities in which they have been elected or appointed. In connection with its administration of the business affairs of the Portfolios, and except as indicated in the Prospectus, the Manager bears the following expenses:

1. the salaries and expenses of all personnel of the Trust and the Manager, except the fees and expenses of Trustees not affiliated with the Manager or the Subadvisors; and
2. all expenses incurred by the Manager in connection with administering the ordinary course of the Portfolios' business, other than those assumed by the Trust.

Under a separate agreement, New York Life has granted the Portfolios the right to use the "New York Life" name and service marks and has reserved the right to withdraw its consent to the use of such name and marks by the Trust at any time, and to grant the use of such name and marks to other users.

Pursuant to an agreement with New York Life Investments, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., 383 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10179 ("JPMorgan"), provides sub-administration and sub-accounting services for the Portfolios. These services include calculating daily NAVs of the Portfolios, maintaining general ledger and sub-ledger accounts for the calculation of the Portfolios' respective NAVs, and assisting New York Life Investments in conducting various aspects of the Portfolios' administrative operations. JPMorgan has sub-custodial arrangements for holding such Portfolios' foreign assets. For providing these services, JPMorgan is compensated by New York Life Investments.

The Distributor

NYLIFE Distributors LLC, an affiliate of New York Life Investments is a limited liability company organized under the laws of Delaware with a principal place of business located at 30 Hudson Street, Jersey City, New Jersey 07302, serves as the distributor (the "Distributor") for the Service Class shares and Service 2 Class shares of the Portfolios pursuant to a Distribution and Service Agreement, dated April 29, 2011, as amended. The Distributor is not obligated to sell any specific amount of the Service Class shares or Service 2 Class shares, and receives no compensation from the Trust or the Portfolios under the Distribution and Service Agreement.

The Distribution and Service Agreement is subject to annual approval by the Board. The Distribution and Service Agreement is terminable with respect to a Portfolio at any time, without payment of a penalty, by vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees upon 30 days' written notice to the Distributor, by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of that Portfolio, upon 30 days' written notice to the Distributor, or by the Distributor, upon 30 days' written notice to the Trust. The Distribution and Service Agreement will terminate in the event of its assignment.

The shares of each Portfolio are offered continuously, although each Portfolio reserves the right to suspend or terminate such offering at any time. The Distribution and Service Agreement for the Service Class shares and Service 2 Class shares of the Portfolios was initially approved by the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, at an in-person meeting held on April 5, 2011, as amended.

Distribution and Service Plan

For each of the Portfolios offering Service Class and Service 2 Class shares, the Trust has adopted a Distribution and Service Plan for the Service Class and Service 2 Class shares pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the "12b-1 Plan"). Under the 12b-1 Plan, each Portfolio's Service Class and Service 2 Class shares pay a monthly distribution and service fee to the Distributor at the annual rate of 0.25% of the average daily net assets attributable to the Portfolio's Service Class and Service 2 Class shares as compensation for distribution activities and shareholder services with respect to Service Class and Service 2 Class shares. The distribution and service fee may be retained by the Distributor or used by the Distributor to pay third parties, including insurance companies, broker/dealers and other financial institutions and organizations (a) for servicing shareholder accounts, including retention or payment of a continuing fee which may accrue immediately after the sale of shares; and (b) for services in connection with any activities or expenses primarily intended to result in the sale of the Service Class or Service 2 Class shares of the Portfolios, including, but not limited to, retention or payment of compensation, including incentive compensation, to provide or obtain various distribution-related and/or administrative services for the Service Class or Service 2 Class shares. These services may include, among other things, processing new Policy account applications, preparing and transmitting computer processable tapes of all transactions by Policy Owners and serving as the primary source of information to Policy Owners in answering questions concerning the Service Class or Service 2 Class shares and their transactions with the Service Class or Service 2 Class shares. The Distributor is also authorized to engage in advertising, the preparation and distribution of sales literature, training and educating agents, and other promotional activities on behalf of the Service Class and Service 2 Class shares of the Portfolios. In addition, the 12b-1 Plan authorizes payment by the Service Class and Service 2 Class shares of the cost of preparing, printing and distributing Service Class and Service 2 Class Prospectuses and SAls to prospective Policy Owners and of implementing and operating the Plan.

Because the distribution and service fee is paid out of a Portfolio's assets on an on-going basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of an investment in Service Class or Service 2 Class shares and may cost a Service Class or Service 2 Class shareholder more than paying other types of sales charges. The 12b-1 Plan provides that the distribution and/or service fees are payable to the Distributor regardless of the amounts actually

expended by the Distributor. Authorized distribution expenses include the Distributor's interest expense and profit. If the 12b-1 Plan for Service Class or Service 2 Class shares of a Portfolio is terminated, the Service Class or Service 2 Class will owe no payments to the Distributor other than fees accrued but unpaid on the termination date. The 12b-1 Plan may be terminated only by specific action of the Board or shareholders.

The 12b-1 Plan shall continue in effect from year to year with respect to a Portfolio, provided such continuance is approved at least annually by the Trustees or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Service Class and Service 2 Class shares of the Portfolio (meaning those securities presently entitling the owner or holder thereof to vote for the election of directors, as defined in the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder) and, in either case, by a majority of the Independent Trustees. No 12b-1 Plan may be amended with respect to a Portfolio to increase materially the amount to be spent for the services described therein without approval of the shareholders of the Service Class or Service 2 Class of the Portfolio, and all material amendments of the 12b-1 Plan must also be approved by the Trustees in the manner described above. The 12b-1 Plan may be terminated at any time, without payment of any penalty, by vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees, or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the affected Service Class or Service 2 Class of a Portfolio (meaning those securities presently entitling the owner or holder thereof to vote for the election of directors, as defined in the 1940 Act), on not more than 30 days' written notice to any other party to the 12b-1 Plan. So long as any 12b-1 Plan is in effect, the selection and nomination of Trustees who are not such interested persons has been committed to those Trustees who are not such interested persons. The Trustees have determined that, in their judgment, there is a reasonable likelihood that the 12b-1 Plan will benefit the Trust, the Service Class or Service 2 Class shares of each Portfolio, and their respective shareholders. Pursuant to the 12b-1 Plan, the Distributor shall provide the Trust for review by the Board, and the Board shall review at least quarterly, a written report of the amounts expended under the 12b-1 Plan and the purpose for which such expenditures were made.

For the years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively, the Portfolios paid distribution and service fees pursuant to the 12b-1 Plan as indicated in the following tables.

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 12/31/22	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 12/31/21	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 12/31/20
MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio	\$ 493,648	\$ 581,532	\$ 535,144
MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio	944,130	916,712	817,898
MainStay VP Bond Portfolio	1,085,949	1,320,901	1,211,204
MainStay VP Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio	204,757	284,317	274,177
MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio	75,255	55,313	47,047
MainStay VP Conservative Allocation Portfolio	1,403,961	1,701,261	1,678,341
MainStay VP Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Portfolio	1,052,815	1,113,393	1,001,054
MainStay VP Equity Allocation Portfolio	2,157,952	2,651,749	2,377,706
MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM [®] Utilities Portfolio	2,234,795	2,355,052	2,408,785
MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio	1,383,571	1,288,741	1,274,155
MainStay VP Growth Allocation Portfolio	3,394,984	4,247,106	4,127,088
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	1,057,151	1,218,900	1,085,921
MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio	0	0	373,245
MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio	767,685	923,505	903,029
MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio	2,718,853	2,864,852	2,332,546
MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio	2,413,002	2,699,856	1,998,695
MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio	505,321	645,868	658,112
MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Portfolio	6,060,807	6,788,771	6,171,020
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	1,978,253	2,406,330	2,338,090
MainStay VP Moderate Allocation Portfolio	2,152,153	2,584,786	2,530,747
MainStay VP PineStone International Equity Portfolio	639,617	802,495	709,591
MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	1,010,802	1,089,643	949,341
MainStay VP Small Cap Growth Portfolio	329,848	424,691	304,502
MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio	4,526,522	4,613,101	3,454,563
MainStay VP Wellington Growth Portfolio	105,504	145,322	132,434
MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio	1,170,537	1,426,662	1,218,757
MainStay VP Wellington Small Cap Portfolio	636,465	793,418	667,080
MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio	631,078	726,249	621,859
MainStay VP Winslow Large Cap Growth Portfolio	2,569,706	3,055,794	2,269,838

Service Class Expense Categories For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

	SALES MATERIAL AND ADVERTISING	PRINTING AND MAILING PROSPECTUSES TO OTHER THAN CURRENT SHAREHOLDERS	COMPENSATION TO DISTRIBUTION PERSONNEL	COMPENSATION TO SALES PERSONNEL	COMPENSATION TO BROKER DEALERS	OTHER ¹	APPROXIMATE TOTAL AMOUNT SPENT BY NYLIFE DISTRIBUTORS WITH RESPECT TO THE PORTFOLIO
MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio	\$ 69,241	\$ 4,530	\$ 152,089	\$ 328,487	\$ 32,660	\$ 67,804	\$ 654,810
MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio	132,428	8,664	290,878	628,249	62,464	129,679	1,252,362
MainStay VP Bond Portfolio	152,320	9,965	334,571	722,619	71,847	149,158	1,440,480
MainStay VP Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio	28,720	1,879	63,084	136,251	13,547	28,124	271,605
MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio	10,556	691	23,185	50,077	4,979	10,336	99,824
MainStay VP Conservative Allocation Portfolio	196,926	12,883	432,548	934,233	92,887	192,838	1,862,315
MainStay VP Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Portfolio	147,673	9,661	324,363	700,571	69,655	144,607	1,396,530
MainStay VP Equity Allocation Portfolio	302,684	19,802	664,846	1,435,959	142,772	296,400	2,862,463
MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM [®] Utilities Portfolio	313,462	20,507	688,521	1,487,093	147,856	306,955	2,964,394
MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio	194,066	12,696	426,266	920,665	91,538	190,037	1,835,269
MainStay VP Growth Allocation Portfolio	476,196	31,153	1,045,964	2,259,113	224,615	466,310	4,503,351
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	148,281	9,701	325,699	703,457	69,942	145,203	1,402,282
MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio	107,679	7,044	236,517	510,838	50,791	105,444	1,018,313
MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio	381,358	24,949	837,654	1,809,197	179,882	373,442	3,606,482
MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio	338,458	22,142	743,424	1,605,676	159,646	331,432	3,200,779
MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio	70,879	4,637	155,685	336,254	33,432	69,407	670,294
MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Portfolio	850,116	55,615	1,867,280	4,033,023	400,988	832,468	8,039,490
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	277,479	18,153	609,482	1,316,382	130,883	271,718	2,624,097
MainStay VP Moderate Allocation Portfolio	301,871	19,749	663,059	1,432,100	142,388	295,604	2,854,770
MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	141,780	9,275	311,419	672,615	66,876	138,836	1,340,800
MainStay VP PineStone International Equity Portfolio	89,716	5,869	197,060	425,618	42,318	87,853	848,434
MainStay VP Small Cap Growth Portfolio	46,266	3,027	101,623	219,490	21,823	45,305	437,534
MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio	634,910	41,536	1,394,581	3,012,069	299,479	621,730	6,004,305
MainStay VP Wellington Growth Portfolio	14,798	968	32,505	70,205	6,980	14,491	139,948
MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio	164,185	10,741	360,632	778,907	77,444	160,776	1,552,684
MainStay VP Wellington Small Cap Portfolio	89,273	5,840	196,089	423,521	42,109	87,420	844,253
MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio	88,518	5,791	194,429	419,936	41,753	86,680	837,107
MainStay VP Winslow Large Cap Growth Portfolio	360,438	23,580	791,703	1,709,951	170,014	352,956	3,408,642

1 "Other" includes costs associated with Agent Training and Development, certain Agency administration expenses based on mean policies in force. Also included are Agent Group Insurance and Agent Progress Sharing expenses.

Service 2 Class Expense Categories For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

	SALES MATERIAL AND ADVERTISING	PRINTING AND MAILING PROSPECTUSES TO OTHER THAN CURRENT SHAREHOLDERS	COMPENSATION TO DISTRIBUTION PERSONNEL	COMPENSATION TO SALES PERSONNEL	COMPENSATION TO BROKER DEALERS	OTHER ¹	APPROXIMATE TOTAL AMOUNT SPENT BY NYLIFE DISTRIBUTORS WITH RESPECT TO THE PORTFOLIO
MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio	\$ 530	\$ 13	\$ 20,246	\$ 0	\$ 19,199	\$ 4,586	\$ 44,574

1 "Other" includes costs associated with Agent Training and Development, certain Agency administration expenses based on mean policies in force. Also included are Agent Group Insurance and Agent Progress Sharing expenses.

Service Class Expense Categories For The Year Ended December 31, 2021

	SALES MATERIAL AND ADVERTISING	PRINTING AND MAILING PROSPECTUSES TO OTHER THAN CURRENT SHAREHOLDERS	COMPENSATION TO DISTRIBUTION PERSONNEL	COMPENSATION TO SALES PERSONNEL	COMPENSATION TO BROKER DEALERS	OTHER ¹	APPROXIMATE TOTAL AMOUNT SPENT BY NYLIFE DISTRIBUTORS WITH RESPECT TO THE PORTFOLIO
MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio	\$ 88,833	\$ 4,385	\$ (319,934)	\$ 57,356	\$ 1,012,198	\$ 85,129	\$ 927,966
MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio	140,034	6,912	(504,335)	90,414	1,595,603	134,195	1,462,822
MainStay VP Bond Portfolio	201,777	9,959	(726,703)	130,279	2,299,123	193,362	2,107,797
MainStay VP Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio	43,431	2,144	(156,419)	28,042	494,874	41,620	453,692
MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio	8,449	417	(30,431)	5,455	96,276	8,097	88,264
MainStay VP Conservative Allocation Portfolio	259,879	12,827	(935,960)	167,793	2,961,167	249,042	2,714,748
MainStay VP Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Portfolio	170,078	8,395	(612,541)	109,812	1,937,940	162,986	1,776,671
MainStay VP Equity Allocation Portfolio	405,073	19,994	(1,458,877)	261,538	4,615,559	388,181	4,231,467
MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM [®] Utilities Portfolio	359,750	17,756	(1,295,647)	232,275	4,099,135	344,748	3,758,019
MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio	196,864	9,717	(709,010)	127,107	2,243,147	188,655	2,056,479
MainStay VP Growth Allocation Portfolio	648,775	32,022	(2,336,573)	418,886	7,392,391	621,720	6,777,220
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	186,195	9,190	(670,586)	120,218	2,121,583	178,431	1,945,031
MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio	141,072	6,963	(508,072)	91,084	1,607,426	135,189	1,473,661
MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio	437,626	21,600	(1,576,117)	282,556	4,986,479	419,376	4,571,521
MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio	408,993	20,187	(1,472,997)	264,070	4,660,229	391,938	4,272,420
MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio	98,661	4,870	(355,329)	63,701	1,124,179	94,547	1,030,629
MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Portfolio	1,037,031	51,186	(3,734,888)	669,567	11,816,341	993,786	10,833,024
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	367,583	18,143	(1,323,858)	237,333	4,188,389	352,255	3,839,845
MainStay VP Moderate Allocation Portfolio	394,844	19,489	(1,422,037)	254,934	4,499,004	378,378	4,124,612
MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	166,450	8,216	(599,474)	107,470	1,896,601	159,509	1,738,772
MainStay VP PineStone International Equity Portfolio	122,587	6,051	(441,498)	79,149	1,396,800	117,475	1,280,563
MainStay VP Small Cap Growth Portfolio	64,874	3,202	(233,646)	41,887	739,205	62,169	677,690
MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio	704,683	34,782	(2,537,928)	454,984	8,029,431	675,297	7,361,248
MainStay VP Wellington Growth Portfolio	22,199	1,096	(79,950)	14,333	252,944	21,273	231,895
MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio	217,932	10,757	(784,888)	140,710	2,483,208	208,844	2,276,563
MainStay VP Wellington Small Cap Portfolio	121,200	5,982	(436,504)	78,254	1,381,001	116,146	1,266,079
MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio	110,940	5,476	(399,551)	71,629	1,264,088	106,313	1,158,895
MainStay VP Winslow Large Cap Growth Portfolio	466,794	23,040	(1,681,166)	301,389	5,318,829	447,328	4,876,213

² "Other" includes costs associated with Agent Training and Development, certain Agency administration expenses based on mean policies in force. Also included are Agent Group Insurance and Agent Progress Sharing expenses.

Service 2 Class Expense Categories For The Year Ended December 31, 2021

	SALES MATERIAL AND ADVERTISING	PRINTING AND MAILING PROSPECTUSES TO OTHER THAN CURRENT SHAREHOLDERS	COMPENSATION TO DISTRIBUTION PERSONNEL	COMPENSATION TO SALES PERSONNEL	COMPENSATION TO BROKER DEALERS	OTHER ¹	APPROXIMATE TOTAL AMOUNT SPENT BY NYLIFE DISTRIBUTORS WITH RESPECT TO THE PORTFOLIO
MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio	\$ 450	\$ 74	\$ 14,898	\$ 0	\$ 22,681	\$ 2,983	\$ 40,396

¹ "Other" includes costs associated with Agent Training and Development, certain Agency administration expenses based on mean policies in force. Also included are Agent Group Insurance and Agent Progress Sharing expenses.

Service Class Expense Categories For The Year Ended December 31, 2020

	SALES MATERIAL AND ADVERTISING	PRINTING AND MAILING PROSPECTUSES TO OTHER THAN CURRENT SHAREHOLDERS	COMPENSATION TO DISTRIBUTION PERSONNEL	COMPENSATION TO SALES PERSONNEL	COMPENSATION TO BROKER DEALERS	OTHER ¹	APPROXIMATE TOTAL AMOUNT SPENT BY NYLIFE DISTRIBUTORS WITH RESPECT TO THE PORTFOLIO
MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio	\$ 80,614	\$ 3,432	\$ 189,496	\$ 390,241	\$ 31,682	\$ 82,561	\$ 778,026
MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio	123,208	5,246	289,620	596,433	48,421	126,184	1,189,112
MainStay VP Bond Portfolio	182,456	7,768	428,891	883,241	71,706	186,863	1,760,925
MainStay VP Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio	41,302	1,759	97,087	199,937	16,232	42,300	398,616
MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio	7,087	302	16,659	34,308	2,785	7,258	68,399
MainStay VP Conservative Allocation Portfolio	252,825	10,764	594,305	1,223,890	99,361	258,933	2,440,078
MainStay VP Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Portfolio	150,799	6,421	354,476	729,995	59,264	154,442	1,455,396
MainStay VP Equity Allocation Portfolio	358,178	15,250	841,952	1,733,885	140,765	366,830	3,456,860
MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM [®] Utilities Portfolio	362,859	15,449	852,958	1,756,548	142,605	371,625	3,502,044
MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio	191,939	8,172	451,182	929,146	75,432	196,575	1,852,447
MainStay VP Growth Allocation Portfolio	621,705	26,470	1,461,414	3,009,580	244,331	636,723	6,000,223
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	163,583	6,965	384,528	791,882	64,289	167,535	1,578,781
MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio	56,226	2,394	132,167	272,180	22,097	57,584	542,647
MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio	136,032	5,792	319,765	658,512	53,461	139,318	1,312,880
MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio	351,375	14,960	825,961	1,700,953	138,091	359,863	3,391,204
MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio	297,498	12,666	699,315	1,440,143	116,917	304,684	2,871,223
MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio	99,138	4,221	233,039	479,913	38,961	101,533	956,805
MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Portfolio	929,603	39,579	2,185,176	4,500,068	365,336	952,059	8,971,820
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	352,210	14,996	827,924	1,704,996	138,419	360,718	3,399,264
MainStay VP Moderate Allocation Portfolio	381,232	16,232	896,145	1,845,487	149,825	390,441	3,679,361
MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	143,009	6,089	336,164	692,284	56,203	146,463	1,380,213
MainStay VP PineStone International Equity Portfolio	106,893	4,551	251,268	517,452	42,009	109,475	1,031,648
MainStay VP Small Cap Growth Portfolio	45,870	1,953	107,825	222,051	18,027	46,978	442,705
MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio	520,396	22,157	1,223,271	2,519,157	204,517	532,966	5,022,463
MainStay VP Wellington Growth Portfolio	19,950	849	46,895	96,574	7,840	20,432	192,540
MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio	183,594	7,817	431,565	888,749	72,153	188,029	1,771,907
MainStay VP Wellington Small Cap Portfolio	100,489	4,278	236,215	486,452	39,492	102,916	969,843
MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio	93,677	3,988	220,202	453,476	36,815	95,940	904,098
MainStay VP Winslow Large Cap Growth Portfolio	341,929	14,558	803,756	1,655,225	134,379	350,188	3,300,035

3 "Other" includes costs associated with Agent Training and Development, certain Agency administration expenses based on mean policies in force. Also included are Agent Group Insurance and Agent Progress Sharing expenses.

Service 2 Class Expense Categories For The Year Ended December 31, 2020

	SALES MATERIAL AND ADVERTISING	PRINTING AND MAILING PROSPECTUSES TO OTHER THAN CURRENT SHAREHOLDERS	COMPENSATION TO DISTRIBUTION PERSONNEL	COMPENSATION TO SALES PERSONNEL	COMPENSATION TO BROKER DEALERS	OTHER ¹	APPROXIMATE TOTAL AMOUNT SPENT BY NYLIFE DISTRIBUTORS WITH RESPECT TO THE PORTFOLIO
MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio	\$ 260	\$ 195	\$ 16,282	\$ 0	\$ 16,993	\$ 4,211	\$ 37,941

1 "Other" includes costs associated with Agent Training and Development, certain Agency administration expenses based on mean policies in force. Also included are Agent Group Insurance and Agent Progress Sharing expenses.

Shareholder Services Plan; Service Fees

The Board has adopted a shareholder services plan with respect to the Service 2 Class shares of the Portfolios (“Services Plan”). Only MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio currently offers Service 2 Class shares. Under the terms of the Services Plan, the Portfolio is authorized to pay to New York Life Investments, its affiliates or independent third-party service providers, as compensation for services rendered to shareholders of the Service 2 Class shares, in connection with the administration of plans or programs that use Portfolio shares as their funding medium a shareholder servicing fee at the rate of 0.10% on an annualized basis of the average daily net assets of the Service 2 Class shares. The Services Plan provides that it may not take effect until approved by vote of a majority of both (i) the Board and (ii) the Independent Trustees. The Services Plan provides that it shall continue in effect so long as such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Board and the Independent Trustees. The Services Plan provides that it may not be amended to materially increase the costs that holders of Service 2 Class shares of a Portfolio may bear under the Services Plan without the approval of a majority of both (i) the Board and (ii) the Independent Trustees, cast at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such amendments. The Services Plan provides that the Manager shall provide to the Board, and the Board shall review at least quarterly, a written report of the amounts expended in connection with the performance of service activities, and the purposes for which such expenditures were made. Services provided under the Services Plan include maintaining separate records for each contract owner, disbursing or crediting to shareholders all proceeds of redemptions of shares of the Portfolios and all dividends and other distributions not reinvested in shares of the Portfolios, preparing and transmitting to shareholders periodic statements, as required by law, supporting and responding to service inquiries from shareholders, and maintaining and preserving all records required by law to be maintained and preserved in connection with providing the services for shareholders.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, the MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio paid \$18,715 under the Services Plan.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

It is the policy of the Portfolios that proxies received by the Portfolios are voted in the best interests of the Portfolios' shareholders. The Board has adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures for the Portfolios that delegate responsibility for voting proxies received relating to the Portfolios' portfolio securities to New York Life Investments, subject to the oversight of the Board. The Manager has adopted its own Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures in order to assure that proxies voted on behalf of the Portfolios are voted in the best interests of the Portfolios and their shareholders. Where a Portfolio has retained the services of a Subadvisor to provide day-to-day portfolio management for the Portfolio, the Manager may delegate proxy voting authority to the Subadvisor; provided that, as specified in the Manager's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures, the Subadvisor either (1) follows the Manager's Proxy Voting Policy and the Portfolios' Procedures; or (2) has demonstrated that its proxy voting policies and procedures are consistent with the Manager's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures or are otherwise implemented in the best interests of the Manager's clients and appear to comply with governing regulations. The Portfolios may revoke all or part of this delegation (to the Manager and/or Subadvisors as applicable) at any time by a vote of the Board. In voting proxies, the Manager and Subadvisors may take into account long-term economic value in evaluating issues relating to items such as corporate governance, including structures and practices, accountability and transparency, the nature of long-term business plans, including sustainability policies and practices to address environmental and social factors that are likely to have an impact on shareholder value, and other non-financial measures of corporate performance.

Conflicts of Interest. When a proxy presents a conflict of interest, such as when the Manager has actual knowledge of a material business arrangement between a particular proxy issuer or closely affiliated entity and the Manager or an affiliated entity of the Manager, both the Portfolios' and the Manager's proxy voting policies and procedures mandate that the Manager follow an alternative voting procedure rather than voting proxies in its sole discretion. In these cases, the Manager may: (1) cause the proxies to be voted in accordance with the recommendations of an independent service provider; (2) notify the Portfolios' Board or a designated committee of the Manager, or a representative of either of the conflict of interest and seek a waiver of the conflict to permit the Manager to vote the proxies as it deems appropriate and in the best interest of Portfolio shareholders, under its usual policy; or (3) forward the proxies to the Portfolios' Board, or a designated committee of the Manager, so that the Board or the committee may vote the proxies itself. In the case of proxies received in connection with a fund of funds structure, whereby the Manager, on behalf of a Portfolio, receives proxies in its capacity as a shareholder in an Affiliated Underlying Fund, the Manager may vote in accordance with its predetermined or custom voting guidelines, if applicable. If there is no relevant predetermined guideline, the Manager will vote in accordance with the recommendation of its independent service provider, Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. (“ISS”). If ISS does not provide a recommendation, the Manager then may address the conflict by “echoing” or “mirroring” the vote of the other shareholders in the Affiliated Underlying Fund.

In the case of proxies received in connection with a fund of funds structure, whereby the Manager, on behalf of a Portfolio, receives proxies in its capacity as a shareholder in an Unaffiliated Underlying Fund, where the Portfolio relies on Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the 1940 Act, the Portfolio will either seek instructions from its shareholders as to how to vote shares of the Unaffiliated Underlying Fund, or vote the shares in the same proportion as the vote of all other shareholders of the acquired fund or “echoing” or “mirroring” the vote of the other shareholders in the Unaffiliated Underlying Fund.

As part of their delegation of proxy voting responsibility to the Manager, the Portfolios also delegated to the Manager responsibility for resolving conflicts of interest based on the use of acceptable alternative voting procedures, as described above. If the Manager chooses to override a voting recommendation made by ISS, the Manager's compliance department will review the override prior to voting to determine the existence of any potential conflicts of interest. If the compliance department determines a material conflict may exist, the issue is referred to the Manager's Proxy

Voting Committee who will consider the facts and circumstances and determine whether to allow the override or take other action, such as the alternative voting procedures just mentioned.

Manager's Proxy Voting Guidelines. The Manager has selected ISS to assist it in researching and voting proxies. ISS provides research and analytical services, operational implementation and recordkeeping and reporting services to research each proxy and provide a recommendation to the Manager as to how to vote on each issue.

The Manager has adopted ISS's Sustainability proxy voting guidelines with respect to recurring issues ("Guidelines"). These Guidelines are reviewed at least annually by the Manager's Proxy Voting Committee and revised when the Proxy Voting Committee determines that a change is appropriate. These Guidelines are meant to convey the Manager's general approach to voting decisions on certain issues. Nevertheless, the Manager's portfolio managers maintain responsibility for reviewing all proxies individually and making final decisions based on the merits of each case.

The Portfolios' portfolio managers (or other designated personnel) have the responsibility to accept or reject any ISS proxy voting recommendation ("Recommendation"). The Manager will memorialize the basis for any decision to override a Recommendation, to abstain from voting, and to resolve any conflicts. In addition, the Manager may choose not to vote a proxy if for example, the cost of voting outweighs the possible benefit; if the vote would have an indeterminable or insignificant effect on the client's economic interests or the value of the portfolio holding; or if a jurisdiction imposes share blocking restrictions which prevent the Manager from exercising its voting authority.

The Manager has retained voting authority for the MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios and a portion of the MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio.

The Guidelines have been developed by ISS and are consistent with the objectives of sustainability minded investors and fiduciaries. On matters of ESG import, ISS' Sustainability Policy seeks to promote support for recognized global governing bodies promoting sustainable business practices advocating for stewardship of environment, fair labor practices, non-discrimination and the protection of human rights. Generally, ISS' Sustainability Policy will take as its frame of reference internationally recognized sustainability-related initiatives such as the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (UNPRI), United Nations Global Compact, Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Carbon Principles, International Labour Organization Conventions (ILO), CERES Roadmap for Sustainability, Global Sullivan Principles, MacBride Principles and environmental and social European Union Directives. Each of these efforts promote a fair, unified and productive reporting and compliance environment which advances positive corporate ESG actions that promote practices that present new opportunities or that mitigate related financial and reputational risks.

On matters of corporate governance, executive compensation and corporate structure, the Guidelines are based on a commitment to create and preserve economic value and to advance principles of good corporate governance.

Subadvisor Proxy Voting Guidelines. Below are summaries of each Subadvisor's proxy voting policies and procedures with respect to the Portfolios where the Manager has delegated proxy voting authority to a Subadvisor. These summaries are not an exhaustive list of all the issues that may arise or of all matters addressed in the applicable proxy voting policies and procedures, and whether the Subadvisor supports or opposes a proposal will depend upon the specific facts and circumstances described in the proxy statement and other available information. These summaries have either been provided by the Subadvisor or summarized by the Manager on behalf of the Subadvisor.

MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio

The Manager has delegated proxy voting authority to the Portfolio's Subadvisor, American Century. A summary of American Century's proxy voting policies and procedures is provided below.

American Century is the investment manager for a variety of advisory clients, including the American Century family of funds. In such capacity, American Century has been delegated the authority to vote proxies with respect to investments held in the accounts it manages. The following is a statement of the proxy voting policies that have been adopted by American Century. In the exercise of proxy voting authority which has been delegated to it by particular clients, American Century will apply the following policies in accordance with, and subject to, any specific policies that have been adopted by the client and communicated to and accepted by American Century in writing.

A. General Principles

In providing the service of voting client proxies, American Century is guided by general fiduciary principles, must act prudently, solely in the interest of its clients, and must not subordinate client interests to unrelated objectives. Except as otherwise indicated in these Policies, American Century will vote all proxies with respect to investments held in the client accounts it manages. American Century will attempt to consider all factors of its vote that could affect the value of the investment. Although in most instances American Century will vote proxies consistently across all client accounts, the votes will be based on the best interests of each client. As a result, accounts managed by American Century may at times vote differently on the same proposals. Examples of when an account's vote might differ from other accounts managed by American Century include, but are not limited to, proxy contests and proposed mergers. In short, American Century will vote proxies in the manner that it believes will do the most to maximize shareholder value.

B. Specific Proxy Matters

1. Routine Matters

a. Election of Directors

(1) Generally. American Century will generally support the election of directors that result in a board made up of a majority of independent directors. In general, American Century will vote in favor of management's director nominees if they are running unopposed. American Century believes that management is in the best possible position to evaluate the qualifications of directors and the needs and dynamics of a particular board. American Century of course maintains the ability to vote against any candidate whom it feels is not qualified or if there are specific concerns about the individual, such as allegations of criminal wrongdoing or breach of fiduciary responsibilities. Additional information American Century may consider concerning director nominees include, but is not limited to, whether (1) there is an adequate explanation for repeated absences at board meetings, (2) the nominee receives non-board fee compensation or (3) there is a family relationship between the nominee and the company's chief executive officer or controlling shareholder. When management's nominees are opposed in a proxy contest, American Century will evaluate which nominees' publicly-announced management policies and goals are most likely to maximize shareholder value, as well as the past performance of the incumbents.

(2) Committee Service. American Century will withhold votes for non-independent directors who serve on the audit, compensation and/or nominating committees of the board.

(3) Classification of Boards. American Century will support proposals that seek to declassify boards. Conversely, American Century will oppose efforts to adopt classified board structures.

(4) Majority Independent Board. American Century will support proposals calling for a majority of independent directors on a board. American Century believes that a majority of independent directors can help to facilitate objective decision making and enhances accountability to shareholders.

(5) Majority Vote Standard for Director Elections. American Century will vote in favor of proposals calling for directors to be elected by an affirmative majority of the votes cast in a board election, provided that the proposal allows for a plurality voting standard in the case of contested elections. American Century may consider voting against such shareholder proposals where a company's board has adopted an alternative measure, such as a director resignation policy, that provides a meaningful alternative to the majority voting standard and appropriately addresses situations where an incumbent director fails to receive the support of the majority of the votes cast in an uncontested election.

(6) Withholding Campaigns. American Century will support proposals calling for shareholders to withhold votes for directors where such actions will advance the principles set forth in paragraphs (1) through (5) above.

b. Ratification of Selection of Auditors

American Century will generally rely on the judgment of the issuer's audit committee in selecting the independent auditors who will provide the best service to the company. American Century believes that independence of the auditors is paramount and will vote against auditors whose independence appears to be impaired. American Century will vote against proposed auditors in those circumstances where (1) an auditor has a financial interest in or association with the company, and is therefore not independent; (2) non-audit fees comprise more than 50% of the total fees paid by the company to the audit firm; or (3) there is reason to believe that the independent auditor has previously rendered an opinion to the issuer that is either inaccurate or not indicative of the company's financial position.

2. Compensation Matters

a. Executive Compensation

(1) Advisory Vote on Compensation. American Century believes there are more effective ways to convey concerns about compensation than through an advisory vote on compensation (such as voting against specific excessive incentive plans or withholding votes from compensation committee members). American Century will consider and vote on a case-by-case basis on say-on-pay proposals and will generally support management proposals unless specific concerns exist, including if American Century concludes that executive compensation is (i) misaligned with shareholder interests, (ii) unreasonable in amount, or (iii) not in the aggregate meaningfully tied to the company's performance.

(2) Frequency of Advisory Votes on Compensation. American Century generally supports the triennial option for the frequency of say-on-pay proposals, but will consider management recommendations for an alternative approach.

b. Equity Based Compensation Plans

American Century believes that equity-based incentive plans are economically significant issues upon which shareholders are entitled to vote. American Century recognizes that equity-based compensation plans can be useful in attracting and maintaining desirable employees. The cost associated with such plans must be measured if plans are to be used appropriately to maximize shareholder value.

American Century will conduct a case-by-case analysis of each stock option, stock bonus or similar plan or amendment, and generally approve management's recommendations with respect to adoption of or amendments to a company's equity-based compensation plans, provided that the total number of shares reserved under all of a company's plans is reasonable and not excessively dilutive.

American Century will review equity-based compensation plans or amendments thereto on a case-by-case basis. Factors that will be considered in the determination include the company's overall capitalization, the performance of the company relative to its peers, and the maturity of the company and its industry; for example, technology companies often use options broadly throughout its employee base which may justify somewhat greater dilution.

Amendments which are proposed in order to bring a company's plan within applicable legal requirements will be reviewed by American Century's legal counsel; amendments to executive bonus plans to comply with IRS Section 162(m) disclosure requirements, for example, are generally approved.

American Century will generally vote against the adoption of plans or plan amendments that:

- Provide for immediate vesting of all stock options in the event of a change of control of the company without reasonable safeguards against abuse (see "Anti-Takeover Proposals" below);
- Reset outstanding stock options at a lower strike price unless accompanied by a corresponding and proportionate reduction in the number of shares designated. American Century will generally oppose adoption of stock option plans that explicitly or historically permit repricing of stock options, regardless of the number of shares reserved for issuance, since their effect is impossible to evaluate;
- Establish restriction periods shorter than three years for restricted stock grants;
- Do not reasonably associate awards to performance of the company; or
- Are excessively dilutive to the company.

3. Anti-Takeover Proposals

In general, American Century will vote against any proposal, whether made by management or shareholders, which American Century believes would materially discourage a potential acquisition or takeover. In most cases an acquisition or takeover of a particular company will increase share value. The adoption of anti-takeover measures may prevent or frustrate a bid from being made, may prevent consummation of the acquisition and may have a negative effect on share price when no acquisition proposal is pending. The items below discuss specific anti-takeover proposals.

a. Cumulative Voting

American Century will vote in favor of any proposal to adopt cumulative voting and will vote against any proposal to eliminate cumulative voting that is already in place, except in cases where a company has a staggered board. Cumulative voting gives minority shareholders a stronger voice in the company and a greater chance for representation on the board. American Century believes that the elimination of cumulative voting constitutes an anti-takeover measure.

b. Staggered Board

If a company has a "staggered board," its directors are elected for terms of more than one year and only a segment of the board stands for election in any year. Therefore, a potential acquiror cannot replace the entire board in one year even if it controls a majority of the votes. Although staggered boards may provide some degree of continuity and stability of leadership and direction to the board of directors, American Century believes that staggered boards are primarily an anti-takeover device and will vote against establishing them and for eliminating them. However, American Century does not necessarily vote against the re-election of directors serving on staggered boards.

c. "Blank Check" Preferred Stock

Blank check preferred stock gives the board of directors the ability to issue preferred stock, without further shareholder approval, with such rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions as may be set by the board. In response to a hostile takeover attempt, the board could issue such stock to a friendly party or "white knight" or could establish conversion or other rights in the preferred stock which would dilute the common stock and make an acquisition impossible or less attractive. The argument in favor of blank check preferred stock is that it gives the board flexibility in pursuing financing, acquisitions or other proper corporate purposes without incurring the time or expense of a shareholder vote. Generally, American Century will vote against blank check preferred stock. However, American Century may vote in favor of blank check preferred if the proxy statement discloses that such stock is limited to use for a specific, proper corporate objective as a financing instrument.

d. Elimination of Preemptive Rights

When a company grants preemptive rights, existing shareholders are given an opportunity to maintain their proportional ownership when new shares are issued. A proposal to eliminate preemptive rights is a request from management to revoke that right.

While preemptive rights will protect the shareholder from having its equity diluted, it may also decrease a company's ability to raise capital through stock offerings or use stock for acquisitions or other proper corporate purposes. Preemptive rights may therefore result in a lower market value for the company's stock. In the long term, shareholders could be adversely affected by preemptive rights. American Century generally votes against proposals to grant preemptive rights, and for proposals to eliminate preemptive rights.

e. Non-targeted Share Repurchase

A non-targeted share repurchase is generally used by company management to prevent the value of stock held by existing shareholders from deteriorating. A non-targeted share repurchase may reflect management's belief in the favorable business prospects of the company. American Century finds no disadvantageous effects of a non-targeted share repurchase and will generally vote for the approval of a non-targeted share repurchase subject to analysis of the company's financial condition.

f. Increase in Authorized Common Stock

The issuance of new common stock can also be viewed as an anti-takeover measure, although its effect on shareholder value would appear to be less significant than the adoption of blank check preferred. American Century will evaluate the amount of the proposed increase and the purpose or purposes for which the increase is sought. If the increase is not excessive and is sought for proper corporate purposes, the increase will be approved. Proper corporate purposes might include, for example, the creation of additional stock to accommodate a stock split or stock dividend, additional stock required for a proposed acquisition, or additional stock required to be reserved upon exercise of employee stock option plans or employee stock purchase plans. Generally, American Century will vote in favor of an increase in authorized common stock of up to 100%; increases in excess of 100% are evaluated on a case-by-case basis, and will be voted affirmatively if management has provided sound justification for the increase.

g. "Supermajority" Voting Provisions or Super Voting Share Classes

A "supermajority" voting provision is a provision placed in a company's charter documents which would require a "supermajority" (ranging from 66 to 90%) of shareholders and shareholder votes to approve any type of acquisition of the company. A super voting share class grants one class of shareholders a greater per-share vote than those of shareholders of other voting classes. American Century believes that these are standard anti-takeover measures and will generally vote against them. The supermajority provision makes an acquisition more time-consuming and expensive for the acquirer. A super voting share class favors one group of shareholders disproportionately to economic interest. Both are often proposed in conjunction with other anti-takeover measures.

h. "Fair Price" Amendments

This is another type of charter amendment that would require an offeror to pay a "fair" and uniform price to all shareholders in an acquisition. In general, fair price amendments are designed to protect shareholders from coercive, two-tier tender offers in which some shareholders may be merged out on disadvantageous terms. Fair price amendments also have an anti-takeover impact, although their adoption is generally believed to have less of a negative effect on stock price than other anti-takeover measures. American Century will carefully examine all fair price proposals. In general, American Century will vote against fair price proposals unless American Century concludes that it is likely that the share price will not be negatively affected and the proposal will not have the effect of discouraging acquisition proposals.

i. Limiting the Right to Call Special Shareholder Meetings.

The corporation statutes of many states allow minority shareholders at a certain threshold level of ownership (frequently 10%) to call a special meeting of shareholders. This right can be eliminated (or the threshold increased) by amendment to the company's charter documents. American Century believes that the right to call a special shareholder meeting is significant for minority shareholders; the elimination of such right will be viewed as an anti-takeover measure and American Century will generally vote against proposals attempting to eliminate this right and for proposals attempting to restore it.

j. Poison Pills or Shareholder Rights Plans

Many companies have now adopted some version of a poison pill plan (also known as a shareholder rights plan). Poison pill plans generally provide for the issuance of additional equity securities or rights to purchase equity securities upon the occurrence of certain hostile events, such as the acquisition of a large block of stock.

The basic argument against poison pills is that they depress share value, discourage offers for the company and serve to "entrench" management. The basic argument in favor of poison pills is that they give management more time and leverage to deal with a takeover

bid and, as a result, shareholders may receive a better price. American Century believes that the potential benefits of a poison pill plan are outweighed by the potential detriments. American Century will generally vote against all forms of poison pills.

American Century will, however, consider on a case-by-case basis poison pills that are very limited in time and preclusive effect. American Century will generally vote in favor of such a poison pill if it is linked to a business strategy that will – in our view – likely result in greater value for shareholders, if the term is less than three years, and if shareholder approval is required to reinstate the expired plan or adopt a new plan at the end of this term.

k. Golden Parachutes

Golden parachute arrangements provide substantial compensation to executives who are terminated as a result of a takeover or change in control of their company. The existence of such plans in reasonable amounts probably has only a slight anti-takeover effect. In voting, American Century will evaluate the specifics of the plan presented.

l. Reincorporation

Reincorporation in a new state is often proposed as one part of a package of anti-takeover measures. Several states (such as Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana) now provide some type of legislation that greatly discourages takeovers. Management believes that Delaware in particular is beneficial as a corporate domicile because of the well-developed body of statutes and case law dealing with corporate acquisitions.

American Century will examine reincorporation proposals on a case-by-case basis. Generally, if American Century believes that the reincorporation will result in greater protection from takeovers, the reincorporation proposal will be opposed. American Century will also oppose reincorporation proposals involving jurisdictions that specify that directors can recognize non-shareholder interests over those of shareholders. When reincorporation is proposed for a legitimate business purpose and without the negative effects identified above, American Century will generally vote affirmatively.

m. Confidential Voting

Companies that have not previously adopted a "confidential voting" policy allow management to view the results of shareholder votes. This gives management the opportunity to contact those shareholders voting against management in an effort to change their votes.

Proponents of secret ballots argue that confidential voting enables shareholders to vote on all issues on the basis of merit without pressure from management to influence their decision. Opponents argue that confidential voting is more expensive and unnecessary; also, holding shares in a nominee name maintains shareholders' confidentiality. American Century believes that the only way to insure anonymity of votes is through confidential voting, and that the benefits of confidential voting outweigh the incremental additional cost of administering a confidential voting system. Therefore, American Century will generally vote in favor of any proposal to adopt confidential voting.

n. Opting In or Out of State Takeover Laws

State takeover laws typically are designed to make it more difficult to acquire a corporation organized in that state. American Century believes that the decision of whether or not to accept or reject offers of merger or acquisition should be made by the shareholders, without unreasonably restrictive state laws that may impose ownership thresholds or waiting periods on potential acquirors. Therefore, American Century will generally vote in favor of opting out of restrictive state takeover laws.

4. Transaction Related Proposals

American Century will review transaction related proposals, such as mergers, acquisitions, and corporate reorganizations, on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the impact of the transaction on each client account. In some instances, such as the approval of a proposed merger, a transaction may have a differential impact on client accounts depending on the securities held in each account. For example, whether a merger is in the best interest of a client account may be influenced by whether an account holds, and in what proportion, the stock of both the acquirer and the acquiror. In these circumstances, American Century may determine that it is in the best interests of the accounts to vote the accounts' shares differently on proposals related to the same transaction.

5. Other Matters

a. Proposals Involving Environmental, Social, and Governance ("ESG") Matters

American Century believes that ESG issues can potentially impact an issuer's long-term financial performance and has developed an analytical framework, as well as a proprietary assessment tool, to integrate risks and opportunities stemming from ESG issues into our investment process. This ESG integration process extends to our proxy voting practices in that our ESG Proxy Team analyzes on a case-by-case basis the financial materiality and potential risks or economic impact of the ESG issues underpinning proxy proposals and makes voting recommendations based thereon for American Century's consideration. The ESG Proxy Team will generally recommend support for well-

targeted ESG proposals if it believes that there is a rational linkage between a proposal, its economic impact and its potential to maximize long-term shareholder value.

Where the economic effect of such proposals is unclear and there is not a specific written client-mandate, American Century believes it is generally impossible to know how to vote in a manner that would accurately reflect the views of American Century's clients, and, therefore, American Century will generally rely on management's assessment of the economic effect if American Century believes the assessment is not unreasonable.

Shareholders may also introduce proposals which are the subject of existing law or regulation. Examples of such proposals would include a proposal to require disclosure of a company's contributions to political action committees or a proposal to require a company to adopt a non-smoking workplace policy. American Century believes that such proposals may be better addressed outside the corporate arena and, absent a potential economic impact, will generally vote with management's recommendation. In addition, American Century will generally vote against any proposal which would require a company to adopt practices or procedures which go beyond the requirements of existing, directly applicable law.

b. Anti-Greenmail Proposals

"Anti-greenmail" proposals generally limit the right of a corporation, without a shareholder vote, to pay a premium or buy out a 5% or greater shareholder. Management often argues that they should not be restricted from negotiating a deal to buy out a significant shareholder at a premium if they believe it is in the best interest of the company. Institutional shareholders generally believe that all shareholders should be able to vote on such a significant use of corporate assets. American Century believes that any repurchase by the company at a premium price of a large block of stock should be subject to a shareholder vote. Accordingly, it will generally vote in favor of anti-greenmail proposals.

c. Indemnification

American Century will generally vote in favor of a corporation's proposal to indemnify its officers and directors in accordance with applicable state law. Indemnification arrangements are often necessary in order to attract and retain qualified directors. The adoption of such proposals appears to have little effect on share value.

d. Non-Stock Incentive Plans

Management may propose a variety of cash-based incentive or bonus plans to stimulate employee performance. In general, the cash or other corporate assets required for most incentive plans is not material, and American Century will vote in favor of such proposals, particularly when the proposal is recommended in order to comply with IRC Section 162(m) regarding salary disclosure requirements. Case-by-case determinations will be made of the appropriateness of the amount of shareholder value transferred by proposed plans.

e. Director Tenure

These proposals ask that age and term restrictions be placed on the board of directors. American Century believes that these types of blanket restrictions are not necessarily in the best interests of shareholders and therefore will vote against such proposals, unless they have been recommended by management.

f. Directors' Stock Options Plans

American Century believes that stock options are an appropriate form of compensation for directors, and American Century will generally vote for director stock option plans which are reasonable and do not result in excessive shareholder dilution. Analysis of such proposals will be made on a case-by-case basis, and will take into account total board compensation and the company's total exposure to stock option plan dilution.

g. Director Share Ownership

American Century will generally vote against shareholder proposals which would require directors to hold a minimum number of the company's shares to serve on the Board of Directors, in the belief that such ownership should be at the discretion of Board members.

h. Non-U.S. Proxies

American Century will generally evaluate non-U.S. proxies in the context of the voting policies expressed herein but will also, where feasible, take into consideration differing laws, regulations, and practices in the relevant foreign market in determining if and how to vote. There may also be circumstances when practicalities and costs involved with non-U.S. investing make it disadvantageous to vote shares. For instance, American Century generally does not vote proxies in circumstances where share blocking restrictions apply, when meeting attendance is required in person, or when current share ownership disclosure is required.

C. Use of Proxy Advisory Services

The Adviser may retain proxy advisory firms to provide services in connection with voting proxies, including, without limitation, to provide information on shareholder meeting dates and proxy materials, translate proxy materials printed in a foreign language, provide research on proxy proposals and voting recommendations in accordance with the voting policies expressed herein, provide systems to assist with casting the proxy votes and provide reports and assist with preparation of filings concerning the proxies voted.

Prior to the selection of a proxy advisory firm and periodically thereafter, American Century will consider whether the proxy advisory firm has the capacity and competency to adequately analyze proxy issues and the ability to make recommendations based on material accurate information in an impartial manner. Such considerations may include some or all of the following (i) periodic sampling of votes cast through the firm's systems to determine that votes are in accordance with American Century's policies and its clients best interests, (ii) onsite visits to the proxy advisory firm's office and/or discussions with the firm to determine whether the firm continues to have the resources (e.g. staffing, personnel, technology, etc.) capacity and competency to carry out its obligations to American Century, (iii) a review of the firm's policies and procedures, with a focus on those relating to identifying and addressing conflicts of interest and monitoring that current and accurate information is used in creating recommendations, (iv) requesting that the firm notify American Century if there is a change in the firm's material policies and procedures, particularly with respect to conflicts, or material business practices (e.g., entering or exiting new lines of business), and reviewing any such change, and (v) in case of an error made by the firm, discussing the error with the firm and determining whether appropriate corrective and preventative action is being taken. In the event American Century discovers an error in the research or voting recommendations provided by the firm, it will take reasonable steps to investigate the error and seek to determine whether the firm is taking reasonable steps to reduce similar errors in the future.

While American Century takes into account information from many different sources, including independent proxy advisory services, the decision on how to vote proxies will be made in accordance with these policies.

D. Monitoring Potential Conflicts of Interest

Corporate management has a strong interest in the outcome of proposals submitted to shareholders. As a consequence, management often seeks to influence large shareholders to vote with their recommendations on particularly controversial matters. In the vast majority of cases, these communications with large shareholders amount to little more than advocacy for management's positions and give American Century's staff the opportunity to ask additional questions about the matter being presented. Companies with which American Century has direct business relationships could theoretically use these relationships to attempt to unduly influence the manner in which American Century votes on matters for its clients. To ensure that such a conflict of interest does not affect proxy votes cast for American Century's clients, our proxy voting personnel regularly catalog companies with whom American Century has significant business relationships; all discretionary (including case-by-case) voting for these companies will be voted by the client or an appropriate fiduciary responsible for the client (e.g., a committee of the independent directors of a fund or the trustee of a retirement plan).

In addition, to avoid any potential conflict of interest that may arise when one American Century fund owns shares of another American Century fund, American Century will "echo vote" such shares, if possible. Echo voting means American Century will vote the shares in the same proportion as the vote of all of the other holders of the fund's shares. So, for example, if shareholders of a fund cast 80% of their votes in favor of a proposal and 20% against the proposal, any American Century fund that owns shares of such fund will cast 80% of its shares in favor of the proposal and 20% against. When this is not possible (as in the case of the "NT" funds, where the other American Century funds are the only shareholders), the shares of the underlying fund (e.g. the "NT" fund) will be voted in the same proportion as the vote of the shareholders of the corresponding American Century policy portfolio for proposals common to both funds. For example, NT Growth Fund shares will be echo voted in accordance with the votes of the Growth Fund shareholders. In the case where the policy portfolio does not have a common proposal, shares will be voted in consultation with a committee of the independent directors.

The voting policies expressed above are of course subject to modification in certain circumstances and will be reexamined from time to time. With respect to matters that do not fit in the categories stated above, American Century will exercise its best judgment as a fiduciary to vote in the manner which will most enhance shareholder value.

Case-by-case determinations will be made by American Century's staff, which is overseen by the General Counsel of American Century, in consultation with equity managers. Electronic records will be kept of all votes made.

MainStay VP Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio

The Manager has delegated proxy-voting authority to the Portfolio's Subadvisor, Candriam. A summary of Candriam's proxy voting policies and procedures is provided below.

Candriam's proprietary proxy voting policy is defined by Candriam's Proxy Voting Committee. This Policy is designed to ensure that all proxies are voted in the best interest of its clients without regard to Candriam's own interests or the interests of its affiliates. Candriam's proxy voting policy is based on four principles:

- One share, one vote;
- The equal treatment of shareholders;
- The accountability of the Board; and

- The transparency and integrity of financial statements.

Candriam holds regular dialogues on its own initiative or at the request of the issuer on strategy, risk management and ESG concerns. The objectives of these dialogues is threefold:

- Encouraging improved disclosure and in particular obtaining more information on specific resolutions;
- Supporting investment decision making; and
- Influencing corporate practices, notably by explaining the voting policy, especially when one of the resolutions is not aligned with what we consider to be corporate governance best practices.

In exceptional circumstances, usually as a result of a triggered escalation process following an unsuccessful engagement, Candriam may consider:

- Exercising voting rights against management to show disagreement on practices or strategic choices;
- supporting or filing a shareholder resolution;
- Reading a statement at the meeting to raise both management and shareholder awareness

Pre-declaration of voting intentions can be considered either as an escalation measure or when pre-declaration may answer to stakeholders' demand of improved transparency or serve an engagement objective. Any pre-declaration will request first approval of Candriam Proxy Voting Committee. To assist Candriam in researching and voting proxies, it utilizes the research and implementation services of ISS, the world's leading provider of corporate governance solutions. ISS provides Proxy Voting recommendations based on Candriam's own proxy voting policy. In the vast majority of cases, Candriam's policy is similar to or consistent with ISS' "Benchmark Voting Policy." There are some specific proxy proposals on which Candriam deviates from ISS' Benchmark Voting Policy for some markets e.g., the level of independence of the Board or the possibility for non-executives to receive equity grants. Candriam also recognizes that there is no one-size fits all solution and takes into consideration company explanations and market practices when casting its votes.

Candriam's Proxy Voting Committee defines and adjusts the proxy voting policy and reviews the votes cast at general meetings. Once a year, Candriam heads a meeting with ISS to assess the results of the proxy voting season. During this meeting ISS also explains to Candriam any changes to their Benchmark Voting Policy. Those elements as well as others linked to evolution of local regulations or observed best practices are then discussed by Candriam's Proxy Voting Committee and if needed, can lead to some changes in the proxy voting policy. The subsequent policy is communicated to ISS before the new proxy voting season starts.

While taking into consideration the voting recommendations of ISS based on Candriam custom voting guidelines, Candriam has the final say in the votes exercised. Especially in more complex situations, Candriam's dedicated ESG stewardship analysts may perform a full internal analysis of some or all of the items to be presented at a shareholder meeting, in addition to any custom recommendations provided by ISS. In this way, Candriam re-assess items for meetings that are potentially controversial.

The merits of every shareholder resolution are systematically assessed internally.

Should ISS:

- Miss its deadlines and not provide custom recommendations, or
- Declare itself unable to provide such recommendations, then the full analysis of the meeting items will be performed internally when materially feasible.

An assessment of the quality of ISS research and service is performed at least annually by the Candriam ESG Stewardship Team, in collaboration with Candriam's Middle Office. A due diligence addressing, amongst other items, information security risks and business continuity risks, is also performed regularly by Candriam's Risk Department.

Should a conflict of interest arise regarding a vote, the Head of Compliance is to be immediately notified, as well as the Proxy Voting Committee. The best approach will be determined in full cooperation with the Compliance Department. At each level, the "best interest of clients" principle is paramount in the decision outcome.

The Proxy Voting Committee will consider the facts and circumstances of the pending vote and the potential or actual material conflict and make a determination as to how to vote: following proxy advisor's recommendation without any intervention, or perform a full internal analysis for sensitive resolutions or Abstain votes will be considered, as well as obtaining voting instructions from clients in case of concerned mandates.

- A post-vote review of our voting decisions is performed by our Proxy Voting Committee

MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio

The Manager has delegated proxy-voting authority to the Portfolio's Subadvisor, CBRE. A summary of CBRE's proxy voting policies and procedures is provided below.

CBRE treats proxy voting as a fundamental responsibility of shareholders – one which can work to affect positive management behavior over time and therefore ultimately contribute to generating economic value to shareholders.

Proxy voting is an important right of shareholders, and reasonable care and diligence must be undertaken to ensure that such rights are properly and timely exercised. When CBRE has discretion to vote the proxies of its clients, including the Portfolios, it will vote those proxies in accordance with CBRE's Global Proxy Voting Policy. The guidelines in the Global Proxy Voting Policy reflect a corporate governance structure that is responsive to company stakeholders and supportive of responsible investment goals.

CBRE's global guidelines, developed by senior leadership and reviewed and updated as needed, reflect its preference for a corporate governance structure which is responsive to company stakeholders and supportive of responsible investment goals.

Some items up for vote are undertaken on a case-by-case basis. In those instances, CBRE believes its framework – comprised of senior Investment Analysts, Portfolio Managers, the Head of ESG and the Chief Compliance Officer – allows it to determine the appropriate vote based on CBRE's combined knowledge, engagement and our overall philosophy around governance.

CBRE has engaged a third-party vendor, ISS, to provide proxy voting administration services, including the tracking of proxies received for clients, providing notice concerning dates votes are due, the actual casting of ballots and recordkeeping. It is important to recognize that the ability of the proxy voting administrator and CBRE to process proxy voting decisions in a timely manner is contingent in large part on the custodian banks holding securities for clients, including the Portfolios. In certain situations, clients may have securities lending arrangements which are not in the scope of the advisory services provided by CBRE. When client securities are "out on loan," CBRE may not be able to vote proxies related to those securities as result of the lending arrangement.

On a daily basis, CBRE provides ISS with a list of securities held in each account over which CBRE has voting authority.

While not the norm, in certain countries where share blocking is required, there may be times where CBRE chooses not to vote. Share blocking entails selling the stock short for a period of time around the date of the vote. CBRE may decide not to vote if in the in the best interest of the client to avoid failed trades or overdrafts, or to have shares be freely tradeable.

CBRE established its own proxy voting guidelines and provides those guidelines to ISS. Proxy voting guidelines are reviewed and approved by CBRE's Head of ESG and Portfolio Managers. The approved proxy voting guidelines are provided to ISS to facilitate the administrative processing proxy voting.

Voting decisions remain within the discretion of CBRE. On a daily basis, CBRE reviews an online system maintained by the proxy voting administrator in order to monitor for upcoming votes. When a pending vote is identified, the ballot is reviewed by the appropriate Portfolio Manager or Investment Analyst for review, along with any supplemental information about the ballots provided by ISS and – if available – other research vendors to which CBRE subscribes.

CBRE's Investment Analysts review the proxy statement and determine the votes within the firm's specified guidelines. If the Analyst's indicated vote conflicts with CBRE's guidelines, the vote must be verified (with documented rationale) and approved by a designated Portfolio Manager or the Head of ESG; the vote and corresponding rationale is also reviewed by the Chief Compliance Officer.

CBRE's proxy voting process is tested annually by external auditors to confirm that it has adequate procedures which are consistently applied.

CBRE will identify any conflicts that exist between the interests of CBRE (including its employees and affiliates) and its clients as it relates to proxy voting. CBRE obtains information from all employees regarding outside business activities and personal relationships with companies within the investable universe (such as serving as board members or executive officers of an issuer), to confirm that employees do not have personal interests in transactions, holdings, or proxy matters. Additionally, CBRE will consider the conflicts associated with any ballot which identifies a relationship to affiliates of CBRE. Lastly, CBRE will consider any ballot which relates to a client of CBRE as a potential conflict of interest. If a material conflict is identified for a particular ballot, CBRE will refer the ballot and conflict to CBRE's Risk & Control Committee for review. In such situations, CBRE will generally defer the vote either to the recommendation provided by ISS (not based on CBRE's guidelines) or to the affected client(s) so that the client may determine its voting decision.

MainStay VP Income Builder (equity portion) and MainStay VP Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Portfolios

The Manager has delegated proxy voting authority to the Portfolios' Subadvisor, Epoch. A summary of Epoch's proxy voting policies and procedures is provided below.

Epoch maintains proxy voting authority for client accounts, unless otherwise instructed by the client. Epoch votes proxies in a manner that it believes is most likely to enhance the economic value of the underlying securities held in client accounts. Epoch will not respond to proxy solicitor requests unless Epoch determines that it is in the best interest of clients to do so.

In light of Epoch's fiduciary duty to its clients, and given the complexity of the issues that may be raised in connection with proxy votes, the Epoch has retained Institutional Shareholder Services ("ISS"). ISS is an independent adviser that specializes in providing a variety of fiduciary-level proxy-related services to institutional investment managers. The services provided to Epoch include in-depth research, voting recommendations, vote

execution and recordkeeping. Epoch believes that the retention of the services of ISS and the adoption of the proxy voting procedures of ISS adequately addresses the risks of material conflicts that may arise between Epoch's interests and those of its clients.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Epoch will use its best judgment to vote proxies in the manner it deems to be in the best interests of its clients. In the event that its judgment differs from that of ISS, or that investment teams within Epoch wish to vote differently with respect to the same proxy in light of their specific strategy, Epoch will memorialize the reasons supporting that judgment and retain a copy of those records for its files. Additionally, Epoch's CCO will periodically review the voting of proxies to ensure that all such votes, particularly those diverging from the judgment of ISS, were voted consistent with Epoch's fiduciary duties.

On at least an annual basis, Epoch's CCO or a designee will review this Proxy Voting and Class Action Monitoring policy.

MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM® Utilities Portfolio

The Manager has delegated proxy voting authority to the Portfolio's Subadvisor, FIAM. A summary of FIAM's proxy voting policies and procedures is provided below.

I. Introduction

These guidelines are intended to help Fidelity's customers and the companies in which Fidelity invests understand how Fidelity votes proxies to further the values that have sustained Fidelity for over 75 years. Our core principles sit at the heart of our voting philosophy, putting our customers' and fund shareholders' long-term interests first and investing in companies that share our approach to creating value over the long-term guides everything we do. Fidelity generally adheres to these guidelines in voting proxies and our Stewardship Principles serve as the foundation for these guidelines. Our evaluation of proxies reflects information from many sources, including management or shareholders of a company presenting a proposal and proxy voting advisory firms. Fidelity maintains the flexibility to vote individual proxies based on our assessment of each situation.

In evaluating proxies, Fidelity considers factors that are financially material to individual companies and investing funds' investment objectives and strategies in support of maximizing long-term shareholder value. This includes considering the company's approach to financial and operational, human, and natural capital and the impact of that approach on the potential future value of the business.

Fidelity will vote on proposals not specifically addressed by these guidelines based on an evaluation of a proposal's likelihood to enhance the long-term economic returns or profitability of the company or to maximize long-term shareholder value. Fidelity will not be influenced by business relationships or outside perspectives that may conflict with the interests of the funds and their shareholders.

II. Board of Directors and Corporate Governance

Directors of public companies play a critical role in ensuring that a company and its management team serve the interests of its shareholders. Fidelity believes that through proxy voting, it can help ensure accountability of management teams and boards of directors, align management and shareholder interests, and monitor and assess the degree of transparency and disclosure with respect to executive compensation and board actions affecting shareholders' rights. The following general guidelines are intended to reflect these proxy voting principles.

A. Election of Directors

Fidelity will generally support director nominees in elections where all directors are unopposed (uncontested elections), except where board composition raises concerns, and/or where a director clearly appears to have failed to exercise reasonable judgment or otherwise failed to sufficiently protect the interests of shareholders.

Fidelity will evaluate board composition and generally will oppose the election of certain or all directors if, by way of example:

1. Inside or affiliated directors serve on boards that are not composed of a majority of independent directors.
2. There are no women on the board or if a board of ten or more members has fewer than two women directors.
3. There are no racially or ethnically diverse directors.
4. The director is a public company CEO who sits on more than two unaffiliated public company boards.
5. The director, other than a CEO, sits on more than five unaffiliated public company boards.

Fidelity will evaluate board actions and generally will oppose the election of certain or all directors if, by way of example:

1. The director attended fewer than 75% of the total number of meetings of the board and its committees on which the director served during the company's prior fiscal year, absent extenuating circumstances.
2. The company made a commitment to modify a proposal or practice to conform to these guidelines, and failed to act on that commitment.
3. For reasons described below under the sections entitled Compensation and Anti-Takeover Provisions and Director Elections.

B. Contested Director Elections

On occasion, directors are forced to compete for election against outside director nominees (contested elections). Fidelity believes that strong management creates long-term shareholder value. As a result, Fidelity generally will vote in support of management of companies in which the funds' assets are invested. Fidelity will vote its proxy on a case-by-case basis in a contested election, taking into consideration a number of factors, amongst others:

1. Management's track record and strategic plan for enhancing shareholder value;
2. The long-term performance of the company compared to its industry peers; and
3. The qualifications of the shareholder's and management's nominees.

Fidelity will vote for the outcome it believes has the best prospects for maximizing shareholder value over the long-term.

C. Cumulative Voting Rights

Under cumulative voting, each shareholder may exercise the number of votes equal to the number of shares owned multiplied by the number of directors up for election. Shareholders may cast all of their votes for a single nominee (or multiple nominees in varying amounts). With regular (non-cumulative) voting, by contrast, shareholders cannot allocate more than one vote per share to any one director nominee. Fidelity believes that cumulative voting can be detrimental to the overall strength of a board. Generally, therefore, Fidelity will oppose the introduction of, and support the elimination of, cumulative voting rights.

D. Classified Boards

A classified board is one that elects only a percentage of its members each year (usually one-third of directors are elected to serve a three-year term). This means that at each annual meeting only a subset of directors is up for re-election. Fidelity believes that, in general, classified boards are not as accountable to shareholders as declassified boards. For this and other reasons, Fidelity generally will oppose a board's adoption of a classified board structure and support declassification of existing boards.

E. Independent Chairperson

In general, Fidelity believes that boards should have a process and criteria for selecting the board chair, and will oppose shareholder proposals calling for, or recommending the appointment of, a non-executive or independent chairperson. If, however, based on particular facts and circumstances, Fidelity believes that appointment of a non-executive or independent chairperson appears likely to further the interests of shareholders and promote effective oversight of management by the board of directors, Fidelity will consider voting to support a proposal for an independent chairperson under such circumstances.

F. Majority Voting in Director Elections

In general, Fidelity supports proposals calling for directors to be elected by a majority of votes cast if the proposal permits election by a plurality in the case of contested elections (where, for example, there are more nominees than board seats). Fidelity may oppose a majority voting shareholder proposal where a company's board has adopted a policy requiring the resignation of an incumbent director who fails to receive the support of a majority of the votes cast in an uncontested election.

G. Proxy Access

Proxy access proposals generally require a company to amend its by-laws to allow a qualifying shareholder or group of shareholders to nominate directors on a company's proxy ballot. Fidelity believes that certain safeguards as to ownership threshold and duration of ownership are important to assure that proxy access is not misused by those without a significant economic interest in the company or those driven by short term goals. Fidelity will evaluate proxy access proposals on a case-by-case basis, but generally will support proposals that include ownership of at least 3% (5% in the case of small-cap companies) of the company's shares outstanding for at least three years; limit the number of directors that eligible shareholders may nominate to 20% of the board; and limit to 20 the number of shareholders that may form a nominating group.

H. Indemnification of Directors and Officers

In many instances there are sound reasons to indemnify officers and directors, so that they may perform their duties without the distraction of unwarranted litigation or other legal process. Fidelity generally supports charter and by-law amendments expanding the indemnification of officers or directors, or limiting their liability for breaches of care unless Fidelity is dissatisfied with their performance or the proposal is accompanied by anti-takeover provisions (see Anti-Takeover Provisions and Shareholders Rights Plans below).

III. Compensation

Incentive compensation plans can be complicated and many factors are considered when evaluating such plans. Fidelity evaluates such plans based on protecting shareholder interests and our historical knowledge of the company and its management.

A. Equity Compensation Plans

Fidelity encourages the use of reasonably designed equity compensation plans that align the interest of management with those of shareholders by providing officers and employees with incentives to increase long-term shareholder value. Fidelity considers whether such plans are too dilutive to existing shareholders because dilution reduces the voting power or economic interest of existing shareholders as a result of an increase in shares

available for distribution to employees in lieu of cash compensation. Fidelity will generally oppose equity compensation plans or amendments to authorize additional shares under such plans if:

1. The company grants stock options and equity awards in a given year at a rate higher than a benchmark rate (“burn rate”) considered appropriate by Fidelity and there were no circumstances specific to the company or the compensation plans that leads Fidelity to conclude that the rate of awards is otherwise acceptable.
2. The plan includes an evergreen provision, which is a feature that provides for an automatic increase in the shares available for grant under an equity compensation plan on a regular basis.
3. The plan provides for the acceleration of vesting of equity compensation even though an actual change in control may not occur.

As to stock option plans, considerations include the following:

1. Pricing: We believe that options should be priced at 100% of fair market value on the date they are granted. We generally oppose options priced at a discount to the market, although the price may be as low as 85% of fair market value if the discount is expressly granted in lieu of salary or cash bonus.
2. Re-pricing: An “out-of-the-money” (or underwater) option has an exercise price that is higher than the current price of the stock. We generally oppose the re-pricing of underwater options because it is not consistent with a policy of offering options as a form of long-term compensation. Fidelity also generally opposes a stock option plan if the board or compensation committee has re-priced options outstanding in the past two years without shareholder approval.

Fidelity generally will support a management proposal to exchange, re-price or tender for cash, outstanding options if the proposed exchange, re-pricing, or tender offer is consistent with the interests of shareholders, taking into account a variety of factors such as:

1. Whether the proposal excludes senior management and directors;
2. Whether the exchange or re-pricing proposal is value neutral to shareholders based upon an acceptable pricing model;
3. The company's relative performance compared to other companies within the relevant industry or industries;
4. Economic and other conditions affecting the relevant industry or industries in which the company competes; and
5. Any other facts or circumstances relevant to determining whether an exchange or re-pricing proposal is consistent with the interests of shareholders.

B. Employee Stock Purchase Plans

These plans are designed to allow employees to purchase company stock at a discounted price and receive favorable tax treatment when the stock is sold. Fidelity generally will support employee stock purchase plans if the minimum stock purchase price is equal to or greater than 85% (or at least 75% in the case of non-U.S. companies where a lower minimum stock purchase price is equal to the prevailing “best practices” in that market) of the stock's fair market value and the plan constitutes a reasonable effort to encourage broad based participation in the company's stock.

IV. Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation (Say on Pay) and Frequency of Say on Pay Vote

Current law requires companies to allow shareholders to cast non-binding votes on the compensation for named executive officers, as well as the frequency of such votes. Fidelity generally will support proposals to ratify executive compensation unless the compensation appears misaligned with shareholder interests or is otherwise problematic, taking into account:

- The actions taken by the board or compensation committee in the previous year, including whether the company re-priced or exchanged outstanding stock options without shareholder approval; adopted or extended a golden parachute without shareholder approval; or adequately addressed concerns communicated by Fidelity in the process of discussing executive compensation;
- The alignment of executive compensation and company performance relative to peers; and
- The structure of the compensation program, including factors such as whether incentive plan metrics are appropriate, rigorous and transparent; whether the long-term element of the compensation program is evaluated over at least a three-year period; the sensitivity of pay to below median performance; the amount and nature of non-performance-based compensation; the justification and rationale behind paying discretionary bonuses; the use of stock ownership guidelines and amount of executive stock ownership; and how well elements of compensation are disclosed.

When presented with a frequency of Say on Pay vote, Fidelity generally will support holding an annual advisory vote on Say on Pay.

A. Compensation Committee

Directors serving on the compensation committee of the Board have a special responsibility to ensure that management is appropriately compensated and that compensation, among other things, fairly reflects the performance of the company. Fidelity believes that compensation

should align with company performance as measured by key business metrics. Compensation policies should align the interests of executives with those of shareholders. Further, the compensation program should be disclosed in a transparent and timely manner.

Fidelity will oppose the election of directors on the compensation committee if:

1. The compensation appears misaligned with shareholder interests or is otherwise problematic and results in concerns with:
 - a. The alignment of executive compensation and company performance relative to peers; and
 - b. The structure of the compensation program, including factors outlined above under the section entitled Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation (Say on Pay) and Frequency of Say on Pay Vote.
2. The company has not adequately addressed concerns communicated by Fidelity in the process of discussing executive compensation.
3. Within the last year, and without shareholder approval, a company's board of directors or compensation committee has either:
 - a. Re-priced outstanding options, exchanged outstanding options for equity, or tendered cash for outstanding options; or
 - b. Adopted or extended a golden parachute.

B. Executive Severance Agreements

Executive severance compensation and benefit arrangements resulting from a termination following a change in control are known as "golden parachutes." Fidelity generally will oppose proposals to ratify golden parachutes where the arrangement includes an excise tax gross-up provision; single trigger for cash incentives; or may result in a lump sum payment of cash and acceleration of equity that may total more than three times annual compensation (salary and bonus) in the event of a termination following a change in control.

V. Environmental and Social Issues

Grounded in our Stewardship Principles, these guidelines outline our views on corporate governance. As part of our efforts to maximize long-term shareholder value, we incorporate consideration of human and natural capital issues into our evaluation of a company, particularly if we believe an issue is material to that company and the investing fund's investment objective and strategies.

Fidelity generally considers management's recommendation and current practice when voting on shareholder proposals concerning human and natural capital issues because it generally believes that management and the board are in the best position to determine how to address these matters. Fidelity, however, also believes that transparency is critical to sound corporate governance. Fidelity evaluates shareholder proposals concerning natural and human capital topics. To engage and vote more effectively on the growing number of submitted proposals on these topics, we developed a four-point decision-making framework. In general, Fidelity will more likely support proposals that:

- Address a topic that our research has identified as financially material;
- Provide disclosure of new or additional information to investors, improving transparency;
- Provide value to the business or investors by improving the landscape of investment-decision relevant information or contributing to our understanding of a company's processes and governance of the topic in question; and
- Are realistic or practical for the company to comply with.

VI. Anti-Takeover Provisions and Shareholders Rights Plans

Fidelity generally will oppose a proposal to adopt an anti-takeover provision.

Anti-takeover provisions include:

- classified boards;
- "blank check" preferred stock (whose terms and conditions may be expressly determined by the company's board, for example, with differential voting rights);
- golden parachutes;
- supermajority provisions (that require a large majority (generally between 67-90%) of shareholders to approve corporate changes as compared to a majority provision that simply requires more than 50% of shareholders to approve those changes);
- poison pills;
- restricting the right to call special meetings;
- provisions restricting the right of shareholders to set board size; and
- any other provision that eliminates or limits shareholder rights.

A. Shareholders Rights Plans ("poison pills")

Poison pills allow shareholders opposed to a takeover offer to purchase stock at discounted prices under certain circumstances and effectively give boards veto power over any takeover offer. While there are advantages and disadvantages to poison pills, they can be detrimental to the creation of shareholder value and can help entrench management by deterring acquisition offers not favored by the board, but that may, in fact, be beneficial to shareholders.

Fidelity generally will support a proposal to adopt or extend a poison pill if the proposal:

1. Includes a condition in the charter or plan that specifies an expiration date (sunset provision) of no greater than five years;
2. Is integral to a business strategy that is expected to result in greater value for the shareholders;
3. Requires shareholder approval to be reinstated upon expiration or if amended;
4. Contains a mechanism to allow shareholders to consider a bona fide takeover offer for all outstanding shares without triggering the poison pill; and
5. Allows the Fidelity funds to hold an aggregate position of up to 20% of a company's total voting securities, where permissible.

Fidelity generally also will support a proposal that is crafted only for the purpose of protecting a specific tax benefit if it also believes the proposal is likely to enhance long-term economic returns or maximize long-term shareholder value.

B. Shareholder Ability to Call a Special Meeting

Fidelity generally will support shareholder proposals regarding shareholders' right to call special meetings if the threshold required to call the special meeting is no less than 25% of the outstanding stock.

C. Shareholder Ability to Act by Written Consent

Fidelity generally will support proposals regarding shareholders' right to act by written consent if the proposals include appropriate mechanisms for implementation. This means that proposals must include record date requests from at least 25% of the outstanding stockholders and consents must be solicited from all shareholders.

D. Supermajority Shareholder Vote Requirement

Fidelity generally will support proposals regarding supermajority provisions if Fidelity believes that the provisions protect minority shareholder interests in companies where there is a substantial or dominant shareholder.

VII. Anti-Takeover Provisions and Director Elections

Fidelity will oppose the election of all directors or directors on responsible committees if the board adopted or extended an anti-takeover provision without shareholder approval.

Fidelity will consider supporting the election of directors with respect to poison pills if:

- All of the poison pill's features outlined under the Anti-Takeover Provisions and Shareholders Rights section above are met when a poison pill is adopted or extended.
- A board is willing to consider seeking shareholder ratification of, or adding the features outlined under the Anti-Takeover Provisions and Shareholders Rights Plans section above to, an existing poison pill. If, however, the company does not take appropriate action prior to the next annual shareholder meeting, Fidelity will oppose the election of all directors at that meeting.
- It determines that the poison pill was narrowly tailored to protect a specific tax benefit, and subject to an evaluation of its likelihood to enhance long-term economic returns or maximize long-term shareholder value.

VIII. Capital Structure and Incorporation

These guidelines are designed to protect shareholders' value in the companies in which the Fidelity funds invest. To the extent a company's management is committed and incentivized to maximize shareholder value, Fidelity generally votes in favor of management proposals; Fidelity may vote contrary to management where a proposal is overly dilutive to shareholders and/or compromises shareholder value or other interests. The guidelines that follow are meant to protect shareholders in these respects.

A. Increases in Common Stock

Fidelity may support reasonable increases in authorized shares for a specific purpose (a stock split or re-capitalization, for example). Fidelity generally will oppose a provision to increase a company's authorized common stock if such increase will result in a total number of authorized shares greater than three times the current number of outstanding and scheduled to be issued shares, including stock options.

In the case of real estate investment trusts (REITs), however, Fidelity will oppose a provision to increase the REIT's authorized common stock if the increase will result in a total number of authorized shares greater than five times the current number of outstanding and scheduled to be issued shares.

B. Multi-Class Share Structures

Fidelity generally will support proposals to recapitalize multi-class share structures into structures that provide equal voting rights for all shareholders, and generally will oppose proposals to introduce or increase classes of stock with differential voting rights. However, Fidelity will evaluate all such proposals in the context of their likelihood to enhance long-term economic returns or maximize long-term shareholder value.

C. Incorporation or Reincorporation in another State or Country

Fidelity generally will support management proposals calling for, or recommending that, a company reincorporate in another state or country if, on balance, the economic and corporate governance factors in the proposed jurisdiction appear reasonably likely to be better aligned with shareholder interests, taking into account the corporate laws of the current and proposed jurisdictions and any changes to the company's current and proposed governing documents. Fidelity will consider supporting these shareholder proposals in limited cases if, based upon particular facts and circumstances, remaining incorporated in the current jurisdiction appears misaligned with shareholder interests.

IX. Shares of Fidelity Funds, or other non-Fidelity Funds

When a Fidelity fund invests in an underlying Fidelity fund with public shareholders, or a non-Fidelity investment-company or business development company, Fidelity will generally vote in the same proportion as all other voting shareholders of the underlying fund (this is known as "echo voting"). Fidelity may not vote if "echo voting" is not operationally practical or not permitted under applicable laws and regulations. For Fidelity fund investments in a Fidelity Series Fund, Fidelity generally will vote in a manner consistent with the recommendation of the Fidelity Series Fund's Board of Trustees on all proposals, except where not permitted under applicable laws and regulations.

X. Foreign Markets

Many Fidelity funds invest in voting securities issued by companies that are domiciled outside the United States and are not listed on a U.S. securities exchange. Corporate governance standards, legal or regulatory requirements and disclosure practices in foreign countries can differ from those in the United States. When voting proxies relating to non-U.S. securities, Fidelity generally will evaluate proposals under these guidelines and where applicable and feasible, take into consideration differing laws, regulations and practices in the relevant foreign market in determining how to vote shares.

In certain non-U.S. jurisdictions, shareholders voting shares of a company may be restricted from trading the shares for a period of time around the shareholder meeting date. Because these trading restrictions can hinder portfolio management and could result in a loss of liquidity for a fund, Fidelity generally will not vote proxies in circumstances where such restrictions apply. In addition, certain non-U.S. jurisdictions require voting shareholders to disclose current share ownership on a fund-by-fund basis. When such disclosure requirements apply, Fidelity generally will not vote proxies in order to safeguard fund holdings information.

XI. Securities on Loan

Securities on loan as of a record date cannot be voted. In certain circumstances, Fidelity may recall a security on loan before record date (for example, in a particular contested director election or a noteworthy merger or acquisition). Generally, however, securities out on loan remain on loan and are not voted because, for example, the income a fund derives from the loan outweighs the benefit the fund receives from voting the security. In addition, Fidelity may not be able to recall and vote loaned securities if Fidelity is unaware of relevant information before record date, or is otherwise unable to timely recall securities on loan.

XII. Avoiding Conflicts of Interest

Voting of shares is conducted in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Fidelity funds. In other words, securities of a company generally will be voted in a manner consistent with these guidelines and without regard to any other Fidelity companies' business relationships.

Fidelity takes its responsibility to vote shares in the best interests of the funds seriously and has implemented policies and procedures to address actual and potential conflicts of interest.

XIII. Conclusion

Since its founding more than 75 years ago, Fidelity has been driven by two fundamental values: 1) putting the long-term interests of our customers and fund shareholders first; and 2) investing in companies that share our approach to creating value over the long-term. With these fundamental principles as guideposts, the funds are managed to provide the greatest possible return to shareholders consistent with governing laws and the investment guidelines and objectives of each fund.

Fidelity believes that there is a strong correlation between sound corporate governance and enhancing shareholder value. Fidelity, through the implementation of these guidelines, puts this belief into action through consistent engagement with portfolio companies on matters contained in these guidelines, and, ultimately, through the exercise of voting rights by the funds.

Glossary

Burn rate means the total number of stock option and full value equity awards granted as compensation in a given year divided by the weighted average common stock outstanding for that same year.

For a large-capitalization company, burn rate higher than 1.5%.

For a small-capitalization company, burn rate higher than 2.5%.

For a micro-capitalization company, burn rate higher than 3.5%.

Golden parachute means employment contracts, agreements, or policies that include an excise tax gross-up provision; single trigger for cash incentives; or may result in a lump sum payment of cash and acceleration of equity that may total more than three times annual compensation (salary and bonus) in the event of a termination following a change in control.

Large-capitalization company means a company included in the Russell 1000® Index or the Russell Global ex-U.S. Large Cap Index.

Micro-capitalization company means a company with market capitalization under US \$300 million.

Poison pill refers to a strategy employed by a potential takeover / target company to make its stock less attractive to an acquirer. Poison pills are generally designed to dilute the acquirer's ownership and value in the event of a takeover.

Small-capitalization company means a company not included in the Russell 1000® Index or the Russell Global ex-U.S. Large Cap Index that is not a Micro-Capitalization Company.

MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio and MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio

The Manager has delegated proxy-voting authority to the Portfolios' Subadvisor, IndexIQ Advisors. A summary of its proxy voting policies and procedures is provided below.

IndexIQ Advisors exercises its proxy voting rights with regard to the holdings in each Portfolio's investment portfolio with the goals of maximizing the value of each Portfolio's investments, promoting accountability of a company's management and board of directors (collectively, the "Management") to its shareholders, aligning the interests of Management with those of shareholders, and increasing transparency of a company's business and operations.

IndexIQ Advisors seeks to avoid material conflicts of interest through its use of a third-party proxy services vendor, which applies detailed, pre-determined proxy voting guidelines (the "Voting Guidelines") in an objective and consistent manner across client accounts, based on research and recommendations provided by a third party vendor, and without consideration of any client relationship factors. For each Portfolio, IndexIQ Advisors will use the proxy vendor's sustainability proxy voting guidelines (the "Sustainability Guidelines"). The Sustainability Guidelines are consistent with the objectives of sustainability-minded investors and fiduciaries. IndexIQ Advisors may vote differently on a proposal for different funds. IndexIQ Advisors engages a third party as an independent fiduciary to vote all proxies with respect to each Portfolio.

All proxy voting proposals are reviewed, categorized, analyzed and voted in accordance with the Voting Guidelines. These guidelines are reviewed periodically and updated as necessary to reflect new issues and any changes in our policies on specific issues. Items that can be categorized under the Voting Guidelines will be voted in accordance with any applicable guidelines. Proposals that cannot be categorized under the Voting Guidelines will be referred to the Portfolio Oversight Committee for discussion and vote. Additionally, the Portfolio Oversight Committee may review any proposal where it has identified a particular company, industry or issue for special scrutiny. With regard to voting proxies of foreign companies, IndexIQ Advisors weighs the cost of voting, and potential inability to sell the securities (which may occur during the voting process) against the benefit of voting the proxies to determine whether or not to vote.

MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio

The Manager has delegated proxy-voting authority to the Portfolio's Subadvisor, Janus. A summary of Janus' proxy voting guidelines as of November 2022 is provided below.

Janus will generally vote all proxies relating to portfolio securities held in client accounts for which it has been delegated voting authority in accordance with these Guidelines and the implementation instructions provided to the Proxy Voting Service. Nonetheless, because proxy issues and the circumstances of individual companies are so varied, there may be instances when Janus may not vote in strict adherence to the Guidelines. Portfolio Management is responsible for monitoring significant corporate developments, including proxy proposals submitted to shareholders, and instructing votes contrary to the Guidelines where they reasonably believe that is in the best interest of clients.

Janus recognizes that corporate governance systems vary a great deal between jurisdictions according to factors such as cultural issues, laws and regulations, the extent of shareholder rights, the level of dispersed ownership and the stage of development more generally. In formulating our approach to corporate governance, we are conscious that a "one size fits all" policy is not appropriate. We will therefore seek to vary our voting activities according to the local market and its standards of best practices.

While Janus has attempted to address the most common issues through the Guidelines, there will be various proxy voting proposals that are not addressed by the Guidelines or that require case-by-case resolution under the Guidelines. In addition, it may not be appropriate to apply certain Guidelines to investment types such as mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, and closed-end funds, in which case Janus will generally rely on the recommendation of the Proxy Voting Service. Moreover, there may be various proxy voting proposals as to which the Proxy Voting Service does not have or provide research, analysis and recommendations. For example, the Proxy Voting Service may not provide research, analysis and

recommendations for proxy voting proposals of privately-held companies. In such instances, those proposals will be referred to Portfolio Management for resolution. In exercising discretion, Janus may take into consideration the information and recommendations of the Proxy Voting Service but will vote all proxies based on its own conclusions regarding the best interests of its clients.

In many cases, a security may be held by client accounts managed by multiple portfolio managers. While Janus generally casts votes consistently across client accounts it manages, different portfolio managers may vote differently on the same matter in the exercise of their discretion. For example, different portfolio managers may reasonably reach different conclusions as to what is in the best interest of their clients based on their independent judgments. In addition, in rare circumstances, an individual portfolio manager may reasonably reach different conclusions as to what is in the best interests of different clients depending on each individual client account's investment strategy or its objectives.

Directors and Boards

- Janus recognises the diversity of corporate governance models across different markets and does not advocate any one form of board structure. However, it also recognises there are certain key functions which are or should be common across all markets:
- Reviewing and guiding corporate strategy, major plans of action, risk policy, annual budgets and business plans; setting performance objectives; monitoring implementation and corporate performance; and overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures;
- Monitoring the effectiveness of the company's governance practices and making changes as needed;
- Selecting, compensating, monitoring and, where necessary, replacing key executives and overseeing succession planning;
- Aligning key executive and board compensation with the longer-term interests of the company and its shareholders;
- Ensuring a formal and transparent board nomination and election process;
- Monitoring and managing potential conflicts of interest of management, board members and shareholders, including misuse of corporate assets and abuse in related party transactions;
- Ensuring the integrity of the corporation's accounting and financial reporting systems, including the independent audit, and that appropriate systems of control are in place, in particular, systems for risk management, financial and operational control, and compliance with the law and relevant standards;
- Monitoring the quality of relationships with key stakeholders; and
- Overseeing the process of disclosure and communications.

Boards of directors should include the number and types of qualified directors sufficient to ensure effective discharge of these responsibilities, including independent non-executive directors with appropriate skills, experience and knowledge. The responsibilities of such non-executive directors should include monitoring and contributing effectively to the strategy and performance of management, staffing key committees of the board and influencing the conduct of the board as a whole. Consistent with this principle of independence, a board of directors should generally have a non-executive chairperson.

The board of directors should establish audit, compensation and nomination/succession committees. These should be composed wholly or predominantly of independent directors. Companies should publicly disclose the terms of reference of these committees and give an account to shareholders in an annual report or other regulatory filing of how their responsibilities have been discharged. The chairpersons and members of these committees should be appointed by the board as a whole according to a transparent procedure.

Janus believes the board of directors, or supervisory board, as an entity, and each of its members, as an individual, is a fiduciary for all shareholders, and should be accountable to the shareholder body as a whole. Each director should therefore generally stand for election on an annual basis.

In recognition of these principles, Janus has adopted the following default policy positions among others:

Board Classification – Janus will generally vote against proposals to classify boards of directors and for proposals to declassify boards of directors.

Board Size – Janus will generally vote in favor of proposals to increase the size of a board of directors so long as the board would retain a majority of independent directors. Janus will generally vote against proposals to decrease the size of a board of directors which are intended as anti-takeover measures.

Director Independence – Janus will generally vote in favor of proposals to increase the minimum number of independent directors. Janus will generally vote in favor of proposals to separate the role of the chairman from the role of the CEO.

Director Indemnification – Janus will generally vote in favor of proposals regarding director indemnification arrangements provided such provisions are not deemed excessive or inappropriate.

Uncontested Elections – Janus will generally vote in favor of director candidates that result in the board having a majority of independent directors and oppose director candidates that result in the board not having a majority of independent directors. After taking into consideration country-specific practices, Janus will generally vote in favor of individual director candidates unless they:

- attend less than 75% of the board and committee meetings without a valid excuse;
- ignore or otherwise fail to respond appropriately to shareholder proposals receiving majority shareholder support;

- are not responsive to advisory votes on executive compensation matters;
- fail to provide appropriate oversight of company's risk management practices;
- are non-independent directors and sit on the audit, compensation or nominating committees;
- are non-independent directors and the board does not have an audit, compensation, or nominating committee;
- are audit committee members and the non-audit fees paid to the auditor are excessive;
- are audit committee members and poor accounting practices rise to a level of serious concern, or other serious issues surrounding the audit process or arrangement exist;
- serve as directors on an excessive number of boards;
- are compensation committee members and the company has poor compensation practices;
- adopt a long term poison pill without shareholder approval or make material adverse changes to an existing poison pill;
- are the chair of the responsible committee of a company that is a significant greenhouse gas emitter where such company is not taking minimum steps needed to understand, assess, and mitigate risks related to climate change; and/or
- are the chair of the nominating committee, or are otherwise responsible for the nomination process, of a board that does not have any female directors, and the company has not provided a reasonable explanation for its lack of gender diversity; and/or
- amend the company's bylaws or charter without shareholder approval in a manner that materially diminishes shareholders' rights or that could adversely impact shareholders.

Contested Elections – Janus will evaluate proposals relating to contested director candidates on case-by-case basis.

Cumulative Voting – Janus will generally vote in favor of proposals to adopt cumulative voting unless otherwise recommended by the Proxy Voting Service.

Auditors and Accounting Issues

Janus believes boards of directors should maintain robust structures and processes to ensure sound internal controls and to oversee all aspects of relationships with auditors. Boards of directors should generally have appropriately constituted audit committees with sufficient levels of financial expertise in accordance with prevailing legislation or best practice. The audit committee should ensure that the company gives a balanced and clear presentation of its financial position and prospects and clearly explains its accounting principles and policies. The audit committee should ensure that the independence of the external auditors is not compromised by conflicts of interest (e.g., financial conflicts arising from the award of non-audit assignments).

In recognition of these principles, Janus has adopted the following default policy positions among others:

Uncontested Auditors – Janus will generally vote in favor of proposals to approve external auditors unless:

- the auditor has a financial interest in or association with the company and is therefore not independent;
- fees for non-audit services are excessive;
- there is reason to believe the auditor has rendered an opinion which may be neither accurate nor indicative of the company's financial position;
- the auditor is being changed without explanation; or
- the auditor is not identified by name.

Contested Auditors – Janus will evaluate proposals relating to contested auditors on a case-by-case basis.

Compensation Issues

Janus believes compensation of executive directors and key executives should be aligned with the interests of shareholders. Performance criteria attached to share-based compensation should be demanding. Requirements for directors and senior executives to acquire and retain company shares that are meaningful in the context of their cash compensation are also appropriate. The design of senior executives' contracts should not commit companies to 'payment for failure'. Boards should pay attention to minimising this risk when drawing up contracts and to resist pressure to concede excessively generous severance conditions. Any share-based compensation should be subject to shareholder approval.

Companies should disclose in each annual report or proxy statement the board's policies on executive compensation (and preferably the compensation of individual board members and top executives), as well as the composition of such compensation so that investors can judge whether corporate pay policies and practices are appropriately designed.

Broad-based employee share ownership plans or other profit-sharing programs are effective market mechanisms that promote employee participation. When reviewing whether to support proposed new share schemes, we place particular importance on the following factors:

- The overall potential cost of the scheme, including the level of dilution;
- The issue price of share options relative to the market price;

- The use of performance conditions aligning the interests of participants with shareholders;
- The holding period (i.e., the length of time from the award date to the earliest date of exercise); and
- The level of disclosure.

In recognition of these principles, Janus has adopted the following default policy positions among others:

Executive and Director Equity-Based Compensation Plans – Janus will generally vote in favor of equity-based compensation plans unless they create an inconsistent relationship between long-term share performance and compensation, do not demonstrate good stewardship of investors' interests, or contain problematic features. Janus considers the following, non-exhaustive list of practices to be problematic and generally votes against plans or amendments to plans that:

- provide for re-pricing of underwater options;
- provide for automatic replenishment (“evergreen”) or reload options;
- create an inconsistent relationship between long term share performance and compensation increases; and/or
- are proposed by management and do not demonstrate good stewardship of investors' interests regarding executive compensation or are a vehicle for poor compensation practices.

Janus will generally vote against proposals permitting material amendments to equity-based compensation plans without shareholder approval.

Long-Term Ownership – Janus will generally vote in favor of proposals intended to increase long-term stock ownership by executives, officers and directors. These may include:

- requiring executive officers and directors to hold a minimum amount of stock in the company;
- requiring stock acquired through exercised options to be held for a certain period of time; and
- using restricted stock grants instead of options.

Director and Officer Loans – Janus will generally oppose proposals requesting approval of loans to officers, executives and board members of an issuer.

Say-on-Pay – Janus will generally vote in favor of annual advisory votes on executive compensation (say-on-pay frequency). Janus will generally vote with management on advisory votes on executive compensation (say-on-pay) unless Janus determines problematic pay practices are maintained.

Executive Severance Agreements – Janus will evaluate proposals to approve or cancel executive severance agreements on a case-by-case basis. Janus will vote in favor of proposals to require executive severance agreements to be submitted for shareholder approval unless the proposal requires shareholder approval prior to entering into employment contracts.

Employee Stock Option Plans (ESOP) and Stock Purchase Plans (ESPP) – Janus will generally vote in favor of proposals relating to ESOPs and ESPPs unless the shares purchased through the plans are discounted more than the market norm, the shares allocated to the plans are excessive, and/or the plans contain other problematic features.

Option Expensing and Repricing – Janus will generally vote in favor of proposals requiring the expensing of options. Janus will generally vote against proposals providing for the repricing of options.

Capitalization, Issuances, Transactions, Shareholder Rights, and Other Corporate Matters

Janus believes all shareholders should be treated equitably. Companies' ordinary shares should provide one vote for each share, and companies should act to ensure the owners' rights to vote.

Any major strategic modifications to the core businesses of a company should not be made without prior shareholder approval. Equally, any major corporate changes, which in substance or effect, materially dilute the equity or erode the economic interests or share ownership rights of existing shareholders should not be made without prior shareholder approval of the proposed change. Such changes may include but are not limited to modifications to articles or bylaws and the implementation of shareholder rights plans or so called “poison pills.”

We will not support proposals that have the potential to reduce shareholder rights, such as significant open-ended authorities to issue shares without pre-emption rights or anti-takeover proposals, unless companies provide a compelling rationale for why they are in shareholder interests.

In recognition of these principles, Janus has adopted the following default policy positions among others:

Capital Stock – Subject to local market standards, Janus will generally vote in favor of proposals seeking to increase the number of shares of common or preferred stock authorized for issue unless the company does not adequately justify the need for the additional shares. Janus will generally vote against proposals to authorize preferred stock whose voting, conversion, dividend and other rights are determined at the discretion of the board of directors when the stock is issued (“blank check stock”). Janus will generally vote against proposals for different classes of stock with different voting rights.

Stock Splits – Janus will generally vote in favor of proposals to split shares unless they negatively affect the ability to trade shares or the economic value of a share.

Share Issuances - Janus will generally vote in favor of proposals related to share issuances with and without preemptive rights, provided that voting in favor of such proposals is consistent with local market standards, such proposals are not considered excessive in the context of the issuer and such proposals do not provide for different levels of voting rights.

Debt Issuances – Janus will evaluate proposals regarding the issuance of debt, including convertible debt, on a case- by-case basis.

Mergers, Acquisitions and Other Significant Corporate Transactions – Janus will evaluate proposals regarding acquisitions, mergers, tender offers or changes in control on a case-by-case basis, including any related proposals such as share issuances or advisory votes on golden parachutes.

Reorganization, Restructuring and Liquidation – Janus will evaluate plans of reorganization, restructuring and liquidation on a case-by-case basis.

Shareholder Rights Plans and Other Anti-Takeover Mechanisms – Janus will generally vote against shareholder rights plans or other proposals designed to prevent or obstruct corporate takeovers (includes poison pills), unless such measures are proposed in a transparent and independent fashion and designed primarily as a short-term means to protect a tax benefit, or are structured in such a way that they give shareholders the ultimate decision on any proposal or offer. This general policy supersedes any other more specific policy to the contrary.

Change in Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization - Janus will generally vote in favor of proposals regarding changes in the jurisdiction of incorporation or organization of an issuer.

Confidential Voting – Janus will generally vote in favor of proposals to provide for confidential voting and independent tabulation of voting results.

Supermajority Voting – Janus will generally vote against proposals to provide for supermajority voting (e.g., to approve acquisitions or mergers).

Special Meetings – Janus will generally vote in favor of management proposals to allow shareholders to call special meetings. Janus will generally vote in favor of shareholder proposals to allow shareholders to call special meetings, unless such right is already provided at a level consistent with local best practice and the shareholder proposal would further reduce the required threshold. Such proposals will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Written Consents – Janus will generally vote in favor of management proposals to allow action by shareholders' written consent. Janus will evaluate shareholder proposals to allow action by shareholders' written consent on a case-by-case basis.

Proxy Access – Janus will evaluate proposals related to proxy access on a case-by-case basis.

Environmental and Social Issues

Janus believes that good management of stakeholder relationships contributes to business success and long-term shareholder value. These stakeholders include not only shareholders but also employees, consumers, debtholders, business partners, neighbors and the wider global community. Janus also recognises the importance of environmental issues such as climate change and social issues such as diversity & inclusion to all these stakeholder groups.

As a fiduciary for its clients, Janus is primarily concerned with the impact of proposals on a company's performance and economic value. Janus recognizes that environmental and social issues are associated with risks, costs and benefits which, can have a significant impact on company performance over the short and long term. When evaluating the merits of proposals on environmental and social issues, Janus will weigh the risks, costs, and benefits of supporting the proposals against those presented by alternatives, including potentially seeking similar outcomes through direct engagement activities with management. Janus will generally support management proposals addressing environmental and social issues unless we identify significant weaknesses relative to market practices or peers. Janus will generally support shareholder proposals addressing environmental and social issues where we identify significant areas of weakness or deficiency relative to peers and/or industry best practices or feel that management has failed to adequately respond to shareholder concerns.

Miscellaneous, Administrative and Routine Items

Janus believes that management should generally have discretion to make certain types of decisions, including how to use existing capital. In addition, in certain jurisdictions, shareholder approval of certain routine or administrative matters may be required. On these types of issues, Janus will generally defer to management unless it believes these decisions are not being made, or these actions are not being taken, in good faith.

In recognition of these principles, Janus has adopted the following default policy positions among others:

Dividends – Janus will generally vote in favor of management proposals relating to the issuance of dividends. Janus will evaluate shareholder proposals relating to the issuance of dividends on a case-by-case basis.

Share Repurchase Plans - Janus will generally vote in favor of management proposals regarding share repurchases. Janus will evaluate shareholder proposals relating to share repurchases on a case-by-case basis.

“Other Business” – Janus will generally vote against proposals to approve “other business” when it appears as a voting item.

Designation of Exclusive Forum - Janus will generally vote in favor of proposals designating an exclusive forum in federal court or Delaware state court (for companies organized in Delaware). Janus will evaluate proposals designating an exclusive forum in other jurisdictions on a case-by-case basis.

Proposals Outside the Guidelines

For proposals outside the scope of the Guidelines or instructions otherwise provided to the Proxy Voting Service, Janus will generally rely on the recommendation of the Proxy Voting Service.

MainStay VP Income Builder (fixed-income portion and asset allocation), MainStay VP MacKay Convertible, MainStay VP MacKay Government, MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond, and MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolios

The Manager has delegated proxy-voting authority to the Portfolios' subadvisor, MacKay Shields. A summary of its proxy voting policies and procedures is provided below.

MacKay Shields has adopted Proxy-Voting Policies and Procedures designed to make sure that where clients have delegated proxy-voting authority to MacKay Shields, proxies are voted in the best interest of such clients without regard to the interests of MacKay Shields or related parties. MacKay Shields currently uses Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. ("ISS") to assist in voting client securities. For purposes of the Policy, the "best interests of clients" means, unless otherwise specified by the client, the clients' best economic interests over the long term – that is, the common interest that all clients share in seeing the value of a common investment increase over time. MacKay Shields has adopted standard proxy voting guidelines, which follow ISS voting recommendations and standard guidelines will vary based on client type and/or investment strategy (e.g., union or non-union voting guidelines, or sustainability voting guidelines).

For those clients who have given us voting authority, we instruct the client's custodian to send all ballots to ISS and we instruct ISS which guidelines to follow. MacKay Shields votes proxies in accordance with the applicable standard voting guidelines unless MacKay Shields agrees with the client to apply custom guidelines. ISS researches each proxy issue and provides a recommendation to MacKay Shields on how to vote based on such research and its application of the research to the applicable voting guidelines. ISS casts votes in accordance with its recommendation unless a portfolio manager believes that it is in the best interests of the client(s) to vote otherwise. To override a proxy recommendation, a portfolio manager must submit a written override request to the Legal and/or Compliance Department. MacKay Shields has procedures in place to review each such override request for potential material conflicts of interest between clients and MacKay Shields. MacKay Shields will memorialize the basis for any decision to override a recommendation or to abstain from voting, including the resolution of any conflicts of interest.

MainStay VP Natural Resources Portfolio

The Manager has delegated proxy voting authority to the Portfolio's Subadvisor, NIMNA. A summary of NIMNA's proxy voting policies and procedures is provided below.

NIMNA believes it is important that investors exercise their ownership rights. These include the regular voting opportunities enjoyed by most shareholders. Newton's Responsible Investing team is responsible for making and instructing voting decisions for clients that have granted Newton discretion to vote on their behalf.

NIMNA does not maintain a rigid voting policy; instead, each voting decision is taken on a case-by-case basis, reflecting NIMNA's investment rationale, engagement activity and the company's approach to relevant codes, market practices and regulations. These are considered in light of the company's unique situation, while also taking into account any explanations offered for why the company has adopted a certain position or policy. NIMNA will only outsource voting decisions to a third party by following the voting recommendations of the Firm's third-party proxy voting administrator if there is a potential material conflict of interest in relation to a company proposal.

For resolutions proposed by a company, voting in favor tends to express support for management. Voting against a resolution can be regarded as one of the ultimate sanctions of the owner short of selling the security (and may demonstrate a commitment to Responsible Investing in a way that selling shares cannot). NIMNA rarely registers abstentions, given the belief that these send a confusing message to management or may be interpreted incorrectly. For resolutions proposed by shareholders, NIMNA will give due consideration to the reasons for the proposal and are likely to support resolutions that are aligned with the Firm's ESG approach and the Firm's view of whether the resolution is in the best interests of NIMNA's clients.

While it is NIMNA's intention to exercise voting rights on behalf of the Firm's clients in all markets, this may not always be possible. For instance, in certain markets, shares or bonds are "blocked" before the exercise of voting rights. In markets where blocking is practiced, NIMNA will only vote where the Firm believes a resolution is not in the best interests of shareholders or when it requires investor support to be passed, and providing that restricting the ability to trade is not likely to adversely affect NIMNA's clients. Voting decisions take into account local market practice, rules and regulations while also taking NIMNA's investment rationale into account.

In circumstances where information is not available to enable NIMNA to make an informed voting decision, the Firm is likely to vote against the proposal. Where an issue is contentious, NIMNA may decide to confer with the company or other interested parties for further clarification. NIMNA views engagement with company management as one of the most effective mechanisms to promote practices that align the interests of management, shareholders and other stakeholders.

MainStay VP Balanced (portion), MainStay VP Bond, MainStay VP Floating Rate, MainStay VP Indexed Bond and MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolios

The Manager has delegated proxy-voting authority to the Portfolios' Subadvisor, NYL Investors. A summary of NYL Investors' proxy voting policies and procedures is provided below.

NYL Investors has adopted a Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures (the "Policy") to provide guidance to its employees in discharging its proxy voting duty, and to ensure that where proxy-voting authority has been granted to NYL Investors that all proxies are voted in the "best interests" of its

clients without regard to the interests of NYL Investors or related parties. In voting proxies, NYL Investors takes into account long term economic value in evaluating issues relating to items such as corporate governance, including structures and practices, accountability and transparency, the nature of long-term business plans, including sustainability practices to address environmental and social factors that are likely to have an impact on shareholder value and other non-financial measures of corporate performance.

To assist in researching and voting proxies, NYL Investors utilizes the research and implementation services of a third-party proxy service provider, Institutional Shareholder Services (“ISS”). NYL Investors uses ISS’s voting guidelines with respect to voting certain frequently recurring proxy issues. ISS researches each proxy issue and provides a recommendation to NYL Investors on how to vote based on such research and its application of the research to the applicable voting guidelines. ISS casts votes in accordance with its recommendation unless a portfolio manager believes that it is in the best interests of the client(s) to vote otherwise. To override a proxy recommendation, a portfolio manager must submit a written override request to the Compliance Department. NYL Investors has procedures in place to review each such override request for potential material conflicts of interest between clients and NYL Investors and their affiliates. NYL Investors will memorialize the basis for any decision to override a recommendation or to abstain from voting, including the resolution of any conflicts of interest. NYL Investors’ Proxy Voting Committee is responsible for general oversight of NYL Investors’ Proxy Policy and Procedures and voting activity. All proxy voting guidelines are reviewed annually by the Proxy Voting Committee.

MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio

The Manager has delegated proxy voting authority to the Portfolio’s Subadvisor, PIMCO. A summary of PIMCO’s proxy voting policies and procedures is provided below.

Policy Statement: PIMCO adopted a written proxy voting policy (“Proxy Policy”) as required by Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act. The Proxy Policy is intended to foster PIMCO’s compliance with its fiduciary obligations and applicable law. The Proxy Policy applies to any voting or consent rights with respect to securities held in accounts over which PIMCO has discretionary voting authority. The Proxy Policy is designed in a manner reasonably expected to ensure that voting and consent rights are exercised in the best interests of PIMCO’s clients.

Overview: As a general matter, PIMCO will adhere to its fiduciary obligations for any proxies it has the authority to vote on behalf of its clients. Each proxy is voted on a case-by-case basis, taking into account relevant facts and circumstances. When considering client proxies¹, PIMCO may determine not to vote a proxy in limited circumstances.

Equity Securities.² PIMCO has retained an Industry Service Provider (“ISP”) ³ to provide research and voting recommendations for proxies relating to Equity Securities in accordance with the ISP’s guidelines. By following the guidelines of an independent third party, PIMCO seeks to mitigate potential conflicts of interest PIMCO may have with respect to proxies covered by the ISP.

PIMCO will follow the recommendations of the ISP unless: (i) the ISP does not provide a voting recommendation; or (ii) a PM/Analyst decides to override the ISP’s voting recommendation. In each case as described above, the Legal and Compliance department will review the proxy to determine whether an actual or potential conflict of interest exists. When the ISP does not provide a voting recommendation, the relevant PM/Analyst will make a determination regarding how, or if, the proxy will be voted by completing required documentation.

Fixed Income Securities. Fixed income securities can be processed as proxy ballots or corporate action-consents⁴ at the discretion of the issuer/custodian.

When processed as proxy ballots, the ISP generally does not provide a voting recommendation and their role is limited to election processing and recordkeeping. In such instances, any elections would follow the standard process discussed above for Equity Securities.

When processed as corporate action-consents, the Legal and Compliance department will review all election forms to determine whether an actual or potential conflict of interest exists with respect to the PM’s consent election. PIMCO’s Credit Research and Portfolio Management Groups are responsible for issuing recommendations on how to vote proxy ballots and corporation action-consents with respect to fixed income securities.

Resolution of potential/identified conflicts of interest. The Proxy Policy permits PIMCO to seek to resolve material conflicts of interest by pursuing any one of several courses of action. With respect to material conflicts of interest between PIMCO and a client account, the Proxy Policy permits PIMCO to either: (i) convene a working group to assess and resolve the conflict (the “Proxy Working Group”); or (ii) vote in accordance with protocols previously established by the Proxy Policy, the Proxy Working Group and/or other relevant procedures approved by PIMCO’s Legal and Compliance department or PIMCO’s Conflict Committee with respect to specific types of conflicts.

PIMCO will supervise and periodically review its proxy voting activities and the implementation of the Proxy Policy. PIMCO’s Proxy Policy, and information about how PIMCO voted a client’s proxies, is available upon request.

ISP Oversight: Consistent with its fiduciary obligations, PIMCO will perform periodic due diligence and oversight of ISP’s engaged to provide PIMCO with proxy voting research and recommendations. PIMCO’s due diligence and oversight process includes, but is not limited to, the evaluation of: the ISP’s capacity and competency to provide proxy voting research and recommendations⁵ and the ISP’s compliance program.

¹ Proxies generally describe corporate action consent rights (relative to fixed income securities) and proxy voting ballots (relative to fixed income or equity securities) as determined by the issuer or custodian.

- 2 The term "Equity Securities" means common and preferred stock, including common and preferred shares issued by investment companies; it does not include debt securities convertible into equity securities.
- 3 The ISP for Equity Securities proxy voting is Institutional Shareholder Services ("ISS"), Inc., 1177 Avenue of the Americas 2nd Floor, New York NY 10036.
- 4 Voting or consent rights shall not include matters which are primarily decisions to buy or sell investments, such as tender offers, exchange offers, conversions, put options, redemptions, and Dutch auctions.
- 5 This includes the adequacy and quality of the ISP's operational infrastructure as it relates to its process for seeking timely input from issuers and its voting methodologies.

MainStay VP PineStone International Equity Portfolio

The Manager has delegated proxy voting authority to the Portfolio's Subadvisor, PineStone. A summary of PineStone's Proxy Voting Guidelines is provided below.

PineStone votes proxy proposals, amendments, consents or resolutions (collectively, "proxies") on behalf of the Portfolio in a manner that seeks to serve the best interests of the Portfolio. The Board of Trustees permits PineStone to contract with a third party to obtain proxy voting and related services, including research of current issues.

PineStone has implemented written Proxy Voting Guidelines and Proxy Voting Procedures that are designed to reasonably ensure that it votes proxies prudently and in the best interest of its advisory clients for whom it has voting authority, including the Portfolio. The Proxy Voting Guidelines also describe how PineStone addresses any conflicts that may arise between its interests and those of its clients with respect to proxy voting.

PineStone is responsible for developing, authorizing, implementing and updating the Proxy Voting Guidelines, overseeing the proxy voting process and engaging and overseeing any independent third-party vendors as voting delegate to review, monitor and/or vote proxies.

In general, PineStone seeks to resolve any potential conflicts of interest associated with any proxy by applying the foregoing general policy of seeking to serve the best interests of the Portfolio.

MainStay VP Small Cap Growth Portfolio

The Manager has delegated proxy-voting authority to the Portfolio's Subadvisors, Brown Advisory and SBH. Summaries of their respective proxy voting policies and procedures are provided below.

Brown Advisory

The firm receives proxy ballots on behalf of clients and shall vote such proxies consistent with its Proxy Policy, which sets forth the firm's standard approach to voting on common proxy questions. In general, this Policy is designed to ensure that the firm votes proxies in the best interest of clients, so as to promote the long-term economic value of the underlying securities. Clients may, at any time, opt to change their proxy voting authorization. Upon notice that a client has revoked the firm's authority to vote proxies, the firm will forward any relevant research the firm obtains to the party that will assume proxy voting authority, as identified by the client.

To facilitate the proxy voting process, the firm has engaged Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. ("ISS"), an unaffiliated, third-party proxy voting service, to provide proxy research and voting recommendations. In addition, the firm subscribes to ISS's proxy vote management system, which provides a means to receive and vote proxies, as well as services for record-keeping, auditing, reporting and disclosure regarding votes. However, securities held within institutional equity strategies are voted on a case-by-case basis, meaning, we do not rely exclusively on the proxy policy, and complement our proxy provider's research with our own proprietary research to arrive at independent decisions, when needed. The firm will regularly review our relationship with ISS in order to assess its capacity and competency to provide services to the firm and to review certain of its significant policies and procedures, including those governing conflicts of interests, error identification and correction and processes to evaluate additional information received during the proxy process.

On a regular basis, a list of upcoming proxies issued for companies held within the institutional strategies are provided to the institutional portfolio managers. Except in situations identified as presenting material conflicts of interest, the institutional portfolio manager responsible for the institutional strategy that holds the security may make the final voting decision based on a variety of considerations. In circumstances where the securities are not held within an institutional strategy, proxies will be voted according to Brown Advisory's policy, unless the client-specific guidelines provided by Brown Advisory to ISS specify otherwise. Generally, Brown Advisory's proxy voting philosophy is aligned with ISS recommendations.

In keeping with its fiduciary obligations to clients, the firm considers each proxy voting proposal related to holdings in the firm's institutional strategies on its own merits and an independent determination is made based on the relevant facts and circumstances, including both fundamental and ESG factors. Proxy proposals include a wide range of routine and non-routine matters. The firm generally votes with management on routine matters and takes a more case-by-case approach regarding non-routine matters.

SBH

SBH has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures that address recordkeeping and include provisions that address material conflicts of interest that arise in the proxy voting process. SBH relies on a third-party vendor, Institutional Shareholder Services (“ISS”), to research, vote and record all proxy ballots for the security positions maintained on clients’ behalf and for which SBH has voting authority. Annually, SBH reviews ISS’ independence and its Proxy Voting Guidelines. SBH follows ISS’ General Guidelines on most issues for shareholder votes.

The ISS’ Global Voting Principles were launched in 2013 and provide for four key tenets on accountability, stewardship, independence and transparency. These underlie their approach to developing recommendations on management and shareholder proposals at publicly traded companies.

The principles guiding the policy construction intend to assist institutional investors in meeting their fiduciary requirements, with respect to voting, by aiming to promote long-term shareholder value creation and risk mitigation at their portfolio firms through support of responsible global corporate governance practices.

These practices seek to respect shareholder rights and provide appropriate transparency, taking into account relevant laws, customs, and best practice codes of each market and region, as well as the right and responsibility of shareholders to make informed voting decisions.

In the rare instance when a portfolio manager or analyst believes that an ISS recommendation would be to the detriment of SBH’s investment clients, SBH can and will override ISS’ recommendation through a manual vote. If more than one investment team or Wealth Management portfolio manager holds the security, the decision to override should be authorized by a member of each investment team or the Wealth Management portfolio manager. The final authorization to override an ISS recommendation must be approved by the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) or President of SBH. A written record supporting the decision to override the ISS recommendation will be maintained.

Generally, for stocks traded on foreign exchanges, SBH will exercise its voting authority. However, if SBH believes that by voting, a client will incur excessive expense or that a lack of liquidity of a stock may be an issue or for any other reason that seeks to optimize the benefit to the client, SBH may not exercise its voting authority after considering all relevant factors.

MainStay VP Balanced (equity portion), MainStay VP Wellington Growth, MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap, MainStay VP Wellington Small Cap and MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolios

The Manager has delegated proxy voting authority to the Portfolios’ Subadvisor, Wellington. A summary of Wellington’s proxy voting policies and procedures is provided below. Wellington’s policies and procedures with regard to voting on proxies relating to ESG factors are contained in Wellington’s Global Proxy Voting Guidelines (the “Guidelines”), which Wellington will provide to a client upon written request. In addition, Wellington will provide specific client information relating to proxy voting to a client upon request.

Wellington has adopted and implemented policies and procedures that it believes are reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interests of clients for whom it exercises proxy-voting discretion.

The Guidelines set forth broad guidelines and positions on common proxy issues that Wellington uses in voting on proxies. In addition, Wellington also considers each proposal in the context of the issuer, industry and country or countries in which the issuer’s business is conducted. The Guidelines are not rigid rules and the merits of a particular proposal may cause Wellington to enter a vote that differs from the Guidelines. Wellington seeks to vote all proxies with the goal of increasing long-term client value and, while client investment strategies may differ, applying this common set of guidelines is consistent with the investment objective of achieving positive long-term investment performance for each client.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

Wellington:

- 1) Votes client proxies for which clients have affirmatively delegated proxy-voting authority, in writing, unless it has arranged in advance with the client to limit the circumstances in which it would exercise voting authority or determines that it is in the best interest of one or more clients to refrain from voting a given proxy.
- 2) Votes all proxies in the best interests of the client for whom it is voting.
- 3) Identifies and resolves all material proxy-related conflicts of interest between the firm and its clients in the best interests of the client.

RESPONSIBILITY AND OVERSIGHT

The Investment Research Group (“Investment Research”) monitors regulatory requirements with respect to proxy voting and works with the firm’s Legal and Compliance Group and the Investment Stewardship Committee to develop practices that implement those requirements. Investment Research also acts as a resource for portfolio managers and research analysts on proxy matters as needed. Day-to-day administration of the proxy voting process is the responsibility of Investment Research. The Investment Stewardship Committee is responsible for oversight of the implementation of the Global Proxy Policy and Procedures, review and approval of the Guidelines, identification and resolution of conflicts of interest, and for providing advice and guidance on specific proxy votes for individual issuers. The Investment Stewardship Committee reviews the Global Proxy Policy and Procedures annually.

PROCEDURES

Use of Third-Party Voting Agent

Wellington uses the services of a third-party voting agent for research, voting recommendations and to manage the administrative aspects of proxy voting. The voting agent processes proxies for client accounts, casts votes based on the Guidelines and maintains records of proxies voted. Wellington complements the research received by its primary voting agent with research from another voting agent.

Receipt of Proxy

If a client requests that Wellington votes proxies on its behalf, the client must instruct its custodian bank to deliver all relevant voting material to Wellington or its voting agent.

Reconciliation

Each public security proxy received by electronic means is matched to the securities eligible to be voted and a reminder is sent to any custodian or trustee that has not forwarded the proxies as due. This reconciliation is performed at the ballot level. Although proxies received for private securities, as well as those received in non- electronic format, are voted as received, Wellington is not able to reconcile these ballots, nor does it notify custodians of non-receipt.

Research

In addition to proprietary investment research undertaken by Wellington investment professionals, Investment Research conducts proxy research internally, and uses the resources of a number of external sources including third-party voting agents to keep abreast of developments in corporate governance and of current practices of specific companies.

Proxy Voting

Following the reconciliation process, each proxy is compared against the Guidelines, and handled as follows:

- Generally, issues for which explicit proxy voting guidance is provided in the Guidelines (i.e., “For”, “Against”, “Abstain”) are voted in accordance with the Guidelines.
- Issues identified as “case-by-case” in the Guidelines are further reviewed by Investment Research. In certain circumstances, further input is needed, so the issues are forwarded to the relevant research analyst and/or portfolio manager(s) for their input.
- Absent a material conflict of interest, the portfolio manager has the authority to decide the final vote. Different portfolio managers holding the same securities may arrive at different voting conclusions for their clients’ proxies.

Wellington reviews a subset of the voting record to ensure that proxies are voted in accordance with these Global Proxy Policy and Procedures and the Guidelines; and ensures that documentation and reports, for clients and for internal purposes, relating to the voting of proxies are promptly and properly prepared and disseminated.

Material Conflict of Interest Identification and Resolution Processes

Wellington’s broadly diversified client base and functional lines of responsibility serve to minimize the number of, but not prevent, material conflicts of interest it faces in voting proxies. Annually, the Investment Stewardship Committee sets standards for identifying material conflicts based on client, vendor and lender relationships and publishes those standards to individuals involved in the proxy voting process. In addition, the Investment Stewardship Committee encourages all personnel to contact Investment Research about apparent conflicts of interest, even if the apparent conflict does not meet the published materiality criteria. Apparent conflicts are reviewed by designated members of the Investment Stewardship Committee to determine if there is a conflict and if so whether the conflict is material.

If a proxy is identified as presenting a material conflict of interest, the matter must be reviewed by designated members of the Investment Stewardship Committee, who will resolve the conflict and direct the vote. In certain circumstances, the designated members may determine that the full Investment Stewardship Committee should convene.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

In certain instances, Wellington may be unable to vote or may determine not to vote a proxy on behalf of one or more clients. While not exhaustive, the following are potential instances in which a proxy vote might not be entered.

Securities Lending

In general, Wellington does not know when securities have been lent out pursuant to a client’s securities lending program and are therefore unavailable to be voted. Efforts to recall loaned securities are not always effective, but, in rare circumstances, Wellington may determine voting

would outweigh the benefit to the client resulting from use of securities for lending and recommend that a client attempt to have its custodian recall the security to permit voting of related proxies.

Share Blocking and Re-registration

Certain countries impose trading restrictions or requirements regarding re-registration of securities held in omnibus accounts in order for shareholders to vote a proxy. The potential impact of such requirements is evaluated when determining whether to vote such proxies.

Lack of Adequate Information, Untimely Receipt of Proxy Materials, or Excessive Costs

Wellington may abstain from voting a proxy when the proxy statement or other available information is inadequate to allow for an informed vote, when the proxy materials are not delivered in a timely fashion or when, in Wellington's judgment, the costs exceed the expected benefits to clients (such as when powers of attorney or consularization are required).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Wellington maintains records related to proxies pursuant to Rule 204-2 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the "Advisers Act"), the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA") and other applicable laws. In addition, Wellington discloses annually how it has exercised its voting rights for significant votes, as required by the EU Shareholder Rights Directive II ("SRD II").

Wellington provides clients with a copy of its Global Proxy Policy and Procedures, including the Guidelines, upon written request. In addition, Wellington will provide specific client information relating to proxy voting to a client upon written request.

MainStay VP Winslow Large Cap Growth Portfolio

The Manager has delegated proxy-voting authority to the Portfolio's Subadvisor, Winslow Capital. A summary of Winslow Capital's proxy voting policies and procedures is provided below.

Winslow Capital, pursuant to Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, has adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures pursuant to which Winslow Capital has undertaken to vote all proxies or other beneficial interests in an equity security prudently (the "Proxies") and solely in the best long-term economic interest of its advisory clients and their beneficiaries, considering all relevant factors and without undue influence from individuals or groups who may have an economic interest in the outcome of a proxy vote.

Winslow Capital will vote all proxies appurtenant to shares of corporate stock held by a plan or account with respect to which Winslow Capital serves as investment manager, unless the investment management contract expressly precludes Winslow Capital, as investment manager, from voting such proxy.

Winslow Capital has delegated the authority to vote proxies in accordance with its Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures to ISS, a third party proxy-voting agency. Winslow Capital subscribes to ISS's Implied Consent service feature. As ISS research is completed, the ISS Vote Execution Team executes the ballots as Winslow Capital's agent according to the vote recommendations and consistent with the ISS Standard Proxy Voting Guidelines. Please see the "Guidelines Examples" section above for examples of Winslow Capital's guidelines with respect to certain typical proxy votes.

Winslow Capital retains the ability to override any vote if it disagrees with ISS's vote recommendation, and always maintains the option to review and amend votes before they are cast up until the proxy submission deadline, except in the case of a conflict of interest. When there is an apparent conflict of interest, or the appearance of a conflict of interest, e.g. where Winslow Capital may receive fees from a company for advisory or other services at the same time that Winslow Capital has investments in the stock of that company, Winslow Capital will follow the vote recommendation of ISS. Winslow Capital retains documentation of all amended votes.

Portfolio's Proxy Voting Record. Each Portfolio is required to file with the SEC its proxy voting record for the 12-month period ending June 30 on Form N-PX. The Portfolios will provide any shareholder a copy of their proxy voting record for the previous year ended June 30 within three business days of receipt of request, as well as make the proxy voting results available on their website. The most recent Form N-PX is available on the Portfolios' website at newyorklifeinvestments.com or on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

It is the policy of the Portfolios and of New York Life Investments to protect the confidentiality of portfolio holdings information ("Portfolio Holdings") and to prevent the selective disclosure of non-public information concerning the Portfolios.

Portfolio Holdings shall not include non-specific or summary information that does not identify specific holdings of a Portfolio from which the identity of specific portfolio holdings cannot reasonably be derived (including without limitation, the quality or character of a Portfolio's portfolio), as reasonably determined by New York Life Investments. In addition, a Portfolio's cash holdings shall not constitute a portfolio holding.

The Manager or a Portfolio's Subadvisor(s) may share the Portfolio's non-public portfolio holdings information with other subadvisors, pricing services and other service providers to the Portfolio, the Manager or the Subadvisor who require access to such information in order to fulfill their contractual duties to the Portfolio or to assist the Manager or the Subadvisor in fulfilling its contractual duties to the Portfolio. As of the date of this SAI, those service providers that may receive information are JPMorgan, National Association, BNY Mellon, KPMG LLP, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Investment Company Institute, Accenture, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., Harte Hanks Response Management Inc., Russell Mellon, ISS, Abel/Noser Corporation, Omgeo LLC, Merrill Corporation, Glass, Lewis & Co., Charles River, UMB Fund Services, BlackRock, Inc., Eze Castle, Broadridge, Trade Informatics LLC, GTA BABELFISH, LLC, Linedata, Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. (FIS), AcadiaSoft, Inc., Snowflake Inc., Acuity Knowledge Partners, Commcise, Advent Software Inc., Financial Tracking Technologies LLC, Instinet Inc., MSCI Inc., Nirvana, BNP Paribas Financial Services LLC, IHS Markit, Ltd., Moody's Analytics Knowledge Services (UK) Limited, Northern Trust Corp., Adviser Compliance Associates, LLC, Ashland Partners & Company LLP, ComplySci, DTC and CTM, Fail Station, Outside Legal Counsel, RecCollect, SWIFT, Trade Flow and the agent and banks that participate in the Portfolios' credit facility. This list may be revised from time to time. The Manager may also disclose non-public information regarding a Portfolio's portfolio holdings information to certain mutual fund analysts, pricing agents, rating and tracking entities, such as Morningstar, Bloomberg, Standard & Poor's, Refinitiv, Pricing Direct Inc., Markit, ICE Data Services Inc. (ICE), SIX Financial Information ("SIX"), Virtu ITG Solutions Network ("Virtu"), Factset and Lipper Analytical Services, or to other entities that have a legitimate business purpose and is in the best interests of the Portfolios' shareholders, taking into consideration potential conflicts of interest, in receiving such information on a more frequent basis (such as Morgan Stanley Smith Barney or other platform providers). These entities may provide information regarding a Portfolio to its subscribers. The Manager and each Subadvisor may also disclose non-public information regarding a Portfolio's portfolio holdings information to certain liquidity analytics vendors, including but not limited to, MSCI, Inc., Bloomberg, State Street, JPMorgan, ICE, HedgeMark Advisors, LLC and BlackRock, Inc. in connection with the Liquidity Program. In addition, for the Portfolios they subadvise, Subadvisors, their agents (e.g., back office service providers) and their employees regularly have access to portfolio holdings more frequently than publicly available. Each Subadvisor is contractually obligated to keep portfolio holdings confidential. Exceptions to the frequency and recipients of the disclosure may be made only with the advance authorization of the CCO, after discussion with the appropriate portfolio manager, upon a determination that such disclosure serves a legitimate business purpose and is in the best interests of the Portfolios, taking into consideration potential conflicts of interest. Such disclosure will be reported to the Board at the next regularly scheduled Board meeting.

In addition, the Manager or a Subadvisor may release statistical or attribution information with respect to a Portfolio's portfolio holdings prior to the release of the actual portfolio holdings. This information will be released upon authorization of the CCO after receipt of a certification from the Portfolio's portfolio manager that the information provided will, among other things, not harm the Portfolio or shareholders.

Non-public portfolio holdings information is provided pursuant to a confidentiality agreement. All confidentiality agreements entered into for the receipt of non-public portfolio holdings information must provide that: (i) the Portfolios' non-public portfolio holdings information is the confidential property of the Portfolios and may not be used for any purpose except as expressly provided; (ii) the recipient of the non-public portfolio holdings information (a) agrees to limit access to the information to its employees and agents who are subject to a duty to keep and treat such information as confidential and (b) will implement appropriate monitoring procedures; and (iii) upon written request from New York Life Investments or the Portfolios, the recipient of the non-public portfolio holdings information shall promptly return or destroy the information. In lieu of the separate confidentiality agreements described above, the Trust may rely on the confidentiality provisions of existing agreements provided New York Life Investments has determined that such provisions adequately protect the Trust against disclosure or misuse of non-public holdings information.

Generally, employees of the Manager who have access to non-public information regarding the Portfolios' portfolio holdings information are restricted in their uses of such information pursuant to information barriers and personal trading restrictions contained in the Manager's policies and procedures.

In connection with its management of the MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios, the Manager may have access to non-public information regarding the Portfolios' portfolio holdings information and may use such information in making decisions regarding investments of the MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios in the Portfolios. In all other cases, employees of the Manager who have access to non-public information regarding the Portfolios' portfolio holdings information are restricted in their uses of such information pursuant to information barriers and personal trading restrictions contained in the Manager's policies and procedures.

For the Portfolios they subadvise, the Subadvisors, their agents and their employees regularly have access to portfolio holdings information. Each Subadvisor is contractually obligated to keep portfolio holdings information confidential.

Portfolio holdings disclosure made pursuant to these procedures may potentially involve a conflict of interest between the Portfolios' shareholders and the Portfolios' Manager, Subadvisor, Distributor or any affiliated person of the Portfolios. Accordingly, potential conflicts of interest will be taken into consideration when requests for information concerning portfolio holdings cannot be answered via the periodic disclosure schedule and the CCO will report disclosures granted and any material issues that may arise during the previous quarter to the Board at the next regularly scheduled Board meeting.

The Portfolios, the Manager and the Subadvisors shall not enter into any arrangement providing for the disclosure of non-public portfolio holding information for the receipt of compensation or benefit of any kind. Any material changes to the policies and procedures for the disclosure of portfolio holdings are reported to the Board on at least an annual basis.

One or more of the Subadvisors may also serve as the investment adviser or subadvisor to one or more ETFs that have the same or substantially similar investment strategies as one or more of the Portfolios. These ETFs are not subject to the Portfolios' portfolio holdings disclosure policy. The portfolio holdings of these ETFs may be made publicly available on a daily basis. It is possible that a person could trade ahead of or against a Portfolio based on this information, which could negatively impact the Portfolio. In addition, the Subadvisors may manage certain accounts and/or funds that are not part of the MainStay Group of Funds that are substantially similar to that of the Portfolio(s) subadvised by the Subadvisor. These accounts and/or funds also are not subject to the Portfolios' portfolio holdings disclosure policy.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Each Portfolio's portfolio managers also have responsibility for the day-to-day management of accounts other than the Portfolios. Except as otherwise indicated, information regarding these other accounts, as of December 31, 2022, is set forth below.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER	PORTFOLIOS MANAGED BY PORTFOLIO MANAGER	NUMBER OF OTHER ACCOUNTS MANAGED AND ASSETS BY ACCOUNT TYPE			NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS AND ASSETS FOR WHICH THE ADVISORY FEE IS BASED ON PERFORMANCE		
		REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES	OTHER POOLED INVESTMENT VEHICLES	OTHER ACCOUNTS	REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES	OTHER POOLED INVESTMENT VEHICLES	OTHER ACCOUNTS
Jeremy Anagnos	MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio	3 RICs \$3,188,866,312	5 Accounts \$672,975,211	10 Accounts \$783,993,114	0	1 Account \$25,434,037	
Zach Aronson	MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio	0	9 Accounts \$1,789,401,920	83 \$14,437,095,093	0	0	2 Accounts \$756,850,730
Greg Barrato	MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio, MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio	25 RICs \$4,181,482,230	0	0	0	0	0
Mitch C. Begun	MainStay VP Small Cap Growth Portfolio	2 RICs \$343,961,398	0	7 Accounts \$158,209,435	0	0	0
Christopher A. Berrier	MainStay VP Small Cap Growth Portfolio	4 RICs \$3,015,304,375	6 Accounts \$1,242,061,367	2,422 Accounts \$2,345,447,597	0	0	0
Robert J. Bove	MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio	6 RICs \$5,445,643,576	0	1 Account \$768,914	0	0	0
Justin M. Brown	MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio	7 RICs \$15,734,739,623	1 Account \$125,492,761	2 Accounts \$486,772,802	0	0	0
Jeremiah Buckley	MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio	5 RICs \$37,321,720,000	4 Accounts \$6,811,760,000	4 Accounts \$76,920,000	0	0	0
Patrick M. Burton	MainStay VP Winslow Large Cap Growth Portfolio	6 RICs \$11,532,000,000	3 Accounts \$2,223,000,000	1,276 Accounts \$5,112,000,000	0	0	3 Accounts \$179,000,000
Brock Campbell	MainStay VP Natural Resource Portfolio	4 RICs \$1,861,372,173		9 Accounts \$1,686,359,560	0	0	0
Mark Campellone	MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio	1 RIC \$1,942,984,227	0	2 \$127,601,134	0	9 Accounts \$3,981,699,112	0
Mammen Chaly	MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio	12 RICs \$19,441,491,999	12 Accounts \$1,819,434,493	18 Accounts \$3,686,361,130	0	0	2 Account \$846,259,010
Andrew Chan*	MainStay VP PineStone International Equity Portfolio	3 RICs \$372,734,124	24 Accounts \$21,967,185,358	330 Accounts \$21,236,706,456	0	1 Account \$113,372,936	1 Account \$418,899,247
Michael DePalma	MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio, MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio, MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	6 RICs \$1,984,073,774	25 Accounts \$9,214,840,479	104 Accounts \$17,525,094,085	0	1 Account \$211,845,562	2 Accounts \$756,850,730
Peter A. Dlugosch	MainStay VP Winslow Large Cap Growth Portfolio	4 RICs \$10,936,000,000	2 Accounts \$2,079,000,000	1,276 Accounts \$5,112,000,000	0	0	3 Accounts \$179,000,000

PORTFOLIO MANAGER	PORTFOLIOS MANAGED BY PORTFOLIO MANAGER	NUMBER OF OTHER ACCOUNTS MANAGED AND ASSETS BY ACCOUNT TYPE			NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS AND ASSETS FOR WHICH THE ADVISORY FEE IS BASED ON PERFORMANCE		
		REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES	OTHER POOLED INVESTMENT VEHICLES	OTHER ACCOUNTS	REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES	OTHER POOLED INVESTMENT VEHICLES	OTHER ACCOUNTS
Matthew Downs	MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio MainStay VP Bond Portfolio MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio	5 RICs \$1,965,479,574	10 Accounts \$1,214,740,1706	12 Accounts \$12,006,068,414	0	0	0
Brian C. Fitzsimons	MainStay VP Small Cap Growth Portfolio	2 RICs \$343,961,398	0	7 Accounts \$158,209,435	0	0	0
Daniel Foley	MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio	3 RICs \$3,188,866,312	4 Accounts \$635,259,590	10 Accounts \$783,993,114	0	0	0
Gregory J. Garabedian	MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio	7 RICs \$2,717,450,066	3 Accounts \$218,211,519	2 Accounts \$444,950,181	0	0	0
Steven M. Hamill	MainStay VP Winslow Large Cap Growth Portfolio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daniel He	MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	18 RICs \$25,919,470,218	3 Accounts \$715,041,332	7 Accounts \$2,211,865,066	0	1 Account \$464,807,913	0
Hinds Howard	MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio	3 RICs \$3,188,866,312	4 Accounts \$647,541,175	10 Accounts \$783,993,114	0	0	0
Adam H. Illfelder	MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio	10 RICs \$18,381,126,221	3 Accounts \$373,179,634	2 Account \$598,410,177	0	0	0
David Intoppa	MainStay VP Natural Resources Portfolio	7 RICs \$6,074,145,030	0	34 Accounts \$4,111,452,257	0	0	0
Roberto J. Isch	MainStay VP Wellington Small Cap Portfolio	4 RICs \$1,788,780,177	13 Accounts \$4,651,007,356	4 Accounts \$1,543,211,724	0	8 Accounts \$3,197,942,510	0
Matt Jacob	MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	3 RICs \$1,117,048,903	15 Accounts \$7,430,816,283	20 Accounts \$2,528,570,754	0	1 Account \$380,107	0
Justin H. Kelly	MainStay VP Winslow Large Cap Growth Portfolio	6 RICs \$11,532,000,000	3 Accounts \$2,223,000,000	1,276 Accounts \$5,112,000,000	0	0	3 Accounts \$179,000,000
Michael Keough	MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio	7 RICs \$35,331,800,000	9 Accounts \$8,250,880,000	17 Accounts \$3,414,070,000	0	0	0
Poul Kristensen	MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios	11 RICs \$3,708,409,040	0	1 Account \$44,270,000	0	0	0
Douglas W. McLane	MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio	12 RICs \$19,441,491,999	24 Accounts \$2,196,411,806	44 Accounts \$3,783,505,221	0	3 Accounts \$148,181,803	2 Account \$846,259,010
Neil Moriarty, III	MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio, MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio, MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	5 RICs \$1,904,084,745	9 Accounts \$1,691,665,149	84 Accounts \$14,337,442,329	0	0	2 Accounts \$1,636,607,052
Thomas Musmanno	MainStay VP MacKay Income Builder Portfolio, MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio, MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	5 RICs \$1,889,057,768	9 Accounts \$1,789,401,920	83 Accounts \$14,347,095,093	0	0	2 Accounts \$756,850,730
Francis J. Ok	MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio	1 RIC \$1,063,566,933	0	4 Accounts \$595,775,383	0	0	0
Lesya Paisley	MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	3 RICs \$1,128,265,342	9 Accounts \$1,691,665,149	84 Accounts \$14,337,442,329	0	0	2 Accounts \$1,636,607,052

PORTFOLIO MANAGER	PORTFOLIOS MANAGED BY PORTFOLIO MANAGER	NUMBER OF OTHER ACCOUNTS MANAGED AND ASSETS BY ACCOUNT TYPE			NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS AND ASSETS FOR WHICH THE ADVISORY FEE IS BASED ON PERFORMANCE		
		REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES	OTHER POOLED INVESTMENT VEHICLES	OTHER ACCOUNTS	REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES	OTHER POOLED INVESTMENT VEHICLES	OTHER ACCOUNTS
William Priest	MainStay VP Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Portfolio, MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	6 RICs \$4,075,193,118	24 Accounts \$6,668,162,916	69 Accounts \$6,096,589,103	0	1 Account \$44,121,311	5 Accounts \$238,688,731
Joseph Reiland	MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio	8 RICs \$15,740,830,658	1 Account \$125,492,761	2 Accounts \$486,772,802	0	0	0
Steven H. Rich	MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio	0	9 Accounts \$1,691,665,149	84 Accounts \$14,337,442,329	0	0	2 Accounts \$1,636,607,052
Nadim Rizk*	MainStay VP PineStone International Equity Portfolio	3 RICs \$372,734,124	24 Accounts \$21,967,185,358	330 Accounts \$21,236,706,456	0	1 Account \$113,372,936	1 Account \$418,899,247
Stephen A. Rodosky	MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	24 RICs \$38,114,448,979	8 Accounts \$4,389,757,824	18 Accounts \$6,621,628,276	0	2 Accounts \$3,526,661,770	4 Accounts \$1,347,329,903
Philip W. Ruedi	MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio	6 RICs \$10,036,157,313	3 Accounts \$1,338,851,186	13 Accounts \$1,951,582,415	0	0	3 Accounts \$595,342,211
AJ Rzad	MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio, MainStay VP Bond Portfolio, MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio	5 RICs \$1,965,479,574	10 Accounts \$1,214,740,1706	12 Accounts \$12,006,068,414	0	0	0
George Sakellaris	MainStay VP Small Cap Growth Portfolio	4 RICs \$3,015,304,375	6 Accounts \$1,242,061,367	2,422 Accounts \$2,345,447,597	0	0	0
Lamine Saidi	MainStay VP Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio	1 RIC \$117,529,427	3 Accounts \$4,546,648,641	6 Account \$493,667,840	0	1 Account \$19,753,273	0
Paulo Salazar	MainStay VP Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio	1 RIC \$117,529,427	3 Accounts \$4,546,648,641	6 Account \$493,667,840	0	1 Account \$19,753,273	0
Philip Screve	MainStay VP Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio	1 RIC \$117,529,427	3 Accounts \$4,546,648,641	6 Account \$493,667,840	0	1 Account \$19,753,273	0
Clark Shields	MainStay VP Wellington Growth Portfolio	0	4 Accounts \$1,147,624,686	3 Account \$1,092,398,132	0	0	0
Andrew J. Shilling	MainStay VP Wellington Growth Portfolio	5 RICs \$11,913,886,380	5 Accounts \$4,654,315,150	18 Accounts \$3,861,133,833	2 RICs \$10,459,285,971	0	0
David A. Siegle	MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio	12 RICs \$19,441,491,999	11 Account \$1,819,325,134	17 Accounts \$3,674,979,707	0	0	2 Account \$846,259,010
Edward Silverstein	MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio	2 RICs \$1,586,675,451	1 Account \$29,221,417	12 Accounts \$589,299,404	0	0	0
Douglas Simmons	MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM [®] Utilities Portfolio	14 RICs \$5,904,000,000	0	2 Accounts \$38,000,000	3 RICs \$1,164,000,000	0	0
Joseph P. Smith	MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio	8 RICs \$5,904,633,676	10 Accounts \$1,008,451,840	22 Accounts \$1,550,007,529	0	1 Account \$25,434,037	6 Accounts \$174,227,522
Kenneth Sommer	MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio, MainStay VP Bond Portfolio, MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio	5 RICs \$1,965,479,574	10 Accounts \$1,214,740,1706	12 Accounts \$12,006,068,414	0	0	0
Amit Soni	MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios	11 RICs \$3,708,409,040	0	1 Account \$44,270,000	0	0	0
Andrew Susser	MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Portfolio	2 RICs \$11,462,783,455	5 Accounts \$634,564,887	52 Accounts \$12,406,637,441	0	0	0
Jonathan Swaney	MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios, MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio, MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	12 RICs \$4,188,156,327	0	1 Account \$44,270,000	0	0	0

PORTFOLIO MANAGER	PORTFOLIOS MANAGED BY PORTFOLIO MANAGER	NUMBER OF OTHER ACCOUNTS MANAGED AND ASSETS BY ACCOUNT TYPE			NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS AND ASSETS FOR WHICH THE ADVISORY FEE IS BASED ON PERFORMANCE		
		REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES	OTHER POOLED INVESTMENT VEHICLES	OTHER ACCOUNTS	REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES	OTHER POOLED INVESTMENT VEHICLES	OTHER ACCOUNTS
Shu-Yang Tan	MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio, MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	4 RICs \$1,847,482,461	24 Accounts \$9,210,854,853	104 Accounts \$17,525,094,085	0	1 Account \$211,845,562	2 Accounts \$756,850,730
Gregg R. Thomas	MainStay VP Wellington Small Cap Portfolio	8 RICs \$11,622,325,496	10 Accounts \$1,336,423,400	6 Accounts \$3,063,418,528	0	0	0
John Tobin	MainStay VP Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Portfolio, MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	5 RICs \$4,008,471,398	11 Accounts \$2,958,506,922	13 Accounts \$3,090,981,352	0	0	0
Arthur Torrey	MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio	1 RIC \$1,942,984,227	0	2 \$127,601,134	0	9 Accounts \$3,981,699,112	0
Kera Van Valen	MainStay VP Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Portfolio, MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	5 RICs \$4,008,471,398	11 Accounts \$2,958,506,922	13 Accounts \$3,090,981,352	0	0	0
Michael A. Welhoelter	MainStay VP Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Portfolio, MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	7 RICs \$4,285,311,914	37 Accounts \$9,521,673,464	72 Accounts \$6,199,248,507	0	1 Account \$44,121,311	5 Accounts \$238,688,731
Mark A. Whitaker	MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio	8 RICs \$10,134,838,373	8 Accounts \$2,398,384,045	24 Accounts \$3,527,361,526	0	0	3 Accounts \$595,342,211
Greg Wilensky	MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio	7 RICs \$35,336,280,000	8 Accounts \$7,900,960,000	9 Accounts \$988,430,000	0	0	0
Jae S. Yoon	MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios, MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio, MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	12 RICs \$4,188,156,327	0	1 Account \$44,270,000	0	0	0

* As of March 31, 2023

Portfolio Manager Compensation Structure

New York Life Investments and each Subadvisor has in place a compensation program for all eligible investment and non-investment employees that is consistent with its business strategy, objectives, values and long-term interests. Moreover, these programs encourage an alignment of long-term interests between each Subadvisor and Portfolio shareholders. Each Subadvisor has structured its compensation plan to be competitive with other investment management firms. Total compensation is designed to align portfolio manager compensation with shareholder goals by rewarding portfolio managers who meet the long-term objective of consistent, dependable and superior investment results. Each Subadvisor's compensation program includes two components, fixed and variable compensation.

Fixed compensation is paid through an employee's annual base salary, which is set by reference to a range of factors, taking account of seniority and responsibilities and the market rate of pay for the relevant position.

Variable or incentive compensation, both cash bonus and deferred awards, are a significant component of total compensation. Variable compensation for investment personnel is generally based on both quantitative and qualitative factors. Quantitative factors may include some of the following: (1) the multi-year investment performance (such as 3-, 5- or 7-year) of portfolios managed by the employee, including benchmarks and competitive universes as well as multi-year investment performance of analyst recommendations; (2) assets under management, (3) the overall revenues and profitability of the firm; (4) the financial results of the investment team and (5) industry benchmarks. The qualitative factors may include, among others, leadership, adherence to the firm's policies and procedures and contribution to the firm's goals and objectives. As described, many factors including an individual's role, responsibilities, performance and financial results, are critical components of the compensation process. Variable compensation may be paid in the form of a cash bonus, deferred compensation and/or a fund profit re-allocation. In some instances, variable or incentive compensation may be predetermined or guaranteed for a period of time.

The deferred portion of variable compensation is provided to further retain and motivate key personnel. Each Subadvisor may maintain a long-term incentive, phantom equity or profit interest program. These programs are an integral component of the compensation structure and are designed to align employees' compensation with the overall health of the Subadvisor and, more importantly, with the satisfaction of its clients.

In addition, each Subadvisor maintains an employee benefit program, including health and non-health insurance, and a 401(k) defined contribution or defined benefit plan for all of its employees regardless of their job title, responsibilities or seniority.

American Century

American Century portfolio manager compensation is structured to align the interests of portfolio managers with those of the shareholders whose assets they manage. It includes the components described below, each of which is determined with reference to a number of factors such as overall performance, market competition, and internal equity.

Base Salary – Portfolio managers receive base pay in the form of a fixed annual salary.

Bonus – A significant portion of portfolio manager compensation takes the form of an annual incentive bonus which is determined by a combination of factors. One factor is investment performance. The mutual funds' investment performance is generally measured by a combination of one-, three- and five-year pre-tax performance relative to various benchmarks and/or internally customized peer groups. The performance comparison periods may be adjusted based on a fund's inception date or a portfolio manager's tenure on the fund.

Portfolio managers may have responsibility for multiple American Century mutual funds. In such cases, the performance of each is assigned a percentage weight appropriate for the portfolio manager's relative levels of responsibility.

Portfolio managers also may have responsibility for other types of managed portfolios or ETFs. If the performance of a managed account or ETF is considered for purposes of compensation, it is generally measured via the same criteria as an American Century mutual fund (i.e., relative to the performance of a benchmark and/or peer group).

A second factor in the bonus calculation relates to the performance of a number of American Century mutual funds managed according to one of the following investment disciplines: global growth equity, global value equity, disciplined equity, global fixed-income, and multi-asset strategies. The performance of American Century ETFs may also be included for certain investment disciplines. Performance is measured for each product individually as described above and then combined to create an overall composite for the product group. These composites may measure one-year performance (equal weighted) or a combination of one-, three- and five-year performance (equal or asset weighted) depending on the portfolio manager's responsibilities and products managed, and the composite for certain portfolio managers may include multiple disciplines. This feature is designed to encourage effective teamwork among portfolio management teams in achieving long-term investment success for similarly styled portfolios.

A portion of portfolio managers' bonuses may be discretionary and may be tied to factors such as profitability, or individual performance goals, such as research projects and/or the development of new products.

Restricted Stock Plans – Portfolio managers are eligible for grants of restricted stock of ACC. These grants are discretionary, and eligibility and availability can vary from year to year. The size of an individual's grant is determined by individual and product performance as well as other product-specific considerations such as profitability. Grants can appreciate/depreciate in value based on the performance of the ACC stock during the restriction period (generally three to four years).

Deferred Compensation Plans – Portfolio managers are eligible for grants of deferred compensation. These grants are used in very limited situations, primarily for retention purposes. Grants are fixed and can appreciate/depreciate in value based on the performance of the American Century mutual funds in which the portfolio manager chooses to invest them.

Brown Advisory

The Portfolio Managers receive compensation packages that include various components, including a base salary and variable incentive bonus. The incentive bonus is subjective. It takes into consideration a number of factors including but not limited to performance, client satisfaction and service and the profitability of Brown Advisory's business. The portfolio manager's performance is measured against a relative broad-based market index over a trailing 1, 3, and 5 year time period. In addition to the base salary and variable incentive bonus, the Portfolio Managers receive firm equity units as part of their compensation package.

FIAM

Douglas Simmons is the portfolio manager of MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM® Utilities Portfolio and receives compensation for his services. As of December 31, 2022, portfolio manager compensation generally consists of a fixed base salary determined periodically (typically annually), a bonus, and in certain cases, participation in several types of equity-based compensation plans. A portion of each portfolio manager's compensation may be deferred based on criteria established by FIAM or its affiliates or at the election of the portfolio manager.

The portfolio manager's base salary is determined by level of responsibility and tenure at FIAM or its affiliates. The primary components of each portfolio manager's bonus are based on (i) the pre-tax investment performance of the portfolio manager's fund(s), account(s), and lead account(s) measured against a benchmark index and within a defined peer group, if applicable, assigned to each fund, account, or lead account, and (ii) the investment performance of other FMR equity funds and accounts. The pre-tax investment performance of each portfolio manager's fund(s), account(s), and lead account(s) is weighted according to his tenure on those fund(s), account(s) and lead account(s) and the average asset size of those fund(s), account(s), and lead account(s) over his tenure. Each component is calculated separately over the portfolio manager's tenure on those fund(s), account(s), and lead account(s) over a measurement period that initially is contemporaneous with his tenure, but that eventually encompasses rolling periods of up to five years for the comparison to a benchmark index and rolling periods of up to three years for the comparison to a peer group, if applicable. A smaller, subjective component of each portfolio manager's bonus is based on the portfolio manager's

overall contribution to management of FIAM or its affiliates. The portion of Mr. Simmons' bonus that is linked to the investment performance of MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM[®] Utilities Portfolio is based on the lead account's pre-tax investment performance measured against the MSCI USA IMI Utilities 25-50 Index. The portfolio manager also is compensated under equity-based compensation plans linked to increases or decreases in the net asset value of the stock of FMR LLC, FIAM's ultimate parent company. FMR LLC is a diverse financial services company engaged in various activities that include fund management, brokerage, retirement, and employer administrative services.

Index IQ

The portfolio managers receive a base pay and an annual bonus incentive based on performance against individual and organizational unit objectives, as well as overall advisor results. The plan is designed to align manager compensation with investors' goals by rewarding portfolio managers who obtain results consistent with the objectives of the products under the individual's management. In addition, these employees also participate in a long-term incentive program. The long-term incentive plan is eligible to senior level employees and is designed to reward profitable growth in company value. An employee's total compensation package is reviewed periodically to ensure that they are competitive relative to the external marketplace.

Janus

The following describes the structure and method of calculating a portfolio manager's compensation as of September 30, 2021. The portfolio managers and co-portfolio managers (if applicable), and the Director of Research ("portfolio manager" or "portfolio managers") are compensated for managing a Portfolio and any other funds, portfolios, or accounts for which they have exclusive or shared responsibilities through two components: fixed compensation and variable compensation. Compensation (both fixed and variable) is determined on a pre-tax basis.

Fixed Compensation: Fixed compensation is paid in cash and is comprised of an annual base salary. The base salary is based on factors such as performance, scope of responsibility, skills, knowledge, experience, ability, and market competitiveness.

Variable Compensation: A portfolio manager's variable compensation is discretionary and is determined by investment team management. The overall investment team variable compensation pool is funded by an amount equal to a percentage of Janus' pre-incentive operating income. In determining individual awards, both quantitative and qualitative factors are considered. Such factors include, among other things, consistent short-term and long-term fund performance (i.e., one-, three-, and five-year performance), client support and investment team support through the sharing of ideas, leadership, development, mentoring, and teamwork.

Performance fees: The firm receives performance fees in relation to certain funds depending on outperformance of the fund against pre-determined benchmarks. Performance fees are shared directly with the investment professional in two instances; on a discretionary basis, if the fees were generated by one of five specific investment trusts, and on a formulaic basis, if there is a contractual agreement in place.

The discretionary performance fee sharing incentives are funded from within the profit pools and subject to the same risk adjustment, review, and standard deferral arrangements that apply to the discretionary funding frameworks.

Deferrals/Firm Ownership: All employees are subject to Janus' standard deferral arrangements which apply to variable incentive awards. Deferral rates apply to awards that exceed a minimum threshold, rates of deferral increase for larger incentive awards. Deferred awards vest in three equal instalments over a 3-year period and are delivered into JHG restricted stock and/or funds. Certain portfolio managers may be eligible to defer payment of a designated percentage of their fixed compensation and/or up to all of their variable compensation in accordance with JHG's Executive Income Deferral Program.

Mackay Shields

Salaries are set by reference to a range of factors, taking into account each individual's seniority and responsibilities and the market rate of pay for the relevant position. Annual salaries are set at competitive levels to attract and maintain the best professional talent. Variable or incentive compensation, both cash bonus and deferred awards, are a significant component of total compensation for portfolio managers at MacKay Shields. Incentive compensation received by portfolio managers is generally based on both quantitative and qualitative factors. The quantitative factors include, but are not limited to: (i) investment performance; (ii) assets under management; (iii) revenues and profitability; and (iv) industry benchmarks. The qualitative factors may include, among others: leadership, adherence to the firm's policies and procedures, and contribution to the firm's goals and objectives.

MacKay Shields maintains a phantom equity plan for those employees who qualify whereby awards vest and pay out after several years, to attract, retain, motivate and reward key personnel. Portfolio managers that participate in the phantom equity plan share in the results and success of the firm as the value of award tracks the operating revenue and operating profit of Mackay Shields. This approach helps to instill a strong sense of commitment towards the overall success of the firm.

MacKay Shields maintains an employee benefit program, including health and non-health insurance and a 401(k) defined contribution plan for all of its employees regardless of their job title, responsibilities or seniority.

NIMNA

The firm's rewards program is designed to be market-competitive and align our compensation with the goals of our clients. This alignment is achieved through an emphasis on deferred awards, which incentivizes our investment personnel to focus on long-term alpha generation. Our

incentive model is designed to compensate for quantitative and qualitative objectives achieved during the performance year. An individual's final annual incentive award is tied to the firm's overall performance, the team's investment performance, as well as individual performance. Awards are paid in cash on an annual basis; however, some portfolio managers may receive a portion of their annual incentive award in deferred vehicles. Annual incentive as a percentage of fixed pay varies with the profitability of the firm and the product team.

The following factors encompass our investment professional rewards program.

Base salary
Annual cash incentive
Long-Term Incentive Plan
Deferred cash for investment and/or
BNY Mellon restricted stock units

Awards for selected senior portfolio managers are based on a two-stage model: an opportunity range based on the current level of business and an assessment of long-term business value. A significant portion of the opportunity awarded is structured and based upon the performance of the portfolio manager's accounts relative to the performance of appropriate peers, with longer-term performance more heavily weighted.

PIMCO

PIMCO's approach to compensation seeks to provide professionals with a Total Compensation Plan and process that is driven by PIMCO's mission and CORE values of collaboration, openness, responsibility and excellence.

Key Principles on Compensation Philosophy include:

- PIMCO's compensation practices are designed to attract and retain high performers.
- PIMCO's compensation philosophy embraces a corporate culture of rewarding behaviors aligned to our CORE values.
- PIMCO's goal is to ensure key professionals are aligned to PIMCO's long-term success through awards linked to firm performance.
- PIMCO's "Discern and Differentiate" discipline incorporates individual performance rating to guide total compensation outcomes.

The Total Compensation Plan consists of three components. The compensation program for portfolio managers is designed to align with clients' interests, emphasizing each portfolio manager's ability to generate long-term investment success for PIMCO's clients. A portfolio manager's compensation is not based solely on the performance of any Fund or any other account managed by that portfolio manager:

Base Salary – Base salary is determined based on core job responsibilities, positions/levels and market factors. Base salary levels are reviewed annually, when there is a significant change in job responsibilities or position, or a significant change in market levels.

Performance Bonus – Performance bonuses are designed to reward risk-adjusted performance and contributions to PIMCO's broader investment process. The compensation process is not formulaic and the following non-exhaustive list of qualitative and quantitative criteria are considered when determining the total compensation for portfolio managers:

- Performance measured over a variety of longer-and shorter-term periods, including 5-year, 4-year, 3-year, 2-year and 1-year dollar-weighted and account-weighted, pre-tax total and risk-adjusted investment performance as judged against the applicable benchmarks (which may include internal investment performance-related benchmarks) for each account managed by a portfolio manager (including the Portfolios) and relative to applicable industry peer groups; greatest emphasis is placed on 5-year and 3-year performance, followed by 1-year performance;
- Consistency of investment performance across portfolios of similar mandate and guidelines, rewarding low dispersion and consistency of outperformance;
- Appropriate risk positioning and risk management mindset which includes consistency with PIMCO's investment philosophy, the Investment Committee's positioning guidance, absence of defaults, and appropriate alignment with client objectives;
- Contributions to mentoring, coaching and/or supervising members of team;
- Collaboration, idea generation, and contribution of investment ideas in the context of PIMCO's investment process, Investment Committee meetings, and day-to-day management of portfolios;
- With much lesser importance than the aforementioned factors: amount and nature of assets managed by the portfolio manager, contributions to asset retention, and client satisfaction.

PIMCO's partnership culture further rewards strong long term risk adjusted returns with promotion decisions almost entirely tied to long term contributions to the investment process. 10-year performance can also be considered, though not explicitly as part of the compensation process.

Deferred Compensation: Long Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP") and/or the Carried Interest Compensation Plan is awarded to key professionals. Employees who reach a total compensation threshold are delivered their annual compensation in a mix of cash and/or deferred compensation.

PIMCO incorporates a progressive allocation of deferred compensation as a percentage of total compensation, which is in line with market practices.

- The LTIP provides participants with deferred cash awards that appreciate or depreciate based on PIMCO's operating earnings over a rolling three-year period. The plan provides a link between longer term company performance and participant pay, further motivating participants to make a long term commitment to PIMCO and our clients' success.
- The Carried Interest Compensation Plan awards eligible individuals who provide services to PIMCO's Alternative Funds a percentage ("points") of the carried interest otherwise payable to PIMCO in the event that the applicable performance measurements described in the Alternative Fund's partnership agreements are achieved. The awards are granted before any payments are made in respect of the awards and payout is contingent on long-term performance, and are intended to align the interests of the employees with that of PIMCO and the investors in the Alternative Funds. While subject to forfeiture and vesting terms, payments to participants are generally made if and when the applicable carried interest payments are made to PIMCO.
- Eligibility to participate in LTIP and the Carried Interest Compensation Plan is contingent upon continued employment at PIMCO and all other applicable eligibility requirements.

Profit Sharing Plan. Portfolio managers who are Managing Directors of PIMCO receive compensation from a non-qualified profit sharing plan consisting of a portion of PIMCO's net profits. Portfolio managers who are Managing Directors receive an amount determined by the Compensation Committee, based upon an individual's overall contribution to the firm.

PineStone

The compensation structure for the Portfolio's Portfolio Managers is comprised of a competitive base salary, a performance based incentive plan, as well as a long term incentive share ownership plan. Performance-based compensation is generally measured in terms of the team's ability to meet and exceed their performance objective (based either on the value added target or a universe of peers).

SBH

SBH's goal is to create an environment that promotes stability and ensures the alignment of employee incentives with clients' interests. Compensation for investment professionals generally consists of base salary, profit sharing, and potential incentive compensation.

Investment professionals are paid a salary that is competitive with industry standards, along with a team-based incentive bonus based on revenues derived from SBH's strategies. Individual incentive allocation is merit based as determined by the portfolio manager, with final approval from the President of SBH.

SBH believes that revenue-based compensation encompasses all aspects of the overall results we deliver to our clients, including investment performance.

Portfolio managers may also participate in the SBH's defined contribution retirement plan, which includes normal matching provisions in accordance with applicable tax regulations.

Wellington

Wellington receives a fee based on the assets under management of each Portfolio as set forth in the Subadvisory Agreement between Wellington and the Manager on behalf of each Portfolio. Wellington pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues, including the advisory fees earned with respect to the Portfolio. The following information is as of December 31, 2022.

Wellington's compensation structure is designed to attract and retain high-caliber investment professionals necessary to deliver high quality investment management services to its clients. Wellington's compensation of each Portfolio's managers listed in the Prospectus who are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolio (the "Portfolio Managers") includes a base salary and incentive components. The base salary for each Portfolio Manager who is a partner (a "Partner") of Wellington Management Group LLP, the ultimate holding company of Wellington, is generally a fixed amount that is determined by the managing partners of Wellington Management Group LLP. The base salary for each other Portfolio Manager is determined by the Portfolio Manager's experience and performance in their role as a Portfolio Manager. Base salaries for Wellington's employees are reviewed annually and may be adjusted based on the recommendation of a Portfolio Manager's manager, using guidelines established by Wellington's Compensation Committee, which has final oversight responsibility for base salaries of employees of the firm. Each Portfolio Manager, with the exception of Pryshlak and White, is eligible to receive an incentive payment based on the revenues earned by Wellington from the Portfolio and generally each other account managed by such Portfolio Manager. Each Portfolio Manager's incentive payment relating to the Portfolio is linked to the gross pre-tax performance of the portion of the Portfolio managed by the Portfolio Manager compared to the benchmark index and/or peer group identified below over one, three and five year periods, with an emphasis on five year results. Wellington applies similar incentive compensation structures (although the benchmarks or peer groups, time periods and rates may differ) to other accounts managed by the Portfolio Manager, including accounts with performance fees.

Portfolio-based incentives across all accounts managed by an investment professional can, and typically do, represent a significant portion of an investment professional's overall compensation; incentive compensation varies significantly by individual and can vary significantly from year to year. The Portfolio Managers may also be eligible for bonus payments based on their overall contribution to Wellington's business operations.

Senior management at Wellington may reward individuals as it deems appropriate based on other factors. Each Partner is eligible to participate in a Partner-funded tax qualified retirement plan, the contributions to which are made pursuant to an actuarial formula. Messrs. Chally, Garabedian, Illfelder, McLane, Ruedi, Shilling, Thomas and Whitaker are Partners.

Portfolio	Benchmark Index and/or Peer Group for Incentive Period
MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio (equity portion)	Russell 1000 Value
MainStay VP Wellington Growth Portfolio	Russell 1000 Growth
MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio (sleeve managed by Messrs. Ruedi and Whitaker)	S&P Midcap 400
MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio (sleeve managed by Mr. Garabedian)	Russell 2500 Value
MainStay VP Wellington Small Cap Portfolio	Russell 2000
MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio	S&P 500

None of the Portfolio Managers beneficially owned Portfolio securities in the Trust as of December 31, 2022.

Potential Portfolio Manager Conflicts

Certain portfolio managers who are responsible for managing certain institutional accounts share a performance fee based on the performance of the account. These accounts are distinguishable from the Portfolios because they use techniques that are not permitted for the Portfolios, such as short sales and leveraging. (Note that this conflict only arises with regard to Portfolios that have a high yield component.)

A portfolio manager who makes investment decisions with respect to multiple Portfolios and/or other accounts, including accounts in which the portfolio manager is personally invested, may be presented with one or more of the following potential conflicts:

- The management of multiple Portfolios and/or accounts may result in the portfolio manager devoting unequal time and attention to the management of each Portfolio and/or account;
- If a portfolio manager identifies a limited investment opportunity which may be suitable for more than one Portfolio or account managed by the portfolio manager, a Portfolio may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity due to an allocation of filled purchase or sale orders across all eligible Portfolios and accounts managed by the portfolio manager;
- A portfolio manager may take a position for a Portfolio or account in a security that is contrary to the position held in the same security by other Portfolios or accounts managed by the portfolio manager. For example, the portfolio manager may sell certain securities short for one Portfolio or account while other Portfolios or accounts managed by the portfolio manager simultaneously hold the same or related securities long; and
- An apparent conflict may arise where an adviser receives higher fees from certain Portfolios or accounts that it manages than from others, or where an adviser receives a performance-based fee from certain Portfolios or accounts that it manages and not from others. In these cases, there may be an incentive for a portfolio manager to favor the higher and/or performance-based fee Portfolios or accounts over other Portfolios or accounts managed by the portfolio manager.

To address potential conflicts of interest, New York Life Investments and each Subadvisor have adopted various policies and procedures to provide for equitable treatment of trading activity and to ensure that investment opportunities are allocated in a fair and appropriate manner. In addition, New York Life Investments has adopted a Code of Ethics that recognizes the Manager's obligation to treat all of its clients, including the Portfolio, fairly and equitably. These policies, procedures and the Code of Ethics are designed to restrict the portfolio manager from favoring one client over another. There is no guarantee that the policies, procedures and the Code of Ethics will be successful in every instance.

For any Portfolio that is subadvised by more than one Subadvisor, the Manager may be subject to potential conflicts of interest in allocating the Portfolio's assets between or among the Subadvisors. These allocation decisions will be made by the Manager in light of its fiduciary duty to act in the Portfolio's best interest and will be subject to the general oversight of the Board.

American Century

Certain conflicts of interest may arise in connection with the management of multiple portfolios. Potential conflicts include, for example, conflicts among investment strategies, such as one portfolio buying or selling a security while another portfolio has a differing, potentially opposite position in such security. This may include one portfolio taking a short position in the security of an issuer that is held long in another portfolio (or vice versa). Other potential conflicts may arise with respect to the allocation of investment opportunities, which are discussed in more detail below. American Century has adopted policies and procedures that are designed to minimize the effects of these conflicts.

Responsibility for managing American Century client portfolios is organized according to investment discipline. Investment disciplines include, for example, disciplined equity, global growth equity, global value equity, global fixed income multi-asset strategies, exchange traded funds and Avantis Investors funds. Within each discipline are one or more portfolio teams responsible for managing specific client portfolios. Generally, client portfolios with similar strategies are managed by the same team using the same objective, approach and philosophy. Accordingly, portfolio

holdings, position sizes and industry and sector exposures tend to be similar across similar portfolios, which minimizes the potential for conflicts of interest. In addition, American Century maintains an ethical wall around each of its equity investment disciplines (global growth equity, global value equity, disciplined equity, equity exchange traded funds and Avantis Investors funds), meaning that access to information regarding any portfolio's transactional activities is only available to team members of the investment discipline that manages such portfolio.

The ethical wall is intended to aid in preventing the misuse of portfolio holdings information and trading activity in the other disciplines.

For each investment strategy, one portfolio is generally designated as the "policy portfolio." Other portfolios with similar investment objectives, guidelines and restrictions, if any, are referred to as "tracking portfolios." When managing policy and tracking portfolios, a portfolio team typically purchases and sells securities across all portfolios that the team manages. American Century's trading systems include various order entry programs that assist in the management of multiple portfolios, such as the ability to purchase or sell the same relative amount of one security across several funds. In some cases a tracking portfolio may have additional restrictions or limitations that cause it to be managed separately from the policy portfolio. Portfolio managers make purchase and sale decisions for such portfolios alongside the policy portfolio to the extent the overlap is appropriate, and separately, if the overlap is not.

American Century may aggregate orders to purchase or sell the same security for multiple portfolios when it believes such aggregation is consistent with its duty to seek best execution on behalf of its clients. Orders of certain client portfolios may, by investment restriction or otherwise, be determined not available for aggregation. American Century has adopted policies and procedures to minimize the risk that a client portfolio could be systematically advantaged or disadvantaged in connection with the aggregation of orders. To the extent equity trades are aggregated, shares purchased or sold are generally allocated to the participating portfolios pro rata based on order size. Because initial public offerings (IPOs) are usually available in limited supply and in amounts too small to permit across-the-board pro rata allocations, American Century has adopted special procedures designed to promote a fair and equitable allocation of IPO securities among clients over time. A centralized trading desk executes all fixed income securities transactions for Avantis ETFs and mutual funds. For all other funds in the American Century complex, portfolio teams are responsible for executing fixed income trades with broker/dealers in a predominantly dealer marketplace. Trade allocation decisions are made by the portfolio manager at the time of trade execution and orders entered on the fixed income order management system. There is an ethical wall between the Avantis trading desk and all other American Century traders. The Advisor's Global Head of Trading monitors all trading activity for best execution and to make sure no set of clients is being systematically disadvantaged.

Finally, investment of American Century's corporate assets in proprietary accounts may raise additional conflicts of interest. To mitigate these potential conflicts of interest, American Century has adopted policies and procedures intended to provide that trading in proprietary accounts is performed in a manner that does not give improper advantage to American Century to the detriment of client portfolios.

Brown Advisory

Actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when a portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to more than one account. More specifically, portfolio managers who manage multiple Funds and/or other accounts may experience the following potential conflicts: The management of multiple accounts may result in a portfolio manager devoting unequal time and attention to the management of each account. Investment decisions for client accounts are also made consistent with a client's individual investment objective and needs. Accordingly, there may be circumstances when purchases or sales of securities for one or more client accounts will have an adverse effect on other clients. Brown Advisory may seek to manage such competing interests by: (1) having a portfolio manager focus on a particular investment discipline; (2) utilizing a quantitative model in managing accounts; and/or (3) reviewing performance differences between similarly managed accounts on a periodic basis to ensure that any such differences are attributable to differences in investment guidelines and timing of cash flows. Brown Advisory also maintains a Code of Ethics to establish standards and procedures for the detection and prevention of activities by which persons having knowledge of the investments and investment intentions of the Portfolio may abuse their fiduciary duties to the Portfolio.

If a portfolio manager identifies a limited investment opportunity that may be suitable for more than one client, the Portfolio may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity due to an allocation of filled purchase or sale orders across all eligible accounts. To deal with these situations, Brown Advisory has adopted procedures for allocating portfolio transactions across multiple accounts and conducting trades on a soft dollar basis, if applicable.

With respect to securities transactions for clients, Brown Advisory determines which broker to use to execute each order. However, Brown Advisory may direct securities transactions to a particular broker/dealer for various reasons including receipt of research or participation interests in initial public offerings that may or may not benefit the Portfolio. To deal with these situations, Brown Advisory has adopted procedures to help ensure best execution of all client transactions.

Finally, the appearance of a conflict of interest may arise where the Brown Advisory has an incentive, such as a performance based management fee, which relates to the management of one but not all accounts for which a portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities.

Candriam

Candriam provides portfolio management services to other accounts using substantially similar investment strategies as the MainStay VP Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio.

The side-by-side management of these accounts with the Portfolio may raise potential conflicts of interest relating to the allocation of investment opportunities and the aggregation and allocation of trades.

Therefore, Candriam has adopted various policies and procedures designed to disclose and mitigate these potential conflicts of interest. Candriam has set up a Code of Ethics and a Conflicts of Interest Policy, and has implemented structural measures intended to prevent conflicts of interest (i.e., task segmentation, information barriers, etc.) together with the adoption of procedures regarding allocation of investment opportunities and aggregation and allocation of trades.

These procedures are designed to ensure that all clients are treated fairly and equally, and to prevent these kinds of conflicts from influencing the allocation of investment opportunities among clients.

CBRE

A portfolio manager may be subject to potential conflicts of interest because the portfolio manager is responsible for other accounts in addition to the MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio. These accounts may include, among others, other closed-end funds, mutual funds, separately managed advisory accounts, commingled trust accounts, insurance separate accounts, wrap fee programs and hedge funds. Potential conflicts may arise out of the implementation of differing investment strategies for a portfolio manager's various accounts, the allocation of investment opportunities among those accounts or differences in the advisory fees paid by the portfolio manager's accounts.

A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of a portfolio manager's responsibility for multiple accounts with similar investment guidelines. Under these circumstances, a potential investment may be suitable for more than one of the portfolio manager's accounts, but the quantity of the investment available for purchase is less than the aggregate amount the accounts would ideally devote to the opportunity. Similar conflicts may arise when multiple accounts seek to dispose of the same investment.

A portfolio manager may also manage accounts whose objectives and policies differ from those of the MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio. These differences may be such that under certain circumstances, trading activity appropriate for one account managed by a portfolio manager may have adverse consequences for another account managed by the portfolio manager. For example, if an account were to sell a significant position in a security, which could cause the market price of that security to decrease while the MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio maintained its position in that security.

A potential conflict may arise when a portfolio manager is responsible for accounts that have different advisory fees – the difference in the fees may create an incentive for the portfolio manager to favor one account over another, for example, in terms of access to particularly appealing investment opportunities. This conflict may be heightened where an account is subject to a performance-based fee.

CBRE recognizes the duty of loyalty it owes to its client and has established and implemented certain policies and procedures designed to control and mitigate conflicts of interest arising from the execution of a variety of portfolio management and trading strategies across the firm's diverse client base. Such policies and procedures include but are not limited to: (i) investment process, portfolio management and trade allocation procedures; (ii) procedures regarding short sales in securities recommended for other clients; and (iii) procedures regarding personal trading by the firm's employees (contained in the Code of Ethics).

Epoch

Epoch's solitary line of business is investment management; therefore, Epoch believes it would not have any significant conflicts of interest in the management of the Portfolios other than those conflicts of interest that are customary in the asset management industry. For example, as an asset manager to multiple accounts, Epoch faces conflicts of interest related to the allocation of securities, the sequencing of transactions, fee arrangements, the use of brokerage activity to acquire research or brokerage services and proxy voting. Epoch faces other conflicts of interest related to the personal trading activities of its employees.

To address potential conflicts of interest Epoch has adopted various policies and procedures reasonably designed to disclose and mitigate these potential conflicts of interest. For example Epoch has adopted a Code of Ethics and Business Conduct (the "Code") that contains policies and procedures that address the potential conflict that exists when Epoch employees purchase or sell securities for their personal accounts. The Code generally requires that all transactions in securities by Epoch employees, their spouses and immediate family members be pre-cleared by the compliance department prior to execution. The Code contains policies, inter alia, which prohibit employees from buying or selling securities on the same day that the same security is bought or sold for a client. Securities transactions for employee's personal accounts are also subject to quarterly reporting requirements, annual holdings disclosure and annual certification and attestation requirements. In addition, the Code requires Epoch and its employees to act in clients' best interests, abide by all applicable regulations and avoid even the appearance of insider trading.

Additionally, as a result of the merger between Epoch and the Toronto Dominion Bank, Epoch gained a number of TD affiliates, including broker-dealers, some of which may be perceived as presenting a potential conflict of interest. Epoch expects to avoid any potential conflicts by not conducting business with these affiliated entities.

FIAM

A portfolio manager's compensation plan may give rise to potential conflicts of interest. A portfolio manager's compensation is linked to the pre-tax performance of the fund, rather than its after-tax performance. A portfolio manager's base pay tends to increase with additional and more complex

responsibilities that include increased assets under management and a portion of the bonus relates to marketing efforts, which together indirectly link compensation to sales. When a portfolio manager takes over a fund or an account, the time period over which performance is measured may be adjusted to provide a transition period in which to assess the portfolio. The management of multiple funds and accounts (including proprietary accounts) may give rise to potential conflicts of interest if the funds and accounts have different objectives, benchmarks, time horizons, and fees as a portfolio manager must allocate his time and investment ideas across multiple funds and accounts. In addition, a fund's trade allocation policies and procedures may give rise to conflicts of interest if the fund's orders do not get fully executed due to being aggregated with those of other accounts managed by FIAM or an affiliate. A portfolio manager may execute transactions for another fund or account that may adversely impact the value of securities held by a fund. Securities selected for other funds or accounts may outperform the securities selected for the fund. Portfolio managers may be permitted to invest in the funds they manage, even if a fund is closed to new investors. Trading in personal accounts, which may give rise to potential conflicts of interest, is restricted by the Code of Ethics applicable to the portfolio manager.

Portfolio managers may receive interests in certain funds or accounts managed by FMR or one of its affiliated advisers (collectively, "Proprietary Accounts"). A conflict of interest situation is presented where a portfolio manager considers investing a client account in securities of an issuer in which FMR, its affiliates or their (or their fund clients') respective directors, officers or employees already hold a significant position for their own account, including positions held indirectly through Proprietary Accounts. Because the 1940 Act, as well as other applicable laws and regulations, restricts certain transactions between affiliated entities or between an advisor and its clients, client accounts managed by FIAM or its affiliates, including accounts sub-advised by third parties, are, in certain circumstances, prohibited from participating in offerings of such securities (including initial public offerings and other offerings occurring before or after an issuer's initial public offering) or acquiring such securities in the secondary market. For example, ownership of a company by Proprietary Accounts has, in certain situations, resulted in restrictions on FMR's and its affiliates' client accounts' ability to acquire securities in the company's initial public offering and subsequent public offerings, private offerings, and in the secondary market, and additional restrictions could arise in the future; to the extent such client accounts acquire the relevant securities after such restrictions are subsequently lifted, the delay could affect the price at which the securities are acquired.

A conflict of interest situation is presented when FIAM or its affiliates acquire, on behalf of their client accounts, securities of the same issuers whose securities are already held in Proprietary Accounts, because such investments could have the effect of increasing or supporting the value of the Proprietary Accounts. A conflict of interest situation also arises when FIAM investment advisory personnel consider whether client accounts they manage should invest in an investment opportunity that they know is also being considered by an affiliate of FIAM for a Proprietary Account, to the extent that not investing on behalf of such client accounts improves the ability of the Proprietary Account to take advantage of the opportunity. FIAM and its affiliates have adopted policies and procedures and maintain a compliance program designed to help manage such actual and potential conflicts of interest.

IndexIQ Advisors

The portfolio managers manage accounts for other clients that may hold the same securities or have a similar investment style as the Portfolio. Because the portfolio managers manage multiple accounts for multiple clients, the potential for conflicts of interest exists. However, the accounts managed by a portfolio manager may not have portfolio compositions identical to those of the Portfolio due, for example, to specific investment limitations or guidelines present in some accounts but not others, differences in cash flows or purchase or redemption activity. The portfolio managers may purchase securities for one portfolio and not another account, and the performance of securities purchased for one portfolio may vary from the performance of securities purchased for other accounts. A portfolio manager may place transactions on behalf of other accounts that are directly or indirectly contrary to investment decisions made on behalf of the Portfolio, or make investment decisions that are similar to those made for the Portfolio, both of which have the potential to adversely impact the Portfolio depending on market conditions. For example, a portfolio manager may purchase a security in one account while appropriately selling that same security in another account. In addition, some of these accounts have fee structures that are or have the potential to be higher than the advisory fees paid by the Portfolio, which can cause potential conflicts in the allocation of investment opportunities between the Portfolio and the other accounts. IndexIQ Advisors permits its personnel, including portfolio managers and other investment personnel, to engage in personal securities transactions, including buying or selling securities that are purchased or sold for the Portfolio. These transactions raise potential conflicts of interests, including when they involve securities owned, purchased or sold on behalf of the Portfolio.

To address potential conflicts of interest between clients and IndexIQ Advisors, IndexIQ Advisors has developed procedures, including procedures regarding Allocation of Investment Opportunities and Trades and a Code of Ethics to assist and guide the portfolio managers and other investment personnel when faced with a conflict. Although IndexIQ Advisors has adopted such policies and procedures to provide for equitable treatment of trading activity and to ensure that investment opportunities are allocated in a manner that is fair and appropriate, it is possible that unforeseen or unusual circumstances may arise that may require different treatment between the Portfolio and other accounts managed. Additionally, the compensation structure for portfolio managers does not generally provide incentive to favor one account over another because that part of a portfolio manager's bonus based on performance is not based on the performance of one account to the exclusion of others. There are many other factors considered in determining the portfolio managers' bonus and there is no formula that is applied to weight the factors listed.

Janus

Certain portfolio managers and investment personnel (for the purposes of this section, are together referred to as "portfolio managers") manage other accounts, including accounts that may hold the same securities as or pursue investment strategies similar to the Portfolio. Those other accounts may include separately managed accounts, model or emulation accounts Janus Henderson mutual funds and ETFs, private-label funds for which Janus or an affiliate serves as subadviser, or other Janus Henderson pooled investment vehicles, such as hedge funds, which may have

different fee structures or rates than a Fund or may have a performance-based management fee. Janus or an affiliate may also proprietarily invest in or provide seed capital to some but not all of these accounts. In addition, portfolio managers may personally invest in or provide seed capital to some but not all of these accounts, and certain of these accounts may have a greater impact on their compensation than others. Further, portfolio managers (or their family members) may beneficially own or transact in the same securities as those held in a Fund's portfolio. Moreover, certain portfolio managers also have other roles at Janus (e.g., research analyst) and receive compensation attributable to the other roles.

Certain portfolio managers also have roles with an affiliate of Janus, and provide advice on behalf of Janus through participating affiliate agreements, and receive compensation attributable to other roles. These factors could create conflicts of interest between portfolio managers and the Funds because portfolio managers may have incentives to favor one or more accounts over others or one role over another in the allocation of time, resources, or investment opportunities and the sequencing of trades, resulting in the potential for the Portfolio to be disadvantaged, relative to one or more other accounts.

A conflict of interest between the Funds and other clients, including one or more Funds may arise if a portfolio manager identifies a limited investment opportunity that may be appropriate for a Portfolio, but the Portfolio is not able to take full advantage of that opportunity due to the need to allocate that opportunity among other accounts also managed by the portfolio manager. A conflict may also arise if a portfolio manager executes transactions in one or more accounts that adversely impact the value of securities held by a Portfolio.

Janus believes that these and other conflicts are mitigated by policies, procedures, and practices in place, including those governing personal trading, proprietary trading and seed capital deployment, aggregation and allocation of trades, allocation of limited offerings, cross trades, and best execution. In addition, Janus generally requires portfolio managers to manage accounts with similar investment strategies in a similar fashion, subject to a variety of exceptions, including, but not limited to, investment restrictions or policies applicable only to certain accounts, certain portfolio holdings that may be transferred in-kind when an account is opened, differences in cash flows and account sizes, and similar factors. Janus monitors accounts with similar strategies for any holdings, risk, or performance dispersion or unfair treatment. Janus (and its affiliates) generate trades throughout the day, depending on the volume of orders received from investment personnel, for all of its clients using trade system software. Trades are pre-allocated to individual clients and submitted to selected brokers via electronic files, in alignment with Janus' best execution policy. If an order is not completely filled, executed shares are allocated to client accounts in proportion to the order. In addition, Janus has adopted trade allocation procedures that govern allocation of securities among various Janus Henderson accounts.

Janus manages the Portfolio and the Janus Henderson "funds of funds," which are funds that invest primarily in other Janus Henderson funds. Because Janus manages the Janus Henderson "funds of funds" and the Funds, it is subject to certain potential conflicts of interest when allocating the assets of a Janus Henderson "fund of funds" among such Funds. For example, Janus has a conflict of interest in selecting investments for a Portfolio because the underlying funds, unlike unaffiliated investment companies, pay fees to Janus, and the fees paid to it by some underlying funds are higher than the fees paid by other underlying funds. Further, the Janus Henderson "funds of funds" investments have been and may continue to be a significant portion of the investments in other Janus Henderson funds, allowing Janus the opportunity to recoup expenses it previously waived or reimbursed for a Fund, or to reduce the amount of seed capital investment needed by Janus for the Janus Henderson funds.

MacKay Shields

MacKay Shields does not favor the interest of one client over another and it has adopted a Trade Allocation Policy designed so that all client accounts will be treated fairly and no one client account will receive, over time, preferential treatment over another.

We maintain investment teams with their own distinct investment process that operate independent of each other when making portfolio management decisions. Certain investment teams consist of Portfolio Managers, Research Analysts, and Traders, while certain other investment teams share Research Analysts and/or Traders. MacKay Shields' investment teams may compete with each other for the same investment opportunities and/or take contrary positions. At times, two or more of MacKay Shields' investment teams may jointly manage the assets of a single client portfolio ("Crossover Mandate"). In such instances, the asset allocation decisions will be discussed amongst the various investment teams, but the day-to-day investment decision-making process will typically be made independently by each team for the portion of the Crossover Mandate that team is responsible for managing. Orders within an investment team will typically be aggregated or bunched to reduce the costs of the transactions. Orders are typically not aggregated across investment teams even though there may be orders by separate investment teams to execute the same instrument on the same trading day; provided, however, that orders for the same instrument are typically aggregated across investment teams that are supported by a shared trading desk.

MacKay Shields' clients have held, and it is expected that in the future they will at times hold, different segments of the capital structure of the same issuer that have different priorities. These investments create conflicts of interest, particularly because MacKay Shields can take certain actions for clients that can have an adverse effect on other clients. For example, certain MacKay Shields clients may hold instruments that are senior or subordinated relative to instruments of the same issuer held by other clients, and any action that the portfolio managers were to take on behalf of the issuer's senior instrument, for instance, could have an adverse effect on the issuer's junior instrument held by other clients, and vice versa, particularly in distressed or default situations. To the extent MacKay Shields or any of its employees were to serve on a formal or informal creditor or similar committee on behalf of a client, such conflicts of interest may be exacerbated.

MacKay Shields engages in transactions and investment strategies for certain clients that differ from the transactions and strategies executed on behalf of other clients, including clients that have retained the services of the same investment team. MacKay Shields may make investments for certain clients that they conclude are inappropriate for other clients. For instance, clients within one investment strategy may take short positions in

the debt or equity instruments of certain issuers, while at the same time those instruments or other instruments of that issuer are acquired or held long by clients in another investment strategy, or within the same strategy, and vice versa.

Additionally, MacKay Shields' investment strategies are available through a variety of investment products, including, without limitation, separately managed accounts, private funds, mutual funds and ETFs. Given the different structures of these products, certain clients are subject to terms and conditions that are materially different or more advantageous than available under different products. For example, mutual funds offer investors the ability to redeem from the fund daily, while private funds offer less frequent liquidity. Similarly a client with a separately managed account may have more transparency regarding the positions held in its account than would be available to an investor in a collective investment vehicle. Further, separately managed account clients have the ability to terminate their investment management agreement with little or no notice (subject to the terms of the investment advisory agreement or similar agreement).

As a result of these differing liquidity and other terms, MacKay Shields may acquire and/or dispose of investments for a client either prior to or subsequent to the acquisition and/or disposition of the same or similar securities held by another client. In certain circumstances, purchases or sales of securities by one client could adversely affect the value of the same securities held in another client's portfolio. In addition, MacKay Shields has caused, and expects in the future to cause, certain clients to invest in opportunities with different levels of concentration or on different terms than that to which other clients invest in the same securities. These differences in terms and concentration could lead to different investment outcomes among clients investing in the same securities. MacKay Shields seeks to tailor its investment advisory services to meet each client's investment objective, constraints and investment guidelines and MacKay Shields' judgments with respect to a particular client will at times differ from its judgments for other clients, even when such clients pursue similar investment strategies.

MacKay Shields permits its personnel, including portfolio managers and other investment personnel, to engage in personal securities transactions, including buying or selling securities that it has recommended to, or purchased or sold on behalf of, clients. These transactions raise potential conflicts of interest, including when they involve securities owned or considered for purchase or sale by or on behalf of a client account. MacKay Shields has adopted a Code of Ethics to assist and guide the portfolio managers and other investment personnel when faced with a conflict. MacKay Shields' services to each client are not exclusive. The nature of managing accounts for multiple clients creates a conflict of interest with regard to time available to serve clients. MacKay Shields and its portfolio managers will devote as much of their time to the activities of each client as they deem necessary and appropriate. Although MacKay Shields strives to identify and mitigate all conflicts of interest, and seeks to treat its clients in a fair and reasonable manner consistent with its fiduciary duties, there may be times when conflicts of interest are not resolved in a manner favorable to a specific client.

Additional material conflicts of interest are presented within Part 2A of MacKay Shields' Form ADV.

NIMNA

It is the policy of NIMNA to make business decisions free from conflicting outside influences. NIMNA's objective is to recognize potential conflicts of interest and work to eliminate or control and disclose such conflicts as they are identified. NIMNA's business decisions are based on its duty to its clients, and not driven by any personal interest or gain. As an asset manager operating in a number of different jurisdictions with a diverse client base in a variety of strategies, conflicts of interest are inherent. Furthermore, as an indirect subsidiary of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation ("BNYM"), potential conflicts may also arise between NIMNA and other BNYM companies.

NIMNA will take steps to provide reasonable assurance that no client or group of clients is advantaged at the expense of any other client. As such, the Firm has adopted a Code of Ethics (the "Code") and compliance policy manual to address such conflicts. These potential and inherent conflicts include but are not limited to: the allocation of investment opportunities, side by side management, execution of portfolio transactions, brokerage conflicts, compensation conflicts, related party arrangements, personal interests, and other investment and operational conflicts of interest. Our compliance policies are designed to ensure that all client accounts are treated equitably over time. Additionally, NIMNA has structured compensation of investment personnel to reasonably safeguard client accounts from being adversely impacted by any potential or related conflicts.

All material conflicts of interest are presented in greater detail within Part 2A of NIMNA's Form ADV.

New York Life Investments

Certain employees of the Manager, such as portfolio managers and other investment personnel, may be responsible for managing investments in the Portfolios as well as investments held by various other accounts, which may include separate accounts and unregistered investment companies. Consequently conflicts may arise between the interest of the Manager and/or Subadvisor in its investment management activities related to the Portfolios and potentially its interest in its investment management activities related to various other accounts it manages. Such conflicts principally arise with respect to the allocation of investment opportunities and performance-based compensation arrangements of the Portfolios and other managed accounts.

To address potential conflicts of interest between the clients and the Manager, New York Life Investments has developed Aggregation and Allocation Policies and Procedures (trading costs and investment opportunities) and a Code of Ethics (Personal Trading) to assist and guide the portfolio managers and other investment personnel when faced with a conflict. Although the Manager has adopted such policies and procedures to provide for equitable treatment of trading activity and to ensure that investment opportunities are allocated in a manner that is fair and appropriate, it is possible that unforeseen or unusual circumstances may arise that may require different treatment between the Portfolios and other accounts managed.

NYL Investors

To address potential conflicts of interest between the clients and the Manager, NYL Investors has developed Allocation Procedures, Codes of Ethics and Policies and Procedures for Portfolio Management and Trades in Securities to assist and guide the portfolio managers and other investment personnel when faced with a conflict. Although the Manager and NYL Investors have adopted such policies and procedures to provide for equitable treatment of trading activity and to ensure that investment opportunities are allocated in a manner that is fair and appropriate, it is possible that unforeseen or unusual circumstances may arise that may require different treatment between the Portfolios and other accounts managed.

PIMCO

From time to time, potential and actual conflicts of interest may arise between a portfolio manager's management of the investments of a Portfolio, on the one hand, and the management of other accounts, on the other. Potential and actual conflicts of interest may also arise as a result of PIMCO's other business activities and PIMCO's possession of material non-public information ("MNPI") about an issuer. Other accounts managed by a portfolio manager might have similar investment objectives or strategies as the Portfolios, track the same index a Portfolio tracks or otherwise hold, purchase, or sell securities that are eligible to be held, purchased or sold by the Portfolios. The other accounts might also have different investment objectives or strategies than the Portfolios. Potential and actual conflicts of interest may also arise as a result of PIMCO serving as investment adviser to accounts that invest in the Portfolios. In this case, such conflicts of interest could in theory give rise to incentives for PIMCO to, among other things, vote proxies or redeem shares of a Portfolio in a manner beneficial to the investing account but detrimental to the Portfolio. Conversely, PIMCO's duties to the Portfolios, as well as regulatory or other limitations applicable to the Portfolios, may affect the courses of action available to PIMCO-advised accounts (including certain Portfolios) that invest in the Portfolios in a manner that is detrimental to such investing accounts.

Because PIMCO is affiliated with Allianz SE, a large multi-national financial institution (together with its affiliates, "Allianz"), conflicts similar to those described below may occur between the Portfolios or other accounts managed by PIMCO and PIMCO's affiliates or accounts managed by those affiliates. Those affiliates (or their clients), which generally operate autonomously from PIMCO, may take actions that are adverse to the Portfolios or other accounts managed by PIMCO. In many cases, PIMCO will not be in a position to mitigate those actions or address those conflicts, which could adversely affect the performance of the Portfolios or other accounts managed by PIMCO (each, a "Client," and collectively, the "Clients"). In addition, because certain Clients (as defined below) are affiliates of PIMCO or have investors who are affiliates or employees of PIMCO, PIMCO may have incentives to resolve conflicts of interest in favor of these Clients over other Clients.

Knowledge and Timing of Portfolio Trades. A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of a portfolio manager's day-to-day management of a Portfolio. Because of their positions with the Portfolios, the portfolio managers know the size, timing and possible market impact of a Portfolio's trades. It is theoretically possible that the portfolio managers could use this information to the advantage of other accounts they manage and to the possible detriment of a Portfolio.

Investment Opportunities. A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of a portfolio manager's management of a number of accounts with varying investment guidelines. Often, an investment opportunity may be suitable for one or more Clients, but may not be available in sufficient quantities for all accounts to participate fully. Similarly, there may be limited opportunity to sell an investment held by a Portfolio and another Client. PIMCO has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to allocate investment opportunities on a fair and equitable basis over time.

PIMCO seeks to allocate orders across eligible Client accounts with similar investment guidelines and investment styles fairly and equitably, taking into consideration relevant factors including, among others, applicable investment restrictions and guidelines, regulatory requirements, risk tolerances and available cash. As part of PIMCO's trade allocation process, portions of new fixed income investment opportunities are distributed among Client account categories where the relevant portfolio managers seek to participate in the investment. Those portions are then further allocated among the Client accounts within such categories pursuant to PIMCO's trade allocation policy. Portfolio managers managing quantitative strategies and specialized accounts, such as those focused on international securities, mortgage-backed securities, bank loans, or other specialized asset classes, will likely receive an increased distribution of new fixed income investment opportunities where the investment involves a quantitative strategy or specialized asset class that matches the investment objective or focus of the Client account category.

Any particular allocation decision among Client accounts may be more or less advantageous to any one Client or group of Clients, and certain allocations will, to the extent consistent with PIMCO's fiduciary obligations, deviate from a pro rata basis among Clients in order to address for example, differences in legal, tax, regulatory, risk management, concentration, exposure, Client guideline limitations and/or mandate or strategy considerations for the relevant Clients. PIMCO may determine that an investment opportunity or particular purchases or sales are appropriate for one or more Clients, but not appropriate for other Clients, or are appropriate or suitable for, or available to, Clients but in different sizes, terms, or timing than is appropriate or suitable for other Clients. For example, some Clients have higher risk tolerances than other Clients, such as private funds, which, in turn, allows PIMCO to allocate a wider variety and/or greater percentage of certain types of investments (which may or may not outperform other types of investments) to such Clients. Those Clients receiving an increased allocation as a result of the effect of their respective risk tolerance may be Clients that pay higher investment management fees or that pay incentive fees. In addition, certain Client account categories focusing on certain types of investments or asset classes will be given priority in new issue distribution and allocation with respect to the investments or asset classes that are the focus of their investment mandate. Legal, contractual, or regulatory issues and/or related expenses applicable to PIMCO or one or more Clients may result in certain Clients not receiving securities that may otherwise be appropriate for them or may result in PIMCO selling securities out of Client accounts even if it might otherwise be beneficial to continue to hold them. Additional factors that are taken into account in the distribution and allocation of investment opportunities to Client accounts include, without limitation: ability to utilize

leverage and risk tolerance of the Client account; the amount of discretion and trade authority given to PIMCO by the Client; availability of other similar investment opportunities; the Client account's investment horizon and objectives; hedging, cash and liquidity needs of the portfolio; minimum increments and lot sizes; and underlying benchmark factors. Given all of the foregoing factors, the amount, timing, structuring, or terms of an investment by a Client, including a Portfolio, may differ from, and performance may be lower than, investments and performance of other Clients, including those that may provide greater fees or other compensation (including performance-based fees or allocations) to PIMCO. PIMCO has also adopted additional procedures to complement the general trade allocation policy that are designed to address potential conflicts of interest due to the side-by-side management of the Portfolios and certain pooled investment vehicles, including investment opportunity allocation issues.

From time to time, PIMCO may take an investment position or action for one or more Clients that may be different from, or inconsistent with, an action or position taken for one or more other Clients having similar or differing investment objectives. These positions and actions may adversely impact, or in some instances may benefit, one or more affected Clients (including Clients that are PIMCO affiliates) in which PIMCO has an interest, or which pays PIMCO higher fees or a performance fee. For example, a Client may buy a security and another Client may establish a short position in that same security. The subsequent short sale may result in a decrease in the price of the security that the other Client holds. Similarly, transactions or investments by one or more Clients may have the effect of diluting or otherwise disadvantaging the values, prices or investment strategies of another Client.

When PIMCO implements for one Client a portfolio decision or strategy ahead of, or contemporaneously with, similar portfolio decisions or strategies of another Client, market impact, liquidity constraints or other factors could result in one or more Clients receiving less favorable trading results, the costs of implementing such portfolio decisions or strategies could be increased or such Clients could otherwise be disadvantaged. On the other hand, potential conflicts may also arise because portfolio decisions regarding a Client may benefit other Clients. For example, the sale of a long position or establishment of a short position for a Client may decrease the price of the same security sold short by (and therefore benefit) other Clients, and the purchase of a security or covering of a short position in a security for a Client may increase the price of the same security held by (and therefore benefit) other Clients.

Under certain circumstances, a Client may invest in a transaction in which one or more other Clients are expected to participate, or already have made or will seek to make, an investment. In addition, to the extent permitted by applicable law, a Client may also engage in investment transactions that may result in other Clients being relieved of obligations, or that may cause other Clients to divest certain investments (e.g., a Client may make a loan to, or directly or indirectly acquire securities or indebtedness of, a company that uses the proceeds to refinance or reorganize its capital structure, which could result in repayment of debt held by another Client). Such Clients (or groups of Clients) may have conflicting interests and objectives in connection with such investments, including with respect to views on the operations or activities of the issuer involved, the targeted returns from the investment and the timeframe for, and method of, exiting the investment. When making such investments, PIMCO may do so in a way that favors one Client over another Client, even if both Clients are investing in the same security at the same time. Certain Clients may invest on a "parallel" basis (i.e., proportionately in all transactions at substantially the same time and on substantially the same terms and conditions). In addition, other accounts may expect to invest in many of the same types of investments as another account. However, there may be investments in which one or more of such accounts does not invest (or invests on different terms or on a non-pro rata basis) due to factors such as legal, tax, regulatory, business, contractual or other similar considerations or due to the provisions of a Client's governing documents. Decisions as to the allocation of investment opportunities among such Clients present numerous conflicts of interest, which may not be resolved in a manner that is favorable to a Client's interests. To the extent an investment is not allocated pro rata among such entities, a Client could incur a disproportionate amount of income or loss related to such investment relative to such other Client.

In addition, Clients may invest alongside one another in the same underlying investments or otherwise pursuant to a substantially similar investment strategy as one or more other Clients. In such cases, certain Clients may have preferential liquidity and information rights relative to other Clients holding the same investments, with the result that such Clients will be able to withdraw/redeem their interests in underlying investments in priority to Clients who may have more limited access to information or more restrictive withdrawal/redemption rights. Clients with more limited information rights or more restrictive liquidity may therefore be adversely affected in the event of a downturn in the markets.

Further, potential conflicts may be inherent in PIMCO's use of multiple strategies. For example, conflicts will arise in cases where different Clients invest in different parts of an issuer's capital structure, including circumstances in which one or more Clients may own private securities or obligations of an issuer and other Clients may own or seek to acquire private securities of the same issuer. For example, a Client may acquire a loan, loan participation or a loan assignment of a particular borrower in which one or more other Clients have an equity investment, or may invest in senior debt obligations of an issuer for one Client and junior debt obligations or equity of the same issuer for another Client.

PIMCO may also, for example, direct a Client to invest in a tranche of a structured finance vehicle, such as a CLO or CDO, where PIMCO is also, at the same or different time, directing another Client to make investments in a different tranche of the same vehicle, which tranche's interests may be adverse to other tranches. PIMCO may also cause a Client to purchase from, or sell assets to, an entity, such as a structured finance vehicle, in which other Clients may have an interest, potentially in a manner that will have an adverse effect on the other Clients. There may also be conflicts where, for example, a Client holds certain debt or equity securities of an issuer, and that same issuer has issued other debt, equity or other instruments that are owned by other Clients or by an entity, such as a structured finance vehicle, in which other Clients have an interest.

In each of the situations described above, PIMCO may take actions with respect to the assets held by one Client that are adverse to the other Clients, for example, by foreclosing on loans, by putting an issuer into default, or by exercising rights to purchase or sell to an issuer, causing an issuer to take actions adverse to certain classes of securities, or otherwise. In negotiating the terms and conditions of any such investments, or

any subsequent amendments or waivers or taking any other actions, PIMCO may find that the interests of a Client and the interests of one or more other Clients could conflict. In these situations, decisions over items such as whether to make the investment or take an action, proxy voting, corporate reorganization, how to exit an investment, or bankruptcy or similar matters (including, for example, whether to trigger an event of default or the terms of any workout) may result in conflicts of interest. Similarly, if an issuer in which a Client and one or more other Clients directly or indirectly hold different classes of securities (or other assets, instruments or obligations issued by such issuer or underlying investments of such issuer) encounters financial problems, decisions over the terms of any workout will raise conflicts of interests (including, for example, conflicts over proposed waivers and amendments to debt covenants). For example, a debt holder may be better served by a liquidation of the issuer in which it may be paid in full, whereas an equity or junior bond holder might prefer a reorganization that holds the potential to create value for the equity holders. In some cases PIMCO may refrain from taking certain actions or making certain investments on behalf of Clients in order to avoid or mitigate certain conflicts of interest or to prevent adverse regulatory or other effects on PIMCO, or may sell investments for certain Clients (in each case potentially disadvantaging the Clients on whose behalf the actions are not taken, investments not made, or investments sold). In other cases, PIMCO may not refrain from taking actions or making investments on behalf of certain Clients that have the potential to disadvantage other Clients. In addition, PIMCO may take actions or refrain from taking actions in order to mitigate legal risks to PIMCO or its affiliates or its Clients even if disadvantageous to a Client's account. Moreover, a Client may invest in a transaction in which one or more other Clients are expected to participate, or already have made or will seek to make, an investment.

Additionally, certain conflicts may exist with respect to portfolio managers who make investment decisions on behalf of several different types of Clients. Such portfolio managers may have an incentive to allocate trades, time or resources to certain Clients, including those Clients who pay higher investment management fees or that pay incentive fees or allocations, over other Clients. These conflicts may be heightened with respect to portfolio managers who are eligible to receive a performance allocation under certain circumstances as part of their compensation.

From time to time, PIMCO personnel may come into possession of MNPI which, if disclosed, might affect an investor's decision to buy, sell or hold a security. Should a PIMCO employee come into possession of MNPI with respect to an issuer, he or she generally will be prohibited from communicating such information to, or using such information for the benefit of, Clients, which could limit the ability of Clients to buy, sell or hold certain investments, thereby limiting the investment opportunities or exit strategies available to Clients. In addition, holdings in the securities or other instruments of an issuer by PIMCO or its affiliates may affect the ability of a Client to make certain acquisitions of or enter into certain transactions with such issuer. PIMCO has no obligation or responsibility to disclose such information to, or use such information for the benefit of, any person (including Clients).

PIMCO maintains one or more restricted lists of companies whose securities are subject to certain trading prohibitions due to PIMCO's business activities. PIMCO may restrict trading in an issuer's securities if the issuer is on a restricted list or if PIMCO has MNPI about that issuer. In some situations, PIMCO may restrict Clients from trading in a particular issuer's securities in order to allow PIMCO to receive MNPI on behalf of other Clients. A Client may be unable to buy or sell certain securities until the restriction is lifted, which could disadvantage the Client. PIMCO may also be restricted from making (or divesting of) investments in respect of some Clients but not others. In some cases PIMCO may not initiate or recommend certain types of transactions, or may otherwise restrict or limit its advice relating to certain securities if a security is restricted due to MNPI or if PIMCO is seeking to limit receipt of MNPI.

PIMCO may conduct litigation or engage in other legal actions on behalf of one or more Clients. In such cases, Clients may be required to bear certain fees, costs, expenses and liabilities associated with the litigation. Other Clients that are or were investors in, or otherwise involved with, the subject investments may or may not (depending on the circumstances) be parties to such litigation actions, with the result that certain Clients may participate in litigation actions in which not all Clients with similar investments may participate, and such non-participating Clients may benefit from the results of such litigation actions without bearing or otherwise being subject to the associated fees, costs, expenses and liabilities. PIMCO, for example, typically does not pursue legal claims on behalf of its separate accounts. Furthermore, in certain situations, litigation or other legal actions pursued by PIMCO on behalf of a Client may be brought against or be otherwise adverse to a portfolio company or other investment held by a Client.

The foregoing is not a complete list of conflicts to which PIMCO or Clients may be subject. PIMCO seeks to review conflicts on a case-by-case basis as they arise. Any review will take into consideration the interests of the relevant Clients, the circumstances giving rise to the conflict, applicable PIMCO policies and procedures, and applicable laws. Clients (and investors in Portfolios) should be aware that conflicts will not necessarily be resolved in favor of their interests and may in fact be resolved in a manner adverse to their interests. PIMCO will attempt to resolve such matters fairly, but even so, matters may be resolved in favor of other Clients which pay PIMCO higher fees or performance fees or in which PIMCO or its affiliates have a significant proprietary interest. There can be no assurance that any actual or potential conflicts of interest will not result in a particular Client or group of Clients receiving less favorable investment terms in or returns from certain investments than if such conflicts of interest did not exist.

Conflicts like those described above may also occur between Clients, on the one hand, and PIMCO or its affiliates, on the other. These conflicts will not always be resolved in favor of the Client. In addition, because PIMCO is affiliated with Allianz, a large multi-national financial institution, conflicts similar to those described above may occur between clients of PIMCO and PIMCO's affiliates or accounts managed by those affiliates. Those affiliates (or their clients), which generally operate autonomously from PIMCO, may take actions that are adverse to PIMCO's Clients. In many cases PIMCO will have limited or no ability to mitigate those actions or address those conflicts, which could adversely affect Client performance. In addition, certain regulatory restrictions may prohibit PIMCO from using certain brokers or investing in certain companies (even if

such companies are not affiliated with Allianz) because of the applicability of certain laws and regulations applicable to PIMCO, Allianz SE or their affiliates. An account's willingness to negotiate terms or take actions with respect to an investment may also be, directly or indirectly, constrained or otherwise impacted to the extent Allianz SE, PIMCO, and/or their affiliates, directors, partners, managers, members, officers or personnel are also invested therein or otherwise have a connection to the subject investment (e.g., serving as a trustee or board member thereof).

Performance Fees. A portfolio manager may advise certain accounts with respect to which the advisory fee is based entirely or partially on performance. Performance fee arrangements may create a conflict of interest for the portfolio manager in that the portfolio manager may have an incentive to allocate the investment opportunities that he or she believes might be the most profitable to such other accounts instead of allocating them to a Portfolio. PIMCO has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to allocate investment opportunities between the Portfolios and such other accounts on a fair and equitable basis over time.

PIMCO has implemented policies and procedures relating to, among other things, portfolio management and trading practices, personal investment transactions, insider trading, gifts and entertainment, and political contributions that seek to identify, manage and/or mitigate actual or potential conflicts of interest and resolve such conflicts appropriately if they occur. PIMCO seeks to resolve any actual or potential conflicts in each client's best interest. For more information regarding PIMCO's actual or potential conflicts of interest, please refer to Item 10 and Item 11 in PIMCO's Form ADV, Part 2A.

PineStone

PineStone also manages other investment vehicles (the "Related Accounts"). The Related Accounts may invest in the same securities as the MainStay VP PineStone International Equity Portfolio. As a result, the Related Accounts may compete with the Portfolio for appropriate investment opportunities. As a general matter, PineStone will consider participation by the Portfolio in all appropriate investment opportunities that are under consideration by PineStone for the Related Accounts. PineStone will evaluate for the Portfolio and the Related Accounts a variety of factors that may be relevant in determining whether a particular investment opportunity or strategy is appropriate and feasible for the Portfolio or the Related Accounts at a particular time. Because these considerations may differ for the Portfolio and the Related Accounts in the context of any particular investment opportunity and at any particular time, the investment activities and future investment performance of the Portfolio and each of the Related Accounts will differ. PineStone will, however, attempt to allocate these investment opportunities in an equitable manner. In doing so, PineStone will take into account applicable laws and regulations, particularly those impacting registered investment companies, like the Portfolio and its affiliates, including its Related Accounts.

SBH

SBH has adopted policies and procedures that address potential conflicts of interest that may arise when a portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to more than one Fund or other account, such as conflicts relating to the allocation of limited investment opportunities, the order of executing transactions when the aggregation of the order is not possible, personal investing activities, structure of portfolio manager compensation, conducting trades on a soft dollar basis, conflicting investment strategies and proxy voting of portfolio securities. While there is no guarantee that such policies and procedures will be effective in all cases, SBH believes that its policies and procedures and associated controls relating to potential material conflicts of interest involving the Funds and its other managed funds and accounts have been reasonably designed.

Wellington

Individual investment professionals at Wellington manage multiple accounts for multiple clients. These accounts may include mutual funds, separate accounts (assets managed on behalf of institutions, such as pension funds, insurance companies, foundations, or separately managed account programs sponsored by financial intermediaries), bank common trust accounts and hedge funds. Each Portfolio's managers listed in the prospectus who are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Portfolios. Portfolio Managers generally manage accounts in several different investment styles. These accounts may have investment objectives, strategies, time horizons, tax considerations and risk profiles that differ from those of the Portfolios. The Portfolio Managers make investment decisions for each account, including the relevant Portfolio, based on the investment objectives, policies, practices, benchmarks, cash flows, tax and other relevant investment considerations applicable to that account. Consequently, the Portfolio Managers may purchase or sell securities, including IPOs, for one account and not another account, and the performance of securities purchased for one account may vary from the performance of securities purchased for other accounts. Alternatively, these accounts may be managed in a similar fashion to the relevant Portfolio and thus the accounts may have similar, and in some cases nearly identical, objectives, strategies and/or holdings to that of the relevant Portfolio.

A Portfolio Manager or other investment professionals at Wellington may place transactions on behalf of other accounts that are directly or indirectly contrary to investment decisions made on behalf of the relevant Portfolio, or make investment decisions that are similar to those made for the relevant Portfolio, both of which have the potential to adversely impact the relevant Portfolio depending on market conditions. For example, an investment professional may purchase a security in one account while appropriately selling that same security in another account. Similarly, a Portfolio Manager may purchase the same security for the relevant Portfolio and one or more other accounts at or about the same time. In those instances the other accounts will have access to their respective holdings prior to the public disclosure of the relevant Portfolio's holdings. In addition, some of these accounts have fee structures, including performance fees, which are or have the potential to be higher, in some cases significantly higher, than the fees Wellington receives for managing the Portfolios. Messrs. Chally, Isch, McLane, Ruedi, Siegle, Shilling, and Whitaker also manage accounts which pay performance allocations to Wellington or its affiliates. Because incentive payments paid by Wellington to

the Portfolio Managers are tied to revenues earned by Wellington and, where noted, to the performance achieved by the manager in each account, the incentives associated with any given account may be significantly higher or lower than those associated with other accounts managed by a given Portfolio Manager. Finally, the Managers may hold shares or investments in the other pooled investment vehicles and/or other accounts identified above.

Wellington's goal is to meet its fiduciary obligation to treat all clients fairly and provide high quality investment services to all of its clients. Wellington has adopted and implemented policies and procedures, including brokerage and trade allocation policies and procedures, which it believes address the conflicts associated with managing multiple accounts for multiple clients. In addition, Wellington monitors a variety of areas, including compliance with primary account guidelines, the allocation of IPOs and compliance with the firm's Code of Ethics and places additional investment restrictions on investment professionals who manage hedge funds and certain other accounts. Furthermore, senior investment and business personnel at Wellington periodically review the performance of Wellington's investment professionals. Although Wellington does not track the time an investment professional spends on a single account, Wellington does periodically assess whether an investment professional has adequate time and resources to effectively manage the investment professional's various client mandates.

Winslow Capital

Winslow Capital acknowledges its fiduciary duty to follow trading procedures that meet each client's investment objectives and guidelines. Winslow Capital will manage the Portfolio and all other institutional clients in the Large Cap Growth product essentially identically. Pursuant to Winslow Capital's "Trade Management Policy," the firm treats all clients fairly in the execution of orders and allocation of trades. Pursuant to Winslow Capital's "Trade Order Processing Policy," the firm processes trade orders for its clients in a consistent, controlled, transparent and accountable manner.

It is Winslow Capital's practice to aggregate multiple contemporaneous client purchase or sell orders into a block order for execution. If the aggregated order is not filled in its entirety, the partially filled order is allocated pro rata based on the original allocation. Clients' accounts for which orders are aggregated receive the average share price of such transaction. Any transaction costs incurred in the aggregated transaction will be shared pro rata based on each client's participation in the transaction.

Winslow Capital has also established and will maintain and enforce a Code of Ethics to set forth the standards of conduct expected of employees, to require compliance with the federal securities laws, and to uphold Winslow Capital's fiduciary duties. This Code of Ethics also addresses the personal securities trading activities of Access Persons in an effort to detect and prevent illegal or improper personal securities transactions.

Winslow Capital believes that it has addressed all potential conflicts of interest that may exist in connection with the investment manager's management of the investments of the Portfolio and the investments of the other accounts under its management.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

Purchases and sales of securities on a securities exchange are effected by brokers, and the Portfolios pay a brokerage commission for this service. In transactions on stock exchanges in the United States, these commissions are negotiated, whereas on many foreign stock exchanges these commissions are fixed. In the OTC markets, securities (i.e., municipal bonds, other debt securities and some equity securities) are generally traded on a "net" basis with dealers acting as principal for their own accounts without a stated commission, although the price of the security usually includes a profit to the dealer. Transactions in certain OTC securities also may be effected on an agency basis, when the total price paid (including commission) is equal to or better than the best total prices available from other sources. In underwritten offerings, securities are usually purchased at a fixed price that includes an amount of compensation to the underwriter, generally referred to as the underwriter's concession or discount. On occasion, certain money market instruments may be purchased directly from an issuer, in which case no commissions or discounts are paid.

Because the MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios primarily invest all of their assets in shares of the Underlying Portfolios/Funds, they generally do not pay brokerage commissions and related costs with respect to their investments in Underlying Portfolios/Funds, but do indirectly bear a proportionate share of these costs incurred by the Underlying Funds in which they invest.

In effecting purchases and sales of portfolio securities for the account of a Portfolio, the Portfolio's Manager or Subadvisor will seek the best execution of the Portfolio's orders. The Board has adopted policies and procedures that govern the selection of broker/dealers to effect securities transactions on behalf of a Portfolio. Under these policies and procedures, the Manager or Subadvisor must consider not only the commission rate, spread or other compensation paid, but the price at which the transaction is executed, bearing in mind that it may be in a Portfolio's best interests to pay a higher commission, spread or other compensation in order to receive better execution. The Manager or Subadvisor may consider other factors, including the broker's integrity, specialized expertise, speed, ability or efficiency, research or other services. The Manager or Subadvisor may not consider a broker's promotional or sales efforts on behalf of any Portfolio as part of the broker selection process for executing Portfolio transactions. Furthermore, neither the Portfolios nor the Manager may enter into agreements under which a Portfolio directs brokerage transactions (or revenue generated from those transactions) to a broker to pay for distribution of Portfolio shares.

Currently, New York Life Investments is affiliated with two broker/dealers, NYLIFE Securities LLC and NYLIFE Distributors LLC (each an "Affiliated Broker" and collectively, the "Affiliated Brokers"), neither of which have institutional capacity to underwrite securities that would be purchased by, or effect portfolio transactions for, the MainStay Group of Funds.

As permitted by Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act, the Manager or a Subadvisor may, subject to the restrictions of Markets in Financial Instruments Directive ("MiFID II") as described below, cause a Portfolio to pay a broker/dealer (except an Affiliated Broker) that provides brokerage and research services to the Manager or Subadvisor an amount of commission for effecting a securities transaction for a Portfolio in excess of the amount other broker/dealers would have charged for the transaction if the Manager or the Subadvisor determines in good faith that the greater commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by the executing broker/dealer viewed in terms of either a particular transaction or the Manager's or the Subadvisor's overall responsibilities to the Portfolio or to its other clients. The term "brokerage and research services" includes advice as to the value of securities, the advisability of investing in, purchasing, or selling securities and the availability of securities or of purchasers or sellers of securities; furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy and the performance of accounts; and effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto such as clearance and settlement.

Under MiFID II, investment managers in the EU providing portfolio management services or investment advice on an independent basis will no longer be able to use soft dollars to pay for research as they must now unbundle payments for research from payments for trade execution to pay for research from brokers. As part of their portfolio management or independent investment advice activities, investment managers in the EU will be required to either pay for research out of their own profit or agree with clients to have research costs paid by clients through research payment accounts that are funded out of execution commissions or by a specific client research charge.

Although commissions paid on every transaction will, in the judgment of the Manager or the Subadvisors, be reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage services provided, commissions exceeding those that another broker might charge may be paid to broker/dealers (except an Affiliated Broker) who were selected to execute transactions on behalf of the Portfolio and the Manager's or the Subadvisors' other clients in part for providing advice as to the availability of securities or of purchasers or sellers of securities and services in effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto such as clearance and settlement.

Broker/dealers may be willing to furnish statistical, research and other factual information or services ("Research") to the Manager or the Subadvisors for no consideration other than brokerage or underwriting commissions. Research provided by brokers is used for the benefit of all of the Manager's or the Subadvisors' clients and not solely or necessarily for the benefit of the Portfolios. The Manager's or the Subadvisors' investment management personnel attempt to evaluate the quality of Research provided by brokers. Results of this effort are sometimes used by the Manager or the Subadvisors as a consideration in the selection of brokers to execute portfolio transactions.

In certain instances there may be securities that are suitable for a Portfolio's portfolio as well as for that of another Portfolio or one or more of the other clients of the Manager or the Subadvisors. Investment decisions for a Portfolio and for the Manager's or the Subadvisors' other clients are made independently from those of the other accounts and investment companies that may be managed by the Manager or the Subadvisor with a view to achieving their respective investment objectives. It may develop that a particular security is bought or sold for only one client even though it might be held by, or bought or sold for, other clients. Likewise, a particular security may be bought for one or more clients when one or more other clients are selling that same security. Some simultaneous transactions are inevitable when several clients receive investment advice from the same investment adviser, particularly when the same security is suitable for the investment objectives of more than one client. When two or more clients are simultaneously engaged in the purchase or sale of the same security, the securities are allocated among clients in a manner believed to be equitable to each. It is recognized that in some cases this system could have a detrimental effect on the price or volume of the security in a particular transaction as far as a Portfolio is concerned. The Manager and Subadvisors believe that over time the Portfolios' ability to participate in volume transactions will produce better executions for the Portfolios.

The Management fees paid by the Trust, on behalf of each Portfolio, to the Manager and the Subadvisory fees that the Manager pays on behalf of certain Portfolios to the Subadvisors will not be reduced as a consequence of the Manager's or the Subadvisors' receipt of brokerage and research services. To the extent a Portfolio's transactions are used to obtain such services, the brokerage commissions paid by the Portfolio will exceed those that might otherwise be paid, by an amount that cannot be clearly determined. Such services would be useful and of value to the Manager and the Subadvisors in serving both the Portfolios and other clients and, conversely, such services obtained by the placement of brokerage business of other clients would be useful to the Manager and the Subadvisors in carrying out their obligations to the Portfolios.

The table below shows information on brokerage commissions paid by each of the Portfolios for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020.

BROKERAGE COMMISSIONS	YEAR ENDED 12/31/22	YEAR ENDED 12/31/21	YEAR ENDED 12/31/20
MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio	\$ 89,829	\$ 63,558	\$ 130,755
MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio	138,852	126,083	326,284
MainStay VP Bond Portfolio	52,534	22,272	17,721
MainStay VP Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio	206,651	273,220	605,007
MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio	21,369	11,961	45,305
MainStay VP Conservative Allocation Portfolio	155,279	0	1
MainStay VP Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Portfolio	220,399	121,918	129,537
MainStay VP Equity Allocation Portfolio	171,834	0	37

BROKERAGE COMMISSIONS	YEAR ENDED 12/31/22	YEAR ENDED 12/31/21	YEAR ENDED 12/31/20
MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM [®] Utilities Portfolio	500,998	327,484	512,911
MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio	0	0	1,839
MainStay VP Growth Allocation Portfolio	386,549	0	14
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	173,811	137,980	100,996
MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio	4,896	9,137	10,346
MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio	339,467	291,440	502,925
MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio	92,373	29,573	62,171
MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio	43,887	43,771	9,581
MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio	3,205	694	120
MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Portfolio	129	405	2
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	55,820	54,060	56,283
MainStay VP Moderate Allocation Portfolio	245,820	0	13
MainStay VP Natural Resources Portfolio	475,895	382,528	280,300
MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	28,886	40,023	32,709
MainStay VP PineStone International Equity Portfolio	1,375,659	1,507,054	1,970,982
MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio	23,000	39,771	56,857
MainStay VP Small Cap Growth Portfolio	238,605	253,099	274,387
MainStay VP Wellington Growth Portfolio	71,377	202,476	954,837
MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio	294,453	713,879	1,407,359
MainStay VP Wellington Small Cap Portfolio	312,493	580,462	756,973
MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio	65,836	238,544	981,022
MainStay VP Winslow Large Cap Growth Portfolio	424,064	414,389	323,142

Material differences in the dollar amount of brokerage commissions paid by certain Portfolios over the last three fiscal years resulted from increases or decreases in the volume of trading activity. Certain Portfolios were reorganized or repositioned and as a result saw additional changes in brokerage commissions.

As of December 31, 2022, the following Portfolios held securities of their regular brokers or dealers (as defined in Rule 10b-1 under the 1940 Act) or their parent companies:

PORTFOLIO	BROKER-DEALER	MARKET VALUE
MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio	Bank of America Corp.	\$ 1,548,658
MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	7,187,358
MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio	Morgan Stanley	7,401,161
MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio	Bank of America Corp.	1,053,898
MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio	Citigroup Commercial Mortgage Trust	422,055
MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio	Citigroup, Inc.	1,697,061
MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio	Goldman Sachs Group	1,119,124
MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	9,421,149
MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio	Morgan Stanley	6,416,372
MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio	Royal Bank of Canada	632,155
MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio	UBS Group AG	197,044
MainStay VP Bond Portfolio	Bank of America Corp.	5,142,952
MainStay VP Bond Portfolio	Citigroup, Inc.	7,096,121
MainStay VP Bond Portfolio	Goldman Sachs Group	6,923,157
MainStay VP Bond Portfolio	JPMorgan Mortgage Acquisition Trust	233,488
MainStay VP Bond Portfolio	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	9,814,307
MainStay VP Bond Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Mortgage Loan Trust	237,374
MainStay VP Bond Portfolio	Morgan Stanley	6,756,042
MainStay VP Bond Portfolio	Royal Bank of Canada	3,433,865
MainStay VP Bond Portfolio	UBS Group AG	1,239,188
MainStay VP Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Portfolio	Bank of America Corp.	15,844,045
MainStay VP Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Portfolio	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	19,261,051
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	Bank of America Corp.	7,852,305
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	Barclays plc	1,272,488
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	BNP Paribas SA	1,933,049
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	Citigroup, Inc.	2,373,702
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	Credit Suisse Group AG	1,554,566

PORTFOLIO	BROKER-DEALER	MARKET VALUE
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	Goldman Sachs Group	4,411,341
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	JPMorgan Mortgage Acquisition Trust	76,153
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	JPMorgan Mortgage Trust	271,368
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	6,989,851
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	JPMorgan Chase Bank NA	109,420
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	Morgan Stanley	2,844,147
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Bank of America Merrill Lynch Trust	188,132
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	Morgan Stanley Capital I Trust	359,077
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	Royal Bank of Canada	1,441,386
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	UBS Group AG	1,155,918
MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio	Bank of America Corp.	2,388,223
MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio	Barclays plc	241,251
MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio	Citigroup Commercial Mortgage Trust	561,939
MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio	Citigroup, Inc.	1,394,082
MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio	Credit Suisse Group AG	442,030
MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio	Goldman Sachs Group	1,007,956
MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	1,549,571
MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio	Morgan Stanley	1,841,642
MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio	Bank of America Corp.	24,482,842
MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio	BNP Paribas SA	1,131,387
MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio	Citigroup, Inc.	4,352,945
MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio	Credit Suisse Group AG	1,868,127
MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio	Goldman Sachs Group	9,700,638
MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio	JPMorgan Mortgage Trust	1,905,492
MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	22,166,760
MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio	JPMorgan Chase Bank NA	585,414
MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio	Morgan Stanley	21,726,425
MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio	Bank of America Corp.	22,363,255
MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio	Goldman Sachs Financial Square	5,000,000
MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio	Citigroup Mortgage Loan Trust	44,499
MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio	JPMorgan Mortgage Trust	1,071,188
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	Bank of America Corp.	11,686,176
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	Barclays plc	5,471,930
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	BNP Paribas SA	5,184,721
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	Citigroup, Inc.	9,395,106
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	Credit Suisse Group AG	2,800,709
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	JPMorgan Commercial Mortgage Securities Trust	2,568,483
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	JPMorgan Mortgage Acquisition Trust	11,988
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	2,893,786
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	Morgan Stanley	4,282,654
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	Morgan Stanley ABS Capital I, Inc.Trust	713,075
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	UBS Group AG	3,306,813
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	UBS -Barclays Commercial Mortgage Trust	2,488,695
MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio	Bank of America Corp.	21,349,583
MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio	Citigroup, Inc.	8,090,923
MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio	Goldman Sachs Group	10,739,553
MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	36,328,226
MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio	Morgan Stanley	10,351,525
MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	Bank of America Corp.	167,325
MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	Citigroup Mortgage Loan Trust	272,139
MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	Credit Suisse First Boston Mortgage Securities Trust	434,045
MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	Morgan Stanley ABS Capital I, Inc. Trust	116,813
MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio	RBC Capotal Markets LLC	45,194,000
MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio	TD Securities. Inc.	40,000,000
MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio	Bank of America Corp.	14,242,759

PORTFOLIO	BROKER-DEALER	MARKET VALUE
MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	19,997,260
MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio	Morgan Stanley	14,242,805

No commission payments were made to Affiliated Brokers in the fiscal years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2021 or December 31, 2020.

A Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate is calculated by dividing the lesser of sales or purchases of portfolio securities by the average monthly value of the Portfolio's portfolio securities. For purposes of this calculation, portfolio securities will exclude purchases and sales of debt securities having maturity at the date of purchase of one year or less.

The turnover rate for a Portfolio will vary from year-to-year and depending on market conditions, turnover could be greater in periods of unusual market movement and volatility. A higher turnover rate generally would result in greater brokerage commissions, particularly in the case of an equity-oriented Portfolio, or other transactional expenses which must be borne, directly or indirectly, by the Portfolio and, ultimately, by the Portfolio's shareholders. High portfolio turnover may result in increased brokerage commissions and in the realization of a substantial increase in net short-term capital gains by the Portfolio which, when distributed to non-tax-exempt shareholders, will be treated as dividends (ordinary income).

Because the Manager does not expect to reallocate the assets of the MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios among the Underlying Portfolios/Funds on a frequent basis, the portfolio turnover rate for those Portfolios is expected to be lower in comparison to most mutual funds. However, the MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios indirectly bear the expenses associated with the portfolio turnover of the Underlying Portfolios/Funds, a number of which have high (i.e., greater than 100%) portfolio turnover rates. Portfolio turnover rates for each Underlying Portfolio/Fund for which financial highlights are available are provided in the financial highlights section of the applicable prospectus.

NET ASSET VALUE

The Trust determines the NAV per share of each Portfolio on each day the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") is open for regular trading. NAV per share is calculated as of the close of the NYSE (usually 4:00 pm Eastern time) for each class of shares of each Portfolio by dividing the current market value (amortized cost, in the case of the MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio) of the total Portfolio assets attributable to a class, less liabilities attributable to that class, by the total number of shares of that class of the Portfolio that are issued and outstanding. With respect to any portion of a Portfolio's assets that are invested in one or more Underlying Portfolios/Funds, the Portfolio's NAV is calculated based upon the NAVs of those Underlying Portfolios/Funds.

The value of a Portfolio's other investments are generally based on current market prices. If current market values are not available or, in the judgment of the Manager, do not accurately reflect the fair value of a security, investments will be valued by another method that the Board believes in good faith accurately reflects fair value. Changes in the value of a Portfolio's securities after the close of trading on the principal markets in which the portfolio securities trade will not be reflected in the calculation of NAV unless the Manager deems a particular event would materially affect NAV. In this case, an adjustment in the valuation of the securities may be made in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board. A Portfolio may invest in securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Portfolio does not price its shares. Subsequently, the value of securities of a MainStay VP Portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem shares.

SECURITIES LENDING

Pursuant to an agreement between the MainStay Group of Funds and JPMorgan, the Portfolios may lend their portfolio securities to certain qualified borrowers. As securities lending agent for the Portfolios, JPMorgan administers the Portfolios' securities lending program. The services provided to the Portfolios by JPMorgan with respect to the Portfolios' securities lending activities include, among other things: locating approved borrowers and arranging loans; collecting fees and rebates due to a Portfolio from a borrower; monitoring daily the value of the loaned securities and collateral and marking to market the daily value of securities on loan; collecting and maintaining necessary collateral; managing qualified dividends; negotiating loan terms; selecting securities to be loaned; recordkeeping and account servicing; monitoring dividend activity and material proxy votes relating to loaned securities; and arranging for return of loaned securities to the Portfolios at loan termination; and pursuing contractual remedies on behalf of the lending Portfolio if a borrower defaults on a loan. It is estimated that the following Portfolios earned income and incurred costs and expenses as a result of their securities lending activities and the receipt of related services:

SECURITIES LENDING	GROSS INCOME	REVENUE SPLIT	CASH COLLATERAL MANAGEMENT FEES	ADMINISTRATIVE FEES	INDEMNIFICATION FEES	REBATES PAID TO BORROWERS	OTHER FEES	TOTAL COST	NET INCOME
MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio	\$ 14,199	\$ 1,387	\$ 0	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ 0	\$ N/A	\$ 1,387	\$ 12,812

MainStay VP Balanced	98,698	9,765	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	9,765	88,933
MainStay VP Candriam Emerging Markets Equity	43,646	4,363	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	4,363	39,293
MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio	1,044	103	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	103	941
MainStay VP Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Portfolio	23,417	2,336	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	2,336	21,081
MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM [®] Utilities	18,513	1,811	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	1,811	16,702
MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	74,535	7,146	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	7,146	67,389
MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0
MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio	1,163,891	113,853	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	113,853	1,049,738
MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced	135,791	12,590	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	12,590	123,201
MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio	2,446,263	240,006	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	240,006	2,206,257
MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	0
MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio	118	11	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	11	107
MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	615	60	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	60	555
MainStay VP PineStone International Equity Portfolio	11,800	1,138	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	1,138	10,662
MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio	54,678	5,442	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	5,442	49,236
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	80,638	7,856	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	7,856	72,782
MainStay VP Natural Resources Portfolio	108,414	10,652	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	10,652	97,762
MainStay VP Small Cap Growth Portfolio	84,590	8,357	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	8,357	76,233
MainStay VP Wellington Growth Portfolio	5,800	561	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	561	5,239
MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio	84,642	8,209	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	8,209	76,433
MainStay VP Wellington Small Cap Portfolio	87,021	8,470	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	8,470	78,551
MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio	82	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	0	82
MainStay VP Winslow Large Cap Growth	1,157	106	0	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	106	1,051

During the most recent fiscal year end, none of the other Portfolios covered in this SAI engaged in securities lending activities and, as a result, did not earn income or incur costs or expenses associated with such activities.

HOW PORTFOLIO SECURITIES ARE VALUED

Portfolio securities of the MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio are valued at their amortized cost (in accordance with the Trust's Rule 2a-7 Procedures adopted to implement the requirements of Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act), which does not take into account unrealized securities gains or losses. This method involves initially valuing an instrument at its cost and thereafter assuming a constant amortization to maturity of any premium paid or discount received. While this method provides certainty in valuation, it may result in periods during which value, as determined by amortized cost, is higher or lower than the price the Trust would receive if it sold the instrument. During such periods, the yield to an investor in the Portfolio may differ somewhat than that obtained in a similar investment company that uses available market quotations to value all of its portfolio securities. During periods of declining interest rates, the quoted yield on shares of the MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio may tend to be higher than a computation made by a fund with identical investments utilizing a method of valuation based upon prevailing market prices and estimates of such market prices for all of its portfolio instruments. Thus, if the use of amortized costs by the MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio resulted in a lower aggregate portfolio value on a particular day, a prospective investor in the Portfolio would be able to obtain a somewhat higher yield if he or she purchased shares of the Portfolio on that day, than would result from investing in a fund

utilizing solely market values, and existing shareholders in the Portfolio would receive less investment income. The converse would apply in a period of rising interest rates.

The Board has also established procedures designed to stabilize, to the extent reasonably possible, the MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio's price per share as computed for the purpose of sales and redemptions at \$1.00. Such procedures include review of the MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio by the Board, at such intervals as they deem appropriate, to determine whether the Portfolio's NAV calculated by using available market quotations or market equivalents (the determination of value by reference to interest rate levels, quotations of comparable securities and other factors) deviates from \$1.00 per share based on amortized cost.

The extent of deviation between the MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio's NAV based upon available market quotations or market equivalents and \$1.00 per share based on amortized cost will be periodically examined by the Board. If such deviation exceeds one-half of 1%, the Board will promptly consider what action, if any, will be initiated. In the event the Board determines that a deviation exists which may result in material dilution or other unfair results to investors or existing shareholders, they will take such corrective action as they regard to be necessary and appropriate, including the sale of portfolio instruments prior to maturity to realize capital gains or losses or to shorten average portfolio maturity; withholding part or all of dividends or payment of distributions from capital or capital gains; redemptions of shares in kind; or establishing a NAV per share by using available market quotations or equivalents. In addition, in an effort to stabilize the NAV per share at \$1.00, the Board has the authority to, among other things, (1) reduce or increase the number of shares outstanding on a pro rata basis (such as through a reverse stock split), and (2) to offset each shareholder's pro rata portion of the deviation between the NAV per share and \$1.00 from the shareholder's accrued dividend account or from future dividends. In each case, measures taken by the Board in an effort to stabilize the NAV per share at \$1.00 are subject to applicable law and the provisions of the MainStay Funds' organizational documents.

The Board designated the Manager as the valuation designee pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act and delegated to the Manager the responsibility for making fair value determinations with respect to the Portfolios' portfolio securities. Under the general oversight of the Board, the Manager, with the assistance of the Subadvisors, will monitor the valuations used by each Portfolio, the adequacy and the reliability of the sources used to obtain prices and the application of the procedures.

The Portfolios' valuation procedures permit the Portfolios to use a variety of valuation methodologies in connection with valuing the Portfolios' investments. The methodology used for a specific type of investment may vary based on the market data available or other considerations. Neither the description of the Portfolios' valuation procedures in the Prospectuses and the shareholder reports, nor the following information is intended to reflect an exhaustive list of the methodologies a Portfolio may use to value its investments. The methodologies summarized in the Prospectuses, the shareholder reports and below may not represent the specific means by which a Portfolio's investments are valued on any particular business day.

Portfolio securities of each of the other Portfolios are valued:

1. By appraising common and preferred stocks that are traded on the NYSE or other exchanges and the National Market System ("NMS") at the last sale price of the exchange on that day or, if no sale occurs on such exchange, at the last quoted sale price up to the time of valuation on any other national securities exchange; if no sale occurs on that day, the stock shall be valued at the mean between the closing bid price and asked price as provided by a recognized pricing agent selected by a Portfolio's Manager or Subadvisor. (NOTE: excessive spreads or infrequent trading may indicate a lack of readily available market quotations that may then be "fair valued" in accordance with fair valuation policies established by the Board);
2. By appraising OTC common and preferred stocks quoted on the NASDAQ system (but not listed on the NMS) at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price supplied through such system;
3. By appraising OTC and foreign traded common and preferred stocks not quoted on the NASDAQ system and foreign securities traded on certain foreign exchanges whose operations are similar to the U.S. over-the-counter market at prices supplied by a recognized pricing agent selected by a Portfolio's Manager or Subadvisor, or if the prices are deemed by the Manager or the Subadvisor not to be representative of market values, the security is to be "fair valued" in accordance with fair valuation policies established by the Board;
4. By appraising debt securities and all other liquid securities and other liquid assets at prices supplied by a pricing agent or broker/dealer, selected by the Manager, in consultation with a Portfolio's Subadvisor, if any, if those prices are deemed by a Portfolio's Manager or Subadvisor to be representative of market values at the close of the New York Stock Exchange;
5. By appraising short-term debt securities with a remaining maturity of 60 days or less using the amortized cost method of valuation when the amortized cost value is determined to approximate fair value established using market-based and issuer-specific factors;
6. By appraising exchange-traded options and futures contracts at the last posted settlement price on the market where any such option or futures contract is principally traded;
7. By appraising OTC options at the price obtained from the appropriate option pricing model on Bloomberg or other comparable service as established by the Manager;
8. By appraising forward foreign currency exchange contracts held by the Portfolios at their respective fair market values determined on the basis of the mean between the last current bid and asked prices based on dealer or exchange quotations;

9. By appraising swaps at a price provided daily by an independent pricing source or if an independent pricing source is not available, they will be valued by the Manager using market-based prices provided by independent pricing sources or broker-dealer bid quotations. Centrally cleared swaps will be valued using prices determined by the relevant exchange, if applicable;
10. Securities that cannot be valued by the methods set forth above and all other assets, are valued in good faith at "fair value" in accordance with valuation policies established by the Board; and
11. Investments in mutual funds are valued at their NAV at the close of business each day.

If the NYSE is closed due to inclement weather, technology problems or any other reason on a day it would normally be open for business, or the NYSE has an unscheduled early closing on a day it has opened for business, the Portfolios reserve the right to treat such day as a business day and accept purchase and redemption orders until, and calculate a NAV as of, the normally scheduled close of regular trading on NYSE for that day, so long as New York Life Investments believes there remains an adequate market to meet purchase and redemption orders for that day. A Portfolio reserves the right to close, and therefore not accept purchase and redemption orders or calculate a NAV for that day, if the primary trading markets of the Portfolio's portfolio instruments are closed (such as additional holidays on which such markets are closed) and the Portfolio's management believes that there is not an adequate market to meet purchase or redemption requests on such day. On any business day when the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association recommends that the bond markets close trading early, a Portfolio reserves the right to close at such earlier closing time, and therefore accept purchase and redemption orders until and calculate a NAV as of such earlier closing time.

Floating rate loans, in which the MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio primarily invests, are not listed on any securities exchange or board of trade. Some loans are traded by institutional investors in an OTC secondary market that has developed in the past several years. This secondary market generally has fewer trades and less liquidity than the secondary markets for other types of securities. Some loans have few or no trades. Accordingly, determinations of the value of loans may be based on infrequent and dated trades. Because there is less reliable, objective market value data available, elements of judgment may play a greater role in valuation of loans than for other types of securities. Typically floating rate loans (and other debt obligations, such as collateralized debt obligations and collateralized loan obligations) are valued using information provided by an independent third party pricing agent.

With respect to prices supplied by a pricing agent, these prices are generally based on, among other things, as applicable, benchmark yields, observed transactions, bids, offers, quotations from dealers and electronic trading platforms, the new issue market, credit, interest rate and liquidity conditions, spreads and other observations for the specific security and comparable securities. Prior to utilizing a new pricing agent that provides prices for portfolio securities, the Manager will review the valuation methodologies, assumptions, inputs and tools employed by the pricing agent to determine their evaluated prices. On an ongoing basis, the Manager, with the assistance of the Subadvisors, reviews the process used by each pricing agent, including the pricing agent's valuation methodologies, assumptions, inputs and tools employed by the pricing agent to determine their evaluated prices, the frequency of updating its prices, the controls at the pricing agent to ensure that its procedures are followed, and the documentation setting forth any matrix pricing or other analytical processes used to derive prices. In situations where a pricing agent cannot or does not provide a valuation for a particular security, or such valuation is deemed unreliable, such security is fair valued by the Manager in accordance with policies established by the Board.

Portfolio securities traded on more than one U.S. national securities exchange or foreign exchange are valued at the last sale price on the business day as of which such value is being determined on the close of the exchange representing the principal market for such securities and should there be no sale price on that exchange, such securities should then be valued at the last sale price on any other exchange that the Manager may designate. If there were no sales on any exchange, the securities shall be fair valued at the mean between the closing bid price and asked price. For financial accounting purposes, the Portfolio recognizes dividend income and other distributions on the ex-dividend date, except certain dividends from foreign securities that are recognized as soon as the Portfolio is informed on or after the ex-dividend date.

A significant event occurring after the close of trading but before the calculation of the Portfolio's NAV may mean that the closing price for a security may not constitute a readily available market quotation and accordingly require that the security be priced at its fair value in accordance with the fair valuation procedures established by the Board. Events affecting the values of portfolio securities that occur between the time their prices are determined and the close of the New York Stock Exchange generally will not be reflected in a Portfolio's calculation of its NAV. The Manager, with the assistance of the Subadvisor, if any, will continuously monitor for significant events that may call into question the reliability of market quotations. Such events may include: situations relating to a single issue in a market sector; significant fluctuations in U.S. or foreign markets; natural disasters, armed conflicts, governmental actions or other developments not tied directly to the securities markets. However, where the Manager, in consultation with the Subadvisor, if any, may, in its judgment, determine that an adjustment to a Portfolio's NAV should be made because intervening events have caused the Portfolio's NAV to be materially inaccurate, the Manager will determine the fair value of the security in accordance with fair valuation procedures established by the Board.

The proceeds received by each Portfolio for each issue or sale of its shares, and all net investment income, realized and unrealized gain and proceeds thereof, subject only to the rights of creditors, will be specifically allocated to such Portfolio and constitute the underlying assets of that Portfolio. The underlying assets of each Portfolio will be segregated on the books of account, and will be charged with the liabilities in respect to such Portfolio and with a share of the general liabilities of the Trust. Expenses with respect to any two or more Portfolios will be allocated in proportion to the NAVs of the respective Portfolios except where allocation of direct expenses can otherwise be fairly made in the judgment of the Manager or the Subadvisor.

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES

The Portfolios generally offer their shares to NYLIAC for allocation to NYLIAC's Separate Accounts. However, shares of each Portfolio may also be offered to the MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios and other variable insurance funds. Each MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolio is structured as a "fund of funds" which means that it pursues its investment goal by investing its assets in Initial Class shares of a combination of the Portfolios. Shares of the Portfolios are currently offered to certain separate accounts to fund variable annuity policies and variable universal life insurance policies issued by participating insurance companies.

The Separate Accounts are used to fund multi-funded retirement annuity policies and variable life insurance policies issued by NYLIAC. Shares of the Portfolios may be sold to NYLIAC Separate Accounts funding both variable annuity contracts and variable universal life insurance policies and may be sold to affiliated life insurance companies of NYLIAC, including New York Life. The Trust currently does not foresee any disadvantages to owners arising from offering the Trust's shares to Separate Accounts funding both variable universal life insurance policies and variable annuity contracts. Due, however, to differences in tax treatment or other considerations, it is theoretically possible that the interests of owners of various contracts participating in the Trust might at some time be in conflict. However, the Board and insurance companies whose separate accounts invest in the Portfolio are required to monitor events in order to identify any material conflicts between variable annuity contract owners and variable universal life policy owners. The Board will determine what action, if any, should be taken in the event of such a conflict. If such a conflict were to occur, one or more insurance company separate accounts might withdraw their investment in the Portfolio. This might force the Portfolio to sell securities at disadvantageous prices. The Portfolios do not presently intend to offer their shares directly to the public.

The Trust is required to redeem all full and fractional shares of the Trust for cash. The redemption price is the NAV per share next determined after the receipt of proper notice of redemption.

The right to redeem shares or to receive payment with respect to any redemption may be suspended only for any period during which trading on the NYSE is restricted as determined by the SEC or when such exchange is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings) for any period during which an emergency exists, as defined by the SEC, which makes disposal of a Portfolio's securities or determination of the NAV of each Portfolio not reasonably practicable, and for any other periods as the SEC may by order permit for the protection of shareholders of each Portfolio.

Under current rules governing money market funds, the MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio may suspend redemptions pursuant to Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act (as described in the Prospectus) and as part of a liquidation of the Portfolio. The Portfolio may suspend redemptions if (i) (a) the Portfolio (at the end of a business day) has invested less than ten percent of its total assets in "weekly liquid assets" or (b) the Portfolio's price per share, as computed for the purpose of distribution, redemption and repurchase (rounded to the nearest one percent), has deviated from the stable price established by the Board or the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, determines that such a deviation is likely to occur and (ii) the Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, irrevocably has approved the liquidation of the Portfolio. The Portfolio must first notify the SEC of a suspension of redemptions in connection with its liquidation.

Investment decisions for each Portfolio are made independently from those of the other Portfolios and investment companies advised by the respective Manager or Subadvisor. However, if such other Portfolios or investment companies are prepared to invest in, or desire to dispose of, securities of the type in which the Portfolio invests at the same time as a Portfolio, available investments or opportunities for sales will be allocated equitably to each. In some cases, this procedure may adversely affect the size of the position obtained for or disposed of by a Portfolio or the price paid or received by a Portfolio.

Certain of the Portfolios have entered into a committed line of credit with The Bank of New York Mellon as agent, and various other lenders from whom a Portfolio may borrow up to 5% of its net assets in order to honor redemptions. The credit facility is expected to be utilized in periods when the Portfolios experience unusually large redemption requests. A mutual fund is considered to be using leverage whenever it borrows an amount more than 5% of its assets. None of the Portfolios intend to borrow for the purpose of purchasing securities using the credit facility or any other source of borrowed funds.

The Board has determined that, as a "government money market fund," the MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio is not subject to liquidity fees and/or redemption gates on redemptions. The Board has reserved its ability to change this determination with respect to liquidity fees and/or redemption gates, but such change would become effective only after shareholders were provided with specific advance notice of the change.

TAX INFORMATION

Special tax rules apply to life insurance companies as well as variable life and variable annuity contracts. Please refer to the prospectus for the applicable insurance policy or consult your tax advisor for any further information concerning federal income tax matters with respect to the Portfolios. The discussion herein is based upon provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, the regulations promulgated thereunder, and judicial and administrative rulings, all of which are subject to change, which change may be retroactive. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisers with regard to the federal, state, local and foreign tax aspects of an investment in a Portfolio.

Each Portfolio of the Trust is treated as a separate entity for federal income tax purposes, and has either elected or intends to elect to qualify as a regulated investment company under the provisions of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. If each Portfolio qualifies as a "regulated investment company" and complies with the appropriate provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, each Portfolio generally will be relieved of federal income tax on the amounts distributed.

To qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company, a Portfolio generally must, among other things: (a) derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, net income from certain publicly traded partnerships that are treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes, gains from the sale or other disposition of securities or foreign currencies, and other income (including gains from certain options, futures, and forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in securities or foreign currencies (i.e., the "Gross Income Test"); (b) diversify its holdings so that at the end of each quarter of the taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the market value of the Portfolio's assets is represented by cash, cash items, U.S. government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities, with such other securities of any one issuer limited for the purposes of this calculation to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Portfolio's total assets and 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of the Portfolio's total assets is invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies), or in two or more issuers that the Portfolio controls and that are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or in certain publicly traded partnerships (i.e. "the Diversification Test"); and (c) distribute dividends in each taxable year of an amount at least equal to 90% of the sum of its investment company taxable income and its net tax-exempt interest income, determined without regard to any deduction for dividends paid.

If a Portfolio does not meet all of these Internal Revenue Code requirements, it will be subject to tax as an ordinary corporation and its distributions (to the extent of available earnings and profits) to shareholders generally will be characterized as ordinary dividend income (except to the extent a shareholder is exempt from tax) to the extent of the Portfolio's current and accumulated earnings and profits.

Generally, in order to avoid the imposition of a 4% non-deductible excise tax, each Portfolio must distribute to its shareholders during the calendar year:

- 98% of the Portfolio's ordinary income taking into account certain deferrals and elections for the calendar year;
- 98.2% of the Portfolio's capital gain net income (all capital gains, both long-term and short-term, minus all such capital losses), adjusted for certain ordinary losses, all computed as if the Portfolio were on a taxable year ending October 31 of the year in question and beginning the previous November 1; and
- any undistributed ordinary income or capital gain net income for any prior year on which the Portfolio did not incur corporate income tax in such prior year.

The excise tax generally is inapplicable to any regulated investment company whose shareholders are solely either tax-exempt pension trusts or separate accounts of life insurance companies funding variable contracts. Although the Portfolios generally are not subject to the excise tax, to the extent any Portfolio is subject to the excise tax, the intention is to make distributions required to avoid the imposition of such a tax.

Each Portfolio also intends to comply with the separate diversification requirements imposed by Section 817(h) of the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations thereunder on certain insurance company separate accounts. These requirements, which are in addition to the diversification requirements imposed on a Portfolio by the 1940 Act and Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code, place certain limitations on assets of each insurance company separate account used to fund variable contracts. Because Section 817(h) of the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations treat the assets of a Portfolio as assets of the related separate account, the Portfolios intend to comply with the guidelines. These regulations generally provide that, as of the end of each calendar quarter or within 30 days thereafter no more than 55% of the total assets of a Portfolio may be represented by any one investment, no more than 70% by any two investments, no more than 80% by any three investments and no more than 90% by any four investments. For this purpose, all securities of the same issuer are considered a single investment, and each U.S. government agency and instrumentality is considered a separate issuer. Section 817(h) of the Internal Revenue Code provides, as a safe harbor, that a separate account will be treated as being adequately diversified if the diversification requirements under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code are satisfied and no more than 55% of the value of the account's total assets is attributable to cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies. Failure by a Portfolio to either qualify as a regulated investment company or satisfy these diversification requirements would generally cause the variable contracts to lose their favorable tax status and require a contract holder to include in ordinary income any income accrued under the contracts for the current and all prior taxable years. Under certain circumstances described in the applicable Treasury regulations, inadvertent failure to satisfy the applicable diversification requirements may be corrected, but such a correction would require a payment to the IRS based on the tax contract holders would have incurred if they were treated as receiving the income on the contract for the period during which the diversification requirements were not satisfied. Any such failure may also result in adverse tax consequences for the insurance company issuing the contracts. Failure by a Portfolio to qualify as a regulated investment company would also subject a Portfolio to federal and state income taxation on all of its taxable income and gain, whether or not distributed to shareholders. Moreover, if a Portfolio failed to qualify as a regulated investment company for a period greater than two taxable years, the Portfolio may be required to recognize any built-in gains (the excess of the aggregate gains, including items of income, over aggregate losses that would have been realized if we had been liquidated) if such Portfolio qualifies as a regulated investment company in a subsequent year.

A Portfolio that receives dividend income from U.S. sources will annually report certain amounts of its dividends paid as eligible for the dividends received deduction, and a Portfolio incurring foreign taxes will elect to pass-through allowable foreign tax credits. The benefits, which may be potentially material, of these reports and elections will inure only to the insurance company that issued the variable contract and will not be shared with the contract holders.

The diversification requirements relating to the qualification of a Portfolio as a regulated investment company may limit the extent to which a Portfolio will be able to engage in certain investment practices, including transactions in futures contracts and other types of derivative securities transactions. In addition, if a Portfolio were unable to dispose of portfolio securities due to settlement problems relating to foreign investments or due to the holding of illiquid securities, the Portfolio's ability to qualify as a regulated investment company might be affected. If a Portfolio fails to satisfy either the Gross Income Test or the Diversification Test in any taxable year, the Portfolio may be eligible for relief under certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code if the failure is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, and if a penalty tax is paid with respect to each such failure. In addition, relief may be available to a Portfolio under the Internal Revenue Code for certain de minimis failures of the Diversification Test where the Portfolio corrects the failure within a specified period of time. If a Portfolio fails to qualify as a regulated investment company in any taxable year and if the relief provisions are not available, the Portfolio would be subject to an entity-level federal income tax at regular rates on its taxable income, without any deduction that would otherwise be available for dividends distributed to shareholders.

The Treasury Department may issue future regulations or rulings addressing the circumstances in which a variable contract owner's control of the investments of the separate account may cause the contract owner, rather than the insurance company, to be treated as the owner of the assets held by the separate account. If the contract owner is considered the owner of the securities underlying the separate account, income and gains produced by those securities would be included currently in the contract owner's gross income. It is not known what standards will be set forth in the regulations or rulings.

In the event that rules or regulations are adopted, there can be no assurance that a Portfolio will be able to operate as currently described, or that a Portfolio will not have to change its investment objective or investment policies. A Portfolio's investment objective and investment policies may be modified as necessary to prevent any such prospective rules and regulations from causing variable contract owners to be considered the owners of the shares of the Portfolio.

The discussion of "Taxes" in the Prospectus, in conjunction with the foregoing, is a general summary of applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and U.S. Treasury regulations now in effect as currently interpreted by the courts and the IRS. The Internal Revenue Code and these regulations, as well as the current interpretations thereof, may be changed at any time, sometimes with retroactive effect.

Federal Income Tax Capital Loss Carryforwards

Net capital losses incurred in taxable years may be carried forward without limitation and will retain the character as a short- or long-term capital loss. Accordingly, no capital gains distribution is expected to be paid to an affected Portfolio's shareholders until net gains have been realized in excess of such amounts. The Portfolios cannot carry back or carry forward any net operating losses. As of December 31, 2022, the following Portfolios had capital loss carryforwards approximating the amount indicated for federal income tax purposes:

PORTFOLIO	AVAILABLE THROUGH	SHORT-TERM CAPITAL LOSS AMOUNTS (000's)	LONG-TERM CAPITAL LOSS AMOUNTS (000's)
MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio	Unlimited	\$ 4,880	\$ 5,483
MainStay VP Bond Portfolio	Unlimited	54,126	46,956
MainStay VP Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio	Unlimited	42,749	0
MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio	Unlimited	34,190	1,983
MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio	Unlimited	4,593	43,902
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	Unlimited	19,142	12,917
MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio	Unlimited	8,597	11,878
MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio	Unlimited	59,425	5,651
MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio	Unlimited	0	5,201
MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio	Unlimited	1,811	4,737
MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Portfolio	Unlimited	10,622	132,916
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	Unlimited	0	14,843
MainStay VP Natural Resources Portfolio	Unlimited	23,149	56,116
MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	Unlimited	0	3,427
MainStay VP PineStone International Equity Portfolio	Unlimited	53,031	8,548
MainStay VP U. S. Government Money Market Portfolio	Unlimited	15	0
MainStay VP Wellington Growth Portfolio	Unlimited	39,989	15,657
MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio	Unlimited	21,985	44,572
MainStay VP Wellington Small Cap Portfolio	Unlimited	33,618	11,666
MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio	Unlimited	15,284	7,841

The following Portfolios utilized capital loss carryforwards during the taxable year ended December 31, 2022:

MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio	7,057,430
MainStay VP Natural Resources Portfolio	107,609,329
MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio	54,632,984

OTHER INFORMATION

The Trust is an open-end management investment company (or mutual fund) formed as a Delaware statutory trust on February 1, 2011. The Trust has an unlimited authorized number of shares of beneficial interest that may, without shareholder approval, be divided by the Board into any number of portfolios or classes of shares, subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act. When issued, shares of the Trust are fully paid, non-assessable, redeemable, and freely transferrable, subject to any limitations set forth in the Prospectus and this SAI.

Each issued and outstanding share in a class of a Portfolio is entitled to participate equally in dividends and distributions declared by the Trust with respect to such Portfolio and class. Shares of each class of a Portfolio will have a pro rata interest in the assets of the Portfolio to which the shares of that class relate and will have no interest in the assets of any other Portfolio. If any assets, liabilities, revenue or expenses are not clearly allocable to a particular Portfolio or to a particular class of shares of a Portfolio (such as fees for Independent Trustees or extraordinary legal fees), they will be allocated to each class on the basis of relative net assets or otherwise as determined by the Board. In the unlikely event that any Portfolio incurs liabilities in excess of its assets, the other Portfolios could be held liable for such excess.

Shares entitle their holders to one vote per share; however, separate votes will be taken by each Portfolio or class on matters affecting an individual Portfolio or a particular class of shares issued by a Portfolio. Shares have noncumulative voting rights, which means that holders of more than 50% of the shares voting for the election of Trustees can elect all Trustees and, in such event, the holders of the remaining shares voting for the election of Trustees will not be able to elect any person or persons as Trustees. Shares have no preemptive or subscription rights and are transferable.

The Board has decided not to hold routine annual shareholders' meetings. Special shareholders' meetings will be called whenever one or more of the following is required to be acted on by shareholders pursuant to the 1940 Act: (i) election of Trustees; (ii) approval of investment advisory agreement; or (iii) ratification of selection of independent accountants. Not holding routine annual meetings results in Policy Owners having a lesser role in governing the business of the Trust.

NYLIAC, the MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios, other variable insurance funds and other variable annuity and variable life insurance policies issued by participating insurance companies are the legal owners of the shares and as such have the right to vote to elect the Board of the Trust, to vote upon certain matters that are required by the 1940 Act to be approved or ratified by the shareholders of a mutual fund and to vote upon any other matter that may be voted upon at a shareholders' meeting. To the extent of current applicable law, NYLIAC and the MainStay VP Asset Allocation Portfolios will vote the shares of the Trust at special meetings of the shareholders of the Trust in accordance with instructions received from Owners of Policies that are publicly offered. The current prospectuses for the Policies more fully describe voting rights of these Owners.

The following organizational changes have occurred since January 1, 2017:

- MainStay VP ICAP Select Equity Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Portfolio, effective March 13, 2017;
- MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio commenced operations on May 1, 2017;
- MainStay VP Janus Balanced Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio, effective June 5, 2017;
- Effective May 1, 2018, the following name changes occurred:

<u>Old Name</u>	<u>New Name</u>
MainStay VP Common Stock Portfolio	MainStay VP MacKay Common Stock Portfolio
MainStay VP Convertible Portfolio	MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio
MainStay VP Cornerstone Growth Portfolio	MainStay VP MacKay Growth Portfolio
MainStay VP Government Portfolio	MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio
MainStay VP High Yield Corporate Bond Portfolio	MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Portfolio
MainStay VP International Equity Portfolio	MainStay VP MacKay International Equity Portfolio
MainStay VP Mid Cap Core Portfolio	MainStay VP MacKay Mid Cap Core Portfolio
MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio	MainStay VP MacKay S&P 500 Index Portfolio

Old Name

MainStay VP Small Cap Core Portfolio

MainStay VP Unconstrained Bond Portfolio

New Name

MainStay VP MacKay Small Cap Core Portfolio

MainStay VP MacKay Unconstrained Bond Portfolio

- MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio commenced operations on September 10, 2018;
- MainStay VP VanEck Global Hard Assets Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP Mellon Natural Resources Portfolio, effective November 30, 2018;
- MainStay VP MFS® Utilities Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM® Utilities Portfolio, effective November 30, 2018;
- Effective November 30, 2018, MainStay VP Absolute Return Multi-Strategy Portfolio merged into MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio;
- Effective April 30, 2019, MainStay VP Epoch U.S. Small Cap Portfolio merged into MainStay VP MacKay Small Cap Core Portfolio;
- Effective February 28, 2020, MainStay VP Cushing Renaissance Advantage Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio;
- Effective May 1, 2020, the MainStay VP Eagle Small Cap Growth Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP Small Cap Growth Portfolio;
- Effective May 1, 2020, the MainStay VP Large Cap Growth Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP Winslow Large Cap Growth Portfolio;
- Effective May 1, 2021, the MainStay VP Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio;
- Effective May 1, 2021, the MainStay VP Growth Allocation Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP Equity Allocation Portfolio;
- Effective May 1, 2021, the MainStay VP MacKay Common Stock Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio;
- Effective May 1, 2021, the MainStay VP MacKay Growth Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP Wellington Growth Portfolio;
- Effective May 1, 2021, the MainStay VP MacKay Mid Cap Core Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio;
- Effective May 1, 2021, the MainStay VP MacKay Small Cap Core Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP Wellington Small Cap Portfolio;
- Effective May 1, 2021, the MainStay VP MacKay Unconstrained Bond Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio;
- Effective May 1, 2021, the MainStay VP Mellon Natural Resources Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP Natural Resources Portfolio;
- Effective May 1, 2021, the MainStay VP Moderate Growth Allocation Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP Growth Allocation Portfolio;
- Effective May 1, 2022, the MainStay VP T. Rowe Price Equity Income Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio;
- Effective May 1, 2022, the MainStay VP MacKay S&P 500 Index Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio; and
- Effective August 28, 2023, the MainStay VP MacKay International Equity Portfolio changed its name to MainStay VP PineStone International Equity Portfolio.

Special Considerations for the MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio. "Standard & Poor's," "S&P 500®," "S&P®," "S&P," "Standard & Poor's 500®" and "S&P 500® Index" are trademarks of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. and have been licensed for use by an affiliate of New York Life Investments, the Portfolio's Manager. S&P does not sponsor, endorse, sell or promote the Portfolio or represent the advisability of investing in the Portfolio.

The Portfolio is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P. S&P makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the Portfolio, or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Portfolio particularly, or the ability of the S&P 500® Index, to track general stock market performance. S&P's only relationship to New York Life Investments is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of S&P and of the S&P 500® Index which are determined, composed and calculated by S&P without regard to New York Life Investments or the Portfolio. S&P has no obligation to take the needs of New York Life Investments or the shareholders of the Portfolio into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the S&P 500® Index. S&P is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the prices and amount of the Portfolio or the timing of the issuance or sale of the Portfolio, or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Portfolio are to be converted into cash. S&P has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Portfolio.

S&P does not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of the S&P 500® Index or any data included therein, and S&P shall have no liability for any errors, omissions, or interruptions therein. S&P makes no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by New York Life Investments, the shareholders of the Portfolio, or any other person or entity from the use of any S&P® Index or any data included therein. S&P makes no express or implied warranties, and expressly disclaims all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with

respect to the S&P 500® Index or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall S&P have any liability for any special, punitive, indirect, or consequential damages (including lost profits), even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

The inclusion of a security in an index in no way implies an opinion by S&P as to the attractiveness of that security as an investment.

Special Considerations for the MainStay IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio

Shares of the MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by IndexIQ LLC. IndexIQ LLC makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the shares of the Portfolio or any member of the public regarding the advisability of trading in the Portfolio. IndexIQ LLC has no obligation to take the needs of the owners of shares of the Portfolio into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Index (the "Underlying Index").

IndexIQ LLC does not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of the Underlying Index or any data included therein and IndexIQ LLC shall have no liability for any errors, omissions, or interruptions, or therein. IndexIQ LLC makes no warranty, express or implied, as to the results to be obtained by Portfolio, owners of the shares of the Portfolio, or any other person or entity from the use of the Underlying Index or any data included therein. IndexIQ LLC makes no express or implied warranties, and expressly disclaims all warranties, of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to the Underlying Index or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall IndexIQ LLC have any liability for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special or consequential damages (including loss profits), even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

Shareholder and Trustee Liability

The Delaware Statutory Trust Act provides that a shareholder of a Delaware statutory trust shall be entitled to the same limitation of personal liability extended to shareholders of Delaware corporations, and the Declaration of Trust further provides that no shareholder of the Trust shall be personally liable for the obligations of the Trust or of any series or class thereof except by reason of his or her own acts or conduct. The Declaration of Trust also provides for indemnification out of the assets of the applicable series of the Trust of any shareholder or former shareholder held personally liable solely by reason of his or her being or having been a shareholder. The Declaration of Trust also provides that the Trust may, at its option, assume the defense of any claim made against any shareholder for any act or obligation of the Trust, and shall satisfy any judgment thereon, except with respect to any claim that has been settled by the shareholder without prior written notice to, and consent of, the Trust. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is considered to be extremely remote.

The Declaration of Trust states further that no Trustee or officer of the Trust, when acting in such capacity, shall be personally liable to any person other than the Trust or its shareholders for any act, omission or obligation of the Trust or any Trustee or officer of the Trust. The Declaration of Trust further provides that a Trustee or officer of the Trust shall not be personally liable for any act or omission or any conduct whatsoever in his capacity as Trustee or officer, provided that this does not include liability to the Trust or its shareholders to which the Trustee or officer would otherwise be subject by reason of such Trustee's or officer's willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of the office of Trustee or officer.

Registration Statements

Statements contained herein and in the Prospectuses as to the contents of any contract or other documents referred to are not necessarily complete, and, in each instance, reference is made to the copy of such contract or other documents filed as an exhibit to the registration statement, each such statement being qualified in all respects by such reference.

Transfer Agent

NYLIM Service Company, an affiliate of the Manager, serves as the transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent for the Service Class and Service 2 Class shares of MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio and Initial Class and Service Class shares of MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio. NYLIM Service Company has its principal office and place of business at 30 Hudson Street, Jersey City, New Jersey 07302. Pursuant to its Transfer Agency and Service Agreement with the Trust dated April 11, 2016, NYLIM Service Company provides transfer agency services, such as the receipt of purchase and redemption orders, the receipt of dividend reinvestment instructions, the preparation and transmission of dividend payments and the maintenance of various records of accounts.

NYLIM Service Company has entered into a Sub-Transfer Agency and Service Agreement with SS&C GIDS, Inc. ("SS&C") located at 1055 Broadway St., Kansas City, Missouri 64105 and pays to SS&C fees and expenses for performing certain transfer agency and shareholder recordkeeping services. In connection with providing these services, SS&C deposits cash received in connection with mutual fund transactions in demand deposit accounts with State Street Bank and Trust Company and retains the interest earnings generated from these accounts. SS&C will perform certain of the services for which NYLIM Service Company is responsible.

In addition, the Trust or NYLIM Service Company or an affiliate may contract with other service organizations, including affiliates of NYLIM Service Company and broker/dealers and other financial institutions, to compensate them for providing sub-transfer agency and other administrative services with respect to beneficial owners of Initial Class, Service Class and Service 2 Class shares held through omnibus accounts.

Sub-Administrator

JPMorgan, 383 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10179, provides sub-administration and sub-accounting services to the Portfolios pursuant to an agreement with New York Life Investments. These services include calculating daily NAVs of the Portfolios, maintaining general ledger and

subledger accounts for the calculation of the Portfolios' respective NAVs, and assisting New York Life Investments in conducting various aspects of the Portfolios' administrative operations. For providing these services to the Portfolios, JPMorgan is compensated by New York Life Investments.

Custodian

JPMorgan, 383 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10179, is custodian of cash and securities of the Trust and has subcustodial agreements for holding the Trust's foreign assets. For providing these services, JPMorgan is compensated by the Portfolios.

Legal Counsel

Legal advice regarding certain matters relating to the Federal securities laws has been provided by Dechert LLP, 1900 K Street, NW, Washington, District of Columbia 20006.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

PwC has been selected as the independent registered public accounting firm of the Trust. PwC is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Portfolios. The financial statements of the Portfolios included in the Trust's December 31, 2022 Annual Report, which are incorporated by reference in this SAI, have been incorporated in reliance on the report of PwC, the independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

Management Ownership

As of October 4, 2023, the Trustees and officers of the Trust as a group owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of any class of shares of each of the Portfolios of the Trust.

Principal Shareholders and Control Persons

As of March 31, 2023, the following persons owned of record or beneficially 5% or more of the Initial Class, Service Class and Service 2 Class shares of the following Portfolios. Any entity that owned 25% or more of the outstanding shares of a Portfolio may be presumed to "control" the Portfolio, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act. A shareholder who controls a Portfolio may be able to determine the outcome of a proposal submitted to the shareholders for approval, including changes to a Portfolio's fundamental policies or the terms of the management agreement with the Manager or subadvisor.

Initial Class Shares

NAME OF PORTFOLIO	NYLIAC VARIABLE ANNUITY SEPARATE ACCOUNT I	NYLIAC VARIABLE ANNUITY SEPARATE ACCOUNT II	NYLIAC VARIABLE ANNUITY SEPARATE ACCOUNT III	NYLIAC VARIABLE ANNUITY SEPARATE ACCOUNT IV	NYLIAC VARIABLE UNIVERSAL LIFE SEPARATE ACCOUNT I
MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio			12.3%		25.0%
MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio					100%
MainStay VP Bond Portfolio			7.6%		9.7%
MainStay VP Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio					18.1%
MainStay VP Conservative Allocation Portfolio					100%
MainStay VP Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Portfolio			15.8%		25.0%
MainStay VP Equity Allocation Portfolio					100%
MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM [®] Utilities Portfolio					25.2%
MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio					13.9%
MainStay VP Growth Allocation Portfolio					100%
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio	11.5%	18.9%	28.0%		41.6%
MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio					98.7%
MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio		8.9%	36.6%		44%
MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio			7.2%		9.0%
MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio			20.9%		16.6%
MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Portfolio		6.2%	22.9%		31.4%
MainStay VP MacKay International Equity Portfolio			6.8%		23.1%
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio					100%
MainStay VP Natural Resources Portfolio			30.9%	51.6%	13.3%
MainStay VP Moderate Allocation Portfolio					100%
MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio					9.7%
MainStay VP Small Cap Growth Portfolio			10.1%	5.9%	15.6%
MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio		5.8%	12.5%		42.6%

NAME OF PORTFOLIO	NYLIAC VARIABLE ANNUITY SEPARATE ACCOUNT I	NYLIAC VARIABLE ANNUITY SEPARATE ACCOUNT II	NYLIAC VARIABLE ANNUITY SEPARATE ACCOUNT III	NYLIAC VARIABLE ANNUITY SEPARATE ACCOUNT IV	NYLIAC VARIABLE UNIVERSAL LIFE SEPARATE ACCOUNT I
MainStay VP U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio			25.3%	57.5%	6.1%
MainStay VP Wellington Growth Portfolio	5.3%	9.3%	12.3%		38.0%
MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio			11.2%		32.4%
MainStay VP Wellington Small Cap Portfolio	9.3%		24.5%		
MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio			10.3%		19.2%
MainStay VP Winslow Large Cap Growth Portfolio			11.3%		30.0%

Initial Class Shares (Continued)

NAME OF PORTFOLIO	NYLIAC CSVUL SEPARATE ACCOUNT I	NYLIAC MFA SEPARATE ACCOUNT I	NYLIAC MFA SEPARATE ACCOUNT II	NYLIAC VLI SEPARATE ACCOUNT	NYLIAC CPPVUL SEPARATE ACCOUNT II
MainStay VP Bond Portfolio	9.5%				
MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio	77.2%				
MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM [®] Utilities Portfolio					24.2%
MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio					29.4%
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio					
MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Portfolio	10.6%				
MainStay VP MacKay International Equity Portfolio	27.0%				
MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio	31.8%				
MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio	8.4%				
MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio		9.9%		6.8%	

Initial Class Shares (Continued)

NAME OF PORTFOLIO	LEGG MASON/QS CONSERVATIVE MODEL PORTFOLIO	LEGG MASON/QS MODERATELY CONSERVATIVE MODEL PORTFOLIO	LEGG MASON/QS MODERATE MODEL PORTFOLIO	LEGG MASON/QS MODERATELY AGGRESSIVE MODEL PORTFOLIO	LEGG MASON/QS AGGRESSIVE MODEL PORTFOLIO
MainStay VP Bond Portfolio		7.1%	13.9%	12.6%	8.8%
MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM [®] Utilities Portfolio	8.2%		15.4%	19.6%	5.4%
MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio		13.7%	22.6%		16.9%
MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio	5.3%		8.5%	11.9%	
MainStay VP Small Cap Growth Portfolio			6.3%	11.8%	
MainStay VP Winslow Large Cap Growth Portfolio					
MainStay VP Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Portfolio			5.9%	9.4%	
MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio		7.8%	25.2%	20.6%	15.5%

Initial Class Shares (Continued)

NAME OF PORTFOLIO	MAINSTAY VP CONSERVATIVE ALLOCATION PORTFOLIO	MAINSTAY VP MODERATE ALLOCATION PORTFOLIO	MAINSTAY VP GROWTH ALLOCATION PORTFOLIO	MAINSTAY VP EQUITY ALLOCATION PORTFOLIO
MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio		11.7%	22.5%	19.4%
MainStay VP Bond Portfolio	9.2%	9.1%		
MainStay VP Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio		7.5%	21.3%	18.7%
MainStay VP Epoch U.S. Equity Yield Portfolio		5.5%	11.3%	9.8%
MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio	13.8%	15.2%	23.7%	
MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Portfolio			7.0%	
MainStay VP Indexed Bond Portfolio	46.4%	45.5%	8.1%	
MainStay VP MacKay International Equity Portfolio		7.0%	16.0%	13.7%
MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio		6.6%	10.5%	
MainStay VP Small Cap Growth Portfolio			13.2%	7.9%
MainStay VP Wellington Growth Portfolio		6.8%	12.8%	10.9%
MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio		6.9%	18.0%	15.7%

NAME OF PORTFOLIO	MAINSTAY VP CONSERVATIVE ALLOCATION PORTFOLIO	MAINSTAY VP MODERATE ALLOCATION PORTFOLIO	MAINSTAY VP GROWTH ALLOCATION PORTFOLIO	MAINSTAY VP EQUITY ALLOCATION PORTFOLIO
MainStay VP Wellington Small Cap Portfolio		7.9%	26.3%	23.2%
MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio			5.3%	
MainStay VP Winslow Large Cap Growth Portfolio		10.2%	19.6%	16.7%

Service Class Shares

NAME OF PORTFOLIO	NYLIAC VARIABLE ANNUITY SEPARATE ACCOUNT I	NYLIAC VARIABLE ANNUITY SEPARATE ACCOUNT III	NYLIAC VARIABLE ANNUITY SEPARATE ACCOUNT IV
MainStay VP American Century Sustainable Equity Portfolio			37.4%
MainStay VP Balanced Portfolio			33.0%
MainStay VP Bond Portfolio			25.8%
MainStay VP Candriam Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio			36.4%
MainStay VP CBRE Global Infrastructure Portfolio	18.9%		79.6%
MainStay VP Conservative Allocation Portfolio			38.3%
MainStay VP Equity Allocation Portfolio			17.7%
MainStay VP Fidelity Institutional AM [®] Utilities Portfolio			34.3%
MainStay VP Floating Rate Portfolio			32.4%
MainStay VP Growth Allocation Portfolio			22.3%
MainStay VP Income Builder Portfolio			32.6%
MainStay VP IQ Hedge Multi-Strategy Portfolio			16.4%
MainStay VP Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio			35.1%
MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio			30.2%
MainStay VP MacKay Government Portfolio			29.1%
MainStay VP MacKay High Yield Corporate Bond Portfolio			27.8%
MainStay VP MacKay International Equity Portfolio			29.2%
MainStay VP MacKay Strategic Bond Portfolio			19.9%
MainStay VP Moderate Allocation Portfolio			34.3%
MainStay VP PIMCO Real Return Portfolio			24.4%
MainStay VP Small Cap Growth Portfolio			27.4%
MainStay VP S&P 500 Index Portfolio			28.4%
MainStay VP Wellington Growth Portfolio			47.0%
MainStay VP Wellington Mid Cap Portfolio			31.1%
MainStay VP Wellington Small Cap Portfolio			30.0%
MainStay VP Wellington U.S. Equity Portfolio			27.3%
MainStay VP Winslow Large Cap Growth Portfolio			23.5%

Service 2 Class Shares

NAME OF PORTFOLIO	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
MainStay VP MacKay Convertible Portfolio	100%