

# AXA PREMIER VIP TRUST

## Charter<sup>SM</sup> Multi-Sector Bond Portfolio – Class A, B and K Shares

### Summary Prospectus dated May 1, 2019

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, 2019, 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, 2018, 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.axa-equitablefunds.com/allportfolios.aspx](http://www.axa-equitablefunds.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@axa.us.com](mailto:service@axa.us.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@axa.us.com](mailto:service@axa.us.com).*

*Beginning on January 1, 2019, 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.

#### 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)

Charter <sup>SM</sup> Multi-Sector Bond Portfolio	Class A Shares	Class B Shares	Class K Shares
Management fee	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	0.25%	0.00%
Other expenses	0.22%	0.22%	0.22%
Acquired fund fees and expenses (underlying portfolios)	0.57%	0.57%	0.57%

Charter <sup>SM</sup> Multi-Sector Bond Portfolio	Class A Shares	Class B Shares	Class K Shares
Total annual portfolio operating expenses	1.19%	1.19%	0.94%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement†	-0.09%	-0.09%	-0.09%
Total annual portfolio operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement	1.10%	1.10%	0.85%

† Pursuant to a contract, AXA Equitable Funds Management Group, LLC has agreed to make payments or waive its management, administrative and other fees to limit the expenses of the Portfolio through April 30, 2020 (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, capitalized expenses and extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Portfolio's business) do not exceed 1.10% for Class A and Class B shares and 0.85% for Class K shares of the Portfolio. The Expense Limitation Arrangement may be terminated by AXA Equitable Funds Management Group, LLC at any time after April 30, 2020.

### 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	\$112	\$369	\$646	\$1,435
Class B Shares	\$112	\$369	\$646	\$1,435
Class K Shares	\$87	\$291	\$511	\$1,146

## PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

As a fund of funds, the Portfolio will not incur transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells shares of the Underlying Portfolios, but it will incur transaction costs when it buys and sells other types of securities (including exchange traded securities of Underlying ETFs) directly (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

The Portfolio pursues its investment objective by investing in other mutual funds managed by AXA Equitable Funds Management Group, LLC (“FMG LLC” or “Adviser”) and in investment companies managed by investment managers other than FMG LLC (affiliated and unaffiliated “Underlying Portfolios”) and in exchange traded securities of other investment companies or investment vehicles (“Underlying ETFs”) comprising various asset categories and strategies. The Portfolio will invest in Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs such that at least 80% of its assets (net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) are invested in a diversified mix of bonds, including investment grade bonds and bonds that are rated below investment grade (so called “junk bonds”), which may include derivatives exposure to bonds. For purposes of this investment policy, a debt security is considered a “bond.” Debt securities represent an issuer’s obligation to repay a loan of money that generally pays interest to the holder. Bonds, notes, debentures, bank loans, bonds in multiple sectors including, commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, corporate bonds and bonds of foreign issuers, including issuers located in emerging markets, are examples of debt securities. The Portfolio allocates its assets to Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs that invest among various asset categories. The asset categories and strategies of the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs in which the Portfolio invests are as follows:

Bank Loans	Inflation Linked Securities	US Short Term Investment Grade Bond
Emerging Markets Debt	International Bond	
Floating Rate Securities	Money Market	
Global Bond	US Government Bond	
High Yield Bond	US Investment Grade Bond	

In addition, the Portfolio may invest in Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs that employ derivatives (including futures contracts) for a variety of purposes, including to reduce risk, to seek enhanced returns from certain asset classes, and to leverage exposure to certain asset classes.

The Adviser selects the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs in which to invest the Portfolio’s assets. In selecting Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs, the Adviser will utilize a proprietary investment process that may take into consideration a number of factors including, as appropriate and applicable, fund performance, management team, investment style, correlations, asset class exposure, industry classification, benchmark, risk adjusted return, volatility, expense ratio, asset size and portfolio turnover. For purposes of complying with the 80% policy identified above, the Adviser will identify Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs in which to invest by reference to such Underlying Portfolio’s or Underlying ETF’s name and investment policies at the time of investment. An Underlying Portfolio or Underlying ETF that changes its name or investment policies subsequent to the time of the Portfolio’s investment may continue to be considered an appropriate investment for purposes of the 80% policy. For purposes of asset class and asset category target allocations, where an Underlying Portfolio or Underlying ETF could be assigned to more than one asset class (e.g., equity and alternative asset classes) or category (e.g., international bond and global bond asset categories), the Adviser may, in its discretion, assign an Underlying Portfolio or Underlying ETF to one or more asset classes or categories. The Adviser may add new Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs or replace or eliminate existing Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs without shareholder approval. The Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs have been selected to represent a reasonable spectrum of investment options for the Portfolio. The Adviser may sell the Portfolio’s holdings for a variety of reasons, including to invest in an Underlying Portfolio or Underlying ETF believed to offer superior investment opportunities.

### 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 Portfolio is also subject to the risks associated with the Underlying Portfolios’ and Underlying ETFs’ investments; please see the Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information for the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs for additional information about these risks. In this section, the term “Portfolio” may include the Portfolio, an Underlying Portfolio, an Underlying ETF, or all of the above.

The following risks, which are described in alphabetical order and not in order of importance or potential exposure, can negatively affect the Portfolio’s performance.

- *Affiliated Portfolio Risk* — In managing a Portfolio that invests in Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs, the Adviser will have the authority to select and substitute the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs. The Adviser is subject to conflicts of interest in allocating the Portfolio’s assets among Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs because it (and in certain cases its affiliates) earn fees for managing and administering the affiliated Underlying Portfolios, but not the unaffiliated Underlying

Portfolios or Underlying ETFs. In addition, the Adviser is subject to conflicts of interest in allocating the Portfolio's assets among the various affiliated Underlying Portfolios because the fees payable to it by some of the affiliated Underlying Portfolios are higher than the fees payable by other affiliated Underlying Portfolios and because the Adviser is also responsible for managing, administering, and with respect to certain affiliated Underlying Portfolios, its affiliates are responsible for sub-advising, the affiliated Underlying Portfolios.

- **Alternative Investment Risk** — To the extent the Portfolio invests in Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs that invest in alternative investments, the Portfolio will be subject to the risks associated with such investments. Alternative investments may use a different approach to investing than do traditional investments (such as equity or fixed income investments) and the performance of alternative investments is not expected to correlate closely with more traditional investments; however, it is possible that alternative investments will decline in value along with equity or fixed income markets, or both, or that they may not otherwise perform as expected. Alternative investments may have different characteristics and risks than do traditional investments, can be highly volatile, may be less liquid, particularly in periods of stress, and may be more complex and less transparent than traditional investments. Alternative investments also may have more complicated tax considerations than traditional investments. The use of alternative investments may not achieve the desired effect.
- **Credit Risk** — The Portfolio is subject to the risk that the issuer or the guarantor (or other obligor, such as a party providing insurance or other credit enhancement) of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement, loan of portfolio securities or other transaction, is unable or unwilling, or is perceived (whether by market participants, ratings agencies, pricing services or otherwise) as unable or unwilling, to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or otherwise honor its obligations, which may cause the Portfolio's holdings to lose value. Securities are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which are often reflected in their credit ratings. However, rating agencies may fail to make timely changes to credit ratings in response to subsequent events and a credit rating may become stale in that it fails to reflect changes in an issuer's financial condition. The downgrade of the credit rating of a security 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.
- **Derivatives Risk** — The Portfolio's investments in derivatives may rise or fall in value more rapidly than other investments. Changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly, or at all, with the underlying asset, reference rate or index, and the Portfolio could lose more than the principal amount 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, which may result in a loss or may be costly to the Portfolio. Derivatives also may be subject to certain other risks such as leveraging risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk, credit risk, the risk that a counterparty may be unable or unwilling to honor its obligations, management risk and the risk of mispricing or improper valuation. Derivatives also may not behave as anticipated by the Portfolio, especially in

abnormal market conditions. 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.

- **Foreign Securities Risk** — Investments in foreign securities, including depositary receipts, involve risks not 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. 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 also may impact security values and it may take more time to clear and settle trades involving foreign securities. In addition, securities issued by U.S. entities with substantial foreign operations or holdings can involve risks relating to conditions in foreign countries.

**Currency Risk** — Investments in foreign currencies and in securities that trade in, or receive revenues in, or in derivatives 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 for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates, intervention (or the failure to intervene) by governments, central banks or supranational entities, or by the imposition of currency controls or other political developments in the U.S. or abroad.

**Emerging Markets Risk** — There are greater risks involved in investing in emerging market countries and/or their securities markets, and investments in these countries and/or markets are more susceptible to loss than investments in developed countries and/or markets. Investments in these countries and/or markets may present market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political, technical and other risks different from, or greater than, the risks of investing in developed countries. In addition, the risks associated with investing in a narrowly defined geographic area are generally more pronounced with respect to investments in emerging market countries.

**Regulatory Risk** — Less information may be available about foreign companies. In general, foreign companies are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards or to other regulatory practices and requirements as are U.S. companies. Many foreign governments do not supervise and regulate stock exchanges, brokers and the sale of securities to the same extent as does the United States and may not have laws to protect investors that are comparable to U.S. securities laws. In addition, some countries may have legal systems that may make it difficult for the Portfolio to vote proxies, exercise shareholder rights, and pursue legal remedies with respect to its foreign investments.

- **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. There is a greater risk of rising interest rates than has historically been the case due to the current period of relatively low rates and the effect of government fiscal policy initiatives and potential market reaction to those initiatives. A significant or rapid rise in interest rates could result in losses to the Portfolio.

- **Investment Grade Securities Risk** — Debt securities generally are rated by national bond ratings agencies. The Portfolio considers securities to be investment grade if they are rated BBB or higher by Standard & Poor's Global Ratings ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings, Ltd. ("Fitch") or Baa or higher by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), or, if unrated, determined by the investment manager to be of comparable quality. 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.
- **Liquidity Risk** — The trading market for a particular investment in which the Portfolio invests, or a particular investment in which the Portfolio is invested, may become less liquid or even illiquid. 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. Judgment plays a greater role in valuing illiquid investments than investments with more active markets. The Portfolio also may not receive its proceeds from the sale of certain securities for an extended period of time. Certain securities 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 a portfolio position can 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 (the risk that when interest rates fall, debt securities may be repaid more quickly than expected and the Portfolio may be required to reinvest in securities with a lower yield), extension risk (the risk that when interest rates rise, debt securities may be repaid more slowly than expected and the value of the Portfolio's holdings may decrease), 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. Changes in the financial condition of a single issuer can impact the 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. 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 performance of these systems and may have an adverse impact upon a single issuer, a group of issuers, or the market at-large.
- **Money Market Risk** — Although a money market fund is designed to be a relatively low risk investment, it is not free of risk. Despite the short maturities and high credit quality of a money market fund's investments, increases in interest rates and deteriorations in the credit quality of the instruments the money market fund has purchased may reduce the money market fund's yield and can cause the price of a money market security to decrease. In addition, a money market fund is subject to the risk that the value of an investment may be eroded over time by inflation. Money market funds are subject to specific rules governing money market funds. These rules affect the manner in which money market funds are structured and operated and may significantly affect the money market fund industry generally and, therefore, may impact a money market fund's expenses, operations, returns and liquidity.
- **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. 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 investment grade (i.e., BB or lower by S&P or Fitch or Ba or lower by Moody’s 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.
- *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.

- *Prepayment Risk and Extension Risk* — Prepayment risk is the risk that the principal on securities held by the Portfolio may be paid off by the issuer more quickly than originally anticipated, and 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 principal on securities held by the Portfolio may be paid off by the issuer more slowly than originally anticipated.
- *Risks Related to Investments in Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs* — The Portfolio’s shareholders will indirectly bear the fees and expenses paid by the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs in which it invests, in addition to the Portfolio’s direct fees and expenses. The cost of investing in the Portfolio, therefore, may be higher than the cost of investing in a mutual fund that invests directly in individual stocks and bonds. The Portfolio’s performance depends upon a favorable allocation by the Adviser among the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs, as well as the ability of the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs to generate favorable performance. The Underlying Portfolios’ and Underlying ETFs’ investment programs may not be complementary, which could adversely affect the Portfolio’s performance. The Portfolio’s net asset value is subject to fluctuations in the net asset values of the Underlying Portfolios and the market values of the Underlying ETFs in which it invests. The Portfolio is also subject to the risks associated with the securities or other investments in which the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs invest and the ability of the Portfolio to meet its investment objective will directly depend on the ability of the Underlying Portfolios and Underlying ETFs to meet their investment objectives. An index-based ETF’s performance may not match that of the index it seeks to track. An actively managed ETF’s performance will reflect its adviser’s ability to make investment decisions that are suited to achieving the ETF’s investment objective. It is also possible that an active trading market for an Underlying ETF may not develop or be maintained, in which case the liquidity and value of the Portfolio’s investment in the Underlying ETF could be substantially and adversely affected. The extent to which the investment performance and risks associated with the Portfolio correlate to those of a particular Underlying Portfolio or Underlying ETF will depend upon the extent to which the Portfolio’s assets are allocated from time to time for investment in the Underlying Portfolio or Underlying ETF, which will vary.
- *U.S. Government and Government-Sponsored Enterprises (“GSE”) Securities Risk* — Securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities (such as securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae)), and GSEs (such as the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac)) are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. Securities, such as those issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae or the U.S. Treasury, that are backed by the full faith and

credit of the U.S. government are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and repayment of principal when held to maturity. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, circumstances could arise that would prevent the payment of interest or principal. This would result in losses to the Portfolio. Securities issued or guaranteed by GSEs, such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and no assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support. Therefore, GSEs may not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future.

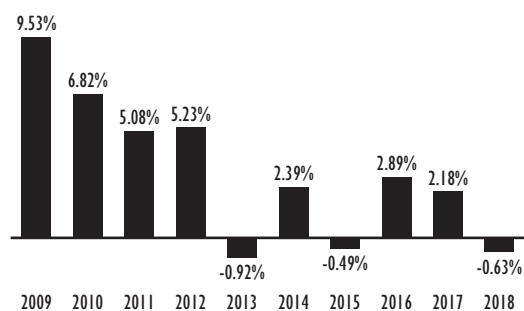
### Risk/Return Bar Chart and Table

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio (including prior to its conversion to a fund-of-funds on April 18, 2014 (the "Conversion Date") as discussed below) 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, 2018 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. This may be particularly true for this Portfolio because prior to the Conversion Date the Portfolio was not a fund-of-funds, had different investment policies, was managed by multiple 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. Following the conversion of the Portfolio to a fund-of-funds, the Portfolio pursues its investment objective through investments in underlying proprietary and unaffiliated mutual funds and exchange-traded funds. The underlying proprietary and unaffiliated mutual funds and exchange-traded funds in which the Portfolio invests incur their own operating costs and expenses, including management fees payable to their investment advisers, and the Portfolio's performance, following the conversion of the Portfolio to a fund-of-funds, will reflect the impact of these operating costs and expenses. If the Portfolio had historically been managed as a fund-of-funds using its current investment strategies and policies, the performance of the Portfolio may have been different. In addition, the Portfolio was advised by different advisers prior to the Conversion Date.

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) 4.90% (2009 3rd Quarter)	Worst quarter (% and time period) -1.98% (2013 2nd Quarter)
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### Average Annual Total Returns

	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years/ Since Inception
Charter <sup>SM</sup> Multi-Sector Bond Portfolio — Class A Shares	-0.36%	1.31%	3.26%
Charter <sup>SM</sup> Multi-Sector Bond Portfolio — Class B Shares	-0.63%	1.26%	3.16%
Charter <sup>SM</sup> Multi-Sector Bond Portfolio — Class K Shares (Inception Date: August 26, 2011)	-0.12%	1.62%	1.87%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Intermediate Government/Credit Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	0.88%	1.86%	2.90%

### WHO MANAGES THE PORTFOLIO

#### Investment Adviser: FMG LLC

#### Portfolio Managers:

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
Xavier Poutas, CFA®	Assistant Portfolio Manager of FMG LLC	May 2011
Miao Hu, CFA®	Assistant Portfolio Manager of FMG LLC	May 2016

## **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 a sponsoring insurance company (or its affiliates) or other financial intermediary for distribution and/or other services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the 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.