

EQ/Templeton Global Equity Managed Volatility Portfolio¹ – Class IA, IB 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. 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. 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.

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. 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 long-term capital growth with an emphasis on risk-adjusted returns and managing volatility in the Portfolio.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE PORTFOLIO

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)			
EQ/Templeton Global Equity Managed Volatility Portfolio	Class IA Shares	Class IB Shares	Class K Shares
Management Fee	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%
Distribution and/or Service Fees (12b-1 fees)	0.25%	0.25%	0.00%
Other Expenses	0.17%	0.17%	0.18%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	1.12%	1.12%	0.88%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement [*]	-0.02%	-0.02%	-0.03%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	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 this arrangement) (“Expense Limitation Arrangement”) so that the annual operating expenses of the Portfolio (exclusive of taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on securities sold short, capitalized expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses) do not exceed an annual rate of average daily net assets of 1.10% for Class IA and Class IB 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.

^{*} Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement information has been restated to reflect the current Expense Limitation Arrangement.

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 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 IA Shares	\$112	\$354	\$615	\$1,361
Class IB Shares	\$112	\$354	\$615	\$1,361
Class K Shares	\$ 87	\$278	\$485	\$1,082

¹ Effective May 1, 2019, the designation “EQ” replaced the former designation “AXA” in the Portfolio’s name.

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 portfolio turnover rate was 18% of the average value of the Portfolio.

INVESTMENTS, RISKS, AND PERFORMANCE

Principal Investment Strategy: The Portfolio’s assets normally are allocated between two investment managers, each of which will manage its portion of the Portfolio using a different but complementary investment strategy. One portion of the Portfolio is actively managed by a Sub-Adviser (“Active Allocated Portion”); the other portion of the Portfolio seeks to track the performance of a particular index or indices (“Index Allocated Portion”). Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities (or other financial instruments that derive their value from such securities). The Portfolio normally will invest a significant portion of its assets in foreign securities. The Active Allocated Portion will consist of approximately 50% of the Portfolio’s net assets; the Index Allocated Portion will consist of approximately 50% of the Portfolio’s net assets. These percentages are targets established by the Adviser; actual allocations may deviate from these targets.

Under normal circumstances, the Active Allocated Portion invests primarily in equity securities, including common stocks and preferred stocks, of companies located anywhere in the world, including emerging markets. The Active Allocated Portion may invest up to 25% of its total assets in debt securities of companies and governments located anywhere in the world. Debt securities include bonds, notes and debentures. Although the Active Allocated Portion seeks investments across a number of countries and sectors, from time to time, based on economic conditions, the Active Allocated Portion may have significant positions in particular countries or sectors.

When choosing equity investments for the Active Allocated Portion, the Sub-Adviser to the portion applies a bottom-up value-oriented, long-term approach focusing on the market price of a company’s securities relative to the Sub-Adviser’s evaluation of the company’s long-term earnings, asset value and cash flow potential. The Sub-Adviser also considers a company’s price/earnings ratio, price/cash flow ratio, profit margins and liquidation value. The Sub-Adviser may sell a security for a variety of reasons, such as to invest in a company believed by the Sub-Adviser to offer superior investment opportunities.

The Index Allocated Portion of the Portfolio is comprised of two strategies, which seek to track the performance (before fees and expenses) of the Standard & Poor’s 500[®] Composite Stock Index (the “S&P 500”) and the Morgan Stanley Capital International EAFE Index (“MSCI EAFE”), respectively, each with minimal tracking error. The Index Allocated Portion’s assets will be allocated in approximately the following manner: 40-60% in each of the S&P 500 and MSCI EAFE. This strategy is commonly referred to as an indexing strategy. Generally, each portion of the Index Allocated Portion uses a full replication technique, although in certain instances a sampling approach may be utilized for a portion of the Index Allocated Portion.

Each portion of the Index Allocated Portion also may invest in other instruments, such as futures and options contracts, that provide comparable exposure as the index without buying the underlying securities comprising the index.

AXA Equitable Funds Management Group, LLC (“FMG LLC” or the “Adviser”) also may utilize futures and options, such as exchange-traded futures and options contracts on securities indices, to manage equity exposure. Futures and options can provide exposure to the performance of a securities index without buying the underlying securities comprising the index. They also provide a means to manage the Portfolio’s equity exposure without having to buy or sell securities. When market volatility is increasing above specific thresholds set for the Portfolio, the Adviser may limit equity exposure either by reducing investments in securities, shorting or selling long futures and options positions on an index, increasing cash levels, and/or shorting an index. During such times, the Portfolio’s exposure to equity securities may be significantly less than that of a traditional equity portfolio. Volatility is a statistical measure of the magnitude of changes in the Portfolio’s returns, without regard to the direction of those changes. Higher volatility generally indicates higher risk and is often reflected by frequent and sometimes significant movements up and down in value. Volatility management techniques may reduce potential losses and/or mitigate financial risks to insurance companies that provide certain benefits and guarantees available under the Contracts and offer the Portfolio as an investment option in their products. The Portfolio may invest up to 25% of its assets in derivatives. It is anticipated that the Portfolio’s derivative instruments will consist primarily of exchange-traded futures and options contracts on securities indices, but the Portfolio also may utilize other types of derivatives. The Portfolio’s investments in derivatives may be deemed to 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 be deemed to involve the use of leverage because the heightened price sensitivity of some derivatives to market changes may magnify the Portfolio’s gain or loss. It is not generally expected, however, that the Portfolio will be leveraged by borrowing money for investment purposes. The Portfolio may maintain a significant percentage of its assets in cash and cash equivalent instruments, some of which may serve as margin or collateral for the Portfolio’s obligations under derivative transactions.

The Portfolio also may lend its portfolio securities to earn additional income.

Principal Risks: 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, which are described in alphabetical order and not in order of importance or potential exposure, can negatively affect the Portfolio’s performance.

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, including foreign currency 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.

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.

Equity Risk: In general, the values of stocks and other equity securities fluctuate, and sometimes widely fluctuate, in response to changes in a company's financial condition as well as general market, economic and political conditions and other factors.

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.

Depositary Receipts Risk: Investments in depositary receipts (including American Depositary Receipts, European Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts) are generally subject to the same risks of investing directly in the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted. In addition, issuers underlying unsponsored depositary receipts may not provide as much information as U.S. issuers and issuers underlying sponsored depositary receipts. Unsponsored depositary receipts also may not carry the same voting privileges as sponsored depositary receipts.

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.

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.

Index Strategy Risk: The Portfolio employs an index strategy, that is, it generally invests in the securities included in its index or a representative sample of such securities regardless of market trends. The Portfolio generally will not modify its index strategy to respond to changes in the economy, which means that it may be particularly susceptible to a general decline in the market segment relating to the relevant index. In addition, although the index strategy attempts to closely track its benchmark index, the Portfolio may not invest in all of the securities in the index. Also, the Portfolio's fees and expenses will reduce the Portfolio's returns, unlike those of the benchmark index. Cash flow into and out of the Portfolio, portfolio transaction costs, changes in the securities that comprise the index, and the Portfolio's valuation procedures also may affect the Portfolio's performance. Therefore, there can be no assurance that the performance of the index strategy will match that of the benchmark index.

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 Style Risk: The Portfolio may use a particular style or set of styles — in this case, a "value" style — to select investments. A particular style may be out of favor or may not produce the best results over short or longer time periods. Value stocks are subject to the

risks that, notwithstanding that a stock is selling at a discount to its perceived true worth, the stock's intrinsic value may never be fully recognized or realized by the market, or its price may go down. In addition, there is the risk that a stock judged to be undervalued may actually have been appropriately priced at the time of investment.

Large-Cap Company Risk: Larger more established companies may be unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges such as changes in technology and consumer tastes, which may lead to a decline in their market price. Many larger companies also may not be able to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.

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. For example, the Portfolio may take on leveraging risk when it engages in derivatives transactions (such as futures and options investments), invests collateral from securities loans or borrows money. The Portfolio may experience leveraging risk in connection with investments in derivatives because its investments in derivatives may be small relative to the investment exposure assumed, leaving more assets to be invested in other investments. Such investments may have the effect of leveraging the Portfolio because the Portfolio may experience gains or losses not only on its investments in derivatives, but also on the investments purchased with the remainder of the assets. If the value of the Portfolio's investments in derivatives is increasing, this could be offset by declining values of the Portfolio's other investments. Conversely, it is possible that a rise in the value of the Portfolio's non-derivative investments could be offset by a decline in the value of the Portfolio's investments in derivatives. In either scenario, the Portfolio may experience losses. In a market where the value of the Portfolio's investments in derivatives is declining and the value of its other investments is declining, the Portfolio may experience substantial losses.

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.

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. Geopolitical 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 the performance of these systems and may have an adverse impact upon a single issuer, a group of issuers, or the market at-large.

Mid-Cap Company Risk: The Portfolio's investments in mid-cap companies may involve greater risks than investments in larger, more established issuers because mid-cap companies generally are more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments, which can negatively affect their value. Such companies generally have narrower product lines, more limited financial and management resources and more limited markets for their securities as compared with larger companies. As a result, the value of such securities may be more volatile than the value of securities of larger companies, and the Portfolio may experience difficulty in purchasing or selling such securities at the desired time and price or in the desired amount.

Multiple Sub-Adviser Risk: The Adviser allocates the Portfolio's assets among multiple Sub-Advisers, each of which is responsible for investing its allocated portion of the Portfolio's assets. 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. In addition, because each Sub-Adviser manages its allocated portion of the Portfolio independently from another Sub-Adviser, the same security may be held in different portions of the Portfolio, or may be acquired for one portion of the Portfolio at a time when a Sub-Adviser to another portion deems it appropriate to dispose of the security from that other portion, resulting in higher expenses without accomplishing any net result in the Portfolio's holdings. Similarly, under some market conditions, one Sub-Adviser may believe that temporary, defensive investments in short-term instruments or cash are appropriate for its allocated portion of the Portfolio when another Sub-Adviser believes continued exposure to the equity or debt markets is appropriate for its allocated portion of the Portfolio. 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.

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.

Regulatory Risk: The Adviser is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Adviser also is registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") as a commodity pool operator ("CPO") under the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, and, due to the Portfolio's use of derivatives, serves as a CPO with respect to the Portfolio. Being subject to dual regulation by the SEC and the CFTC may increase compliance costs, which may be borne by the Portfolio and may affect Portfolio returns.

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.

Securities Lending Risk: The Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities to seek income. There is a risk that a borrower may default on its obligations to return loaned securities, however, the Portfolio's securities lending agent may indemnify the Portfolio against that risk. The Portfolio will be responsible for the risks associated with the investment of cash collateral, including any collateral invested in an affiliated money market fund. The Portfolio may lose money on its investment of cash collateral or may fail to earn sufficient income on its investment to meet obligations to the borrower. In addition, delays may occur in the recovery of securities from borrowers, which could interfere with the Portfolio's ability to vote proxies or to settle transactions.

Short Position Risk: The Portfolio may engage in short sales and may enter into derivative contracts that have a similar economic effect (e.g., taking a short position in a futures contract). The Portfolio will

incur a loss as a result of a short position if the price of the asset sold short increases between the date of the short position sale and the date on which an offsetting position is purchased. Short positions may be considered speculative transactions and involve special risks that could cause or increase losses or reduce gains, including greater reliance on the investment adviser's ability to accurately anticipate the future value of a security or instrument, potentially higher transaction costs, and imperfect correlation between the actual and desired level of exposure. Because the Portfolio's potential loss on a short position arises from increases in the value of the asset sold short, the extent of such loss, like the price of the asset sold short, is theoretically unlimited. By investing the proceeds received from selling securities short, the Portfolio could be deemed to be employing a form of leverage, in that it amplifies changes in the Portfolio's net asset value because it increases the Portfolio's exposure to the market and may increase losses and the volatility of returns.

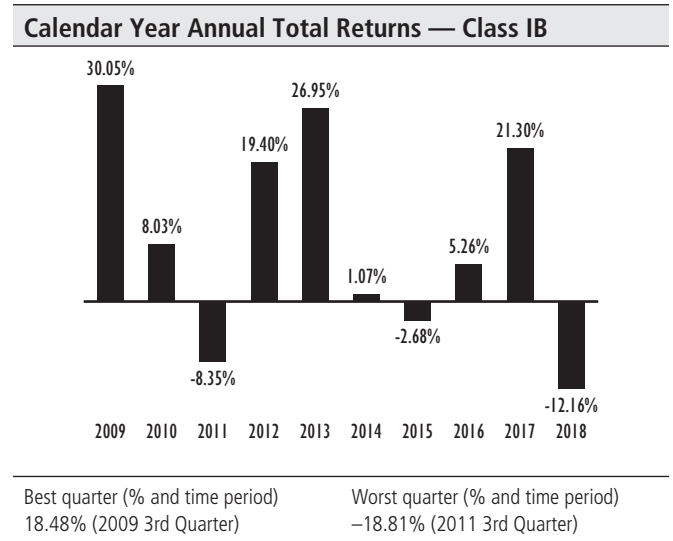
Volatility Management Risk: The Adviser from time to time may employ various volatility management techniques or make short-term adjustments to the Portfolio's asset mix (such as by using ETFs or futures and options to manage equity exposure) in managing the Portfolio. Although these actions are intended to reduce the overall risk of investing in the Portfolio, they may not work as intended and may result in losses by the Portfolio or periods of underperformance, particularly during periods when market values are increasing but market volatility is high or when the Portfolio has reduced its equity exposure but market changes do not impact equity returns adversely to the extent predicted by the Adviser. The result of the Portfolio's volatility management strategy will be subject to the Adviser's ability to correctly assess the degree of correlation between the performance of the relevant market index and the metrics used by the Adviser to measure market volatility. Since the characteristics of many securities change as markets change or time passes, the result of the Portfolio's volatility management strategy also will be subject to the Adviser's ability to continually recalculate, readjust, and execute volatility management techniques in an efficient manner. In addition, market conditions change, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, and the Adviser may be unable to execute the volatility management strategy in a timely manner or at all. The Adviser uses proprietary modeling tools to implement the Portfolio's volatility management strategy. If the proprietary modeling tools prove to be flawed or for other reasons do not produce the desired results, any decisions based on the modeling tools may expose the Portfolio to additional risks and losses. The use of modeling tools has inherent risks, and the success of using a modeling tool depends, among other things, on the accuracy and completeness of the tool's development, implementation and maintenance; on the tool's assumptions and methodologies; and on the accuracy and reliability of the inputs and output of the tool. The Adviser from time to time may make changes to its proprietary modeling tools that do not require shareholder notice. Moreover, volatility management strategies may expose the Portfolio to costs, such as increased portfolio transaction costs, which could cause or increase losses or reduce gains. In addition, it is not possible to manage volatility fully or perfectly. Futures contracts and other instruments used in connection with the volatility management strategy are not necessarily held by the Portfolio to hedge the value of the Portfolio's other investments and, as a result, these futures

contracts and other instruments may decline in value at the same time as the Portfolio's other investments. Any one or more of these factors may prevent the Portfolio from achieving the intended volatility management or could cause the Portfolio to underperform or experience losses (some of which may be sudden or substantial) or volatility for any particular period that may be higher or lower. In addition, the use of volatility management techniques may not protect against market declines and may limit the Portfolio's participation in market gains, even during periods when the market is rising. Volatility management techniques, when implemented effectively to reduce the overall risk of investing in the Portfolio, may result in underperformance by the Portfolio. For example, if the Portfolio has reduced its overall exposure to equities to avoid losses in certain market environments, the Portfolio may forgo some of the returns that can be associated with periods of rising equity values. The Portfolio's performance may be lower than the performance of similar funds where volatility management techniques are not used.

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, 2018 compared to the returns of a broad-based securities market index. The additional indexes show how the Portfolio's performance compared with the returns of other indexes that have characteristics relevant to the Portfolio's investment strategies, including volatility managed indexes. 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.

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



Average Annual Total Returns			
	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years/Since Inception
EQ/Templeton Global Equity Managed Volatility Portfolio – Class IA Shares	-12.16%	2.00%	8.06%
EQ/Templeton Global Equity Managed Volatility Portfolio – Class IB Shares	-12.16%	1.98%	7.97%
EQ/Templeton Global Equity Managed Volatility Portfolio – Class K Shares (Inception Date: August 26, 2011)	-12.00%	2.24%	7.62%
Volatility Managed Index – Global Blend (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-9.82%	4.17%	8.90%
International Proxy Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-14.62%	0.17%	5.59%
Volatility Managed Index – Global Proxy Blend (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	-10.08%	4.17%	8.81%
MSCI World (Net) Index (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)	-8.71%	4.56%	9.67%

WHO MANAGES THE PORTFOLIO

Investment Adviser: FMG LLC

Portfolio Managers: The members of the team that are jointly and primarily responsible for (i) the selection, monitoring and oversight of the Portfolio’s Sub-Advisers, (ii) allocating assets among the Portfolio’s Allocated Portions and (iii) managing the Portfolio’s equity exposure 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	May 2009
Xavier Poutas, CFA®	Assistant Portfolio Manager of FMG LLC	May 2015
Miao Hu, CFA®	Assistant Portfolio Manager of FMG LLC	May 2016

Sub-Adviser: Templeton Global Advisors Limited (“Templeton Global” or the “Sub-Adviser”)

Portfolio Managers: The members of the team that are jointly and primarily responsible for the securities selection, research and trading for the Active Allocated Portion of the Portfolio are:

Name	Title	Date Began Managing the Portfolio
Norman Boersma, CFA®	Chief Investment Officer and Lead Portfolio Manager of Templeton Global	January 2018
Heather Arnold, CFA	Director of Research, Portfolio Manager, and Research Analyst for Templeton Global Equity Group	May 2019
Peter M. Moeschter, CFA	Executive Vice President, Portfolio Manager, and Research Analyst for Templeton Global Equity Group	May 2019

Sub-Adviser: BlackRock Investment Management, LLC (“BlackRock” or the “Sub-Adviser”)

Portfolio Managers: The members of the team that are jointly and primarily responsible for the securities selection, research and trading for the Index Allocated Portion of the Portfolio are:

Name	Title	Date Began Managing the Portfolio
Alan Mason	Managing Director of BlackRock	March 2014
Greg Savage, CFA®	Managing Director of BlackRock	May 2012
Rachel M. Aguirre	Director of BlackRock	April 2016
Amy Whitelaw	Managing Director of BlackRock	May 2019
Jennifer Hsui, CFA®	Managing Director of BlackRock	May 2019

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 Alliance-Bernstein 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 REDEMPTION OF PORTFOLIO SHARES

The Portfolio’s shares are currently sold only to insurance company separate accounts in connection with Contracts issued by AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company (“AXA Equitable”), AXA Life and Annuity Company, or other affiliated or unaffiliated insurance companies and to The AXA Equitable 401(k) Plan. Shares also may be sold to other portfolios managed by FMG LLC that currently sell their shares to such accounts and to other investors eligible under applicable federal income tax regulations. Class K shares of the Portfolio are sold only to other portfolios of the Trust, portfolios of AXA Premier VIP Trust and 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 (which typically is any day 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

This 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.