

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

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.

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 are deleted and replaced with 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/Moderate-Plus Allocation Portfolio – Class A, B and K Shares

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. 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. 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.

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 appreciation and current income, with a greater emphasis on capital appreciation.

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.

EQ/Moderate-Plus Allocation Portfolio	Class A Shares	Class B Shares	Class K Shares
Acquired fund fees and expenses (underlying portfolios)	0.63%	0.63%	0.63%
Total annual portfolio operating expenses	1.12%	1.12%	0.87%

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/Moderate-Plus Allocation Portfolio	Class A Shares	Class B Shares	Class K Shares
Management fee	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%
Distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees	0.25%	0.25%	0.00%
Other expenses	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%

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, and that the Portfolio's operating expenses (and expenses of the Underlying Portfolios) remain the same. 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	\$114	\$356	\$617	\$1,363
Class B Shares	\$114	\$356	\$617	\$1,363
Class K Shares	\$89	\$278	\$482	\$1,073

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Portfolio will not incur transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells shares of the Underlying Portfolios (or “turns over” its portfolio), but it could incur transaction costs if it were to buy and sell other types of securities directly. If the Portfolio were to buy and sell other types of securities directly, a higher portfolio turnover rate could indicate higher transaction costs. Such costs, if incurred, would not be reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, and would affect the Portfolio’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio’s portfolio turnover rate was 12% 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 (“Underlying Portfolios”) managed by AXA Equitable Funds Management Group, LLC (“FMG LLC” or “Adviser”) and sub-advised by one or more investment sub-advisers (“Sub-Adviser”). This Portfolio invests approximately 70% of its assets in the equity asset class and approximately 30% of its assets in the fixed income asset class through investments in Underlying Portfolios. Subject to this asset allocation target, the Portfolio generally invests its assets in a combination of Underlying Portfolios that would result in the Portfolio being invested in the following asset categories in the approximate target investment percentages shown in the chart below.

Foreign Equity Securities	20%
Large Cap Equity Securities	30%
Small/Mid Cap Equity Securities	20%
Investment Grade Bonds	28%
High Yield (“Junk”) Bonds	2%

The target allocation to investment grade and high yield bond asset categories may include securities of both U.S. and foreign issuers. Actual allocations among asset classes and among asset categories can deviate from the amounts shown above by up to 15% of the Portfolio’s assets. This Portfolio is managed so that it can serve as a core part of your larger portfolio. The Underlying Portfolios in which the Portfolio may invest have been selected to represent a reasonable spectrum of investment options for the Portfolio.

In addition, the Portfolio may invest in Underlying Portfolios that tactically manage equity exposure. When market volatility is increasing above specific thresholds, such Underlying Portfolios may reduce their equity exposure. During such times, the Portfolio’s exposure to equity securities may be significantly less than if it invested in a traditional equity portfolio and the Portfolio may deviate significantly from its asset allocation targets. Although the Portfolio’s investment in Underlying Portfolios that tactically manage equity exposure is intended to reduce the Portfolio’s overall risk, it may result in periods of underperformance,

even during periods when the market is rising. 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 in Underlying Portfolios 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 has based the asset allocation target and target investment percentages for the Portfolio on the degree to which it believes the Underlying Portfolios, in combination, are appropriate for the Portfolio’s investment objective. The Adviser may change the asset allocation targets, target investment percentages and the particular Underlying Portfolios in which the Portfolio invests without notice or shareholder approval. The Adviser may sell the Portfolio’s holdings for a variety of reasons, including to invest in an Underlying Portfolio 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’ investments; please see the “Information Regarding the Underlying Portfolios” section of the Portfolio’s Prospectus and the Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information for the Underlying Portfolios for additional information about these risks.

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. In this section, the term “Portfolio” may include the Portfolio, an Underlying Portfolio, or both.

- *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.
- *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.
- *Volatility Management Risk* — The Portfolio may invest from time to time in Underlying Portfolios managed by the Adviser that may employ various volatility management techniques or make short-term adjustments to their asset mix (such as by using futures and options to manage equity exposure). Although these actions are intended to reduce the overall risk of investing in an Underlying Portfolio, they may not work as intended and may result in losses by an Underlying Portfolio, and in turn, the Portfolio, or periods of underperformance, particularly during periods when market values are increasing but market volatility is high or when an Underlying 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 any 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 any 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 to the Underlying Portfolios uses proprietary modeling tools to implement the 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 an Underlying Portfolio, and in turn, 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 an Underlying Portfolio, and in turn, 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 an Underlying Portfolio to hedge the value of the Underlying Portfolio's other investments and, as a result, these futures contracts and other instruments may decline in value at the same time as the Underlying Portfolio's other investments. Any one or more of these factors may prevent an Underlying Portfolio from achieving the intended volatility management or could cause an Underlying Portfolio, and in turn, 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 an Underlying Portfolio's, and thus 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 an Underlying Portfolio, may result in underperformance by an Underlying Portfolio. For example, if an Underlying Portfolio has reduced its overall exposure to equities to avoid losses in certain market environments, the Underlying Portfolio may forgo some of the returns that can be associated with periods of rising equity values. An Underlying Portfolio's performance, and therefore the Portfolio's performance, may be lower than similar funds where volatility management techniques are not used.

- *Risks Related to Investments in Underlying Portfolios* — The Portfolio's shareholders will indirectly bear fees and expenses paid by the Underlying Portfolios 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, as well as the ability of the Underlying Portfolios to generate favorable performance. The Underlying Portfolios' 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 in which it invests. The Portfolio is also subject to the risks associated with the securities or other investments in which the Underlying Portfolios invest, and the ability of the Portfolio to meet its investment objective will directly depend on the ability of

the Underlying Portfolios to meet their objectives. The Portfolio and the Underlying Portfolios are subject to certain general investment risks, including market risk, asset class risk, issuer-specific risk, investment style risk and portfolio management risk. In addition, to the extent the Portfolio invests in Underlying Portfolios that invest in equity securities, fixed income securities and/or foreign securities, the Portfolio is subject to the risks associated with investing in such securities. The extent to which the investment performance and risks associated with the Portfolio correlate to those of a particular Underlying Portfolio will depend upon the extent to which the Portfolio's assets are allocated from time to time for investment in the Underlying Portfolio, which will vary.

- *Affiliated Portfolio Risk* — The Adviser is subject to conflicts of interest in allocating the Portfolio's assets among the various Underlying Portfolios because the revenue it receives from some of the Underlying Portfolios is higher than the revenue it receives from other Underlying Portfolios and because the Adviser is also responsible for managing, administering, and with respect to certain Underlying Portfolios, its affiliates are responsible for sub-advising, the Underlying Portfolios. The Portfolio invests in affiliated Underlying Portfolios; unaffiliated Underlying Portfolios generally are not considered for investment.
- *Asset Allocation Risk* — The Portfolio's investment performance depends upon how its assets are allocated across various asset classes and how its assets are invested within those asset classes. Some asset classes and investments may perform below expectations or the securities markets generally over short and extended periods. The allocation strategies used and the allocation and investment decisions made could cause the Portfolio to lose value and may not produce the desired results.
- *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 Adviser, 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.
- *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.
- *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.

- *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.
- *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. 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.
- *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.
- *Mid-Cap and Small-Cap Company Risk* — Mid-cap and small-cap companies carry additional risks because the operating histories of these companies tend to be more limited, their earnings and revenues less predictable (and some companies may be experiencing significant losses), and their share prices more volatile than those of larger, more established companies, all of which can negatively affect their value. In general, these risks are greater for small-cap companies than for mid-cap companies.
- *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.
- *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.
- *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.

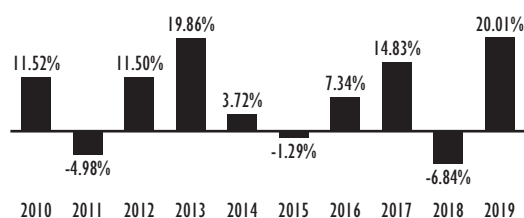
Market developments and other factors, including a general rise in interest rates, have the potential to cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which may increase redemptions from mutual funds that hold large amounts of fixed income securities. The market-making capacity 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.

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 additional broad-based securities market index and the hypothetical composite index show how the Portfolio's performance compared with the returns of other asset classes in which the Portfolio may invest. 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.

Calendar Year Annual Total Returns — Class B



Best quarter (% and time period)
9.71% (2019 1st Quarter)

Worst quarter (% and time period)
-13.08% (2011 3rd Quarter)

Average Annual Total Returns

	One Year	Five Years	Ten Years/ Since Inception
EQ/Moderate-Plus Allocation Portfolio — Class A Shares	20.01%	6.35%	7.22%
EQ/Moderate-Plus Allocation Portfolio — Class B Shares	20.01%	6.35%	7.17%
EQ/Moderate-Plus Allocation Portfolio — Class K Shares (Inception Date: December 1, 2011)	20.29%	6.61%	8.45%
EQ/Moderate-Plus Allocation Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	20.17%	7.07%	8.44%
S&P 500® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	31.49%	11.70%	13.56%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Intermediate Government Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes)	5.20%	1.99%	2.38%

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	July 2003
Alwi Chan, CFA®	Senior Vice President and Deputy Chief Investment Officer of FMG LLC	May 2011
Xavier Poutas, CFA®	Vice President and Assistant Portfolio Manager of FMG LLC	May 2011

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 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.