



## MainStay VP Emerging Markets Equity Portfolio

To Statutory Prospectus

To Statement of Additional Information

Before you invest, you may want to review the Portfolio's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Portfolio and its risks. You can find the Portfolio's Prospectus, reports to shareholders and other information about the Portfolio by going online to [nylinvestments.com/vpdocuments](http://nylinvestments.com/vpdocuments), by calling 800-598-2019 or by sending an e-mail to [MainStayShareholderServices@nylim.com](mailto:MainStayShareholderServices@nylim.com). The Portfolio's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated May 1, 2020, as may be amended from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Beginning on January 1, 2021, paper copies of a Portfolio's annual and semi-annual shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from the insurance company that offers your policy. Instead, the reports will be made available online, and you will be notified by mail and provided with a website address to access the report. Instructions for requesting paper copies will be provided by your insurance company.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. At any time, you may elect to receive reports and other communications from the insurance company electronically by following the instructions provided by the insurance company.

You may elect to receive all future shareholder reports in paper form free of charge. You can inform the insurance company that you wish to receive paper copies of reports by following the instructions provided by the insurance company. Your election to receive reports in paper form will apply to all portfolio companies available under your contract.

### Investment Objective

The Portfolio seeks long-term capital appreciation.

### Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio

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

	Initial Class
<b>Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses</b> (fees paid directly from your investment)	
Management Fees (as an annual percentage of the Portfolio's average daily net assets) <sup>1</sup>	1.00%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.17%
<b>Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses</b>	<b>1.17%</b>

1. The management fee is as follows: 1.00% on assets up to \$1 billion; and 0.975% on assets over \$1 billion.

### Example

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

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Initial Class	\$ 119	\$ 372	\$ 644	\$ 1,420

### Portfolio Turnover

The Portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual Portfolio operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 121% of the average value of its portfolio.

### Principal Investment Strategies

The Portfolio, under normal circumstances, invests at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in equity and equity-related securities, including preferred stock, of companies located in or associated with emerging market countries. The Portfolio may invest in securities issued by entities without regard to market capitalization, including smaller companies. These securities may be denominated in U.S. or non-U.S. currencies. The Portfolio may also invest in exchange-traded funds to obtain this exposure or for other investment purposes. The Portfolio may also invest in American Depositary Receipts, Global Depositary Receipts and non-voting Depositary Receipts.

The Portfolio utilizes two Subadvisors, MacKay Shields LLC (“MacKay Shields”) and Candriam Belgium S.A. (“Candriam Belgium”), with investment processes and styles that New York Life Investment Management LLC, the Portfolio’s Manager, believes are complementary. Each Subadvisor is responsible for managing a portion of the Portfolio’s assets, as designated by the Manager from time to time.

Each Subadvisor has discretion to determine the countries considered to be emerging market countries, including taking into consideration a variety of factors, such as the development of a country’s financial and capital markets, and inclusion of a country in an index representative of emerging markets.

At times, the Portfolio might increase the relative exposure to investments in a particular region or country. The Portfolio may invest up to 20% of its net assets in securities that are not issued by entities in, or tied economically to, emerging markets. These investments may include equity securities, U.S. government and agency securities and short-term investments such as cash and cash equivalents.

The Portfolio may also make use of derivative financial instruments for the purpose of hedging or exposure, such as futures, options, swaps, and forwards.

Each Subadvisor may sell a security or reduce its position if it believes the security will no longer contribute to meeting the investment objective of the Portfolio, if better opportunities are identified, or if it determines the initial investment expectations are not being met.

**MacKay Shields’ Investment Strategies & Process:** Using an objective, disciplined and broadly applied process, MacKay Shields selects securities that it believes have the most potential to appreciate in value, while seeking to limit exposure to risk. MacKay Shields seeks to control exposure to risk through, among other things, country, sector and industry constraints. These constraints may limit MacKay Shields’ ability to overweight or underweight particular sectors or industries relative to the Portfolio’s benchmark, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (the “Index”). MacKay Shields will further seek to reduce risk by diversifying assets over a large number of securities. MacKay Shields seeks to construct a broadly diversified portfolio across countries, sectors and industries using quantitative analysis to identify undervalued securities which it believes have a high probability of providing returns greater than the Index. MacKay Shields uses a quantitative model that is designed to evaluate individual issuers and securities across multiple criteria, including valuation, momentum and market sentiment criteria, and also conducts a qualitative review of the results of the quantitative analysis. In certain cases, MacKay Shields may deviate from positions or weightings suggested by the quantitative analysis to account for events and conditions that may not be quantifiable by the analysis, such as company-specific and market events. MacKay Shields regularly evaluates the quantitative model and, from time to time, may adjust the metrics and data underlying its quantitative analysis for a variety of reasons, including, without limitation, to account for changing market, financial or economic conditions.

Based on quantitative and qualitative analysis, MacKay Shields overweights, relative to the Index, equity securities that it believes have a high probability of providing a total return greater than the Index. Also, MacKay Shields will underweight securities that it believes are likely to underperform.

**Candriam Belgium’s Investment Strategies & Process:** In managing its portion of the Portfolio, Candriam Belgium seeks to create medium to longer-term capital appreciation through investments in emerging market companies that are considered to generate high, and growing, levels of profits by constructing a diversified, conviction-based portfolio, aiming for consistent risk-adjusted returns greater than the Index.

Investment opportunities are identified via a thematic approach combined with a bottom-up stock selection methodology based on a proprietary quantitative screening platform to identify companies with attractive profitability levels and sustainable growth trends relative to their country and/or sector, and with market capitalizations at the time of investment of \$500 million or more. Additionally, this proprietary quantitative screening platform also seeks to limit exposure to industries which do not satisfy Candriam Belgium’s environmental, social or governance (“ESG”) criteria such as certain types of extractive industries, tobacco-related industries and industries related to chemical, biological or white phosphorus weapons. Return on equity, sustainable growth at a reasonable price, earnings and earnings revisions are central to the screening. Quality and return potential of the candidate investments are validated through further fundamental stock analysis and an appropriate fit with the preferred investment themes.

Sector, currency, regional and country deviations are kept within predetermined limits relative to the Index. Candriam Belgium seeks to reduce risk by investing its portion of the Portfolio in a large number of issuers.

## Principal Risks

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

The principal risks of investing in the Portfolio are summarized below.

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

**Multi-Manager Risk:** The Portfolio’s performance relies on the selection and monitoring of the Subadvisors as well as how the Portfolio’s assets are allocated among those Subadvisors. Performance will also depend on the Subadvisors’ skill in implementing their respective strategy or strategies. The Subadvisors’ investment strategies may not always be complementary to one another and, as a result, the Subadvisors may make decisions that conflict with one another, which may adversely affect the Portfolio’s performance. For example, a Subadvisor may purchase an investment for the Portfolio at the same time that another Subadvisor sells the investment, resulting in higher expenses without accomplishing any net investment result. Alternatively, multiple Subadvisors could purchase the same investment at the same time, causing the Portfolio to pay higher expenses because the Subadvisors did not aggregate their transactions. The multi-manager approach may also cause the Portfolio to invest a substantial percentage of its assets in certain types of securities, which could expose the Portfolio to greater risks associated with those types of securities and lead to large beneficial or detrimental effects on the Portfolio’s performance. The Manager may influence a Subadvisor in terms of its management of a portion of the Portfolio’s assets, including hedging practices, investment exposure and risk management.

A Subadvisor may underperform the market generally and may underperform other subadvisors that the Manager could have selected. In addition, the Portfolio's performance will reflect, in part, a Subadvisor's ability to make active qualitative decisions. 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.

Investments selected using quantitative methods or based on models that analyze information and data ("quantitative tools") may perform differently from the market as a whole. The quantitative tool used by a Subadvisor, and the investments selected based on the quantitative tool, may not perform as expected. The quantitative tool may contain certain assumptions in construction and implementation that may adversely affect the Portfolio's performance. There may also be technical issues with the construction and implementation of quantitative tools (for example, software or other technology malfunctions, or programming inaccuracies). In addition, the Portfolio's performance will reflect, in part, a Subadvisor's ability to make active qualitative decisions and timely adjust the quantitative tool, including the tool's underlying metrics and data.

**Depository Receipts Risk:** Investments in depository receipts may entail the special risks of investing in foreign securities, including currency exchange fluctuations, government regulations, and the potential for political and economic instability.

**Equity Securities Risk:** Investments in common stocks and other equity securities are particularly subject to the risk of changing economic, stock market, industry and company conditions and the risks inherent in the portfolio managers' ability to anticipate such changes that can adversely affect the value of the Portfolio's holdings.

**Foreign Securities Risk:** Investments in foreign (non-U.S.) securities may be riskier than investments in U.S. securities. Foreign regulatory regimes and securities markets can have less stringent investor protections and disclosure standards and less liquid trading markets than U.S. regulatory regimes and securities markets, and can experience political, social and economic developments that may affect the value of the Portfolio's investments in foreign securities. Foreign securities may also subject the Portfolio's investments to changes in currency rates. Changes in the value of foreign currencies may make the return on an investment increase or decrease, unrelated to the quality or performance of the investment itself.

**Emerging Markets Risk:** The risks related to investing in foreign securities are generally greater with respect to securities of companies that conduct their business activities in emerging markets or whose securities are traded principally in emerging markets. The risks of investing in emerging markets include the risks of illiquidity, increased price volatility, smaller market capitalizations, less government regulation, less extensive and less frequent accounting, financial and other reporting requirements, loss resulting from problems in share registration and custody, substantial economic and political disruptions and the nationalization of foreign deposits or assets.

**Preferred Shares Risk:** Preferred shares represent an equity or ownership interest in an issuer that pays dividends at a specified rate and that has precedence over common shares in the payment of dividends. 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 shares. If interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred shares may be less attractive, causing the price of preferred shares to decline. Preferred shares may have mandatory sinking fund provisions, as well as provisions allowing the shares to be called or redeemed prior to its maturity, which can have a negative impact on the share's price when interest rates decline.

**Exchange-Traded Fund ("ETF") Risk:** The risks of owning an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the securities in which the ETF invests or is designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in it being more volatile than its underlying portfolio securities. Disruptions in the markets for the securities underlying ETFs purchased or sold by the Portfolio could result in losses on the Portfolio's investment in ETFs. ETFs also have management fees and transaction costs that may make them more expensive than owning the underlying securities directly.

**Liquidity and Valuation Risk:** The Portfolio's investments may be illiquid at the time of purchase or liquid at the time of purchase and subsequently become illiquid due to, among other things, events relating to the issuer of the securities, market events, operational issues, economic conditions, investor perceptions or lack of market participants. The lack of an active trading market may make it difficult to sell or obtain an accurate price for a security. If market conditions or issuer specific developments make it difficult to value securities, the Portfolio may value these securities using more subjective methods, such as fair value pricing. In such cases, the value determined for a security could be different than the value realized upon such security's sale. As a result, an investor could pay more than the market value when buying shares or receive less than the market value when selling shares. This could affect the proceeds of any redemption or the number of shares an investor receives upon purchase.

The Portfolio is subject to the risk that it could not meet redemption requests within the allowable time period without significant dilution of remaining investors' interests in the Portfolio. To meet redemption requests or to raise cash to pursue other investment opportunities, the Portfolio may be forced to sell securities at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions, which may adversely affect the Portfolio.

**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 expose the Portfolio to greater risk than if it had invested 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 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 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 asset, 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 asset 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. 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.

**Market Capitalization Risk:** To the extent the Portfolio invests in securities issued by small-, mid-, or large-cap companies, the Portfolio will be subject to the risks associated with securities issued by companies of the applicable market capitalization. Securities of small-cap and mid-cap companies may be subject to greater price volatility, significantly lower trading volumes, cyclical, static or moderate growth prospects and greater spreads between their bid and ask prices than securities of larger companies. Smaller capitalization companies frequently rely on narrower product lines and niche markets and may be more vulnerable to adverse business or market developments. Securities issued by larger companies may have less growth potential and 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, including those resulting from improvements in technology, and may suffer sharper price declines as a result of earnings disappointments. There is a risk that the securities issued by companies of a certain market capitalization may underperform the broader market at any given time.

**Value Stock Risk:** Value stocks may never reach what the Subadvisors believe is their full value or they may go down in value. In addition, different types of stocks tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market and economic conditions, and therefore the Portfolio's performance may be lower or higher than that of funds that invest in other types of equity securities.

**Growth Stock Risk:** If growth companies do not increase their earnings at a rate expected by investors, the market price of the stock may decline significantly, even if earnings show an absolute increase. Growth company stocks also typically lack the dividend yield that can cushion stock prices in market downturns.

**Regulatory Risk:** The Portfolio as well as the issuers of the securities and other instruments in which the Portfolio invests are subject to considerable regulation and the risks associated with adverse changes in laws and regulations governing their operations. In addition, regulatory authorities are in the process of adopting and implementing regulations governing derivatives markets, and, although the ultimate impact of the regulations remains unclear, the regulations may adversely affect, among other things, the availability, value or performance of derivatives.

**Geographic Focus Risk:** Issuers that operate in a single country, a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region can be affected similarly by the market, currency, political, economic, regulatory, geopolitical and other conditions in such country or region, and the Portfolio's performance will be affected by the conditions, in the countries or regions to which the Portfolio is exposed. To the extent the Portfolio focuses its investments in a particular country or region, its performance will be more susceptible to adverse developments in such country or region than a more geographically diversified fund.

## Past Performance

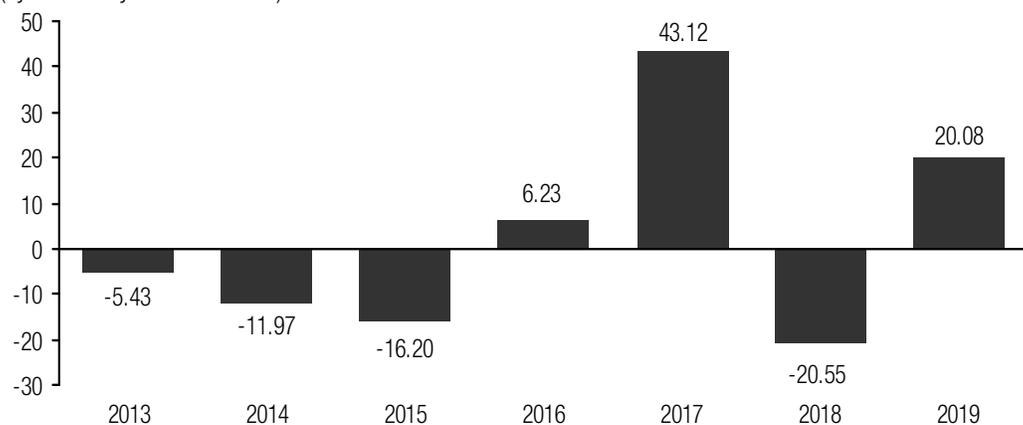
The following bar chart and table indicate some of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. The bar chart shows you how the Portfolio's calendar year performance has varied over time. The average annual total returns table shows how the Portfolio's average annual total returns compare to those of a broad-based securities market index. 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. The Portfolio has selected the MSCI Emerging Markets Index as its primary benchmark. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets.

Past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Portfolio will perform in the future. Effective January 13, 2015, the Portfolio changed its subadvisors and revised its principal investment strategies. The performance in the bar chart and table prior to that date reflects the Portfolio's prior subadvisors and principal investment strategies.

In addition, one of the Portfolio's subadvisors changed effective January 1, 2018 due to an organizational restructuring whereby all investment personnel of Cornerstone Capital Management Holdings LLC, the former subadvisor, transitioned to MacKay Shields LLC.

## Annual Returns, Initial Class Shares

(by calendar year 2013-2019)



### Best Quarter

1Q/17	14.52%
-------	--------

### Worst Quarter

3Q/15	-17.32%
-------	---------

## Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2019)

	Inception	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception
Initial Class	2/17/2012	20.08%	3.98%	0.30%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses, or taxes)		18.42%	5.61%	3.13%

### Management

New York Life Investment Management LLC serves as the Portfolio's Manager. MacKay Shields LLC and Candriam Belgium S.A. serve as the Subadvisors. The individuals listed below are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management of the Portfolio.

Subadvisors	Portfolio Managers	Portfolio Service Date
MacKay Shields LLC	Ping Wang, Managing Director	Since 2017
	Rui Tang, Director	Since 2018
Candriam Belgium S.A.	Jan Boudewijns, Head of Emerging Markets Equity Management	Since 2015
	Philip Screve, Senior Fund Manager	Since 2015
	Lamine Saidi, Senior Fund Manager	Since 2015

### How to Purchase and Sell Shares

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

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

### Tax Information

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

### Compensation to Broker/Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

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

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

To Statutory Prospectus

To Statement of Additional Information