



INVESTMENTS

NYLI MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Fund†

Tackle the bond conundrum with taxable municipal bonds





Baby boomers face a bond conundrum

Baby boomers and retirees represent approximately 65% of U.S. investable assets.

10,000 baby boomers are turning 65 every day, a trend that began in 2011 and is projected, by Pew Research, to continue until 2030.¹

Retirees seek safety.

Reflecting the objective to preserve capital and earn income, investors added \$2.5 trillion to taxable bond funds since 2011 while simultaneously pulling \$92 billion from U.S. equity funds.²

Demographic shift is pressuring traditional core fixed income.

Investor demand has pushed core bond prices up, causing yields to decline.³

Diminishing total return prospects.

Core bond total returns have fallen, over time, in response to overwhelming demand.⁴

[†] Effective 8/28/24, MainStay MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Fund was renamed NYLI MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Fund.

Help solve the conundrum with taxable municipal bonds

Resilience.

Taxable municipal bonds harness many of the same attributes of tax-exempt municipal bonds, including high credit quality⁵ and low historical default rates.⁶

Essentiality.

Taxable munis are backed by dedicated cash flow streams from tolls or other user fees for essential services. In many cases, these public enterprises are virtual monopolies.

Inefficient market creates potential for total return.

The taxable municipal market is much smaller than the corporate bond market in terms

of dollar value, yet has twice the number of individual securities and seven times the number of issuers. The fragmented and less liquid nature of the taxable municipal market relative to corporate bonds can create relative value opportunities for skilled active municipal managers seeking total return.

A municipal solution for qualified accounts.

Given their taxable nature, these securities are appropriate for qualified accounts, such as IRAs, Rollover IRAs, and Roth IRAs.

Key metrics and historical performance.

As of 03/31/25

	Traditional Core Bonds	Taxable Municipal Bonds
Average Maturity	8.4 years	7.5 years
Yield to worst	4.6%	4.8%
Credit Quality	AA2/AA3	AA2/AA3
1-Year Total Return	4.9%	5.7%
3-Year Annualized Total Return	0.5%	2.3%
5-Year Annualized Total Return	-0.4%	1.2%
10-Year Annualized Total Return	1.5%	2.7%

Past performance is no guarantee of future results, which will vary. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Credit ratings: Moody's rates borrowers on a scale from Aaa through C. Aaa through Baa3 represent investment grade, while Ba1 through C represent non-investment grade. Standard & Poor's rates borrowers on a scale from AAA to D. AAA through BBB represent investment grade, while BB through D represent non-investment grade. Fitch rates borrowers on a scale from AAA to D. AAA to BBB represent investment grade, while BB through D represent non-investment grade.

1. Sources: 2019 Equifax Wealth Trends Report; Pew Research as of December 2010 (<https://www.pewresearch.org/social-trends/2010/12/20/baby-boomers-approach-65-glumly/>)

2. Source: Morningstar as of 8/31/21.

3. Source: Bloomberg. Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index yield to worst (YTW) was 6.4% on 7/31/1997. Index YTW was 4.6% as of 03/31/2025.

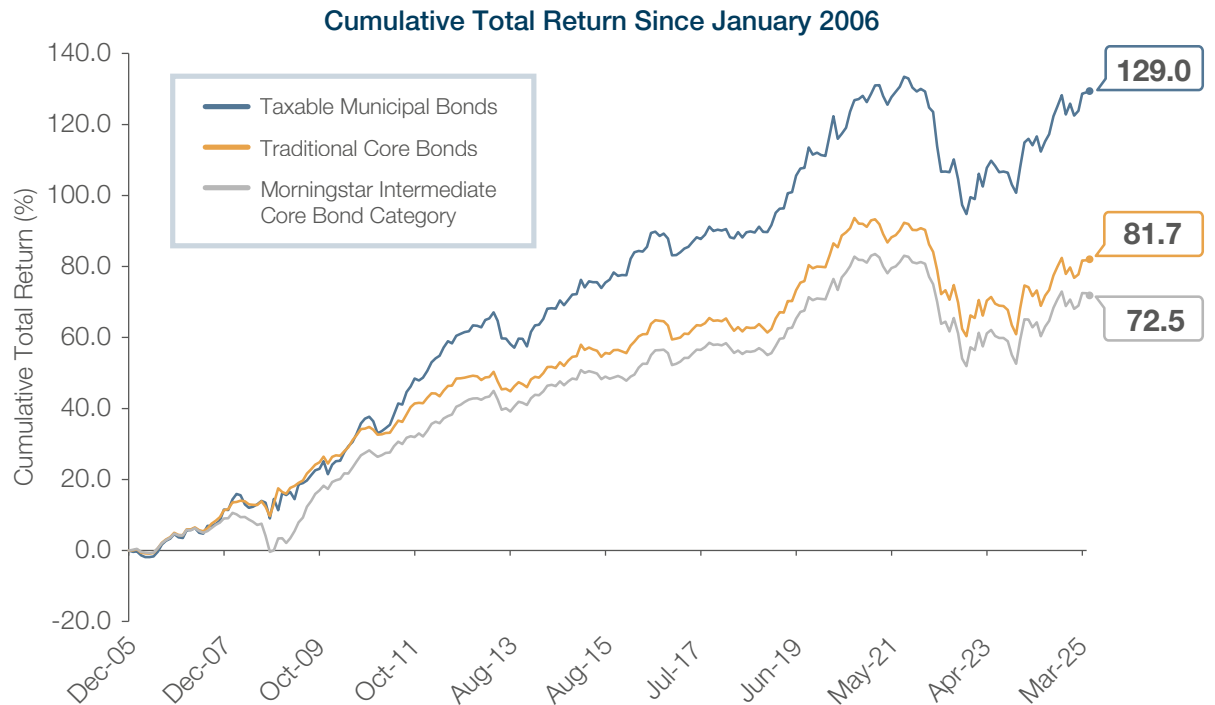
4. Source: Bloomberg, as of 03/31/25. Core bond is represented by Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index.

5. Source: Bloomberg, as of 03/31/25. Taxable municipals is represented by Bloomberg Municipal Taxable 5-10 Year Index.

6. Source: Moodys. 10-Yr avg cumulative default rate of 0.15% based on data from 1970-2021.

Taxable Municipal Bonds: A historically strong performing asset class

Taxable municipal bonds have outperformed traditional core bonds, as well as the Morningstar Intermediate Core Bond Category average, since common inception in January 2006.

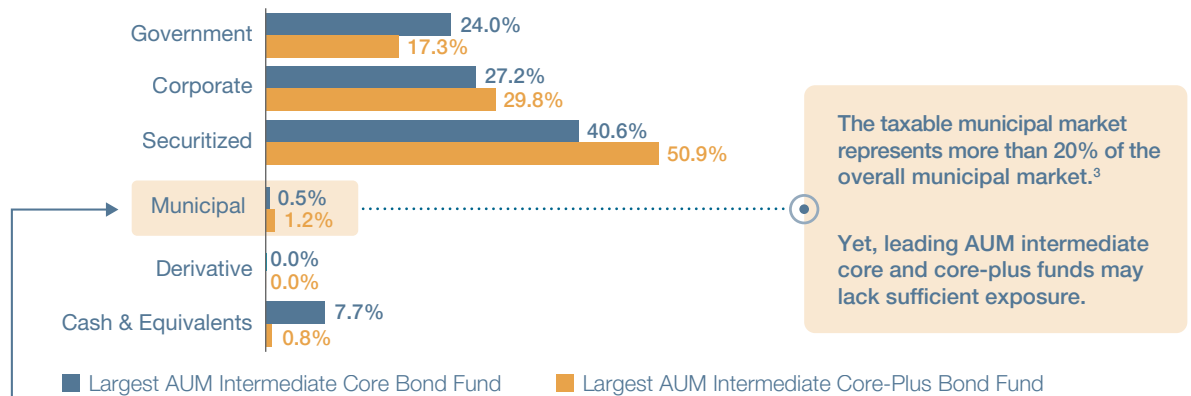


Source: Morningstar as of 03/31/25. Taxable municipal bonds represented by Bloomberg 5-10 Year Taxable Municipal Index. Traditional core bonds represented by Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, a common proxy for intermediate core fixed income portfolios. Past performance is not guarantee of future results, which will vary. It is not possible to invest in an index.

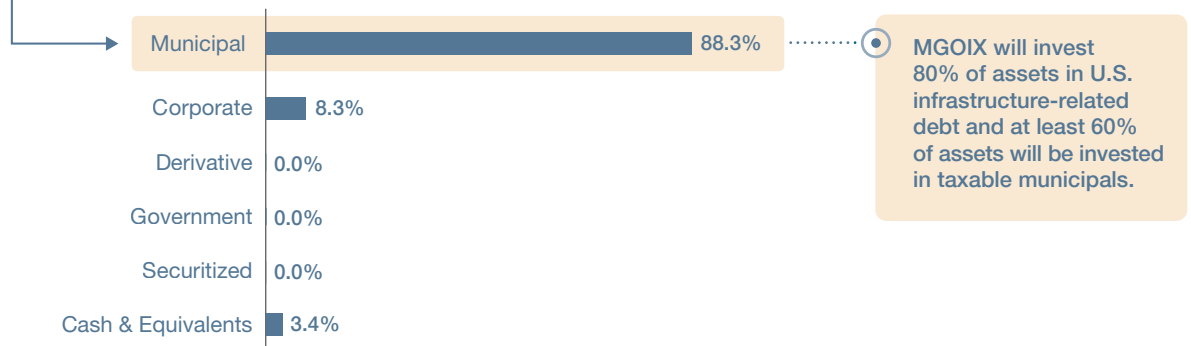
Think your core bond fund manager is covering all the bases?

Intermediate core and core-plus bond fund managers are known for investing across various fixed income sectors,¹ yet most of their portfolios lack exposure to taxable municipal bonds.

Recent sector allocations of Intermediate Core and Core-Plus Bond Funds^{2, 4}



NYLI MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Fund (MGOIX) Sector Allocation⁴



1. Intermediate core bond funds invest primarily in investment-grade fixed income issues like government, corporate, and securitized debt, while core-plus bond funds also have additional exposures to non-core sectors such as high-yield corporate, bank loans, and emerging markets debt.

2. Representing leading AUM actively managed fund in Morningstar Intermediate Core and Intermediate Core-Plus categories. Based on AUM as of March 2025. Passively managed funds excluded.

3. Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P., JP Morgan, As of 11/21/2022. Fixed coupon bonds only with original maturity 13 months and longer, excludes notes and derivatives.

4. Source of sector allocations: Morningstar, as of 03/31/25. Portfolio data as of date. Percentages based on total net assets and may change daily.

MGOIX offers an attractive complement for traditional core bond portfolios

This has no doubt been a challenging period for all investors, but especially so for bond portfolios. Here are three reasons why a complementary allocation to MGOIX may have helped generate a better outcome.

1

Top quartile performance in the 1- and 3-year period in the Morningstar Intermediate Core category

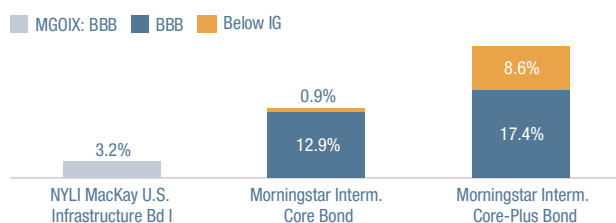
Performance (%) as of 03/31/25

Fund Name	1 YR	3 YR
MGOIX	5.25%	1.46%
Morningstar Category Average ¹	4.97%	0.55%
MGOIX Percentile Rank (Based on Total Return)	24	13
MGOIX Absolute Rank	95/462	39/422

MGOIX has outperformed within its Morningstar peer group over 1- and 3-year periods

2

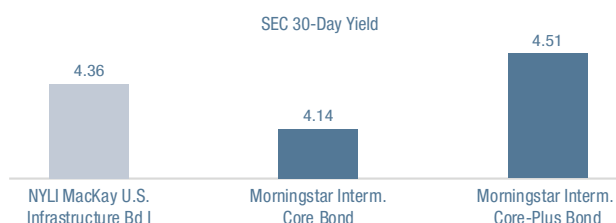
Core and core plus strategies have higher exposure to credits rated BBB and below investment grade



MGOIX offers a way to “quality up” core bond portfolios

3

Quality-up doesn’t have to mean less income potential²



MGOIX has a comparable SEC 30-Day yield relative to core and core-plus peers as of 03/31/25

Source: Morningstar as of 03/31/25. Morningstar Intermediate Core Bond and Morningstar Intermediate Core-Plus Bond are represented by the corresponding Morningstar category averages. ¹ Morningstar Intermediate Core Bond funds category. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. ² Yield for Morningstar Intermediate Core Bond Category and Morningstar Intermediate Core-Plus Bond Category are represented by SEC 30-Day Yield. SEC 30-Day Yield is based on net investment income for the 30-day period ended 03/31/25 divided by the offering price per share on that date. The 30-day Unsubsidized yield for MGOIX is 4.32%.

The Morningstar Intermediate Core Bond Portfolios invest primarily in investment-grade U.S. fixed-income issues including government, corporate, and securitized debt, and hold less than 5% in below-investment-grade exposures. Intermediate-term core-plus bond portfolios invest primarily in investment-grade U.S. fixed-income issues including government, corporate, and securitized debt, but generally have greater flexibility than core offerings to hold non-core sectors such as corporate high yield, bank loan, emerging-markets debt, and non-U.S. currency exposures.

For more information

For more about how **NYLI MacKay U.S. Infrastructure Bond Fund** can help solve today's bond conundrum and enhance your fixed income portfolio, speak with your financial advisor or call 800-624-6782.

Taxable municipal bonds offer high quality ratings with lower historical defaults, inefficient pricing for better total return opportunities, and low correlations and diversification to other asset classes.

Average Annual Total Returns¹

(%) SI = Since Inception

As of 03/31/25

	QTR	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception
CLASS A (NAV)	3.00%	3.00%	5.05%	1.28%	0.74%	1.43%	3.84%
(max 3.0% load)*	-0.09%	-0.09%	1.90%	-0.26%	-0.19%	0.96%	3.68%
CLASS I (no load)	3.02%	3.02%	5.25%	1.46%	0.95%	1.66%	2.92%
Bloomberg 5-10 Year Taxable Municipal Bond Index	2.95%	2.95%	5.74%	2.31%	1.18%	2.68%	N/A
Morningstar Category Average	2.65%	2.65%	4.97%	0.55%	0.05%	1.41%	N/A

Fund inception: Class A: 01/03/1995; Class I: 01/02/2004

Returns represent past performance which is no guarantee of future results. Current performance may be lower or higher. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate, and shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Performance reflects a contractual fee waiver and/or expense limitation agreement, without which total returns may have been lower. This agreement will remain in effect until 2/28/26, and renew automatically for one-year terms unless written notice is provided prior to the start of the next term or upon approval of the Board. No initial sales charge applies on investments of \$250,000 or more (and certain other qualified purchases). However, a contingent deferred sales charge of 1.00% may be imposed on certain redemptions made within 18 months of the date of purchase on shares that were purchased without an initial sales charge. Visit [newyorklifeinvestments.com](https://www.newyorklifeinvestments.com) for the most recent month-end performance.

Class A expenses are Gross: 0.93% (Net: 0.85%); Class I expenses are Gross: 0.68% (Net: 0.60%). Expenses stated are as of the fund's most recent prospectus.

1. Average annual total returns include the change in share price and reinvestment of dividends and capital gain distributions. Effective 2/28/19, the Fund changed its name. At that time, the Fund's investment strategy and objective also changed. Performance prior to that date reflects the Fund's prior investment process and investment strategies. Class I shares are generally only available to corporate and institutional investors.

Diversification does not ensure a profit or protect against a loss in a declining market.

Bloomberg 5-10 Year Taxable Municipal Bond Index is the 5-10 year component of the Bloomberg Taxable Municipal Bond Index. Bloomberg Taxable Municipal Bond Index is a rules-based, market-value-weighted index engineered for the long-term taxable bond market.

Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index represents securities that are SEC-registered, taxable, and dollar denominated. Must have at least one year to final maturity regardless of call features. Must have at least \$300 million par amount outstanding. Must be rated investment-grade (Baa3/BBB- or higher) by at least two of the following ratings agencies: Moody's, S&P, Fitch. Must be dollar-denominated and non-convertible.

Index results assume the reinvestment of all capital gain and dividend distributions. An investment cannot be made directly into an index.

Yield to Worst is the lowest potential yield that can be received on a bond without the issuer actually defaulting and is calculated by making worst-case scenario assumptions on the issue by calculating the return that would be received if the issuer uses provisions, including prepayments, calls or sinking funds.

Average Maturity is the weighted average of the stated time to maturity for the securities held in the portfolio.

About Risk

Before considering an investment in the Fund, you should understand that you could lose money.

Mutual funds are subject to market risk and fluctuate in value. An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency. Funds that invest in bonds are subject to interest-rate risk and can lose principal value when interest rates rise. Bonds are also subject to credit risk which is the possibility that the bond issuer may fail to pay interest and principal in a timely manner. 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.

The Fund's investments in infrastructure-related securities will expose the Fund 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. The Fund may invest in derivatives, which may increase the volatility of the Fund's NAV.

Consider the Funds' investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses carefully before investing. The prospectus and summary prospectus include this and other information about the Funds and are available by visiting the [Prospectus](#). Read the prospectus carefully before investing.

For more information

800-624-6782

newyorklifeinvestments.com



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