

## **EQ PREMIER VIP TRUST**

SUPPLEMENT DATED JUNE 15, 2020 TO THE SUMMARY PROSPECTUS, PROSPECTUS AND STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DATED MAY 1, 2020, AS SUPPLEMENTED

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This Supplement updates certain information contained in the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) dated May 1, 2020, as supplemented, of EQ Premier VIP Trust (“Trust”). You should read this Supplement in conjunction with the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and SAI and retain it for future reference. You may obtain an additional copy of the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and SAI, free of charge, by writing to the Trust at 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10104, or you can view, print, and download these documents at the Trust’s website at [www.equitable-funds.com](http://www.equitable-funds.com).

The purpose of this Supplement is to provide you with information regarding changes to the names of certain entities referenced in the Summary Prospectus, Prospectus, and SAI.

### **Effective June 15, 2020:**

**All references to AXA Equitable Funds Management Group, LLC are deleted and replaced with Equitable Investment Management Group, LLC;**

**All references to FMG LLC are deleted and replaced with EIM;**

**All references to AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company are deleted and replaced with Equitable Financial Life Insurance Company;**

**All references to AXA Equitable are deleted and replaced with Equitable Financial;**

**All references to AXA Distributors, LLC are deleted and replaced with Equitable Distributors, LLC;**

**All references to AXA Distributors are deleted and replaced with Equitable Distributors;**

**All references to [www.axa-equitablefunds.com](http://www.axa-equitablefunds.com) are deleted and replaced with [www.equitable-funds.com](http://www.equitable-funds.com); and**

**All references to the 401(k) plan sponsored by AXA Equitable are deleted and replaced with the Equitable 401(k) Plan.**

# EQ PREMIER VIP TRUST

## EQ/Core Plus Bond Portfolio – Class A, B and K Shares

(formerly Charter<sup>SM</sup> Multi-Sector Bond Portfolio)

### Summary Prospectus dated May 1, 2020

Before you invest, you may want to review the Portfolio's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Portfolio and its risks. The Portfolio's current Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"), dated May 1, 2020, as may be amended or supplemented from time to time, and the Portfolio's audited financial statements included in its annual report to shareholders dated December 31, 2019, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. You can find the Portfolio's Prospectus, SAI, reports to shareholders and other information about the Portfolio online at [www.equitable-funds.com/allportfolios.aspx](http://www.equitable-funds.com/allportfolios.aspx). You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-877-222-2144 or by sending an e-mail request to [service@equitable.com](mailto:service@equitable.com). This Summary Prospectus is intended for use in connection with a variable contract as defined in Section 817(d) of the Internal Revenue Code ("Contracts") and certain other eligible investors and is not intended for use by other investors.

*Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, you may not be receiving paper copies of the Portfolio's annual and semi-annual shareholder reports unless you specifically request paper copies from the insurance company that offers your Contract, from your financial intermediary, or from the Portfolio. Instead, the shareholder reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a shareholder report is posted and provided with a website link to access the shareholder report.*

*If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. If you are a Contractholder, you may elect to receive the Portfolio's shareholder reports and other communications electronically from the insurance company by following the instructions provided by the insurance company. For other shareholders, you may elect to receive the Portfolio's shareholder reports and other communications electronically by calling 1-877-222-2144 or by sending an e-mail request to [service@equitable.com](mailto:service@equitable.com).*

*You may elect to receive all future shareholder reports in paper free of charge. If you are a Contractholder, you can inform the insurance company that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of shareholder reports by following the instructions provided by the insurance company. For other shareholders, you can inform the Portfolio that you wish to continue receiving paper copies of shareholder reports by calling 1-877-522-5035 or by sending an e-mail request to [EquitableFunds@dfinsolutions.com](mailto:EquitableFunds@dfinsolutions.com). Your election to receive shareholder reports in paper will apply to all portfolio companies available under your Contract (if you are a Contractholder) or all Portfolios held with the fund complex (for other shareholders).*

**Investment Objective:** Seeks to achieve high total return through a combination of current income and capital appreciation.

#### FEES AND EXPENSES

The following table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Portfolio. The table below does not reflect any fees and expenses associated with variable life insurance contracts and variable annuity certificates and contracts ("Contracts"), which would increase overall fees and expenses. See the Contract prospectus for a description of those fees and expenses.

EQ/Core Plus Bond Portfolio	Class A Shares*	Class B Shares*	Class K Shares*
Other expenses	0.23%	0.23%	0.23%
Total annual portfolio operating expenses	1.08%	1.08%	0.83%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement†	-0.13%	-0.13%	-0.13%
Total annual portfolio operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement	0.95%	0.95%	0.70%

\* Expenses have been restated to reflect current fees in connection with the Portfolio's restructuring from a fund-of-funds to a fund that invests directly in securities and other instruments.

† Pursuant to a contract, AXA Equitable Funds Management Group, LLC (the "Adviser") has agreed to make payments or waive its management, administrative and other fees to limit the expenses of the Portfolio through April 30, 2021 (unless the Board of Trustees consents to an earlier revision or termination of the arrangement) ("Expense Limitation Arrangement") so that the annual operating expenses (including acquired fund fees and expenses) of the Portfolio (exclusive of taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on securities sold short, capitalized expenses and extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Portfolio's business) do not exceed 0.95% for Class A and Class B shares and 0.70% for Class K shares of the Portfolio. The Expense Limitation Arrangement may be terminated by the Adviser at any time after April 30, 2021. The Adviser may be reimbursed the amount of any such payments or waivers in the future.

#### Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

Not applicable.

#### Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

EQ/Core Plus Bond Portfolio	Class A Shares*	Class B Shares*	Class K Shares*
Management fee	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	0.25%	0.00%

provided that the payments or waivers are reimbursed within three years of the payments or waivers being recorded and the Portfolio's expense ratio, after the reimbursement is taken into account, does not exceed the Portfolio's expense cap at the time of the waiver or the Portfolio's expense cap at the time of the reimbursement, whichever is lower.

### Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other portfolios. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated, that your investment has a 5% return each year, that the Portfolio's operating expenses remain the same, and that the Expense Limitation Arrangement is not renewed. This example does not reflect any Contract-related fees and expenses, including redemption fees (if any) at the Contract level. If such fees and expenses were reflected, the total expenses would be higher. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, whether you redeem or hold your shares, your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A Shares	\$97	\$331	\$583	\$1,305
Class B Shares	\$97	\$331	\$583	\$1,305
Class K Shares	\$72	\$252	\$448	\$1,013

### 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 fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's turnover rate was 5% of the average value of the Portfolio.

### INVESTMENTS, RISKS, AND PERFORMANCE

#### Principal Investment Strategies of the Portfolio

Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in a diversified portfolio of U.S. and foreign bonds or other debt securities of varying maturities and other instruments that provide investment exposure to such debt securities, including forwards or derivatives such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements.

Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests primarily in a diversified mix of U.S. dollar-denominated investment grade fixed income securities, particularly U.S. government securities, corporate securities and mortgage- and asset-backed securities. The Portfolio may invest in securities of any maturity. Under normal circumstances, it is expected that the average portfolio duration of the Portfolio will be within 5 years of the duration of the benchmark. As of December 31, 2019, the average duration of the benchmark, the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, was 5.87 years. Duration is a measure used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. The longer a security's

duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates, which may increase the volatility of the security's value and may lead to losses. As a separate measure, there is no limit on the weighted average maturity of the Portfolio's fixed income portfolio.

The Portfolio may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies and in U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers, including securities and instruments that are economically tied to emerging market countries. The Portfolio will normally limit its foreign currency exposure (from non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities or currencies) to 40% of its total assets (this limitation does not apply to investment grade sovereign debt denominated in the local currency with less than 1 year remaining to maturity).

The portfolio managers intend to maintain an average weighted portfolio quality of BBB- or better, which is considered investment grade, whether composed of rated securities or unrated securities deemed by the portfolio managers to be of comparable quality. The Portfolio may invest in both investment grade securities and high yield securities ("junk bonds") subject to a maximum of 40% of its total assets in securities rated below investment grade by Standard & Poor's Global Ratings ("S&P"), Fitch, Inc. ("Fitch"), or Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser or a sub-adviser to be of comparable quality. The below investment grade securities in which the Portfolio invests are generally rated at least CC by S&P or Fitch or at least Ca by Moody's or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser or a sub-adviser to be of comparable quality. The Portfolio may continue to hold securities that are downgraded below these ratings (or that default) subsequent to purchase. The Portfolio does not normally invest in securities that are in default or have defaulted with respect to the payment of interest or repayment of principal, but may do so depending on market or other conditions. The Portfolio may have exposure to securities rated below CC or Ca, or to securities that are in default or have defaulted, through its investments in certain derivatives described below.

The Portfolio may invest, without limitation, in forwards and derivative instruments such as options, futures contracts, structured securities or swap agreements (including total return swaps, credit default swaps and interest rate swaps), and in mortgage- and asset- backed securities, subject to applicable law and any other restrictions described in the Portfolio's prospectus or Statement of Additional Information. Derivatives may be used for various investment purposes, including to hedge portfolio risk, to gain exposure or to short individual securities, to earn income and enhance return, and to manage duration. The Portfolio's investments in derivatives may involve the use of leverage because the Portfolio is not required to invest the full market value of the contract upon entering into the contract but participates in gains and losses on the full contract price. The use of derivatives also may involve the use of leverage because the heightened price sensitivity of some derivatives to market changes may magnify the Portfolio's gain or loss.

The Portfolio may enter into foreign currency exchange transactions to hedge against currency exposure in its portfolio. The Portfolio may enter into forward currency exchange contracts and other currency derivatives, such as swaps, options and futures, to shift its investment exposure from one currency into another. This may include shifting exposure from U.S. dollars to a foreign currency, or from one foreign currency to another foreign currency. This type of strategy, sometimes known as a “cross-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 the Portfolio had sold a security denominated in one currency and purchased an equivalent security denominated in another. Cross-hedges are intended to protect against losses resulting from a decline in the value of the hedged currency, but will cause the Portfolio to assume the risk of fluctuations in the value of the currency it purchases, and may also limit any potential gain that might result should the value of such hedged currency increase.

The Portfolio may purchase or sell securities on a when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment basis. The Portfolio may seek to obtain market exposure to the securities in which it primarily invests by entering into a series of purchase and sale contracts (such as contracts for derivative instruments) or by using other investment techniques (such as buy backs or dollar rolls). The Portfolio may invest in privately placed and restricted securities, collateralized loan obligations, inflation-indexed bonds, convertible bonds, preferred securities, bank loans, and loan participations and assignments. The Portfolio may also invest in zero coupon and pay-in-kind securities. The Portfolio may engage in active and frequent trading to achieve its investment objective.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Portfolio may receive instruments prohibited or not contemplated herein through the conversion, exchange, reorganization, corporate action or bankruptcy of an otherwise permissible investment. The Portfolio may hold or dispose of these investments at the portfolio managers’ discretion.

### **The Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio**

An investment in the Portfolio is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply, and you could lose money by investing in the Portfolio. There can be no assurance that the Portfolio will achieve its investment objective.

The following risks can negatively affect the Portfolio’s performance. The most significant risks are presented first, followed by additional principal risks in alphabetical order.

- *Interest Rate Risk* — Changes in interest rates may affect the yield, liquidity and value of investments in income producing or debt securities. Changes in interest rates also may affect the value of other securities. When

interest rates rise, the value of the Portfolio’s debt securities generally declines. Conversely, when interest rates decline, the value of the Portfolio’s debt securities generally rises. Typically, the longer the maturity or duration of a debt security, the greater the effect a change in interest rates could have on the security’s price. Thus, the sensitivity of the Portfolio’s debt securities to interest rate risk will increase with any increase in the duration of those securities. A significant or rapid rise in interest rates could result in losses to the Portfolio.

- *Credit Risk* — The Portfolio is subject to the risk that the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a transaction, is unable or unwilling, or is perceived as unable or unwilling, to make timely interest or principal payments, or otherwise honor its obligations, which may cause the Portfolio’s holdings to lose value. The downgrade of a security’s credit rating may decrease its value. Lower credit quality also may lead to greater volatility in the price of a security and may negatively affect a security’s liquidity. The credit quality of a security can deteriorate suddenly and rapidly.
- *Foreign Securities Risk* — Investments in foreign securities involve risks in addition to those associated with investments in U.S. securities. Foreign markets may be less liquid, more volatile and subject to less government supervision and regulation than U.S. markets, and it may take more time to clear and settle trades involving foreign securities, which could negatively impact the Portfolio’s investments and cause it to lose money. Security values also may be negatively affected by changes in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies. Differences between U.S. and foreign legal, political and economic systems, regulatory regimes and market practices, as well as trade barriers and other protectionist trade policies (including those of the U.S.), governmental instability, or other political or economic actions, also may adversely impact security values. World markets, or those in a particular region, may all react in similar fashion to important economic or political developments. Events and evolving conditions in certain economies or markets may alter the risks associated with investments tied to countries or regions that historically were perceived as comparatively stable and make such investments riskier and more volatile. Regardless of where a company is organized or its stock is traded, its performance may be significantly affected by events in regions from which it derives its profits or in which it conducts significant operations.

*Currency Risk* — Investments that are denominated in or that provide exposure to foreign currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar. Any such decline may erode or reverse any potential gains from an investment in securities denominated in foreign currency or may widen existing loss. In the case of hedging positions, there is the risk that the U.S. dollar

will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged. Currency rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time.

*Emerging Markets Risk*— Investments in emerging market countries are more susceptible to loss than investments in more developed foreign countries and may present market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political, technical and other risks different from, or greater than, the risks of investing in more developed foreign countries. Emerging market countries may be more likely to experience rapid and significant adverse developments in their political or economic structures, restrict foreign investments, impose high withholding or other taxes on foreign investments, impose restrictive exchange control regulations, or nationalize or expropriate the assets of private companies, which may have negative impacts on transaction costs, market price, investment returns and the legal rights and remedies of the Portfolio. In addition, the securities markets of emerging markets countries generally are smaller, less liquid and more volatile than those of more developed foreign countries, and emerging market countries often have less uniformity in accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and less reliable clearance and settlement, registration and custodial procedures. Securities of issuers traded on foreign exchanges may be suspended. The likelihood of such suspensions may be higher for securities of issuers in emerging market countries than in countries with more developed markets.

*European Economic Risk*— The economies of European Union (“EU”) member countries and their trading partners, as well as the broader global economy, may be adversely affected by changes in the euro’s exchange rate, changes in EU or governmental regulations on trade, and the threat of default or an actual default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, which could negatively impact the Portfolio’s investments and cause it to lose money. The United Kingdom (“UK”) left the EU on January 31, 2020, commonly referred to as “Brexit.” The effect on the UK’s economy will likely depend on the nature of trade relations with the EU following its exit, a matter that is being negotiated. There is significant market uncertainty regarding Brexit’s ramifications, and the range and potential implications of possible political, regulatory, economic, and market outcomes cannot be fully known. The negative impact on not only the UK and European economies but also the broader global economy could be significant, potentially resulting in increased volatility and illiquidity, which could adversely affect the value of the Portfolio’s investments. Any further withdrawals from the EU could cause additional market disruption globally.

- *Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Securities Risk*— Declines in the credit quality of and defaults by

the issuers of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities or instability in the markets for such securities may decrease the value of such securities, which could result in losses to the Portfolio, and may reduce the liquidity of such securities and make such securities more difficult to purchase or sell at an advantageous time and price. In addition, borrowers may default on the obligations that underlie mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities. The risk of defaults by borrowers generally is greater during times of rising interest rates and/or unemployment rates. The impairment (or loss) of the value of collateral or other assets underlying mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities will result in a reduction in the value of the securities. Certain collateral may be difficult to locate in the event of default, or may be lost, and recoveries of depreciated or damaged collateral may not fully cover payments due on such collateral. Asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of a security interest in collateral comparable to that of mortgage assets, resulting in additional credit risk. In addition, certain mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities may include securities backed by pools of loans made to “subprime” borrowers or borrowers with blemished credit histories. The risk of defaults by borrowers is generally higher in the case of asset or mortgage pools that include subprime assets or mortgages, and the liquidity and value of subprime mortgages and non-investment grade mortgage-backed securities that are not guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, and Freddie Mac could change dramatically over time. Furthermore, mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities typically provide the issuer with the right to prepay the security prior to maturity. During periods of rising interest rates, the rate of prepayments tends to decrease because borrowers are less likely to prepay debt (such as mortgage debt or automobile loans). Slower than expected payments can extend the average lives of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, and this may “lock in” a below market interest rate and increase the security’s duration and interest rate sensitivity, which may increase the volatility of the security’s value and may lead to losses. During periods of falling interest rates, the rate of prepayments tends to increase because borrowers are more likely to pay off debt and refinance at the lower interest rates then available. Unscheduled prepayments shorten the average lives of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities and may result in the Portfolio’s having to reinvest the proceeds of the prepayments at lower interest rates, thereby reducing the Portfolio’s income.

- *Non-Investment Grade Securities Risk*— Bonds rated below BBB by Standard & Poor’s Global Ratings or Fitch Ratings, Ltd. or below Baa by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (or, if unrated, determined by the investment manager to be of comparable quality) are speculative in nature and are subject to additional risk factors such as increased possibility of default, illiquidity of the security,

and changes in value based on changes in interest rates. Non-investment grade bonds, sometimes referred to as “junk bonds,” are usually issued by companies without long track records of sales and earnings, or by those companies with questionable credit strength. The creditworthiness of issuers of non-investment grade debt securities may be more complex to analyze than that of issuers of investment grade debt securities, and reliance on credit ratings may present additional risks.

- *Cash Management Risk* — Upon entering into certain derivatives contracts, such as futures contracts, and to maintain open positions in certain derivatives contracts, the Portfolio may be required to post collateral for the contract, the amount of which may vary. In addition, the Portfolio may maintain cash and cash equivalent positions as part of the Portfolio’s strategy in order to take advantage of investment opportunities as they arise, to manage the Portfolio’s market exposure, and for other portfolio management purposes. As such, the Portfolio may maintain cash balances, which may be significant, with counterparties such as the Trust’s custodian or its affiliates. Maintaining larger cash and cash equivalent positions could negatively affect the Portfolio’s performance due to missed investment opportunities and may also subject the Portfolio to additional risks, such as increased credit risk with respect to the custodian bank holding the assets and the risk that a counterparty may be unable or unwilling to honor its obligations.
- *Collateralized Loan Obligations Risk* — Collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”) involve many of the risks associated with debt securities including, but not limited to, interest rate risk and credit risk. The risks of an investment in a CLO also depend in part on the quality and type of the collateral and the class or “tranche” of the CLO in which the Portfolio invests. Normally, CLOs are privately offered and sold, and thus are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in CLOs may be characterized by the Portfolio as illiquid securities; however, an active dealer market, or other relevant measures of liquidity, may exist for CLOs allowing a CLO potentially to be deemed liquid under the Portfolio’s liquidity policies. CLOs carry risks including, but not limited to: (a) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (b) the risk that the quality of the collateral securities may decline in value or default, particularly during periods of economic downturn; (c) the possibility that the Portfolio may invest in CLOs that are subordinate to other classes; and (d) the risk that the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results. CLOs also can be difficult to value, and the use of CLOs may result in losses to the Portfolio.
- *Convertible Securities Risk* — A convertible security is a form of hybrid security; that is, a security with both debt and equity characteristics. The value of a convertible security

fluctuates in relation to changes in interest rates and the credit quality of the issuer and also fluctuates in relation to changes in the price of the underlying common stock. A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security’s governing instrument, which may be less than the current market price of the security. If a convertible security held by the Portfolio is called for redemption, the Portfolio will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into underlying common stock or sell it to a third party. Convertible securities are subject to equity risk, interest rate risk, and credit risk and are often lower-quality securities. Lower quality may lead to greater volatility in the price of a security and may negatively affect a security’s liquidity. Since it derives a portion of its value from the common stock into which it may be converted, a convertible security is also subject to the same types of market and issuer-specific risks that apply to the underlying common stock.

- *Derivatives Risk* — The Portfolio’s investments in derivatives may rise or fall in value more rapidly than other investments and may reduce the Portfolio’s returns and increase the volatility of the Portfolio’s net asset value. Investing in derivatives involves investment techniques and risk analyses different from, and risks in some respects greater than, those associated with investing in more traditional investments, such as stocks and bonds. Derivatives may be leveraged such that a small investment can have a significant impact on the Portfolio’s exposure to stock market values, interest rates, or other investments. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a derivatives contract may cause an immediate and substantial loss, and the Portfolio could lose more than the amount it invested. Some derivatives can have the potential for unlimited losses. In addition, it may be difficult or impossible for the Portfolio to purchase or sell certain derivatives in sufficient amounts to achieve the desired level of exposure, or to terminate or offset existing arrangements, which may result in a loss or may be costly to the Portfolio. Some derivatives are more sensitive to market price fluctuations and to interest rate changes than other investments. Derivatives may not behave as anticipated by the Portfolio, and derivatives strategies that are successful under certain market conditions may be less successful or unsuccessful under other market conditions. The Portfolio also may be exposed to losses if the counterparty in the transaction is unable or unwilling to fulfill its contractual obligation. In certain cases, the Portfolio may be hindered or delayed in exercising remedies against or closing out derivatives with a counterparty, resulting in additional losses. Derivatives also may be subject to the risk of mispricing or improper valuation. Derivatives can be difficult to value, and valuation may be more difficult in times of market turmoil. Changing regulation may make derivatives more costly, limit their availability, impact the Portfolio’s ability to maintain its investments in derivatives, disrupt markets, or otherwise adversely affect their value or performance.

- *Dollar Roll and Sale-Buyback Transactions* — Dollar roll and sale-buyback transactions may increase the Portfolio's volatility and may be viewed as a form of leverage. There is also a risk that the counterparty will be unable or unwilling to complete the transaction as scheduled, which may result in losses to the Portfolio.
- *Futures Contract Risk* — The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts are (a) the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the instruments held by the Portfolio and the price of the futures contract; (b) liquidity risks, including the possible absence of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures contract when desired; (c) losses (potentially unlimited) caused by unanticipated market movements; (d) an investment manager's inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates and other economic factors; (e) the possibility that a counterparty, clearing member or clearinghouse will default in the performance of its obligations; (f) if the Portfolio has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities from its portfolio to meet daily variation margin requirements, and the Portfolio may have to sell securities at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so; and (g) transaction costs associated with investments in futures contracts may be significant, which could cause or increase losses or reduce gains. Futures contracts are also subject to the same risks as the underlying investments to which they provide exposure. In addition, futures contracts may subject the Portfolio to leveraging risk.
- *Government Securities Risk* — Not all obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Some obligations are backed only by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality, and, in some cases, there may be some risk of default by the issuer. Any guarantee by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities of a security the Portfolio holds does not apply to the market value of the security or to shares of the Portfolio. A security backed by the U.S. Treasury or the full faith and credit of the U.S. government is guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity.
- *Hedging Risk* — If the Portfolio takes a hedging position (such as long or short positions) in a particular currency, security, or bond market, it will lose money if the currency, security, or bond market appreciates in value, or an expected credit event fails to occur. Any efforts at buying or selling currencies could result in significant losses for the Portfolio.
- *Inflation-Indexed Bonds Risk* — Inflation-indexed bonds are fixed income securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to inflation. Inflation-indexed bonds, including Treasury inflation-indexed securities, decline in value when real interest rates rise. In certain interest rate environments, such as when real interest rates are rising faster than nominal interest rates, inflation-indexed bonds may experience greater losses than other fixed income securities with similar durations. Interest payments on inflation-linked debt securities can be unpredictable and may vary as the principal and/or interest is adjusted for inflation. In periods of deflation, the Portfolio may have no income at all from such investments.
- *Investment Grade Securities Risk* — Securities rated in the lower investment grade rating categories (e.g., BBB or Baa) are considered investment grade securities, but are somewhat riskier than higher rated obligations because they are regarded as having only an adequate capacity to pay principal and interest, are considered to lack outstanding investment characteristics, and may possess certain speculative characteristics.
- *Leveraging Risk* — When the Portfolio leverages its holdings, the value of an investment in the Portfolio will be more volatile and all other risks will tend to be compounded. Investments that create leverage can result in losses to the Portfolio that exceed the amount originally invested and may accelerate the rate of losses (some of which may be sudden or substantial). For certain investments that create leverage, relatively small market fluctuations can result in large changes in the value of such investments. There can be no assurance that the Portfolio's use of any leverage will be successful.
- *Liquidity Risk* — From time to time, there may be little or no active trading market for a particular investment in which the Portfolio may invest or is invested. In such a market, the value of such an investment and the Portfolio's share price may fall dramatically. Illiquid investments may be difficult or impossible to sell or purchase at an advantageous time or price or in sufficient amounts to achieve the Portfolio's desired level of exposure. To meet redemption requests during periods of illiquidity, the Portfolio may be forced to dispose of investments at unfavorable times or prices and/or under unfavorable conditions, which may result in a loss or may be costly to the Portfolio. Investments that are illiquid or that trade in lower volumes may be more difficult to value. The Portfolio also may not receive its proceeds from the sale of certain investments for an extended period of time. Certain investments that were liquid when purchased may later become illiquid, sometimes abruptly, particularly in times of overall economic distress or adverse investor perception. An inability to sell the Portfolio position can adversely affect the Portfolio's value or prevent the Portfolio from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities. During periods of market stress, an investment or even an entire market segment may become illiquid, sometimes abruptly, which can adversely affect the Portfolio's ability to limit losses. In addition, a reduction in the ability or willingness of dealers and other institutional investors to make a market in certain securities may result in decreased liquidity in certain markets.

- *Loan Risk* — Loan interests are subject to liquidity risk, prepayment risk, extension risk, the risk of subordination to other creditors, restrictions on resale, and the lack of a regular trading market and publicly available information. Loan interests may be difficult to value and may have extended trade settlement periods. Accordingly, the proceeds from the sale of a loan may not be available to make additional investments or to meet redemption obligations until potentially a substantial period after the sale of the loan. The extended trade settlement periods could force the Portfolio to liquidate other securities to meet redemptions and may present a risk that the Portfolio may incur losses in order to timely honor redemptions. There is a risk that the value of any collateral securing a loan in which the Portfolio has an interest may decline and that the collateral may not be sufficient to cover the amount owed on the loan. In the event the borrower defaults, the Portfolio's access to the collateral may be limited or delayed by bankruptcy or other insolvency laws. Loans may not be considered "securities," and purchasers, such as the Portfolio, therefore may not have the benefit of the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws. To the extent that the Portfolio invests in loan participations and assignments, it is subject to the risk that the financial institution acting as agent for all interests in a loan might fail financially. It is also possible that the Portfolio could be held liable, or may be called upon to fulfill other obligations, as a co-lender.
- *Market Risk* — The Portfolio is subject to the risk that the securities markets will move down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, based on overall economic conditions and other factors, which may negatively affect Portfolio performance. Securities markets also may experience long periods of decline in value. Changes in the financial condition of a single issuer can impact a market as a whole. Geo-political risks, including terrorism, tensions or open conflict between nations, or political or economic dysfunction within some nations that are major players on the world stage, may lead to instability in world economies and markets, may lead to increased market volatility, and may have adverse long-term effects. Events such as natural disasters or pandemics, and governments' reactions to such events, could cause uncertainty in the markets and may adversely affect the performance of the global economy. In addition, markets and market participants are increasingly reliant on information data systems. Inaccurate data, software or other technology malfunctions, programming inaccuracies, unauthorized use or access, and similar circumstances may impair the performance of these systems and may have an adverse impact upon a single issuer, a group of issuers, or the market at-large.
- *Multiple Sub-Adviser Risk* — To a significant extent, the Portfolio's performance will depend on the success of the Adviser in allocating the Portfolio's assets to Sub-Advisers and its selection and oversight of the Sub-Advisers. The Sub-Advisers' investment strategies may not work together as planned, which could adversely affect the Portfolio's performance. Because each Sub-Adviser directs the trading for its own portion of the Portfolio, and does not aggregate its transactions with those of the other Sub-Adviser, the Portfolio may incur higher brokerage costs than would be the case if a single Sub-Adviser were managing the entire Portfolio. In addition, while the Adviser seeks to allocate the Portfolio's assets among the Portfolio's Sub-Advisers in a manner that it believes is consistent with achieving the Portfolio's investment objective(s), the Adviser is subject to conflicts of interest in allocating the Portfolio's assets among Sub-Advisers, including affiliated Sub-Advisers, because the Adviser pays different fees to the Sub-Advisers and due to other factors that could impact the Adviser's revenues and profits.
- *Newly Restructured Portfolio Risk* — The Portfolio may not be successful in implementing its investment strategy, and there can be no assurance that the Portfolio will grow to or maintain an economically viable size, which could result in the Portfolio being liquidated at any time without shareholder approval and at a time that may not be favorable for all shareholders.
- *Portfolio Management Risk* — The Portfolio is subject to the risk that strategies used by an investment manager and its securities selections fail to produce the intended results. An investment manager's judgments or decisions about the quality, relative yield or value of, or market trends affecting, a particular security or issuer, industry, sector, region or market segment, or about the economy or interest rates, may be incorrect or otherwise may not produce the intended results, which may result in losses to the Portfolio. In addition, many processes used in Portfolio management, including security selection, rely, in whole or in part, on the use of various technologies. The Portfolio may suffer losses if there are imperfections, errors or limitations in the quantitative, analytic or other tools, resources, information and data used, or the analyses employed or relied on, by an investment manager, or if such tools, resources, information or data are used incorrectly, fail to produce the desired results, or otherwise do not work as intended. There can be no assurance that the use of these technologies will result in effective investment decisions for the Portfolio.
- *Portfolio Turnover Risk* — High portfolio turnover (generally, turnover in excess of 100% in any given fiscal year) may result in increased transaction costs to the Portfolio, which may result in higher fund expenses and lower total return.
- *Preferred Stock Risk* — Preferred stock is subject to many of the risks associated with debt securities, including interest rate risk. Unlike interest payments on debt securities, dividends on preferred stock are generally payable at the discretion of the issuer's board of directors. Preferred shareholders may have certain rights if dividends are not paid but generally have no legal recourse against the issuer. Shareholders may suffer a loss of value if dividends are not paid. In certain situations



an issuer may call or redeem its preferred stock or convert it to common stock. The market prices of preferred stocks are generally more sensitive to actual or perceived changes in the issuer's financial condition or prospects than are the prices of debt securities.

- *Prepayment Risk and Extension Risk* — Prepayment risk is the risk that the issuer of a security held by the Portfolio may pay off principal more quickly than originally anticipated. This may occur when interest rates fall. The Portfolio may have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield, may not benefit from any increase in value that might otherwise result from declining interest rates and may lose any premium it paid to acquire the security. Extension risk is the risk that the issuer of a security held by the Portfolio may pay off principal more slowly than originally anticipated. This may occur when interest rates rise. The Portfolio may be prevented from reinvesting the proceeds it would have received at a given time in an investment offering a higher yield.
- *Privately Placed and Other Restricted Securities Risk* — Restricted securities, which include privately placed securities, are securities that cannot be offered for public resale unless registered under the applicable securities laws or that have a contractual restriction that prohibits or limits their resale. Difficulty in selling securities may result in a loss or be costly to the Portfolio. The risk that securities may not be sold for the price at which the Portfolio is carrying them is greater with respect to restricted securities than it is with respect to registered securities. The illiquidity of the market, as well as the lack of publicly available information regarding these securities, also may make it difficult to determine a fair value for certain securities for purposes of computing the Portfolio's net asset value.
- *Redemption Risk* — The Portfolio may experience periods of heavy redemptions that could cause the Portfolio to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value. Redemption risk is heightened during periods of declining or illiquid markets. Heavy redemptions could hurt the Portfolio's performance.

Market developments and other factors, including a general rise in interest rates, have the potential to cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which may increase redemptions from mutual funds that hold large amounts of fixed income securities. The market-making capacity of dealers has been reduced in recent years, in part as a result of structural changes, such as fewer proprietary trading desks at broker-dealers and increased regulatory capital requirements. In addition, significant securities market disruptions related to outbreaks of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) have led to dislocation in the market for a variety of fixed income securities (including, without limitation, commercial paper, corporate debt securities, certificates of deposit, asset-backed debt securities and municipal obligations), which has decreased liquidity and sharply reduced returns.

Increased redemptions from mutual funds that hold large amounts of fixed income securities, coupled with a reduction in the ability or willingness of dealers and other institutional investors to buy or hold fixed income securities, may result in decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed income markets.

- *Sector Risk* — From time to time, based on market or economic conditions, the Portfolio may have significant positions in one or more sectors of the market. To the extent the Portfolio invests more heavily in particular sectors, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. Individual sectors may be more volatile, and may perform differently, than the broader market. The industries that constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events.
- *Variable and Floating Rate Securities Risk* — The market prices of securities with variable and floating interest rates are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than are the market prices of securities with fixed interest rates. Variable and floating rate securities may decline in value if market interest rates or interest rates paid by such securities do not move as expected. Conversely, variable and floating rate securities will not generally rise in value if market interest rates decline. Certain types of floating rate securities may be subject to greater liquidity risk than other debt securities.
- *When-Issued and Delayed Delivery Securities and Forward Commitments Risk* — When-issued and delayed delivery securities and forward commitments involve the risk that the security the Portfolio buys will decline in value prior to its delivery. This risk is in addition to the risk that the Portfolio's other assets will decline in value. Therefore, these transactions may result in a form of leverage and increase the Portfolio's overall investment exposure. There also is the risk that the security will not be issued or that the other party to the transaction will not meet its obligation. If this occurs, the Portfolio may lose both the investment opportunity for the assets it set aside to pay for the security and any gain in the security's price.
- *Zero Coupon and Pay-in-Kind Securities Risk* — A zero coupon or pay-in-kind security pays no interest in cash to its holder during its life. Accordingly, zero coupon securities usually trade at a deep discount from their face or par value and, together with pay-in-kind securities, will be subject to greater fluctuations in market value in response to changing interest rates than debt obligations of comparable maturities that make current distribution of interest in cash.

### **Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table**

The bar chart and table below 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 total returns for

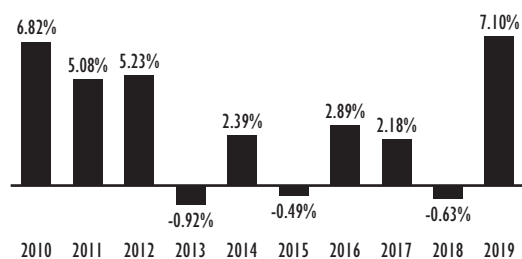
the past one, five and ten years (or since inception) through December 31, 2019 compared to the returns of a broad-based securities market index. The return of the broad-based securities market index (and any additional comparative index) shown in the right hand column below is the return of the index for the last 10 years or, if shorter, since the inception of the share class with the longest history. Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

Effective May 1, 2020, the Portfolio was restructured from a fund-of-funds to a fund that invests directly in securities and other instruments and is actively managed by multiple sub-advisers. If the Portfolio had historically been managed using its current investment strategies and policies, the performance of the Portfolio may have been different. In connection with the Portfolio's restructuring, the Portfolio's benchmark index against which the Portfolio measured its performance, the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Intermediate Government/Credit Bond Index, was replaced with the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. The Adviser believes the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is more relevant to the Portfolio's investment strategies.

From April 18, 2014 through April 30, 2020, the Portfolio was managed by FMG LLC as a fund-of-funds under the name "Charter<sup>SM</sup> Multi-Sector Bond Portfolio" and pursued its investment objective through investments in underlying proprietary and unaffiliated mutual funds and exchange-traded funds, which incurred their own operating costs and expenses, including management fees payable to their investment advisers. The Portfolio's performance as a fund-of-funds reflected the impact of these operating costs and expenses. Prior to April 18, 2014, the Portfolio invested directly in securities and other instruments, had different investment policies and strategies, was managed by multiple sub-advisers and, under normal circumstances, approximately 50% of the Portfolio's net assets were actively managed and approximately 50% of the Portfolio's net assets were managed to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of a particular index.

The performance results do not reflect any Contract-related fees and expenses, which would reduce the performance results.

#### Calendar Year Annual Total Returns — Class B



Best quarter (% and time period)  
2.98% (2019 1st Quarter)

Worst quarter (% and time period)  
-1.98% (2013 2nd Quarter)

#### Average Annual Total Returns

	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years/ Since Inception
EQ/Core Plus Bond Portfolio — Class A Shares	6.79%	2.17%	2.95%
EQ/Core Plus Bond Portfolio — Class B Shares	7.10%	2.17%	2.93%
EQ/Core Plus Bond Portfolio — Class K Shares (Inception Date: August 26, 2011)	7.04%	2.42%	2.48%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	8.72%	3.05%	3.75%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Intermediate Government/Credit Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	6.80%	2.57%	3.05%

#### WHO MANAGES THE PORTFOLIO

##### Investment Adviser: FMG LLC

*Portfolio Managers:* The members of the team that are jointly and primarily responsible for the selection, monitoring and oversight of the Portfolio's Sub-Advisers are:

Name	Title	Date Began Managing the Portfolio
Kenneth T. Kozlowski, CFP®, CLU, ChFC	Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer of FMG LLC	May 2011
Alwi Chan, CFA®	Senior Vice President and Deputy Chief Investment Officer of FMG LLC	February 2010

##### Sub-Adviser: AXA Investment Managers, Inc. ("AXA IM" or a "Sub-Adviser")

*Portfolio Managers:* The members of the team that are jointly and primarily responsible for the securities selection, research and trading for AXA IM's portion of the Portfolio are:

Name	Title	Date Began Managing the Portfolio
Carl Whitbeck, CFA®	Global Head of High Yield and U.S. Active Fixed Income at AXA IM	May 2020
Robert Houle, CFA®	U.S. High Yield Portfolio Manager/Analyst at AXA IM	May 2020

**Sub-Adviser: Brandywine Global Investment Management, LLC (“Brandywine Global” or a “Sub-Adviser”)**

*Portfolio Managers:* The members of the team that are jointly and primarily responsible for the securities selection, research and trading for Brandywine Global’s portion of the Portfolio are:

Name	Title	Date Began Managing the Portfolio
Anujeet Sareen, CFA®	Portfolio Manager of Brandywine Global	May 2020
Brian Kloss	Portfolio Manager of Brandywine Global	May 2020
Tracy Chen, CFA®	Portfolio Manager of Brandywine Global	May 2020

**Sub-Adviser: Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P. (“Loomis Sayles” or a “Sub-Adviser”)**

*Portfolio Managers:* The members of the team that are jointly and primarily responsible for the securities selection, research and trading for Loomis Sayles’ portion of the Portfolio are:

Name	Title	Date Began Managing the Portfolio
Kurt L. Wagner*, CFA®	Portfolio Manager of Loomis Sayles	May 2020
Christopher T. Harms	Portfolio Manager of Loomis Sayles	May 2020
Clifton V. Rowe, CFA®	Portfolio Manager of Loomis Sayles	May 2020
Daniel Conklin, CFA®	Associate Portfolio Manager of Loomis Sayles	May 2020

\* Effective June 30, 2020, Kurt L. Wagner will no longer serve as a portfolio manager of the Portfolio.

AXA Equitable Funds Management Group, LLC (“FMG LLC” or the “Adviser”) has been granted relief by the Securities and Exchange Commission to hire, terminate and replace Sub-Advisers and amend sub-advisory agreements subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees and without obtaining shareholder approval. However, the Adviser may not enter into a sub-advisory agreement on behalf of the Portfolio with an “affiliated person” of the Adviser, such as AllianceBernstein L.P., unless the sub-advisory agreement is approved by the Portfolio’s shareholders. The Adviser is responsible for overseeing Sub-Advisers and recommending their hiring, termination and replacement to the Board of Trustees.

**PURCHASE AND SALE OF PORTFOLIO SHARES**

The Portfolio’s shares are currently sold only to insurance company separate accounts in connection with Contracts issued or to be issued by AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company (“AXA Equitable”), or other affiliated or unaffiliated insurance companies and to The AXA Equitable 401(k) Plan. Shares also may be sold to other investors eligible under applicable federal income tax regulations. Class K shares of the Portfolio are sold only to certain group annuity plans.

The Portfolio does not have minimum initial or subsequent investment requirements. Shares of the Portfolio are redeemable on any business day (normally any day on which the New York Stock Exchange is open) upon receipt of a request. All redemption requests will be processed and payment with respect thereto will normally be made within seven days after tender. Please refer to your Contract prospectus for more information on purchasing and redeeming Portfolio shares.

**TAX INFORMATION**

The Portfolio’s shareholders are (or may include) insurance company separate accounts and other investors eligible under applicable federal income tax regulations. Distributions made by the Portfolio to such an account, and exchanges and redemptions of Portfolio shares made by such an account, ordinarily do not cause the holders of underlying Contracts to recognize income or gain for federal income tax purposes at the time of the distributions, exchanges or redemptions; the holders generally are taxed only on amounts they withdraw from their Contract. See the prospectus for your Contract for further tax information.

**PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES**

The Portfolio is not sold directly to the general public but instead is offered as an underlying investment option for Contracts and to other eligible investors. The Portfolio and the Adviser and its affiliates may make payments to sponsoring insurance companies (and their affiliates) or other financial intermediaries for distribution and/or other services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing an insurance company or other financial intermediary and your financial adviser to recommend the Portfolio over another investment or by influencing an insurance company to include the Portfolio as an underlying investment option in the Contract. The prospectus (or other offering document) for your Contract may contain additional information about these payments. Ask your financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.