

NYLI Equity ETF Allocation Fund[†]

Formerly MainStay Equity ETF Allocation Fund

A: MWFAX | C: MWFCX | I: MWFIX | R3: MWFQX

All data as of 03/31/26

A packaged investment solution seeking long-term capital growth.

Seeks: Long-term growth of capital.

Morningstar Category: Global Aggressive Allocation

Benchmark: S&P 500 Index

Combining active and passive

Holistic portfolio solution that combines active asset allocation decisions with low-cost index ETFs for an investor's particular risk tolerance.

Innovative investment methods

The Fund balances robust quantitative tools with adept qualitative analysis while constantly exploring new methods of investing to improve outcomes.

Strategic with tactical shifts

Through a foundation of disciplined analysis and collaboration, the team seeks to prioritize risk mitigation and consistent performance potential.

Average Annual Total Returns^{1,2} (%)

		SI = Since Inception						
		QTR	YTD	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	10 Yrs	SI
Class A	(NAV)	-1.69	-1.69	19.66	14.33	7.58	—	11.79
	(max.3.0% load)	-4.64	-4.64	16.07	13.17	6.93	—	11.20
Class I	(no load)	-1.59	-1.59	19.95	14.63	7.86	—	12.07
S&P 500 Index		-4.33	-4.33	17.80	18.32	12.06	—	—
Equity Allocation Composite Index		-3.50	-3.50	18.82	17.25	11.12	—	—
Morningstar Category Average		-0.61	-0.61	18.27	14.36	7.26	—	—

Inception Date: Class A: 06/30/2020; Class I: 06/30/2020

Calendar Year Returns (%)

		(Fund performance at NAV)				
		2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Class A		17.94	14.35	19.06	-18.09	18.51
Class I		18.16	14.71	19.31	-17.86	18.85
S&P 500 Index		17.88	25.02	26.29	-18.11	28.71
Equity Allocation Composite Index		21.21	19.47	24.28	-17.13	24.19
Morningstar Category Average		18.07	14.40	17.47	-16.82	16.84

Fund Expenses (%)	A	C	I	R3
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.82	1.58	0.58	1.17

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. No initial sales charge applies on investments of \$250,000 or more (and certain other qualified purchases). However, a contingent deferred sales charge of 0.50% 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 nylim.com for the most recent month-end performance. Expenses stated are as of the fund's most recent prospectus.

[†]Effective 8/28/24, MainStay Equity ETF Allocation Fund was renamed NYLI Equity ETF Allocation Fund.

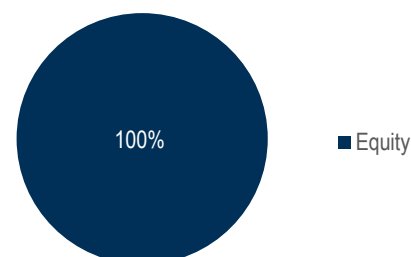
About Fees and Expenses

The term "fund of funds" is used to describe mutual funds that pursue their investment objectives by investing in other types of funds. By investing in the Fund, you will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the underlying funds in which the Fund invests in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. Your cost of investing in the Fund, therefore, may be higher than the cost of investing in a mutual fund that invests directly in individual stocks and bonds. Additionally, the use of a fund-of-funds structure could affect the timing, amount, and character of distributions to you and therefore may increase the amount of taxes payable by you. You should consult your tax and financial professionals regarding these matters.

Fund Statistics³

Fund Inception	6/30/20
Total Net Assets (all classes)	\$139.9 M
Distribution Frequency	Annually
Number of Holdings	9
Annual Turnover Rate (%)	73
	Class A
Standard Deviation (3yr) (%)	12.06
Alpha (3yr)	-2.99
Beta (3yr)	0.96
R-Squared (3yr)	0.90
Sharpe Ratio (3yr)	0.80

Target Allocation



Although the Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by normally investing as shown above, the investments can range as follows: within a range of 90%–100% of its assets in underlying equity funds and within a range of 0%–10% in underlying fixed-income funds.

Not FDIC Insured | May Lose Value | No Bank Guarantee

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Asset Diversification (%)

Equity	
U.S. Equity	74.3
International Equity	25.2
Fixed Income/Other	
Cash and Other Assets (less liabilities)	0.5

Top Holdings (%)

Vanguard Mega Cap ETF	41.1
iShares Core MSCI EAFE ETF	19.8
Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF	15.2
Vanguard Mid-Cap ETF	9.0
iShares Core S&P Mid-Cap ETF	5.1
iShares Core MSCI Emerging Markets ETF	5.0
iShares Core S&P 500 ETF	2.5
Schwab U.S. Mid-Cap ETF	1.4
iShares MSCI Emerging Markets ex China ETF	0.5

Portfolio data as of 03/31/26. Percentages based on total net assets and may change daily.

Subadvisor

NEW YORK LIFE
INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT LLC

A team of seasoned investment professionals with over 20 years of industry experience.

Jonathan Swaney Fund Manager since Inception Industry experience: 33 years	Migene S. Kim, CFA Fund Manager since April 2025 Industry experience: 33 years
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Amit Soni, CFA

Fund Manager since Inception
Industry experience: 18 years

Before You Invest

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

All mutual funds are subject to market risk, including possible loss of principal. Diversification cannot assure a profit or protect against loss in a declining market.

The Funds' performance depends on the subadvisor's skill in determining the asset class allocations and the mix of underlying Funds, as well as the performance of those underlying Funds. The underlying Funds' performance may be lower than the performance of the asset class which they were selected to represent. The Funds are indirectly subject to the investment risks of each underlying Fund held. The Funds may invest more than 25% of its assets in one underlying Fund, which may significantly affect the net asset value of the Funds.

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

Asset Allocation Risk: Although allocation among different asset classes generally limits the Fund's exposure to the risks of any one class, the risk remains that New York Life Investment Management may favor an asset class that performs poorly relative to the other asset classes. For example, deteriorating economic conditions might cause an overall weakness in corporate earnings that reduces the absolute level of stock prices in that market. Under these circumstances, if the Fund, through its holdings of Underlying ETFs, were invested primarily in stocks, it would perform poorly relative to a portfolio invested primarily in bonds. The Underlying ETFs selected by New York Life Investment Management may underperform the market or other investments. Moreover, because the Fund has set limitations on the amount of assets that normally may be allocated to each asset class, the Fund has less flexibility in its investment strategy than mutual funds that are not subject to such limitations. In addition, the asset allocations made by the Fund may not be ideal for all investors and may not effectively increase returns or decrease risk for investors. **New Fund Risk:** The Fund is a new fund which may result in additional risk. There can be no assurance that the Fund will grow to an economically viable size, in which case the Fund may cease operations. In such an event, investors may be required to liquidate or transfer their investments at an inopportune time. **Exchange-Traded Fund ("ETF") Risk:** The risks of owning an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities they are designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF's shares could result in the market price of the ETF's shares being more volatile than the value of the underlying portfolio of securities. Disruptions in the markets for the securities underlying ETFs purchased or sold by the Fund could result in losses on the Fund's investments in ETFs. ETFs also have management fees that increase their costs versus the costs of owning the underlying securities directly.

Principal Risks of the Underlying ETFs

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 a Fund's holdings. **Debt Securities Risk:** 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. **Derivatives Risk:** Derivatives often involve a high degree of financial risk in that a relatively small movement in the price of the underlying security or benchmark may result in a disproportionately large movement, unfavorable as well as favorable, in the price of the derivative instrument. Investments in derivatives may increase the volatility of a fund's net asset value and may result in a loss to the fund. **Foreign Securities Risk:** Foreign securities can be subject to greater risks than U.S. investments, including currency fluctuations, less liquid trading markets, greater price volatility, political and economic instability, less publicly available information, and changes in tax or currency laws or monetary policy. These risks are likely to be greater for emerging markets than in developed markets. **High Yield Risk:** High yield securities (junk bonds) have speculative characteristics and present a greater risk of loss than higher quality debt securities. These securities can also be subject to greater price volatility.

1. Average annual total returns include the change in share price and reinvestment of dividends and capital gain distributions. Class I shares are generally only available to corporate and institutional investors. Class R shares are available only through corporate-sponsored retirement plans. **2. The S&P 500® Index** is widely regarded as the standard index for measuring large-cap U.S. stock market performance. The Equity Allocation Composite Index consists of the S&P 500® Index and the MSCI EAFE® Index (Net) weighted 75% and 25%, respectively. The MSCI EAFE® Index (Net) consists of international stocks representing the developed world outside of North America. Index results assume the reinvestment of all capital gain and dividend distributions. An investment cannot be made directly into an index. The S&P 500® Index is generally representative of the market sectors or types of investments in which the Fund invests. **3. Standard deviation** measures how widely dispersed a fund's returns have been over a specified period of time. A high standard deviation indicates that the range is wide, implying greater potential for volatility. **Alpha** measures a fund's risk-adjusted performance and is expressed as an annualized percentage. **Beta** is a measure of historical volatility relative to an appropriate index (benchmark) based on its investment objective. A beta greater than 1.00 indicates volatility greater than the benchmark's. **R-Squared** measures the percentage of a fund's movements that result from movements in the index. The **Sharpe Ratio** shown is calculated for the past 36-month period by dividing annualized excess returns by annualized standard deviation. **The Annual Turnover Rate** measures how quickly securities in the Fund are either bought or sold during the 12 months as of the most recent annual shareholder report.

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.

New York Life Investment Management LLC serves as the Fund's Manager.

"New York Life Investment Management" is the brand name and service mark used to represent a group of affiliated investment advisors of New York Life Insurance Company, including New York Life Investment Management LLC, a registered investment advisor. Securities distributed by NYLIFE Distributors LLC, 30 Hudson Street, Jersey City, NJ 07302, Member FINRA/SIPC.