MAY 1, 2013

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

CLASS 4

Franklin Flex Cap Growth Securities Fund
Franklin High Income Securities Fund
Franklin Income Securities Fund
Franklin Rising Dividends Securities Fund
Franklin Small Cap Value Securities Fund
Franklin Small-Mid Cap Growth Securities Fund
Franklin Strategic Income Securities Fund
Franklin Templeton VIP Founding Funds Allocation Fund

Mutual Global Discovery Securities Fund
Mutual International Securities Fund
Mutual Shares Securities Fund
Templeton Developing Markets Securities Fund
Templeton Foreign Securities Fund
Templeton Global Bond Securities Fund
Templeton Growth Securities Fund

PROSPECTUS

Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust



SUPPLEMENT DATED SEPTEMBER 1, 2013 TO THE PROSPECTUS DATED MAY 1, 2013

OF

Franklin Flex Cap Growth Securities Fund (A series of Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust)

The prospectus is amended as follows:

I. The Fund Summary "Portfolio Managers" section on page FFC-S4 is revised to read as follows:

Portfolio Managers

CONRAD B. HERRMANN, CFA Senior Vice President of Advisers and portfolio manager of the Fund since inception (2005).

MATTHEW J. MOBERG, CPA *Vice President of Advisers and portfolio manager of the Fund since inception* (2005).

ROBERT STEVENSON, CFA *Portfolio Manager and Research Analyst of Advisers and portfolio manager of the Fund since September 2013.*

II. For the Fund Details "Management" section disclosure concerning the portfolio management team beginning on page FFC-D4 is revised to read as follows:

The Fund is managed by a team of dedicated professionals focused on investments in sectors believed to have growth potential. The portfolio managers of the team are as follows:

CONRAD B. HERRMANN, CFA

Senior Vice President of Advisers

Mr. Herrmann has been the lead portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception (2005). He has primary responsibility for the investments of the Fund. He has final authority over all aspects of the Fund's investment portfolio, including but not limited to, purchases and sales of individual securities, portfolio risk assessment, and the management of daily cash balances in accordance with anticipated investment management requirements. The degree to which he may perform these functions, and the nature of these functions, may change from time to time. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1989.

MATTHEW J. MOBERG, CPA

Vice President of Advisers

Mr. Moberg has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception (2005), providing research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1998.

ROBERT STEVENSON, CFA

Portfolio Manager and Research Analyst of Advisers Mr. Stevenson has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since September 2013, providing research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 2004.

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FTVIP P-1 07/13

Supplement Dated July 24, 2013 to the Prospectuses Dated May 1, 2013

OF

Franklin Income Securities Fund
Templeton Developing Markets Securities Fund
Templeton Foreign Securities Fund
(A series of Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust)

The prospectus is amended as follows:

I. The "Fund Summaries – Portfolio Managers" section on page FI-S5 is revised to read as follows:

Portfolio Managers

EDWARD D. PERKS, CFA Senior Vice President of Advisers and portfolio manager of the Fund since 2002.

MATTHEW QUINLAN *Portfolio Manager of Advisers and portfolio manager of the Fund since December 2012.*

ALEX W. PETERS, CFA Vice President of Advisers and portfolio manager of the Fund since December 2012.

CHARLES B. JOHNSON Portfolio Manager of Investment Counsel and portfolio manager of the Fund since 1989.

II. The "Fund Details – Management" section disclosure concerning the portfolio management team beginning on page FI-D9 is revised to read as follows:

The Fund is managed by a team of dedicated professionals focused on investments in debt and equity securities. The portfolio managers of the team are as follows:

EDWARD D. PERKS, CFASenior Vice President of Advisers

Mr. Perks has been the lead portfolio manager of the Fund since 2002. He has primary responsibility for the investments of the Fund. He has final authority over all aspects of the Fund's investment portfolio, including but not limited to, purchases and sales of individual securities, portfolio risk assessment, and the management of daily cash balances in accordance with anticipated investment management requirements. The degree to which he may perform these functions, and the nature of these functions, may change from time to time. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1992.

MATTHEW QUINLAN
Portfolio Manager of
Advisers

Mr. Quinlan has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since December 2012, providing research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 2005.

ALEX W. PETERS, CFA Vice President of Advisers

Mr. Peters has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since December 2012, providing research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1992.

CHARLES B. JOHNSON
Portfolio Manager of
Investment Counsel

Mr. Johnson has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 1989, providing research, advice and portfolio risk assessment on the Fund's investment portfolio. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1957.

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III. The "Fund Details – Principal Risks" section beginning on page TD-D3 for the Templeton Developing Markets Securities Fund is amended to add the following:

Participatory Notes

Participatory notes involve risks that are in addition to the risks normally associated with a direct investment in the underlying equity securities. In addition, the Fund is subject to the risk that the issuer of the participatory note (i.e., the issuing bank or broker-dealer), which is the only responsible party under the note, is unable or refuses to perform under the terms of the participatory note. While the holder of a participatory note is entitled to receive from the issuing bank or broker-dealer any dividends or other distributions paid on the underlying securities, the holder is not entitled to the same rights as an owner of the underlying securities, such as voting rights. Participatory notes are also not traded on exchanges, are privately issued, and may be illiquid. To the extent a participatory note is determined to be illiquid, it would be subject to the Fund's limitation on investments in illiquid securities. There can be no assurance that the trading price or value of participatory notes will equal the value of the underlying value of the equity securities they seek to replicate.

IV. The fifth paragraph of the "Fund Details – Principal Investment Policies and Practices" section on page TF-D1 for the Templeton Foreign Securities Fund is amended as follows:

The Fund may also buy and sell (write) exchange traded and over-the-counter equity call options on individual securities held in its portfolio in an amount up to 10% of its net assets, to generate additional income for the Fund. A call option gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to buy, and the seller the obligation to sell, the underlying instrument at the exercise price. For example, the Fund may write an option with a strike price that is generally equal to the price target at which the investment manager would sell (in the case of a call option) a particular stock, and in return the Fund would earn a premium from the buyer of the option. The investment manager considers various factors, such as availability and cost, in deciding whether, when and to what extent to enter into derivative transactions.

SUPPLEMENT DATED JUNE 28, 2013 TO THE PROSPECTUS DATED MAY 1, 2013 OF

Franklin Strategic Income Securities Fund (A series of Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust)

The Prospectus is amended as follows:

I. The fourth paragraph of the "Fund Summary – Principal Investment Strategies" section beginning on page FSI-SI is amended as follows:

For purposes of pursuing its investment goals, the Fund may enter into various currency-related transactions involving derivative instruments, including currency and cross currency forwards, currency swaps, and currency and currency index futures contracts. The Fund may also enter into interest rate and credit-related transactions involving derivative instruments, including interest rate and credit default swaps and bond/interest rate futures contracts. The use of these derivative transactions may allow the Fund to obtain net long or net short exposures to selected currencies, interest rates, durations or credit risks. These derivative instruments may be used for hedging purposes, to enhance Fund returns or to obtain exposure to various market sectors.

II. The eighth paragraph of the "Fund Details – Principal Investment Policies and Practices" section on page FSI-D2 is amended as follows:

For purposes of pursuing its investment goals, the Fund regularly enters into currency-related derivative transactions, including currency and cross currency forwards, currency swaps and currency and currency index futures contracts. The Fund may also enter into interest rate and credit-related transactions involving certain derivative instruments, including interest rate and credit default swaps and interest rate and/or bond futures contracts (including U.S. Treasury futures contracts) and options thereon. The use of such derivative transactions may allow the Fund to obtain net long or net short exposures to selected currencies, interest rates, countries, durations or credit risks. The Fund may use currency, interest rate or credit-related derivative strategies for the purposes of enhancing Fund returns, increasing liquidity, gaining exposure to particular instruments in more efficient or less expensive ways and/or hedging risks relating to changes in currency exchange rates, interest rates and other market factors.

III. The thirteenth paragraph of the "Fund Details – Principal Investment Policies and Practices" section on page FSI-D3 is amended as follows:

Swap agreements, such as interest rate, currency, and credit default swaps, are contracts between the Fund and, typically, a brokerage firm, bank, or other financial institution (the swap counterparty) for periods ranging from a few days to multiple years. In a basic swap transaction, the Fund agrees with its counterparty to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on a particular "notional amount" of underlying instruments. The notional amount is the set amount selected by the parties as the basis on

which to calculate the obligations that they have agreed to exchange. The parties typically do not actually exchange the notional amount. Instead, they agree to exchange the returns that would be earned or realized if the notional amount were invested in given instruments or at given interest rates.

IV. The following paragraph has been added the "Fund Details – Principal Investment Policies and Practices" section beginning on page FSI-D3 after the thirteenth paragraph:

A currency swap is generally a contract between two parties to exchange one currency for another currency at the start of the contract and then exchange periodic floating or fixed rates during the term of the contract based upon the relative value differential between the two currencies. Unlike other types of swaps, currency swaps typically involve the delivery of the entire principal (notional) amounts of the two currencies at the time the swap is entered into. At the end of the swap contract, the parties receive back the principal amounts of the two currencies.

V. The "Fund Details – Principal Risks – Derivative Instruments" section beginning on page FSI-D7 is amended as follows:

The performance of derivative instruments (including currency-related derivatives) depends largely on the performance of an underlying currency, security or index and such instruments often have risks similar to their underlying instrument in addition to other risks. Derivative instruments involve costs and can create economic leverage in the Fund's portfolio which may result in significant volatility and cause the Fund to participate in losses (as well as gains) in an amount that significantly exceeds the Fund's initial investment. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivative instrument, and imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument so that the Fund may not realize the intended benefits. Their successful use will usually depend on the investment manager's ability to accurately forecast movements in the market relating to the underlying instrument. Should a market or markets, or prices of particular classes of investments move in an unexpected manner, especially in unusual or extreme market conditions, the Fund may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the transaction, and it may realize losses, which could be significant. If the investment manager is not successful in using such derivative instruments, the Fund's performance may be worse than if the investment manager did not use such derivative instruments at all. To the extent that the Fund uses such instruments for hedging purposes, there is the risk of imperfect correlation between movements in the value of the derivative instrument and the value of the underlying investment or other asset being hedged. There is also the risk, especially under extreme market conditions, that an instrument, which usually would operate as a hedge, provides no hedging benefits at all. Use of these instruments could also result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction (with respect to over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives) does not perform as promised, including because of such counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency. This risk may be heightened during volatile market conditions. Other risks include the inability to close out a position because the trading market becomes illiquid (particularly in the OTC markets) or the availability of counterparties becomes limited for a period of time. In addition, the presence of speculators in a particular market could lead to price distortions. To the extent that the Fund is unable to close out a position because of market illiquidity, the Fund may not be able to prevent further losses of value in its derivatives holdings and the Fund's liquidity may be impaired to the extent that it has a substantial portion of its otherwise liquid assets marked as segregated to cover its obligations under such derivative instruments. The Fund may also be

required to take or make delivery of an underlying instrument that the investment manager would otherwise have attempted to avoid. Some derivatives can be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates or other market prices. Investors should bear in mind that, while the Fund intends to use derivative strategies on a regular basis, it is not obligated to actively engage in these transactions, generally or in any particular kind of derivative, if the investment manager elects not to do so due to availability, cost or other factors.

The use of derivative strategies may also have a tax impact on the Fund. The timing and character of income, gains or losses from these strategies could impair the ability of the investment manager to utilize derivatives when it wishes to do so.

Supplement Dated June 28, 2013 To The Prospectus Dated May 1, 2013

OF

TEMPLETON GROWTH SECURITIES FUND (A series of Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust)

The prospectus is amended as follows:

I. The Fund Summary "Portfolio Managers" section on page TG-S4 is revised to read as follows:

Portfolio Managers

NORMAN BOERSMA, CFA *President, Chief Executive Officer and Director of Global Advisors and portfolio manager of the Fund since 2011.*

LISA F. MYERS, J.D., CFA Executive Vice President of Global Advisors and portfolio manager of the Fund since 2010.

JAMES HARPER, CFA Senior Vice President of Global Advisors and portfolio manager of the Fund since 2010.

II. For the Fund Details "Management" section disclosure concerning the portfolio management team beginning on page TG-D5 is revised to read as follows:

The Fund is managed by a team of dedicated professionals focused on investments in equity securities of companies anywhere in the world. The portfolio managers of the team are as follows:

NORMAN BOERSMA, CFA President of Global Advisors

Mr. Boersma has been lead portfolio manager of the Fund since 2011. He has primary responsibility for the investments of the Fund. He has final authority over all aspects of the Fund's investment portfolio, including but not limited to, purchases and sales of individual securities, portfolio risk assessment, and the management of daily cash balances in accordance with anticipated investment management requirements. The degree to which he may perform these functions, and the nature of these functions, may change from time to time. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1991.

LISA F. MYERS, J.D., CFA Executive Vice President of Global Advisors

Ms. Myers has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2010 providing research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment. She joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1996.

JAMES HARPER, CFA Senior Vice President of Global Advisors

Mr. Harper has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2010, providing research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 2007.

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Please keep this supplement for future reference.

SUPPLEMENT DATED MAY 1, 2013 TO THE PROSPECTUS DATED MAY 1, 2013 OF FRANKLIN INCOME SECURITIES FUND (Series of Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust)

The Prospectus is amended as follows:

The last paragraph of the "Principal Investment Policies and Practices" section beginning on page FI-D1 is revised as follows:

The Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in equity-linked notes (ELNs), which are hybrid derivative-type instruments that are specially designed to combine the characteristics of one or more reference securities (usually a single stock, a stock index or a basket of stocks (underlying securities)) and a related equity derivative, such as a put or call option, in a single note form. The Fund may engage in all types of ELNs, including those that: (1) provide for protection of the Fund's principal in exchange for limited participation in the appreciation of the underlying securities, and (2) do not provide for such protection and subject the Fund to the risk of loss of the Fund's principal investment. ELNs can provide the Fund with an efficient investment tool that may be less expensive than investing directly in the underlying securities and the related equity derivative.

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EACH FUND

Franklin Flex Cap Growth Securities Fund

Investment Goal Capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The table and the example do not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds. If they were included, your costs would be higher.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

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

	Class 4
Management fees	0.65%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.35%
Other expenses	0.29%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	1.29%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ¹	-0.26%
Total annual Fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement	1.03%

1. Management has contractually agreed to waive or assume certain expenses so that common expenses of the Fund (excluding Rule 12b-1 fees and acquired fund fees and expenses) do not exceed 0.68% (other than certain non-routine expenses), until April 30, 2014. Management also has agreed in advance to reduce its fees as a result of the Fund's investment in a Franklin Templeton money fund (acquired fund) for at least the next 12-month period. Contractual fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement agreements may not be terminated during the terms set forth above.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of the period. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example reflects adjustments made to the Fund's operating expenses due to the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement by management for the 1 Year numbers only. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class 4	\$105	\$383	\$683	\$1,534

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund 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 Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 43.50% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests predominantly in equity securities of companies that the investment manager believes have the potential for capital appreciation. The equity securities in which the Fund invests are predominantly common stock.

The Fund has the flexibility to invest in companies located, headquartered, or operating inside and outside the United States, across the entire market capitalization spectrum from small, emerging growth companies to well-established, large-cap companies. A significant to substantial portion of the Fund's investments may be in smaller and mid-size companies.

In evaluating sector (broad industry) weightings in the Fund's investment portfolio, the investment manager considers, but may deviate from, the relative weightings of sectors in the Russell 3000® Growth Index. Consequently, the Fund, from time to time, may have significant positions in particular sectors such as technology (including electronic technology, technology services, biotechnology and health care technology) and health care.

The investment manager uses fundamental, "bottomup" research to seek companies meeting its criteria of growth potential, quality and valuation. In seeking sustainable growth characteristics, the investment manager looks for companies that it believes can produce sustainable earnings and cash flow growth, evaluating the long term market opportunity and competitive structure of an industry to target leaders and emerging leaders. In assessing value, the investment manager considers whether security prices fully reflect the balance of the sustainable growth opportunities relative to business and financial risks.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Mutual fund shares are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other agency of the U.S. government.

Market The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. A security's market value may be reduced by market activity or other results of supply and demand unrelated to the issuer. This is a basic risk associated with all securities. When there are more sellers than buyers, prices tend to fall. Likewise, when there are more buyers than sellers, prices tend to rise.

Stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of debt securities. A slower-growth or recessionary economic environment could have an adverse effect on the prices of the various stocks held by the Fund.

Growth Style Investing Growth stock prices reflect projections of future earnings or revenues, and can, therefore, fall dramatically if the company fails to meet those projections. Prices of these companies' securities may be more volatile than other securities, particularly over the short term.

Smaller and Midsize Companies Securities issued by smaller and midsize companies may be more volatile in price than those of larger companies, involve substantial risks and should be considered speculative. Such risks may include greater sensitivity to economic conditions, less certain growth prospects, lack of depth of management and funds for growth and development and limited or less developed product

lines and markets. In addition, smaller and midsize companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans.

Focus To the extent that the Fund has significant investments in one or a few sectors, such as technology, it bears more risk than a fund which always maintains broad sector diversification. Technology company stocks can be subject to abrupt or erratic price movements and have been volatile due to the rapid pace of product change and development affecting such companies. Technology companies are subject to significant competitive pressures, such as new market entrants, aggressive pricing, and tight profit margins. The biotechnology and health technology industries are affected by government regulatory requirements, regulatory approval for new drugs and medical products, patent considerations, product liability, and similar matters. The profitability of health care companies may be adversely affected by reductions in federal or state government funding or subsidies, changes in policies on health care reimbursements, regulatory approval for new drugs or medical instruments, and similar matters.

Foreign Securities Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities, including risks related to currency exchange rates and policies, country or government specific issues, less favorable trading practices or regulation and greater price volatility. Certain of these risks also may apply to securities of U.S. companies with significant foreign operations.

Management The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio. The Fund's investment manager applies investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these decisions will produce the desired results.

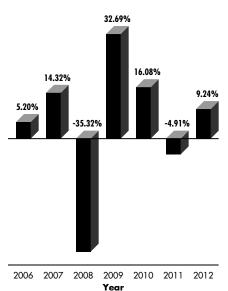
Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for Class 4 shares. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for 1 year, 5 years, 10 years or since inception, as applicable, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

The inclusion of the Russell 1000® Growth Index shows how the Fund's performance compares to a group of securities in an additional leading growth securities index. The inclusion of the S&P 500® Index shows how the Fund's performance compares to a group of securities in an additional leading stock index.

Performance reflects all Fund expenses but does not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified plans or funds of funds. If they had been included, the returns shown below would be lower. Investors should consult the variable insurance contract prospectus, or the disclosure documents for qualified plans or funds of funds for more information.

ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS



Best Quarter:	Q1′12	16.24%	
Worst Quarter:	Q4′08	-21.51%	
As of March 31, 2013, the Fund's year-to-date return was 8.54%.			

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

For the periods ended December 31, 2012

Tor the periods chae	a Decembe	51 51, 20.	
	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception 3/1/2005
Franklin Flex Cap Growth Securities Fund - Class 4	9.24%	0.69%	3.60%
Russell 3000° Growth Index (index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses	15.21%	3.15%	5.62%
or taxes) Russell 1000° Growth Index (index reflects no deduction for	13.21%	3.13%	5.02%
fees, expenses or taxes) S&P 500° Index	15.26%	3.12%	5.60%
(index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	16.00%	1.66%	4.36%

Historical performance of Class 4 shares prior to their inception in 2008, is based on the performance of Class 2 shares, including the Class 2 rule 12b-1 plan fee.

Investment Manager

Franklin Advisers, Inc. (Advisers)

Portfolio Managers

CONRAD B. HERRMANN, CFA

Senior Vice President of Advisers and portfolio manager of the Fund since inception (2005).

MATTHEW J. MOBERG, CPA

Vice President of Advisers and portfolio manager of the Fund since inception (2005).

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund are sold to insurance companies' separate accounts (Insurers) to fund variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts and to qualified plans. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products through separate accounts. Shares of the Fund may also be sold to other mutual funds, either as underlying funds in a fund of funds or in other structures. In addition, Fund shares are held by a limited number of Insurers, qualified retirement plans and, when applicable, funds of funds or feeder funds. Substantial withdrawals by one or more Insurers, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds could reduce Fund assets, causing total Fund expenses to become higher than the numbers shown in the fees and expenses table above.

The terms of the offering of interests in separate accounts are included in the variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus. The terms of offerings of funds of funds and feeder funds are included in those funds' prospectuses. The terms of offering of qualified retirement plans are described in their disclosure documents. Investors should consult

the variable contract prospectus, fund of fund or feeder fund prospectus, or plan disclosure documents for more information on fees and expenses imposed by variable insurance contracts, funds of funds or qualified retirement plans.

Taxes

Because shares of the Fund are generally purchased through variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance contracts, the Fund's distributions (which the Fund expects, based on its investment objectives and strategies to consist of ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both) will be exempt from current taxation if left to accumulate within the variable contract. You should refer to your contract prospectus for more information on these tax consequences.

Payments to Sponsoring Insurance Companies and Other Financial Intermediaries

The Fund or its distributor (and related companies) may pay broker/dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks and insurance companies, or their related companies) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares and/or for other services. These payments may create a conflict of interest for a financial intermediary, or be a factor in the insurance company's decision to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contract. For more information, ask your financial advisor, visit your financial intermediary's website, or consult the variable insurance contract prospectus or this Fund's prospectus.

Franklin High Income Securities Fund

Investment Goal

To earn a high level of current income. Its secondary goal is capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The table and the example do not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds. If they were included, your costs would be higher.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

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

	Class 4
Management fees	0.52%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.35%
Other expenses	0.06%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	0.93%

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of the period. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class 4	\$95	\$296	\$515	\$1,143

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund 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 Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 37.03% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests predominantly in high yield, lower-rated debt securities. Lower-rated securities generally pay higher yields than more highly rated securities to compensate investors for the higher risk. These securities include bonds, notes, debentures, convertible securities, and senior and subordinated debt securities.

The Fund may invest up to 100% of its total assets in debt securities that are rated below investment grade, sometimes called "junk bonds." Investment grade debt securities are rated in one of the top four ratings categories by independent rating organizations such as Standard & Poor's (S&P®) and Moody's Investors Service (Moody's). The Fund may buy both rated and unrated debt securities, including securities rated below B by Moody's or S&P (or deemed comparable by the Fund's investment manager). The Fund may also invest in defaulted debt securities and securities issued by companies and governments in any foreign country, developed or developing. Foreign securities held by the Fund generally will be denominated in U.S. dollars and traded on U.S. markets.

The Fund's investment manager is a research driven, fundamental investor that relies on a team of analysts to provide in-depth industry expertise and uses both qualitative and quantitative analysis to evaluate issuers. As a "bottom-up" investor, the investment manager focuses primarily on individual securities. The investment manager also considers sectors when choosing investments and, from time to time, may have significant investments in certain sectors such as energy.

In selecting securities for the Fund's investment portfolio, the investment manager does not rely principally on the ratings assigned by rating agencies, but performs its own independent investment analysis to evaluate the creditworthiness of the issuer. The investment manager considers a variety of factors, including the issuer's experience and managerial strength, its sensitivity to economic conditions, and its current and prospective financial condition.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Mutual fund shares are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other agency of the U.S. government.

Credit An issuer of debt securities may fail to make interest payments and repay principal when due, in whole or in part. Changes in an issuer's financial strength or in a security's credit rating may affect a security's value.

High-Yield Debt Securities Issuers of lower-rated or "high-yield" debt securities are not as strong financially as those issuing higher credit quality debt securities. These issuers are more likely to encounter financial difficulties and are more vulnerable to changes in the relevant economy, such as a recession or a sustained period of rising interest rates, that could affect their ability to make interest and principal payments when due. The prices of high-yield debt securities generally fluctuate more than those of higher credit quality. High-yield debt securities are generally more illiquid (harder to sell) and harder to value.

Interest Rate When interest rates rise, debt security prices generally fall. The opposite is also generally true: debt security prices rise when interest rates fall. In general, securities with longer maturities are more sensitive to these interest rate changes.

Income Because the Fund can only distribute what it earns, the Fund's distributions to shareholders may decline when prevailing interest rates fall or when the Fund experiences defaults on debt securities it holds.

Foreign Securities Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities, including risks related to currency exchange

rates and policies, country or government specific issues, less favorable trading practices or regulation and greater price volatility. Certain of these risks also may apply to securities of U.S. companies with significant foreign operations. The risks of investing in foreign securities are typically greater in less developed or emerging market countries.

Focus To the extent that the Fund focuses on particular countries, regions, industries, sectors or types of investment from time to time, the Fund may be subject to greater risks of adverse developments in such areas of focus than a fund that invests in a wider variety of countries, regions, industries, sectors or investments.

Prepayment Prepayment risk occurs when a debt security can be repaid in whole or in part prior to the security's maturity and the Fund must reinvest the proceeds it receives, during periods of declining interest rates, in securities that pay a lower rate of interest.

Market The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. A security's market value may be reduced by market activity or other results of supply and demand unrelated to the issuer. This is a basic risk associated with all securities. When there are more sellers than buyers, prices tend to fall. Likewise, when there are more buyers than sellers, prices tend to rise.

Management The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio. The Fund's investment manager applies investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these decisions will produce the desired results.

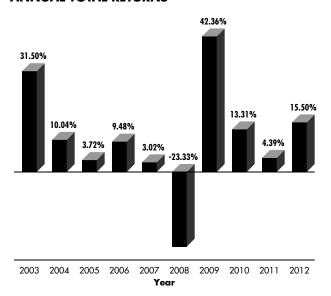
Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for Class 4 shares. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for 1 year, 5 years, 10 years or since inception, as applicable, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

The inclusion of the Lipper VIP High Current Yield Funds Classification Average shows how the Fund's performance compares with the returns of an index of funds with similar investment objectives.

Performance reflects all Fund expenses but does not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified plans or funds of funds. If they had been included, the returns shown below would be lower. Investors should consult the variable insurance contract prospectus, or the disclosure documents for qualified plans or funds of funds for more information.

ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS



Best Quarter:	Q2′09	16.55%
Worst Quarter:	Q4′08	-15.68%
As of March 31, 2013, the 2.88%.	e Fund's year-to-da	ite return was

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

For the periods ended December 31, 2012

Tot the periods chaca	2000111501	,	
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Franklin High Income Securities Fund - Class 4	15.50%	8.32%	9.70%
Credit Suisse High Yield Index (index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	14.71%	9.53%	10.25%
Lipper VIP High Current Yield Funds Classification Average (index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	14.09%	7.89%	8.97%

Historical performance for Class 4 shares prior to their inception in 2008 is based on the performance of Class 1 shares, which do not assess a rule 12b-1 plan fee.

Investment Manager

Franklin Advisers, Inc. (Advisers)

Portfolio Managers

PATRICIA O'CONNOR, CFA, CPA

Vice President of Advisers and portfolio manager of the Fund since 2002.

ERIC G. TAKAHA, CFA

Senior Vice President of Advisers and portfolio manager of the Fund since 2005.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund are sold to insurance companies' separate accounts (Insurers) to fund variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts and to qualified plans. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products through separate accounts. Shares of the Fund may also be sold to other mutual funds, either as underlying funds in a fund of funds or in other structures. In addition, Fund shares are held by a limited number of Insurers, qualified retirement plans and, when applicable, funds of funds or feeder funds. Substantial withdrawals by one or more Insurers, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds could reduce Fund assets, causing total Fund expenses to become higher than the numbers shown in the fees and expenses table above.

The terms of the offering of interests in separate accounts are included in the variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus. The terms of offerings of funds of funds and feeder funds are included in those funds' prospectuses. The terms of offering of qualified retirement plans are described in their disclosure documents. Investors should consult

the variable contract prospectus, fund of fund or feeder fund prospectus, or plan disclosure documents for more information on fees and expenses imposed by variable insurance contracts, funds of funds or qualified retirement plans.

Taxes

Because shares of the Fund are generally purchased through variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance contracts, the Fund's distributions (which the Fund expects, based on its investment objectives and strategies to consist of ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both) will be exempt from current taxation if left to accumulate within the variable contract. You should refer to your contract prospectus for more information on these tax consequences.

Payments to Sponsoring Insurance Companies and Other Financial Intermediaries

The Fund or its distributor (and related companies) may pay broker/dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks and insurance companies, or their related companies) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares and/or for other services. These payments may create a conflict of interest for a financial intermediary, or be a factor in the insurance company's decision to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contract. For more information, ask your financial advisor, visit your financial intermediary's website, or consult the variable insurance contract prospectus or this Fund's prospectus.

Franklin Income Securities Fund

Investment Goal

To maximize income while maintaining prospects for capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The table and the example do not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds. If they were included, your costs would be higher.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

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

	Class 4
Management fees	0.45%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.35%
Other expenses	0.02%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	0.82%

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of the period. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class 4	\$84	\$262	\$455	\$1,014

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund 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 Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the

Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 26.66% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests in a diversified portfolio of debt and equity securities. The Fund may shift its investments from one asset class to another based on the investment manager's analysis of the best opportunities for the Fund's portfolio in a given market. The equity securities in which the Fund invests consist primarily of common stocks. Debt securities include all varieties of fixed, floating and variable rate instruments, including secured and unsecured bonds, bonds convertible into common stock, senior floating rate and term loans, mortgage-backed securities and other asset-backed securities, debentures, and shorter term instruments. The Fund seeks income by selecting investments such as corporate, foreign and U.S. Treasury bonds, as well as stocks with dividend yields the investment manager believes are attractive. The Fund may invest up to 100% of its total assets in debt securities that are rated below investment grade (also known as "junk bonds"), including a portion in defaulted securities. The Fund maintains the flexibility to invest in securities of companies from a variety of sectors, but from time to time, based on economic conditions, the Fund may have significant investments in particular sectors. The Fund may also invest up to 25% of its assets in foreign securities, either directly or through depositary receipts.

The Fund's investment manager searches for undervalued or out-of-favor securities it believes offer opportunities for income today and significant growth tomorrow. It generally performs independent analysis of the debt securities being considered for the Fund's portfolio, rather than relying principally on the ratings assigned by rating organizations. In analyzing both debt and equity securities, the investment manager considers a variety of factors, including:

- a security's relative value based on such factors as anticipated cash flow, interest or dividend coverage, asset coverage, and earnings prospects;
- the experience and strength of the company's management;

- the company's changing financial condition and market recognition of the change;
- the company's sensitivity to changes in interest rates and business conditions; and
- the company's debt maturity schedules and borrowing requirements.

When choosing equity investments for the Fund, the investment manager applies a "bottom-up," value oriented, long-term approach, focusing on the market price of a company's securities relative to the investment manager's evaluation of the company's long-term earnings, asset value and cash flow potential. The investment manager also considers a company's price/earnings ratio, profit margins and liquidation value.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Mutual fund shares are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other agency of the U.S. government.

Market The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. A security's market value may be reduced by market activity or other results of supply and demand unrelated to the issuer. This is a basic risk associated with all securities. When there are more sellers than buyers, prices tend to fall. Likewise, when there are more buyers than sellers, prices tend to rise.

Stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of debt securities. A slower-growth or recessionary economic environment could have an adverse effect on the prices of the various stocks held by the Fund.

High-Yield Debt Securities Issuers of lower-rated or "high-yield" debt securities are not as strong financially as those issuing higher credit quality debt securities. These issuers are more likely to encounter financial difficulties and are more vulnerable to changes in the relevant economy, such as a recession or a sustained period of rising interest rates, that could affect their ability to make interest and principal

payments when due. The prices of high-yield debt securities generally fluctuate more than those of higher credit quality. High-yield debt securities are generally more illiquid (harder to sell) and harder to value.

Credit An issuer of debt securities may fail to make interest payments and repay principal when due, in whole or in part. Changes in an issuer's financial strength or in a security's credit rating may affect a security's value.

Income Because the Fund can only distribute what it earns, the Fund's distributions to shareholders may decline when prevailing interest rates fall, when dividend income from investments in stocks decline, or when the Fund experiences defaults on debt securities it holds.

Prepayment Prepayment risk occurs when a debt security can be repaid in whole or in part prior to the security's maturity and the Fund must reinvest the proceeds it receives, during periods of declining interest rates, in securities that pay a lower rate of interest.

Interest Rate When interest rates rise, debt security prices generally fall. The opposite is also generally true: debt security prices rise when interest rates fall. In general, securities with longer maturities are more sensitive to these interest rate changes.

Foreign Securities Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities, including risks related to currency exchange rates and policies, country or government specific issues, less favorable trading practices or regulation and greater price volatility. Certain of these risks also may apply to securities of U.S. companies with significant foreign operations.

Focus To the extent that the Fund focuses on particular countries, regions, industries, sectors or types of investment from time to time, the Fund may be subject to greater risks of adverse developments in such areas of focus than a fund that invests in a wider variety of countries, regions, industries, sectors or investments.

Value Style Investing A value stock may not increase in price as anticipated by the investment manager if other investors fail to recognize the company's value and bid up the price, the markets favor faster-growing companies, or the factors that the investment manager believes will increase the price of the security do not occur.

Management The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio. The Fund's investment manager applies investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these decisions will produce the desired results.

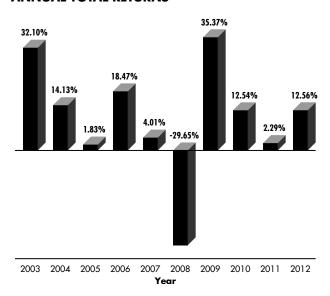
Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for Class 4 shares. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for 1 year, 5 years, 10 years or since inception, as applicable, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

The inclusion of the Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index shows how the Fund's performance compares to a group of securities in an additional leading bond index.

Performance reflects all Fund expenses but does not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified plans or funds of funds. If they had been included, the returns shown below would be lower. Investors should consult the variable insurance contract prospectus, or the disclosure documents for qualified plans or funds of funds for more information.

ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS



Best Quarter:	Q2′09	17.37%
Worst Quarter:	Q3′08	-14.85%
As of March 31, 2013, th 5.09%.	ne Fund's year-to-da	te return was

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

For the periods ended December 31, 2012

1	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Franklin Income Securities Fund - Class 4	12.56%	4.30%	8.85%
S&P 500° Index (index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	16.00%	1.66%	7.10%
Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index (index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	4.21%	5.95%	5.18%

Historical performance for Class 4 shares prior to their inception in 2008 is based on the performance of Class 1 shares, which do not assess a rule 12b-1 plan fee.

Investment Manager

Franklin Advisers, Inc. (Advisers)

Sub-Advisor

Templeton Investment Counsel, LLC (Investment Counsel). The term "investment manager" includes any Sub-Advisor.

Portfolio Managers

EDWARD D. PERKS, CFA

Senior Vice President of Advisers and portfolio manager of the Fund since 2002.

MATTHEW QUINLAN

Portfolio Manager of Advisers and portfolio manager of the Fund since December 2012.

ALEX W. PETERS, CFA

Vice President of Advisers and portfolio manager of the Fund since December 2012.

CHARLES B. JOHNSON

Chairman of Franklin Resources, Inc. and portfolio manager of the Fund since 1989.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund are sold to insurance companies' separate accounts (Insurers) to fund variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts and to qualified plans. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products through separate accounts. Shares of the Fund may also be sold to other mutual funds, either as underlying funds in a fund of funds or in other structures. In addition, Fund shares are held by a limited number of Insurers, qualified retirement plans and, when applicable, funds of funds or feeder funds. Substantial withdrawals by one or more Insurers, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds could reduce Fund assets, causing total Fund expenses to become higher than the numbers shown in the fees and expenses table above.

The terms of the offering of interests in separate accounts are included in the variable annuity or

variable life insurance product prospectus. The terms of offerings of funds of funds and feeder funds are included in those funds' prospectuses. The terms of offering of qualified retirement plans are described in their disclosure documents. Investors should consult the variable contract prospectus, fund of fund or feeder fund prospectus, or plan disclosure documents for more information on fees and expenses imposed by variable insurance contracts, funds of funds or qualified retirement plans.

Taxes

Because shares of the Fund are generally purchased through variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance contracts, the Fund's distributions (which the Fund expects, based on its investment objectives and strategies to consist of ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both) will be exempt from current taxation if left to accumulate within the variable contract. You should refer to your contract prospectus for more information on these tax consequences.

Payments to Sponsoring Insurance Companies and Other Financial Intermediaries

The Fund or its distributor (and related companies) may pay broker/dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks and insurance companies, or their related companies) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares and/or for other services. These payments may create a conflict of interest for a financial intermediary, or be a factor in the insurance company's decision to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contract. For more information, ask your financial advisor, visit your financial intermediary's website, or consult the variable insurance contract prospectus or this Fund's prospectus.



Franklin Rising Dividends Securities Fund

Investment Goal

Long-term capital appreciation. Preservation of capital, while not a goal, is also an important consideration.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The table and the example do not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds. If they were included, your costs would be higher.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

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

	Class 4
Management fees	0.61%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.35%
Other expenses	0.02%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	0.98%

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of the period. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class 4	\$100	\$312	\$542	\$1,201

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund 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 Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 11.19% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of financially sound companies that have paid consistently rising dividends. The Fund invests predominantly in equity securities, mostly common stocks. Companies that have paid consistently rising dividends include those companies that currently pay dividends on their common stocks and have maintained or increased their dividend rate during the last four consecutive years.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 65% of its net assets in securities of companies that have:

- consistently increased dividends in at least 8 out of the last 10 years and have not decreased dividends during that time;
- increased dividends substantially (at least 100%) over the last 10 years;
- reinvested earnings, paying out less than 65% of current earnings in dividends;
- either long-term debt that is no more than 50% of total capitalization or senior debt that has been rated investment grade by at least one of the major bond rating organizations; and
- attractive prices, either: (1) in the lower half of the stock's price/earnings ratio range for the past 10 years; or (2) less than price/earnings ratio of the Standard & Poor's® 500 Stock Index.

The Fund typically invests the rest of its assets in equity securities of companies that pay dividends but do not meet all of these criteria. The Fund may invest in companies of any size, across the entire market spectrum and may, from time to time, invest a substantial portion of its assets in the securities of smaller and midsize companies. Although the investment manager searches for investments that it believes to meet the criteria across all sectors, from time to time, based on economic conditions, the Fund may have significant positions in particular sectors.

The investment manager is a research driven, fundamental investor. As a "bottom-up" investor focusing primarily on individual securities, the investment manager looks for companies that it

believes meet the criteria above and are fundamentally sound and attempts to acquire them at attractive prices. In following these criteria, the Fund does not necessarily focus on companies whose securities pay a high dividend rate but rather on companies that consistently increase their dividends.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in foreign securities.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Mutual fund shares are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other agency of the U.S. government.

Market The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. A security's market value may be reduced by market activity or other results of supply and demand unrelated to the issuer. This is a basic risk associated with all securities. When there are more sellers than buyers, prices tend to fall. Likewise, when there are more buyers than sellers, prices tend to rise.

Stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of debt securities. A slower-growth or recessionary economic environment could have an adverse effect on the prices of the various stocks held by the Fund.

Dividend-Oriented Companies Companies that have historically paid regular dividends to shareholders may decrease or eliminate dividend payments in the future. A decrease in dividend payments by an issuer may result in a decrease in the value of the issuer's stock and less available income for the portfolio.

Smaller and Midsize Companies Securities issued by smaller and midsize companies may be more volatile in price than those of larger companies, involve substantial risks and should be considered speculative. Such risks may include greater sensitivity to economic conditions, less certain growth prospects, lack of depth of management and funds for growth and development and limited or less developed product lines and markets. In addition, smaller and midsize companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans.

Focus To the extent that the Fund focuses on particular countries, regions, industries, sectors or types of investment from time to time, the Fund may be subject to greater risks of adverse developments in such areas of focus than a fund that invests in a wider variety of countries, regions, industries, sectors or investments.

Foreign Securities Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities, including risks related to currency exchange rates and policies, country or government specific issues, less favorable trading practices or regulation and greater price volatility. Certain of these risks also may apply to securities of U.S. companies with significant foreign operations.

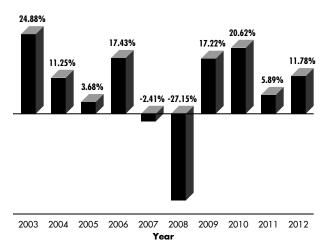
Management The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio. The Fund's investment manager applies investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these decisions will produce the desired results.

Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for Class 4 shares. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for 1 year, 5 years, 10 years or since inception, as applicable, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Performance reflects all Fund expenses but does not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified plans or funds of funds. If they had been included, the returns shown below would be lower. Investors should consult the variable insurance contract prospectus, or the disclosure documents for qualified plans or funds of funds for more information.

ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS



Best Quarter:	Q2′03	14.07%
Worst Quarter:	Q4′08	-15.59%
As of March 31, 2013,	the Fund's year-to-da	te return was

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

For the periods ended December 31, 2012

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Franklin Rising Dividends Securities Fund - Class 4	11.78%	4.05%	7.25%
S&P 500° Index (index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	16.00%	1.66%	7.10%

Historical performance for Class 4 shares prior to their inception in 2008 is based on the performance of Class 1 shares, which do not assess a rule 12b-1 plan fee.

Investment Manager

Franklin Advisory Services, LLC (Advisory Services)

Portfolio Managers

DONALD G. TAYLOR, CPA

Senior Vice President of Advisory Services and portfolio manager of the Fund since 1996.

BRUCE C. BAUGHMAN, CPA

Senior Vice President of Advisory Services and portfolio manager of the Fund since inception (1992).

WILLIAM J. LIPPMAN

President of Advisory Services and portfolio manager of the Fund since inception (1992).

MARGARET MCGEE

Vice President of Advisory Services and portfolio manager of the Fund since inception (1992).

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund are sold to insurance companies' separate accounts (Insurers) to fund variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts and to qualified plans. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products through separate accounts. Shares of the Fund may also be sold to other mutual funds, either as underlying funds in a fund of funds or in other structures. In addition, Fund shares are held by a limited number of Insurers, qualified retirement plans and, when applicable, funds of funds or feeder funds. Substantial withdrawals by one or more Insurers, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds could reduce Fund assets, causing total Fund expenses to become higher than the numbers shown in the fees and expenses table above.

The terms of the offering of interests in separate accounts are included in the variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus. The terms of offerings of funds of funds and feeder funds are

included in those funds' prospectuses. The terms of offering of qualified retirement plans are described in their disclosure documents. Investors should consult the variable contract prospectus, fund of fund or feeder fund prospectus, or plan disclosure documents for more information on fees and expenses imposed by variable insurance contracts, funds of funds or qualified retirement plans.

Taxes

Because shares of the Fund are generally purchased through variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance contracts, the Fund's distributions (which the Fund expects, based on its investment objectives and strategies to consist of ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both) will be exempt from current taxation if left to accumulate within the variable contract. You should refer to your contract prospectus for more information on these tax consequences.

Payments to Sponsoring Insurance Companies and Other Financial Intermediaries

The Fund or its distributor (and related companies) may pay broker/dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks and insurance companies, or their related companies) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares and/or for other services. These payments may create a conflict of interest for a financial intermediary, or be a factor in the insurance company's decision to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contract. For more information, ask your financial advisor, visit your financial intermediary's website, or consult the variable insurance contract prospectus or this Fund's prospectus.

Franklin Small Cap Value Securities Fund

Investment Goal

Long-term total return.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The table and the example do not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds. If they were included, your costs would be higher.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

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

	Class 4
Management fees	0.51%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.35%
Other expenses	0.16%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	1.02%

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of the period. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class 4	\$104	\$325	\$563	\$1,248

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund 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 Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 5.84% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments of small-capitalization (small-cap) companies. Small-cap companies are companies with market capitalizations (the total market value of a company's outstanding stock) under \$3.5 billion at the time of purchase.

The Fund generally invests in equity securities that the Fund's investment manager believes are undervalued and have the potential for capital appreciation. The Fund invests primarily in common stocks. A stock price is undervalued, or is a "value," when it trades at less than the price at which the investment manager believes it would trade if the market reflected all factors relating to the company's worth. Following this strategy, the Fund invests in companies that the investment manager believes have, for example: stock prices that are low relative to current, or historical or future earnings, book value, cash flow or sales; recent sharp price declines but the potential for good long-term earnings prospects; and valuable intangibles not reflected in the stock price.

The types of companies the Fund may invest in include those that may be considered out of favor, such as companies attempting to recover from bankruptcy, business setbacks or adverse events (turnarounds) or cyclical downturns, or that may be considered potential takeover targets.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in foreign securities.

The Fund, from time to time, may have significant investments in particular sectors.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Mutual fund shares are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other agency of the U.S. government.

Market The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. A security's market value may be reduced by market activity or other results of supply and demand unrelated to the issuer. This is a basic risk associated with all securities. When there are more sellers than buyers, prices tend to fall. Likewise, when there are more buyers than sellers, prices tend to rise.

Stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of debt securities. A slower-growth or recessionary economic environment could have an adverse effect on the prices of the various stocks held by the Fund.

Value Style Investing A value stock may not increase in price as anticipated by the investment manager if other investors fail to recognize the company's value and bid up the price, the markets favor faster-growing companies, or the factors that the investment manager believes will increase the price of the security do not occur.

Cyclical stocks in which the Fund may invest tend to lose value more quickly in periods of anticipated economic downturns than non-cyclical stocks. Companies that may be considered out of favor, particularly companies emerging from bankruptcy, may tend to lose value more quickly in periods of anticipated economic downturns, may have difficulty retaining customers and suppliers and, during economic downturns, may have difficulty paying their debt obligations or finding additional financing.

Smaller Companies Securities issued by smaller companies may be more volatile in price than those of larger companies, involve substantial risks and should be considered speculative. Such risks may include greater sensitivity to economic conditions, less certain

growth prospects, lack of depth of management and funds for growth and development and limited or less developed product lines and markets. In addition, smaller companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans.

Focus To the extent that the Fund focuses on particular countries, regions, industries, sectors or types of investment from time to time, the Fund may be subject to greater risks of adverse developments in such areas of focus than a fund that invests in a wider variety of countries, regions, industries, sectors or investments.

Foreign Securities Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities, including risks related to currency exchange rates and policies, country or government specific issues, less favorable trading practices or regulation and greater price volatility. Certain of these risks also may apply to securities of U.S. companies with significant foreign operations.

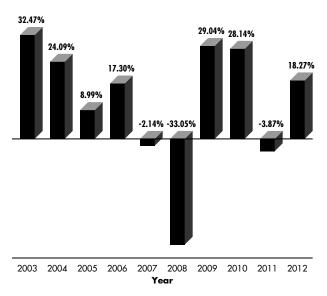
Management The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio. The Fund's investment manager applies investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these decisions will produce the desired results.

Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for Class 4 shares. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for 1 year, 5 years, 10 years or since inception, as applicable, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Performance reflects all Fund expenses but does not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified plans or funds of funds. If they had been included, the returns shown below would be lower. Investors should consult the variable insurance contract prospectus, or the disclosure documents for qualified plans or funds of funds for more information.

ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS



Best Quarter:	Q2′09	24.27%
Worst Quarter:	Q4′08	-27.41%
As of March 31, 2013, the 10.20%.	Fund's year-to-da	ite return was

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

For the periods ended December 31, 2012

F			
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Franklin Small Cap Value Securities Fund - Class 4	18.27%	4.71%	9.98%
Russell 2500™ Value Index (index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	19.21%	4.54%	10.20%

Historical performance for Class 4 shares prior to their inception in 2008 is based on the performance of Class 1 shares, which do not assess a rule 12b-1 plan fee.

Investment Manager

Franklin Advisory Services, LLC (Advisory Services)

Portfolio Managers

WILLIAM J. LIPPMAN

President of Advisory Services and portfolio manager of the Fund since inception (1998).

STEVEN B. RAINERI

Portfolio Manager of Advisory Services and portfolio manager of the Fund since July 2012.

BRUCE C. BAUGHMAN, CPA

Senior Vice President of Advisory Services and portfolio manager of the Fund since inception (1998).

MARGARET MCGEE

Vice President of Advisory Services and portfolio manager of the Fund since inception (1998).

DONALD G. TAYLOR, CPA

Senior Vice President of Advisory Services and portfolio manager of the Fund since inception (1998).

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund are sold to insurance companies' separate accounts (Insurers) to fund variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts and to qualified plans. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products through separate accounts. Shares of the Fund may also be sold to other mutual funds, either as underlying funds in a fund of funds or in other structures. In addition, Fund shares are held by a limited number of Insurers, qualified retirement plans and, when applicable, funds of funds or feeder funds. Substantial withdrawals by one or more Insurers, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds could reduce Fund assets, causing total Fund expenses to become higher than the numbers shown in the fees and expenses table above.

The terms of the offering of interests in separate accounts are included in the variable annuity or

variable life insurance product prospectus. The terms of offerings of funds of funds and feeder funds are included in those funds' prospectuses. The terms of offering of qualified retirement plans are described in their disclosure documents. Investors should consult the variable contract prospectus, fund of fund or feeder fund prospectus, or plan disclosure documents for more information on fees and expenses imposed by variable insurance contracts, funds of funds or qualified retirement plans.

Taxes

Because shares of the Fund are generally purchased through variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance contracts, the Fund's distributions (which the Fund expects, based on its investment objectives and strategies to consist of ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both) will be exempt from current taxation if left to accumulate within the variable contract. You should refer to your contract prospectus for more information on these tax consequences.

Payments to Sponsoring Insurance Companies and Other Financial Intermediaries

The Fund or its distributor (and related companies) may pay broker/dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks and insurance companies, or their related companies) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares and/or for other services. These payments may create a conflict of interest for a financial intermediary, or be a factor in the insurance company's decision to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contract. For more information, ask your financial advisor, visit your financial intermediary's website, or consult the variable insurance contract prospectus or this Fund's prospectus.

Franklin Small-Mid Cap Growth Securities Fund

Investment Goal

Long-term capital growth.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The table and the example do not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds. If they were included, your costs would be higher.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

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

	Class 4
Management fees	0.51%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.35%
Other expenses	0.29%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	1.15%

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of the period. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class 4	\$11 <i>7</i>	\$365	\$633	\$1,398

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund 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 Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 41.44% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in the equity securities of small-capitalization (small-cap) and mid-capitalization (mid-cap) companies. For this Fund, small-cap companies are companies within the market capitalization range of companies in the Russell 2500™ Index, at the time of purchase, and mid-cap companies are companies within the market capitalization range of companies in the Russell Midcap® Index, at the time of purchase. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests predominantly in equity securities, primarily in common stock.

The Fund, from time to time, may have significant positions in particular sectors such as technology (including health care technology, technology services and electronic technology) and industrials.

The investment manager uses fundamental, "bottom-up" research to seek companies meeting its criteria of growth potential, quality and valuation. In seeking sustainable growth characteristics, the investment manager looks for companies that it believes can produce sustainable earnings and cash flow growth, evaluating the long term market opportunity and competitive structure of an industry to target leaders and emerging leaders. In assessing value, the investment manager considers whether security prices fully reflect the balance of the sustainable growth opportunities relative to business and financial risks.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Mutual fund shares are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other agency of the U.S. government.

Market The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. A security's market value may be reduced by market activity or other results of supply and demand unrelated to the issuer. This is a basic risk associated with all securities. When there are more sellers than buyers, prices tend to fall. Likewise, when there are more buyers than sellers, prices tend to rise. Stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of debt securities. A slower-growth or recessionary economic environment could have an adverse effect on the prices of the various stocks held by the Fund.

Growth Style Investing Growth stock prices reflect projections of future earnings or revenues, and can, therefore, fall dramatically if the company fails to meet those projections. Prices of these companies' securities may be more volatile than other securities, particularly over the short term.

Smaller and Midsize Companies Securities issued by smaller and midsize companies may be more volatile in price than those of larger companies, involve substantial risks and should be considered speculative. Such risks may include greater sensitivity to economic conditions, less certain growth prospects, lack of depth of management and funds for growth and development and limited or less developed product lines and markets. In addition, smaller and midsize companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans.

Focus To the extent that the Fund focuses on particular countries, regions, industries, sectors or types of investment from time to time, the Fund may be subject to greater risks of adverse developments in such areas of focus than a fund that invests in a wider variety of countries, regions, industries, sectors or investments.

Liquidity From time to time, the trading market for a particular security or type of security in which the Fund invests may become less liquid or even illiquid. Reduced liquidity will have an adverse impact on the Fund's ability to sell such securities when necessary to meet the Fund's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event and will also generally lower the value of a security. Market prices for such securities may be volatile.

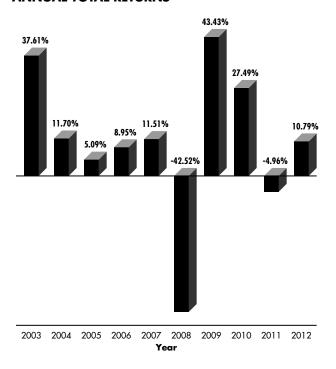
Management The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio. The Fund's investment manager applies investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these decisions will produce the desired results.

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for Class 4 shares. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for 1 year, 5 years, 10 years or since inception, as applicable, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

The inclusion of the S&P 500[®] Index shows how the Fund's performance compares to a group of securities in an additional leading stock index.

Performance reflects all Fund expenses but does not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified plans or funds of funds. If they had been included, the returns shown below would be lower. Investors should consult the variable insurance contract prospectus, or the disclosure documents for qualified plans or funds of funds for more information.

ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS



Best Quarter:	Q2′03	19.22%	
Worst Quarter:	Q4′08	-27.20%	
As of March 31, 2013, the Fund's year-to-date return was 11.41%.			

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

For the periods ended December 31, 2012

Tot the periods ended Beechiber 51, 2012			
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Franklin Small- Mid Cap Growth Securities Fund - Class 4	10.79%	2.05%	8.06%
Russell Midcap® Growth Index (index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	15.81%	3.23%	10.32%
S&P 500° Index (index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	16.00%	1.66%	7.10%

Historical performance for Class 4 shares prior to their inception in 2008 is based on the performance of Class 1 shares, which do not assess a rule 12b-1 plan fee.

Franklin Advisers, Inc. (Advisers)

Portfolio Managers

EDWARD B. JAMIESON

President, Chief Investment Officer and Director of Advisers and portfolio manager of the Fund since 2005.

JAMES CROSS

Portfolio Manager of Advisers and portfolio manager of the Fund since 2006.

MICHAEL MCCARTHY

Senior Vice President of Advisers and portfolio manager of the Fund since 1995.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund are sold to insurance companies' separate accounts (Insurers) to fund variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts and to qualified plans. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products through separate accounts. Shares of the Fund may also be sold to other mutual funds, either as underlying funds in a fund of funds or in other structures. In addition, Fund shares are held by a limited number of Insurers, qualified retirement plans and, when applicable, funds of funds or feeder funds. Substantial withdrawals by one or more Insurers, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds could reduce Fund assets, causing total Fund expenses to become higher than the numbers shown in the fees and expenses table above.

The terms of the offering of interests in separate accounts are included in the variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus. The terms of offerings of funds of funds and feeder funds are included in those funds' prospectuses. The terms of

offering of qualified retirement plans are described in their disclosure documents. Investors should consult the variable contract prospectus, fund of fund or feeder fund prospectus, or plan disclosure documents for more information on fees and expenses imposed by variable insurance contracts, funds of funds or qualified retirement plans.

Taxes

Because shares of the Fund are generally purchased through variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance contracts, the Fund's distributions (which the Fund expects, based on its investment objectives and strategies to consist of ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both) will be exempt from current taxation if left to accumulate within the variable contract. You should refer to your contract prospectus for more information on these tax consequences.

Payments to Sponsoring Insurance Companies and Other Financial Intermediaries

Franklin Strategic Income Securities Fund

Investment Goal

High level of current income. A secondary goal is long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The table and the example do not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds. If they were included, your costs would be higher.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

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

	Class 4
Management fees	0.35%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.35%
Other expenses	0.24%
Acquired fund fees and expenses	0.01%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	0.95%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ²	-0.01%
Total annual Fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ¹	0.94%

- 1. Total annual Fund operating expenses differ from the ratio of expenses to average net assets shown in the Financial Highlights, which reflect the operating expenses of the Fund and do not include acquired fund fees and expenses.
- 2. Management has contractually agreed in advance to reduce its fee as a result of the Fund's investment in a Franklin Templeton money fund (acquired fund) for at least the next 12-month period. Contractual fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement agreements may not be terminated during the term set forth above.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of the period. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example reflects adjustments made to the Fund's operating expenses due to the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement by management for the 1

Year numbers only. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class 4	\$96	\$302	\$525	\$1,166

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund 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 Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 49.98% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests its assets primarily to predominantly in U.S. and foreign debt securities, including those in emerging markets. Debt securities include all varieties of fixed and floating rate income securities, including bonds, loans, bank loans (and loan participations), mortgage-backed securities and other asset-backed securities, convertible securities and government and municipal securities. The Fund shifts its investments among various classes of debt securities and at any given time may have a considerable amount of its assets invested in any one class.

The Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in high yield, lower-quality debt securities (also known as "junk bonds"). The below-investment grade debt securities in which the Fund invests are generally rated at least Caa by Moody's or CCC by S&P® or are unrated securities the Fund's investment manager determines are of comparable quality.

The Fund may also invest in many different securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or by non-U.S. governments or their respective agencies or instrumentalities, including mortgage-backed securities and inflation-indexed securities issued by the U.S. Treasury.

To pursue its investment goals, the Fund regularly enters into currency-related transactions involving derivative instruments, including currency and cross-currency forwards and currency and currency index futures contracts. The Fund may also enter into interest rate and credit-related transactions involving derivative instruments including bond and interest rate futures contracts and interest rate and credit default swaps. The use of these derivative transactions may allow the Fund to obtain net long or net short exposures to select currencies, interest rates, durations or credit risks. These derivatives may be used to enhance Fund returns, obtain exposure to various market sectors or for hedging purposes.

The investment manager uses a "top-down" analysis of macroeconomic trends combined with a "bottom-up" fundamental analysis of market sectors, industries, and issuers to try to take advantage of varying sector reactions to economic events. The investment manager will evaluate country risk, business cycles, yield curves, and values between and within markets.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Mutual fund shares are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other agency of the U.S. government.

Credit An issuer of debt securities may fail to make interest payments and repay principal when due, in whole or in part. Changes in an issuer's financial strength or in a security's credit rating may affect a security's value.

High-Yield Debt Securities Issuers of lower-rated or "high-yield" debt securities are not as strong financially as those issuing higher credit quality debt securities. These issuers are more likely to encounter financial difficulties and are more vulnerable to changes in the relevant economy, such as a recession or a sustained period of rising interest rates, that could affect their ability to make interest and principal payments when due. The prices of high-yield debt securities generally fluctuate more than those of higher credit quality. High-yield debt securities are generally more illiquid (harder to sell) and harder to value.

A significant portion of the Fund's floating rate investments may be issued in connection with highly

leveraged transactions. Such transactions include leveraged buyout loans and are subject to greater credit risks than other investments including a greater possibility that the borrower may default or go into bankruptcy.

Interest Rate When interest rates rise, debt security prices generally fall. The opposite is also generally true: debt security prices rise when interest rates fall. In general, securities with longer maturities are more sensitive to these interest rate changes.

Variable Rate Securities Because changes in interest rates on variable rate securities (including floating rate securities) may lag behind changes in market rates, the value of such securities may decline during periods of rising interest rates until their interest rates reset to market rates. If the changes in market rates are substantial, the interest rate on a variable rate security may not reset during a single adjustment period. Lifetime limits on resets may also prevent their rates from adjusting to market rates.

Income Because the Fund can only distribute what it earns, the Fund's distributions to shareholders may decline when prevailing interest rates fall or when the Fund experiences defaults on debt securities it holds.

Foreign Securities Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities, and includes risks associated with: political and economic developments - the political, economic and social structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the U.S.; trading practices - government supervision and regulation of foreign securities and currency markets, trading systems and brokers may be less than in the U.S.; availability of information - foreign issuers may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. issuers; limited markets - the securities of certain foreign issuers may be less liquid (harder to sell) and more volatile; and currency exchange rate fluctuations and policies. The risks of foreign investments may be greater in developing or emerging market countries.

Developing Market Countries The Fund's investments in developing market countries are subject to all of the risks of foreign investing generally, and have additional heightened risks due to a lack of established legal, political, business and social frameworks to support

securities markets, including: delays in settling portfolio securities transactions; currency and capital controls; greater sensitivity to interest rate changes; pervasiveness of corruption and crime; currency exchange rate volatility; and inflation, deflation or currency devaluation.

Derivative Instruments The performance of derivative instruments (including currency-related derivatives) depends largely on the performance of an underlying currency, security or index, and such instruments often have risks similar to their underlying instrument, in addition to other risks. Derivatives involve costs and can create economic leverage in the Fund's portfolio which may result in significant volatility and cause the Fund to participate in losses (as well as gains) in an amount that significantly exceeds the Fund's initial investment. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivative instrument, and imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument so that the Fund may not realize the intended benefits. When used for hedging, the change in value of the derivative may also not correlate specifically with the currency, security or other risk being hedged. With over-the-counter derivatives, there is the risk that the other party to the transaction will fail to perform.

Prepayment Prepayment risk occurs when a debt security can be repaid in whole or in part prior to the security's maturity and the Fund must reinvest the proceeds it receives, during periods of declining interest rates, in securities that pay a lower rate of interest.

Extension Risk Some debt securities, particularly mortgage-backed securities, are subject to the risk that the debt security's effective maturity is extended because calls or prepayments are less or slower than anticipated, particularly when interest rates rise. The market value of such security may then decline and become more interest rate sensitive.

Currency Management Strategies Currency management strategies may substantially change the Fund's exposure to currency exchange rates and could result in losses to the Fund if currencies do not perform as the investment manager expects. In addition, currency management strategies, to the extent that they reduce the Fund's exposure to currency risks, may also reduce the Fund's ability to benefit from favorable changes in currency exchange rates. Using currency management strategies for purposes other than hedging further increases the Fund's exposure to foreign investment losses. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets. In addition, currency rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time, and can reduce returns.

Market The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. A security's market value may be reduced by market activity or other results of supply and demand unrelated to the issuer. This is a basic risk associated with all securities. When there are more sellers than buyers, prices tend to fall. Likewise, when there are more buyers than sellers, prices tend to rise.

Liquidity From time to time, the trading market for a particular security or type of security in which the Fund invests may become less liquid or even illiquid. Reduced liquidity will have an adverse impact on the Fund's ability to sell such securities when necessary to meet the Fund's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event and will also generally lower the value of a security. Market prices for such securities may be volatile.

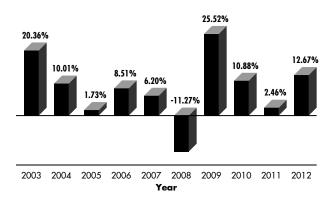
Management The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio. The Fund's investment manager applies investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these decisions will produce the desired results.

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for Class 4 shares. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for 1 year, 5 years, 10 years or since inception, as applicable, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

The inclusion of the Lipper Multi-Sector Income Funds Classification Average shows how the Fund's performance compares with the returns of an index of funds with similar investment objectives.

Performance reflects all Fund expenses but does not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified plans or funds of funds. If they had been included, the returns shown below would be lower. Investors should consult the variable insurance contract prospectus, or the disclosure documents for qualified plans or funds of funds for more information.

ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS



Best Quarter:	Q2′09	9.74%
Worst Quarter:	Q4′08	-5.97%
As of March 31, 2013, the 1.61%.	e Fund's year-to-dat	e return was

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

For the periods ended December 31, 2012

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Franklin Strategic Income Securities Fund - Class 4	12.67%	7.35%	8.27%
Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index (index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	4.21%	5.95%	5.18%
Lipper Multi-Sector Income Funds Classification Average (index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	11.21%	7.02%	7.39%

Historical performance for Class 4 shares prior to their inception in 2008 is based on the performance of Class 1 shares, which do not assess a rule 12b-1 plan fee.

Franklin Advisers, Inc. (Advisers)

Portfolio Managers

ERIC G. TAKAHA, CFA

Senior Vice President of Advisers and portfolio manager of the Fund since inception (1999).

CHRISTOPHER J. MOLUMPHY, CFA

Executive Vice President and Director of Advisers and portfolio manager of the Fund since inception (1999).

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund are sold to insurance companies' separate accounts (Insurers) to fund variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts and to qualified plans. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products through separate accounts. Shares of the Fund may also be sold to other mutual funds, either as underlying funds in a fund of funds or in other structures. In addition, Fund shares are held by a limited number of Insurers, qualified retirement plans and, when applicable, funds of funds or feeder funds. Substantial withdrawals by one or more Insurers, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds could reduce Fund assets, causing total Fund expenses to become higher than the numbers shown in the fees and expenses table above.

The terms of the offering of interests in separate accounts are included in the variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus. The terms of offerings of funds of funds and feeder funds are included in those funds' prospectuses. The terms of offering of qualified retirement plans are described in their disclosure documents. Investors should consult

the variable contract prospectus, fund of fund or feeder fund prospectus, or plan disclosure documents for more information on fees and expenses imposed by variable insurance contracts, funds of funds or qualified retirement plans.

Taxes

Because shares of the Fund are generally purchased through variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance contracts, the Fund's distributions (which the Fund expects, based on its investment objectives and strategies to consist of ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both) will be exempt from current taxation if left to accumulate within the variable contract. You should refer to your contract prospectus for more information on these tax consequences.

Payments to Sponsoring Insurance Companies and Other Financial Intermediaries



Franklin Templeton VIP Founding Funds Allocation Fund

Investment Goal

Capital appreciation. Its secondary goal is income.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The table and the example do not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds. If they were included, your costs would be higher.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

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

	Class 4
Management fees	None
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.35%
Other expenses	0.11%
Acquired fund fees and expenses ¹	0.65%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	1.11%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ²	-0.01%
Total annual Fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ¹	1.10%

- 1. Total annual Fund operating expenses differ from the ratio of expenses to average net assets shown in the Financial Highlights, which reflect the operating expenses of the Fund and do not include acquired fund fees and expenses.
- 2. Management has contractually agreed to waive or assume certain expenses so that common expenses of the Fund (excluding Rule 12b-1 fees and acquired fund fees and expenses) do not exceed 0.10% (other than certain non-routine expenses), until April 30, 2014. Contractual fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement agreements may not be terminated during the terms set forth above.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of the period. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example reflects adjustments made to the Fund's operating expenses due to the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement by management for the 1

Year numbers only. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class 4	\$112	\$352	\$611	\$1,351

Portfolio Turnover

A mutual fund generally 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 and may result in higher taxes when mutual fund shares are held in a taxable account. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 28.46% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is a "fund of funds" meaning that it seeks to achieve its investment goal by investing its assets in a combination of Class 1 shares of the Franklin Income Securities Fund (33 1/3%), Mutual Shares Securities Fund (33 1/3%) and Templeton Growth Securities Fund (33 1/3%) (underlying funds). The Fund makes equal allocations to each of the underlying funds on a fixed percentage basis. The administrator rebalances the Fund's investments in the underlying funds periodically and may recommend to the Fund's board of trustees additional or different underlying funds for investment (without the approval of shareholders). These underlying funds, in turn, invest primarily in U.S. and foreign equity securities, and, to a lesser extent, fixed income and money market securities, each following a value oriented approach.

Franklin Income Securities Fund

The fund seeks to maximize income while maintaining prospects for capital appreciation by investing, under normal market conditions, in a diversified portfolio of debt and equity securities. The fund may shift its investments from one asset class to another based on the investment manager's analysis of the best opportunities in a given market. The fund seeks income by investing in corporate, foreign and U.S. Treasury bonds, as well as stocks with dividend yields the investment manager believes are attractive. In its search for growth opportunities, the fund maintains the flexibility to invest in common stocks of companies from a variety of industries and may from

time to time have significant investments in particular sectors. The fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in debt securities that are rated below investment grade (sometimes called "junk bonds"). The fund may also invest up to 25% of its assets in foreign securities.

Mutual Shares Securities Fund

The fund's principal investment goal is capital appreciation and its secondary goal is income. Under normal market conditions, the fund invests primarily in equity securities (including securities convertible into, or that the investment manager expects to be exchanged for, common or preferred stock) of U.S. and foreign companies that the investment manager believes are available at market prices less than their value based on certain recognized or objective criteria (intrinsic value). The fund invests primarily in undervalued securities and, to a lesser extent, in merger arbitrage securities and the debt and equity of distressed companies. The fund generally invests the equity portion of its portfolio primarily to predominantly in companies with market capitalization values greater than \$5 billion, with a portion or significant amount of its assets in smaller companies. The fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in foreign investments. The fund may also use certain derivative instruments to hedge against currency or market risks.

Templeton Growth Securities Fund

The fund seeks long-term capital growth. Under normal market conditions, the fund invests predominantly in the equity securities of companies located anywhere in the world, including those in emerging markets. It may from time to time have significant investments in particular countries or in particular sectors.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Mutual fund shares are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other agency of the U.S. government.

Investing in Underlying Funds Because the Fund's investments are concentrated in the underlying funds, and the Fund's performance is directly related to the performance of the underlying funds held by it, the

ability of the Fund to achieve its investment goal is directly related to the ability of the underlying funds to meet their investment goal. In addition, shareholders of the Fund will indirectly bear the fees and expenses of the underlying funds. The risks described below are the principal risks of the Fund and the underlying funds. For purposes of the discussion below, "Fund" means the Fund and/or one or more of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests.

Market The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. A security's market value may be reduced by market activity or other results of supply and demand unrelated to the issuer. This is a basic risk associated with all securities. When there are more sellers than buyers, prices tend to fall. Likewise, when there are more buyers than sellers, prices tend to rise.

Stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of debt securities. A slower-growth or recessionary economic environment could have an adverse effect on the prices of the various stocks held by the Fund.

Value Style Investing A value stock may not increase in price as anticipated by the investment manager if other investors fail to recognize the company's value and bid up the price, the markets favor faster-growing companies, or the factors that the investment manager believes will increase the price of the security do not occur.

Foreign Securities Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities, and includes risks associated with: political and economic developments - the political, economic and social structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the U.S.; trading practices - government supervision and regulation of foreign securities and currency markets, trading systems and brokers may be less than in the U.S.; availability of information - foreign issuers may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. issuers; limited markets - the securities of certain foreign issuers may be less liquid (harder to sell) and more volatile; and currency exchange rate fluctuations and policies. The risks of foreign investments may be greater in developing or emerging market countries.

Focus To the extent that the Fund focuses on particular countries, regions, industries, sectors or types of investment from time to time, the Fund may be subject to greater risks of adverse developments in such areas of focus than a fund that invests in a wider variety of countries, regions, industries, sectors or investments.

Smaller and Midsize Companies Securities issued by smaller and midsize companies may be more volatile in price than those of larger companies, involve substantial risks and should be considered speculative. Such risks may include greater sensitivity to economic conditions, less certain growth prospects, lack of depth of management and funds for growth and development and limited or less developed product lines and markets. In addition, smaller and midsize companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans.

Derivative Instruments The performance of derivative instruments (including currency-related derivatives) depends largely on the performance of an underlying currency, security or index, and such instruments often have risks similar to their underlying instrument, in addition to other risks. Derivatives involve costs and can create economic leverage in the Fund's portfolio which may result in significant volatility and cause the Fund to participate in losses (as well as gains) in an amount that significantly exceeds the Fund's initial investment. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivative instrument, and imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument so that the Fund may not realize the intended benefits. When used for hedging, the change in value of the derivative may also not correlate specifically with the currency, security or other risk being hedged. With over-the-counter derivatives, there is the risk that the other party to the transaction will fail to perform.

Income Because the Fund can only distribute what it earns, the Fund's distributions to shareholders may decline when prevailing interest rates fall or when the Fund experiences defaults on debt securities it holds.

Credit An issuer of debt securities may fail to make interest payments and repay principal when due, in whole or in part. Changes in an issuer's financial strength or in a security's credit rating may affect a security's value.

Interest Rate When interest rates rise, debt security prices generally fall. The opposite is also generally true: debt security prices rise when interest rates fall. In general, securities with longer maturities are more sensitive to these interest rate changes.

High-Yield Debt Securities Issuers of lower-rated or "high-yield" debt securities are not as strong financially as those issuing higher credit quality debt securities. These issuers are more likely to encounter financial difficulties and are more vulnerable to changes in the relevant economy, such as a recession or a sustained period of rising interest rates, that could affect their ability to make interest and principal payments when due. The prices of high-yield debt securities generally fluctuate more than those of higher credit quality. High-yield debt securities are generally more illiquid (harder to sell) and harder to value.

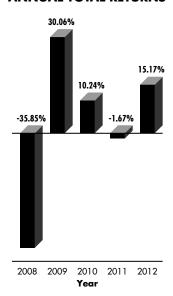
Management The underlying funds are subject to management risk because they are each an actively managed investment portfolio. Each underlying funds' investment manager will apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the underlying fund, but there can be no guarantee that these decisions will produce the desired results.

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for Class 4 shares. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for 1 year, 5 years, 10 years or since inception, as applicable, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

The inclusion of the MSCI World Index shows how the Fund's performance compares to a group of securities in an additional leading equity index.

Performance reflects all Fund expenses but does not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified plans or funds of funds. If they had been included, the returns shown below would be lower. Investors should consult the variable insurance contract prospectus, or the disclosure documents for qualified plans or funds of funds for more information.

ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS



Best Quarter:	Q2′09	17.58%
Worst Quarter:	Q4′08	-18.23%
As of March 31, 2013, t 6.95%.	he Fund's year-to-da	te return was

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

For the periods ended December 31, 2012

1	Since Incention			
	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception 7/2/2007	
Franklin Templeton VIP Founding Funds Allocation Fund - Class 4	15.17%	0.82%	-0.52%	
S&P 500° Index (index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	16.00%	1.66%	1.26%	
MSCI World Index (index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	16.54%	-0.60%	-0.53%	

Historical performance for Class 4 shares prior to their inception in 2008 is based on the performance of Class 1 shares, which do not assess a rule 12b-1 plan fee.

The Fund does not have an investment manager, nor does it pay investment management fees. Franklin Templeton Services, LLC (FT Services), the Fund's administrator, monitors the percentage of the Fund's assets allocated to the underlying funds and periodically rebalances the Fund's portfolio. T. Anthony Coffey, CFA, Vice President of Franklin Advisers, Inc., assists FT Services, at no charge to the Fund, in monitoring the underlying funds and the Fund's investment in the underlying funds and assists in the periodic rebalancing.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund are sold to insurance companies' separate accounts (Insurers) to fund variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts and to qualified plans. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products through separate accounts. In addition, Fund shares are held by a limited number of Insurers and qualified retirement plans. Substantial withdrawals by one or more Insurers or qualified retirement plans could reduce Fund assets, causing total Fund expenses to become higher than the numbers shown in the fees and expenses table above.

The terms of the offering of interests in separate accounts are included in the variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus. The terms of offering of qualified retirement plans are described in their disclosure documents. Investors should

consult the variable contract prospectus or plan disclosure document for more information on fees and expenses imposed by variable insurance contracts or qualified retirement plans.

Taxes

Because shares of the Fund are generally purchased through variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance contracts, the Fund's distributions (which the Fund expects, based on its investment objectives and strategies to consist of ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both) will be exempt from current taxation if left to accumulate within the variable contract. You should refer to your contract prospectus for more information on these tax consequences.

Payments to Sponsoring Insurance Companies and Other Financial Intermediaries



Mutual Global Discovery Securities Fund

Investment Goal Capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The table and the example do not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds. If they were included, your costs would be higher.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

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

	Class 4
Management fees	0.80%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.35%
Other expenses	0.19%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	1.34%

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of the period. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class 4	\$136	\$425	\$734	\$1,613

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund 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 Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 25.63% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests primarily in equity securities (including securities convertible into, or that the investment manager expects to be exchanged for, common or preferred stock) of U.S. and foreign companies that the investment manager believes are available at market prices less than their value based on certain recognized or objective criteria (intrinsic value). Following this value-oriented strategy, the Fund invests primarily in undervalued securities (securities trading at a discount to intrinsic value). The equity securities in which the Fund invests are primarily common stock. To a lesser extent, the Fund also invests in merger arbitrage securities and the debt and equity of distressed companies.

The Fund is not limited to pre-set maximums or minimums governing the size of the companies in which it may invest. However, the Fund currently invests the equity portion of its portfolio primarily to predominantly in mid- and large-cap companies, with the remaining portion of its equity portfolio in smaller companies.

The Fund expects to invest substantially and potentially up to 100% of its assets in foreign securities, which may include sovereign debt and participations in foreign government debt. The Fund presently does not intend to invest more than a portion (no more than 25%) of its assets in securities of issuers located in emerging market countries.

The Fund may attempt, from time to time, to hedge (protect) against currency risks, largely using forward foreign currency exchange contracts and currency futures contracts (including currency index futures contracts) when, in the investment manager's opinion, it would be advantageous to the Fund to do so. The Fund may also, from time to time, attempt to hedge against market risk using a variety of derivatives.

Portfolio Selection

The investment manager employs a research driven, fundamental value strategy for the Fund. Investments are generally selected based on the investment manager's own analysis of the security's intrinsic value, including for equity securities, an analysis of

book value, cash flow potential, long-term earnings and multiples of earnings. The investment manager examines each investment separately and there are no set criteria as to specific value parameters, asset size, earnings or industry type.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Mutual fund shares are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other agency of the U.S. government.

Market The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. A security's market value may be reduced by market activity or other results of supply and demand unrelated to the issuer. This is a basic risk associated with all securities. When there are more sellers than buyers, prices tend to fall. Likewise, when there are more buyers than sellers, prices tend to rise.

Stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of debt securities. A slower-growth or recessionary economic environment could have an adverse effect on the prices of the various stocks held by the Fund.

Value Style Investing A value stock may not increase in price as anticipated by the investment manager if other investors fail to recognize the company's value and bid up the price, the markets favor faster-growing companies, or the factors that the investment manager believes will increase the price of the security do not occur.

Foreign Securities Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities, and includes risks associated with: political and economic developments - the political, economic and social structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the U.S.; trading practices - government supervision and regulation of foreign securities and currency markets, trading systems and brokers may be less than in the U.S.; availability of information - foreign issuers may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S.

issuers; limited markets - the securities of certain foreign issuers may be less liquid (harder to sell) and more volatile; and currency exchange rate fluctuations and policies. The risks of foreign investments may be greater in developing or emerging market countries.

Smaller and Midsize Companies Securities issued by smaller and midsize companies may be more volatile in price than those of larger companies, involve substantial risks and should be considered speculative. Such risks may include greater sensitivity to economic conditions, less certain growth prospects, lack of depth of management and funds for growth and development and limited or less developed product lines and markets. In addition, smaller and midsize companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans.

Derivative Instruments The performance of derivative instruments (including currency-related derivatives) depends largely on the performance of an underlying currency, security or index, and such instruments often have risks similar to their underlying instrument, in addition to other risks. Derivatives involve costs and can create economic leverage in the Fund's portfolio which may result in significant volatility and cause the Fund to participate in losses (as well as gains) in an amount that significantly exceeds the Fund's initial investment. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivative instrument, and imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument so that the Fund may not realize the intended benefits. When used for hedging, the change in value of the derivative may also not correlate specifically with the currency, security or other risk being hedged. With over-the-counter derivatives, there is the risk that the other party to the transaction will fail to perform.

Merger Arbitrage Securities and Distressed Companies A merger or other restructuring, or a tender or exchange offer, proposed or pending at the time the Fund invests in merger arbitrage securities may not be completed on the terms or within the time frame contemplated, which may result in losses to the Fund. Debt obligations of distressed companies typically are unrated, lower-rated, in default or close to default and are generally more likely to become worthless than the securities of more financially stable companies.

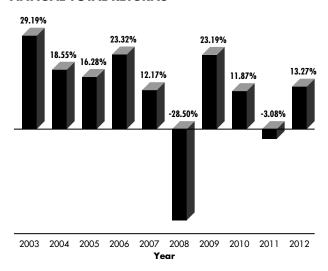
Management The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio. The Fund's investment manager applies investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these decisions will produce the desired results.

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for Class 4 shares. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for 1 year, 5 years, 10 years or since inception, as applicable, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

The inclusion of the S&P 500[®] Index shows how the Fund's performance compares to a group of securities in an additional leading equity index.

Performance reflects all Fund expenses but does not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified plans or funds of funds. If they had been included, the returns shown below would be lower. Investors should consult the variable insurance contract prospectus, or the disclosure documents for qualified plans or funds of funds for more information.

ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS



Best Quarter:	Q2′03	14.52%
Worst Quarter:	Q3′11	-15.73%
As of March 31, 2013, the 8.68%.	Fund's year-to-do	ite return was

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

For the periods ended December 31, 2012

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Mutual Global Discovery Securities Fund - Class 4	13.27%	1.58%	10.30%
MSCI World Index (index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	16.54%	-0.60%	8.08%
S&P 500° Index (index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	16.00%	1.66%	7.10%

Historical performance for Class 4 shares prior to their inception in 2008 is based on the performance of Class 1 shares, which do not assess a rule 12b-1 plan fee.

Franklin Mutual Advisers, LLC (Franklin Mutual)

Portfolio Managers

PETER A. LANGERMAN

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Franklin Mutual and portfolio manager of the Fund since 2009.

PHILIPPE BRUGERE-TRELAT

Executive Vice President of Franklin Mutual and portfolio manager of the Fund since 2009.

TIMOTHY RANKIN, CFA

Portfolio Manager of Franklin Mutual and portfolio manager of the Fund since 2010.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund are sold to insurance companies' separate accounts (Insurers) to fund variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts and to qualified plans. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products through separate accounts. Shares of the Fund may also be sold to other mutual funds, either as underlying funds in a fund of funds or in other structures. In addition, Fund shares are held by a limited number of Insurers, qualified retirement plans and, when applicable, funds of funds or feeder funds. Substantial withdrawals by one or more Insurers, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds could reduce Fund assets, causing total Fund expenses to become higher than the numbers shown in the fees and expenses table above.

The terms of the offering of interests in separate accounts are included in the variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus. The terms of offerings of funds of funds and feeder funds are included in those funds' prospectuses. The terms of

offering of qualified retirement plans are described in their disclosure documents. Investors should consult the variable contract prospectus, fund of fund or feeder fund prospectus, or plan disclosure documents for more information on fees and expenses imposed by variable insurance contracts, funds of funds or qualified retirement plans.

Taxes

Because shares of the Fund are generally purchased through variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance contracts, the Fund's distributions (which the Fund expects, based on its investment objectives and strategies to consist of ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both) will be exempt from current taxation if left to accumulate within the variable contract. You should refer to your contract prospectus for more information on these tax consequences.

Payments to Sponsoring Insurance Companies and Other Financial Intermediaries



Investment Goal

Capital appreciation, which may occasionally be short term. The secondary goal is income.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The table and the example do not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds. If they were included, your costs would be higher.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

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

	Class 4
Management fees	0.80%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.35%
Other expenses	5.11%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	6.26%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ¹	-4.96%
Total annual Fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement	1.30%

1. Management has contractually agreed to waive or assume certain expenses so that common expenses of the Fund (excluding Rule 12b-1 fees and acquired fund fees and expenses) do not exceed 0.95% (other than certain non-routine expenses), until April 30, 2014. Contractual fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement agreements may not be terminated during the terms set forth above.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of the period. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example reflects adjustments made to the Fund's operating expenses due to the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement by management for the 1 Year numbers only. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class 4	\$132	\$1,414	\$2,664	\$5,654

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund 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 Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 43.70% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in securities of non-U.S. issuers. The investment manager focuses the Fund's investments on securities believed to be available at market prices less than their value based on certain recognized or objective criteria (intrinsic value). Following this value-oriented strategy, the Fund invests primarily in undervalued equity securities (securities trading at a discount to intrinsic value). The equity securities in which the Fund primarily invests are common stocks. To a lesser extent, the Fund also invests in merger arbitrage securities and the debt and equity of distressed companies.

The Fund invests primarily in securities of Asian and European companies that the investment manager believes are undervalued.

The Fund normally invests in securities from at least five different countries, although, from time to time, it may invest all of its assets in a single country. The Fund also may invest up to 20% of its total assets in securities of U.S. issuers, and securities of issuers from the Middle East and the remaining regions of the world, including emerging markets.

The Fund is not limited to pre-set maximums or minimums governing the size of the companies in which it may invest. However, the Fund currently invests the equity portion of its portfolio primarily to predominantly in mid- and large cap companies, with the remaining portion of its equity portfolio in smaller companies.

The Fund may attempt, from time to time, to hedge (protect) against currency risks, largely using forward foreign currency exchange contracts and currency futures contracts (including currency index futures contracts) when, in the investment manager's opinion, it would be advantageous to the Fund to do so. The Fund may also, from time to time, attempt to hedge against market risk using a variety of derivatives.

Portfolio Selection

The investment manager employs a research driven, fundamental value strategy for the Fund. Investments are generally selected based on the investment manager's own analysis of the security's intrinsic value, including for equity securities, an analysis of book value, cash flow potential, long-term earnings and multiples of earnings. The investment manager examines each investment separately and there are no set criteria as to specific value parameters, asset size, earnings or industry type.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Mutual fund shares are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other agency of the U.S. government.

Market The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. A security's market value may be reduced by market activity or other results of supply and demand unrelated to the issuer. This is a basic risk associated with all securities. When there are more sellers than buyers, prices tend to fall. Likewise, when there are more buyers than sellers, prices tend to rise.

Stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of debt securities. A slower-growth or recessionary economic environment could have an adverse effect on the prices of the various stocks held by the Fund.

Value Style Investing A value stock may not increase in price as anticipated by the investment manager if other investors fail to recognize the company's value and bid up the price, the markets favor faster-growing companies, or the factors that the investment manager believes will increase the price of the security do not occur.

Foreign Securities Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities, and includes risks associated with: political and economic developments - the political, economic and social structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the U.S.; trading practices - government supervision and regulation of foreign securities and currency markets, trading systems and brokers may be less than in the U.S.; availability of information - foreign issuers may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. issuers; limited markets - the securities of certain foreign issuers may be less liquid (harder to sell) and more volatile; and currency exchange rate fluctuations and policies. The risks of foreign investments may be greater in developing or emerging market countries.

Region Focus Because the Fund invests its assets primarily in companies in a specific region, the Fund is subject to greater risks of adverse developments in that region and/or the surrounding regions than a fund that is more broadly diversified geographically. Political, social or economic disruptions in the region, even in countries in which the Fund is not invested, may adversely affect the value of securities values held by the Fund.

Current political uncertainty surrounding the European Union (EU) and its membership may increase market volatility. The financial instability of some countries in the EU, including Greece, Italy and Spain, together with the risk of that impacting other more stable countries may increase the economic risk of investing in companies in Europe.

Developing Market Countries The Fund's investments in developing market countries are subject to all of the risks of foreign investing generally, and have additional heightened risks due to a lack of established legal, political, business and social frameworks to support securities markets, including: delays in settling portfolio securities transactions; currency and capital controls; greater sensitivity to interest rate changes; pervasiveness of corruption and crime; currency exchange rate volatility; and inflation, deflation or currency devaluation.

Smaller and Midsize Companies Securities issued by smaller and midsize companies may be more volatile in price than those of larger companies, involve substantial risks and should be considered speculative. Such risks may include greater sensitivity to economic conditions, less certain growth prospects, lack of depth of management and funds for growth and development and limited or less developed product lines and markets. In addition, smaller and midsize companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans.

Derivative Instruments The performance of derivative instruments (including currency-related derivatives) depends largely on the performance of an underlying currency, security or index, and such instruments often have risks similar to their underlying instrument, in addition to other risks. Derivatives involve costs and can create economic leverage in the Fund's portfolio which may result in significant volatility and cause the Fund to participate in losses (as well as gains) in an amount that significantly exceeds the Fund's initial investment. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivative instrument, and imperfect correlation

between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument so that the Fund may not realize the intended benefits. When used for hedging, the change in value of the derivative may also not correlate specifically with the currency, security or other risk being hedged. With over-the-counter derivatives, there is the risk that the other party to the transaction will fail to perform.

Companies A merger or other restructuring, or a tender or exchange offer, proposed or pending at the time the Fund invests in merger arbitrage securities may not be completed on the terms or within the time frame contemplated, which may result in losses to the Fund. Debt obligations of distressed companies

Merger Arbitrage Securities and Distressed

typically are unrated, lower-rated, in default or close to default and are generally more likely to become worthless than the securities of more financially stable companies.

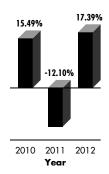
Management The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio. The Fund's investment manager applies investment

Management The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio The Fund's investment manager applies investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these decisions will produce the desired results.

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for Class 4 shares. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for 1 year, 5 years, 10 years or since inception, as applicable, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Performance reflects all Fund expenses but does not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified plans or funds of funds. If they had been included, the returns shown below would be lower. Investors should consult the variable insurance contract prospectus, or the disclosure documents for qualified plans or funds of funds for more information.

ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS



Best Quarter:	Q1′12	12.64%
Worst Quarter:	Q3′11	-19.56%
As of March 31, 2013, th 3.80%.	e Fund's year-to-da	ite return was

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

For the periods ended December 31, 2012

	1 Year	Since Inception 6/15/2009
Mutual International Securities Fund - Class 4	17.39%	11.58%
MSCI EAFE Index Net Return (Local currency) (index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.31%	7.20%

Franklin Mutual Advisers, LLC (Franklin Mutual)

Portfolio Managers

PHILIPPE BRUGERE-TRELAT

Executive Vice President of Franklin Mutual and portfolio manager of the Fund since inception (2009).

ANDREW SLEEMAN, CFA

Portfolio Manager of Franklin Mutual and portfolio manager of the Fund since inception (2009).

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund are sold to insurance companies' separate accounts (Insurers) to fund variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts and to qualified plans. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products through separate accounts. Shares of the Fund may also be sold to other mutual funds, either as underlying funds in a fund of funds or in other structures. In addition, Fund shares are held by a limited number of Insurers, qualified retirement plans and, when applicable, funds of funds or feeder funds. Substantial withdrawals by one or more Insurers, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds could reduce Fund assets, causing total Fund expenses to become higher than the numbers shown in the fees and expenses table above.

The terms of the offering of interests in separate accounts are included in the variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus. The terms of offerings of funds of funds and feeder funds are included in those funds' prospectuses. The terms of offering of qualified retirement plans are described in their disclosure documents. Investors should consult

the variable contract prospectus, fund of fund or feeder fund prospectus, or plan disclosure documents for more information on fees and expenses imposed by variable insurance contracts, funds of funds or qualified retirement plans.

Taxes

Because shares of the Fund are generally purchased through variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance contracts, the Fund's distributions (which the Fund expects, based on its investment objectives and strategies to consist of ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both) will be exempt from current taxation if left to accumulate within the variable contract. You should refer to your contract prospectus for more information on these tax consequences.

Payments to Sponsoring Insurance Companies and Other Financial Intermediaries



Investment Goal

Capital appreciation. Its secondary goal is income.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The table and the example do not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds. If they were included, your costs would be higher.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

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

	Class 4
Management fees	0.60%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.35%
Other expenses	0.11%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	1.06%

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of the period. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class 4	\$108	\$337	\$585	\$1,294

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund 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 Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 34.07% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests primarily in equity securities (including securities convertible into, or that the investment manager expects to be exchanged for, common or preferred stock) of U.S. and foreign companies that the investment manager believes are available at market prices less than their value based on certain recognized or objective criteria (intrinsic value). Following this value-oriented strategy, the Fund invests primarily in undervalued securities (securities trading at a discount to intrinsic value). The equity securities in which the Fund invests are primarily common stock. To a lesser extent, the Fund also invests in merger arbitrage securities and the debt and equity of distressed companies.

The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets (up to 35%) in foreign securities, which may include sovereign debt and participations in foreign government debt.

The Fund is not limited to pre-set maximums or minimums governing the size of the companies in which it may invest. However, the Fund generally invests the equity portion of its portfolio primarily to predominantly in companies with market capitalizations greater than \$5 billion, with a portion or significant amount in smaller companies.

The Fund may attempt, from time to time, to hedge (protect) against currency risks, largely using forward foreign currency exchange contracts and currency futures contracts (including currency index futures contracts) when, in the investment manager's opinion, it would be advantageous to the Fund to do so. The Fund may also, from time to time, attempt to hedge against market risk using a variety of derivatives.

Portfolio Selection

The investment manager employs a research driven, fundamental value strategy for the Fund. Investments are generally selected based on the investment manager's own analysis of the security's intrinsic value, including for equity securities, an analysis of book value, cash flow potential, long-term earnings and multiples of earnings. The investment manager examines each investment separately and there are no

set criteria as to specific value parameters, asset size, earnings or industry type.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Mutual fund shares are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other agency of the U.S. government.

Market The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. A security's market value may be reduced by market activity or other results of supply and demand unrelated to the issuer. This is a basic risk associated with all securities. When there are more sellers than buyers, prices tend to fall. Likewise, when there are more buyers than sellers, prices tend to rise.

Stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of debt securities. A slower-growth or recessionary economic environment could have an adverse effect on the prices of the various stocks held by the Fund.

Value Style Investing A value stock may not increase in price as anticipated by the investment manager if other investors fail to recognize the company's value and bid up the price, the markets favor faster-growing companies, or the factors that the investment manager believes will increase the price of the security do not occur.

Foreign Securities Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities, including risks related to currency exchange rates and policies, country or government specific issues, less favorable trading practices or regulation and greater price volatility. Certain of these risks also may apply to securities of U.S. companies with significant foreign operations.

Smaller and Midsize Companies Securities issued by smaller and midsize companies may be more volatile in price than those of larger companies, involve substantial risks and should be considered speculative. Such risks may include greater sensitivity to economic conditions, less certain growth prospects, lack of

depth of management and funds for growth and development and limited or less developed product lines and markets. In addition, smaller and midsize companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans.

Derivative Instruments The performance of derivative instruments (including currency-related derivatives) depends largely on the performance of an underlying currency, security or index, and such instruments often have risks similar to their underlying instrument, in addition to other risks. Derivatives involve costs and can create economic leverage in the Fund's portfolio which may result in significant volatility and cause the Fund to participate in losses (as well as gains) in an amount that significantly exceeds the Fund's initial investment. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivative instrument, and imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument so that the Fund may not realize the intended benefits. When used for hedging, the change in value of the derivative may also not correlate specifically with the currency, security or other risk being hedged. With over-the-counter derivatives, there is the risk that the other party to the transaction will fail to perform.

Merger Arbitrage Securities and Distressed

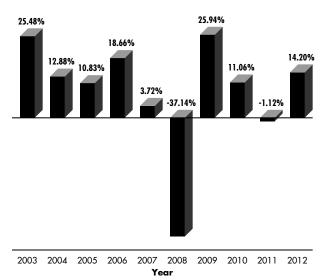
Companies A merger or other restructuring, or a tender or exchange offer, proposed or pending at the time the Fund invests in merger arbitrage securities may not be completed on the terms or within the time frame contemplated, which may result in losses to the Fund. Debt obligations of distressed companies typically are unrated, lower-rated, in default or close to default and are generally more likely to become worthless than the securities of more financially stable companies.

Management The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio. The Fund's investment manager applies investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these decisions will produce the desired results.

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for Class 4 shares. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for 1 year, 5 years, 10 years or since inception, as applicable, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Performance reflects all Fund expenses but does not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified plans or funds of funds. If they had been included, the returns shown below would be lower. Investors should consult the variable insurance contract prospectus, or the disclosure documents for qualified plans or funds of funds for more information.

ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS



Best Quarter:	Q2′09	16.15%
Worst Quarter:	Q4′08	-21.12%
As of March 31, 2013,	the Fund's year-to-da	te return was

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

For the periods ended December 31, 2012

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Mutual Shares Securities Fund - Class 4	14.20%	-0.14%	6.73%
S&P 500° Index (index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	16.00%	1.66%	7.10%

Historical performance for Class 4 shares prior to their inception in 2008 is based on the performance of Class 1 shares, which do not assess a rule 12b-1 plan fee.

Franklin Mutual Advisers, LLC (Franklin Mutual)

Portfolio Managers

PETER A. LANGERMAN

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Franklin Mutual and portfolio manager of the Fund since 2005.

F. DAVID SEGAL, CFA

Portfolio Manager of Franklin Mutual and portfolio manager of the Fund since 2002.

DEBBIE TURNER, CFA

Portfolio Manager of Franklin Mutual and portfolio manager of the Fund since 2001.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund are sold to insurance companies' separate accounts (Insurers) to fund variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts and to qualified plans. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products through separate accounts. Shares of the Fund may also be sold to other mutual funds, either as underlying funds in a fund of funds or in other structures. In addition, Fund shares are held by a limited number of Insurers, qualified retirement plans and, when applicable, funds of funds or feeder funds. Substantial withdrawals by one or more Insurers, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds could reduce Fund assets, causing total Fund expenses to become higher than the numbers shown in the fees and expenses table above.

The terms of the offering of interests in separate accounts are included in the variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus. The terms of offerings of funds of funds and feeder funds are included in those funds' prospectuses. The terms of

offering of qualified retirement plans are described in their disclosure documents. Investors should consult the variable contract prospectus, fund of fund or feeder fund prospectus, or plan disclosure documents for more information on fees and expenses imposed by variable insurance contracts, funds of funds or qualified retirement plans.

Taxes

Because shares of the Fund are generally purchased through variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance contracts, the Fund's distributions (which the Fund expects, based on its investment objectives and strategies to consist of ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both) will be exempt from current taxation if left to accumulate within the variable contract. You should refer to your contract prospectus for more information on these tax consequences.

Payments to Sponsoring Insurance Companies and Other Financial Intermediaries

Templeton Developing Markets Securities Fund

Investment Goal

Long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The table and the example do not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds. If they were included, your costs would be higher.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

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

	Class 4
Management fees	1.10%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.35%
Other expenses	0.25%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	1.70%

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of the period. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class 4	\$1 <i>7</i> 3	\$536	\$923	\$2,009

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund 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 Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 24.45% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in emerging markets investments. Emerging market or "developing market" countries include those considered to be developing by the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the United Nations, or the countries' authorities, or countries with a stock market capitalization of less than 3% of the MSCl World Index. These countries typically are located in the Asia-Pacific region, Eastern Europe, Central and South America, and Africa. The Fund invests primarily in equity securities of developing market companies, principally common and preferred stock and American, Global and European Depositary Receipts.

The Fund's investments in equity securities may include investments in the securities of companies of any capitalization, including smaller and mid-size companies. The Fund, from time to time, may have significant investments in one or more countries or in particular industries or sectors, based on economic conditions. In addition to the Fund's main investments, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in the securities of issuers in developed market countries.

When choosing equity investments for the Fund, the investment manager applies a fundamental research, value-oriented, long-term approach, focusing on the market price of a company's securities relative to the investment manager's evaluation of the company's long-term earnings, asset value and cash flow potential. The investment manager also considers a company's profit and loss outlook, balance sheet strength, cash flow trends and asset value in relation to the current price.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Mutual fund shares are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other agency of the U.S. government.

Market The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. A security's market value may be reduced by market activity or other results of supply and demand unrelated to the issuer. This is a basic risk associated with all securities. When there are more sellers than buyers, prices tend to fall. Likewise, when there are more buyers than sellers, prices tend to rise.

Stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of debt securities. A slower-growth or recessionary economic environment could have an adverse effect on the prices of the various stocks held by the Fund.

Foreign Securities Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities, and includes risks associated with: political and economic developments - the political, economic and social structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the U.S.; trading practices - government supervision and regulation of foreign securities and currency markets, trading systems and brokers may be less than in the U.S.; availability of information - foreign issuers may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. issuers; limited markets - the securities of certain foreign issuers may be less liquid (harder to sell) and more volatile; and currency exchange rate fluctuations and policies. The risks of foreign investments may be greater in developing or emerging market countries.

Developing Market Countries The Fund's investments in developing market countries are subject to all of the risks of foreign investing generally, and have additional heightened risks due to a lack of established legal, political, business and social frameworks to support securities markets, including: delays in settling portfolio securities transactions; currency and capital controls; greater sensitivity to interest rate changes; pervasiveness of corruption and crime; currency

exchange rate volatility; and inflation, deflation or currency devaluation.

Focus To the extent that the Fund focuses on particular countries, regions, industries, sectors or types of investment from time to time, the Fund may be subject to greater risks of adverse developments in such areas of focus than a fund that invests in a wider variety of countries, regions, industries, sectors or investments.

Smaller and Midsize Companies Securities issued by smaller and midsize companies may be more volatile in price than those of larger companies, involve substantial risks and should be considered speculative. Such risks may include greater sensitivity to economic conditions, less certain growth prospects, lack of depth of management and funds for growth and development and limited or less developed product lines and markets. In addition, smaller and midsize companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans.

Value Style Investing A value stock may not increase in price as anticipated by the investment manager if other investors fail to recognize the company's value and bid up the price, the markets favor faster-growing companies, or the factors that the investment manager believes will increase the price of the security do not occur.

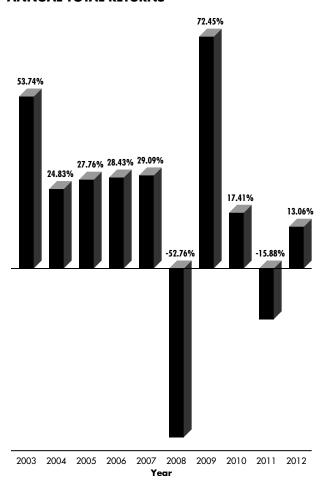
Management The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio. The Fund's investment manager applies investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these decisions will produce the desired results.

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for Class 4 shares. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for 1 year, 5 years, 10 years or since inception, as applicable, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

The inclusion of the S&P/IFCI Composite Index shows how the Fund's performance compares to a group of securities in an additional leading emerging markets index.

Performance reflects all Fund expenses but does not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified plans or funds of funds. If they had been included, the returns shown below would be lower. Investors should consult the variable insurance contract prospectus, or the disclosure documents for qualified plans or funds of funds for more information.

ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS



Best Quarter:	Q2′09	32.01%		
Worst Quarter:	Q4′08	-28.86%		
As of March 31, 2013, the Fund's year-to-date return was 0.95%.				

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

For the periods ended December 31, 2012

Tot the periods ended becember 31, 2012				
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	
Templeton Developing Markets Securities Fund - Class 4	13.06%	-1.88%	13.97%	
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	18.63%	-0.61%	16.88%	
S&P/IFCI Composite Index (index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	18.89%	-0.56%	17.50%	

Historical performance for Class 4 shares prior to their inception in 2008 is based on the performance of Class 1 shares, which do not assess a rule 12b-1 plan fee.

Templeton Asset Management Ltd. (Asset Management)

Portfolio Managers

MARK MOBIUS, PH.D.

Executive Chairman of Templeton Emerging Markets Group, Portfolio Manager of Asset Management and portfolio manager of the Fund since inception (1996).

TOM WU

Director of Asset Management and portfolio manager of the Fund since inception (1996).

DENNIS LIM

Co-Chief Executive Officer and Director of Asset Management and portfolio manager of the Fund since inception (1996).

ALLAN LAM

Portfolio Manager of Asset Management and portfolio manager of the Fund since 2011.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund are sold to insurance companies' separate accounts (Insurers) to fund variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts and to qualified plans. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products through separate accounts. Shares of the Fund may also be sold to other mutual funds, either as underlying funds in a fund of funds or in other structures. In addition, Fund shares are held by a limited number of Insurers, qualified retirement plans and, when applicable, funds of funds or feeder funds. Substantial withdrawals by one or more Insurers, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds could reduce Fund assets, causing total Fund expenses to become higher than the numbers shown in the fees and expenses table above.

The terms of the offering of interests in separate accounts are included in the variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus. The terms

of offerings of funds of funds and feeder funds are included in those funds' prospectuses. The terms of offering of qualified retirement plans are described in their disclosure documents. Investors should consult the variable contract prospectus, fund of fund or feeder fund prospectus, or plan disclosure documents for more information on fees and expenses imposed by variable insurance contracts, funds of funds or qualified retirement plans.

Taxes

Because shares of the Fund are generally purchased through variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance contracts, the Fund's distributions (which the Fund expects, based on its investment objectives and strategies to consist of ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both) will be exempt from current taxation if left to accumulate within the variable contract. You should refer to your contract prospectus for more information on these tax consequences.

Payments to Sponsoring Insurance Companies and Other Financial Intermediaries

Templeton Foreign Securities Fund

Investment Goal

Long-term capital growth.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The table and the example do not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds. If they were included, your costs would be higher.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

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

	Class 4
Management fees	0.64%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.35%
Other expenses	0.15%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	1.14%

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of the period. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class 4	\$116	\$362	\$628	\$1,386

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund 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 Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 12.53% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments of issuers located outside the U.S., including those in emerging markets. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests predominantly in equity securities, primarily to predominantly in common stock. While there are no set percentage targets, the Fund invests predominantly in large to medium capitalization companies and may invest a portion in smaller companies. The Fund also invests in American, European and Global Depositary Receipts. Although the investment manager will search for investments across a large number of sectors, from time to time, based on economic conditions, the Fund may have significant positions in particular countries or sectors.

When choosing equity investments for the Fund, the investment manager applies a "bottom-up," value-oriented, long-term approach, focusing on the market price of a company's securities relative to the investment manager's evaluation of the company's long-term earnings, asset value and cash flow potential. The investment manager also considers a company's price/earnings ratio, profit margins and liquidation value.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Mutual fund shares are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other agency of the U.S. government.

Market The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. A security's market value may be reduced by market activity or other results of supply and demand unrelated to the issuer. This is a basic risk associated with all securities. When there are more sellers than buyers, prices tend to fall. Likewise, when there are more buyers than sellers, prices tend to rise.

Stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of debt securities. A slower-growth or recessionary economic environment could have an adverse effect on the prices of the various stocks held by the Fund.

Foreign Securities Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities, and includes risks associated with: political and economic developments - the political, economic and social structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the U.S.; trading practices - government supervision and regulation of foreign securities and currency markets, trading systems and brokers may be less than in the U.S.; availability of information - foreign issuers may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. issuers; limited markets - the securities of certain foreign issuers may be less liquid (harder to sell) and more volatile; and currency exchange rate fluctuations and policies. The risks of foreign investments may be greater in developing or emerging market countries.

Focus To the extent that the Fund focuses on particular countries, regions, industries, sectors or types of investment from time to time, the Fund may be subject to greater risks of adverse developments in such areas of focus than a fund that invests in a wider variety of countries, regions, industries, sectors or investments.

Value Style Investing A value stock may not increase in price as anticipated by the investment manager if other investors fail to recognize the company's value and bid up the price, the markets favor faster-growing companies, or the factors that the investment manager believes will increase the price of the security do not occur.

Smaller and Midsize Companies Securities issued by smaller and midsize companies may be more volatile in price than those of larger companies, involve substantial risks and should be considered speculative. Such risks may include greater sensitivity to economic conditions, less certain growth prospects, lack of depth of management and funds for growth and development and limited or less developed product lines and markets. In addition, smaller and midsize companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans.

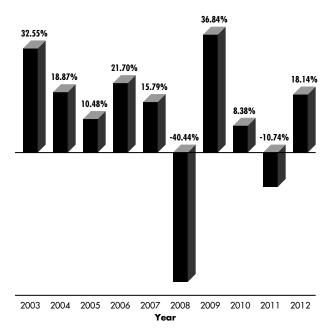
Management The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio. The Fund's investment manager applies investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these decisions will produce the desired results.

Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for Class 4 shares. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for 1 year, 5 years, 10 years or since inception, as applicable, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Performance reflects all Fund expenses but does not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified plans or funds of funds. If they had been included, the returns shown below would be lower. Investors should consult the variable insurance contract prospectus, or the disclosure documents for qualified plans or funds of funds for more information.

ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS



Best Quarter:	Q3′09	22.79%			
Worst Quarter:	Q4′08	-19.84%			
As of March 31, 2013, the Fund's year-to-date return was 0.69%.					

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

For the periods ended December 31, 2012

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Templeton Foreign Securities Fund - Class 4	18.14%	-1.41%	8.61%
MSCI EAFE Index (index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	1 <i>7</i> .90%	-3.21%	8.70%

Historical performance for Class 4 shares prior to their inception in 2008 is based on the performance of Class 1 shares, which do not assess a rule 12b-1 plan fee.

Investment Manager

Templeton Investment Counsel, LLC (Investment Counsel)

Portfolio Managers

PETER A. NORI, CFA

Executive Vice President/Portfolio Manager - Research Analyst of Investment Counsel and portfolio manager of the Fund since 1999. CINDY L. SWEETING, CFA

President of Investment Counsel and portfolio manager of the Fund since June 2012.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund are sold to insurance companies' separate accounts (Insurers) to fund variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts and to qualified plans. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products through separate accounts. Shares of the Fund may also be sold to other mutual funds, either as underlying funds in a fund of funds or in other structures. In addition, Fund shares are held by a limited number of Insurers, qualified retirement plans and, when applicable, funds of funds or feeder funds. Substantial withdrawals by one or more Insurers, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds could reduce Fund assets, causing total Fund expenses to become higher than the numbers shown in the fees and expenses table above.

The terms of the offering of interests in separate accounts are included in the variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus. The terms of offerings of funds of funds and feeder funds are included in those funds' prospectuses. The terms of offering of qualified retirement plans are described in

their disclosure documents. Investors should consult the variable contract prospectus, fund of fund or feeder fund prospectus, or plan disclosure documents for more information on fees and expenses imposed by variable insurance contracts, funds of funds or qualified retirement plans.

Taxes

Because shares of the Fund are generally purchased through variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance contracts, the Fund's distributions (which the Fund expects, based on its investment objectives and strategies to consist of ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both) will be exempt from current taxation if left to accumulate within the variable contract. You should refer to your contract prospectus for more information on these tax consequences.

Payments to Sponsoring Insurance Companies and Other Financial Intermediaries

The Fund or its distributor (and related companies) may pay broker/dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks and insurance companies, or their related companies) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares and/or for other services. These payments may create a conflict of interest for a financial intermediary, or be a factor in the insurance company's decision to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contract. For more information, ask your financial advisor, visit your financial intermediary's website, or consult the variable insurance contract prospectus or this Fund's prospectus.

Templeton Global Bond Securities Fund

Investment Goal

High current income, consistent with preservation of capital. Capital appreciation is a secondary consideration.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The table and the example do not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds. If they were included, your costs would be higher.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

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

	Class 4
Management fees	0.46%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.35%
Other expenses	0.09%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	0.90%

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of the period. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class 4	\$92	\$287	\$498	\$1,108

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund 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 Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the

Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 43.26% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in "bonds." Bonds include debt securities of any maturity, such as bonds, notes, bills and debentures. The Fund invests predominantly in bonds issued by governments and government agencies located around the world. Under normal market conditions, the Fund expects to invest at least 40% of its net assets in foreign securities, and may invest without limit in emerging or developing markets.

Although the Fund may buy bonds rated in any category, it focuses on "investment grade" bonds. These are issues rated in the top four rating categories by independent rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's (S&P®) or Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) or, if unrated, determined by the Fund's investment manager to be of comparable quality. The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in debt securities that are rated below investment grade. Generally, lower rated securities pay higher yields than more highly rated securities to compensate investors for the higher risk.

The Fund is a "non-diversified" fund, which means it generally invests a greater portion of its assets in the securities of one or more issuers and invests overall in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

For purposes of pursuing its investment goals, the Fund regularly uses various currency related transactions involving derivative instruments, principally currency and cross currency forwards, but may also use currency and currency index futures contracts. The Fund maintains significant positions in currency related derivative instruments as a hedging technique or to implement a currency investment strategy, which could expose a large amount of the Fund's assets to obligations under these instruments. The use of these derivative transactions may allow the Fund to obtain net long or net negative (short) exposure to selected currencies. The Fund may also enter into various other transactions involving derivatives, including swap agreements (which may include interest rate and credit default swaps).

The investment manager allocates the Fund's assets based upon its assessment of changing market, political and economic conditions. It will consider various factors, including evaluation of interest and currency exchange rate changes and credit risks. The investment manager may consider selling a security when it believes the security has become fully valued due to either its price appreciation or changes in the issuer's fundamentals, or when the investment manager believes another security is a more attractive investment opportunity.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Mutual fund shares are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other agency of the U.S. government.

Currency Management Strategies Currency management strategies may substantially change the Fund's exposure to currency exchange rates and could result in losses to the Fund if currencies do not perform as the investment manager expects. In addition, currency management strategies, to the extent that they reduce the Fund's exposure to currency risks, may also reduce the Fund's ability to benefit from favorable changes in currency exchange rates. Using currency management strategies for purposes other than hedging further increases the Fund's exposure to foreign investment losses. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets. In addition, currency rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time, and can reduce returns.

Foreign Securities Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities, and includes risks associated with: political and economic developments - the political, economic and social structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the U.S.; trading practices - government supervision and regulation of foreign securities and currency markets, trading systems and brokers may be less than in the U.S.; availability of information - foreign issuers may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S.

issuers; limited markets - the securities of certain foreign issuers may be less liquid (harder to sell) and more volatile; and currency exchange rate fluctuations and policies. The risks of foreign investments may be greater in developing or emerging market countries.

Developing Market Countries The Fund's investments in developing market countries are subject to all of the risks of foreign investing generally, and have additional heightened risks due to a lack of established legal, political, business and social frameworks to support securities markets, including: delays in settling portfolio securities transactions; currency and capital controls; greater sensitivity to interest rate changes; pervasiveness of corruption and crime; currency exchange rate volatility; and inflation, deflation or currency devaluation.

Interest Rate When interest rates rise, debt security prices generally fall. The opposite is also generally true: debt security prices rise when interest rates fall. In general, securities with longer maturities are more sensitive to these interest rate changes.

Credit An issuer of debt securities may fail to make interest payments and repay principal when due, in whole or in part. Changes in an issuer's financial strength or in a security's credit rating may affect a security's value.

High-Yield Debt Securities Issuers of lower-rated or "high-yield" debt securities are not as strong financially as those issuing higher credit quality debt securities. These issuers are more likely to encounter financial difficulties and are more vulnerable to changes in the relevant economy, such as a recession or a sustained period of rising interest rates, that could affect their ability to make interest and principal payments when due. The prices of high-yield debt securities generally fluctuate more than those of higher credit quality. High-yield debt securities are generally more illiquid (harder to sell) and harder to value.

Derivative Instruments The performance of derivative instruments (including currency-related derivatives) depends largely on the performance of an underlying currency, security or index, and such instruments often have risks similar to their underlying instrument, in addition to other risks. Derivatives involve costs and can create economic leverage in

the Fund's portfolio which may result in significant volatility and cause the Fund to participate in losses (as well as gains) in an amount that significantly exceeds the Fund's initial investment. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivative instrument, and imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument so that the Fund may not realize the intended benefits. When used for hedging, the change in value of the derivative may also not correlate specifically with the currency, security or other risk being hedged. With over-the-counter derivatives, there is the risk that the other party to the transaction will fail to perform.

Income Because the Fund can only distribute what it earns, the Fund's distributions to shareholders may decline when prevailing interest rates fall or when the Fund experiences defaults on debt securities it holds.

Non-Diversification Because the Fund is nondiversified, it may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes affecting similar issuers or investments than a diversified fund, which may result in greater fluctuation in the value of the Fund's shares and greater risk of loss.

Market The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. A security's market value may be reduced by market activity or other results of supply and demand unrelated to the issuer. This is a basic risk associated with all securities. When there are more sellers than buyers, prices tend to fall. Likewise, when there are more buyers than sellers, prices tend to rise.

Management The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio. The Fund's investment manager applies investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these decisions will produce the desired results.

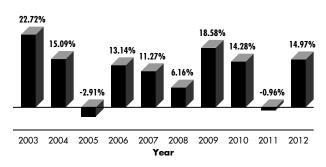
Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for Class 4 shares. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for 1 year, 5 years, 10 years or since inception, as applicable, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

The inclusion of the Citigroup World Government Bond Index (WGBI) shows how the Fund's performance compares to a group of securities in an additional leading government bond index.

Performance reflects all Fund expenses but does not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified plans or funds of funds. If they had been included, the returns shown below would be lower. Investors should consult the variable insurance contract prospectus, or the disclosure documents for qualified plans or funds of funds for more information.

ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS



Best Quarter:	Q4′04	10.34%
Worst Quarter:	Q3′11	-7.55%
As of March 31, 2013, th	e Fund's year-to-da	te return was

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

For the periods ended December 31, 2012

Tof the periods ended December 51, 2012					
1 Year	5 Years	10 Years			
14.97%	10.38%	10.96%			
1.30%	5.70%	6.20%			
1.65%	5.27%	6.04%			
	1 Year 14.97%	1 Year 5 Years 14.97% 10.38% 1.30% 5.70%			

Historical performance for Class 4 shares prior to their inception in 2008 is based on the performance of Class 1 shares, which do not assess a rule 12b-1 plan fee.

Investment Manager

Franklin Advisers, Inc. (Advisers)

Portfolio Managers

MICHAEL HASENSTAB, PH.D.

Senior Vice President of Advisers and portfolio manager of the Fund since 2001.

SONAL DESAI, PH.D.

Portfolio Manager of Advisers and portfolio manager of the Fund since 2011.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund are sold to insurance companies' separate accounts (Insurers) to fund variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts and to qualified plans. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products through separate accounts. Shares of the Fund may also be sold to other mutual funds, either as underlying funds in a fund of funds or in other structures. In addition, Fund shares are held by a limited number of Insurers, qualified retirement plans and, when applicable, funds of funds or feeder funds. Substantial withdrawals by one or more Insurers, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds could reduce Fund assets, causing total Fund expenses to become higher than the numbers shown in the fees and expenses table above.

The terms of the offering of interests in separate accounts are included in the variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus. The terms of offerings of funds of funds and feeder funds are included in those funds' prospectuses. The terms of offering of qualified retirement plans are described in their disclosure documents. Investors should consult

the variable contract prospectus, fund of fund or feeder fund prospectus, or plan disclosure documents for more information on fees and expenses imposed by variable insurance contracts, funds of funds or qualified retirement plans.

Taxes

Because shares of the Fund are generally purchased through variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance contracts, the Fund's distributions (which the Fund expects, based on its investment objectives and strategies to consist of ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both) will be exempt from current taxation if left to accumulate within the variable contract. You should refer to your contract prospectus for more information on these tax consequences.

Payments to Sponsoring Insurance Companies and Other Financial Intermediaries

The Fund or its distributor (and related companies) may pay broker/dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks and insurance companies, or their related companies) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares and/or for other services. These payments may create a conflict of interest for a financial intermediary, or be a factor in the insurance company's decision to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contract. For more information, ask your financial advisor, visit your financial intermediary's website, or consult the variable insurance contract prospectus or this Fund's prospectus.



Templeton Growth Securities Fund

Investment Goal

Long-term capital growth.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The table and the example do not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds. If they were included, your costs would be higher.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

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

	Class 4
Management fees	0.74%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.35%
Other expenses	0.04%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	1.13%

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of the period. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class 4	\$115	\$359	\$622	\$1,375

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund 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 Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 18.73% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests predominantly in the equity securities of companies located anywhere in the world, including emerging markets. The equity securities in which the Fund primarily invests are common stock. Although the Fund seeks investments across a number of countries and sectors, from time to time, based on economic conditions, the Fund may have significant positions in particular countries or sectors.

In addition to the Fund's main investments, depending upon current market conditions, the Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in debt securities of companies and governments located anywhere in the world.

When choosing equity investments for the Fund, the investment manager applies a "bottom-up," value-oriented, long-term approach, focusing on the market price of a company's securities relative to the investment manager's evaluation of the company's long-term earnings, asset value and cash flow potential. The investment manager also considers a company's price/earnings ratio, price/cash flow ratio, profit margins and liquidation value.

Principal Risks

You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Mutual fund shares are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other agency of the U.S. government.

Market The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. A security's market value may be reduced by market activity or other results of supply and demand unrelated to the issuer. This is a basic risk associated with all securities. When there are more sellers than buyers, prices tend to fall. Likewise, when there are more buyers than sellers, prices tend to rise.

Stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of debt securities. A slower-growth or recessionary economic environment could have an adverse effect on the prices of the various stocks held by the Fund.

Foreign Securities Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities, and includes risks associated with: political and economic developments - the political, economic and social structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the U.S.; trading practices - government supervision and regulation of foreign securities and currency markets, trading systems and brokers may be less than in the U.S.; availability of information - foreign issuers may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. issuers; limited markets - the securities of certain foreign issuers may be less liquid (harder to sell) and more volatile; and currency exchange rate fluctuations and policies. The risks of foreign investments may be greater in developing or emerging market countries.

Value Style Investing A value stock may not increase in price as anticipated by the investment manager if other investors fail to recognize the company's value and bid up the price, the markets favor faster-growing companies, or the factors that the investment manager believes will increase the price of the security do not occur.

Management The Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio. The Fund's investment manager applies investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these decisions will produce the desired results.

Focus To the extent that the Fund focuses on particular countries, regions, industries, sectors or types of investment from time to time, the Fund may be subject to greater risks of adverse developments in such areas of focus than a fund that invests in a wider variety of countries, regions, industries, sectors or investments.

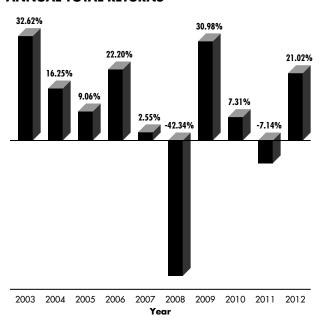
Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows changes in the Fund's performance from year to year for Class 4 shares. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for 1 year, 5 years, 10 years or since inception, as applicable, compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

The inclusion of the MSCI All Country World Index shows how the Fund's performance compares to a group of securities in an additional leading equity index.

Performance reflects all Fund expenses but does not include any fees or sales charges imposed by variable insurance contracts, qualified plans or funds of funds. If they had been included, the returns shown below would be lower. Investors should consult the variable insurance contract prospectus, or the disclosure documents for qualified plans or funds of funds for more information.

ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS



Best Quarter:	Q2′03	20.71%				
Worst Quarter:	Q4′08	-21.60%				
As of March 31, 2013, the Fund's year-to-date return was						

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

For the periods ended December 31, 2012

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Templeton Growth Securities Fund - Class 4	21.02%	-1.85%	6.74%
MSCI World Index (index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	16.54%	-0.60%	8.08%
MSCI All Country World Index (index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	16.80%	-0.61%	8.66%

Historical performance for Class 4 shares prior to their inception in 2008 is based on the performance of Class 1 shares, which do not assess a rule 12b-1 plan fee.

Investment Manager

Templeton Global Advisors Limited (Global Advisors)

Portfolio Managers

NORMAN BOERSMA, CFA

President, Chief Executive Officer and Director of Global Advisors and portfolio manager of the Fund since 2011.

LISA F. MYERS, J.D., CFA

Executive Vice President of Global Advisors and portfolio manager of the Fund since 2010.

MATTHEW R. NAGLE, CFA

Senior Vice President of Global Advisors and portfolio manager of the Fund since 2010.

JAMES HARPER, CFA

Senior Vice President of Global Advisors and portfolio manager of the Fund since 2010.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Shares of the Fund are sold to insurance companies' separate accounts (Insurers) to fund variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts and to qualified plans. Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products through separate accounts. Shares of the Fund may also be sold to other mutual funds, either as underlying funds in a fund of funds or in other structures. In addition, Fund shares are held by a limited number of Insurers, qualified retirement plans and, when applicable, funds of funds or feeder funds. Substantial withdrawals by one or more Insurers, qualified retirement plans or funds of funds could reduce Fund assets, causing total Fund expenses to become higher than the numbers shown in the fees and expenses table above.

The terms of the offering of interests in separate accounts are included in the variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus. The terms of offerings of funds of funds and feeder funds are

included in those funds' prospectuses. The terms of offering of qualified retirement plans are described in their disclosure documents. Investors should consult the variable contract prospectus, fund of fund or feeder fund prospectus, or plan disclosure documents for more information on fees and expenses imposed by variable insurance contracts, funds of funds or qualified retirement plans.

Taxes

Because shares of the Fund are generally purchased through variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance contracts, the Fund's distributions (which the Fund expects, based on its investment objectives and strategies to consist of ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both) will be exempt from current taxation if left to accumulate within the variable contract. You should refer to your contract prospectus for more information on these tax consequences.

Payments to Sponsoring Insurance Companies and Other Financial Intermediaries

The Fund or its distributor (and related companies) may pay broker/dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks and insurance companies, or their related companies) for the sale and retention of variable contracts which offer Fund shares and/or for other services. These payments may create a conflict of interest for a financial intermediary, or be a factor in the insurance company's decision to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contract. For more information, ask your financial advisor, visit your financial intermediary's website, or consult the variable insurance contract prospectus or this Fund's prospectus.

Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust

Overview

Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust (the Trust) currently consists of multiple series (Funds), offering a wide variety of investment choices. Funds may be available in multiple classes: Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, Class 4 and Class 5. The classes are identical except that Class 2, Class 3, Class 4 and Class 5 each has a distribution plan and Class 3 may assess a redemption fee (see "Share Classes" under Fund Account Information). The Funds are not offered to the public; they are offered and sold only to: (1) insurance company separate accounts to serve as the underlying investment vehicle for variable contracts; (2) certain qualified plans; and (3) other funds of funds.

Investment Considerations

• The following give a general sense of the level of fund assets associated with a particular investment or strategy: "small portion" (less than 10%); "portion" (10% to 25%); "significant" (25% to 50%); "substantial" (50% to 66%); "primary" (66% to 80%); and "predominant" (80% or more). The percentages are not limitations unless specifically stated as such in this prospectus or in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information (SAI).

Risks

 Fund shares are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and are not federally insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other agency of the U.S. government. Fund shares involve investment risks, including the possible loss of principal. Because you could lose money by investing in a Fund, take the time to read each Fund description and consider all risks before investing.

Additional Information

More detailed information about each Fund, its investment policies, and its particular risks can be found in the SAI.

Investment Management

The Funds' investment managers and their affiliates manage as of February 28, 2013, over \$813 billion in assets, and have been in the investment management business since 1947. In 1992, Franklin joined forces with Templeton, a pioneer in international investing. The Mutual Series organization became part of the Franklin Templeton organization four years later. In 2001, the Fiduciary Trust team, known for providing global investment management to institutions and high net worth clients worldwide, joined the organization.



Franklin Flex Cap Growth Securities Fund

Investment Goal

The Fund's investment goal is capital appreciation.

Principal Investment Policies and Practices

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests predominantly in equity securities of companies that the investment manager believes have the potential for capital appreciation. The equity securities in which the Fund invests are predominantly common stock.

The Fund has the flexibility to invest in companies located, headquartered, or operating inside and outside the United States, across the entire market capitalization spectrum from small, emerging growth companies to well-established, large-cap companies. A significant to substantial portion of the Fund's investments may be in smaller and mid-size companies.

For this Fund, smaller companies are those that generally have market capitalizations under \$1.5 billion and mid-size companies are those that generally have market capitalizations of \$1.5 to \$8 billion.

An equity security represents a proportionate share of the ownership of a company; its value is based on the success or failure of the company's business, any income paid to stockholders, the value of its assets and general market conditions. Common stocks and preferred stocks, and securities convertible into common stocks, are examples of equity securities. The Fund may invest in convertible securities without regard to the ratings assigned by the rating services.

In evaluating sector (broad industry) weightings in the Fund's investment portfolio, the investment manager considers, but may deviate from, the relative weightings of sectors in the Russell 3000° Growth Index. Consequently, the Fund, from time to time, may have significant positions in particular sectors such as technology (including electronic technology, technology services, biotechnology and health care technology) and health care.

When suitable opportunities are available, the Fund may invest in initial public offerings of securities.

Portfolio Selection

The investment manager uses fundamental, "bottom-up" research to seek companies meeting its criteria

of growth potential, quality and valuation. In seeking sustainable growth characteristics, the investment manager looks for companies it believes can produce sustainable earnings and cash flow growth, evaluating the long-term market opportunity and competitive structure of an industry to target leaders and emerging leaders. The investment manager defines quality companies as those with strong and improving competitive positions in attractive markets. The investment manager also believes important attributes of quality are experienced and talented management teams as well as financial strength reflected in the capital structure, gross and operating margins, free cash flow generation and returns on capital employed. The investment manager's valuation analysis includes a range of potential outcomes based on an assessment of multiple scenarios. In assessing value, the investment manager considers whether security prices fully reflect the balance of the sustainable growth opportunities relative to business and financial risks.

In choosing equity investments, the Fund's investment manager considers such factors as the financial strength of the company, the expertise of management, the growth potential of the company within the industry, and the growth potential of the industry itself.

Temporary Investments

When the investment manager believes market or economic conditions are unfavorable for investors, the investment manager may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in a temporary defensive manner by holding all or a substantial portion of its assets in cash, cash equivalents or other high quality shortterm investments. Temporary defensive investments generally may include short-term U.S. government securities, money market fund shares (including shares of an affiliated money market fund), highgrade commercial paper, bank obligations, repurchase agreements and other money market instruments. The investment manager also may invest in these types of securities or hold cash while looking for suitable investment opportunities or to maintain liquidity. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to achieve its investment goal.

Principal Risks

Market

The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting individual issuers, securities markets generally or particular industries or sectors within the securities markets. The value of a security may go up or down due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for revenues or corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also go up or down due to factors that affect an individual issuer or a particular industry or sector, such as changes in production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value. When markets perform well, there can be no assurance that securities held by the Fund will participate in or otherwise benefit from the advance.

Stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of debt securities. A slower-growth or recessionary economic environment could have an adverse effect on the prices of the various stocks held by the Fund.

Growth Style Investing

Growth stock prices reflect projections of future earnings or revenues, and can, therefore, fall dramatically if the company fails to meet those projections. Growth stocks may be more expensive relative to their current earnings or assets compared to value or other stocks, and if earnings growth expectations moderate, their valuations may return to more typical norms, causing their stock prices to fall. Prices of these companies' securities may be more volatile than other securities, particularly over the short term.

Smaller and Midsize Companies

While smaller and midsize companies may offer substantial opportunities for capital growth, they also involve substantial risks and should be considered speculative. Historically, smaller and midsize company securities have been more volatile in price than larger company securities, especially over the short term. Among the reasons for the greater price volatility are the less certain growth prospects of smaller and midsize companies, the lower degree of liquidity in the markets for such securities, and the greater sensitivity of smaller and midsize companies to changing economic conditions.

In addition, smaller and midsize companies may lack depth of management, be unable to generate funds necessary for growth or development, have limited product lines or be developing or marketing new products or services for which markets are not yet established and may never become established. Smaller and midsize companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans which are floating rate.

Focus

The greater the Fund's exposure to any single type of investment – including investment in a given industry, sector, region, country, issuer, or type of security – the greater the losses the Fund may experience upon any single economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence. As a result, there may be more fluctuation in the price of the Fund's shares.

Technology companies. Technology company stocks can be subject to abrupt or erratic price movements, especially over the short term, due to the rapid pace of product change and development affecting such companies. Technology companies are subject to significant competitive pressures, such as new market entrants, aggressive pricing, and tight profit margins. Prices of technology company stocks often change collectively without regard to the merits of individual companies. Electronic technology and technology services companies face the risks that new services, equipment or technologies will not be accepted by consumers and businesses or will become rapidly obsolete. The biotechnology and health technology industries are subject to extensive government regulation. These industries will be affected by government regulatory requirements, regulatory approval for new drugs and medical products, patent considerations, product liability, and similar matters.

Health care companies. The activities of health care companies may be funded or subsidized by federal

and state governments. If government funding and subsidies are reduced or discontinued, the profitability of these companies could be adversely affected. Health care companies may also be affected by government policies on health care reimbursements, regulatory approval for new drugs and medical instruments, and similar matters. They are also subject to legislative risk, i.e., the risk of a reform of the health care system through legislation.

Foreign Securities

Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities. Certain of these risks also may apply to securities of U.S. companies with significant foreign operations. These risks can increase the potential for investment loss in the Fund and may include, among others, currency risks (such as fluctuations in currency exchange rates and currency devaluations); country risks (such as political, diplomatic, or regional conflicts, terrorism or war, social and economic instability, and policies limiting or restricting foreign investment or the movement of assets); and risks associated with the state of a country's financial markets and legal institutions. Other foreign securities risks may include

unfavorable trading, settlement or custodial practices, less government supervision, less publicly available information, less stringent investor protection standards, limited legal redress for violations of law, limited trading markets and greater illiquidity and greater price volatility.

Management

The Fund is actively managed and could experience losses if the investment manager's judgment about markets, interest rates or the attractiveness, relative values, liquidity, or potential appreciation of particular investments made for the Fund's portfolio prove to be incorrect. There can be no guarantee that these techniques or the investment manager's investment decisions will produce the desired results. Additionally, legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the investment manager in connection with managing the Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment goal.

More detailed information about the Fund, its policies and risks can be found in the Fund's SAI.

Management

Franklin Advisers, Inc. (Advisers), One Franklin Parkway, San Mateo, California 94403-1906, is the Fund's investment manager.

The Fund is managed by a team of dedicated professionals focused on investments in sectors believed to have growth potential. The portfolio managers of the team are as follows:

CONRAD B. HERRMANN,

Senior Vice President of Advisers

Mr. Herrmann has been the lead portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception (2005). He has primary responsibility for the investments of the Fund. He has final authority over all aspects of the Fund's investment portfolio, including but not limited to, purchases and sales of individual securities, portfolio risk assessment, and the management of daily cash balances in accordance with anticipated investment management requirements. The degree to which he may perform these functions, and the nature of these functions, may change from time to time. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1989.

MATTHEW J. MOBERG, CPA

Vice President of Advisers

Mr. Moberg has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception (2005), providing research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1998.

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The Fund's SAI provides additional information about portfolio manager compensation, other accounts that they manage and their ownership of Fund shares.

The Fund pays Advisers a fee for managing the Fund's assets. Advisers agreed to reduce its fees to reflect reduced services resulting from the Fund's investment in a Franklin Templeton money fund. In addition, Advisers and the Fund's administrator have agreed to waive or limit their fees and to assume as their own certain expenses otherwise payable by the Fund so that common expenses (i.e., a combination of investment management fees, administration fees, and other expenses, but excluding the Rule 12b-1 fees and acquired fund fees and expenses) for each class of the Fund do not exceed 0.68% (other than certain non-routine expenses or costs, including those relating to litigation, indemnification, reorganizations and liquidations) until April 30, 2014. The investment management fees before and after such waiver and/or reduction for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, were 0.65% and 0.64%, respectively.

A discussion regarding the basis for the board of trustees approving the investment management contract of the Fund is available in the Fund's semiannual report to shareholders for the six-month period ended June 30.

Financial Highlights

This table presents the financial performance of Class 4 shares for the past five years or since inception. The table shows certain information on a single Fund share basis (per share performance). It also shows some key Fund statistics, such as total return (past performance) and expense ratios. Total return represents the annual change in value of a share assuming reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. This information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. Their report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request.

Class 4	Year Ended December 31,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008 ⁹
Per share operating performance (for a share outstanding throughout the year)					
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$12.01	\$12.63	\$10.88	\$8.21	\$11.22
Income from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss) ^b	е	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.01)	e
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	1.11	(0.59)	1.78	2.69	(2.98)
Total from investment operations	1.11	(0.62)	1.75	2.68	(2.98)
Less distributions from net investment income	_	_	_	(0.01)	(0.03)
Net asset value, end of year	\$13.12	\$12.01	\$12.63	\$10.88	\$8.21
Total return ^c	9.24%	(4.91)%	16.08%	32.69%	(26.68)%
Ratios to average net assets ^d					
Expenses before waiver and payments by affiliates	1.28%	1.26%	1.28%	1.29%	1.31%
Expenses net of waiver and payments by affiliates	1.03%	1.03%	1.03%	1.03% ^f	1.03%
Net investment income (loss).	(0.01)%	(0.24)%	(0.27)%	(0.11)%	(0.06)%
Supplemental data					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	\$216,607	\$270,598	\$263,746	\$218,798	\$50,268
Portfolio turnover rate	43.50%	63.99%	60.00%	33.64%	32.76%

a. The amount shown for a share outstanding throughout the period may not correlate with the Statement of Operations in the annual report for the period due to the timing of sales and repurchases of the Fund shares in relation to income earned and/or fluctuating market value of the investments of the Fund.

b. Based on average daily shares outstanding.

c. Total return does not include fees, charges or expenses imposed by the variable annuity and life insurance contracts for which the Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust serves as an underlying investment vehicle. Total return is not annualized for periods less than one year.

d. Ratios are annualized for periods less than one year.

e. Amount rounds to less than \$0.01 per share.

f. Benefit of expense reduction rounds to less than 0.01%.

g. For the period February 29, 2008 (effective date) to December 31, 2008.



Franklin High Income Securities Fund

Investment Goal

The Fund's principal investment goal is to earn a high level of current income. Its secondary goal is capital appreciation.

Principal Investment Policies and Practices

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests predominantly in high yield, lower-rated debt securities and preferred stocks. Lower-rated securities generally pay higher yields than more highly rated securities to compensate investors for the higher risk. These securities include bonds, notes, debentures, convertible securities, bank loans and loan participations and senior and subordinated debt securities.

A debt security represents an obligation of an issuer to repay a loan of money to it and generally provides for the payment of interest. The Fund may invest in senior and subordinated debt securities. Subordinated debt is more risky because its holder will be paid only after the holders of senior debt securities are paid. The Fund may invest in "zero coupon bonds," which are debt securities that typically pay interest only at maturity rather than periodically during the life of the security and are issued at a significant discount from their principal amount. Loan participations represent fractional interests in a company's indebtedness and are generally made available by banks or other institutional investors.

The Fund may invest up to 100% of its total assets in debt securities that are rated below investment grade, sometimes called "junk bonds." Investment grade debt securities are rated in one of the top four ratings categories by independent rating organizations such as Standard & Poor's (S&P®) and Moody's Investors Service (Moody's). The Fund may buy both rated and unrated debt securities including securities rated below B by Moody's or S&P (or deemed comparable by the Fund's investment manager). If subsequent to its purchase, a security is downgraded in rating or goes into default, the Fund will consider such events in its evaluation of the overall investment merits of that security but will not necessarily dispose of the security immediately. The Fund may invest a small portion of its assets in defaulted debt securities.

The Fund may invest in securities issued by companies and governments in any foreign country,

developed or developing. Foreign securities held by the Fund generally will be denominated in U.S. dollars and traded on U.S. markets but the Fund may hold, from time to time, securities denominated in foreign currency..

The Fund may, from time to time, enter into certain transactions involving derivatives, particularly credit default swap agreements (including on individual reference instruments or on an index of instruments), interest rate swap agreements and currency forwards. Credit default swaps and interest rate swaps may be principally used to hedge risks related to changes in interest rates, credit risks and other market factors and to allow the Fund to obtain net long or net short exposures to selected credit risks, interest rates or durations or for the purposes of enhancing Fund returns, increasing liquidity, gaining exposure to particular instruments in more efficient or less expensive ways. Currency forwards may be used to hedge currency risks, but may also be used to obtain exposure to selected currencies. When used for hedging purposes, a forward contract could be used to protect against possible decline in a currency's value when a security held or to be purchased by the Fund is denominated in that currency. The investment manager considers various factors, such as availability and cost, in deciding whether, when and to what extent to enter into derivative transactions.

A currency forward contract is an obligation to purchase or sell a specific foreign currency at an agreed exchange rate (price) at a future date, which is typically individually negotiated and privately traded by currency traders and their customers in the interbank market.

Swap agreements, such as interest rate and credit default swaps, are contracts between the Fund and, typically, a brokerage firm, bank, or other financial institution (the swap counterparty) for periods ranging from a few days to multiple years. In a basic swap transaction, the Fund agrees with its counterparty to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) and/or cash flows earned or realized on a particular "notional amount" of underlying instruments. The notional amount is the set amount selected by the parties as the basis on which to calculate the obligations that they have agreed to exchange. The parties typically do not

actually exchange the notional amount. Instead, they agree to exchange the returns that would be earned or realized if the notional amount were invested in given instruments or at given interest rates. For credit default swaps, the "buyer" of a credit default swap agreement is obligated to pay the "seller" a periodic stream of payments over the term of the agreement in return for a payment by the "seller" that is contingent upon the occurrence of a credit event with respect to an underlying reference debt obligation. Generally, a credit event means bankruptcy, failure to timely pay interest or principal, obligation acceleration, or modified restructuring of the reference debt obligation. The contingent payment by the seller generally is the face amount of the debt obligation in exchange for the physical delivery of the reference debt obligation or a cash payment equal to the then current market value of that debt obligation. By way of example, the investment manager might "buy" credit default swaps to help protect against the risk of default by the issuer of one or more debt securities held by the Fund. Alternatively, the investment manager may "sell" a credit default swap to gain exposure to an asset class more efficiently or less expensively than by purchasing the related debt security outright. As a seller of a credit default swap, the Fund is able to earn a stream of income while gaining exposure to the underlying reference obligation. The Fund may be a buyer or seller of credit default swaps. An interest rate swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange interest rate payment obligations, generally, one is based on an interest rate fixed to maturity while the other is based on an interest rate that changes in accordance with changes in a designated benchmark (for example, LIBOR, prime, commercial paper, or other benchmarks).

The Fund may invest in credit-linked securities as a means of investing more rapidly and efficiently in permitted segments of the debt securities markets. Credit-linked securities are structured debt securities that derive their value based on the credit risk of one or more reference securities such as corporate debt obligations, credit default swaps on corporate debt or bank loan obligations.

Portfolio Selection

The Fund's investment manager is a research driven, fundamental investor that relies on a team of analysts

to provide in-depth industry expertise and uses both qualitative and quantitative analysis to evaluate issuers. As a "bottom-up" investor, the investment manager focuses primarily on individual securities. The investment manager also considers sectors when choosing investments and, from time to time, may have significant investments in certain sectors such as energy.

In selecting securities for the Fund's investment portfolio, the investment manager does not rely principally on the ratings assigned by rating agencies, but performs its own independent investment analysis to evaluate the creditworthiness of the issuer. The investment manager considers a variety of factors, including the issuer's experience and managerial strength, its sensitivity to economic conditions, and its current and prospective financial condition.

Commodity Exchange Act Exclusions

With respect to the Fund, the investment manager has claimed an exclusion from the definition of "commodity pool operator" (CPO) under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) and the rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and, therefore, is not subject to CFTC registration or regulation as a CPO. In addition, the investment manager is relying upon a related exclusion from the definition of "commodity trading advisor" (CTA) under the CEA and the rules of the CFTC.

As of January 1, 2013, the terms of the CPO exclusion require the Fund, among other things, to adhere to certain limits on its investments in futures, commodity options, swaps and non-deliverable foreign currency forwards (used for purposes other than bona fide hedging). Because the investment manager and the Fund intend to comply with the terms of the CPO exclusion, the Fund may, in the future, need to adjust its investment strategies, consistent with its investment goal, to limit its investments in these types of instruments. The Fund is not intended as a vehicle for trading in the futures, commodity options or swaps markets. The CFTC has neither reviewed nor approved the investment manager's reliance on these exclusions, or the Fund, its investment strategies or this prospectus.

Temporary Investments

When the investment manager believes market or economic conditions are unfavorable for investors, the investment manager may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in a temporary defensive manner by holding all or a substantial portion of its assets in cash, cash equivalents or other high quality short-term investments. Temporary defensive investments generally may include short-term debt and money market instruments, including U.S. government

securities, money market fund shares (including shares of an affiliated money market fund), high-grade commercial paper, repurchase agreements and other money market equivalents. The investment manager also may invest in these types of securities or hold cash while looking for suitable investment opportunities or to maintain liquidity. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to achieve its investment goals.

Principal Risks

Credit

The Fund could lose money on a debt security if an issuer or borrower is unable or fails to meet its obligations, including failing to make interest payments and/or to repay principal when due. Changes in an issuer's financial strength, the market's perception of the issuer's financial strength or in a security's credit rating, which reflects a third party's assessment of the credit risk presented by a particular issuer, may affect debt securities' values. The Fund may incur substantial losses on debt securities that are inaccurately perceived to present a different amount of credit risk by the market, the investment manager or the rating agencies than such securities actually do.

High-Yield Debt Securities

High-yield debt securities (including loans) and unrated securities of similar credit quality ("high-yield debt instruments" or "junk bonds") involve greater risk of a complete loss of the Fund's investment, or delays of interest and principal payments, than higher-quality debt securities. Issuers of high-yield debt instruments are not as strong financially as those issuing securities of higher credit quality. High-yield debt instruments are generally considered predominantly speculative by the applicable rating agencies as these issuers are more likely to encounter financial difficulties and are more vulnerable to changes in the relevant economy, such as a recession or a sustained period of rising interest rates, that could affect their ability to make interest and principal payments when due. If an issuer stops making interest and/or principal payments, payments on the securities may never resume. These instruments may be worthless and the Fund could lose its entire investment.

The prices of high-yield debt instruments fluctuate more than higher-quality securities. Prices are especially sensitive to developments affecting the issuer's business or operations and to changes in the ratings assigned by rating agencies. In addition, the entire high-yield debt market can experience sudden and sharp price swings due to changes in economic conditions, stock market activity, large sustained sales by major investors, a high-profile default, or other factors. Prices of corporate high-yield debt instruments often are closely linked with the

company's stock prices and typically rise and fall in response to factors that affect stock prices.

High-yield debt instruments are generally less liquid than higher-quality securities. Many of these securities are not registered for sale under the federal securities laws and/or do not trade frequently. When they do trade, their prices may be significantly higher or lower than expected. At times, it may be difficult to sell these securities promptly at an acceptable price, which may limit the Fund's ability to sell securities in response to specific economic events or to meet redemption requests. As a result, high-yield debt instruments generally pose greater illiquidity and valuation risks.

Substantial declines in the prices of high-yield debt instruments can dramatically increase the yield of such bonds or loans. The decline in market prices generally reflects an expectation that the issuer(s) may be at greater risk of defaulting on the obligation to pay interest and principal when due. Therefore, substantial increases in yield may reflect a greater risk by the Fund of losing some or part of its investment rather than any increase in income from the higher yield that the debt security or loan may pay to the Fund on its investment.

Interest Rate

Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable. Debt securities generally tend to lose market value when interest rates rise and increase in value when interest rates fall. Securities with longer maturities or lower coupons or that make little (or no) interest payments before maturity tend to be more sensitive to these interest rate changes. The longer the Fund's average weighted portfolio maturity, the greater the impact a change in interest rates will have on its share price.

Income

Because the Fund can only distribute what it earns, the Fund's distributions to shareholders may decline when prevailing interest rates fall or when the Fund experiences defaults on debt securities it holds. The Fund's income generally declines during periods of falling interest rates because the Fund must reinvest the proceeds it receives from existing investments (upon their maturity, prepayment, amortization, call, or buy-back) at a lower rate of interest or return.

Foreign Securities

Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities. Certain of these risks also may apply to securities of U.S. companies with significant foreign operations.

Currency exchange rates. Foreign securities may be issued and traded in foreign currencies. As a result, their market values in U.S. dollars may be affected by changes in exchange rates between such foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, as well as between currencies of countries other than the U.S. For example, if the value of the U.S. dollar goes up compared to a foreign currency, an investment traded in that foreign currency will go down in value because it will be worth fewer U.S. dollars. The Fund accrues additional expenses when engaging in currency exchange transactions, and valuation of the Fund's foreign securities may be subject to greater risk because both the currency (relative to the U.S. dollar) and the security must be considered.

Currency management strategies. Currency management strategies may substantially change the Fund's exposure to currency exchange rates and could result in losses to the Fund if currencies do not perform as the investment manager expects. In addition, currency management strategies, to the extent that they reduce the Fund's exposure to currency risks, may also reduce the Fund's ability to benefit from favorable changes in currency exchange rates. There is no assurance that the investment manager's use of currency management strategies will benefit the Fund or that they will be, or can be, used at appropriate times. Furthermore, there may not be perfect correlation between the amount of exposure to a particular currency and the amount of securities in the portfolio denominated in that currency. Investing in foreign currencies for purposes of gaining from projected changes in exchange rates, as opposed to hedging currency risks applicable to the Fund's holdings, further increases the Fund's exposure to foreign investment losses.

Political and economic developments. The political, economic and social structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the United States. Investments in these countries may be subject to greater risks of internal and external conflicts, expropriation, nationalization

of assets, foreign exchange controls (such as suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a given country), restrictions on removal of assets, political or social instability, military action or unrest, diplomatic developments, currency devaluations, foreign ownership limitations, and punitive or confiscatory tax increases. It is possible that a government may take over the assets or operations of a company or impose restrictions on the exchange or export of currency or other assets. Some countries also may have different legal systems that may make it difficult or expensive for the Fund to vote proxies, exercise shareholder rights, and pursue legal remedies with respect to its foreign investments. Diplomatic and political developments, including rapid and adverse political changes, social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war, could affect the economies, industries and securities and currency markets, and the value of the Fund's investments, in non-U.S. countries. These factors are extremely difficult, if not impossible, to predict and take into account with respect to the Fund's investments.

Trading practices. Brokerage commissions, withholding taxes, custodial fees, and other fees generally are higher in foreign markets. The policies and procedures followed by foreign stock exchanges, currency markets, trading systems and brokers may differ from those applicable in the United States, with possibly negative consequences to the Fund. The procedures and rules governing foreign trading, settlement and custody (holding of the Fund's assets) also may result in losses or delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or other property. Foreign government supervision and regulation of foreign securities markets and trading systems may be less than or different from government supervision in the United States, and may increase the Fund's regulatory and compliance burden and/or decrease the Fund's investor rights and protections.

Availability of information. Foreign issuers may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. issuers. Thus, there may be less information publicly available about foreign issuers than about most U.S. issuers.

Limited markets. Certain foreign securities may be less liquid (harder to sell) and their prices may be

more volatile than many U.S. securities. Illiquidity tends to be greater, and valuation of the Fund's foreign securities may be more difficult, due to the infrequent trading and/or delayed reporting of quotes and sales.

Focus

The greater the Fund's exposure to any single type of investment – including investment in a given industry, sector, region, country, issuer, or type of security – the greater the losses the Fund may experience upon any single economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence. As a result, there may be more fluctuation in the price of the Fund's shares.

Energy companies. Companies that are involved in oil or gas exploration, production, refining or marketing, or any combination of the above are greatly affected by the prices and supplies of raw materials such as oil or gas. The earnings and dividends of energy companies can fluctuate significantly as a result of international economics, politics and regulation.

Developing Markets

The risks of foreign investments typically are greater in less developed countries, sometimes referred to as developing or emerging markets. For example, the political, social, market regulation and economic structures and institutions in these countries, including those supporting the regulatory and legal systems and financial markets, may be less established and more vulnerable to corruption and fraud, and may change rapidly. These countries are more likely to experience high levels of inflation, deflation or currency devaluation, which can harm their economies and securities markets and increase volatility. In fact, short-term volatility in these markets and declines of 50% or more are not uncommon. Investments in less developed markets generally are subject to higher fees and expenses and exhibit greater price volatility and valuation challenges. They may be subject to greater risk of expropriation, nationalization, confiscatory or punitive taxation, and foreign investment and divestment restrictions. Restrictions on currency trading that may be imposed by developing market countries will have an adverse effect on the value of the securities of companies that trade or operate in such countries. Finally, such securities markets are smaller, relatively less liquid

and may not be as efficient or established in terms of settlement, custody and securities registration.

Prepayment

Debt securities are subject to prepayment risk when the issuer can "call" the security, or repay principal, in whole or in part, prior to the security's maturity. When the Fund reinvests the prepayments of principal it receives, it may receive a rate of interest that is lower than the rate on the existing security, potentially lowering the Fund's income, yield and its distributions to shareholders. Securities subject to prepayment may offer less potential for gains during a declining interest rate environment and have greater price volatility. Prepayment risk is greater in periods of falling interest rates.

Derivative Instruments

The performance of derivative instruments (including currency-related derivatives) depends largely on the performance of an underlying currency, security or index and such instruments often have risks similar to their underlying instrument in addition to other risks. Derivative instruments involve costs and can create economic leverage in the Fund's portfolio which may result in significant volatility and cause the Fund to participate in losses (as well as gains) in an amount that significantly exceeds the Fund's initial investment. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivative instrument, and imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument so that the Fund may not realize the intended benefits. Their successful use will usually depend on the investment manager's ability to accurately forecast movements in the market relating to the underlying instrument. Should a market or markets, or prices of particular classes of investments move in an unexpected manner, especially in unusual or extreme market conditions, the Fund may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the transaction, and it may realize losses, which could be significant. If the investment manager is not successful in using such derivative instruments, the Fund's performance may be worse than if the investment manager did not use such derivative instruments at all. To the extent that the Fund uses such instruments for hedging purposes, there is the risk of imperfect correlation between

movements in the value of the derivative instrument and the value of the underlying investment or other asset being hedged. There is also the risk, especially under extreme market conditions, that an instrument, which usually would operate as a hedge, provides no hedging benefits at all.

Use of these instruments could also result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction (with respect to OTC instruments, such as most swap agreements and forward currency contracts) does not perform as promised, including because of such counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency. This risk may be heightened during volatile market conditions. Other risks include the inability to close out a position because the trading market becomes illiquid (particularly in the OTC markets) or the availability of counterparties becomes limited for a period of time. In addition, the presence of speculators in a particular market could lead to price distortions. To the extent that the Fund is unable to close out a position because of market illiquidity, the Fund may not be able to prevent further losses of value in its derivatives holdings and the Fund's liquidity may be impaired to the extent that it has a substantial portion of its otherwise liquid assets marked as segregated to cover its obligations under such derivative instruments. The Fund may also be required to take or make delivery of an underlying instrument that the investment manager would otherwise have attempted to avoid. Some derivatives can be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates or other market prices. Investors should bear in mind that, while the Fund may use derivative strategies from time to time, it is not obligated to engage in these transactions, generally or in any particular kind of derivative, if the investment manager elects not to do so due to availability, cost or other factors.

The use of derivative strategies may also have a tax impact on the Fund. The timing and character of income, gains or losses from these strategies could impair the ability of the investment manager to utilize derivatives when it wishes to do so.

Credit-Linked Securities

Credit-linked securities are structured debt securities that derive their value based on the credit risk of one or more reference securities such as corporate debt obligations and credit default swaps thereon or bank loan obligations. The Fund may lose money investing in credit-linked securities if a credit event (for example, a bankruptcy or failure to pay interest or principal or a restructuring) occurs with respect to a reference security, if the underlying securities otherwise perform poorly, or if certain counterparties fail to satisfy their obligations. The market for credit-linked securities may suddenly become illiquid, making it difficult for the Fund to sell such securities promptly at an acceptable price.

Variable Rate Securities

Variable rate securities (which include floating rate debt securities) generally are less sensitive to interest rate changes than fixed rate debt securities. However, the market value of variable rate debt securities may decline when prevailing interest rates rise if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Conversely, variable rate securities will not generally increase in market value if interest rates decline. However, when interest rates fall, there will be a reduction in the payments of interest received by the Fund from its variable rate securities. Limits on the aggregate amount by which a variable rate security's interest rate may increase over its lifetime or during any one adjustment period can prevent the interest rate from ever adjusting to prevailing market rates.

Market

The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting individual issuers, securities markets generally or particular industries or sectors within the securities markets. The value of a security may go up or down due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for revenues or corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also go up or down due to factors that affect an individual issuer or a particular industry or sector, such as changes in production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value. When markets perform well, there can be no assurance that securities held by the Fund will participate in or otherwise benefit from the advance.

Unrated Debt Securities

Unrated debt securities determined by the investment manager to be of comparable quality to rated securities which the Fund may purchase may pay a higher interest rate than such rated debt securities and be subject to a greater risk of illiquidity or price changes. Less public information is typically available about unrated securities or issuers.

Management

The Fund is actively managed and could experience losses if the investment manager's judgment about

markets, interest rates or the attractiveness, relative values, liquidity, or potential appreciation of particular investments made for the Fund's portfolio prove to be incorrect. There can be no guarantee that these techniques or the investment manager's investment decisions will produce the desired results. Additionally, legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the investment manager in connection with managing the Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment goal.

More detailed information about the Fund, its policies and risks can be found in the Fund's SAI.

Management

Franklin Advisers, Inc. (Advisers), One Franklin Parkway, San Mateo, California 94403-1906, is the Fund's investment manager.

The Fund is managed by a team of dedicated professionals focused on high yield debt investments. The portfolio managers of the team are as follows:

PATRICIA O'CONNOR, CFA, CPA

Vice President of Advisers

Ms. O'Connor has been the lead portfolio manager of the Fund since 2002. She has primary responsibility for the investments of the Fund. She has final authority over all aspects of the Fund's investment portfolio, including but not limited to, purchases and sales of individual securities, portfolio risk assessment, and the management of daily cash balances in accordance with anticipated investment management requirements. The degree to which she may perform these functions, and the nature of these functions, may change from time to time. She joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1997.

ERIC G. TAKAHA, CFA Senior Vice President of Advisers

Mr. Takaha has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2005, providing research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1989.

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The Fund's SAI provides additional information about portfolio manager compensation, other accounts that they manage and their ownership of Fund shares.

The Fund pays Advisers a fee for managing the Fund's assets. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, the Fund paid 0.52% of its average net assets to the investment manager for its services. Advisers agreed to reduce its fees to reflect reduced services to the extent the Fund invested in a Franklin Templeton money fund.

A discussion regarding the basis for the board of trustees approving the investment management contract of the Fund is available in the Fund's semiannual report to shareholders for the six-month period ended June 30.

Financial Highlights

This table presents the financial performance of Class 4 shares for the past five years or since inception. The table shows certain information on a single Fund share basis (per share performance). It also shows some key Fund statistics, such as total return (past performance) and expense ratios. Total return represents the annual change in value of a share assuming reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. This information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. Their report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request.

Class 4	Year Ended December 31,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008 ^f
Per share operating performance (for a share outstanding throughout the year)					
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$6.46	\$6.57	\$6.22	\$4.67	\$6.55
Income from investment operations:					
Net investment income ^b	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.45	0.39
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	0.49	(0.18)	0.31	1.48	(1.65)
Total from investment operations	0.95	0.29	0.78	1.93	(1.26)
Less distributions from net investment income	(0.47)	(0.40)	(0.43)	(0.38)	(0.62)
Net asset value, end of year	\$6.94	\$6.46	\$6.57	\$6.22	\$4.67
Total return ^c	15.50%	4.39%	13.31%	42.36%	(21.34)%
Ratios to average net assets ^d					
Expenses	0.93%	0.93%	0.96%	0.98%	1.01%
Net investment income	6.80%	7.17%	7.36%	7.98%	7.95%
Supplemental data					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	\$27,664	\$27,055	\$25,934	\$15,105	\$2,244
Portfolio turnover rate	37.03%	45.11%	60.80%	26.41%	21.75%

a. The amount shown for a share outstanding throughout the period may not correlate with the Statement of Operations in the annual report for the period due to the timing of sales and repurchases of the Fund shares in relation to income earned and/or fluctuating market value of the investments of the Fund.

b. Based on average daily shares outstanding.

c. Total return does not include fees, charges or expenses imposed by the variable annuity and life insurance contracts for which the Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust serves as an underlying investment vehicle. Total return is not annualized for periods less than one year.

d. Ratios are annualized for periods less than one year.

e. Benefit of expense reduction rounds to less than 0.01%.

f. For the period February 29, 2008 (effective date) to December 31, 2008.

Franklin Income Securities Fund

Investment Goal

The Fund's investment goal is to maximize income while maintaining prospects for capital appreciation.

Principal Investment Policies and Practices

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests in a diversified portfolio of debt and equity securities. The Fund may shift its investments from one asset class to another based on the investment manager's analysis of the best opportunities for the Fund's portfolio in a given market. The equity securities in which the Fund invests consist primarily of common stock.

Debt securities obligate the issuer to repay a loan of money at a future date and generally provide for the payment of interest on the amount borrowed to the bond or note holders. Debt securities include all varieties of fixed, floating and variable rate instruments including secured and unsecured bonds, bonds convertible into common stock, senior floating rate and term loans, mortgage-backed securities and other asset-backed securities, debentures, zero coupon bonds, notes, and short-term debt instruments. Debt securities tend to increase in value when interest rates decline and decrease in value when interest rates rise. Generally, lower-rated securities and unrated securities deemed by the Fund's investment manager to be of comparable quality pay higher yields than more highly rated securities to compensate investors for the greater risk of default or of price fluctuations due to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness.

An equity security represents a proportionate share, or right to acquire a proportionate share, of the ownership of a company; its value is based on the success or failure of the company's business, any income paid to stockholders, the value of its assets and general market conditions. Common stocks and preferred stocks, and securities convertible into common stocks, are examples of equity securities. Convertible securities generally are debt securities or preferred stock that may be converted into common stock after certain time periods or under certain circumstances. The Fund may invest in convertible securities without regard to the ratings assigned by the rating agencies.

The Fund seeks income by selecting investments such as corporate, foreign and U.S. Treasury bonds, as well

as stocks with dividend yields the investment manager believes are attractive. In its search for growth opportunities, the Fund maintains the flexibility, based on economic conditions, to invest in common stocks of companies from a variety of industries but from time to time, based on economic conditions, the Fund may have significant investments in certain sectors, particularly utilities.

The Fund may invest up to 100% of total assets in debt securities that are rated below investment grade (sometimes called "junk bonds"), including a portion in defaulted securities. Securities rated in the top four ratings categories by at least one independent rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's (S&P®) and Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) are considered investment grade. Securities rated Ba or lower by Moody's or BB or lower by S&P, or that are unrated but determined to be of comparable quality, are considered to be below investment grade. If, subsequent to its purchase a security is downgraded in rating or goes into default, the Fund will consider such events in its evaluation of the overall investment merits of that security but will not necessarily dispose of the security immediately.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its assets in foreign securities, either directly or through depositary receipts, which are certificates typically issued by a bank or trust company that give their holders the right to receive securities issued by a foreign or a domestic company. Depositary receipts will be issued under sponsored or unsponsored programs. In sponsored programs, an issuer has made arrangements to have its securities traded in the form of depositary receipts. In unsponsored programs, the issuer may not be directly involved in the creation of the program.

As of December 31, 2012, approximately 46.64% of the Fund's portfolio was invested in lower-rated and comparable quality unrated debt securities. The percentage of the Fund's portfolio invested in such securities at any given time may vary substantially from this number.

The Fund may, from time to time, seek to hedge (protect) against currency risks, using principally forward foreign currency exchange contracts and currency futures contracts when, in the investment manager's opinion, it would be advantageous to the Fund to do so. The Fund may also, from time

to time, seek to hedge against market risk, using a variety of derivative instruments, which may include purchasing or selling call and put options on equity securities and equity security indices. A call option gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to buy, and the seller the obligation to sell, the underlying instrument at the exercise price. Conversely, a put option gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to sell, and the seller of the option the obligation to buy, the underlying instrument at the exercise price. For example, when the investment manager expects the price of a stock held by the Fund to decline in value, the Fund may also purchase put options that are expected to increase in value as the market price of the stock declines to hedge against such anticipated decline in value. With respect to hedging strategies, options may be used to hedge securities or other positions held by the Fund. The investment manager considers various factors, such as availability and cost, in deciding whether, when and to what extent to use options or an options related strategy.

A currency forward contract is an obligation to purchase or sell a specific foreign currency at an agreed exchange rate (price) at a future date, which is typically individually negotiated and privately traded by currency traders and their customers in the interbank market. A futures contract is a standard binding agreement to buy or sell a specified quantity of an underlying instrument or asset, such as a specific currency, at a specified price at a specified later date that traded on an exchange.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in equity-linked notes (ELNs), which are hybrid derivative-type instruments that are specially designed to combine the characteristics of one or more reference securities (usually a single stock, a stock index or a basket of stocks (underlying securities)) and a related equity derivative, such as a put or call option, in a single note form. The Fund may engage in all types of ELNs, including those that: (1) provide for protection of the Fund's principal in exchange for limited participation in the appreciation of the underlying securities, and (2) do not provide for such protection and subject the Fund to the risk of loss of the Fund's principal investment. ELNs can provide the Fund with an efficient investment tool that may be less

expensive than investing directly in the underlying securities and the related equity derivative.

Portfolio Selection

The Fund's investment manager searches for undervalued or out-of-favor securities it believes offer opportunities for income today and significant growth tomorrow. It generally performs independent analysis of the debt securities being considered for the Fund's portfolio, rather than relying principally on the ratings assigned by rating organizations. In analyzing both debt and equity securities, the investment manager considers a variety of factors, including:

- a security's relative value based on such factors as anticipated cash flow, interest or dividend coverage, asset coverage, and earnings prospects;
- the experience and strength of the company's management;
- the company's changing financial condition and market recognition of the change;
- the company's sensitivity to changes in interest rates and business conditions; and
- the company's debt maturity schedules and borrowing requirements.

With respect to debt and equity securities in the utilities industry, the investment manager considers the effects of the regulatory environment on utilities companies.

When choosing equity investments for the Fund, the investment manager applies a "bottom-up," value-oriented, long-term approach, focusing on the market price of a company's securities relative to the investment manager's evaluation of the company's long-term earnings, asset value and cash flow potential. The investment manager also considers a company's price/earnings ratio, profit margins and liquidation value.

Commodity Exchange Act Exclusions

With respect to the Fund, the investment manager has claimed an exclusion from the definition of "commodity pool operator" (CPO) under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) and the rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and, therefore, is not subject to CFTC registration

or regulation as a CPO. In addition, the investment manager is relying upon a related exclusion from the definition of "commodity trading advisor" (CTA) under the CEA and the rules of the CFTC.

As of January 1, 2013, the terms of the CPO exclusion require the Fund, among other things, to adhere to certain limits on its investments in futures, commodity options, swaps and non-deliverable foreign currency forwards (used for purposes other than bona fide hedging). Because the investment manager and the Fund intend to comply with the terms of the CPO exclusion, the Fund may, in the future, need to adjust its investment strategies, consistent with its investment goal, to limit its investments in these types of instruments. The Fund is not intended as a vehicle for trading in the futures, commodity options or swaps markets. The CFTC has neither reviewed nor approved the investment manager's reliance on these

exclusions, or the Fund, its investment strategies or this prospectus.

Temporary Investments

When the investment manager believes market or economic conditions are unfavorable for investors, the investment manager may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in a temporary defensive manner by holding all or a substantial portion of its assets in cash, cash equivalents or other high quality short-term investments. Temporary defensive investments generally may include short-term U.S. government securities, high-grade commercial paper, bank obligations, repurchase agreements, and other money market instruments. The investment manager also may invest in these types of securities or hold cash while looking for suitable investment opportunities or to maintain liquidity. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to achieve its investment goal.

Principal Risks

Market

The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting individual issuers, securities markets generally or particular industries or sectors within the securities markets. The value of a security may go up or down due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for revenues or corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also go up or down due to factors that affect an individual issuer or a particular industry or sector, such as changes in production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value. When markets perform well, there can be no assurance that securities held by the Fund will participate in or otherwise benefit from the advance.

Stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of debt securities. A slower-growth or recessionary economic environment could have an adverse effect on the prices of the various stocks held by the Fund.

High-Yield Debt Securities

High-yield debt securities (including loans) and unrated securities of similar credit quality ("high-yield debt instruments" or "junk bonds") involve greater risk of a complete loss of the Fund's investment, or delays of interest and principal payments, than higher-quality debt securities. Issuers of high-yield debt instruments are not as strong financially as those issuing securities of higher credit quality. High-yield debt instruments are generally considered predominantly speculative by the applicable rating agencies as these issuers are more likely to encounter financial difficulties and are more vulnerable to changes in the relevant economy, such as a recession or a sustained period of rising interest rates, that could affect their ability to make interest and principal payments when due. If an issuer stops making interest and/or principal payments, payments on the securities may never resume. These instruments

may be worthless and the Fund could lose its entire investment.

The prices of high-yield debt instruments fluctuate more than higher-quality securities. Prices are especially sensitive to developments affecting the issuer's business or operations and to changes in the ratings assigned by rating agencies. In addition, the entire high-yield debt market can experience sudden and sharp price swings due to changes in economic conditions, stock market activity, large sustained sales by major investors, a high-profile default, or other factors. Prices of corporate high-yield debt instruments often are closely linked with the company's stock prices and typically rise and fall in response to factors that affect stock prices.

High-yield debt instruments are generally less liquid than higher-quality securities. Many of these securities are not registered for sale under the federal securities laws and/or do not trade frequently. When they do trade, their prices may be significantly higher or lower than expected. At times, it may be difficult to sell these securities promptly at an acceptable price, which may limit the Fund's ability to sell securities in response to specific economic events or to meet redemption requests. As a result, high-yield debt instruments generally pose greater illiquidity and valuation risks.

Substantial declines in the prices of high-yield debt instruments can dramatically increase the yield of such bonds or loans. The decline in market prices generally reflects an expectation that the issuer(s) may be at greater risk of defaulting on the obligation to pay interest and principal when due. Therefore, substantial increases in yield may reflect a greater risk by the Fund of losing some or part of its investment rather than any increase in income from the higher yield that the debt security or loan may pay to the Fund on its investment.

Credit

The Fund could lose money on a debt security if an issuer or borrower is unable or fails to meet its obligations, including failing to make interest payments and/or to repay principal when due. Changes in an issuer's financial strength, the market's perception of the issuer's financial strength or in a security's credit rating, which reflects a third party's assessment of the credit risk presented by a particular

issuer, may affect debt securities' values. The Fund may incur substantial losses on debt securities that are inaccurately perceived to present a different amount of credit risk by the market, the investment manager or the rating agencies than such securities actually do.

Income

Because the Fund can only distribute what it earns, the Fund's distributions to shareholders may decline when prevailing interest rates fall, when dividend income from investments in stocks decline, or when the Fund experiences defaults on debt securities it holds.

Prepayment

Debt securities are subject to prepayment risk when the issuer can "call" the security, or repay principal, in whole or in part, prior to the security's maturity. When the Fund reinvests the prepayments of principal it receives, it may receive a rate of interest that is lower than the rate on the existing security, potentially lowering the Fund's income, yield and its distributions to shareholders. Securities subject to prepayment may offer less potential for gains during a declining interest rate environment and have greater price volatility. Prepayment risk is greater in periods of falling interest rates.

Interest Rate

Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable. Debt securities generally tend to lose market value when interest rates rise and increase in value when interest rates fall. Securities with longer maturities or lower coupons or that make little (or no) interest payments before maturity tend to be more sensitive to these interest rate changes. The longer the Fund's average weighted portfolio maturity, the greater the impact a change in interest rates will have on its share price.

Foreign Securities

Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities. Certain of these risks also may apply to securities of U.S. companies with significant foreign operations.

Currency exchange rates. Foreign securities may be issued and traded in foreign currencies. As a result, their market values in U.S. dollars may be affected by changes in exchange rates between such foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, as well as

between currencies of countries other than the U.S. For example, if the value of the U.S. dollar goes up compared to a foreign currency, an investment traded in that foreign currency will go down in value because it will be worth fewer U.S. dollars. The Fund accrues additional expenses when engaging in currency exchange transactions, and valuation of the Fund's foreign securities may be subject to greater risk because both the currency (relative to the U.S. dollar) and the security must be considered.

Currency management strategies. Currency management strategies may substantially change the Fund's exposure to currency exchange rates and could result in losses to the Fund if currencies do not perform as the investment manager expects. In addition, currency management strategies, to the extent that they reduce the Fund's exposure to currency risks, may also reduce the Fund's ability to benefit from favorable changes in currency exchange rates. There is no assurance that the investment manager's use of currency management strategies will benefit the Fund or that they will be, or can be, used at appropriate times. Furthermore, there may not be perfect correlation between the amount of exposure to a particular currency and the amount of securities in the portfolio denominated in that currency. Investing in foreign currencies for purposes of gaining from projected changes in exchange rates, as opposed to hedging currency risks applicable to the Fund's holdings, further increases the Fund's exposure to foreign investment losses.

Political and economic developments. The political, economic and social structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the United States. Investments in these countries may be subject to greater risks of internal and external conflicts, expropriation, nationalization of assets, foreign exchange controls (such as suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a given country), restrictions on removal of assets, political or social instability, military action or unrest, diplomatic developments, currency devaluations, foreign ownership limitations, and punitive or confiscatory tax increases. It is possible that a government may take over the assets or operations of a company or impose restrictions on the exchange or export of currency or other assets. Some countries also may have different legal systems that may make

it difficult or expensive for the Fund to vote proxies, exercise shareholder rights, and pursue legal remedies with respect to its foreign investments. Diplomatic and political developments, including rapid and adverse political changes, social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war, could affect the economies, industries and securities and currency markets, and the value of the Fund's investments, in non-U.S. countries. These factors are extremely difficult, if not impossible, to predict and take into account with respect to the Fund's investments.

Trading practices. Brokerage commissions, withholding taxes, custodial fees, and other fees generally are higher in foreign markets. The policies and procedures followed by foreign stock exchanges, currency markets, trading systems and brokers may differ from those applicable in the United States, with possibly negative consequences to the Fund. The procedures and rules governing foreign trading, settlement and custody (holding of the Fund's assets) also may result in losses or delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or other property. Foreign government supervision and regulation of foreign securities markets and trading systems may be less than or different from government supervision in the United States, and may increase the Fund's regulatory and compliance burden and/or decrease the Fund's investor rights and protections.

Availability of information. Foreign issuers may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. issuers. Thus, there may be less information publicly available about foreign issuers than about most U.S. issuers.

Limited markets. Certain foreign securities may be less liquid (harder to sell) and their prices may be more volatile than many U.S. securities. Illiquidity tends to be greater, and valuation of the Fund's foreign securities may be more difficult, due to the infrequent trading and/or delayed reporting of quotes and sales.

Convertible Securities

A convertible security is generally a debt obligation, preferred stock or other security that pays interest or dividends and may be converted by the holder within a specified period of time into common stock. The value of convertible securities may rise and fall

with the market value of the underlying stock or, like a debt security, vary with changes in interest rates and the credit quality of the issuer. A convertible security tends to perform more like a stock when the underlying stock price is high relative to the conversion price (because more of the security's value resides in the option to convert) and more like a debt security when the underlying stock price is low relative to the conversion price (because the option to convert is less valuable). Because its value can be influenced by many different factors, a convertible security is not as sensitive to interest rate changes as a similar non-convertible debt security, and generally has less potential for gain or loss than the underlying stock.

Focus

The greater the Fund's exposure to any single type of investment – including investment in a given industry, sector, region, country, issuer, or type of security – the greater the losses the Fund may experience upon any single economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence. As a result, there may be more fluctuation in the price of the Fund's shares.

Utilities industry. Utility company equity securities, generally historically have been sensitive to interest rate movements: when interest rates have risen, the stock prices of these companies have tended to fall. In some states, utility companies and their rates are regulated; other states have moved to deregulate such companies thereby causing non-regulated companies' returns to generally be more volatile and more sensitive to changes in revenue and earnings. Certain utilities companies face risks associated with the operation of nuclear facilities for electric generation, including, among other considerations, litigation, the problems associated with the use of radioactive materials and the effects of natural or man-made disasters. In general, all utility companies may face additional regulation and litigation regarding their power plant operations; increased costs from new or greater regulation of these operations; the need to purchase expensive emissions control equipment or new operations due to regulations, and the availability and cost of fuel, all of which may lower their earnings.

Derivative Instruments

The performance of derivative instruments (including currency-related derivatives) depends largely on the performance of an underlying currency, security or index and such instruments often have risks similar to their underlying instrument in addition to other risks. Derivative instruments involve costs and can create economic leverage in the Fund's portfolio which may result in significant volatility and cause the Fund to participate in losses (as well as gains) in an amount that significantly exceeds the Fund's initial investment. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivative instrument, and imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument so that the Fund may not realize the intended benefits. Their successful use will usually depend on the investment manager's ability to accurately forecast movements in the market relating to the underlying instrument. Should a market or markets, or prices of particular classes of investments move in an unexpected manner, especially in unusual or extreme market conditions, the Fund may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the transaction, and it may realize losses, which could be significant. If the investment manager is not successful in using such derivative instruments, the Fund's performance may be worse than if the investment manager did not use such derivative instruments at all. To the extent that the Fund uses such instruments for hedging purposes, there is the risk of imperfect correlation between movements in the value of the derivative instrument and the value of the underlying investment or other asset being hedged. There is also the risk, especially under extreme market conditions, that an instrument, which usually would operate as a hedge, provides no hedging benefits at all.

Use of these instruments could also result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction (with respect to OTC instruments and forward currency contracts) does not perform as promised, including because of such counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency. This risk may be heightened during volatile market conditions. Other risks include the inability to close out a position because the trading market becomes illiquid (particularly in the OTC markets) or the availability of counterparties becomes limited for a

period of time. In addition, the presence of speculators in a particular market could lead to price distortions. To the extent that the Fund is unable to close out a position because of market illiquidity, the Fund may not be able to prevent further losses of value in its derivatives holdings and the Fund's liquidity may be impaired to the extent that it has a substantial portion of its otherwise liquid assets marked as segregated to cover its obligations under such derivative instruments. The Fund may also be required to take or make delivery of an underlying instrument that the investment manager would otherwise have attempted to avoid. Some derivatives can be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates or other market prices. Investors should bear in mind that, while the Fund intends to use derivative strategies on a regular basis, it is not obligated to actively engage in these transactions, generally or in any particular kind of derivative, if the investment manager elects not to do so due to availability, cost or other factors.

The use of derivative strategies may also have a tax impact on the Fund. The timing and character of income, gains or losses from these strategies could impair the ability of the investment manager to utilize derivatives when it wishes to do so.

Equity-Linked Notes (ELNs)

Investments in ELNs often have risks similar to their underlying securities, which could include management risk, market risk and, as applicable, foreign securities and currency risks. In addition, since ELNs are in note form, ELNs are also subject to certain debt securities risks, such as interest rate and credit risk. Should the prices of the underlying securities move in an unexpected manner, the Fund may not achieve the anticipated benefits of an investment in an ELN, and may realize losses, which could be significant and could include the Fund's entire principal investment. An investment in an ELN is also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the issuer of the ELN will default or become bankrupt and the Fund will have difficulty being repaid, or fail to be repaid, the principal amount of, or income from, its investment. Investments in ELNs are also subject to liquidity risk, which may make ELNs difficult to sell and value. In addition, ELNs may exhibit price behavior that does not correlate with the underlying securities or a fixed-income investment.

Value Style Investing

A value stock may not increase in price as anticipated by the investment manager if other investors fail to recognize the company's value and bid up the price, the markets favor faster-growing companies, or the factors that the investment manager believes will increase the price of the security do not occur.

Management

The Fund is actively managed and could experience losses if the investment manager's judgment about markets, interest rates or the attractiveness, relative values, liquidity, or potential appreciation of particular

investments made for the Fund's portfolio prove to be incorrect. There can be no guarantee that these techniques or the investment manager's investment decisions will produce the desired results. Additionally, legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the investment manager in connection with managing the Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment goal.

More detailed information about the Fund, its policies and risks can be found in the Fund's SAI.

Management

Franklin Advisers, Inc. (Advisers), One Franklin Parkway, San Mateo, California 94403-1906, is the Fund's investment manager.

Under an agreement with Advisers, Templeton Investment Counsel, LLC (Investment Counsel), 300 S.E. 2nd Street, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301-1923, is the Fund's sub-advisor. Investment Counsel provides Advisers with investment management advice and assistance. Investment Counsel is an indirect subsidiary of Franklin Resources, Inc. (Resources) and Advisers is a direct subsidiary of Resources. For purposes of the Fund's investment strategies, techniques and risks, the term "investment manager" includes any sub-advisor.

The Fund is managed by a team of dedicated professionals focused on investments in debt and equity securities. The portfolio managers of the team are as follows:

EDWARD D. PERKS, CFA
Senior Vice President of Advisers

Mr. Perks has been the lead portfolio manager of the Fund since 2002. He has primary responsibility for the investments of the Fund. He has final authority over all aspects of the Fund's investment portfolio, including but not limited to, purchases and sales of individual securities, portfolio risk assessment, and the management of daily cash balances in accordance with anticipated investment management requirements. The degree to which he may perform these functions, and the nature of these functions, may change from time to time. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1992.

MATTHEW QUINLAN Portfolio Manager of Advisers

Mr. Quinlan has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since December 2012, providing research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 2005.

ALEX W. PETERS, CFA Vice President of Advisers

Mr. Peters has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since December 2012, providing research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1992.

CHARLES B. JOHNSON Chairman of Franklin Resources, Inc.

Mr. Johnson has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 1989, providing research, advice and portfolio risk assessment on the Fund's investment portfolio. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1957.

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The Fund's SAI provides additional information about portfolio manager compensation, other accounts that they manage and their ownership of Fund shares.

The Fund pays Advisers a fee for managing the Fund's assets. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, the Fund paid 0.45% of its average net assets to the investment manager for its services. Advisers agreed to reduce its fees to reflect reduced services to the extent the Fund invested in a Franklin Templeton money fund.

A discussion regarding the basis for the board of trustees approving the investment management contract of the Fund is available in the Fund's semiannual report to shareholders for the six-month period ended June 30.

Financial Highlights

This table presents the financial performance of Class 4 shares for the past five years or since inception. The table shows certain information on a single Fund share basis (per share performance). It also shows some key Fund statistics, such as total return (past performance) and expense ratios. Total return represents the annual change in value of a share assuming reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. This information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. Their report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request.

Class 4		Year Ended December 31,					
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008 ⁹		
Per share operating performance (for a share outstanding throughout the year)							
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$14.54	\$15.04	\$14.33	\$11.49	\$16.90		
Income from investment operations:							
Net investment income ^b	0.85	0.90	0.85	0.86	0.87		
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	0.90	(0.54)	0.84	3.06	(5.07)		
Total from investment operations	1.75	0.36	1.69	3.92	(4.20)		
Less distributions from:							
Net investment income	(0.97)	(0.86)	(0.98)	(1.08)	(0.86)		
Net realized gains	_	_	_	_	(0.35)		
Total distributions	(0.97)	(0.86)	(0.98)	(1.08)	(1.21)		
Net asset value, end of year	\$15.32	\$14.54	15.04	\$14.33	\$11.49		
Total return ^c	12.56%	2.29%	12.54%	35.37%	(26.61)%		
Ratios to average net assets ^d							
Expenses	0.82%	0.82% ^f	0.82% ^f	0.82% ^f	0.82% ^f		
Net investment income	5.68%	6.00%	5.93%	6.88%	6.93%		
Supplemental data							
Net assets, end of year (000's)	\$436,405	\$431,435	\$415,541	\$347,733	\$135,360		
Portfolio turnover rate	26.66%	28.65%	41.65%	42.30%	43.89%		

a. The amount shown for a share outstanding throughout the period may not correlate with the Statement of Operations in the annual report for the period due to the timing of sales and repurchases of the Fund shares in relation to income earned and/or fluctuating market value of the investments of the Fund.

b. Based on average daily shares outstanding.

c. Total return does not include fees, charges or expenses imposed by the variable annuity and life insurance contracts for which the Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust serves as an underlying investment vehicle. Total return is not annualized for periods less than one year.

d. Ratios are annualized for periods less than one year.

e. Excludes the value of portfolio securities delivered as a result of a redemption in-kind.

f. Benefit of expense reduction rounds to less than 0.01%.

g. For the period February 29, 2008 (effective date) to December 31, 2008.

Franklin Rising Dividends Securities Fund

Investment Goal

The Fund's investment goal is long-term capital appreciation. Preservation of capital, while not a goal, is also an important consideration.

Principal Investment Policies and Practices

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of financially sound companies that have paid consistently rising dividends. Shareholders will be given at least 60 days' advance notice of any change to this 80% policy. The Fund invests predominantly in equity securities, mostly common stocks. Companies that have paid consistently rising dividends include those companies that currently pay dividends on their common stocks and have maintained or increased their dividend rate during the last four consecutive years. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 65% of its net assets in securities of companies that have:

- consistently increased dividends in at least 8 out of the last 10 years and have not decreased dividends during that time;
- increased dividends substantially (at least 100%) over the last 10 years;
- reinvested earnings, paying out less than 65% of current earnings in dividends;
- either long-term debt that is no more than 50% of total capitalization or senior debt that has been rated investment grade by at least one of the major bond rating organizations; and
- attractive prices, either: (1) in the lower half of the stock's price/earnings ratio range for the past 10 years; or (2) less than price/earnings ratio of the Standard & Poor's® 500 Stock Index.

The Fund typically invests the rest of its assets in equity securities of companies that pay dividends but do not meet all of these criteria. Although the investment manager will search for investments that it believes to meet the criteria across all sectors, from time to time, based on economic conditions, the Fund

may have significant positions in particular sectors including, for example, health care.

The Fund may invest in equity securities of any size company, across the entire market capitalization spectrum. From time to time, the Fund may invest a substantial portion of its assets in the securities of smaller and midsize companies (i.e., companies with market capitalizations that are similar in size to those of the Russell 2500™ Index, which ranged from approximately \$101 million to approximately \$6.3 billion as of the most recently available reconstitution).

An equity security represents a proportionate share of the ownership of a company; its value is based on the success or failure of the company's business, any income paid to stockholders, the value of its assets and general market conditions. Common stocks and preferred stocks are examples of equity securities.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in foreign securities.

Portfolio Selection

The investment manager is a research driven, fundamental investor. As a "bottom-up" investor focusing primarily on individual securities, the investment manager looks for companies that it believes meet the criteria above and are fundamentally sound and attempts to acquire them at attractive prices. In following these criteria, the Fund does not necessarily focus on companies whose securities pay a high dividend rate but rather on companies that consistently increase their dividends. Please note that the investment manager employs a bottom-up stock selection process and the Fund will invest in securities without regard to the securities normally comprising the benchmark that the Fund uses for performance comparison purposes.

Temporary Investments

When the investment manager believes market or economic conditions are unfavorable for investors, the investment manager may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in a temporary defensive manner

by holding all or a substantial portion of its assets in cash, cash equivalents or other high quality short-term investments. Temporary defensive investments generally may include short-term U.S. government securities, high grade commercial paper, bank obligations, repurchase agreements, money market fund shares (including shares of an affiliated money market fund) and other money market instruments. The investment manager also may invest in these types of securities or hold cash while looking for suitable investment opportunities or to maintain liquidity. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to achieve its investment goal.

Principal Risks

Market

The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting individual issuers, securities markets generally or particular industries or sectors within the securities markets. The value of a security may go up or down due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for revenues or corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also go up or down due to factors that affect an individual issuer or a particular industry or sector, such as changes in production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value. When markets perform well, there can be no assurance that securities held by the Fund will participate in or otherwise benefit from the advance.

Stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of debt securities. A slower-growth or recessionary economic environment could have an adverse effect on the prices of the various stocks held by the Fund.

Investing Style

The investment manager's investment selection process focuses on growth oriented companies and incorporates value oriented analysis. Such a strategy results in investments in both growth and value stocks, or in stocks with characteristics of both. Growth stock prices reflect projections of future earnings or revenues and can fall dramatically if the company fails to meet those projections. With respect to value stocks, if other investors fail to recognize the company's value, or favor investing in faster-growing companies, value stocks may not increase in value as anticipated by the Fund's investment manager or may decline even further.

Dividend-Oriented Companies

Issuers that have paid regular dividends or distributions to shareholders may not continue to do so in the future. An issuer may reduce or eliminate future dividends or distributions at any time and for

any reason. The value of a security of an issuer that has paid dividends in the past may decrease if the issuer reduces or eliminates future payments to its shareholders. If the dividends or distributions received by the Fund decreases, the Fund may have less income to distribute to the Fund's shareholders.

Smaller and Midsize Companies

While smaller and midsize companies may offer substantial opportunities for capital growth, they also involve substantial risks and should be considered speculative. Historically, smaller and midsize company securities have been more volatile in price than larger company securities, especially over the short term. Among the reasons for the greater price volatility are the less certain growth prospects of smaller and midsize companies, the lower degree of liquidity in the markets for such securities, and the greater sensitivity of smaller and midsize companies to changing economic conditions.

In addition, smaller and midsize companies may lack depth of management, be unable to generate funds necessary for growth or development, have limited product lines or be developing or marketing new products or services for which markets are not yet established and may never become established. Smaller and midsize companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans which are floating rate.

Focus

The greater the Fund's exposure to any single type of investment – including investment in a given industry, sector, region, country, issuer, or type of security – the greater the losses the Fund may experience upon any single economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence. As a result, there may be more fluctuation in the price of the Fund's shares.

Health care companies. The activities of health care companies may be funded or subsidized by federal and state governments. If government funding and subsidies are reduced or discontinued, the profitability of these companies could be adversely affected. Health care companies may also be affected by government policies on health care reimbursements, regulatory approval for new drugs and medical instruments, and

similar matters. They are also subject to legislative risk, i.e., the risk of a reform of the health care system through legislation.

Foreign Securities

Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities. Certain of these risks also may apply to securities of U.S. companies with significant foreign operations.

Currency exchange rates. Foreign securities may be issued and traded in foreign currencies. As a result, their market values in U.S. dollars may be affected by changes in exchange rates between such foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, as well as between currencies of countries other than the U.S. For example, if the value of the U.S. dollar goes up compared to a foreign currency, an investment traded in that foreign currency will go down in value because it will be worth fewer U.S. dollars. The Fund accrues additional expenses when engaging in currency exchange transactions, and valuation of the Fund's foreign securities may be subject to greater risk because both the currency (relative to the U.S. dollar) and the security must be considered.

Political and economic developments. The political, economic and social structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the United States. Investments in these countries may be subject to greater risks of internal and external conflicts, expropriation, nationalization of assets, foreign exchange controls (such as suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a given country), restrictions on removal of assets, political or social instability, military action or unrest, diplomatic developments, currency devaluations, foreign ownership limitations, and punitive or confiscatory tax increases. It is possible that a government may take over the assets or operations of a company or impose restrictions on the exchange or export of currency or other assets. Some countries also may have different legal systems that may make it difficult or expensive for the Fund to vote proxies, exercise shareholder rights, and pursue legal remedies with respect to its foreign investments. Diplomatic and political developments, including rapid and adverse political changes, social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war, could affect the economies, industries and securities and currency markets, and

the value of the Fund's investments, in non-U.S. countries. These factors are extremely difficult, if not impossible, to predict and take into account with respect to the Fund's investments.

Trading practices. Brokerage commissions, withholding taxes, custodial fees, and other fees generally are higher in foreign markets. The policies and procedures followed by foreign stock exchanges, currency markets, trading systems and brokers may differ from those applicable in the United States, with possibly negative consequences to the Fund. The procedures and rules governing foreign trading, settlement and custody (holding of the Fund's assets) also may result in losses or delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or other property. Foreign government supervision and regulation of foreign securities markets and trading systems may be less than or different from government supervision in the United States, and may increase the Fund's regulatory and compliance burden and/or decrease the Fund's investor rights and protections.

Availability of information. Foreign issuers may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. issuers. Thus, there may be less information publicly available about foreign issuers than about most U.S. issuers.

Limited markets. Certain foreign securities may be less liquid (harder to sell) and their prices may be more volatile than many U.S. securities. Illiquidity tends to be greater, and valuation of the Fund's foreign securities may be more difficult, due to the infrequent trading and/or delayed reporting of quotes and sales.

Regional. Adverse conditions in a certain region can adversely affect securities of issuers in other countries whose economies appear to be unrelated. To the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a specific geographic region, the Fund will generally have more exposure to regional economic risks. In the event of economic or political turmoil or a deterioration of diplomatic relations in a region or country where a substantial portion of the Fund's assets are invested, the Fund may experience substantial illiquidity or reduction in the value of the Fund's investments.

Management

The Fund is actively managed and could experience losses if the investment manager's judgment about markets, interest rates or the attractiveness, relative values, liquidity, or potential appreciation of particular investments made for the Fund's portfolio prove to be incorrect. There can be no guarantee that these techniques or the investment manager's investment decisions will produce the desired results. Additionally, legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the investment manager in connection with managing the Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment goal.

More detailed information about the Fund, its policies and risks can be found in the Fund's SAI.

Management

Franklin Advisory Services, LLC (Advisory Services), One Parker Plaza, Ninth Floor, Fort Lee, New Jersey 07024, is the Fund's investment manager.

The Fund is managed by a team of dedicated professionals focused on investments that have paid rising dividends. The portfolio managers of the team are as follows:

DONALD G. TAYLOR, CPA Senior Vice President of Advisory Services

Mr. Taylor has been the lead portfolio manager of the Fund since 1996. He has primary responsibility for the investments of the Fund. He has final authority over all aspects of the Fund's investment portfolio, including but not limited to, purchases and sales of individual securities, portfolio risk assessment, and the management of daily cash balances in accordance with anticipated investment management requirements. The degree to which he may perform these functions, and the nature of these functions, may change from time to time. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1996.

BRUCE C. BAUGHMAN, CPA Senior Vice President of Advisory Services

Mr. Baughman has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception, providing research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1988.

WILLIAM J. LIPPMAN President of Advisory Services

Mr. Lippman has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception, providing research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1988.

MARGARET MCGEE Vice President of Advisory Services

Ms. McGee has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception, providing research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment. She joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1988.

The Fund's SAI provides additional information about portfolio manager compensation, other accounts that they manage and their ownership of Fund shares.

The Fund pays Advisory Services a fee for managing the Fund's assets. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, Advisory Services agreed to reduce its fees to reflect reduced services resulting from the Fund's investment in a Franklin Templeton money fund. However, this fee reduction was less than 0.01% of the Fund's average net assets. The investment management fees before and after such waiver for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, were 0.61%.

A discussion regarding the basis for the board of trustees approving the investment management contract of the Fund is available in the Fund's semiannual report to shareholders for the six-month period ended June 30.

Financial Highlights

This table presents the financial performance of Class 4 shares for the past five years or since inception. The table shows certain information on a single Fund share basis (per share performance). It also shows some key Fund statistics, such as total return (past performance) and expense ratios. Total return represents the annual change in value of a share assuming reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. This information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. Their report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request.

Class 4	Year Ended December 31,					
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008 ⁹	
Per share operating performance (for a share outstanding throughout the year)						
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$19.83	\$19.04	\$16.09	\$13.92	\$18.51	
Income from investment operations:						
Net investment income ^b	0.35	0.31	0.32	0.13°	0.26	
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	1.96	0.80	2.94	2.24	(4.36)	
Total from investment operations	2.31	1.11	3.26	2.37	(4.10)	
Less distributions from:						
Net investment income	(0.36)	(0.32)	(0.31)	(0.20)	(0.36)	
Net realized gains	_	_	_	_	(0.13)	
Total distributions	(0.36)	(0.32)	(0.31)	(0.20)	(0.49)	
Net asset value, end of year	\$21.78	\$19.83	\$19.04	\$16.09	\$13.92	
Total return ^c	11.78%	5.89%	20.62%	17.22%	(22.82)%	
Ratios to average net assets ^d						
Expenses	0.98%	0.98%	0.99%	1.00% ^f	0.96% ^f	
Net investment income	1.61%	1.52%	1.53%	0.64%	1.70%	
Supplemental data						
Net assets, end of year (000's)	\$6,432	\$3,020	\$1,007	\$15	\$4	
Portfolio turnover rate	11.19%	12.76%	8.97%	16.99%	5.39%	

a. The amount shown for a share outstanding throughout the period may not correlate with the Statement of Operations in the annual report for the period due to the timing of sales and repurchases of the Fund shares in relation to income earned and/or fluctuating market value of the investments of the Fund.

b. Based on average daily shares outstanding.

c. Total return does not include fees, charges or expenses imposed by the variable annuity and life insurance contracts for which the Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust serves as an underlying investment vehicle. Total return is not annualized for periods less than one year.

d. Ratios are annualized for periods less than one year.

e. Net investment income per share includes approximately \$(0.15) per share as a return of capital adjustment to a previously recorded special dividend received by the Fund. Excluding this non-recurring amount, the ratio of net investment income to average net assets would have been 1.72%.

f. Benefit of expense reduction rounds to less than 0.01%.

g. For the period February 29, 2008 (effective date) to December 31, 2008.



Franklin Small Cap Value Securities Fund

Investment Goal

The Fund's investment goal is long-term total return.

Principal Investment Policies and Practices

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments of small-capitalization (small-cap) companies. Shareholders will be given at least 60 days' advance notice of any change to this 80% policy. Small-cap companies are companies with market capitalizations (the total market value of a company's outstanding stock) under \$3.5 billion at the time of purchase.

The Fund generally invests in equity securities that the Fund's investment manager believes are currently undervalued and have the potential for capital appreciation. An equity security represents a proportionate share of the ownership of a company; its value is based on the success or failure of the company's business, any income paid to stockholders, the value of its assets and general market conditions. Common stocks and preferred stocks, and securities convertible into common stocks, are examples of equity securities. The Fund invests primarily in common stocks. The Fund may invest in convertible securities without regard to the ratings assigned by the rating services. In choosing investments that are undervalued, the Fund's investment manager focuses on companies that it believes have one or more of the following characteristics:

- Stock prices that are low relative to current or historical or future earnings, book value, cash flow or sales — all relative to the market, a company's industry or a company's earnings history
- Recent sharp price declines but the potential for good long-term earnings prospects, in the investment manager's opinion
- Valuable intangibles not reflected in the stock price, such as franchises, distribution networks or market share for particular products or services, underused or understated assets or cash, or patents and trademarks

A stock price is undervalued, or is a "value," when it is less than the price at which the investment manager believes it would trade if the market reflected all factors relating to the company's worth. The investment manager may consider a company to be undervalued in the marketplace relative to

its underlying asset values because of overreaction by investors to unfavorable news about a company, an industry or the stock market in general, or as a result of a market decline, poor economic conditions, tax-loss selling, or actual or anticipated unfavorable developments affecting a company. The types of companies the Fund may invest in include those that are attempting to recover from business setbacks or bankruptcy, or adverse events (turnarounds) or cyclical downturns.

The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in foreign securities.

The Fund, from time to time, may have significant investments in particular sectors.

Portfolio Selection

The Fund employs a "bottom-up" stock selection process and the investment manager invests in securities without regard to benchmark comparisons.

In addition to price, the Fund, in choosing an investment, may consider a variety of other factors that may identify the issuer as a potential turnaround candidate or takeover target, such as ownership of valuable franchises, trademarks or trade names, control of distribution networks and market share for particular products. Purchase decisions may also be influenced by income, company buy-backs, and insider purchases and sales.

Temporary Investments

When the investment manager believes market or economic conditions are unfavorable for investors, the investment manager may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in a temporary defensive manner by holding all or a substantial portion of its assets in cash, cash equivalents or other high quality shortterm investments. Temporary defensive investments generally may include short-term U.S. government securities, commercial paper, bank obligations, repurchase agreements, money market fund shares (including shares of an affiliated money market fund), and other money market instruments. The investment manager also may invest in these types of securities or hold cash while looking for suitable investment opportunities or to maintain liquidity. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to achieve its investment goals.

Principal Risks

Market

The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting individual issuers, securities markets generally or particular industries or sectors within the securities markets. The value of a security may go up or down due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for revenues or corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also go up or down due to factors that affect an individual issuer or a particular industry or sector, such as changes in production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value. When markets perform well, there can be no assurance that securities held by the Fund will participate in or otherwise benefit from the advance.

Stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of debt securities. A slower-growth or recessionary economic environment could have an adverse effect on the prices of the various stocks held by the Fund.

Value Style Investing

A value stock may not increase in price as anticipated by the investment manager if other investors fail to recognize the company's value or the factors that the investment manager believes will increase the price of the security do not occur.

The Fund's policy of investing in securities that may be out of favor, including turnarounds, cyclical companies, companies reporting poor earnings, and companies whose share prices have declined sharply or that are less widely followed by other investors, differs from the approach followed by many other mutual funds.

Cyclical stocks in which the Fund may invest tend to increase in value more quickly during periods of anticipated economic upturns than non-cyclical stocks, but they also tend to lose value more quickly in periods of anticipated economic downturns. Companies emerging from bankruptcy may have

difficulty retaining customers and suppliers. These companies may have relatively weak balance sheets and, during economic downturns, they may have insufficient cash flow to pay their debt obligations and difficulty finding additional financing needed for their operations.

Smaller Companies

While investments in smaller companies may offer substantial opportunities for capital growth, they also involve substantial risks and should be considered speculative. Historically, securities issued by smaller companies have been more volatile in price than larger company securities, especially over the short term. Among the reasons for the greater price volatility are the less certain growth prospects of smaller companies, the lower degree of liquidity in the markets for such securities, and the greater sensitivity of smaller companies to changing economic conditions.

In addition, smaller companies may lack depth of management, be unable to generate funds necessary for growth or development, have limited product lines or be developing or marketing new products or services for which markets are not yet established and may never become established. Smaller companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans which are floating rate.

Focus

The greater the Fund's exposure to any single type of investment – including investment in a given industry, sector, region, country, issuer, or type of security – the greater the losses the Fund may experience upon any single economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence. As a result, there may be more fluctuation in the price of the Fund's shares.

Foreign Securities

Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities. Certain of these risks also may apply to securities of U.S. companies with significant foreign operations. These risks can increase the potential for investment loss in the Fund and may include, among others, currency risks (such as fluctuations in currency exchange rates and currency devaluations); country risks (such as political, diplomatic, or regional conflicts,

terrorism or war, social and economic instability, and policies limiting or restricting foreign investment or the movement of assets); and risks associated with the state of a country's financial markets and legal institutions. Other foreign securities risks may include unfavorable trading, settlement or custodial practices, less government supervision, less publicly available information, less stringent investor protection standards, limited legal redress for violations of law, limited trading markets and greater illiquidity and greater price volatility.

Management

The Fund is actively managed and could experience losses if the investment manager's judgment about

markets, interest rates or the attractiveness, relative values, liquidity, or potential appreciation of particular investments made for the Fund's portfolio prove to be incorrect. There can be no guarantee that these techniques or the investment manager's investment decisions will produce the desired results. Additionally, legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the investment manager in connection with managing the Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment goal.

More detailed information about the Fund, its policies and risks can be found in the Fund's SAI.

Management

Franklin Advisory Services, LLC (Advisory Services), One Parker Plaza, Ninth Floor, Fort Lee, New Jersey 07024, is the Fund's investment manager.

The Fund is managed by a team of dedicated professionals focused on investments of small cap value companies. The portfolio managers of the team are as follows:

WILLIAM J. LIPPMAN	Mr. Lippman has been the lead portfolio manager of the Fund since its
President of Advisory Services	inception and became a co-lead in 2007. He joined Franklin Templeton

Investments in 1988.

STEVEN B. RAINERI Mr. Raineri has been a co-lead portfolio manager of the Fund since July 2012.

Portfolio Manager of Advisory Services He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 2005.

BRUCE C. BAUGHMAN, CPA
Mr. Baughman has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception.
Senior Vice President of Advisory
He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1988.

Services

MARGARET MCGEE Ms. McGee has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception. She Vice President of Advisory Services joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1988.

DONALD G. TAYLOR, CPA
Senior Vice President of Advisory
Services

Mr. Taylor has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1996.

Mr. Lippman and Mr. Raineri, as co-lead portfolio managers of the Fund have primary responsibility for the investments of the Fund. They have final authority over all aspects of the Fund's investment portfolio, including but not limited to, purchases and sales of individual securities, portfolio risk assessment, and the management of daily cash balances in accordance with anticipated investment management requirements. The degree to which they may perform these functions, and the nature of these functions, may change from time to time. Mr. Baughman, Ms. McGee and Mr. Taylor provide research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment.

The Fund's SAI provides additional information about portfolio manager compensation, other accounts that they manage and their ownership of Fund shares.

The Fund pays Advisory Services a fee for managing the Fund's assets. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, Advisory Services agreed to reduce its fees to reflect reduced services resulting from the Fund's investment in a Franklin Templeton money fund. However, this fee reduction was less than 0.01% of the Fund's average net assets. The investment management fees before and after such waiver for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, were 0.51%.

A discussion regarding the basis for the board of trustees approving the investment management contract of the Fund is available in the Fund's semiannual report to shareholders for the six-month period ended June 30.

Financial Highlights

This table presents the financial performance of Class 4 shares for the past five years or since inception. The table shows certain information on a single Fund share basis (per share performance). It also shows some key Fund statistics, such as total return (past performance) and expense ratios. Total return represents the annual change in value of a share assuming reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. This information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. Their report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request.

Class 4	Year Ended December 31,					
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008 ⁹	
Per share operating performance (for a share outstanding throughout the year)						
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$1 <i>5.7</i> 1	\$16.44	\$12.92	\$10.70	\$16.42	
Income from investment operations:						
Net investment income ^b	0.22°	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.15	
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	2.63	(0.75)	3.53	2.84	(4.42)	
Total from investment operations	2.85	(0.64)	3.62	2.95	(4.27)	
Less distributions from:						
Net investment income	(0.12)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.21)	(0.23)	
Net realized gains	_	_	_	(0.52)	(1.22)	
Total distributions	(0.12)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.73)	(1.45)	
Net asset value, end of year	\$18.44	\$15.71	\$16.44	\$12.92	\$10.70	
Total return ^c	18.27%	(3.87)%	28.14%	29.04%	(29.14)%	
Ratios to average net assets ^d						
Expenses	1.02%	1.01%	1.02%	1.03% ^f	1.02% ^f	
Net investment income	1.35%	0.67%	0.63%	0.94%	1.27%	
Supplemental data						
Net assets, end of year (000's)	\$32,424	\$34,284	\$39,075	\$28,599	\$14,850	
Portfolio turnover rate	5.84%	14.39%	15.92%	6.68%	16.98%	

a. The amount shown for a share outstanding throughout the period may not correlate with the Statement of Operations in the annual report for the period due to the timing of sales and repurchases of the Fund shares in relation to income earned and/or fluctuating market value of the investments of the Fund.

b. Based on average daily shares outstanding.

c. Total return does not include fees, charges or expenses imposed by the variable annuity and life insurance contracts for which the Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust serves as an underlying investment vehicle. Total return is not annualized for periods less than one year.

d. Ratios are annualized for periods less than one year.

e. Net investment income per share includes approximately \$0.10 per share received in the form of special dividends. Excluding these amounts, the ratio of net investment income to average net assets would have been 0.75%.

f. Benefit of expense reduction rounds to less than 0.01%.

g. For the period February 29, 2008 (effective date) to December 31, 2008.



Franklin Small-Mid Cap Growth Securities Fund

Investment Goal

The Fund's investment goal is long-term capital growth.

Principal Investment Policies and Practices

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments of small-capitalization (small-cap) and mid-capitalization (mid-cap)companies. Shareholders will be given at least 60 days' advance notice of any change to this policy. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests predominantly in equity securities, primarily in common stock.

For this Fund, small-cap companies are companies within the market capitalization range of companies in the Russell 2500™ Index at the time of purchase and mid-cap companies are companies within the market capitalization range of companies in the Russell Midcap® Index at the time of purchase. The market capitalization range of the Russell 2500 Index was \$101 million to \$6.4 billion and the market capitalization range of the Russell Midcap Index was \$1.4 billion to \$17.4 billion as of their last reconstitution date. The Indexes are reconstituted annually. Market capitalization is defined as share price multiplied by the number of shares of common stock outstanding. The investment manager may continue to hold an investment for further capital growth opportunities even if, through market appreciation, the company's market capitalization exceeds the small or mid cap measures described above.

The Fund, from time to time, may have significant positions in particular sectors such as technology (including health care technology, technology services and electronic technology) and industrials.

In addition to the Fund's main investments, the Fund may invest in equity securities of larger companies. An equity security represents a proportionate share of the ownership of a company; its value is based on the success or failure of the company's business, any income paid to stockholders, the value of its assets, and general market conditions. Common stocks and preferred stocks are examples of equity securities.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in foreign securities.

Portfolio Selection

The investment manager uses fundamental, "bottomup" research to seek companies meeting its criteria of growth potential, quality and valuation. In seeking sustainable growth characteristics, the investment manager looks for companies that it believes can produce sustainable earnings and cash flow growth, evaluating the long term market opportunity and competitive structure of an industry to target leaders and emerging leaders. The investment manager defines quality companies as those with strong and improving competitive positions in attractive markets. It also believes that important attributes of quality are experienced and talented management teams as well as financial strength reflected in the capital structure, gross and operating margins, free cash flow generation, and returns on capital employed. In assessing value, the investment manager considers whether security prices fully reflect the balance of the sustainable growth opportunities relative to business and financial risks.

Temporary Investments

When the investment manager believes market or economic conditions are unfavorable for investors, the investment manager may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in a temporary defensive manner by holding all or a substantial portion of its assets in cash, cash equivalents or other high quality shortterm investments. Temporary defensive investments generally may include short-term U.S. government securities, high grade commercial paper, bank obligations, repurchase agreements, money market fund shares (including shares of an affiliated money market fund) and other money market instruments. The investment manager also may invest in these types of securities or hold cash while looking for suitable investment opportunities or to maintain liquidity. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to achieve its investment goal.

Principal Risks

Market

The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting individual issuers, securities markets generally or particular industries or sectors within the securities markets. The value of a security may go up or down due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for revenues or corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also go up or down due to factors that affect an individual issuer or a particular industry or sector, such as changes in production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value. When markets perform well, there can be no assurance that securities held by the Fund will participate in or otherwise benefit from the advance.

Stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of debt securities. A slower-growth or recessionary economic environment could have an adverse effect on the prices of the various stocks held by the Fund.

Growth Style Investing

Growth stock prices reflect projections of future earnings or revenues, and can, therefore, fall dramatically if the company fails to meet those projections. Growth stocks may be more expensive relative to their current earnings or assets compared to value or other stocks, and if earnings growth expectations moderate, their valuations may return to more typical norms, causing their stock prices to fall. Prices of these companies' securities may be more volatile than other securities, particularly over the short term.

Smaller and Midsize Companies

While smaller and midsize companies may offer substantial opportunities for capital growth, they also involve substantial risks and should be considered speculative. Historically, smaller and midsize company securities have been more volatile in price than larger company securities, especially over the short term. Among the reasons for the greater price volatility are the less certain growth prospects of smaller and midsize companies, the lower degree of liquidity in the markets for such securities, and the greater sensitivity of smaller and midsize companies to changing economic conditions.

In addition, smaller and midsize companies may lack depth of management, be unable to generate funds necessary for growth or development, have limited product lines or be developing or marketing new products or services for which markets are not yet established and may never become established. Smaller and midsize companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans which are floating rate.

Focus

The greater the Fund's exposure to any single type of investment – including investment in a given industry, sector, region, country, issuer, or type of security – the greater the losses the Fund may experience upon any single economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence. As a result, there may be more fluctuation in the price of the Fund's shares.

Technology companies. Technology company stocks can be subject to abrupt or erratic price movements, especially over the short term, due to the rapid pace of product change and development affecting such companies. Technology companies are subject to significant competitive pressures, such as new market entrants, aggressive pricing, and tight profit margins. Prices of technology company stocks often change collectively without regard to the merits of individual companies. Electronic technology and technology services companies face the risks that new services, equipment or technologies will not be accepted by consumers and businesses or will become rapidly obsolete. The biotechnology and health technology industries are subject to extensive government regulation. These industries will be affected by government regulatory requirements, regulatory approval for new drugs and medical products, patent considerations, product liability, and similar matters.

Industrials The stock prices of companies in the industrials sector are affected by supply and demand

both for their specific product or service and for industrials sector products in general. Companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions. In addition, these companies are at risk for environmental damage and product liability claims. Companies in this sector could be adversely affected by commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of export or import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources, technological developments and labor relations.

Liquidity

Liquidity risk exists when the market for particular securities or types of securities are or become relatively illiquid so that the Fund is unable, or it becomes more difficult for the Fund, to sell the security at the price at which the Fund has valued the security. Illiquidity may result from political, economic or issuer specific events or overall market disruptions. Securities with reduced liquidity or that become illiquid involve greater risk than securities with more liquid markets. Market quotations for illiquid securities may be volatile and/or subject to large spreads between bid and ask prices. Reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on market price and the Fund's ability to sell particular securities when necessary to meet the Fund's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event.

Management

The Fund is actively managed and could experience losses if the investment manager's judgment about markets, interest rates or the attractiveness, relative

values, liquidity, or potential appreciation of particular investments made for the Fund's portfolio prove to be incorrect. There can be no guarantee that these techniques or the investment manager's investment decisions will produce the desired results. Additionally, legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the investment manager in connection with managing the Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment goal.

Foreign Securities

Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities. Certain of these risks also may apply to securities of U.S. companies with significant foreign operations. These risks can increase the potential for investment loss in the Fund and may include, among others, currency risks (such as fluctuations in currency exchange rates and currency devaluations); country risks (such as political, diplomatic, or regional conflicts, terrorism or war, social and economic instability, and policies limiting or restricting foreign investment or the movement of assets); and risks associated with the state of a country's financial markets and legal institutions. Other foreign securities risks may include unfavorable trading, settlement or custodial practices, less government supervision, less publicly available information, less stringent investor protection standards, limited legal redress for violations of law, limited trading markets and greater illiquidity and greater price volatility.

More detailed information about the Fund, its policies and risks can be found in the Fund's SAI.

Management

Franklin Advisers, Inc. (Advisers), One Franklin Parkway, San Mateo, California 94403-1906, is the Fund's investment manager.

The Fund is managed by a team of dedicated professionals focused on investments of small and mid-cap companies demonstrating accelerating growth, increasing profitability, or above average growth or growth potential as compared with the overall economy. The portfolio managers of the team are as follows:

EDWARD B. JAMIESON

President, Chief Investment Officer and Director of Advisers

Mr. Jamieson has been the lead portfolio manager of the Fund since 2005. He has primary responsibility for the investments of the Fund. He has final authority over all aspects of the Fund's investment portfolio, including but not limited to, purchases and sales of individual securities, portfolio risk assessment, and the management of daily cash balances in accordance with anticipated investment management requirements. The degree to which he may perform these functions, and the nature of these functions, may change from time to time. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1987.

JAMES CROSS

Portfolio Manager of Advisers

Mr. Cross has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2006, providing research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1998.

MICHAEL MCCARTHY

Senior Vice President of Advisers

Mr. McCarthy has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 1995, providing research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1992.

The Fund's SAI provides additional information about portfolio manager compensation, other accounts that they manage and their ownership of Fund shares.

The Fund pays Advisers a fee for managing the Fund's assets. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, Advisers agreed to reduce its fees to reflect reduced services resulting from the Fund's investment in a Franklin Templeton money fund. However, this fee reduction was less than 0.01% of the Fund's average net assets. The investment management fees before and after such waiver for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, were 0.51%

A discussion regarding the basis for the board of trustees approving the investment management contract of the Fund is available in the Fund's semiannual report to shareholders for the six-month period ended June 30.

Financial Highlights

This table presents the financial performance of Class 4 shares for the past five years or since inception. The table shows certain information on a single Fund share basis (per share performance). It also shows some key Fund statistics, such as total return (past performance) and expense ratios. Total return represents the annual change in value of a share assuming reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. This information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. Their report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request.

Class 4	Year Ended December 31,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008⁴
Per share operating performance (for a share outstanding throughout the year)					
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$20.90	\$21.98	\$17.24	\$12.02	\$20.60
Income from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss) ^b	(0.09)°	(0.12)	(0.07)	(0.15) ^f	0.02
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	2.24	(0.96)	4.81	5.37	(6.24)
Total from investment operations	2.15	(1.08)	4.74	5.22	(6.22)
Less distributions from net realized gains	(1.58)	_	_	_	(2.36)
Net asset value, end of year	\$21.47	\$20.90	\$21.98	\$17.24	\$12.02
Total return ^c	10.79%	(4.91)%	27.49%	43.43%	(34.74)%
Ratios to average net assets ^d					
Expenses	1.15%	1.14%	1.14%	1.15%	1.11%9
Net investment income (loss)	(0.38)%°	(0.56)%	(0.42)%	(1.07)% ^f	(0.29)%
Supplemental data					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	\$12,000	\$12,664	\$15,413	\$11,029	\$3,538
Portfolio turnover rate	41.44%	45.00%	46.69%	63.93%	60.12%

- a. The amount shown for a share outstanding throughout the period may not correlate with the Statement of Operations in the annual report for the period due to the timing of sales and repurchases of the Fund shares in relation to income earned and/or fluctuating market value of the investments of the Fund.
- b. Based on average daily shares outstanding.
- c. Total return does not include fees, charges or expenses imposed by the variable annuity and life insurance contracts for which the Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust serves as an underlying investment vehicle. Total return is not annualized for periods less than one year.
- d. Ratios are annualized for periods less than one year.
- e. Net investment income per share includes approximately \$0.03 per share received in the form of special dividends. Excluding these amounts, the ratio of net investment income to average net assets would have been (0.51)%.
- f. Net investment income per share includes approximately \$(0.06) per share as a return of capital adjustment to a previously recorded special dividend received by the Fund. Excluding this non-recurring amount, the ratio of net investment income to average net assets would have been (0.57)%.
- g. Benefit of expense reduction rounds to less than 0.01%.
- h. For the period February 29, 2008 (effective date) to December 31, 2008.



Franklin Strategic Income Securities Fund

Investment Goal

The Fund's principal investment goal is to earn a high level of current income. Its secondary goal is long-term capital appreciation.

Principal Investment Policies and Practices

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests its assets primarily to predominantly in U.S. and foreign debt securities, including those in emerging markets. Debt securities include all varieties of fixed and floating rate income securities, including bonds, loans, bank loans (and loan participations), mortgage-backed securities and other asset-backed securities, convertible securities and government and municipal securities. The Fund shifts its investments among the following general asset classes, and at any given time may have a considerable amount of its assets invested in any one of these classes:

- High yield and investment grade corporate bonds and preferred stocks of issuers located in the U.S. and foreign countries, including emerging market countries
- Developed country (non-U.S.) government and agency bonds
- Emerging market government and agency bonds
- U.S. government and agency bonds, including inflation-indexed securities issued by the U.S. Treasury
- Mortgage-backed securities and other asset-backed securities
- Floating and variable interest rate investments (which may be issued by corporations or governments and may be asset-backed securities) which are debt securities
- Bank loans and loan participations
- Convertible securities, including bonds and preferred stocks
- Municipal securities

The Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in high yield, lower-quality debt securities (also known as "junk bonds"). These securities are either rated below investment grade or, if unrated, determined by the Fund's investment manager to be of comparable quality. Investment grade debt securities are rated

in the top four rating categories by one or more independent rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's (S&P®) and Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) or, if unrated, determined by the Fund's investment manager to be of comparable quality. The belowinvestment grade debt securities in which the Fund invests are generally rated at least Caa by Moody's or CCC by S&P or are unrated securities the Fund's investment manager determines are of comparable quality. However, the Fund may invest a small portion of its total assets in debt securities that are in default. Many debt securities of non-U.S. issuers, and especially emerging market issuers, are rated below investment grade or are unrated so that their selection depends on the investment manager's internal analysis.

A debt security obligates the issuer, both to repay a loan of money at a future date and generally to pay interest to the security holder. Floating and variable interest rate investments are debt securities, the rate of interest on which is usually established as the sum of a base lending rate (such as the prime rate of a designated U.S. bank) plus a specified margin.

The Fund may invest in many different securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities. In addition to U.S. Treasury notes and bonds, the Fund may also invest in mortgage-backed securities issued by agencies such as Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) or Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), and asset-backed securities such as Small Business Administration obligations (SBA). The timely payment of principal and interest on U.S. Treasury securities and Ginnie Mae pass-through certificates is backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Securities issued or guaranteed by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and certain other U.S. government-sponsored entities do not carry this guarantee and are backed only by the credit of such agency or instrumentality. U.S. government-sponsored entities, such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, may be chartered by Acts of Congress, but their securities are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. government. Although the U.S. government has provided financial support to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, no assurance can be given that the U.S. government will always do so.

A mortgage-backed security is an interest in a pool of mortgage loans. Most mortgage-backed securities are pass-through securities, which means that they generally provide investors with monthly payments consisting of a pro rata share of both regular interest and principal payments, as well as unscheduled early prepayments, on the underlying mortgage loans.

A convertible security is generally a debt security or preferred stock of an issuer that may be converted within a specified period of time into a certain amount of common stock of the same or a different issuer.

The Fund also invests in bank loans, corporate loans and loan participations. Loan participations represent fractional interests in a company's indebtedness and are generally made available by banks or other institutional investors.

For purposes of pursuing its investment goals, the Fund regularly enters into currency-related derivative transactions, including currency and cross currency forwards and currency and currency index futures contracts. The Fund may also enter into interest rate and credit-related transactions involving certain derivative instruments, including interest rate and credit default swaps and interest rate and/or bond futures contracts (including U.S. Treasury futures contracts) and options thereon. The use of such derivative transactions may allow the Fund to obtain net long or net short exposures to selected currencies, interest rates, countries, durations or credit risks. The Fund may use currency, interest rate or credit-related derivative strategies for the purposes of enhancing Fund returns, increasing liquidity, gaining exposure to particular instruments in more efficient or less expensive ways and/or hedging risks relating to changes in currency exchange rates, interest rates and other market factors.

By way of example, when the investment manager believes that the value of a particular foreign currency is expected to increase compared to the U.S. dollar, the Fund could enter into a forward contract to purchase that foreign currency at a future date. If at such future date the value of the foreign currency exceeds the then current amount of the U.S. dollars to be paid by the Fund under the contract, the Fund will recognize a gain. When used for hedging purposes, a forward contract or other currency-related derivative instrument could be used to protect against possible

declines in a currency's value where a security held or to be purchased by the Fund is denominated in that currency, or it may be used to hedge the Fund's position by entering into a transaction on another currency expected to perform similarly to the currency of the security held or to be purchased (a "proxy hedge"). The investment manager considers various factors, such as availability and cost, in deciding whether, when and to what extent to enter into derivative transactions.

A currency forward contract is an obligation to purchase or sell a specific foreign currency at an agreed exchange rate (price) at a future date, which is typically individually negotiated and privately traded by currency traders and their customers in the interbank market. A cross currency forward is a forward contract to sell a specific foreign currency in exchange for another foreign currency and may be used when the Fund believes that the price of one of those foreign currencies will experience a substantial movement against the other foreign currency. A cross currency forward will tend to reduce or eliminate exposure to the currency that is sold, and add or increase exposure to the currency that is purchased, similar to when the Fund sells a security denominated in one currency and purchases a security denominated in another currency. When used for hedging purposes, a cross currency forward will protect the Fund against losses resulting from a decline in the hedged currency, but will cause the Fund to assume the risk of fluctuations in the value of the currency it purchases.

A futures contract is a standard binding agreement to buy or sell a specified quantity of an underlying instrument or asset, such as a specific security or currency, at a specified price at a specified later date that trade on an exchange. A "sale" of a futures contract means the acquisition of a contractual obligation to deliver the underlying instrument called for by the contract at a specified price on a specified date. A "purchase" of a futures contract means the acquisition of a contractual obligation to acquire the underlying instrument called for by the contract at a specified price on a specified date. The purchase or sale of a futures contract will allow the Fund to increase or decrease its exposure to the underlying instrument or asset. Although most futures contracts by their terms require the actual delivery or acquisition of the underlying instrument, some require cash settlement. The Fund may buy and sell futures contracts that trade on U.S. and foreign exchanges.

Swap agreements, such as interest rate and credit default swaps, are contracts between the Fund and, typically, a brokerage firm, bank, or other financial institution (the swap counterparty) for periods ranging from a few days to multiple years. In a basic swap transaction, the Fund agrees with its counterparty to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on a particular "notional amount" of underlying instruments. The notional amount is the set amount selected by the parties as the basis on which to calculate the obligations that they have agreed to exchange. The parties typically do not actually exchange the notional amount. Instead, they agree to exchange the returns that would be earned or realized if the notional amount were invested in given instruments or at given interest rates.

For credit default swaps, the "buyer" of the credit default swap agreement is obligated to pay the "seller" a periodic stream of payments over the term of the agreement in return for a payment by the "seller" that is contingent upon the occurrence of a credit event with respect to an underlying reference debt obligation. Generally, a credit event means bankruptcy, failure to timely pay interest or principal, obligation acceleration, or modified restructuring of the reference debt obligation. The contingent payment by the seller generally is the face amount of the debt obligation in exchange for the physical delivery of the reference debt obligation or a cash payment equal to the then current market value of that debt obligation. By way of example, the investment manager might "buy" credit default swaps to help protect against the risk of default by the issuer of one or more debt securities held by the Fund. Alternatively, the investment manager may "sell" a credit default swap to gain exposure to an asset class more efficiently or less expensively than by purchasing the related debt security outright.

An interest rate swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange interest rate obligations, generally one based on an interest rate fixed to maturity while the other is based on an interest rate that changes in accordance with changes in a designated benchmark (for example, LIBOR, prime, commercial paper, or other benchmarks).

Portfolio Selection

The Fund uses an active asset allocation strategy to try to achieve its goals of income and capital appreciation. This means the Fund allocates its assets among securities in various market sectors based on the investment manager's assessment of changing economic, global market, industry, and issuer conditions. The investment manager uses a "topdown" analysis of macroeconomic trends combined with a "bottom-up" fundamental analysis of market sectors, industries, and issuers to try to take advantage of varying sector reactions to economic events. The investment manager will evaluate country risk, business cycles, yield curves, and values between and within markets.

The Fund's ability to achieve its investment goals depends in part upon the investment manager's skill in determining the Fund's asset allocation mix and sector weightings. There can be no assurance that the investment manager's analysis of the outlook for the economy and the business cycle will be correct.

Commodity Exchange Act Exclusions

With respect to the Fund, the investment manager has claimed an exclusion from the definition of "commodity pool operator" (CPO) under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) and the rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and, therefore, is not subject to CFTC registration or regulation as a CPO. In addition, the investment manager is relying upon a related exclusion from the definition of "commodity trading advisor" (CTA) under the CEA and the rules of the CFTC.

As of January 1, 2013, the terms of the CPO exclusion require the Fund, among other things, to adhere to certain limits on its investments in futures, commodity options, swaps and non-deliverable foreign currency forwards (used for purposes other than bona fide hedging). Because the investment manager and the Fund intend to comply with the terms of the CPO exclusion, the Fund may, in the future, need to adjust its investment strategies, consistent with its investment goal, to limit its investments in these types of instruments. The Fund is not intended as a vehicle for trading in the futures, commodity options or swaps markets. The CFTC has neither reviewed nor approved the investment manager's reliance on these

exclusions, or the Fund, its investment strategies or this prospectus.

Temporary Investments

When the investment manager believes market or economic conditions are unfavorable for investors, the investment manager may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in a temporary defensive manner by holding all or a substantial portion of its assets in cash, cash equivalents or other high quality short-term investments. Temporary defensive investments

generally may include U.S. government securities, money market fund shares (including shares of an affiliated money market fund), high-grade commercial paper, bank obligations, repurchase agreements and other money market investments. The investment manager also may invest in these types of securities or hold cash while looking for suitable investment opportunities or to maintain liquidity. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to achieve its investment goals.

Principal Risks

Credit

The Fund could lose money on a debt security if an issuer or borrower is unable or fails to meet its obligations, including failing to make interest payments and/or to repay principal when due. Changes in an issuer's financial strength, the market's perception of the issuer's financial strength or in a security's credit rating, which reflects a third party's assessment of the credit risk presented by a particular issuer, may affect debt securities' values. The Fund may incur substantial losses on debt securities that are inaccurately perceived to present a different amount of credit risk by the market, the investment manager or the rating agencies than such securities actually do.

High-Yield Debt Securities

High-yield debt securities (including loans) and unrated securities of similar credit quality ("high-yield debt instruments" or "junk bonds") involve greater risk of a complete loss of the Fund's investment, or delays of interest and principal payments, than higher-quality debt securities. Issuers of high-yield debt instruments are not as strong financially as those issuing securities of higher credit quality. High-yield debt instruments are generally considered predominantly speculative by the applicable rating agencies as these issuers are more likely to encounter financial difficulties and are more vulnerable to changes in the relevant economy, such as a recession or a sustained period of rising interest rates, that could affect their ability to make interest and principal payments when due. If an issuer stops making interest and/or principal payments, payments on the securities may never resume. These instruments may be worthless and the Fund could lose its entire investment.

The prices of high-yield debt instruments fluctuate more than higher-quality securities. Prices are especially sensitive to developments affecting the issuer's business or operations and to changes in the ratings assigned by rating agencies. In addition, the entire high-yield debt market can experience sudden and sharp price swings due to changes in economic conditions, stock market activity, large sustained sales by major investors, a high-profile default, or other factors. Prices of corporate high-yield debt instruments often are closely linked with the

company's stock prices and typically rise and fall in response to factors that affect stock prices.

With respect to high-yield sovereign debt, a country may be unwilling or unable to repay the principal and/ or interest on its sovereign debt because of insufficient foreign reserves, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the government's policy towards supranational agencies such as the International Monetary Fund, or the political constraints to which the government may be subject. If a country defaults (or threatens to default) on its sovereign debt obligations, the indebtedness may be restructured. Restructuring may include obtaining additional credit to finance outstanding obligations, reduction and rescheduling of payments of interest and principal, or negotiation of new or amended credit agreements. In the event of a default on sovereign debt, the Fund may have limited legal recourse against the defaulting government. In certain cases, remedies must be pursued in the courts of the defaulting country itself, which may further limit the Fund's ability to obtain recourse.

High-yield debt instruments are generally less liquid than higher-quality securities. Many of these securities are not registered for sale under the federal securities laws and/or do not trade frequently. When they do trade, their prices may be significantly higher or lower than expected. At times, it may be difficult to sell these securities promptly at an acceptable price, which may limit the Fund's ability to sell securities in response to specific economic events or to meet redemption requests. As a result, high-yield debt instruments generally pose greater illiquidity and valuation risks.

Substantial declines in the prices of high-yield debt instruments can dramatically increase the yield of such bonds or loans. The decline in market prices generally reflects an expectation that the issuer(s) may be at greater risk of defaulting on the obligation to pay interest and principal when due. Therefore, substantial increases in yield may reflect a greater risk by the Fund of losing some or part of its investment rather than any increase in income from the higher yield that the debt security or loan may pay to the Fund on its investment.

Interest Rate

Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable. Debt securities generally tend to lose market value when interest rates rise and increase in value when interest rates fall. Securities with longer maturities or lower coupons or that make little (or no) interest payments before maturity tend to be more sensitive to these interest rate changes. The longer the Fund's average weighted portfolio maturity, the greater the impact a change in interest rates will have on its share price.

Variable Rate Securities

Variable rate securities (which include floating rate debt securities) generally are less sensitive to interest rate changes than fixed rate debt securities. However, the market value of variable rate debt securities may decline when prevailing interest rates rise if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Conversely, variable rate securities will not generally increase in market value if interest rates decline. However, when interest rates fall, there will be a reduction in the payments of interest received by the Fund from its variable rate securities. Limits on the aggregate amount by which a variable rate security's interest rate may increase over its lifetime or during any one adjustment period can prevent the interest rate from ever adjusting to prevailing market rates.

Income

Because the Fund can only distribute what it earns, the Fund's distributions to shareholders may decline when prevailing interest rates fall or when the Fund experiences defaults on debt securities it holds. The Fund's income generally declines during periods of falling interest rates because the Fund must reinvest the proceeds it receives from existing investments (upon their maturity, prepayment, amortization, call, or buy-back) at a lower rate of interest or return.

Foreign Securities

Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities. Certain of these risks also may apply to securities of U.S. companies with significant foreign operations.

Currency exchange rates. Foreign securities may be issued and traded in foreign currencies. As a result, their market values in U.S. dollars may be

affected by changes in exchange rates between such foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, as well as between currencies of countries other than the U.S. For example, if the value of the U.S. dollar goes up compared to a foreign currency, an investment traded in that foreign currency will go down in value because it will be worth fewer U.S. dollars. The Fund accrues additional expenses when engaging in currency exchange transactions, and valuation of the Fund's foreign securities may be subject to greater risk because both the currency (relative to the U.S. dollar) and the security must be considered.

Currency management strategies. Currency management strategies may substantially change the Fund's exposure to currency exchange rates and could result in losses to the Fund if currencies do not perform as the investment manager expects. In addition, currency management strategies, to the extent that they reduce the Fund's exposure to currency risks, may also reduce the Fund's ability to benefit from favorable changes in currency exchange rates. There is no assurance that the investment manager's use of currency management strategies will benefit the Fund or that they will be, or can be, used at appropriate times. Furthermore, there may not be perfect correlation between the amount of exposure to a particular currency and the amount of securities in the portfolio denominated in that currency. Investing in foreign currencies for purposes of gaining from projected changes in exchange rates, as opposed to hedging currency risks applicable to the Fund's holdings, further increases the Fund's exposure to foreign investment losses.

Political and economic developments. The political, economic and social structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the United States. Investments in these countries may be subject to greater risks of internal and external conflicts, expropriation, nationalization of assets, foreign exchange controls (such as suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a given country), restrictions on removal of assets, political or social instability, military action or unrest, diplomatic developments, currency devaluations, foreign ownership limitations, and punitive or confiscatory tax increases. It is possible that a government may take over the assets or operations of a company or impose restrictions on the exchange

or export of currency or other assets. Some countries also may have different legal systems that may make it difficult or expensive for the Fund to vote proxies, exercise shareholder rights, and pursue legal remedies with respect to its foreign investments. Diplomatic and political developments, including rapid and adverse political changes, social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war, could affect the economies, industries and securities and currency markets, and the value of the Fund's investments, in non-U.S. countries. These factors are extremely difficult, if not impossible, to predict and take into account with respect to the Fund's investments.

Trading practices. Brokerage commissions, withholding taxes, custodial fees, and other fees generally are higher in foreign markets. The policies and procedures followed by foreign stock exchanges, currency markets, trading systems and brokers may differ from those applicable in the United States, with possibly negative consequences to the Fund. The procedures and rules governing foreign trading, settlement and custody (holding of the Fund's assets) also may result in losses or delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or other property. Foreign government supervision and regulation of foreign securities markets and trading systems may be less than or different from government supervision in the United States, and may increase the Fund's regulatory and compliance burden and/or decrease the Fund's investor rights and protections.

Availability of information. Foreign issuers may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. issuers. Thus, there may be less information publicly available about foreign issuers than about most U.S. issuers.

Limited markets. Certain foreign securities may be less liquid (harder to sell) and their prices may be more volatile than many U.S. securities. Illiquidity tends to be greater, and valuation of the Fund's foreign securities may be more difficult, due to the infrequent trading and/or delayed reporting of quotes and sales.

Regional. Adverse conditions in a certain region can adversely affect securities of issuers in other countries whose economies appear to be unrelated. To the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a specific geographic region, the

Fund will generally have more exposure to regional economic risks. In the event of economic or political turmoil or a deterioration of diplomatic relations in a region or country where a substantial portion of the Fund's assets are invested, the Fund may experience substantial illiquidity or reduction in the value of the Fund's investments.

Developing Markets

The risks of foreign investments typically are greater in less developed countries, sometimes referred to as developing or emerging markets. For example, the political, social, market regulation and economic structures and institutions in these countries, including those supporting the regulatory and legal systems and financial markets, may be less established and more vulnerable to corruption and fraud, and may change rapidly. These countries are more likely to experience high levels of inflation, deflation or currency devaluation, which can harm their economies and securities markets and increase volatility. In fact, short-term volatility in these markets and declines of 50% or more are not uncommon. Investments in less developed markets generally are subject to higher fees and expenses and exhibit greater price volatility and valuation challenges. They may be subject to greater risk of expropriation, nationalization, confiscatory or punitive taxation, and foreign investment and divestment restrictions. Restrictions on currency trading that may be imposed by developing market countries will have an adverse effect on the value of the securities of companies that trade or operate in such countries. Finally, such securities markets are smaller, relatively less liquid and may not be as efficient or established in terms of settlement, custody and securities registration.

Derivative Instruments

The performance of derivative instruments (including currency-related derivatives) depends largely on the performance of an underlying currency, security or index and such instruments often have risks similar to their underlying instrument in addition to other risks. Derivative instruments involve costs and can create economic leverage in the Fund's portfolio which may result in significant volatility and cause the Fund to participate in losses (as well as gains) in an amount that significantly exceeds the Fund's initial investment. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited

loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivative instrument, and imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument so that the Fund may not realize the intended benefits. Their successful use will usually depend on the investment manager's ability to accurately forecast movements in the market relating to the underlying instrument. Should a market or markets, or prices of particular classes of investments move in an unexpected manner, especially in unusual or extreme market conditions, the Fund may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the transaction, and it may realize losses, which could be significant. If the investment manager is not successful in using such derivative instruments, the Fund's performance may be worse than if the investment manager did not use such derivative instruments at all. To the extent that the Fund uses such instruments for hedging purposes, there is the risk of imperfect correlation between movements in the value of the derivative instrument and the value of the underlying investment or other asset being hedged. There is also the risk, especially under extreme market conditions, that an instrument, which usually would operate as a hedge, provides no hedging benefits at all.

Use of these instruments could also result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction (particularly with respect to OTC instruments, such as swap agreements and forward currency contracts) does not perform as promised, including because of such counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency. This risk may be heightened during volatile market conditions. Other risks include the inability to close out a position because the trading market becomes illiquid (particularly in the OTC markets) or the availability of counterparties becomes limited for a period of time. In addition, the presence of speculators in a particular market could lead to price distortions. To the extent that the Fund is unable to close out a position because of market illiquidity, the Fund may not be able to prevent further losses of value in its derivatives holdings and the Fund's liquidity may be impaired to the extent that it has a substantial portion of its otherwise liquid assets marked as segregated to cover its obligations under such derivative instruments. The Fund may also be required to take or make delivery of an underlying instrument as a transaction that the

investment manager would otherwise have attempted to avoid. Some derivatives can be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates or other market prices. Investors should bear in mind that, while the Fund intends to use derivative strategies on a regular basis, it is not obligated to actively engage in these transactions, generally or in any particular kind of derivative, if the investment manager elects not to do so due to availability, cost or other factors.

The use of derivative strategies may also have a tax impact on the Fund. The timing and character of income, gains or losses from these strategies could impair the ability of the investment manager to utilize derivatives when it wishes to do so.

Prepayment

Debt securities are subject to prepayment risk when the issuer can "call" the security, or repay principal, in whole or in part, prior to the security's maturity. When the Fund reinvests the prepayments of principal it receives, it may receive a rate of interest that is lower than the rate on the existing security, potentially lowering the Fund's income, yield and its distributions to shareholders. Securities subject to prepayment may offer less potential for gains during a declining interest rate environment and have greater price volatility. Prepayment risk is greater in periods of falling interest rates.

Extension

The market value of some debt securities (such as certain asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities) will be adversely affected when bond calls or prepayments on underlying mortgages or other assets are less or slower than anticipated. When that occurs, the effective maturity date of the Fund's investment is extended, resulting in an increase in interest rate sensitivity to that of a longer-term instrument. Such extension may also effectively lock-in a below market interest rate and reduce the value of the debt security.

Debt Securities Ratings

The use of credit ratings in evaluating debt securities can involve certain risks, including the risk that the credit rating may not reflect the issuer's current financial condition or events since the security was last rated by a rating agency. Credit ratings may be influenced by conflicts of interest or based on historical data that no longer apply or are accurate.

Recently, legislation and regulations to reform rating agencies have been proposed and may adversely impact the Fund's investments or investment process.

Mortgage-Backed Securities and Asset-Backed Securities

Mortgage-backed securities differ from conventional debt securities because principal is paid back over the life of the security rather than at maturity. The Fund may receive unscheduled prepayments of principal due to voluntary prepayments, refinancing or foreclosure on the underlying mortgage loans. To the Fund this means a loss of anticipated interest, and a portion of its principal investment represented by any premium the Fund may have paid. Mortgage prepayments generally increase when interest rates fall.

Mortgage-backed securities also are subject to extension risk. An unexpected rise in interest rates could reduce the rate of prepayments on mortgage-backed securities and extend their life. This could cause the price of the mortgage-backed securities and the Fund's share price to fall and would make the mortgage-backed securities more sensitive to interest rate changes.

In September 2008, the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA), an agency of the U.S. government, placed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac into conservatorship, a statutory process with the objective of returning the entities to normal business operations. FHFA acts as the conservator to operate Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac until they are stabilized. It is unclear how long the conservatorship will last or what effect this conservatorship will have on the securities issued or guaranteed by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac for the long-term.

Issuers of asset-backed securities may have limited ability to enforce the security interest in the underlying assets, and credit enhancements provided to support the securities, if any, may be inadequate to protect investors in the event of default. Like mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment and extension risks.

Convertible Securities

A convertible security is generally a debt obligation, preferred stock or other security that pays interest

or dividends and may be converted by the holder within a specified period of time into common stock. The value of convertible securities may rise and fall with the market value of the underlying stock or, like a debt security, vary with changes in interest rates and the credit quality of the issuer. A convertible security tends to perform more like a stock when the underlying stock price is high relative to the conversion price (because more of the security's value resides in the option to convert) and more like a debt security when the underlying stock price is low relative to the conversion price (because the option to convert is less valuable). Because its value can be influenced by many different factors, a convertible security is not as sensitive to interest rate changes as a similar non-convertible debt security, and generally has less potential for gain or loss than the underlying stock.

Unrated Debt Securities

Unrated debt securities determined by the investment manager to be of comparable quality to rated securities which the Fund may purchase may pay a higher interest rate than such rated debt securities and be subject to a greater risk of illiquidity or price changes. Less public information is typically available about unrated securities or issuers.

Market

The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting individual issuers, securities markets generally or particular industries or sectors within the securities markets. The value of a security may go up or down due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for revenues or corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also go up or down due to factors that affect an individual issuer or a particular industry or sector, such as changes in production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value. When markets perform well, there can be no assurance that securities held by the Fund will participate in or otherwise benefit from the advance.

Liquidity

Liquidity risk exists when the market for particular securities or types of securities are or become relatively illiquid so that the Fund is unable, or it becomes more difficult for the Fund, to sell the security at the price at which the Fund has valued the security. Illiquidity may result from political, economic or issuer specific events or overall market disruptions. Securities with reduced liquidity or that become illiquid involve greater risk than securities with more liquid markets. Market quotations for illiquid securities may be volatile and/or subject to large spreads between bid and ask prices. Reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on market price and the Fund's ability to sell particular securities when necessary to meet the Fund's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event.

Focus

The greater the Fund's exposure to any single type of investment – including investment in a given industry, sector, region, country, issuer, or type of security – the greater the losses the Fund may experience upon any single economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence. As a result, there may be more fluctuation in the price of the Fund's shares.

Inflation risk

The market price of debt securities generally falls as inflation increases because the purchasing power of the future income and repaid principal is expected to be worth less when received by the Fund. Debt securities that pay a fixed rather than variable interest rate are especially vulnerable to inflation risk because variable-rate debt securities may be able to participate, over the long term, in rising interest rates

which have historically corresponded with long-term inflationary trends.

Floating Rate Corporate Investments

The senior secured corporate loans and corporate debt securities in which the Fund invests are often issued in connection with highly leveraged transactions. Such transactions include leveraged buyout loans, leveraged recapitalization loans, and other types of acquisition financing. Loan investments issued in such transactions are subject to greater credit risks than other investments including a greater possibility that the borrower may default or enter bankruptcy. Although loan investments are generally subject to certain restrictive covenants in favor of the investors, many of these loans may from time to time be "covenant lite" loans which do not typically include terms which allow the investor to control and track the performance of the borrower and declare a default if certain criteria are breached.

Management

The Fund is actively managed and could experience losses if the investment manager's judgment about markets, interest rates or the attractiveness, relative values, liquidity, or potential appreciation of particular investments made for the Fund's portfolio prove to be incorrect. There can be no guarantee that these techniques or the investment manager's investment decisions will produce the desired results. Additionally, legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the investment manager in connection with managing the Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment goal.

More detailed information about the Fund, its policies and risks can be found in the Fund's SAI.

Management

Franklin Advisers, Inc. (Advisers), One Franklin Parkway, San Mateo, California 94403-1906, is the Fund's investment manager.

The Fund is managed by a team of dedicated professionals focused on investments in U.S. and foreign debt securities. The portfolio managers of the team are as follows:

ERIC G. TAKAHA, CFA Senior Vice President of Advisers

Mr. Takaha has been the lead portfolio manager of the Fund since inception. He has primary responsibility for the investments of the Fund. He has final authority over all aspects of the Fund's investment portfolio, including but not limited to, purchases and sales of individual securities, portfolio risk assessment, and the management of daily cash balances in accordance with anticipated investment management requirements. The degree to which he may perform these functions, and the nature of these functions, may change from time to time. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1989.

CHRISTOPHER J. MOLUMPHY, CFA

Executive Vice President and Director of Advisers

Mr. Molumphy has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since inception, providing research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1988.

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The Fund's SAI provides additional information about portfolio manager compensation, other accounts that they manage and their ownership of Fund shares.

The Fund pays Advisers a fee for managing the Fund's assets. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, Advisers agreed to reduce its fees to reflect reduced services resulting from the Fund's investment in a Franklin Templeton money fund. The investment management fees before and after such waiver for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, were 0.35% and 0.34%, respectively.

A discussion regarding the basis for the board of trustees approving the investment management contract of the Fund is available in the Fund's semiannual report to shareholders for the six-month period ended June 30.

Financial Highlights

This table presents the financial performance of Class 4 shares for the past five years or since inception. The table shows certain information on a single Fund share basis (per share performance). It also shows some key Fund statistics, such as total return (past performance) and expense ratios. Total return represents the annual change in value of a share assuming reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. This information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. Their report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request.

Class 4	Year Ended December 31,					
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008 ^f	
Per share operating performance (for a share outstanding throughout the year)						
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$12.44	\$12.88	\$12.20	\$10.54	\$12.84	
Income from investment operations:"						
Net investment income ^b	0.60	0.64	0.67	0.66	0.53	
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	0.91	(0.31)	0.60	1.94	(1.93)	
Total from investment operations	1.51	0.33	1.27	2.60	(1.40)	
Less distributions from:						
Net investment income and net of foreign currency gains	(0.89)	(0.77)	(0.59)	(0.94)	(0.87)	
Net realized gains	(0.02)	_	_	_	(0.03)	
Total distributions	(0.91)	(0.77)	(0.59)	(0.94)	(0.90)	
Net asset value, end of year	\$13.04	\$12.44	\$12.88	\$12.20	\$10.54	
Total return ^c	12.67%	2.46%	10.88%	25.52%	(11.69)%	
Ratios to average net assets ^d						
Expenses	0.93%	0.95%	0.94%	0.93%	0.96%	
Net investment income	4.69%	5.01%	5.36%	5.78%	5.48%	
Supplemental data						
Net assets, end of year (000's)	\$196,479	\$188,786	\$188,1 <i>7</i> 8	\$162,074	\$59,766	
Portfolio turnover rate	49.98%	55.65%	56.46%	56.19%	47.68%	
Portfolio turnover rate excluding mortgage dollar rolls	48.75%	55.65%	56.46%	56.19%	47.68%	

a. The amount shown for a share outstanding throughout the period may not correlate with the Statement of Operations in the annual report for the period due to the timing of sales and repurchases of the Fund shares in relation to income earned and/or fluctuating market value of the investments of the Fund.

b. Based on average daily shares outstanding.

c. Total return does not include fees, charges or expenses imposed by the variable annuity and life insurance contracts for which the Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust serves as an underlying investment vehicle. Total return is not annualized for periods less than one year.

d. Ratios are annualized for periods less than one year.

e. Benefit of expense reduction rounds to less than 0.01%.

f. For the period February 29, 2008 (effective date) to December 31, 2008.

Franklin Templeton VIP Founding Funds Allocation Fund

Investment Goal

The Fund's principal investment goal is capital appreciation. Its secondary goal is income. The Fund's investment goals are non-fundamental, which means they may be changed by the board of trustees without shareholder approval. Shareholders will be given at least 60 days' advance notice of any change to the Fund's investment goal.

Principal Investment Policies and Practices

The Fund is a "fund of funds" meaning that it seeks to achieve its investment goal by investing its assets in a combination of Class 1 shares of the Franklin Income Securities Fund (33 1/3%), Mutual Shares Securities Fund (33 1/3%) and Templeton Growth Securities Fund (33 1/3%) (underlying funds). The Fund makes equal allocations to each of the underlying funds on a fixed percentage basis. The administrator rebalances the Fund's investments in the underlying funds periodically and may recommend to the Fund's board of trustees additional or different underlying funds for investment (without the approval of shareholders). The underlying funds, in turn, invest primarily in U.S. and foreign equity securities, and, to a lesser extent, fixed income and money market securities, each following a value oriented approach. The investment policies of the underlying funds are summarized in the section below entitled "Information about the Underlying Funds."

The Fund seeks to maintain equal investments in each of the three underlying funds.

Rebalancing and Fund Performance

The investment results of the underlying funds will vary. Because of this, the Fund's administrator will monitor the Fund's investments in the underlying funds and will seek to rebalance those investments when they are more than three percent above or below the goal of equal allocations to each of the three underlying funds. Whenever possible, cash flows will be used to adjust allocations. Also, the performance and income distributions of the Fund will differ from the performance and income distributions of the underlying funds as a result of the small variations in the Fund's allocations and any cash it holds, as well as Fund expenses.

Temporary Investments

When the investment manager of an underlying fund believes that market or economic conditions are unusual or unfavorable for investors, is unable to locate suitable investment opportunities, or seeks to maintain liquidity, it may invest all or nearly all of the underlying fund's assets in U.S. or non-U.S. currency denominated short-term investments, including cash or cash equivalents, corporate debt, or direct or indirect U.S. and non-U.S. government and agency obligations and money market fund shares (including shares of an affiliated money market fund). In these circumstances, the underlying fund may be unable to pursue its investment goal and the Fund may be unable to pursue its investment goal with respect to the portion of its assets invested in such underlying fund. In addition, the Fund, as a temporary measure, may hold cash in anticipation of redemptions by Fund investors.

Information about the Underlying Funds

Franklin Income Securities Fund The Fund seeks to maximize income while maintaining prospects for capital appreciation by investing, under normal market conditions, in a diversified portfolio of debt and equity securities. The Fund may shift its investments from one asset class to another based on the investment manager's analysis of the best opportunities in a given market. The Fund seeks income by selecting investments such as corporate, foreign and U.S. Treasury bonds, as well as stocks with dividend yields the investment manager believes are attractive. In its search for growth opportunities, the Fund maintains the flexibility to invest in common stocks of companies from a variety of industries but from time to time, based on economic conditions, the Fund may have significant investments in certain sectors, particularly utilities. The Fund may invest in up to 100% of its assets in debt securities that are rated below investment grade (sometimes called "junk bonds"), including a portion in defaulted securities. The Fund may invest in convertible securities without regard to the ratings assigned by ratings services and may invest a portion of its assets in foreign securities, either directly or through depositary receipts. The Fund may, from time to time, seek to hedge (protect) against currency risks, using principally forward foreign currency exchange contracts and currency futures contracts. The Fund may also, from time to time, seek to hedge against market risk, using a variety of derivative instruments, which may include purchasing or selling call and put options on equity securities and equity security indices. The Fund may also invest in all types of equity-linked notes.

Mutual Shares Securities Fund The Fund's principal investment goal is capital appreciation and its secondary goal is income. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests primarily in equity securities (including securities convertible into, or that the investment manager expects to be exchanged for, common or preferred stock) of U.S. and foreign companies that the investment manager believes are available at market prices less than their value based

on certain recognized or objective criteria (intrinsic value). Following this value-oriented strategy, the Fund invests primarily in undervalued securities and, to a lesser extent, in merger arbitrage securities and the debt and equity of distressed companies. The Fund generally invests the equity portion of its portfolio primarily to predominantly in companies with market capitalization values greater than \$5 billion with a portion or significant amount of its assets in smaller companies. While the Fund generally purchases securities for investment purposes, its investment manager may seek to influence or control management, or invest in other companies that do so, when the investment manager believes the Fund may benefit. The Fund may invest a significant portion of its assets in foreign investments, which may include sovereign debt and participations in foreign government debt and may invest up to 15% of its net assets in illiquid securities. The Fund may attempt from time to time to hedge against currency risks, largely using forward foreign currency exchange contracts. The Fund may also, from time to time, seek to hedge against market risk using a variety of derivatives. The Fund may also engage from time to time in an "arbitrage" strategy, buying one security while selling short another security. The Fund's investments in distressed companies typically involve the purchase of bank debt, lower-rated or defaulted debt securities, comparable unrated debt securities or other indebtedness.

Templeton Growth Securities Fund The Fund seeks long-term capital growth. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests predominantly in the equity securities and depositary receipts of companies located anywhere in the world, including those in emerging markets. It may from time to time have significant investments in particular countries or in particular sectors. In addition to its main investments, depending upon current market conditions, the Fund may invest a portion of its net assets in debt securities of companies and governments located anywhere in the world.

Risks of Investing in the Underlying Funds

The following sections describe some of the risks associated with certain of the underlying Franklin Templeton funds (hereafter the "Fund" or "Funds").

Market

The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting individual issuers, securities markets generally or particular industries or sectors within the securities markets. The value of a security may go up or down due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for revenues or corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also go up or down due to factors that affect an individual issuer or a particular industry or sector, such as changes in production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value. When markets perform well, there can be no assurance that securities held by the Fund will participate in or otherwise benefit from the advance.

Stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of debt securities. A slower-growth or recessionary economic environment could have an adverse effect on the prices of the various stocks held by the Fund.

Value Style Investing

Value stock prices are considered "cheap" relative to the company's perceived value and are often out of favor with other investors. The investment manager may invest in such stocks if it believes the market may have overreacted to adverse developments or failed to appreciate positive changes. However, if other investors fail to recognize the company's value (and do not become buyers, or if they become sellers or favor investing in faster growing companies), value stocks may not increase in value as anticipated by the investment manager and may even decline in value.

Foreign Securities

Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities. Certain of these

risks also may apply to securities of U.S. companies with significant foreign operations.

Currency exchange rates. Foreign securities may be issued and traded in foreign currencies. As a result, their market values in U.S. dollars may be affected by changes in exchange rates between such foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, as well as between currencies of countries other than the U.S. For example, if the value of the U.S. dollar goes up compared to a foreign currency, an investment traded in that foreign currency will go down in value because it will be worth fewer U.S. dollars. The Fund accrues additional expenses when engaging in currency exchange transactions, and valuation of the Fund's foreign securities may be subject to greater risk because both the currency (relative to the U.S. dollar) and the security must be considered.

Currency management strategies. Currency management strategies may substantially change the Fund's exposure to currency exchange rates and could result in losses to the Fund if currencies do not perform as the investment manager expects. In addition, currency management strategies, to the extent that they reduce the Fund's exposure to currency risks, may also reduce the Fund's ability to benefit from favorable changes in currency exchange rates. There is no assurance that the investment manager's use of currency management strategies will benefit the Fund or that they will be, or can be, used at appropriate times. Furthermore, there may not be perfect correlation between the amount of exposure to a particular currency and the amount of securities in the portfolio denominated in that currency. Investing in foreign currencies for purposes of gaining from projected changes in exchange rates, as opposed to hedging currency risks applicable to the Fund's holdings, further increases the Fund's exposure to foreign investment losses.

Political and economic developments. The political, economic and social structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the United States. Investments in these countries may be subject to greater risks of internal and external conflicts, expropriation, nationalization of assets, foreign exchange controls (such as suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a given country), restrictions on removal of assets,

political or social instability, military action or unrest, diplomatic developments, currency devaluations, foreign ownership limitations, and punitive or confiscatory tax increases. It is possible that a government may take over the assets or operations of a company or impose restrictions on the exchange or export of currency or other assets. Some countries also may have different legal systems that may make it difficult or expensive for the Fund to vote proxies, exercise shareholder rights, and pursue legal remedies with respect to its foreign investments. Diplomatic and political developments, including rapid and adverse political changes, social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war, could affect the economies, industries and securities and currency markets, and the value of the Fund's investments, in non-U.S. countries. These factors are extremely difficult, if not impossible, to predict and take into account with respect to the Fund's investments.

Trading practices. Brokerage commissions, withholding taxes, custodial fees, and other fees generally are higher in foreign markets. The policies and procedures followed by foreign stock exchanges, currency markets, trading systems and brokers may differ from those applicable in the United States, with possibly negative consequences to the Fund. The procedures and rules governing foreign trading, settlement and custody (holding of the Fund's assets) also may result in losses or delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or other property. Foreign government supervision and regulation of foreign securities markets and trading systems may be less than or different from government supervision in the United States, and may increase the Fund's regulatory and compliance burden and/or decrease the Fund's investor rights and protections.

Availability of information. Foreign issuers may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. issuers. Thus, there may be less information publicly available about foreign issuers than about most U.S. issuers.

Limited markets. Certain foreign securities may be less liquid (harder to sell) and their prices may be more volatile than many U.S. securities. Illiquidity tends to be greater, and valuation of the Fund's foreign

securities may be more difficult, due to the infrequent trading and/or delayed reporting of quotes and sales.

Regional. Adverse conditions in a certain region can adversely affect securities of issuers in other countries whose economies appear to be unrelated. To the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a specific geographic region, the Fund will generally have more exposure to regional economic risks. In the event of economic or political turmoil or a deterioration of diplomatic relations in a region or country where a substantial portion of the Fund's assets are invested, the Fund may experience substantial illiquidity or reduction in the value of the Fund's investments.

Developing Markets

The risks of foreign investments typically are greater in less developed countries, sometimes referred to as developing or emerging markets. For example, the political, social, market regulation and economic structures and institutions in these countries, including those supporting the regulatory and legal systems and financial markets, may be less established and more vulnerable to corruption and fraud, and may change rapidly. These countries are more likely to experience high levels of inflation, deflation or currency devaluation, which can harm their economies and securities markets and increase volatility. In fact, short-term volatility in these markets and declines of 50% or more are not uncommon. Investments in less developed markets generally are subject to higher fees and expenses and exhibit greater price volatility and valuation challenges. They may be subject to greater risk of expropriation, nationalization, confiscatory or punitive taxation, and foreign investment and divestment restrictions. Restrictions on currency trading that may be imposed by developing market countries will have an adverse effect on the value of the securities of companies that trade or operate in such countries. Finally, such securities markets are smaller, relatively less liquid and may not be as efficient or established in terms of settlement, custody and securities registration.

Focus

The greater the Fund's exposure to any single type of investment – including investment in a given industry, sector, region, country, issuer, or type of security –

the greater the losses the Fund may experience upon any single economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence. As a result, there may be more fluctuation in the price of the Fund's shares.

Financial services companies. Financial services companies are subject to extensive government regulation that may affect their profitability in many ways, including by limiting the amount and types of loans and other commitments they can make, and the interest rates and fees they can charge. A financial services company's profitability, and therefore its stock prices, is especially sensitive to interest rate changes as well as the ability of borrowers to repay their loans. Changing regulations, continuing consolidations, and development of new products and structures all are likely to have a significant impact on financial services companies.

Utilities industry. Utility company equity securities, generally historically have been sensitive to interest rate movements: when interest rates have risen, the stock prices of these companies have tended to fall. In some states, utility companies and their rates are regulated; other states have moved to deregulate such companies thereby causing non-regulated companies' returns to generally be more volatile and more sensitive to changes in revenue and earnings. Certain utilities companies face risks associated with the operation of nuclear facilities for electric generation, including, among other considerations, litigation, the problems associated with the use of radioactive materials and the effects of natural or man-made disasters. In general, all utility companies may face additional regulation and litigation regarding their power plant operations; increased costs from new or greater regulation of these operations; the need to purchase expensive emissions control equipment or new operations due to regulations, and the availability and cost of fuel, all of which may lower their earnings.

Healthcare technology companies. These companies will be affected by government regulatory requirements, regulatory approval for new drugs and medical products, patent considerations, product liability, and similar matters. In addition, this industry is characterized by competition and rapid technological developments that may make a company's products or services obsolete in a short period of time.

Energy companies. Companies that are involved in oil or gas exploration, production, refining or marketing, or any combination of the above are greatly affected by the prices and supplies of raw materials such as oil or gas. The earnings and dividends of energy companies can fluctuate significantly as a result of international economics, politics and regulation.

Smaller and Midsize Companies

While smaller and midsize companies may offer substantial opportunities for capital growth, they also involve substantial risks and should be considered speculative. Historically, smaller and midsize company securities have been more volatile in price than larger company securities, especially over the short term. Among the reasons for the greater price volatility are the less certain growth prospects of smaller and midsize companies, the lower degree of liquidity in the markets for such securities, and the greater sensitivity of smaller and midsize companies to changing economic conditions.

In addition, smaller and midsize companies may lack depth of management, be unable to generate funds necessary for growth or development, have limited product lines or be developing or marketing new products or services for which markets are not yet established and may never become established. Smaller and midsize companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans which are floating rate.

Derivative Instruments

The performance of derivative instruments (including currency-related derivatives) depends largely on the performance of an underlying currency, security or index and such instruments often have risks similar to their underlying instrument in addition to other risks. Derivative instruments involve costs and can create economic leverage in the Fund's portfolio which may result in significant volatility and cause the Fund to participate in losses (as well as gains) in an amount that significantly exceeds the Fund's initial investment. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivative instrument, and imperfect

correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument so that the Fund may not realize the intended benefits. Their successful use will usually depend on the investment manager's ability to accurately forecast movements in the market relating to the underlying instrument. Should a market or markets, or prices of particular classes of investments move in an unexpected manner, especially in unusual or extreme market conditions, the Fund may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the transaction, and it may realize losses, which could be significant. If the investment manager is not successful in using such derivative instruments, the Fund's performance may be worse than if the investment manager did not use such derivative instruments at all. To the extent that the Fund uses such instruments for hedging purposes, there is the risk of imperfect correlation between movements in the value of the derivative instrument and the value of the underlying investment or other asset being hedged. There is also the risk, especially under extreme market conditions, that an instrument, which usually would operate as a hedge, provides no hedging benefits at all.

Use of these instruments could also result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction (particularly with respect to OTC instruments, such as swap agreements and forward currency contracts) does not perform as promised, including because of such counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency. This risk may be heightened during volatile market conditions. Other risks include the inability to close out a position because the trading market becomes illiquid (particularly in the OTC markets) or the availability of counterparties becomes limited for a period of time. In addition, the presence of speculators in a particular market could lead to price distortions. To the extent that the Fund is unable to close out a position because of market illiquidity, the Fund may not be able to prevent further losses of value in its derivatives holdings and the Fund's liquidity may be impaired to the extent that it has a substantial portion of its otherwise liquid assets marked as segregated to cover its obligations under such derivative instruments. The Fund may also be required to take or make delivery of an underlying instrument as a transaction that the investment manager would otherwise have attempted to avoid. Some derivatives can be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates or other market prices.

Investors should bear in mind that, while the Fund intends to use derivative strategies on a regular basis, it is not obligated to actively engage in these transactions, generally or in any particular kind of derivative, if the investment manager elects not to do so due to availability, cost or other factors.

The use of derivative strategies may also have a tax impact on the Fund. The timing and character of income, gains or losses from these strategies could impair the ability of the investment manager to utilize derivatives when it wishes to do so.

Income

Because the Fund can only distribute what it earns, the Fund's distributions to shareholders may decline when prevailing interest rates fall, when dividend income from investments in stocks decline, or when the Fund experiences defaults on debt securities it holds.

Credit

The Fund could lose money on a debt security if an issuer or borrower is unable or fails to meet its obligations, including failing to make interest payments and/or to repay principal when due. Changes in an issuer's financial strength, the market's perception of the issuer's financial strength or in a security's credit rating, which reflects a third party's assessment of the credit risk presented by a particular issuer, may affect debt securities' values. The Fund may incur substantial losses on debt securities that are inaccurately perceived to present a different amount of credit risk by the market, the investment manager or the rating agencies than such securities actually do.

Interest Rate

Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable. Debt securities generally tend to lose market value when interest rates rise and increase in value when interest rates fall. Securities with longer maturities or lower coupons or that make little (or no) interest payments before maturity tend to be more sensitive to these interest rate changes. The longer the Fund's average weighted portfolio maturity, the greater the impact a change in interest rates will have on its share price.

High-Yield Debt Securities

High-yield debt securities (including loans) and unrated securities of similar credit quality ("high-yield

debt instruments" or "junk bonds") involve greater risk of a complete loss of the Fund's investment, or delays of interest and principal payments, than higher-quality debt securities. Issuers of high-yield debt instruments are not as strong financially as those issuing securities of higher credit quality. High-yield debt instruments are generally considered predominantly speculative by the applicable rating agencies as these issuers are more likely to encounter financial difficulties and are more vulnerable to changes in the relevant economy, such as a recession or a sustained period of rising interest rates, that could affect their ability to make interest and principal payments when due. If an issuer stops making interest and/or principal payments, payments on the securities may never resume. These instruments may be worthless and the Fund could lose its entire investment.

The prices of high-yield debt instruments fluctuate more than higher-quality securities. Prices are especially sensitive to developments affecting the issuer's business or operations and to changes in the ratings assigned by rating agencies. In addition, the entire high-yield debt market can experience sudden and sharp price swings due to changes in economic conditions, stock market activity, large sustained sales by major investors, a high-profile default, or other factors. Prices of corporate high-yield debt instruments often are closely linked with the company's stock prices and typically rise and fall in response to factors that affect stock prices.

High-yield debt instruments are generally less liquid than higher-quality securities. Many of these securities are not registered for sale under the federal securities laws and/or do not trade frequently. When they do trade, their prices may be significantly higher or lower than expected. At times, it may be difficult to sell these securities promptly at an acceptable price, which may limit the Fund's ability to sell securities in response to specific economic events or to meet redemption requests. As a result, high-yield debt instruments generally pose greater illiquidity and valuation risks.

Substantial declines in the prices of high-yield debt instruments can dramatically increase the yield of such bonds or loans. The decline in market prices generally reflects an expectation that the issuer(s) may be at greater risk of defaulting on the obligation to pay interest and principal when due. Therefore, substantial increases in yield may reflect a greater risk by the Fund of losing some or part of its investment rather than any increase in income from the higher yield that the debt security or loan may pay to the Fund on its investment.

Merger Arbitrage Securities and Distressed Companies

A merger or other restructuring, or a tender or exchange offer, proposed or pending at the time the Fund invests in Merger Arbitrage Securities may not be completed on the terms or within the time frame contemplated, which may result in losses to the Fund. Debt obligations of Distressed Companies typically are unrated, lower-rated, in default or close to default. Also, securities of Distressed Companies are generally more likely to become worthless than the securities of more financially stable companies.

Prepayment

Debt securities are subject to prepayment risk when the issuer can "call" the security, or repay principal, in whole or in part, prior to the security's maturity. When the Fund reinvests the prepayments of principal it receives, it may receive a rate of interest that is lower than the rate on the existing security, potentially lowering the Fund's income, yield and its distributions to shareholders. Securities subject to prepayment may offer less potential for gains during a declining interest rate environment and have greater price volatility. Prepayment risk is greater in periods of falling interest rates.

Convertible Securities

A convertible security is generally a debt obligation, preferred stock or other security that pays interest or dividends and may be converted by the holder within a specified period of time into common stock. The value of convertible securities may rise and fall with the market value of the underlying stock or, like a debt security, vary with changes in interest rates and the credit quality of the issuer. A convertible security tends to perform more like a stock when the underlying stock price is high relative to the conversion price (because more of the security's value resides in the option to convert) and more like a debt security when the underlying stock price is low relative to the conversion price (because the option

to convert is less valuable). Because its value can be influenced by many different factors, a convertible security is not as sensitive to interest rate changes as a similar non-convertible debt security, and generally has less potential for gain or loss than the underlying stock.

Management

The Fund is actively managed and could experience losses if the investment manager's judgment about markets, interest rates or the attractiveness, relative values, liquidity, or potential appreciation of particular investments made for the Fund's portfolio prove to be incorrect. There can be no guarantee that these techniques or the investment manager's investment decisions will produce the desired results. Additionally, legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect

the investment techniques available to the investment manager in connection with managing the Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment goal.

The value of an investment in a Fund is based primarily on the performance of, and its allocation among, the underlying funds. Because the prices of the underlying funds' securities fluctuate with market conditions (the range of fluctuation depends upon the types of securities an underlying fund owns and the markets in which they trade), the value of your investment will go up and down. You could lose money.

More detailed information about the Fund, its policies and risks can be found in the Fund's SAI.

Administration

Franklin Templeton Services, LLC (FT Services), One Franklin Parkway, San Mateo, CA 94403-1906, is the Fund's administrator. FT Services is a wholly owned subsidiary of Templeton Worldwide, Inc., which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Franklin Resources, Inc.

Fund Administration Agreement and Services

Under the Fund Administration Agreement, FT Services provides certain administrative services and facilities for the Fund. The administrative services FT Services provides include preparing and maintaining books, records, and tax and financial reports and monitoring compliance with regulatory requirements. FT Services also monitors the percentage of the Fund's assets allocated to the underlying funds and seeks to rebalance the Fund's portfolio whenever the percentage of assets allocated to one or more underlying funds is below or above 3% of the applicable fixed percentage.

FT Services may receive assistance, at no charge to the Fund, from its corporate affiliate, Franklin Advisers, Inc. (Advisers), in monitoring the underlying funds and the Fund's investment in the underlying funds. FT Services makes certain payments (see the SAI for more information) to insurance companies out of its own resources for certain administrative services.

The Fund does not receive rule 12b-1 service or distribution fees from any of the underlying funds in connection with its investments in them.

T. ANTHONY COFFEY, CFA
Vice President of Advisers

Mr. Coffey oversees the rebalancing process on behalf of FT Services. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1989.

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The Fund's SAI provides additional information about Mr. Coffey's compensation, other accounts he manages or oversees and his ownership of Fund shares.

Administration Fees

The administrator has contractually agreed to waive or assume certain expenses so that common expenses of the Fund (i.e., a combination of administration fees and other expenses but excluding Rule 12b-1 fees and acquired fund fees and expenses) for each class of the Fund do not exceed 0.10% (other than certain non-routine expenses or costs, including those relating to litigation, indemnification, reorganizations and liquidations) until April 30, 2014. The administration fees before and after such waiver for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 were 0.10% and 0.09%, respectively. The administrator agreed to reduce its fees to reflect reduced services to the extent the Fund invested in a Franklin Templeton money fund.

The Fund does not pay a management fee but, as a shareholder in the underlying funds, indirectly bears its proportionate share of any management fees and other expenses paid by the underlying funds. The investment manager and the management fee of each of the underlying funds, based on each underlying fund's average net assets for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 are listed below:

Underlying Fund	Manager	Annual Fee Rate
Franklin Income Securities Fund	Advisers	0.45%
Mutual Shares Securities Fund	Franklin Mutual Advisers, LLC	0.60%
Templeton Growth Securities Fund	Templeton Global Advisors, Limited	0.74%

Financial Highlights

This table presents the financial performance of Class 4 shares for the past five years or since inception. The table shows certain information on a single Fund share basis (per share performance). It also shows some key Fund statistics, such as total return (past performance) and expense ratios. Total return represents the annual change in value of a share assuming reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. This information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. Their report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request.

Class 4	Year Ended December 31,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008 ⁱ
Per share operating performance (for a share outstanding throughout the year)					
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$7.58	\$7.71	\$7.14	\$5.62	\$8.65
Income from investment operations:					
Net investment income ^{b, c}	0.30	0.24	0.19	0.23	0.19
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	0.83	(0.37)	0.54	1.46	(2.87)
Total from investment operations	1.13	(0.13)	0.73	1.69	(2.68)
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.22)	h	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.18)
Net realized gains	_	_	<u>h</u>	_	(0.17)
Total distributions	(0.22)	h	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.35)
Net asset value, end of year	\$8.49	\$7.58	\$7.71	\$7.14	\$5.62
Total return ^d	15.17%	(1.67)%	10.24%	30.06%	(30.81)%
Ratios to average net assets ^e					
Expenses before waiver and payments by affiliates ^f	0.46%	0.46%	0.46%	0.47%	0.48%
Expenses net of waiver and payments by affiliates ^f	0.45%	0.45%	0.45%	0.45%	0.48%
Net investment income ^c	3.71%	3.09%	2.69%	3.81%	3.46%
Supplemental data					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	\$493,813	\$2,860,928	\$3,036,272	\$1,424,479	\$263,001
Portfolio turnover rate	28.46% ^g	58.42%	17.81%	4.23%	22.09%

a. The amount shown for a share outstanding throughout the period may not correlate with the Statement of Operations in the annual report for the period due to the timing of sales and repurchases of the Fund shares in relation to income earned and/or fluctuating market value of the investments of the Fund.

b. Based on average daily shares outstanding.

c. Recognition of net investment income by the Fund is affected by the timing of declaration of dividends by the Underlying Funds in which

d. Total return does not include fees, charges or expenses imposed by the variable annuity and life insurance contracts for which the Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust serves as an underlying investment vehicle. Total return is not annualized for periods less than one year.

e. Ratios are annualized for periods less than one year.

f. Does not include expenses of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests. The weighted average indirect expenses of the Underlying Funds was 0.65% for the year ended December 31, 2012.

g. Excludes the value of portfolio securities delivered as a result of a redemption in-kind.

h. Amount rounds to less than \$0.01 per share.

i. For the period February 29, 2008 (effective date) to December 31, 2008.

Mutual Global Discovery Securities Fund

Investment Goal

The Fund's investment goal is capital appreciation.

Principal Investment Policies and Practices

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests primarily in equity securities (including securities convertible into, or that the investment manager expects to be exchanged for, common or preferred stock) of U.S. and foreign companies that the investment manager believes are available at market prices less than their value based on certain recognized or objective criteria (intrinsic value). The equity securities in which the Fund invests are primarily common stock. Following this value-oriented strategy, the Fund invests primarily in:

 Undervalued Securities - Securities trading at a discount to intrinsic value.

And, to a lesser extent, the Fund also invests in:

- Merger Arbitrage Securities Securities of companies involved in restructurings (such as mergers, acquisitions, consolidations, liquidations, spin-offs, or tender or exchange offers) or that the investment manager believes are cheap relative to an economically equivalent security of another or the same company.
- Distressed Companies Securities of companies that are, or are about to be, involved in reorganizations, financial restructurings, or bankruptcy.

An equity security represents a proportionate share of the ownership of a company; its value is based on the success or failure of the company's business, any income paid to stockholders, the value of its assets and general market conditions. Common stocks and preferred stocks, and securities convertible into common stocks are examples of equity securities. The Fund may invest in convertible securities without regard to the ratings assigned by the rating services.

In pursuit of its value-oriented strategy, the Fund is not limited to pre-set maximums or minimums governing the size of the companies in which it may invest. However, as a general rule, the Fund currently invests the equity portion of its portfolio primarily to predominantly in mid- and large-capitalization companies, with the remaining portion of its equity portfolio in smaller companies. For these purposes,

mid- and large-capitalization companies are considered to be those with market capitalization values (share price multiplied by the number of shares of common stock outstanding) greater than \$1.5 billion.

While the Fund generally purchases securities for investment purposes, the investment manager may seek to influence or control management, or invest in other companies that do so, when the investment manager believes the Fund may benefit.

The Fund expects to invest substantially and potentially up to 100% of its assets in, foreign securities, which may include sovereign debt and participations in foreign government debt. The Fund presently does not intend to invest more than a portion (no more than 25%) of its assets in securities of emerging market countries.

The Fund's investments in Distressed Companies typically involve the purchase of bank debt, lowerrated or defaulted debt securities, comparable unrated debt securities, trade claims or other indebtedness (or participations in the indebtedness) of such companies. Such other indebtedness generally represents a specific commercial loan or portion of a loan made to a company by a financial institution such as a bank. Loan participations represent fractional interests in a company's indebtedness and are generally made available by banks or other institutional investors. By purchasing all or a part of a company's direct indebtedness, the Fund, in effect, steps into the shoes of the lender. If the loan is secured, the Fund will have a priority claim to the assets of the company ahead of unsecured creditors and stockholders. The Fund generally makes such investments to achieve capital appreciation, in addition to generating income.

For purposes of pursuing its investment goal, the Fund may, from time to time, enter into currency-related transactions involving certain derivative instruments, including currency forwards, and currency and currency index futures contracts. The use of derivative currency transactions may allow the Fund to obtain net long or net negative (short) exposure to selected currencies. The Fund may also enter into various other transactions involving derivatives, including put and call options on equity securities and swap agreements (which may include total return and credit default swaps). The use of these derivative transactions may allow the Fund to obtain

net long or net negative (short) exposures to selected countries, currencies or issuers. The investment manager considers various factors, such as availability and cost, in deciding whether, when and to what extent to enter into derivative transactions.

The Fund may use any of the above currency techniques or other derivative transactions for the purposes of enhancing Fund returns, increasing liquidity, gaining exposure to particular instruments in more efficient or less expensive ways and/or hedging risks relating to changes in currency exchange rates, market prices and other market factors. By way of example, when the investment manager believes that the value of a particular foreign currency is expected to increase compared to the U.S. dollar, the Fund could enter into a forward contract to purchase that foreign currency at a future date. If at such future date the value of the foreign currency exceeds the then current amount of U.S. dollars to be paid by the Fund under the contract, the Fund will recognize a gain. When used for hedging purposes, a forward contract or other derivative instrument could be used to protect against possible declines in a currency's value where a security held or to be purchased by the Fund is denominated in that currency.

A currency forward contract is an obligation to purchase or sell a specific foreign currency at an agreed exchange rate (price) at a future date, which is typically individually negotiated and privately traded by currency traders and their customers in the interbank market.

A futures contract is a standard binding agreement to buy or sell a specified quantity of an underlying instrument or asset, such as a specific security or currency, at a specified price at a specified later date that trade on an exchange. A "sale" of a futures contract means the acquisition of a contractual obligation to deliver the underlying instrument called for by the contract at a specified price on a specified date. A "purchase" of a futures contract means the acquisition of a contractual obligation to acquire the underlying instrument called for by the contract at a specified price on a specified date. The purchase or sale of a futures contract will allow the Fund to increase or decrease its exposure to the underlying instrument or asset. Although most futures contracts by their terms require the actual delivery or

acquisition of the underlying instrument, some require cash settlement. The Fund may buy and sell futures contracts that trade on U.S. and foreign exchanges.

Swap agreements, such as total return swaps and credit default swaps, are contracts between the Fund and, typically, a brokerage firm, bank, or other financial institution (the swap counterparty) for periods ranging from a few days to multiple years. In a basic swap transaction, the Fund agrees with its counterparty to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on a particular "notional amount" of underlying instruments. The notional amount is the set amount selected by the parties as the basis on which to calculate the obligations that they have agreed to exchange. The parties typically do not actually exchange the notional amount. Instead, they agree to exchange the returns that would be earned or realized if the notional amount were invested in given instruments or at given interest rates. For credit default swaps, the "buyer" of the credit default swap agreement is obligated to pay the "seller" a periodic stream of payments over the term of the agreement in return for a payment by the "seller" that is contingent upon the occurrence of a credit event with respect to an underlying reference debt obligation. As a "buyer" of the credit default swap, the Fund is purchasing the obligation of its counterparty to offset losses the Fund could experience if there was such a credit event. Generally, a credit event means bankruptcy, failure to timely pay interest or principal, obligation acceleration, or modified restructuring of the reference debt obligation. The contingent payment by the seller generally is the face amount of the debt obligation in exchange for the physical delivery of the reference debt obligation or a cash payment equal to the then current market value of that debt obligation.

A call option gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to buy, and the seller the obligation to sell, the underlying instrument at the exercise price. Conversely, a put option gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to sell, and the seller of the option the obligation to buy, the underlying instrument at the exercise price.

The investment manager considers various factors, such as availability and cost, in deciding whether to use a particular derivative instrument or strategy.

Moreover, investors should bear in mind that the Fund is not obligated to actively engage in any derivative transactions.

The Fund may also engage from time to time in an "arbitrage" strategy. When engaging in an arbitrage strategy, the Fund typically buys one security while at the same time selling short another security. The Fund generally buys the security that the investment manager believes is either cheap relative to the price of the other security or otherwise undervalued, and sells short the security that the investment manager believes is either expensive relative to the price of the other security or otherwise overvalued. In doing so, the Fund attempts to profit from a perceived relationship between the values of the two securities. The Fund generally engages in an arbitrage strategy in connection with an announced corporate restructuring, such as a merger, acquisition or tender offer, or other corporate action or event.

Portfolio Selection

The investment manager employs a research driven, fundamental value strategy for the Fund. In choosing equity investments, the investment manager focuses on the market price of a company's securities relative to the investment manager's own evaluation of the company's asset value, including an analysis of book value, cash flow potential, long-term earnings, and multiples of earnings. Similarly, debt securities and other indebtedness, including loan participations, are generally selected based on the investment manager's own analysis of the security's intrinsic value rather than the coupon rate or rating of the security. The investment manager examines each investment separately and there are no set criteria as to specific value parameters, asset size, earnings or industry type.

Commodity Exchange Act Exclusions

With respect to the Fund, the investment manager has claimed an exclusion from the definition of "commodity pool operator" (CPO) under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) and the rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC)

and, therefore, is not subject to CFTC registration or regulation as a CPO. In addition, the investment manager is relying upon a related exclusion from the definition of "commodity trading advisor" (CTA) under the CEA and the rules of the CFTC.

As of January 1, 2013, the terms of the CPO exclusion require the Fund, among other things, to adhere to certain limits on its investments in futures, commodity options, swaps and non-deliverable foreign currency forwards (used for purposes other than bona fide hedging). Because the investment manager and the Fund intend to comply with the terms of the CPO exclusion, the Fund may, in the future, need to adjust its investment strategies, consistent with its investment goal, to limit its investments in these types of instruments. The Fund is not intended as a vehicle for trading in the futures, commodity options or swaps markets. The CFTC has neither reviewed nor approved the investment manager's reliance on these exclusions, or the Fund, its investment strategies or this prospectus.

Temporary Investments

The investment manager may keep a portion, which may be significant at times, of the Fund's assets in cash or invested in high-quality short-term, money market instruments, corporate debt, or direct or indirect U.S. and non-U.S. government and agency obligations, when it believes that insufficient investment opportunities meeting the Fund's investment criteria exist or that it may otherwise be necessary to maintain liquidity. For example, when prevailing market valuations for securities are high, there may be fewer securities available at prices below their intrinsic value. In addition, when the investment manager believes market or economic conditions are unfavorable for investors or seeks to maintain liquidity, the investment manager may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in U.S. or non-U.S. dollar denominated short-term investments, including cash or cash equivalents. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to pursue its investment goals.

Principal Risks

Market

The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting individual issuers, securities markets generally or particular industries or sectors within the securities markets. The value of a security may go up or down due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for revenues or corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also go up or down due to factors that affect an individual issuer or a particular industry or sector, such as changes in production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value. When markets perform well, there can be no assurance that securities held by the Fund will participate in or otherwise benefit from the advance.

Stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of debt securities. A slower-growth or recessionary economic environment could have an adverse effect on the prices of the various stocks held by the Fund.

Value Style Investing

Value securities may not increase in price as anticipated by the investment manager, and may even decline further in value, if other investors fail to recognize the company's value, or favor investing in faster-growing companies, or if the events or factors that the investment manager believes will increase a security's market value do not occur.

The Fund's bargain-driven focus may result in the Fund choosing securities that are not widely followed by other investors. Securities that are considered "cheaply" priced also may include those of companies reporting poor earnings, companies whose share prices have declined sharply (such as growth companies that have recently stumbled to levels considered "cheap" in the investment manager's opinion), turnarounds, cyclical companies, or companies emerging from bankruptcy, all of which may have a higher risk of being ignored or rejected, and therefore undervalued, by the market or decreasing further in value.

Foreign Securities

Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities. Certain of these risks also may apply to securities of U.S. companies with significant foreign operations.

Currency exchange rates. Foreign securities may be issued and traded in foreign currencies. As a result, their market values in U.S. dollars may be affected by changes in exchange rates between such foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, as well as between currencies of countries other than the U.S. For example, if the value of the U.S. dollar goes up compared to a foreign currency, an investment traded in that foreign currency will go down in value because it will be worth fewer U.S. dollars. The Fund accrues additional expenses when engaging in currency exchange transactions, and valuation of the Fund's foreign securities may be subject to greater risk because both the currency (relative to the U.S. dollar) and the security must be considered.

Currency management strategies. Currency management strategies may substantially change the Fund's exposure to currency exchange rates and could result in losses to the Fund if currencies do not perform as the investment manager expects. In addition, currency management strategies, to the extent that they reduce the Fund's exposure to currency risks, may also reduce the Fund's ability to benefit from favorable changes in currency exchange rates. There is no assurance that the investment manager's use of currency management strategies will benefit the Fund or that they will be, or can be, used at appropriate times. Furthermore, there may not be perfect correlation between the amount of exposure to a particular currency and the amount of securities in the portfolio denominated in that currency. Investing in foreign currencies for purposes of gaining from projected changes in exchange rates, as opposed to hedging currency risks applicable to the Fund's holdings, further increases the Fund's exposure to foreign investment losses.

Political and economic developments. The political, economic and social structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the United States. Investments in these countries may be subject to greater risks of internal and external conflicts, expropriation, nationalization

of assets, foreign exchange controls (such as suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a given country), restrictions on removal of assets, political or social instability, military action or unrest, diplomatic developments, currency devaluations, foreign ownership limitations, and punitive or confiscatory tax increases. It is possible that a government may take over the assets or operations of a company or impose restrictions on the exchange or export of currency or other assets. Some countries also may have different legal systems that may make it difficult or expensive for the Fund to vote proxies, exercise shareholder rights, and pursue legal remedies with respect to its foreign investments. Diplomatic and political developments, including rapid and adverse political changes, social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war, could affect the economies, industries and securities and currency markets, and the value of the Fund's investments, in non-U.S. countries. These factors are extremely difficult, if not impossible, to predict and take into account with respect to the Fund's investments.

Trading practices. Brokerage commissions, withholding taxes, custodial fees, and other fees generally are higher in foreign markets. The policies and procedures followed by foreign stock exchanges, currency markets, trading systems and brokers may differ from those applicable in the United States, with possibly negative consequences to the Fund. The procedures and rules governing foreign trading, settlement and custody (holding of the Fund's assets) also may result in losses or delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or other property. Foreign government supervision and regulation of foreign securities markets and trading systems may be less than or different from government supervision in the United States, and may increase the Fund's regulatory and compliance burden and/or decrease the Fund's investor rights and protections.

Availability of information. Foreign issuers may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. issuers. Thus, there may be less information publicly available about foreign issuers than about most U.S. issuers.

Limited markets. Certain foreign securities may be less liquid (harder to sell) and their prices may be

more volatile than many U.S. securities. Illiquidity tends to be greater, and valuation of the Fund's foreign securities may be more difficult, due to the infrequent trading and/or delayed reporting of quotes and sales.

Smaller and Midsize Companies

While smaller and midsize companies may offer substantial opportunities for capital growth, they also involve substantial risks and should be considered speculative. Historically, smaller and midsize company securities have been more volatile in price than larger company securities, especially over the short term. Among the reasons for the greater price volatility are the less certain growth prospects of smaller and midsize companies, the lower degree of liquidity in the markets for such securities, and the greater sensitivity of smaller and midsize companies to changing economic conditions.

In addition, smaller and midsize companies may lack depth of management, be unable to generate funds necessary for growth or development, have limited product lines or be developing or marketing new products or services for which markets are not yet established and may never become established. Smaller and midsize companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans which are floating rate.

Credit

The Fund could lose money on a debt security if an issuer or borrower is unable or fails to meet its obligations, including failing to make interest payments and/or to repay principal when due. Changes in an issuer's financial strength, the market's perception of the issuer's financial strength or in a security's credit rating, which reflects a third party's assessment of the credit risk presented by a particular issuer, may affect debt securities' values. The Fund may incur substantial losses on debt securities that are inaccurately perceived to present a different amount of credit risk by the market, the investment manager or the rating agencies than such securities actually do.

High-Yield Debt Securities

High-yield debt securities (including loans) and unrated securities of similar credit quality ("high-yield debt instruments" or "junk bonds") involve greater risk of a complete loss of the Fund's investment, or delays of interest and principal payments, than higher-quality debt securities. Issuers of high-yield debt instruments are not as strong financially as those issuing securities of higher credit quality. High-yield debt instruments are generally considered predominantly speculative by the applicable rating agencies as these issuers are more likely to encounter financial difficulties and are more vulnerable to changes in the relevant economy, such as a recession or a sustained period of rising interest rates, that could affect their ability to make interest and principal payments when due. If an issuer stops making interest and/or principal payments, payments on the securities may never resume. These instruments may be worthless and the Fund could lose its entire investment.

The prices of high-yield debt instruments fluctuate more than higher-quality securities. Prices are especially sensitive to developments affecting the issuer's business or operations and to changes in the ratings assigned by rating agencies. In addition, the entire high-yield debt market can experience sudden and sharp price swings due to changes in economic conditions, stock market activity, large sustained sales by major investors, a high-profile default, or other factors. Prices of corporate high-yield debt instruments often are closely linked with the company's stock prices and typically rise and fall in response to factors that affect stock prices.

High-yield debt instruments are generally less liquid than higher-quality securities. Many of these securities are not registered for sale under the federal securities laws and/or do not trade frequently. When they do trade, their prices may be significantly higher or lower than expected. At times, it may be difficult to sell these securities promptly at an acceptable price, which may limit the Fund's ability to sell securities in response to specific economic events or to meet redemption requests. As a result, high-yield debt instruments generally pose greater illiquidity and valuation risks.

Substantial declines in the prices of high-yield debt instruments can dramatically increase the yield of such bonds or loans. The decline in market prices generally reflects an expectation that the issuer(s) may be at greater risk of defaulting on the obligation to pay interest and principal when due. Therefore, substantial

increases in yield may reflect a greater risk by the Fund of losing some or part of its investment rather than any increase in income from the higher yield that the debt security or loan may pay to the Fund on its investment.

Derivative Instruments

The performance of derivative instruments (including currency-related derivatives) depends largely on the performance of an underlying currency, security or index and such instruments often have risks similar to their underlying instrument in addition to other risks. Derivative instruments involve costs and can create economic leverage in the Fund's portfolio which may result in significant volatility and cause the Fund to participate in losses (as well as gains) in an amount that significantly exceeds the Fund's initial investment. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivative instrument, and imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument so that the Fund may not realize the intended benefits. Their successful use will usually depend on the investment manager's ability to accurately forecast movements in the market relating to the underlying instrument. Should a market or markets, or prices of particular classes of investments move in an unexpected manner, especially in unusual or extreme market conditions, the Fund may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the transaction, and it may realize losses, which could be significant. If the investment manager is not successful in using such derivative instruments, the Fund's performance may be worse than if the investment manager did not use such derivative instruments at all. To the extent that the Fund uses such instruments for hedging purposes, there is the risk of imperfect correlation between movements in the value of the derivative instrument and the value of the underlying investment or other asset being hedged. There is also the risk, especially under extreme market conditions, that an instrument, which usually would operate as a hedge, provides no hedging benefits at all.

Use of these instruments could also result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction (particularly with respect to OTC instruments, such as swap agreements and forward currency contracts) does not perform as

promised, including because of such counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency. This risk may be heightened during volatile market conditions. Other risks include the inability to close out a position because the trading market becomes illiquid (particularly in the OTC markets) or the availability of counterparties becomes limited for a period of time. In addition, the presence of speculators in a particular market could lead to price distortions. To the extent that the Fund is unable to close out a position because of market illiquidity, the Fund may not be able to prevent further losses of value in its derivatives holdings and the Fund's liquidity may be impaired to the extent that it has a substantial portion of its otherwise liquid assets marked as segregated to cover its obligations under such derivative instruments. The Fund may also be required to take or make delivery of an underlying instrument as a transaction that the investment manager would otherwise have attempted to avoid. Some derivatives can be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates or other market prices. Investors should bear in mind that, while the Fund intends to use derivative strategies on a regular basis, it is not obligated to actively engage in these transactions, generally or in any particular kind of derivative, if the investment manager elects not to do so due to availability, cost or other factors.

The use of derivative strategies may also have a tax impact on the Fund. The timing and character of income, gains or losses from these strategies could impair the ability of the investment manager to utilize derivatives when it wishes to do so.

Merger Arbitrage Securities and Distressed Companies

A merger or other restructuring, or a tender or exchange offer, proposed or pending at the time the Fund invests in Merger Arbitrage Securities may not be completed on the terms or within the time frame contemplated, which may result in losses to the Fund. Debt obligations of Distressed Companies typically are unrated, lower-rated, in default or close to default. Also, securities of Distressed Companies are generally more likely to become worthless than the securities of more financially stable companies.

Management

The Fund is actively managed and could experience losses if the investment manager's judgment about markets, interest rates or the attractiveness, relative values, liquidity, or potential appreciation of particular investments made for the Fund's portfolio prove to be incorrect. There can be no guarantee that these techniques or the investment manager's investment decisions will produce the desired results. Additionally, legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the investment manager in connection with managing the Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment goal.

More detailed information about the Fund, its policies and risks can be found in the Fund's SAI.

Management

Franklin Mutual Advisers, LLC (Franklin Mutual), 101 John F. Kennedy Parkway, Short Hills, NJ 07078, is the Fund's investment manager.

The Fund is managed by a team of dedicated professionals focused on investments in equity securities they consider to be undervalued. The portfolio managers of the team are as follows:

PETER A. LANGERMAN

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Franklin Mutual Mr. Langerman has been a co-lead portfolio manager since 2009. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1996, serving in various capacities, including President and Chief Executive Officer of Franklin Mutual and member of the management team of the Fund, before leaving in 2002 and serving as director of New Jersey's Division of Investment, overseeing employee pension funds. Between 1986 and 1996, he was employed at Heine Securities Corporation, the predecessor of Franklin Mutual.

PHILIPPE BRUGERE-TRELAT

Executive Vice President of Franklin Mutual Mr. Brugere-Trelat has been a co-lead portfolio manager of the Fund since 2009. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 2004. Prior to joining Franklin Templeton Investments, he was president and portfolio manager of Eurovest.

TIMOTHY RANKIN, CFA

Portfolio Manager of Franklin Mutual

Mr. Rankin has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2010. He rejoined Franklin Templeton Investments in 2010. Prior to rejoining Franklin Templeton investments, he was managing director of Blue Harbour Group, LLC, a private investment firm focused on small- and mid-cap North American companies. Previously, he worked at Franklin Templeton Investments from 1997 through 2004.

As co-lead portfolio managers of the Fund, Mr. Langerman and Mr. Brugere-Trelat have equal authority over all aspects of the Fund's investment portfolio, including but not limited to, purchases and sales of individual securities, portfolio risk assessment, and the management of daily cash balances in accordance with anticipated investment management requirements. The degree to which either may perform these functions, and the nature of these functions, may change from time to time. Mr. Rankin provides the Fund with research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment.

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The Fund's SAI provides additional information about portfolio manager compensation, other accounts that they manage and their ownership of Fund shares.

The Fund pays Franklin Mutual a fee for managing the Fund's assets. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, the Fund paid 0.80% of its average net assets to the investment manager for its services. Franklin Mutual agreed to reduce its fees to reflect reduced services to the extent the Fund invested in a Franklin Templeton money fund.

A discussion regarding the basis for the board of trustees approving the investment management contract of the Fund is available in the Fund's semiannual report to shareholders for the six-month period ended June 30.

Financial Highlights

This table presents the financial performance of Class 4 shares for the past five years or since inception. The table shows certain information on a single Fund share basis (per share performance). It also shows some key Fund statistics, such as total return (past performance) and expense ratios. Total return represents the annual change in value of a share assuming reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. This information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. Their report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request.

Class 4	Year Ended December 31,					
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008 ⁱ	
Per share operating performance (for a share outstanding throughout the year)						
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$19.50	\$21.02	\$19.02	\$16.07	\$22.50	
Income from investment operations:						
Net investment income ^b	0.36	0.40	0.31	0.11	0.09	
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	2.19	(1.05)	1.94	3.56	(5.14)	
Total from investment operations	2.55	(0.65)	2.25	3.67	(5.05)	
Less distributions from:						
Net investment income	(0.56)	(0.44)	(0.25)	(0.24)	(0.52)	
Net realized gains	(1.11)	(0.43)	_	(0.48)	(0.86)	
Total distributions	(1.67)	(0.87)	(0.25)	(0.72)	(1.38)	
Net asset value, end of year	\$20.38	\$19.50	\$21.02	\$19.02	\$16.07	
Total return ^c	13.27%	(3.08)%	11.87%	23.19%	(23.48)%	
Ratios to average net assets ^d						
Expenses ^e	1.34%	1.32%9	1.35%9	1.41%9	1.33% 9	
Expenses incurred in connection with securities sold short	—% ^f	—% ^f	0.02%	0.09%	0.01%	
Net investment income	1.77%	1.99%	1.58%	0.72%	1.47%	
Supplemental data						
Net assets, end of year (000's)	\$62,346	\$66,695	\$70,613	\$59,178	\$23,981	
Portfolio turnover rate	25.63%	26.17% ^h	49.31%	43.35%	22.76%	

a. The amount shown for a share outstanding throughout the period may not correlate with the Statement of Operations in the annual report for the period due to the timing of sales and repurchases of the Fund shares in relation to income earned and/or fluctuating market value of the investments of the Fund.

b. Based on average daily shares outstanding.

c. Total return does not include fees, charges or expenses imposed by the variable annuity and life insurance contracts for which the Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust serves as an underlying investment vehicle. Total return is not annualized for periods less than one year.

d. Ratios are annualized for periods less than one year.

e. Includes dividend or interest expense on securities sold short and security borrowing fees, if any. See below for the ratios of such expenses to average net assets for the periods presented.

f. Rounds to less than 0.01%.

g. Benefit of expense reduction rounds to less than 0.01%.

h. Excludes the value of portfolio securities delivered as a result of a redemption in-kind.

i. Net investment income per share includes approximately \$(0.03) per share related to an adjustment for uncollectible interest. Excluding the effect of this adjustment, the ratio of net investment income to average net assets would have been 0.91%.

j. For the period February 29, 2008 (effective date) to December 31, 2008.



Investment Goal

The Fund's principal investment goal is capital appreciation, which may occasionally be short term. Its secondary goal is income.

Principal Investment Policies and Practices

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in securities of non-U.S. issuers. The investment manager focuses the Fund's investments on securities believed to be available at market prices less than their value based on certain recognized or objective criteria (intrinsic value). The equity securities in which the Fund primarily invests are common stocks. Following this value-oriented strategy, the Fund invests primarily in:

 Undervalued Securities - Securities trading at a discount to intrinsic value.

And, to a lesser extent, the Fund also invests in:

- Merger Arbitrage Securities Securities of companies involved in restructurings (such as mergers, acquisitions, consolidations, liquidations, spin-offs, or tender or exchange offers) or that the investment manager believes are cheap relative to an economically equivalent security of another or the same company.
- Distressed Companies Securities of companies that are, or are about to be, involved in reorganizations, financial restructurings, or bankruptcy.

The Fund invests primarily in equity securities (including securities convertible into, or that the investment manager expects to be exchanged for, common or preferred stock) of Asian and European companies that the investment manager believes are undervalued. An equity security represents a proportionate share of the ownership of a company; its value is based on the success or failure of the company's business, any income paid to stockholders, the value of its assets and general market conditions. Common stocks and preferred stocks, and securities convertible into common stocks, are examples of equity securities. The Fund may invest in convertible securities without regard to the ratings assigned by the rating agencies.

In pursuit of its value-oriented strategy, the Fund is not limited to pre-set maximums or minimums

governing the size of the companies in which it may invest. However, the Fund currently invests the equity portion of its portfolio primarily to predominantly in mid- and large-cap companies with market capitalization values (share price times the number of common stock shares outstanding) greater than \$1.5 billion. The Fund may invest the remaining portion of its equity investments in smaller companies.

The Fund defines Asian companies as issuers (i) organized under the laws of, or (ii) the principal business operations of which are located in, or (iii) that earn at least 50% of their revenue from, Asian countries. For purposes of the Fund's investments, Asian countries means Australia, China (including Hong Kong and Taiwan), Japan, New Zealand, North Korea, South Korea and all of the countries that are members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Some of these countries are considered to be emerging market countries. The Fund currently intends to make its investments in Asian issuers primarily in securities of those in more developed markets such as Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea, Singapore and Taiwan.

The Fund defines European companies as issuers (i) organized under the laws of, or (ii) whose principal business operations are located in, or (iii) who earn at least 50% of their revenue from, European countries. For purposes of the Fund's investments, European countries means all of the countries that are in Western and Eastern Europe, as well as Scandinavia.

The Fund normally invests in securities from at least five different countries although, from time to time, it may invest all of its assets in issuers in a single country. The Fund also may invest up to 20% of its total assets in securities of U.S. issuers, and securities of issuers from the Middle East and the remaining regions of the world, including emerging markets.

While the Fund generally purchases securities for investment purposes, the investment manager may seek to influence or control management, or invest in other companies that do so, when the investment manager believes the Fund may benefit.

The Fund's investments in Distressed Companies typically involve the purchase of bank debt, lowerrated or defaulted debt securities, comparable unrated debt securities, trade claims or other indebtedness (or participations in the indebtedness) of such companies. Such other indebtedness generally represents a specific commercial loan or portion of a loan made to a company by a financial institution such as a bank. Loan participations represent fractional interests in a company's indebtedness and are generally made available by banks or other institutional investors. By purchasing all or a part of a company's direct indebtedness, the Fund, in effect, steps into the shoes of the lender. If the loan is secured, the Fund will have a priority claim to the assets of the company ahead of unsecured creditors and stockholders. The Fund generally makes such investments to achieve capital appreciation, in addition to generating income.

For purposes of pursuing its investment goal, the Fund may, from time to time, enter into currencyrelated transactions involving certain derivative instruments, including currency forwards, and currency and currency index futures contracts. The use of derivative currency transactions may allow the Fund to obtain net long or net negative (short) exposure to selected currencies. The Fund may also enter into various other transactions involving derivatives, including put and call options on equity securities and swap agreements (which may include total return and credit default swaps). The use of these derivative transactions may allow the Fund to obtain net long or net negative (short) exposures to selected countries, currencies or issuers. The investment manager considers various factors, such as availability and cost, in deciding whether, when and to what extent to enter into derivative transactions.

The Fund may use any of the above currency techniques or other derivative transactions for the purposes of enhancing Fund returns, increasing liquidity, gaining exposure to particular instruments in more efficient or less expensive ways and/or hedging risks relating to changes in currency exchange rates, market prices and other market factors. By way of example, when the investment manager believes that the value of a particular foreign currency is expected to increase compared to the U.S. dollar, the Fund could enter into a forward contract to purchase that foreign currency at a future date. If at such future date the value of the foreign currency exceeds the then current amount of U.S. dollars to be paid by the Fund under the contract, the Fund will recognize a gain. When used for hedging purposes, a forward contract

or other derivative instrument could be used to protect against possible declines in a currency's value where a security held or to be purchased by the Fund is denominated in that currency.

A currency forward contract is an obligation to purchase or sell a specific foreign currency at an agreed exchange rate (price) at a future date, which is typically individually negotiated and privately traded by currency traders and their customers in the interbank market.

A futures contract is a standard binding agreement to buy or sell a specified quantity of an underlying instrument or asset, such as a specific security or currency, at a specified price at a specified later date that trade on an exchange. A "sale" of a futures contract means the acquisition of a contractual obligation to deliver the underlying instrument called for by the contract at a specified price on a specified date. A "purchase" of a futures contract means the acquisition of a contractual obligation to acquire the underlying instrument called for by the contract at a specified price on a specified date. The purchase or sale of a futures contract will allow the Fund to increase or decrease its exposure to the underlying instrument or asset. Although most futures contracts by their terms require the actual delivery or acquisition of the underlying instrument, some require cash settlement. The Fund may buy and sell futures contracts that trade on U.S. and foreign exchanges.

Swap agreements, such as total return swaps and credit default swaps, are contracts between the Fund and, typically, a brokerage firm, bank, or other financial institution (the swap counterparty) for periods ranging from a few days to multiple years. In a basic swap transaction, the Fund agrees with its counterparty to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on a particular "notional amount" of underlying instruments. The notional amount is the set amount selected by the parties as the basis on which to calculate the obligations that they have agreed to exchange. The parties typically do not actually exchange the notional amount. Instead, they agree to exchange the returns that would be earned or realized if the notional amount were invested in given instruments or at given interest rates. For credit default swaps, the "buyer" of the credit default swap agreement is obligated to pay the "seller" a periodic

stream of payments over the term of the agreement in return for a payment by the "seller" that is contingent upon the occurrence of a credit event with respect to an underlying reference debt obligation. As a "buyer" of the credit default swap, the Fund is purchasing the obligation of its counterparty to offset losses the Fund could experience if there was such a credit event. Generally, a credit event means bankruptcy, failure to timely pay interest or principal, obligation acceleration, or modified restructuring of the reference debt obligation. The contingent payment by the seller generally is the face amount of the debt obligation in exchange for the physical delivery of the reference debt obligation or a cash payment equal to the then current market value of that debt obligation.

A call option gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to buy, and the seller the obligation to sell, the underlying instrument at the exercise price. Conversely, a put option gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to sell, and the seller of the option the obligation to buy, the underlying instrument at the exercise price.

The investment manager considers various factors, such as availability and cost, in deciding whether to use a particular derivative instrument or strategy. Moreover, investors should bear in mind that the Fund is not obligated to actively engage in any derivative transactions.

The Fund may also engage from time to time in an "arbitrage" strategy. When engaging in an arbitrage strategy, the Fund typically buys one security while at the same time selling short another security. The Fund generally buys the security that the investment manager believes is either cheap relative to the price of the other security or otherwise undervalued, and sells short the security that the investment manager believes is either expensive relative to the price of the other security or otherwise overvalued. In doing so, the Fund attempts to profit from a perceived relationship between the values of the two securities. The Fund generally engages in an arbitrage strategy in connection with an announced corporate restructuring, such as a merger, acquisition or tender offer, or other corporate action or event.

Portfolio Selection

The investment manager employs a research driven, fundamental value strategy for the Fund. In choosing equity investments, the investment manager focuses on the market price of a company's securities relative to the investment manager's own evaluation of the company's asset value, including an analysis of book value, cash flow potential, long-term earnings, and multiples of earnings. Similarly, debt securities and other indebtedness, including loan participations, are generally selected based on the investment manager's own analysis of the security's intrinsic value rather than the coupon rate or rating of the security. The investment manager examines each investment separately and there are no set criteria as to specific value parameters, asset size, earnings or industry type.

Commodity Exchange Act Exclusions

With respect to the Fund, the investment manager has claimed an exclusion from the definition of "commodity pool operator" (CPO) under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) and the rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and, therefore, is not subject to CFTC registration or regulation as a CPO. In addition, the investment manager is relying upon a related exclusion from the definition of "commodity trading advisor" (CTA) under the CEA and the rules of the CFTC.

As of January 1, 2013, the terms of the CPO exclusion require the Fund, among other things, to adhere to certain limits on its investments in futures, commodity options, swaps and non-deliverable foreign currency forwards (used for purposes other than bona fide hedging). Because the investment manager and the Fund intend to comply with the terms of the CPO exclusion, the Fund may, in the future, need to adjust its investment strategies, consistent with its investment goal, to limit its investments in these types of instruments. The Fund is not intended as a vehicle for trading in the futures, commodity options or swaps markets. The CFTC has neither reviewed nor approved the investment manager's reliance on these exclusions, or the Fund, its investment strategies or this prospectus.

Temporary Investments

The investment manager may keep a portion, which may be significant at times, of the Fund's assets in

cash or invested in high-quality short-term, money market instruments, corporate debt, or direct or indirect U.S. and non-U.S. government and agency obligations, when it believes that insufficient investment opportunities meeting the Fund's investment criteria exist or that it may otherwise be necessary to maintain liquidity. For example, when prevailing market valuations for securities are high, there may be fewer securities available at prices below their intrinsic value. In addition, when the investment manager believes market or economic conditions are unfavorable for investors or seeks to maintain liquidity, the investment manager may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in U.S. or non-U.S. dollar denominated short-term investments, including cash or cash equivalents. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to pursue its investment goals.

Principal Risks

Market

The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting individual issuers, securities markets generally or particular industries or sectors within the securities markets. The value of a security may go up or down due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for revenues or corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also go up or down due to factors that affect an individual issuer or a particular industry or sector, such as changes in production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value. When markets perform well, there can be no assurance that securities held by the Fund will participate in or otherwise benefit from the advance.

Stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of debt securities. A slower-growth or recessionary economic environment could have an adverse effect on the prices of the various stocks held by the Fund.

Value Style Investing

Value securities may not increase in price as anticipated by the investment manager, and may even decline further in value, if other investors fail to recognize the company's value, or favor investing in faster-growing companies, or if the events or factors that the investment manager believes will increase a security's market value do not occur.

The Fund's bargain-driven focus may result in the Fund choosing securities that are not widely followed by other investors. Securities that are considered "cheaply" priced also may include those of companies reporting poor earnings, companies whose share prices have declined sharply (such as growth companies that have recently stumbled to levels considered "cheap" in the investment manager's opinion), turnarounds, cyclical companies, or companies emerging from bankruptcy, all of which may have a higher risk of being ignored or rejected, and therefore undervalued, by the market or decreasing further in value.

Foreign Securities

Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities. Certain of these risks also may apply to securities of U.S. companies with significant foreign operations.

Currency exchange rates. Foreign securities may be issued and traded in foreign currencies. As a result, their market values in U.S. dollars may be affected by changes in exchange rates between such foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, as well as between currencies of countries other than the U.S. For example, if the value of the U.S. dollar goes up compared to a foreign currency, an investment traded in that foreign currency will go down in value because it will be worth fewer U.S. dollars. The Fund accrues additional expenses when engaging in currency exchange transactions, and valuation of the Fund's foreign securities may be subject to greater risk because both the currency (relative to the U.S. dollar) and the security must be considered.

Currency management strategies. Currency management strategies may substantially change the Fund's exposure to currency exchange rates and could result in losses to the Fund if currencies do not perform as the investment manager expects. In addition, currency management strategies, to the extent that they reduce the Fund's exposure to currency risks, may also reduce the Fund's ability to benefit from favorable changes in currency exchange rates. There is no assurance that the investment manager's use of currency management strategies will benefit the Fund or that they will be, or can be, used at appropriate times. Furthermore, there may not be perfect correlation between the amount of exposure to a particular currency and the amount of securities in the portfolio denominated in that currency. Investing in foreign currencies for purposes of gaining from projected changes in exchange rates, as opposed to hedging currency risks applicable to the Fund's holdings, further increases the Fund's exposure to foreign investment losses.

Political and economic developments. The political, economic and social structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the United States. Investments in these countries may be subject to greater risks of internal and external conflicts, expropriation, nationalization

of assets, foreign exchange controls (such as suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a given country), restrictions on removal of assets, political or social instability, military action or unrest, diplomatic developments, currency devaluations, foreign ownership limitations, and punitive or confiscatory tax increases. It is possible that a government may take over the assets or operations of a company or impose restrictions on the exchange or export of currency or other assets. Some countries also may have different legal systems that may make it difficult or expensive for the Fund to vote proxies, exercise shareholder rights, and pursue legal remedies with respect to its foreign investments. Diplomatic and political developments, including rapid and adverse political changes, social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war, could affect the economies, industries and securities and currency markets, and the value of the Fund's investments, in non-U.S. countries. These factors are extremely difficult, if not impossible, to predict and take into account with respect to the Fund's investments.

Trading practices. Brokerage commissions, withholding taxes, custodial fees, and other fees generally are higher in foreign markets. The policies and procedures followed by foreign stock exchanges, currency markets, trading systems and brokers may differ from those applicable in the United States, with possibly negative consequences to the Fund. The procedures and rules governing foreign trading, settlement and custody (holding of the Fund's assets) also may result in losses or delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or other property. Foreign government supervision and regulation of foreign securities markets and trading systems may be less than or different from government supervision in the United States, and may increase the Fund's regulatory and compliance burden and/or decrease the Fund's investor rights and protections.

Availability of information. Foreign issuers may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. issuers. Thus, there may be less information publicly available about foreign issuers than about most U.S. issuers.

Limited markets. Certain foreign securities may be less liquid (harder to sell) and their prices may be

more volatile than many U.S. securities. Illiquidity tends to be greater, and valuation of the Fund's foreign securities may be more difficult, due to the infrequent trading and/or delayed reporting of quotes and sales.

Regional. Adverse conditions in a certain region can adversely affect securities of issuers in other countries whose economies appear to be unrelated. To the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a specific geographic region, the Fund will generally have more exposure to regional economic risks. In the event of economic or political turmoil or a deterioration of diplomatic relations in a region or country where a substantial portion of the Fund's assets are invested, the Fund may experience substantial illiquidity or reduction in the value of the Fund's investments.

Current political uncertainty surrounding the European Union (EU) and its membership may increase market volatility. The financial instability of some countries in the EU, including Greece, Italy and Spain, together with the risk of that impacting other more stable countries may increase the economic risk of investing in companies in Europe. One or more EU member states might exit the EU, placing the European currency and banking system in jeopardy. Efforts of the EU to further unify the economic and monetary policies of its members may increase the potential interdependence of the economies of the EU members and thereby increase the risk that adverse developments in one country will adversely affect the securities of issues located in other countries.

Developing Markets

The risks of foreign investments typically are greater in less developed countries, sometimes referred to as developing or emerging markets. For example, the political, social, market regulation and economic structures and institutions in these countries, including those supporting the regulatory and legal systems and financial markets, may be less established and more vulnerable to corruption and fraud, and may change rapidly. These countries are more likely to experience high levels of inflation, deflation or currency devaluation, which can harm their economies and securities markets and increase volatility. In fact, short-term volatility in these markets and declines of 50% or more are not uncommon. Investments in less developed markets generally

are subject to higher fees and expenses and exhibit greater price volatility and valuation challenges. They may be subject to greater risk of expropriation, nationalization, confiscatory or punitive taxation, and foreign investment and divestment restrictions. Restrictions on currency trading that may be imposed by developing market countries will have an adverse effect on the value of the securities of companies that trade or operate in such countries. Finally, such securities markets are smaller, relatively less liquid and may not be as efficient or established in terms of settlement, custody and securities registration.

Smaller and Midsize Companies

While smaller and midsize companies may offer substantial opportunities for capital growth, they also involve substantial risks and should be considered speculative. Historically, smaller and midsize company securities have been more volatile in price than larger company securities, especially over the short term. Among the reasons for the greater price volatility are the less certain growth prospects of smaller and midsize companies, the lower degree of liquidity in the markets for such securities, and the greater sensitivity of smaller and midsize companies to changing economic conditions.

In addition, smaller and midsize companies may lack depth of management, be unable to generate funds necessary for growth or development, have limited product lines or be developing or marketing new products or services for which markets are not yet established and may never become established. Smaller and midsize companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans which are floating rate.

Credit

The Fund could lose money on a debt security if an issuer or borrower is unable or fails to meet its obligations, including failing to make interest payments and/or to repay principal when due. Changes in an issuer's financial strength, the market's perception of the issuer's financial strength or in a security's credit rating, which reflects a third party's assessment of the credit risk presented by a particular issuer, may affect debt securities' values. The Fund

may incur substantial losses on debt securities that are inaccurately perceived to present a different amount of credit risk by the market, the investment manager or the rating agencies than such securities actually do.

High-Yield Debt Securities

High-yield debt securities (including loans) and unrated securities of similar credit quality ("high-yield debt instruments" or "junk bonds") involve greater risk of a complete loss of the Fund's investment, or delays of interest and principal payments, than higher-quality debt securities. Issuers of high-yield debt instruments are not as strong financially as those issuing securities of higher credit quality. High-yield debt instruments are generally considered predominantly speculative by the applicable rating agencies as these issuers are more likely to encounter financial difficulties and are more vulnerable to changes in the relevant economy, such as a recession or a sustained period of rising interest rates, that could affect their ability to make interest and principal payments when due. If an issuer stops making interest and/or principal payments, payments on the securities may never resume. These instruments may be worthless and the Fund could lose its entire investment.

The prices of high-yield debt instruments fluctuate more than higher-quality securities. Prices are especially sensitive to developments affecting the issuer's business or operations and to changes in the ratings assigned by rating agencies. In addition, the entire high-yield debt market can experience sudden and sharp price swings due to changes in economic conditions, stock market activity, large sustained sales by major investors, a high-profile default, or other factors. Prices of corporate high-yield debt instruments often are closely linked with the company's stock prices and typically rise and fall in response to factors that affect stock prices.

High-yield debt instruments are generally less liquid than higher-quality securities. Many of these securities are not registered for sale under the federal securities laws and/or do not trade frequently. When they do trade, their prices may be significantly higher or lower than expected. At times, it may be difficult to sell these securities promptly at an acceptable price, which may limit the Fund's ability to sell securities in response to specific economic events or to meet redemption

requests. As a result, high-yield debt instruments generally pose greater illiquidity and valuation risks.

Substantial declines in the prices of high-yield debt instruments can dramatically increase the yield of such bonds or loans. The decline in market prices generally reflects an expectation that the issuer(s) may be at greater risk of defaulting on the obligation to pay interest and principal when due. Therefore, substantial increases in yield may reflect a greater risk by the Fund of losing some or part of its investment rather than any increase in income from the higher yield that the debt security or loan may pay to the Fund on its investment.

Derivative Instruments

The performance of derivative instruments (including currency-related derivatives) depends largely on the performance of an underlying currency, security or index and such instruments often have risks similar to their underlying instrument in addition to other risks. Derivative instruments involve costs and can create economic leverage in the Fund's portfolio which may result in significant volatility and cause the Fund to participate in losses (as well as gains) in an amount that significantly exceeds the Fund's initial investment. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivative instrument, and imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument so that the Fund may not realize the intended benefits. Their successful use will usually depend on the investment manager's ability to accurately forecast movements in the market relating to the underlying instrument. Should a market or markets, or prices of particular classes of investments move in an unexpected manner, especially in unusual or extreme market conditions, the Fund may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the transaction, and it may realize losses, which could be significant. If the investment manager is not successful in using such derivative instruments, the Fund's performance may be worse than if the investment manager did not use such derivative instruments at all. To the extent that the Fund uses such instruments for hedging purposes, there is the risk of imperfect correlation between movements in the value of the derivative instrument and the value of the underlying investment or other

asset being hedged. There is also the risk, especially under extreme market conditions, that an instrument, which usually would operate as a hedge, provides no hedging benefits at all.

Use of these instruments could also result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction (particularly with respect to OTC instruments, such as swap agreements and forward currency contracts) does not perform as promised, including because of such counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency. This risk may be heightened during volatile market conditions. Other risks include the inability to close out a position because the trading market becomes illiquid (particularly in the OTC markets) or the availability of counterparties becomes limited for a period of time. In addition, the presence of speculators in a particular market could lead to price distortions. To the extent that the Fund is unable to close out a position because of market illiquidity, the Fund may not be able to prevent further losses of value in its derivatives holdings and the Fund's liquidity may be impaired to the extent that it has a substantial portion of its otherwise liquid assets marked as segregated to cover its obligations under such derivative instruments. The Fund may also be required to take or make delivery of an underlying instrument as a transaction that the investment manager would otherwise have attempted to avoid. Some derivatives can be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates or other market prices. Investors should bear in mind that, while the Fund intends to use derivative strategies on a regular basis, it is not obligated to actively engage in these transactions, generally or in any particular kind of derivative, if the investment manager elects not to do so due to availability, cost or other factors.

The use of derivative strategies may also have a tax impact on the Fund. The timing and character of income, gains or losses from these strategies could impair the ability of the investment manager to utilize derivatives when it wishes to do so.

Merger Arbitrage Securities and Distressed Companies

A merger or other restructuring, or a tender or exchange offer, proposed or pending at the time the Fund invests in Merger Arbitrage Securities may not be completed on the terms or within the time frame contemplated, which may result in losses to the Fund.

Debt obligations of Distressed Companies typically are unrated, lower-rated, in default or close to default. Also, securities of Distressed Companies are generally more likely to become worthless than the securities of more financially stable companies.

Management

The Fund is actively managed and could experience losses if the investment manager's judgment about markets, interest rates or the attractiveness, relative values, liquidity, or potential appreciation of particular investments made for the Fund's portfolio prove to

be incorrect. There can be no guarantee that these techniques or the investment manager's investment decisions will produce the desired results. Additionally, legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the investment manager in connection with managing the Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment goal.

More detailed information about the Fund, its policies and risks can be found in the Fund's SAI.

Management

Franklin Mutual Advisers, LLC (Franklin Mutual), 101 John F. Kennedy Parkway, Short Hills, NJ 07078, is the Fund's investment manager.

The Fund is managed by a team of dedicated professionals focused on investments of undervalued securities in Asian and European countries. The portfolio managers of the team are as follows:

PHILIPPE BRUGERE-TRELAT Executive Vice President of Franklin Mutual

Mr. Brugere-Trelat has been a co-lead portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 2004. Prior to joining Franklin Templeton Investments, he was president and portfolio manager of Eurovest.

ANDREW SLEEMAN, CFA Portfolio Manager of Franklin Mutual

Mr. Sleeman has been a co-lead portfolio manager of the Fund since its inception. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 2007. Prior to joining Franklin Templeton Investments, he was with Fox-Pitt, Kelton, a financials specialist firm, where he focused on international financial equities. Previously, he worked in international equities at BNP Paribas. He also worked in Australia in the fixed income division of JP Morgan Investment Management.

The portfolio managers of the Fund have equal authority over all aspects of the Fund's investment portfolio, including, but not limited to, purchases and sales of individual securities, portfolio risk assessment, and the management of daily cash balances in accordance with anticipated investment management requirements. The degree to which each portfolio manager may perform these functions, and the nature of these functions, may change from time to time.

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The Fund's SAI provides additional information about portfolio manager compensation, other accounts that they manage and their ownership of Fund shares.

The Fund pays Franklin Mutual a fee for managing the Fund's assets. Franklin Mutual has agreed to waive or limit its fees and to assume as its own certain expenses otherwise payable by the Fund so that common expenses (i.e., a combination of investment management fees, administration fees, and other expenses, but excluding the Rule 12b-1 fees and acquired fund fees and expenses) for each class of the Fund do not exceed 0.95% (other than certain non-routine expenses or costs, including those relating to litigation, indemnification, reorganizations and liquidations) until April 30, 2014. The investment management fees before and after such waiver for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, were 0.80% and 0.00%, respectively. Franklin Mutual has also agreed to reduce its fees to reflect reduced services to the extent the Fund invested in a Franklin Templeton money fund.

A discussion regarding the basis for the board of trustees approving the investment management contract of the Fund is available in the Fund's semiannual report to shareholders for the six-month period ended June 30.

Financial Highlights

This table presents the financial performance of Class 4 shares for the past five years or since inception. The table shows certain information on a single Fund share basis (per share performance). It also shows some key Fund statistics, such as total return (past performance) and expense ratios. Total return represents the annual change in value of a share assuming reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. This information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. Their report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request.

Class 4		Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010	2009 ^f
Per share operating performance (for a share outstanding throughout the year)				
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$9.65	\$12.04	\$11.81	\$10.00
Income from investment operations:				
Net investment income ^b	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.07
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	1.46	(1.68)	1.51	2.29
Total from investment operations	1.67	(1.45)	1.75	2.36
Less distributions from:				
Net investment income	(0.12)	(0.28)	(0.65)	(0.12)
Net realized gains	(0.16)	(0.66)	(0.87)	(0.43)
Total distributions	(0.28)	(0.94)	(1.52)	(0.55)
Net asset value, end of year	\$11.04	\$9.65	\$12.04	\$11.81
Total return ^c	17.39%	(12.10)%	15.49%	23.76%
Ratios to average net assets ^d				
Expenses before waiver and payments by affiliates	6.26%	5.23%	5.07%	8.71% ⁹
Expenses net of waiver and payments by affiliates	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%°	1.31% ^{g, e}
Expenses incurred in connection with securities sold short	—%	—%	—%	0.01%
Net investment income	1.98%	2.02%	1.97%	1.17%
Supplemental data				
Net assets, end of year (000's)	\$1,104	\$965	\$1,204	\$1,181
Portfolio turnover rate	43.70%	67.91%	41.11%	41.84%

a. The amount shown for a share outstanding throughout the period may not correlate with the Statement of Operations in the annual report for the period due to the timing of sales and repurchases of the Fund shares in relation to income earned and/or fluctuating market value of the investments of the Fund.

b. Based on average daily shares outstanding.

c. Total return does not include fees, charges or expenses imposed by the variable annuity and life insurance contracts for which the Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust serves as an underlying investment vehicle. Total return is not annualized for periods less than one year.

d. Ratios are annualized for periods less than one year.

e. Benefit of expense reduction round to less than 0.01%.

f. For the period June 15, 2009 (commencement of operations) to December 31, 2009.

g. Includes dividend expense on securities sold short and borrowing fees, if any. See below for the ratios of such expenses to average net assets for the period presented.



Investment Goal

The Fund's principal investment goal is capital appreciation. Its secondary goal is income.

Principal Investment Policies and Practices

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests primarily in equity securities (including securities convertible into, or that the investment manager expects to be exchanged for, common or preferred stock) of U.S. and foreign companies that the investment manager believes are available at market prices less than their value based on certain recognized or objective criteria (intrinsic value). The equity securities in which the Fund invests are primarily common stock. Following this value-oriented strategy, the Fund invests primarily in:

 Undervalued Securities - Securities trading at a discount to intrinsic value.

And, to a lesser extent, the Fund also invests in:

- Merger Arbitrage Securities Securities of companies involved in restructurings (such as mergers, acquisitions, consolidations, liquidations, spin-offs, or tender or exchange offers) or that the investment manager believes are cheap relative to an economically equivalent security of another or the same company.
- Distressed Companies Securities of companies that are, or are about to be, involved in reorganizations, financial restructurings, or bankruptcy.

An equity security represents a proportionate share of the ownership of a company; its value is based on the success or failure of the company's business, any income paid to stockholders, the value of its assets and general market conditions. Common stocks and preferred stocks, and securities convertible into common stocks are examples of equity securities. The Fund may invest in convertible securities without regard to the ratings assigned by the rating services.

In pursuit of its value-oriented strategy, the Fund is not limited to pre-set maximums or minimums governing the size of the companies in which it may invest. However, as a general rule, the Fund generally invests the equity portion of its portfolio primarily to predominantly in companies with market capitalizations (share price multiplied by the number

of shares of common stock outstanding) greater than \$5 billion, with a portion or significant amount in smaller companies.

While the Fund generally purchase securities for investment purposes, the investment manager may seek to influence or control management, or invest in other companies that do so, when the investment manager believes the Fund may benefit.

The Fund may invest a significant portion (up to 35%) of its assets in foreign securities, which may include sovereign debt and participations in foreign government debt.

The Fund's investments in Distressed Companies typically involve the purchase of bank debt, lowerrated or defaulted debt securities, comparable unrated debt securities, trade claims or other indebtedness (or participations in the indebtedness) of such companies. Such other indebtedness generally represents a specific commercial loan or portion of a loan made to a company by a financial institution such as a bank. Loan participations represent fractional interests in a company's indebtedness and are generally made available by banks or other institutional investors. By purchasing all or a part of a company's direct indebtedness, the Fund, in effect, steps into the shoes of the lender. If the loan is secured, the Fund will have a priority claim to the assets of the company ahead of unsecured creditors and stockholders. The Fund generally makes such investments to achieve capital appreciation, rather than to seek income.

For purposes of pursuing its investment goal, the Fund may, from time to time, enter into currencyrelated transactions involving certain derivative instruments, including currency forwards, and currency and currency index futures contracts. The use of derivative currency transactions may allow the Fund to obtain net long or net negative (short) exposure to selected currencies. The Fund may also enter into various other transactions involving derivatives, including put and call options on equity securities and swap agreements (which may include total return and credit default swaps). The use of these derivative transactions may allow the Fund to obtain net long or net negative (short) exposures to selected countries, currencies or issuers. The investment manager considers various factors, such as availability

and cost, in deciding whether, when and to what extent to enter into derivative transactions.

The Fund may use any of the above currency techniques or other derivative transactions for the purposes of enhancing Fund returns, increasing liquidity, gaining exposure to particular instruments in more efficient or less expensive ways and/or hedging risks relating to changes in currency exchange rates, market prices and other market factors. By way of example, when the investment manager believes that the value of a particular foreign currency is expected to increase compared to the U.S. dollar, the Fund could enter into a forward contract to purchase that foreign currency at a future date. If at such future date the value of the foreign currency exceeds the then current amount of U.S. dollars to be paid by the Fund under the contract, the Fund will recognize a gain. When used for hedging purposes, a forward contract or other derivative instrument could be used to protect against possible declines in a currency's value where a security held or to be purchased by the Fund is denominated in that currency.

A currency forward contract is an obligation to purchase or sell a specific foreign currency at an agreed exchange rate (price) at a future date, which is typically individually negotiated and privately traded by currency traders and their customers in the interbank market.

A futures contract is a standard binding agreement to buy or sell a specified quantity of an underlying instrument or asset, such as a specific security or currency, at a specified price at a specified later date that trade on an exchange. A "sale" of a futures contract means the acquisition of a contractual obligation to deliver the underlying instrument called for by the contract at a specified price on a specified date. A "purchase" of a futures contract means the acquisition of a contractual obligation to acquire the underlying instrument called for by the contract at a specified price on a specified date. The purchase or sale of a futures contract will allow the Fund to increase or decrease its exposure to the underlying instrument or asset. Although most futures contracts by their terms require the actual delivery or acquisition of the underlying instrument, some require cash settlement. The Fund may buy and sell futures contracts that trade on U.S. and foreign exchanges.

Swap agreements, such as total return swaps and credit default swaps, are contracts between the Fund and, typically, a brokerage firm, bank, or other financial institution (the swap counterparty) for periods ranging from a few days to multiple years. In a basic swap transaction, the Fund agrees with its counterparty to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on a particular "notional amount" of underlying instruments. The notional amount is the set amount selected by the parties as the basis on which to calculate the obligations that they have agreed to exchange. The parties typically do not actually exchange the notional amount. Instead, they agree to exchange the returns that would be earned or realized if the notional amount were invested in given instruments or at given interest rates. For credit default swaps, the "buyer" of the credit default swap agreement is obligated to pay the "seller" a periodic stream of payments over the term of the agreement in return for a payment by the "seller" that is contingent upon the occurrence of a credit event with respect to an underlying reference debt obligation. As a "buyer" of the credit default swap, the Fund is purchasing the obligation of its counterparty to offset losses the Fund could experience if there was such a credit event. Generally, a credit event means bankruptcy, failure to timely pay interest or principal, obligation acceleration, or modified restructuring of the reference debt obligation. The contingent payment by the seller generally is the face amount of the debt obligation in exchange for the physical delivery of the reference debt obligation or a cash payment equal to the then current market value of that debt obligation.

A call option gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to buy, and the seller the obligation to sell, the underlying instrument at the exercise price. Conversely, a put option gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to sell, and the seller of the option the obligation to buy, the underlying instrument at the exercise price.

The investment manager considers various factors, such as availability and cost, in deciding whether to use a particular derivative instrument or strategy. Moreover, investors should bear in mind that the Fund is not obligated to actively engage in any derivative transactions.

The Fund may also engage from time to time in an "arbitrage" strategy. When engaging in an arbitrage strategy, the Fund typically buys one security while at the same time selling short another security. The Fund generally buys the security that the investment manager believes is either cheap relative to the price of the other security or otherwise undervalued, and sells short the security that the investment manager believes is either expensive relative to the price of the other security or otherwise overvalued. In doing so, the Fund attempts to profit from a perceived relationship between the values of the two securities. The Fund generally engages in an arbitrage strategy in connection with an announced corporate restructuring, such as a merger, acquisition or tender offer, or other corporate action or event.

Portfolio Selection

The investment manager employs a research driven, fundamental value strategy for the Fund. In choosing equity investments, the investment manager focuses on the market price of a company's securities relative to the investment manager's own evaluation of the company's asset value, including an analysis of book value, cash flow potential, long-term earnings, and multiples of earnings. Similarly, debt securities and other indebtedness, including loan participations, are generally selected based on the investment manager's own analysis of the security's intrinsic value rather than the coupon rate or rating of the security. The investment manager examines each investment separately and there are no set criteria as to specific value parameters, asset size, earnings or industry type.

Commodity Exchange Act Exclusions

With respect to the Fund, the investment manager has claimed an exclusion from the definition of "commodity pool operator" (CPO) under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) and the rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and, therefore, is not subject to CFTC registration or regulation as a CPO. In addition, the investment

manager is relying upon a related exclusion from the definition of "commodity trading advisor" (CTA) under the CEA and the rules of the CFTC.

As of January 1, 2013, the terms of the CPO exclusion require the Fund, among other things, to adhere to certain limits on its investments in futures, commodity options, swaps and non-deliverable foreign currency forwards (used for purposes other than bona fide hedging). Because the investment manager and the Fund intend to comply with the terms of the CPO exclusion, the Fund may, in the future, need to adjust its investment strategies, consistent with its investment goal, to limit its investments in these types of instruments. The Fund is not intended as a vehicle for trading in the futures, commodity options or swaps markets. The CFTC has neither reviewed nor approved the investment manager's reliance on these exclusions, or the Fund, its investment strategies or this prospectus.

Temporary Investments

The investment manager may keep a portion, which may be significant at times, of the Fund's assets in cash or invested in high-quality short-term, money market instruments, corporate debt, or direct or indirect U.S. and non-U.S. government and agency obligations, when it believes that insufficient investment opportunities meeting the Fund's investment criteria exist or that it may otherwise be necessary to maintain liquidity. For example, when prevailing market valuations for securities are high, there may be fewer securities available at prices below their intrinsic value. In addition, when the investment manager believes market or economic conditions are unfavorable for investors or seeks to maintain liquidity, the investment manager may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in U.S. or non-U.S. dollar denominated short-term investments, including cash or cash equivalents. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to pursue its investment goals.

Principal Risks

Market

The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting individual issuers, securities markets generally or particular industries or sectors within the securities markets. The value of a security may go up or down due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for revenues or corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also go up or down due to factors that affect an individual issuer or a particular industry or sector, such as changes in production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value. When markets perform well, there can be no assurance that securities held by the Fund will participate in or otherwise benefit from the advance.

Stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of debt securities. A slower-growth or recessionary economic environment could have an adverse effect on the prices of the various stocks held by the Fund.

Value Style Investing

Value securities may not increase in price as anticipated by the investment manager, and may even decline further in value, if other investors fail to recognize the company's value, or favor investing in faster-growing companies, or if the events or factors that the investment manager believes will increase a security's market value do not occur.

The Fund's bargain-driven focus may result in the Fund choosing securities that are not widely followed by other investors. Securities that are considered "cheaply" priced also may include those of companies reporting poor earnings, companies whose share prices have declined sharply (such as growth companies that have recently stumbled to levels considered "cheap" in the investment manager's opinion), turnarounds, cyclical companies, or companies emerging from bankruptcy, all of which may have a higher risk of being ignored or rejected, and therefore undervalued, by the market or decreasing further in value.

Foreign Securities

Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities. Certain of these risks also may apply to securities of U.S. companies with significant foreign operations.

Currency exchange rates. Foreign securities may be issued and traded in foreign currencies. As a result, their market values in U.S. dollars may be affected by changes in exchange rates between such foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, as well as between currencies of countries other than the U.S. For example, if the value of the U.S. dollar goes up compared to a foreign currency, an investment traded in that foreign currency will go down in value because it will be worth fewer U.S. dollars. The Fund accrues additional expenses when engaging in currency exchange transactions, and valuation of the Fund's foreign securities may be subject to greater risk because both the currency (relative to the U.S. dollar) and the security must be considered.

Currency management strategies. Currency management strategies may substantially change the Fund's exposure to currency exchange rates and could result in losses to the Fund if currencies do not perform as the investment manager expects. In addition, currency management strategies, to the extent that they reduce the Fund's exposure to currency risks, may also reduce the Fund's ability to benefit from favorable changes in currency exchange rates. There is no assurance that the investment manager's use of currency management strategies will benefit the Fund or that they will be, or can be, used at appropriate times. Furthermore, there may not be perfect correlation between the amount of exposure to a particular currency and the amount of securities in the portfolio denominated in that currency. Investing in foreign currencies for purposes of gaining from projected changes in exchange rates, as opposed to hedging currency risks applicable to the Fund's holdings, further increases the Fund's exposure to foreign investment losses.

Political and economic developments. The political, economic and social structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the United States. Investments in these countries may be subject to greater risks of internal and external conflicts, expropriation, nationalization

of assets, foreign exchange controls (such as suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a given country), restrictions on removal of assets, political or social instability, military action or unrest, diplomatic developments, currency devaluations, foreign ownership limitations, and punitive or confiscatory tax increases. It is possible that a government may take over the assets or operations of a company or impose restrictions on the exchange or export of currency or other assets. Some countries also may have different legal systems that may make it difficult or expensive for the Fund to vote proxies, exercise shareholder rights, and pursue legal remedies with respect to its foreign investments. Diplomatic and political developments, including rapid and adverse political changes, social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war, could affect the economies, industries and securities and currency markets, and the value of the Fund's investments, in non-U.S. countries. These factors are extremely difficult, if not impossible, to predict and take into account with respect to the Fund's investments.

Trading practices. Brokerage commissions, withholding taxes, custodial fees, and other fees generally are higher in foreign markets. The policies and procedures followed by foreign stock exchanges, currency markets, trading systems and brokers may differ from those applicable in the United States, with possibly negative consequences to the Fund. The procedures and rules governing foreign trading, settlement and custody (holding of the Fund's assets) also may result in losses or delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or other property. Foreign government supervision and regulation of foreign securities markets and trading systems may be less than or different from government supervision in the United States, and may increase the Fund's regulatory and compliance burden and/or decrease the Fund's investor rights and protections.

Availability of information. Foreign issuers may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. issuers. Thus, there may be less information publicly available about foreign issuers than about most U.S. issuers.

Limited markets. Certain foreign securities may be less liquid (harder to sell) and their prices may be

more volatile than many U.S. securities. Illiquidity tends to be greater, and valuation of the Fund's foreign securities may be more difficult, due to the infrequent trading and/or delayed reporting of quotes and sales.

Smaller and Midsize Companies

While smaller and midsize companies may offer substantial opportunities for capital growth, they also involve substantial risks and should be considered speculative. Historically, smaller and midsize company securities have been more volatile in price than larger company securities, especially over the short term. Among the reasons for the greater price volatility are the less certain growth prospects of smaller and midsize companies, the lower degree of liquidity in the markets for such securities, and the greater sensitivity of smaller and midsize companies to changing economic conditions.

In addition, smaller and midsize companies may lack depth of management, be unable to generate funds necessary for growth or development, have limited product lines or be developing or marketing new products or services for which markets are not yet established and may never become established. Smaller and midsize companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans which are floating rate.

Credit

The Fund could lose money on a debt security if an issuer or borrower is unable or fails to meet its obligations, including failing to make interest payments and/or to repay principal when due. Changes in an issuer's financial strength, the market's perception of the issuer's financial strength or in a security's credit rating, which reflects a third party's assessment of the credit risk presented by a particular issuer, may affect debt securities' values. The Fund may incur substantial losses on debt securities that are inaccurately perceived to present a different amount of credit risk by the market, the investment manager or the rating agencies than such securities actually do.

High-Yield Debt Securities

High-yield debt securities (including loans) and unrated securities of similar credit quality ("high-yield debt instruments" or "junk bonds") involve greater

risk of a complete loss of the Fund's investment, or delays of interest and principal payments, than higher-quality debt securities. Issuers of high-yield debt instruments are not as strong financially as those issuing securities of higher credit quality. High-yield debt instruments are generally considered predominantly speculative by the applicable rating agencies as these issuers are more likely to encounter financial difficulties and are more vulnerable to changes in the relevant economy, such as a recession or a sustained period of rising interest rates, that could affect their ability to make interest and principal payments when due. If an issuer stops making interest and/or principal payments, payments on the securities may never resume. These instruments may be worthless and the Fund could lose its entire investment.

The prices of high-yield debt instruments fluctuate more than higher-quality securities. Prices are especially sensitive to developments affecting the issuer's business or operations and to changes in the ratings assigned by rating agencies. In addition, the entire high-yield debt market can experience sudden and sharp price swings due to changes in economic conditions, stock market activity, large sustained sales by major investors, a high-profile default, or other factors. Prices of corporate high-yield debt instruments often are closely linked with the company's stock prices and typically rise and fall in response to factors that affect stock prices.

High-yield debt instruments are generally less liquid than higher-quality securities. Many of these securities are not registered for sale under the federal securities laws and/or do not trade frequently. When they do trade, their prices may be significantly higher or lower than expected. At times, it may be difficult to sell these securities promptly at an acceptable price, which may limit the Fund's ability to sell securities in response to specific economic events or to meet redemption requests. As a result, high-yield debt instruments generally pose greater illiquidity and valuation risks.

Substantial declines in the prices of high-yield debt instruments can dramatically increase the yield of such bonds or loans. The decline in market prices generally reflects an expectation that the issuer(s) may be at greater risk of defaulting on the obligation to pay interest and principal when due. Therefore, substantial

increases in yield may reflect a greater risk by the Fund of losing some or part of its investment rather than any increase in income from the higher yield that the debt security or loan may pay to the Fund on its investment.

Derivative Instruments

The performance of derivative instruments (including currency-related derivatives) depends largely on the performance of an underlying currency, security or index and such instruments often have risks similar to their underlying instrument in addition to other risks. Derivative instruments involve costs and can create economic leverage in the Fund's portfolio which may result in significant volatility and cause the Fund to participate in losses (as well as gains) in an amount that significantly exceeds the Fund's initial investment. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivative instrument, and imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument so that the Fund may not realize the intended benefits. Their successful use will usually depend on the investment manager's ability to accurately forecast movements in the market relating to the underlying instrument. Should a market or markets, or prices of particular classes of investments move in an unexpected manner, especially in unusual or extreme market conditions, the Fund may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the transaction, and it may realize losses, which could be significant. If the investment manager is not successful in using such derivative instruments, the Fund's performance may be worse than if the investment manager did not use such derivative instruments at all. To the extent that the Fund uses such instruments for hedging purposes, there is the risk of imperfect correlation between movements in the value of the derivative instrument and the value of the underlying investment or other asset being hedged. There is also the risk, especially under extreme market conditions, that an instrument, which usually would operate as a hedge, provides no hedging benefits at all.

Use of these instruments could also result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction (particularly with respect to OTC instruments, such as swap agreements and forward currency contracts) does not perform as

promised, including because of such counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency. This risk may be heightened during volatile market conditions. Other risks include the inability to close out a position because the trading market becomes illiquid (particularly in the OTC markets) or the availability of counterparties becomes limited for a period of time. In addition, the presence of speculators in a particular market could lead to price distortions. To the extent that the Fund is unable to close out a position because of market illiquidity, the Fund may not be able to prevent further losses of value in its derivatives holdings and the Fund's liquidity may be impaired to the extent that it has a substantial portion of its otherwise liquid assets marked as segregated to cover its obligations under such derivative instruments. The Fund may also be required to take or make delivery of an underlying instrument as a transaction that the investment manager would otherwise have attempted to avoid. Some derivatives can be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates or other market prices. Investors should bear in mind that, while the Fund intends to use derivative strategies on a regular basis, it is not obligated to actively engage in these transactions, generally or in any particular kind of derivative, if the investment manager elects not to do so due to availability, cost or other factors.

The use of derivative strategies may also have a tax impact on the Fund. The timing and character of income, gains or losses from these strategies could impair the ability of the investment manager to utilize derivatives when it wishes to do so.

Merger Arbitrage Securities and Distressed Companies

A merger or other restructuring, or a tender or exchange offer, proposed or pending at the time the Fund invests in Merger Arbitrage Securities may not be completed on the terms or within the time frame contemplated, which may result in losses to the Fund. Debt obligations of Distressed Companies typically are unrated, lower-rated, in default or close to default. Also, securities of Distressed Companies are generally more likely to become worthless than the securities of more financially stable companies.

Management

The Fund is actively managed and could experience losses if the investment manager's judgment about markets, interest rates or the attractiveness, relative values, liquidity, or potential appreciation of particular investments made for the Fund's portfolio prove to be incorrect. There can be no guarantee that these techniques or the investment manager's investment decisions will produce the desired results. Additionally, legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the investment manager in connection with managing the Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment goal.

More detailed information about the Fund, its policies and risks can be found in the Fund's SAI.

Management

Franklin Mutual Advisers, LLC (Franklin Mutual), 101 John F. Kennedy Parkway, Short Hills, NJ 07078, is the Fund's investment manager.

The Fund is managed by a team of dedicated professionals focused on investments in equity securities they consider to be undervalued. The portfolio managers of the team are as follows:

PETER A. LANGERMAN

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Franklin Mutual Mr. Langerman assumed the duties of lead portfolio manager of the Fund when he rejoined Franklin Templeton Investments in 2005 and became a colead portfolio manager in 2007. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1996, serving in various capacities, including President and Chief Executive Officer of Franklin Mutual and member of the management team of the Fund, before leaving in 2002 and serving as director of New Jersey's Division of Investment, overseeing employee pension funds. Between 1986 and 1996, he was employed at Heine Securities Corporation, the predecessor of Franklin Mutual.

F. DAVID SEGAL, CFA

Portfolio Manager of Franklin Mutual

Mr. Segal assumed the duties of co-lead portfolio manager with Mr. Langerman in 2007 and had been a portfolio manager of the Fund since joining Franklin Templeton Investments in 2002. Prior to joining Franklin Templeton Investments, he was an analyst in the Structured Finance Group of MetLife for the period 1999-2002.

DEBBIE TURNER, CFA

Portfolio Manager of Franklin Mutual

Ms. Turner has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2001 and has been with Franklin Templeton Investments since 1996.

As co-lead portfolio managers of the Fund, Mr. Langerman and Mr. Segal have equal authority over all aspects of the Fund's investment portfolio, including but not limited to, purchases and sales of individual securities, portfolio risk assessment, and the management of daily cash balances in accordance with anticipated investment management requirements. The degree to which either may perform these functions, and the nature of these functions, may change from time to time. Ms. Turner provides the Fund with research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment.

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The Fund's SAI provides additional information about portfolio manager compensation, other accounts that they manage and their ownership of Fund shares.

The Fund pays Franklin Mutual a fee for managing the Fund's assets. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, the Fund paid 0.60% of its average net assets to the investment manager for its services. Franklin Mutual agreed to reduce its fees to reflect reduced services to the extent the Fund invested in a Franklin Templeton money fund.

A discussion regarding the basis for the board of trustees approving the investment management contract of the Fund is available in the Fund's semiannual report to shareholders for the six-month period ended June 30.

Financial Highlights

This table presents the financial performance of Class 4 shares for the past five years or since inception. The table shows certain information on a single Fund share basis (per share performance). It also shows some key Fund statistics, such as total return (past performance) and expense ratios. Total return represents the annual change in value of a share assuming reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. This information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. Their report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request.

	45 \$16. 28 0. 91 (0.		5 ⁱ 0.19 ^k	\$18.91 0.17
(for a share outstanding throughout the year) Net asset value, beginning of year \$15. Income from investment operations: Net investment income ^b 0.	28 0. 91 (0.	.30 ^h 0.35	5 ⁱ 0.19 ^k	
Income from investment operations: ^a Net investment income ^b 0.	28 0. 91 (0.	.30 ^h 0.35	5 ⁱ 0.19 ^k	
Net investment income ^b 0.	91 (0.			0.17
	91 (0.			0.17
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)		.51) 1.26		
	19 (0.	•	5 2.87	(5.90)
Total from investment operations 2.	,	.21) 1.61	3.06	(5.73)
Less distributions from:				
Net investment income (0.	33) (0.	.37) (0.24	(0.28)	(0.57)
Net realized gains	_			(0.73)
Total distributions (0.	33) (0.	.37) (0.24	(0.28)	(1.30)
Net asset value, end of year \$17.5	31 \$15.	45 16.03	\$14.66	\$11.88
Total return ^c 14.20	0% (1.12	2)% 11.06%	25.94%	(32.12)%
Ratios to average net assets ^d				
Expenses ^e 1.00	6% 1.0	8% 1.09%	1.13%	1.08%
Expenses incurred in connection with securities sold short —	−% ^f −	_% ^f 0.02%	0.06%	—% ^f
Net investment income 1.7	1% 1.9	3% ^h 2.31%	6 ⁱ 1.50% ^k	1.81%
Supplemental data				
Net assets, end of year (000's) \$165,0	15 \$162,0)49 \$167,274	\$141,446	\$57,266
Portfolio turnover rate 34.07	7%° 41.0	2% 32.05%	49.33%	44.11%

- a. The amount shown for a share outstanding throughout the period may not correlate with the Statement of Operations in the annual report for the period due to the timing of sales and repurchases of the Fund shares in relation to income earned and/or fluctuating market value of the investments of the Fund.
- b. Based on average daily shares outstanding.
- c. Total return does not include fees, charges or expenses imposed by the variable annuity and life insurance contracts for which the Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust serves as an underlying investment vehicle. Total return is not annualized for periods less than one year.
- d. Ratios are annualized for periods less than one year.
- e. Includes dividend expense on securities sold short and security borrowing fees, if any. See below for the ratios of such expenses to average net assets for the periods presented.
- f. Rounds to less than 0.01%.
- g. Excludes the value of portfolio securities delivered as a result of redemption in-kind.
- h. Net investment income per share includes approximately \$0.02 per share related to interest income received that had previously been deemed uncollectible. Excluding this amount, the ratio of net investment income to average net assets would have been 1.79%.
- i. Benefit of expense reduction rounds to less than 0.01%.
- j. Net investment income per share includes approximately \$0.11 per share received in the form of a special dividend paid in connection with a corporate real estate investment trust (REIT) conversion. Excluding this non-recurring amount, the ratio of the net investment income to average net assets would have been 1.58%.
- k. Net investment income per share includes approximately \$(0.03) per share related to an adjustment for uncollectible interest. Excluding the effect of this adjustment, the ratio of net investment income to average net assets would have been 1.73%.
- l. For the period February 29, 2008 (effective date) to December 31, 2008.

Templeton Developing Markets Securities Fund

Investment Goal

The Fund's investment goal is long-term capital appreciation.

Principal Investment Policies and Practices

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in emerging market investments. Shareholders will be given at least 60 days' advance notice of any change to this 80% policy.

Emerging market or "developing market" countries generally include those considered to be emerging by the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the United Nations, or the countries' authorities, or countries with a stock market capitalization of less than 3% of the MSCI World Index. These countries are typically located in the Asia-Pacific region, Eastern Europe, Central and South America, and Africa. Emerging market or "developing market" equity securities and developing market countries are more fully described in the SAI.

The Fund invests primarily in the equity securities (principally common and preferred stocks and American, Global and European Depositary Receipts) of developing market companies. For purposes of the Fund's investments, developing market companies are those:

- whose principal securities trading markets are in developing market countries; or
- that derive 50% or more of their total revenue or profit from either goods or services produced or sales made in developing market countries; or
- that have 50% or more of their assets in developing market countries; or
- that are linked to currencies of developing market countries; or
- that are organized under the laws of, or with principal offices in, developing market countries.

In addition to the Fund's main investments, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in the securities of issuers in developed market countries.

An equity security represents a proportionate share of the ownership of a company; its value is based on the success or failure of the company's business, any income paid to stockholders, the value of its assets and general market conditions. Common stocks and preferred stocks, and securities convertible into common stocks, are examples of equity securities. The Fund may invest in convertible securities without regard to the ratings assigned by the rating services.

The Fund's investments in equity securities may include investments in the securities of any capitalization, including smaller and mid-size companies. The Fund also invests in American, Global, and European Depositary Receipts, which are certificates typically issued by a bank or trust company that give their holders the right to receive securities issued by a foreign or domestic corporation. Depositary receipts will be issued under sponsored or unsponsored programs. In sponsored programs, an issuer has made arrangements to have its securities traded in the form of depositary receipts. In unsponsored programs, the issuer may not be directly involved in the creation of the program.

The Fund, from time to time, may have significant investments in one or more countries or in particular industries or sectors, such as oil and gas, metals and mining, energy, commodity companies, financial institutions and utilities.

Portfolio Selection

When choosing equity investments for this Fund, the investment manager applies a fundamental research, value-oriented, long-term approach, focusing on the market price of a company's securities relative to the investment manager's evaluation of the company's long-term earnings, asset value and cash flow potential. The investment manager also considers a company's profit and loss outlook, balance sheet strength, cash flow trends and asset value in relation to the current price. The analysis considers the company's corporate governance behavior as well as its position in its sector, the economic framework and political environment.

The investment manager invests in securities without regard to benchmark comparisons.

Temporary Investments

When the investment manager believes market or economic conditions are unfavorable for investors, the investment manager may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in a temporary defensive manner

by holding all or a substantial portion of its assets in U.S. or non-U.S. currency denominated short-term or medium-term (generally less than 5 years for this Fund) investments. Temporary defensive investments generally may include money market securities, including shares of money market funds managed by affiliates of the investment manager, and exchange-traded funds, U.S. and foreign government securities, high grade commercial paper, bank obligations, and repurchase agreements denominated in the currency of any nation. The investment manager also may invest in these types of securities or hold cash while looking for suitable investment opportunities or to maintain liquidity. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to achieve its investment goal.

Principal Risks

Market

The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting individual issuers, securities markets generally or particular industries or sectors within the securities markets. The value of a security may go up or down due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for revenues or corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also go up or down due to factors that affect an individual issuer or a particular industry or sector, such as changes in production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value. When markets perform well, there can be no assurance that securities held by the Fund will participate in or otherwise benefit from the advance.

Stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of debt securities. A slower-growth or recessionary economic environment could have an adverse effect on the prices of the various stocks held by the Fund.

Foreign Securities

Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities. Certain of these risks also may apply to securities of U.S. companies with significant foreign operations.

Currency exchange rates. Foreign securities may be issued and traded in foreign currencies. As a result, their market values in U.S. dollars may be affected by changes in exchange rates between such foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, as well as between currencies of countries other than the U.S. For example, if the value of the U.S. dollar goes up compared to a foreign currency, an investment traded in that foreign currency will go down in value because it will be worth fewer U.S. dollars. The Fund accrues additional expenses when engaging in currency exchange transactions, and valuation of the Fund's foreign securities may be subject to greater risk because both the currency (relative to the U.S. dollar) and the security must be considered.

Political and economic developments. The political, economic and social structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the United States. Investments in these countries may be subject to greater risks of internal and external conflicts, expropriation, nationalization of assets, foreign exchange controls (such as suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a given country), restrictions on removal of assets, political or social instability, military action or unrest, diplomatic developments, currency devaluations, foreign ownership limitations, and punitive or confiscatory tax increases. It is possible that a government may take over the assets or operations of a company or impose restrictions on the exchange or export of currency or other assets. Some countries also may have different legal systems that may make it difficult or expensive for the Fund to vote proxies, exercise shareholder rights, and pursue legal remedies with respect to its foreign investments. Diplomatic and political developments, including rapid and adverse political changes, social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war, could affect the economies, industries and securities and currency markets, and the value of the Fund's investments, in non-U.S. countries. These factors are extremely difficult, if not impossible, to predict and take into account with respect to the Fund's investments.

Trading practices. Brokerage commissions, withholding taxes, custodial fees, and other fees generally are higher in foreign markets. The policies and procedures followed by foreign stock exchanges, currency markets, trading systems and brokers may differ from those applicable in the United States, with possibly negative consequences to the Fund. The procedures and rules governing foreign trading, settlement and custody (holding of the Fund's assets) also may result in losses or delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or other property. Foreign government supervision and regulation of foreign securities markets and trading systems may be less than or different from government supervision in the United States, and may increase the Fund's regulatory and compliance burden and/or decrease the Fund's investor rights and protections.

Availability of information. Foreign issuers may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S.

issuers. Thus, there may be less information publicly available about foreign issuers than about most U.S. issuers.

Limited markets. Certain foreign securities may be less liquid (harder to sell) and their prices may be more volatile than many U.S. securities. Illiquidity tends to be greater, and valuation of the Fund's foreign securities may be more difficult, due to the infrequent trading and/or delayed reporting of quotes and sales.

Regional. Adverse conditions in a certain region can adversely affect securities of issuers in other countries whose economies appear to be unrelated. To the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a specific geographic region, the Fund will generally have more exposure to regional economic risks. In the event of economic or political turmoil or a deterioration of diplomatic relations in a region or country where a substantial portion of the Fund's assets are invested, the Fund may experience substantial illiquidity or reduction in the value of the Fund's investments.

Developing Markets

Developing market countries. The Fund's investments in developing market countries are subject to all of the risks of foreign investing generally, and have additional heightened risks due to a lack of established legal, political, business and social frameworks to support securities markets. Some of the additional significant risks include:

- less social, political and economic stability;
- smaller securities markets with low or nonexistent trading volume and greater illiquidity and price volatility;
- more restrictive national policies on foreign investment, including restrictions on investment in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to national interests;
- less transparent and established taxation policies;
- less developed regulatory or legal structures governing private and foreign investment or allowing for judicial redress for injury to private property;

- less familiarity with a capital market structure or market-oriented economy and more widespread corruption and fraud;
- less financial sophistication, creditworthiness and/ or resources possessed by, and less government regulation of, the financial institutions and issuers with which the Fund transacts;
- less government supervision and regulation of business and industry practices, stock exchanges, brokers and listed companies than in the U.S.;
- greater concentration in a few industries resulting in greater vulnerability to regional and global trade conditions;
- higher rates of inflation and more rapid and extreme fluctuations in inflation rates;
- greater sensitivity to interest rate changes;
- increased volatility in currency exchange rates and potential for currency devaluations and/or currency controls;
- greater debt burdens relative to the size of the economy;
- more delays in settling portfolio transactions and heightened risk of loss from share registration and custody practices; and
- less assurance that recent favorable economic developments will not be slowed or reversed by unanticipated economic, political or social events in such countries.

Because of the above factors, the Fund's investments in developing market countries are subject to greater price volatility and illiquidity than investments in developed markets.

The definition of developing market countries or companies as used in this prospectus may differ from the definition of the same terms as used in other Franklin Templeton fund prospectuses.

Focus

The greater the Fund's exposure to any single type of investment – including investment in a given industry, sector, region, country, issuer, or type of security – the greater the losses the Fund may experience upon any single economic, business, political, regulatory,

or other occurrence. As a result, there may be more fluctuation in the price of the Fund's shares.

Smaller and Midsize Companies

While smaller and midsize companies may offer substantial opportunities for capital growth, they also involve substantial risks and should be considered speculative. Historically, smaller and midsize company securities have been more volatile in price than larger company securities, especially over the short term. Among the reasons for the greater price volatility are the less certain growth prospects of smaller and midsize companies, the lower degree of liquidity in the markets for such securities, and the greater sensitivity of smaller and midsize companies to changing economic conditions.

In addition, smaller and midsize companies may lack depth of management, be unable to generate funds necessary for growth or development, have limited product lines or be developing or marketing new products or services for which markets are not yet established and may never become established. Smaller and midsize companies may be particularly affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans which are floating rate.

Value Style Investing

Value stock prices are considered "cheap" relative to the company's perceived value and are often out of favor with other investors. The investment manager may invest in such stocks if it believes the market may have overreacted to adverse developments or failed to appreciate positive changes. However, if other investors fail to recognize the company's value (and do not become buyers, or if they become sellers or favor investing in faster growing companies), value stocks may not increase in value as anticipated by the investment manager and may even decline in value.

Depositary Receipts

Depositary receipts are subject to many of the risks of the underlying security. For some depositary receipts, the custodian or similar financial institution that holds the issuer's shares in a trust account is located in the issuer's home country. The Fund could be exposed to the credit risk of the custodian or financial institution, and in cases where the issuer's home country does not have developed financial markets greater market risk. In addition, the depository institution may not have physical custody of the underlying securities at all times and may charge fees for various services, including forwarding dividends and interest and corporate actions. The Fund would be expected to pay a share of the additional fees, which it would not pay if investing directly in the foreign securities. The Fund may experience delays in receiving its dividend and interest payments or exercising rights as a shareholder. Although regulatory requirements with respect to sponsored and unsponsored programs are generally similar, in some cases it may be easier to obtain financial information about an issuer that has participated in the creation of a sponsored program. There may be an increased possibility of untimely responses to certain corporate actions of the issuer, such as stock splits and rights offerings, in an unsponsored program. Accordingly, there may be less information available regarding issuers of securities underlying unsponsored programs and there may not be a correlation between this information and the market value of the depositary receipts.

Management

The Fund is actively managed and could experience losses if the investment manager's judgment about markets, interest rates or the attractiveness, relative values, liquidity, or potential appreciation of particular investments made for the Fund's portfolio prove to be incorrect. There can be no guarantee that these techniques or the investment manager's investment decisions will produce the desired results. Additionally, legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the investment manager in connection with managing the Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment goal.

More detailed information about the Fund, its policies and risks can be found in the Fund's SAI.

Management

Templeton Asset Management Ltd. (Asset Management), 7 Temasek Boulevard, Suntec Tower One, #38-3, Singapore 038987, is the Fund's investment manager. Asset Management has a branch office in Hong Kong.

The Fund is managed by a team of dedicated professionals focused on investments in emerging or developing market securities. The portfolio managers of the team are as follows:

MARK MOBIUS, PH.D.

Executive Chairman of Templeton Emerging Markets Group and Portfolio Manager of Asset Management Dr. Mobius has been the lead portfolio manager of the Fund since inception. Dr. Mobius has primary responsibility for the investments of the Fund. Dr. Mobius has final authority over all aspects of the Fund's investment portfolio, including but not limited to, purchases and sales of individual securities, portfolio risk assessment, and the management of daily cash balances in accordance with anticipated investment management requirements. The degree to which Dr. Mobius may perform these functions, and the nature of these functions, may change from time to time. Dr. Mobius joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1987.

TOM WU

Director of Asset Management

Mr. Wu has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since inception, providing research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1987.

DENNIS LIM

Co-Chief Executive Officer and Director of Asset Management

Mr. Lim has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since inception, providing research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1990.

ALLAN LAM

Portfolio Manager of Asset Management Mr. Lam has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2011, providing research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1987.

The Fund's SAI provides additional information about portfolio manager compensation, other accounts that they manage and their ownership of Fund shares.

The Fund pays Asset Management a fee for managing the Fund's assets. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, Asset Management agreed to reduce its fees to reflect reduced services resulting from the Fund's investment in a Franklin Templeton money fund. However, this fee reduction was less than 0.01% of the Fund's average net assets. The investment management fees before and after such waiver for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, were 1.10%.

A discussion regarding the basis for the board of trustees approving the investment management contract of the Fund is available in the Fund's semiannual report to shareholders for the six-month period ended June 30.

Financial Highlights

This table presents the financial performance of Class 4 shares for the past five years or since inception. The table shows certain information on a single Fund share basis (per share performance). It also shows some key Fund statistics, such as total return (past performance) and expense ratios. Total return represents the annual change in value of a share assuming reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. This information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. Their report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request.

Class 4	Year Ended December 31,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008 ^h
Per share operating performance (for a share outstanding throughout the year)					
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$9.42	\$11.30	\$9.80	\$6.09	14.88
Income from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss) ^b	0.16	0.13	0.05	0.09	(0.33)
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	1.04	(1.91)	1.61	4.00	(5.65)
Total from investment operations	1.20	(1.78)	1.66	4.09	(5.98)
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.16)	(0.35)	(0.37)
Net realized gains	_	_	_	(0.03)	(2.44)
Total distributions	(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.16)	(0.38)	(2.81)
Redemption fees ^c	_	_	_	_	_
Net asset value, end of year	\$10.50	\$9.42	\$11.30	\$9.80	\$6.09
Total return ^d	13.06%	(15.88)%	17.41%	72.45%	(48.66)%
Ratios to average net assets ^e					
Expenses	1.70%	1.75%	1.84% ^f	1.80% ^f	1.87% ^f
Net investment income	1.58%	1.22%	0.52%	1.29%	1.17%
Supplemental data					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	\$23,341	\$24,380	\$37,198	\$26,362	\$7,208
Portfolio turnover rate	24.45%	14.90%	24.41%	56.58%	75.11% ⁹

a. The amount shown for a share outstanding throughout the period may not correlate with the Statement of Operations in the annual report for the period due to the timing of sales and repurchases of the Fund shares in relation to income earned and/or fluctuating market value of the investments of the Fund.

b. Based on average daily shares outstanding.

c. Amount rounds to less than \$0.01 per share.

d. Total return does not include fees, charges or expenses imposed by the variable annuity and life insurance contracts for which the Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust serves as an underlying investment vehicle. Total return is not annualized for periods less than one year.

e. Ratios are annualized for periods less than one year.

f. Benefit of expense reduction rounds to less than 0.01%.

g. Excludes the value of portfolio securities delivered as a result of redemptions in-kind.

h. For the period February 29, 2008 (effective date) to December 31, 2008.



Templeton Foreign Securities Fund

Investment Goal

The Fund's investment goal is long-term capital growth.

Principal Investment Policies and Practices

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments of issuers located outside the U.S., including those in emerging markets. Shareholders will be given at least 60 days' advance notice of any change to this 80% policy. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests predominantly in equity securities, primarily to predominantly common stock, and, while there are no set percentage targets, the Fund invests predominantly in large to medium capitalization companies with market capitalization values (share price multiplied by the number of common stock shares outstanding) greater than \$2 billion and may invest a portion in smaller companies.

An equity security represents a proportionate share of the ownership of a company; its value is based on the success or failure of the company's business, any income paid to stockholders, the value of its assets and general market conditions. Common stocks and preferred stocks, and securities convertible into common stocks, are examples of equity securities. The Fund may invest in convertible securities without regard to the ratings assigned by the rating services. The Fund also invests in American, European and Global Depositary Receipts. These are certificates issued typically by a bank or trust company that give their holders the right to receive securities issued by a foreign or domestic company. Depositary receipts will be issued under sponsored or unsponsored programs. In sponsored programs, an issuer has made arrangements to have its securities traded in the form of depositary receipts. In unsponsored programs, the issuer may not be directly involved in the creation of the program. The Fund, from time to time, may have significant investments in one or more countries or in particular sectors such as financial institutions.

Depending upon current market conditions, the Fund may invest in debt securities of countries and governments located anywhere in the world. Debt securities represent the obligation of the issuer to repay a loan of money to it, and generally pay interest to the holder. Bonds, notes and debentures are examples of debt securities.

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in equity-linked notes (ELNs), which are hybrid derivative-type instruments that are specially designed to combine the characteristics of one or more reference securities (usually a single stock, a stock index or a basket of stocks (underlying securities)) and a related equity derivative, such as a put or call option, in a single note form. The Fund may engage in all types of ELNs, including those that: (1) provide for protection of the Fund's principal in exchange for limited participation in the appreciation of the underlying securities, and (2) do not provide for such protection and subject the Fund to the risk of loss of the Fund's principal investment. ELNs can provide the Fund with an efficient investment tool that may be less expensive than investing directly in the underlying securities and the related equity derivative.

For purposes of pursuing its investment goal, the Fund may, from time to time, write (sell) covered call options on individual equity securities for the purpose of earning income (in the form of premiums received for writing options) or to otherwise enhance Fund returns. A call option gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to buy, and the seller the obligation to sell, the underlying instrument at the exercise price. For example, the Fund may write an option with a strike price that is generally equal to the price target at which the investment manager would sell (in the case of a call option) a particular stock, and in return the Fund would earn a premium from the buyer of the option. The investment manager considers various factors, such as availability and cost, in deciding whether, when and to what extent to enter into derivative transactions.

Portfolio Selection

When choosing equity investments for the Fund, the investment manager applies a "bottom-up," value-oriented, long-term approach, focusing on the market price of a company's securities relative to the investment manager's evaluation of the company's long-term earnings, asset value and cash flow potential. The investment manager also considers a company's price/earnings ratio, profit margins and liquidation value.

Temporary Investments

When the investment manager believes market or economic conditions are unfavorable for investors, the investment manager may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in a temporary defensive manner by holding all or a substantial portion of its assets in cash, cash equivalents or other high quality short-term investments. Temporary defensive investments generally may include money market securities, including shares of money market funds managed by the investment manager or its affiliates, or short-term debt securities. The investment manager also may invest in these types of securities or hold cash while looking for suitable investment opportunities or to maintain liquidity. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to achieve its investment goal.

Principal Risks

Market

The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting individual issuers, securities markets generally or particular industries or sectors within the securities markets. The value of a security may go up or down due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for revenues or corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also go up or down due to factors that affect an individual issuer or a particular industry or sector, such as changes in production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value. When markets perform well, there can be no assurance that securities held by the Fund will participate in or otherwise benefit from the advance.

Stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of debt securities. A slower-growth or recessionary economic environment could have an adverse effect on the prices of the various stocks held by the Fund.

Foreign Securities

Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities. Certain of these risks also may apply to securities of U.S. companies with significant foreign operations.

Currency exchange rates. Foreign securities may be issued and traded in foreign currencies. As a result, their market values in U.S. dollars may be affected by changes in exchange rates between such foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, as well as between currencies of countries other than the U.S. For example, if the value of the U.S. dollar goes up compared to a foreign currency, an investment traded in that foreign currency will go down in value because it will be worth fewer U.S. dollars. The Fund accrues additional expenses when engaging in currency exchange transactions, and valuation of the Fund's foreign securities may be subject to greater risk because both the currency (relative to the U.S. dollar) and the security must be considered.

Political and economic developments. The political, economic and social structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the United States. Investments in these countries may be subject to greater risks of internal and external conflicts, expropriation, nationalization of assets, foreign exchange controls (such as suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a given country), restrictions on removal of assets, political or social instability, military action or unrest, diplomatic developments, currency devaluations, foreign ownership limitations, and punitive or confiscatory tax increases. It is possible that a government may take over the assets or operations of a company or impose restrictions on the exchange or export of currency or other assets. Some countries also may have different legal systems that may make it difficult or expensive for the Fund to vote proxies, exercise shareholder rights, and pursue legal remedies with respect to its foreign investments. Diplomatic and political developments, including rapid and adverse political changes, social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war, could affect the economies, industries and securities and currency markets, and the value of the Fund's investments, in non-U.S. countries. These factors are extremely difficult, if not impossible, to predict and take into account with respect to the Fund's investments.

Trading practices. Brokerage commissions, withholding taxes, custodial fees, and other fees generally are higher in foreign markets. The policies and procedures followed by foreign stock exchanges, currency markets, trading systems and brokers may differ from those applicable in the United States, with possibly negative consequences to the Fund. The procedures and rules governing foreign trading, settlement and custody (holding of the Fund's assets) also may result in losses or delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or other property. Foreign government supervision and regulation of foreign securities markets and trading systems may be less than or different from government supervision in the United States, and may increase the Fund's regulatory and compliance burden and/or decrease the Fund's investor rights and protections.

Availability of information. Foreign issuers may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S.

issuers. Thus, there may be less information publicly available about foreign issuers than about most U.S. issuers.

Limited markets. Certain foreign securities may be less liquid (harder to sell) and their prices may be more volatile than many U.S. securities. Illiquidity tends to be greater, and valuation of the Fund's foreign securities may be more difficult, due to the infrequent trading and/or delayed reporting of quotes and sales.

Regional. Adverse conditions in a certain region can adversely affect securities of issuers in other countries whose economies appear to be unrelated. To the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a specific geographic region, the Fund will generally have more exposure to regional economic risks. In the event of economic or political turmoil or a deterioration of diplomatic relations in a region or country where a substantial portion of the Fund's assets are invested, the Fund may experience substantial illiquidity or reduction in the value of the Fund's investments.

Developing Markets

Developing market countries. The Fund's investments in developing market countries are subject to all of the risks of foreign investing generally, and have additional heightened risks due to a lack of established legal, political, business and social frameworks to support securities markets. Some of the additional significant risks include:

- · less social, political and economic stability;
- smaller securities markets with low or nonexistent trading volume and greater illiquidity and price volatility;
- more restrictive national policies on foreign investment, including restrictions on investment in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to national interests;
- less transparent and established taxation policies;
- less developed regulatory or legal structures governing private and foreign investment or allowing for judicial redress for injury to private property;

- less familiarity with a capital market structure or market-oriented economy and more widespread corruption and fraud;
- less financial sophistication, creditworthiness and/ or resources possessed by, and less government regulation of, the financial institutions and issuers with which the Fund transacts;
- less government supervision and regulation of business and industry practices, stock exchanges, brokers and listed companies than in the U.S.;
- greater concentration in a few industries resulting in greater vulnerability to regional and global trade conditions;
- higher rates of inflation and more rapid and extreme fluctuations in inflation rates;
- greater sensitivity to interest rate changes;
- increased volatility in currency exchange rates and potential for currency devaluations and/or currency controls;
- greater debt burdens relative to the size of the economy;
- more delays in settling portfolio transactions and heightened risk of loss from share registration and custody practices; and
- less assurance that recent favorable economic developments will not be slowed or reversed by unanticipated economic, political or social events in such countries.

Because of the above factors, the Fund's investments in developing market countries are subject to greater price volatility and illiquidity than investments in developed markets.

Focus

The greater the Fund's exposure to any single type of investment – including investment in a given industry, sector, region, country, issuer, or type of security – the greater the losses the Fund may experience upon any single economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence. As a result, there may be more fluctuation in the price of the Fund's shares.

Financial services companies. Financial services companies are subject to extensive government

regulation that may affect their profitability in many ways, including by limiting the amount and types of loans and other commitments they can make, and the interest rates and fees they can charge. A financial services company's profitability, and therefore its stock prices, is especially sensitive to interest rate changes as well as the ability of borrowers to repay their loans. Changing regulations, continuing consolidations, and development of new products and structures all are likely to have a significant impact on financial services companies.

Derivative Instruments

The performance of derivative instruments depends largely on the performance of an underlying currency instrument or index, and such instruments often have risks similar to their underlying instrument, in addition to other risks. Derivative instruments involve costs and can create economic leverage in the Fund's portfolio which may result in significant volatility and cause the Fund to participate in losses (as well as gains) in an amount that significantly exceeds the Fund's initial investment. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivative instrument, and imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument so that the Fund may not realize the intended benefits. Their successful use will usually depend on the investment manager's ability to accurately forecast movements in the market relating to the underlying instrument. Should a market or markets, or prices of particular classes of investments move in an unexpected manner, especially in unusual or extreme market conditions, the Fund may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the transaction, and it may realize losses, which could be significant. If the investment manager is not successful in using such derivative instruments, the Fund's performance may be worse than if the investment manager did not use such derivative instruments at all. To the extent that the Fund uses such instruments for hedging purposes, there is the risk of imperfect correlation between movements in the value of the derivative instrument and the value of the underlying investment or other asset being hedged. There is also the risk, especially under extreme market conditions, that an instrument,

which usually would operate as a hedge, provides no hedging benefits at all.

Use of these instruments could also result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction (with respect to forward currency contracts and other over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives) does not perform as promised, including because of such counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency. This risk may be heightened during volatile market conditions. Other risks include the inability to close out a position because the trading market becomes illiquid (particularly in the OTC markets) or the availability of counterparties becomes limited for a period of time. In addition, the presence of speculators in a particular market could lead to price distortions. To the extent that the Fund is unable to close out a position because of market illiquidity, the Fund may not be able to prevent further losses of value in its derivatives holdings and the Fund's liquidity may be impaired to the extent that it has a substantial portion of its otherwise liquid assets marked as segregated to cover its obligations under such derivative instruments. The Fund may also be required to take or make delivery of an underlying instrument that the investment manager would otherwise have attempted to avoid. Some derivatives can be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates or other market prices. Investors should bear in mind that, while the Fund intends to use derivative strategies on a regular basis, it is not obligated to actively engage in these transactions, generally or in any particular kind of derivative, if the investment manager elects not to do so due to availability, cost or other factors.

The use of derivative strategies may also have a tax impact on the Fund. The timing and character of income, gains or losses from these strategies could impair the ability of the investment manager to utilize derivatives when it wishes to do so.

Equity-Linked Notes (ELNs)

Investments in ELNs often have risks similar to their underlying securities, which could include management risk, market risk and, as applicable, foreign securities and currency risks. In addition, since ELNs are in note form, ELNs are also subject to certain debt securities risks, such as interest rate and credit risk. Should the prices of the underlying securities move in an unexpected manner, the Fund may not

achieve the anticipated benefits of an investment in an ELN, and may realize losses, which could be significant and could include the Fund's entire principal investment. An investment in an ELN is also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the issuer of the ELN will default or become bankrupt and the Fund will have difficulty being repaid, or fail to be repaid, the principal amount of, or income from, its investment. Investments in ELNs are also subject to liquidity risk, which may make ELNs difficult to sell and value. In addition, ELNs may exhibit price behavior that does not correlate with the underlying securities or a fixed-income investment.

Value Style Investing

Value stock prices are considered "cheap" relative to the company's perceived value and are often out of favor with other investors. The investment manager may invest in such stocks if it believes the market may have overreacted to adverse developments or failed to appreciate positive changes. However, if other investors fail to recognize the company's value (and do not become buyers, or if they become sellers or favor investing in faster growing companies), value stocks may not increase in value as anticipated by the investment manager and may even decline in value.

Smaller and Midsize Companies

While smaller and midsize companies may offer substantial opportunities for capital growth, they also involve substantial risks and should be considered speculative. Historically, smaller and midsize company securities have been more volatile in price than larger company securities, especially over the short term. Among the reasons for the greater price volatility are the less certain growth prospects of smaller and midsize companies, the lower degree of liquidity in the markets for such securities, and the greater sensitivity of smaller and midsize companies to changing economic conditions.

In addition, smaller and midsize companies may lack depth of management, be unable to generate funds necessary for growth or development, have limited product lines or be developing or marketing new products or services for which markets are not yet established and may never become established. Smaller and midsize companies may be particularly

affected by interest rate increases, as they may find it more difficult to borrow money to continue or expand operations, or may have difficulty in repaying any loans which are floating rate.

Credit

The Fund could lose money on a debt security if an issuer or borrower is unable or fails to meet its obligations, including failing to make interest payments and/or to repay principal when due. Changes in an issuer's financial strength, the market's perception of the issuer's financial strength or in a security's credit rating, which reflects a third party's assessment of the credit risk presented by a particular issuer, may affect debt securities' values. The Fund may incur substantial losses on debt securities that are inaccurately perceived to present a different amount of credit risk by the market, the investment manager or the rating agencies than such securities actually do.

Interest Rate

Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable. Debt securities generally tend to lose market value when interest rates rise and increase in value when interest rates fall. Securities with longer maturities or lower coupons or that make little (or no) interest payments before maturity tend to be more sensitive to these interest rate changes. The longer the Fund's average weighted portfolio maturity, the greater the impact a change in interest rates will have on its share price.

Management

The Fund is actively managed and could experience losses if the investment manager's judgment about markets, interest rates or the attractiveness, relative values, liquidity, or potential appreciation of particular investments made for the Fund's portfolio prove to be incorrect. There can be no guarantee that these techniques or the investment manager's investment decisions will produce the desired results. Additionally, legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the investment manager in connection with managing the Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment goal.

More detailed information about the Fund, its policies and risks can be found in the Fund's SAI.

Management

Templeton Investment Counsel, LLC (Investment Counsel), 300 S.E. 2nd Street, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33301-1923, is the Fund's investment manager.

The Fund is managed by a team of dedicated professionals focused on global investments of issuers outside the U.S. The portfolio managers of the team are as follows:

PETER A. NORI, CFA

Executive Vice President/Portfolio Manager - Research Analyst of Investment Counsel Mr. Nori has been the lead portfolio manager of the Fund since 1999. He has primary responsibility for the investments of the Fund. He has final authority over all aspects of the Fund's investment portfolio, including but not limited to, purchases and sales of individual securities, portfolio risk assessment, and the management of daily cash balances in accordance with anticipated investment management requirements. The degree to which he may perform these functions, and the nature of these functions, may change from time to time. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1987.

CINDY L. SWEETING, CFA President of Investment Counsel

Ms. Sweeting has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since June 2012, providing research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment. She joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1997.

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The Fund's SAI provides additional information about portfolio manager compensation, other accounts that they manage and their ownership of Fund shares.

The Fund pays Investment Counsel a fee for managing the Fund's assets. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, Investment Counsel agreed to reduce its fees to reflect reduced services resulting from the Fund's investment in a Franklin Templeton money fund. However, this fee reduction was less than 0.01% of the Fund's average net assets. The investment management fees before and after such waiver for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, were 0.64%.

A discussion regarding the basis for the board of trustees approving the investment management contract of the Fund is available in the Fund's semiannual report to shareholders for the six-month period ended June 30.

Financial Highlights

This table presents the financial performance of Class 4 shares for the past five years or since inception. The table shows certain information on a single Fund share basis (per share performance). It also shows some key Fund statistics, such as total return (past performance) and expense ratios. Total return represents the annual change in value of a share assuming reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. This information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. Their report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request.

Class 4	Year Ended December 31,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008 ⁹
Per share operating performance (for a share outstanding throughout the year)					
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$12.66	\$14.43	\$13.59	\$10.91	\$18.90
Income from investment operations:					
Net investment income ^b	0.33	0.36	0.17	0.21	0.15
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	1.89	(1.88)	0.92	3.37	(6.08)
Total from investment operations	2.22	(1.52)	1.09	3.58	(5.93)
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.40)	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.42)	(0.45)
Net realized gains	_	_	_	(0.48)	(1.61)
Total distributions	(0.40)	(0.25)	(0.25)	(0.90)	(2.06)
Redemption fees ^c	_	_	_	_	_
Net asset value, end of year	\$14.48	\$12.66	\$14.43	\$13.59	\$10.91
Total return ^d	18.14%	(10.74)%	8.38%	36.84%	(35.15)%
Ratios to average net assets°					
Expenses	1.14%	1.14% ^f	1.13% ^f	1.13% ^f	1.12% ^f
Net investment income	2.49%	2.57%	1.75%	1.93%	2.47%
Supplemental data					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	\$416,2 <i>77</i>	\$353,346	\$305,505	\$48,501	\$14,287
Portfolio turnover rate	12.53%	21.09%	19.16%	22.50%	18.27%

a. The amount shown for a share outstanding throughout the period may not correlate with the Statement of Operations in the annual report for the period due to the timing of sales and repurchases of the Fund shares in relation to income earned and/or fluctuating market value of the investments of the Fund.

b. Based on average daily shares outstanding.

c. Amount rounds to less than \$0.01 per share.

d. Total return does not include fees, charges or expenses imposed by the variable annuity and life insurance contracts for which the Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust serves as an underlying investment vehicle. Total return is not annualized for periods less than one year.

e. Ratios are annualized for periods less than one year.

f. Benefit of expense reduction rounds to less than 0.01%.

g. For the period February 29, 2008 (effective date) to December 31, 2008.

Templeton Global Bond Securities Fund

Investment Goal

The Fund's investment goal is high current income, consistent with preservation of capital. Capital appreciation is a secondary consideration.

Principal Investment Policies and Practices

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in "bonds." Bonds include debt securities of any maturity, such as bonds, notes, bills and debentures. Shareholders will be given at least 60 days' advance notice of any change to the 80% policy. The Fund invests predominantly in bonds issued by governments and government agencies located around the world. The Fund may also invest in inflation-indexed securities and securities or structured products that are linked to or derive their value from another security, asset or currency of any nation. Under normal market conditions, the Fund expects to invest at least 40% of its net assets in foreign securities. In addition, the Fund's assets are invested in issuers located in at least three countries (including the U.S.). The Fund may invest without limit in developing markets.

Bonds represent an obligation of the issuer to repay a loan of money to it, and generally provide for the payment of interest. Although the Fund may buy bonds rated in any category, it focuses on "investment grade" bonds. These are issues rated in the top four rating categories by at least one independent rating agency, such as Standard & Poor's (S&P®) or Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) or, if unrated, determined by the Fund's investment manager to be of comparable quality. However, ratings by the independent rating agencies are relative and subjective, are not absolute standards of quality, and do not evaluate the market risk of securities. The Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in debt securities that are rated below investment grade. Generally, lower rated securities pay higher yields than more highly rated securities to compensate investors for the greater risk of default or of price fluctuations due to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness. Such lower rated but higher yielding securities are sometimes referred to as "junk bonds." If, subsequent to its purchase a security is downgraded in rating or goes into default, the Fund will consider such events in its evaluation of the overall investment merits of that security but will not necessarily dispose of the security immediately.

Many debt securities of non-U.S. issuers, and especially developing market issuers, are rated below investment grade or are unrated so that their selection depends on the investment manager's internal analysis.

The Fund may invest in debt securities of any maturity and does not attempt to maintain any pre-set average portfolio maturity or duration. The average maturity or duration of debt securities in the Fund's portfolio will fluctuate depending on the investment manager's outlook on changing market, economic, and political conditions.

The Fund is a "non-diversified" fund, which means it generally invests a greater portion of its assets in the securities of one or more issuers and invests overall in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

For purposes of pursuing its investment goals, the Fund regularly enters into currency related transactions involving derivative instruments, principally currency and cross currency forward contracts, but also including currency and currency index futures contracts. A large part of the Fund's assets may be exposed to obligations resulting from such transactions, and the results of those transactions may represent, from time to time, a significant portion of the Fund's investment returns. The Fund may also enter into various other transactions involving derivative instruments, including financial futures contracts (including interest rate and bond futures), swap agreements (including interest rate and credit default swaps) and options on all such instruments. The use of these currency related and other derivative instruments may allow the Fund to obtain net long or net negative (short) exposures to selected currencies, interest rates, countries, durations or credit risks. The investment manager considers various factors, such as availability and cost in deciding whether, when and to what extent to enter into derivative transactions.

The Fund may use any of the above currency techniques or other derivative transactions for the purposes of enhancing Fund returns, increasing liquidity, gaining exposure to particular instruments in more efficient or less expensive ways and/or hedging risks relating to changes in exchange rates, interest rates and other market factors. By way of example, when the investment manager believes that the value of a particular foreign currency is expected to increase compared to the U.S. dollar, the Fund could enter into

a forward contract to purchase that foreign currency at a future date. If at such future date the value of the foreign currency exceeds the then current amount of U.S. dollars to be paid by the Fund under the contract, the Fund will recognize a gain. When used for hedging purposes, a forward contract or other derivative instrument could be used to protect against possible declines in a currency's value where a security held or to be purchased by the Fund is denominated in that currency, or it may be used to hedge the Fund's position by entering into a transaction on another currency expected to perform similarly to the currency of the security held or to be purchased (a "proxy hedge").

A currency forward contract is an obligation to purchase or sell a specific foreign currency at an agreed exchange rate (price) at a future date, which is typically individually negotiated and privately traded by currency traders and their customers in the interbank market. A cross currency forward is a forward contract to sell a specific foreign currency in exchange for another foreign currency and may be used when the Fund believes that the price of one of those foreign currencies will experience a substantial movement against the other foreign currency. A cross currency forward will tend to reduce or eliminate exposure to the currency that is sold, and add or increase exposure to the currency that is purchased, similar to when the Fund sells a security denominated in one currency and purchases a security denominated in another currency. When used for hedging purposes, a cross currency forward will protect the Fund against losses resulting from a decline in the hedged currency, but will cause the Fund to assume the risk of fluctuations in the value of the currency it purchases.

A futures contract is a standard binding agreement to buy or sell a specified quantity of an underlying instrument or asset, such as a specific security or currency, at a specified price at a specified later date that trade on an exchange. A "sale" of a futures contract means the acquisition of a contractual obligation to deliver the underlying instrument called for by the contract at a specified price on a specified date. A "purchase" of a futures contract means the acquisition of a contractual obligation to acquire the underlying instrument called for by the contract at a specified price on a specified date. The purchase or sale of a futures contract will allow

the Fund to increase or decrease its exposure to the underlying instrument or asset. Although most futures contracts by their terms require the actual delivery or acquisition of the underlying instrument, some require cash settlement. The Fund may buy and sell futures contracts that trade on U.S. and foreign exchanges.

Swap agreements, such as interest rate and credit default swaps, are contracts between the Fund and, typically, a brokerage firm, bank, or other financial institution (the swap counterparty) for periods ranging from a few days to multiple years. In a basic swap transaction, the Fund agrees with its counterparty to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on a particular "notional amount" of underlying instruments. The notional amount is the set amount selected by the parties as the basis on which to calculate the obligations that they have agreed to exchange. The parties typically do not actually exchange the notional amount. Instead, they agree to exchange the returns that would be earned or realized if the notional amount were invested in given instruments or at given interest rates.

For credit default swaps, the "buyer" of the credit default swap agreement is obligated to pay the "seller" a periodic stream of payments over the term of the agreement in return for a payment by the "seller" that is contingent upon the occurrence of a credit event with respect to an underlying reference debt obligation. Generally, a credit event means bankruptcy, failure to timely pay interest or principal, obligation acceleration, or modified restructuring of the reference debt obligation. The contingent payment by the seller generally is the face amount of the debt obligation in exchange for the physical delivery of the reference debt obligation or a cash payment equal to the then current market value of that debt obligation. By way of example, the investment manager might "buy" credit default swaps to help protect against the risk of default by the issuer of one or more debt securities held by the Fund. Alternatively, the investment manager may "sell" a credit default swap to gain exposure to an asset class more efficiently or less expensively than by purchasing the related debt security outright.

An interest rate swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange interest rate obligations, generally one based on an interest rate fixed to maturity while the other is based on an interest rate that changes in accordance with changes in a designated benchmark (for example, LIBOR, prime, commercial paper, or other benchmarks).

The investment manager considers various factors, such as availability and cost, in deciding whether to use a particular derivative instrument or strategy. Moreover, investors should bear in mind that the Fund is not obligated to actively engage in any derivative transactions.

Portfolio Selection

The investment manager allocates the Fund's assets based upon its assessment of changing market, political and economic conditions. It considers various factors, including evaluation of interest and currency exchange rate changes and credit risks. The investment manager may consider selling a security when it believes the security has become fully valued due to either its price appreciation or changes in the issuer's fundamentals, or when the investment manager believes another security is a more attractive investment opportunity.

Commodity Exchange Act Exclusions

With respect to the Fund, the investment manager has claimed an exclusion from the definition of "commodity pool operator" (CPO) under the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) and the rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and, therefore, is not subject to CFTC registration or regulation as a CPO. In addition, the investment manager is relying upon a related exclusion from the definition of "commodity trading advisor" (CTA) under the CEA and the rules of the CFTC.

As of January 1, 2013, the terms of the CPO exclusion require the Fund, among other things, to adhere to

certain limits on its investments in futures, commodity options, swaps and non-deliverable foreign currency forwards (used for purposes other than bona fide hedging). Because the investment manager and the Fund intend to comply with the terms of the CPO exclusion, the Fund may, in the future, need to adjust its investment strategies, consistent with its investment goal, to limit its investments in these types of instruments. The Fund is not intended as a vehicle for trading in the futures, commodity options or swaps markets. The CFTC has neither reviewed nor approved the investment manager's reliance on these exclusions, or the Fund, its investment strategies or this prospectus.

Temporary Investments

When the investment manager believes market or economic conditions are unfavorable for investors, the investment manager may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in a temporary defensive manner by holding all or a substantial portion of its assets in cash, cash equivalents or other high quality shortterm investments. Temporary defensive investments generally may include short-term U.S. government securities, commercial paper, short-term bank time deposits, bankers' acceptances and money market fund shares (including shares of an affiliated money market fund). The investment manager also may invest in these types of securities or hold cash while looking for suitable investment opportunities, to maintain liquidity or to segregate on the Fund's books in connection with its forward currency, currency or interest rate futures positions. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to achieve its investment goal.

Principal Risks

Foreign Securities

Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities. Certain of these risks also may apply to securities of U.S. companies with significant foreign operations.

Currency exchange rates. Foreign securities may be issued and traded in foreign currencies. As a result, their market values in U.S. dollars may be affected by changes in exchange rates between such foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, as well as between currencies of countries other than the U.S. For example, if the value of the U.S. dollar goes up compared to a foreign currency, an investment traded in that foreign currency will go down in value because it will be worth fewer U.S. dollars. The Fund accrues additional expenses when engaging in currency exchange transactions, and valuation of the Fund's foreign securities may be subject to greater risk because both the currency (relative to the U.S. dollar) and the security must be considered.

Currency management strategies. Currency management strategies may substantially change the Fund's exposure to currency exchange rates and could result in losses to the Fund if currencies do not perform as the investment manager expects. In addition, currency management strategies, to the extent that they reduce the Fund's exposure to currency risks, may also reduce the Fund's ability to benefit from favorable changes in currency exchange rates. There is no assurance that the investment manager's use of currency management strategies will benefit the Fund or that they will be, or can be, used at appropriate times. Furthermore, there may not be perfect correlation between the amount of exposure to a particular currency and the amount of securities in the portfolio denominated in that currency. Investing in foreign currencies for purposes of gaining from projected changes in exchange rates, as opposed to other hedging currency risks applicable to the Fund's holdings, may further increase the Fund's exposure to foreign investment losses. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets. In addition, currency rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time, and can reduce returns.

Political and economic developments. The political, economic and social structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than

those in the United States. Investments in these countries may be subject to greater risks of internal and external conflicts, expropriation, nationalization of assets, foreign exchange controls (such as suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a given country), restrictions on removal of assets, political or social instability, military action or unrest, diplomatic developments, currency devaluations, foreign ownership limitations, and punitive or confiscatory tax increases. It is possible that a government may take over the assets or operations of a company or impose restrictions on the exchange or export of currency or other assets. Some countries also may have different legal systems that may make it difficult or expensive for the Fund to vote proxies, exercise shareholder rights, and pursue legal remedies with respect to its foreign investments. Diplomatic and political developments, including rapid and adverse political changes, social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war, could affect the economies, industries and securities and currency markets, and the value of the Fund's investments, in non-U.S. countries. These factors are extremely difficult, if not impossible, to predict and take into account with respect to the Fund's investments.

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Availability of information. Foreign issuers may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. issuers. Thus, there may be less information publicly available about foreign issuers than about most U.S. issuers.

Limited markets. Certain foreign securities may be less liquid (harder to sell) and their prices may be more volatile than many U.S. securities. Illiquidity tends to be greater, and valuation of the Fund's foreign securities may be more difficult, due to the infrequent trading and/or delayed reporting of quotes and sales.

Regional. Adverse conditions in a certain region can adversely affect securities of issuers in other countries whose economies appear to be unrelated. To the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a specific geographic region, the Fund will generally have more exposure to regional economic risks. In the event of economic or political turmoil or a deterioration of diplomatic relations in a region or country where a substantial portion of the Fund's assets are invested, the Fund may experience substantial illiquidity or reduction in the value of the Fund's investments.

Sovereign debt securities. A foreign country may be unwilling or unable to repay the principal and/or interest on its sovereign debt because of insufficient foreign reserves, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the government's policy towards supranational agencies such as the International Monetary Fund, or the political constraints to which the government may be subject. If an foreign country defaults (or threatens to default) on its sovereign debt obligations, the indebtedness may be restructured. Restructuring may include obtaining additional credit to finance outstanding obligations, reduction and rescheduling of payments of interest and principal, or negotiation of new or amended credit agreements. In the event of a default on sovereign debt, the Fund may have limited legal recourse against the defaulting government. In certain cases, remedies must be pursued in the courts of the defaulting country itself, which may further limit the Fund's ability to obtain recourse.

Developing Markets

Developing market countries. The Fund's investments in developing market countries are subject to all of the risks of foreign investing generally, and have additional heightened risks due to a lack of established legal, political, business and social frameworks to support securities markets. Some of the additional significant risks include:

- less social, political and economic stability;
- smaller securities markets with low or nonexistent trading volume and greater illiquidity and price volatility;
- more restrictive national policies on foreign investment, including restrictions on investment in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to national interests;
- less transparent and established taxation policies;
- less developed regulatory or legal structures governing private and foreign investment or allowing for judicial redress for injury to private property;
- less familiarity with a capital market structure or market-oriented economy and more widespread corruption and fraud;
- less financial sophistication, creditworthiness and/ or resources possessed by, and less government regulation of, the financial institutions and issuers with which the Fund transacts;
- less government supervision and regulation of business and industry practices, stock exchanges, brokers and listed companies than in the U.S.;
- greater concentration in a few industries resulting in greater vulnerability to regional and global trade conditions;
- higher rates of inflation and more rapid and extreme fluctuations in inflation rates;
- · greater sensitivity to interest rate changes;
- increased volatility in currency exchange rates and potential for currency devaluations and/or currency controls;
- greater debt burdens relative to the size of the economy;
- more delays in settling portfolio transactions and heightened risk of loss from share registration and custody practices; and
- less assurance that recent favorable economic developments will not be slowed or reversed by unanticipated economic, political or social events in such countries.

Because of the above factors, the Fund's investments in developing market countries are subject to greater price volatility and illiquidity than investments in developed markets.

Interest Rate

Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable. Debt securities generally tend to lose market value when interest rates rise and increase in value when interest rates fall. Securities with longer maturities or lower coupons or that make little (or no) interest payments before maturity tend to be more sensitive to these interest rate changes. The longer the Fund's average weighted portfolio maturity, the greater the impact a change in interest rates will have on its share price.

Credit

The Fund could lose money on a debt security if an issuer or borrower is unable or fails to meet its obligations, including failing to make interest payments and/or to repay principal when due. Changes in an issuer's financial strength, the market's perception of the issuer's financial strength or in a security's credit rating, which reflects a third party's assessment of the credit risk presented by a particular issuer, may affect debt securities' values. The Fund may incur substantial losses on debt securities that are inaccurately perceived to present a different amount of credit risk by the market, the investment manager or the rating agencies than such securities actually do.

Unrated Debt Securities

Unrated debt securities determined by the investment manager to be of comparable quality to rated securities which the Fund may purchase may pay a higher interest rate than such rated debt securities and be subject to a greater risk of illiquidity or price changes. Less public information is typically available about unrated securities or issuers.

High-Yield Debt Securities

High-yield debt securities (including loans) and unrated securities of similar credit quality ("high-yield debt instruments" or "junk bonds") involve greater risk of a complete loss of the Fund's investment, or delays of interest and principal payments, than higher-quality debt securities. Issuers of high-yield debt instruments are not as strong financially as

those issuing securities of higher credit quality. High-yield debt instruments are generally considered predominantly speculative by the applicable rating agencies as these issuers are more likely to encounter financial difficulties and are more vulnerable to changes in the relevant economy, such as a recession or a sustained period of rising interest rates, that could affect their ability to make interest and principal payments when due. If an issuer stops making interest and/or principal payments, payments on the securities may never resume. These instruments may be worthless and the Fund could lose its entire investment.

High-yield debt instruments are generally less liquid than higher-quality securities. Many of these securities are not registered for sale under the federal securities laws and/or do not trade frequently. When they do trade, their prices may be significantly higher or lower than expected. At times, it may be difficult to sell these securities promptly at an acceptable price, which may limit the Fund's ability to sell securities in response to specific economic events or to meet redemption requests. As a result, high-yield debt instruments generally pose greater illiquidity and valuation risks.

The prices of high-yield sovereign debt of some countries fluctuate more than higher-quality securities. Such a country may be unwilling or unable to repay the principal and/or interest on its sovereign debt because of insufficient foreign reserves, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the government's policy towards supranational agencies such as the International Monetary Fund, or the political constraints to which the government may be subject. If a country defaults (or threatens to default) on its sovereign debt obligations, the indebtedness may be restructured. Restructuring may include obtaining additional credit to finance outstanding obligations, reduction and rescheduling of payments of interest and principal, or negotiation of new or amended credit agreements. In the event of a default on sovereign debt, the Fund may have limited legal recourse against the defaulting government. In certain cases, remedies must be pursued in the courts of the defaulting country itself, which may further limit the Fund's ability to obtain recourse.

Derivative Instruments

The performance of derivative instruments (including currency-related derivatives) depends largely on the performance of an underlying currency, security or index and such instruments often have risks similar to their underlying instrument in addition to other risks. Derivative instruments involve costs and can create economic leverage in the Fund's portfolio which may result in significant volatility and cause the Fund to participate in losses (as well as gains) in an amount that significantly exceeds the Fund's initial investment. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Other risks include illiquidity, mispricing or improper valuation of the derivative instrument, and imperfect correlation between the value of the derivative and the underlying instrument so that the Fund may not realize the intended benefits. Their successful use will usually depend on the investment manager's ability to accurately forecast movements in the market relating to the underlying instrument. Should a market or markets, or prices of particular classes of investments move in an unexpected manner, especially in unusual or extreme market conditions, the Fund may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the transaction, and it may realize losses, which could be significant. If the investment manager is not successful in using such derivative instruments, the Fund's performance may be worse than if the investment manager did not use such derivative instruments at all. To the extent that the Fund uses such instruments for hedging purposes, there is the risk of imperfect correlation between movements in the value of the derivative instrument and the value of the underlying investment or other asset being hedged. There is also the risk, especially under extreme market conditions, that an instrument, which usually would operate as a hedge, provides no hedging benefits at all.

Use of these instruments could also result in a loss if the counterparty to the transaction (particularly with respect to OTC instruments, such as swap agreements and forward currency contracts) does not perform as promised, including because of such counterparty's bankruptcy or insolvency. This risk may be heightened during volatile market conditions. Other risks include the inability to close out a position because the trading market becomes illiquid (particularly in the OTC markets) or the availability of counterparties

becomes limited for a period of time. In addition, the presence of speculators in a particular market could lead to price distortions. To the extent that the Fund is unable to close out a position because of market illiquidity, the Fund may not be able to prevent further losses of value in its derivatives holdings and the Fund's liquidity may be impaired to the extent that it has a substantial portion of its otherwise liquid assets marked as segregated to cover its obligations under such derivative instruments. The Fund may also be required to take or make delivery of an underlying instrument as a transaction that the investment manager would otherwise have attempted to avoid. Some derivatives can be particularly sensitive to changes in interest rates or other market prices. Investors should bear in mind that, while the Fund intends to use derivative strategies on a regular basis, it is not obligated to actively engage in these transactions, generally or in any particular kind of derivative, if the investment manager elects not to do so due to availability, cost or other factors.

The use of derivative strategies may also have a tax impact on the Fund. The timing and character of income, gains or losses from these strategies could impair the ability of the investment manager to utilize derivatives when it wishes to do so.

Inflation-Indexed Securities

Inflation-indexed securities have a tendency to react to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates represent nominal (stated) interest rates lowered by the anticipated effect of inflation. In general, the price of an inflation-indexed security can decrease when real interest rates increase, and can increase when real interest rates decrease. Interest payments on inflation-indexed securities will fluctuate as the principal and/or interest is adjusted for inflation and can be unpredictable. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-protected debt security will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors, such as the Fund, do not receive their principal until maturity.

Income

Because the Fund can only distribute what it earns, the Fund's distributions to shareholders may decline when prevailing interest rates fall or when the Fund experiences defaults on debt securities it holds. The Fund's income generally declines during periods of falling interest rates because the Fund must reinvest the proceeds it receives from existing investments (upon their maturity, prepayment, amortization, call, or buy-back) at a lower rate of interest or return.

Non-Diversification

The Fund is a "non-diversified" fund. It generally invests a greater portion of its assets in the securities of one or more issuers and invests overall in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. The Fund may be more sensitive to a single economic, business, political, regulatory or other occurrence than a more diversified portfolio might be, which may result in greater fluctuation in the value of the Fund's shares and to a greater risk of loss.

Market

The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting individual issuers, securities markets generally or particular industries or sectors within the securities markets. The value of a security may go up or down due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for revenues or corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also go up or down due to factors that affect an individual issuer or a particular industry or sector, such as changes in production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset

classes may decline in value. When markets perform well, there can be no assurance that securities held by the Fund will participate in or otherwise benefit from the advance.

Management

The Fund is actively managed and could experience losses if the investment manager's judgment about markets, interest rates or the attractiveness, relative values, liquidity, or potential appreciation of particular investments made for the Fund's portfolio prove to be incorrect. There can be no guarantee that these techniques or the investment manager's investment decisions will produce the desired results. Additionally, legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the investment manager in connection with managing the Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment goal.

Debt Securities Ratings

The use of credit ratings in evaluating debt securities can involve certain risks, including the risk that the credit rating may not reflect the issuer's current financial condition or events since the security was last rated by a rating agency. Credit ratings may be influenced by conflicts of interest or based on historical data that no longer apply or are accurate. Recently, legislation and regulations to reform rating agencies have been proposed and may adversely impact the Fund's investments or investment process.

More detailed information about the Fund, its policies and risks can be found in the Fund's SAI.

Management

Franklin Advisers, Inc. (Advisers), One Franklin Parkway, San Mateo, California 94403-1906, is the Fund's investment manager.

The Fund is managed by the following dedicated professionals focused on investments of debt securities in any country, including emerging markets:

MICHAEL HASENSTAB, PH.D.

Senior Vice President of Advisers

Dr. Hasenstab has been the portfolio manager of the Fund since 2002 and an analyst since 2001. He has primary responsibility for the investments of the Fund. Dr. Hasenstab has final authority over all aspects of the Fund's investment portfolio, including but not limited to, purchases and sales of individual securities, portfolio risk assessment, and the management of daily cash balances in accordance with anticipated investment management requirements. The degree to which he may perform these functions, and the nature of these functions, may change from time to time. He first joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1995, rejoining again in 2001 after a three-year leave to obtain his Ph.D.

SONAL DESAI, PH.D.
Portfolio Manager of Advisers

Dr. Desai has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2011, providing research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment. She joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 2009. Prior to joining Franklin Templeton Investments, she was part of the Global Credit team at Thames River Capital in London, where she was responsible for shaping the team's top-down global view on macroeconomic and market developments covering both G10 and global emerging markets.

The Fund's SAI provides additional information about portfolio manager compensation, other accounts that they manage and their ownership of Fund shares.

The Fund pays Advisers a fee for managing the Fund's assets. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, the Fund paid 0.46% of its average net assets to the investment manager for its services. Advisers agreed to reduce its fees to reflect reduced services to the extent the Fund is invested in a Franklin Templeton money fund.

A discussion regarding the basis for the board of trustees approving the investment management contract of the Fund is available in the Fund's semiannual report to shareholders for the six-month period ended June 30.

Financial Highlights

This table presents the financial performance of Class 4 shares for the past five years or since inception. The table shows certain information on a single Fund share basis (per share performance). It also shows some key Fund statistics, such as total return (past performance) and expense ratios. Total return represents the annual change in value of a share assuming reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. This information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. Their report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request.

Class 4		Year Ended December 31,				
Class 4	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008 ^s	
Per share operating performance (for a share outstanding throughout the year)						
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$18.44	\$19.78	\$17.61	\$17.37	\$18.00	
Income from investment operations:						
Net investment income ^b	0.64	0.79	0.93	0.93	0.66	
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	1.98	(0.91)	1.56	2.00	(0.64)	
Total from investment operations	2.62	(0.12)	2.49	2.93	0.02	
Less distributions from:						
Net investment income and net foreign currency gains	(1.21)	(1.09)	(0.27)	(2.69)	(0.65)	
Net realized gains	(0.03)	(0.13)	(0.05)	_	_	
Total distributions	(1.24)	(1.22)	(0.32)	(2.69)	(0.65)	
Redemption fees ^c	_	_	_	_	_	
Net asset value, end of year	\$19.82	\$18.44	\$19.78	\$1 <i>7</i> .61	\$1 <i>7</i> .3 <i>7</i>	
Total return ^d	14.97%	(0.96)%	14.28%	18.58%	0.26%	
Ratios to average net assets ^e						
Expenses ^f	0.90%	0.91%	0.90%	0.89%	0.93%	
Net investment income	3.36%	4.05%	4.92%	5.38%	4.31%	
Supplemental data						
Net assets, end of year (000's)	\$163,241	\$151,695	\$150,891	\$108,910	\$43,069	
Portfolio turnover rate	43.26%	34.18%	8.77%	20.84%	28.46%	

a. The amount shown for a share outstanding throughout the period may not correlate with the Statement of Operations in the annual report for the period due to the timing of sales and repurchases of the Fund shares in relation to income earned and/or fluctuating market value of the investments of the Fund.

b. Based on average daily shares outstanding.

c. Amount rounds to less than \$0.01 per share.

d. Total return does not include fees, charges or expenses imposed by the variable annuity and life insurance contracts for which the Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust serves as an underlying investment vehicle. Total return is not annualized for periods less than one year.

e. Ratios are annualized for periods less than one year.

f. Benefit of expense reduction rounds to less than 0.01%.

g. For the period February 29, 2008 (effective date) to December 31, 2008.

Templeton Growth Securities Fund

Investment Goal

The Fund's investment goal is long-term capital growth.

Principal Investment Policies and Practices

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests predominantly in the equity securities of companies located anywhere in the world, including emerging markets. The equity securities in which the Fund primarily invests are common stock.

An equity security represents a proportionate share of the ownership of a company; its value is based on the success or failure of the company's business, any income paid to stockholders, the value of its assets and general market conditions. Common stocks and preferred stocks, and securities convertible into common stocks, are examples of equity securities. The Fund may invest in convertible securities without regard to the ratings assigned by the rating services. The Fund also invests in depositary receipts. These are certificates typically issued by a bank or trust company that give their holders the right to receive securities issued by a foreign or domestic company. Depositary receipts will be issued under sponsored or unsponsored programs. In sponsored programs, an issuer has made arrangements to have its securities traded in the form of depositary receipts. In unsponsored programs, the issuer may not be directly involved in the creation of the program.

In addition to the Fund's main investments, depending upon current market conditions, the Fund may invest up to 25% of its total assets in debt securities of companies and governments located anywhere in the world. Debt securities represent the obligation of the issuer to repay a loan of money to it, and generally pay

interest to the holder. Bonds, notes and debentures are examples of debt securities.

Although the Fund seeks investments across a number of countries and sectors, time to time, based on economic conditions, the Fund may have significant investments in particular countries or in particular sectors.

Portfolio Selection

When choosing equity investments for the Fund, the investment manager applies a "bottom-up," value-oriented, long-term approach, focusing on the market price of a company's securities relative to the investment manager's evaluation of the company's long-term earnings, asset value and cash flow potential. The investment manager also considers a company's price/earnings ratio, price/cash flow ratio, profit margins and liquidation value.

Temporary Investments

When the investment manager believes market or economic conditions are unfavorable for investors, the investment manager may invest up to 100% of the Fund's assets in a temporary defensive manner by holding all or a substantial portion of its assets in cash, cash equivalents or other high quality short-term investments. Temporary defensive investments generally may include U.S. government securities, bank time deposits denominated in the currency of any major nation, commercial paper, and repurchase agreements. The investment manager also may invest in these types of securities or hold cash while looking for suitable investment opportunities or to maintain liquidity. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to achieve its investment goal.

Principal Risks

Market

The market values of securities owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting individual issuers, securities markets generally or particular industries or sectors within the securities markets. The value of a security may go up or down due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for revenues or corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They may also go up or down due to factors that affect an individual issuer or a particular industry or sector, such as changes in production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value. When markets perform well, there can be no assurance that securities held by the Fund will participate in or otherwise benefit from the advance.

Stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of debt securities. A slower-growth or recessionary economic environment could have an adverse effect on the prices of the various stocks held by the Fund.

Foreign Securities

Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities. Certain of these risks also may apply to securities of U.S. companies with significant foreign operations.

Currency exchange rates. Foreign securities may be issued and traded in foreign currencies. As a result, their market values in U.S. dollars may be affected by changes in exchange rates between such foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar, as well as between currencies of countries other than the U.S. For example, if the value of the U.S. dollar goes up compared to a foreign currency, an investment traded in that foreign currency will go down in value because it will be worth fewer U.S. dollars. The Fund accrues additional expenses when engaging in currency exchange transactions, and valuation of the Fund's foreign securities may be subject to greater risk because both the currency (relative to the U.S. dollar) and the security must be considered.

Political and economic developments. The political, economic and social structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the United States. Investments in these countries may be subject to greater risks of internal and external conflicts, expropriation, nationalization of assets, foreign exchange controls (such as suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a given country), restrictions on removal of assets, political or social instability, military action or unrest, diplomatic developments, currency devaluations, foreign ownership limitations, and punitive or confiscatory tax increases. It is possible that a government may take over the assets or operations of a company or impose restrictions on the exchange or export of currency or other assets. Some countries also may have different legal systems that may make it difficult or expensive for the Fund to vote proxies, exercise shareholder rights, and pursue legal remedies with respect to its foreign investments. Diplomatic and political developments, including rapid and adverse political changes, social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war, could affect the economies, industries and securities and currency markets, and the value of the Fund's investments, in non-U.S. countries. These factors are extremely difficult, if not impossible, to predict and take into account with respect to the Fund's investments.

Trading practices. Brokerage commissions, withholding taxes, custodial fees, and other fees generally are higher in foreign markets. The policies and procedures followed by foreign stock exchanges, currency markets, trading systems and brokers may differ from those applicable in the United States, with possibly negative consequences to the Fund. The procedures and rules governing foreign trading, settlement and custody (holding of the Fund's assets) also may result in losses or delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or other property. Foreign government supervision and regulation of foreign securities markets and trading systems may be less than or different from government supervision in the United States, and may increase the Fund's regulatory and compliance burden and/or decrease the Fund's investor rights and protections.

Availability of information. Foreign issuers may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S.

issuers. Thus, there may be less information publicly available about foreign issuers than about most U.S. issuers.

Limited markets. Certain foreign securities may be less liquid (harder to sell) and their prices may be more volatile than many U.S. securities. Illiquidity tends to be greater, and valuation of the Fund's foreign securities may be more difficult, due to the infrequent trading and/or delayed reporting of quotes and sales.

Regional. Adverse conditions in a certain region can adversely affect securities of issuers in other countries whose economies appear to be unrelated. To the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a specific geographic region, the Fund will generally have more exposure to regional economic risks. In the event of economic or political turmoil or a deterioration of diplomatic relations in a region or country where a substantial portion of the Fund's assets are invested, the Fund may experience substantial illiquidity or reduction in the value of the Fund's investments.

Emerging Markets

Emerging market countries. The Fund's investments in emerging market countries are subject to all of the risks of foreign investing generally, and have additional heightened risks due to a lack of established legal, political, business and social frameworks to support securities markets. Some of the additional significant risks include:

- less social, political and economic stability;
- smaller securities markets with low or nonexistent trading volume and greater illiquidity and price volatility;
- more restrictive national policies on foreign investment, including restrictions on investment in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to national interests;
- less transparent and established taxation policies;
- less developed regulatory or legal structures governing private and foreign investment or allowing for judicial redress for injury to private property;

- less familiarity with a capital market structure or market-oriented economy and more widespread corruption and fraud;
- less financial sophistication, creditworthiness and/ or resources possessed by, and less government regulation of, the financial institutions and issuers with which the Fund transacts;
- less government supervision and regulation of business and industry practices, stock exchanges, brokers and listed companies than in the U.S.;
- greater concentration in a few industries resulting in greater vulnerability to regional and global trade conditions;
- higher rates of inflation and more rapid and extreme fluctuations in inflation rates;
- greater sensitivity to interest rate changes;
- increased volatility in currency exchange rates and potential for currency devaluations and/or currency controls;
- greater debt burdens relative to the size of the economy;
- more delays in settling portfolio transactions and heightened risk of loss from share registration and custody practices; and
- less assurance that recent favorable economic developments will not be slowed or reversed by unanticipated economic, political or social events in such countries.

Because of the above factors, the Fund's investments in emerging market countries are subject to greater price volatility and illiquidity than investments in developed markets.

Value Style Investing

Value stock prices are considered "cheap" relative to the company's perceived value and are often out of favor with other investors. The investment manager may invest in such stocks if it believes the market may have overreacted to adverse developments or failed to appreciate positive changes. However, if other investors fail to recognize the company's value (and do not become buyers, or if they become sellers or favor investing in faster growing companies), value stocks may not increase in value as anticipated by the investment manager and may even decline in value.

Management

The Fund is actively managed and could experience losses if the investment manager's judgment about markets, interest rates or the attractiveness, relative values, liquidity, or potential appreciation of particular investments made for the Fund's portfolio prove to be incorrect. There can be no guarantee that these techniques or the investment manager's investment decisions will produce the desired results. Additionally, legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the investment manager in connection with managing the Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment goal.

Focus

The greater the Fund's exposure to any single type of investment – including investment in a given industry, sector, region, country, issuer, or type of security – the greater the losses the Fund may experience upon any single economic, business, political, regulatory, or other occurrence. As a result, there may be more fluctuation in the price of the Fund's shares.

Depositary Receipts

Depositary receipts are subject to many of the risks of the underlying security. For some depositary receipts, the custodian or similar financial institution that holds the issuer's shares in a trust account is located in the issuer's home country. The Fund could be exposed to the credit risk of the custodian or financial institution, and in cases where the issuer's home country does not have developed financial markets greater market risk. In addition, the depository institution may not have physical custody of the underlying securities at all times and may charge fees for various services, including forwarding dividends and interest and corporate actions. The Fund would be expected to pay a share of the additional fees, which it would not pay if investing directly in the foreign securities. The Fund may experience delays in receiving its

dividend and interest payments or exercising rights as a shareholder. Although regulatory requirements with respect to sponsored and unsponsored programs are generally similar, in some cases it may be easier to obtain financial information about an issuer that has participated in the creation of a sponsored program. There may be an increased possibility of untimely responses to certain corporate actions of the issuer, such as stock splits and rights offerings, in an unsponsored program. Accordingly, there may be less information available regarding issuers of securities underlying unsponsored programs and there may not be a correlation between this information and the market value of the depositary receipts.

Interest Rate

Interest rate changes can be sudden and unpredictable. Debt securities generally tend to lose market value when interest rates rise and increase in value when interest rates fall. Securities with longer maturities or lower coupons or that make little (or no) interest payments before maturity tend to be more sensitive to these interest rate changes. The longer the Fund's average weighted portfolio maturity, the greater the impact a change in interest rates will have on its share price.

Credit

The Fund could lose money on a debt security if an issuer or borrower is unable or fails to meet its obligations, including failing to make interest payments and/or to repay principal when due. Changes in an issuer's financial strength, the market's perception of the issuer's financial strength or in a security's credit rating, which reflects a third party's assessment of the credit risk presented by a particular issuer, may affect debt securities' values. The Fund may incur substantial losses on debt securities that are inaccurately perceived to present a different amount of credit risk by the market, the investment manager or the rating agencies than such securities actually do.

More detailed information about the Fund, its policies and risks can be found in the Fund's SAI.

Management

Templeton Global Advisors Limited (Global Advisors), Lyford Cay, Nassau, Bahamas, is the Fund's investment manager.

The Fund is managed by a team of dedicated professionals focused on investments in equity securities of companies anywhere in the world. The portfolio managers of the team are as follows:

NORMAN BOERSMA, CFA President of Global Advisors

Mr. Boersma has been lead portfolio manager of the Fund since 2011. He has primary responsibility for the investments of the Fund. He has final authority over all aspects of the Fund's investment portfolio, including but not limited to, purchases and sales of individual securities, portfolio risk assessment, and the management of daily cash balances in accordance with anticipated investment management requirements. The degree to which he may perform these functions, and the nature of these functions, may change from time to time. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1991.

LISA F. MYERS, J.D., CFA Executive Vice President of Global Advisors

Ms. Myers has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2010 providing research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment. She joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 1996.

MATTHEW R. NAGLE, CFA Senior Vice President of Global Advisors

Mr. Nagle has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2010, providing research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 2003.

JAMES HARPER, CFA Senior Vice President of Global Advisors

Mr. Harper has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2010, providing research and advice on the purchases and sales of individual securities, and portfolio risk assessment. He joined Franklin Templeton Investments in 2007.

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The Fund's SAI provides additional information about portfolio manager compensation, other accounts that they manage and their ownership of Fund shares.

The Fund pays Global Advisors a fee for managing the Fund's assets. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, the Fund paid 0.74% of its average net assets to the investment manager for its services. Global Advisors agreed to reduce its fees to reflect reduced services to the extent the Fund invested in a Franklin Templeton money fund.

A discussion regarding the basis for the board of trustees approving the investment management contract of the Fund is available in the Fund's semiannual report to shareholders for the six-month period ended June 30.

Financial Highlights

This table presents the financial performance of Class 4 shares for the past five years or since inception. The table shows certain information on a single Fund share basis (per share performance). It also shows some key Fund statistics, such as total return (past performance) and expense ratios. Total return represents the annual change in value of a share assuming reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. This information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. Their report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request.

Class 4		Year Ended December 31,			
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008 ⁹
Per share operating performance (for a share outstanding throughout the year)					
Net asset value, beginning of year .	\$10.19	\$11.11	\$10.50	\$8.31	\$14.08
Income from investment operations:					
Net investment income ^b	0.20	0.20	0.14	0.14	0.09
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	1.90	(0.98)	0.61	2.36	(4.73)
Total from investment operations	2.10	(0.78)	0.75	2.50	(4.64)
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.22)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.31)	(0.26)
Net realized gains	_	_	_	_	(0.87)
Total distributions	(0.22)	(0.14)	(0.14)	(0.31)	(1.13)
Net asset value, end of year	\$12.07	\$10.19	\$11.11	\$10.50	\$8.31
Total return ^c	21.02%	(7.14)%	7.31%	30.98%	(35.79)%
Ratios to average net assets ^d					
Expenses°	1.13%	1.13%	1.12%	1.14%	1.13%
Net investment income	1.96%	1.87%	1.36%	1.65%	2.29%
Supplemental data					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	\$67,158	\$56,170	\$60,569	\$56,218	\$24,877
Portfolio turnover rate	18.73% ^f	42.13% ^f	9.61%	14.95%	18.37%

a. The amount shown for a share outstanding throughout the period may not correlate with the Statement of Operations in the annual report for the period due to the timing of sales and repurchases of the Fund shares in relation to income earned and/or fluctuating market value of the investments of the Fund.

b. Based on average daily shares outstanding.

c. Total return does not include fees, charges or expenses imposed by the variable annuity and life insurance contracts for which the Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust serves as an underlying investment vehicle. Total return is not annualized for periods less than one year.

d. Ratios are annualized for periods less than one year.

e. Benefit of expense reduction rounds to less than 0.01%.

f. Excludes the value of portfolio securities delivered as a result of a redemption in-kind.

g. For the period February 29, 2008 (effective date) to December 31, 2008.

Additional Information, All Funds

DEALER COMPENSATION

Franklin Templeton Distributors, Inc. (Distributors) and/or its affiliates may provide financial support to securities dealers that sell shares of Franklin Templeton funds, or participate in the offering of variable insurance products that invest in the Trust (VIP Qualifying Dealers); such financial support may be made by payments from Distributors' and/or its affiliates' resources, including from Distributors' retention of underwriting concessions and, in the case of Rule 12b-1 share classes, from payments to Distributors under such plans.

Distributors makes these payments in connection with VIP Qualifying Dealers' efforts to educate financial advisors about our funds. A number of factors will be considered in determining payments, including such dealer's sales, assets and redemption rates, and the quality of the dealer's relationship with Distributors. Distributors will, on an annual basis, determine the advisability of continuing these payments. To the extent permitted by SEC and FINRA rules and other applicable laws and regulations, Distributors and/ or its affiliates may pay or allow other promotional incentives or payments to dealers. Sale of shares of the Funds, as well as shares of other Franklin Templeton funds, is not considered a factor in the selection of securities dealers to execute the Funds' portfolio transactions. Accordingly, the allocation of portfolio transactions for execution by VIP Qualifying Dealers is not considered marketing support payments.

You can find further details in the SAI about the payments made by Distributors and/or its affiliates and the services provided by your VIP Qualifying

Dealer. While your insurance company's fees and charges are generally disclosed in the insurance contract prospectus, your VIP Qualifying Dealer may charge you additional fees or commissions other than those disclosed in this prospectus. You can ask your insurance company and VIP Qualifying Dealer for information about any payments they receive from Distributors and/or its affiliates and any services they provide, as well as about fees and/or commissions they charge. These payments and other fees and charges are not reflected in the fee table included in this prospectus. Additional disclosure may be included in the insurance contract prospectus.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

A description of the Trust's policies and procedures regarding the release of portfolio holdings information for each Fund of the Trust (collectively, the "Fund") is also available in the Trust's SAI. Portfolio holdings information can be viewed online at franklintempleton.com.

STATEMENTS AND REPORTS

Contract Owners should receive financial reports for the Fund related to their Contract from the sponsoring Insurer every six months.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Franklin Templeton Services, LLC provides business administration services and facilities for the Fund and makes certain payments (see the SAI for more information) to insurance companies out of its own resources for certain administrative services.

Distributions and Taxes

INCOME AND CAPITAL GAINS DISTRIBUTIONS

Each Fund (sometimes referred to as, "the Fund") intends to pay income dividends at least annually from its net investment income. Capital gains, if any, may be paid at least annually. The amount of any distribution will vary, and there is no guarantee the Fund will pay either income dividends or capital gain distributions.

TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The Trust consists of multiple Funds each of which for federal income tax purposes is treated separately from any other. Each Fund expects to qualify as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Accordingly, the assets, income and distributions of the Fund are considered separately for purposes of determining whether the Fund qualifies

as a regulated investment company. If the Fund so qualifies, it will not be subject to federal income tax on the portion of its income and gains that it distributes to shareholders. Additionally, each Fund intends to comply with the diversification requirements imposed by Section 817(h) of the Code.

For federal income tax purposes, the insurance companies and their separate accounts are treated as the owners of the shares of the Fund selected as an investment option rather than the purchasers of a variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy (variable contracts). In light of the tax-favored status of life insurance company separate accounts, there should be no adverse federal income tax consequences to them as a result of their buying, holding, exchanging or selling Fund shares or on their receipt of Fund distributions, subject to applicable limitations under the Code.

Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products to investors including pension plans (Contracts), through separate accounts (Insurers). When shares of the Fund are investment

options of Contracts, separate accounts, and not the owners of the Contracts including group contract and pension plan certificate holders (Contract Owners), are generally the shareholders of the Fund. As a result, it is anticipated that any income dividends or capital gains distributions paid by the Fund will be exempt from current taxation to the purchaser of such variable contracts if left to accumulate within a variable contract. Withdrawals from such contracts may be subject to ordinary income tax plus a 10% penalty tax if made before age 59½. For more information on taxes, please refer to the accompanying prospectus of the annuity or life insurance program for which shares of the Fund are underlying investment options.

Other tax information. This discussion of "Distributions and Taxes" is for general information only and is not tax advice. You should consult your own tax advisor regarding your particular circumstances and about any federal, state or local tax consequences before making an investment in a variable contract or the Fund.

Fund Account Information

Buying Shares

Insurance companies offer variable annuity and variable life insurance products to investors including pension plans (Contracts), through separate accounts (Insurers). When shares of the Fund are investment options of Contracts, separate accounts, and not the owners of the Contracts including group contract and pension plan certificate holders (Contract Owners), are generally the shareholders of the Fund. Shares of the Fund may also be purchased by other mutual funds (funds of funds).

Shares of the Fund are sold at net asset value (NAV). When sold in connection with Contracts, the Fund corresponds with the investment options offered by the Insurer to Contract Owners. The board of trustees monitors the Fund for the existence of any material irreconcilable conflicts of interest between different types of their separate account investors. If

there were any such conflicts, the board of trustees will determine what action, if any, shall be taken in response. Please refer to the accompanying contract prospectus for information on how to select the Fund as an investment option.

Contract Owners' payments will be allocated by the insurance company separate account to sub-accounts that purchase shares of the Fund corresponding with the sub-account chosen by the Contract Owner, and are subject to any limits or conditions in the contract. Requests to buy shares are processed at the NAV next calculated after we or our designees receive the request in proper form. Please refer to your Contract prospectus or other disclosure document for further information. The Fund does not issue share certificates.

Selling Shares

An Insurer that holds shares of the Fund in connection with a Contract sells shares of the Fund to make benefit or surrender payments or to execute exchanges

(transfers) between investment options under the terms of the Contract.

Exchanging Shares

Contract Owners may exchange interests in sub-accounts of an insurance company separate account that corresponds with shares of any one class or Fund, for interests in sub-accounts that correspond with shares of other classes or Fund, subject to the terms and any specific limitations on the exchange (or "transfer") privilege described in the Contract prospectus.

Frequent exchanges or excessive trading can harm performance and interfere with Fund portfolio management or operations and increase Fund costs. The Funds discourage short-term or excessive trading and may seek to restrict or reject such trading (please see "Fund Account Information - Market Timing Trading Policy," below).

Market Timing Trading Policy

The board of trustees has adopted the following policies and procedures with respect to market timing (Market Timing Trading Policy):

Market timing generally. The Fund discourages and does not intend to accommodate short-term or frequent purchases and redemptions of fund shares, often referred to as "market timing," and asks its Fund of Fund investors and participating Insurers for their cooperation in trying to discourage such activity in their separate accounts by Contract Owners and their financial advisors. The Fund intends to seek to restrict or reject such trading or take other action, as described below, if in the judgment of the Fund manager or transfer agent such trading may interfere with the efficient management of the Fund's portfolio, may materially increase the Fund's transaction costs, administrative costs or taxes, or may otherwise be detrimental to the interests of the Fund and its shareholders

Market timing consequences. If information regarding trading activity in the Fund or in any other Franklin Templeton fund or non-Franklin Templeton fund is brought to the attention of the Fund's investment manager or transfer agent and based on that information the Fund or its investment manager or transfer agent in their sole discretion conclude that such trading may be detrimental to the Fund as described in this Market Timing Trading Policy, the Fund may temporarily or permanently bar future purchases into the Fund or, alternatively, may limit the amount, number or frequency of any future purchases and/or the method by which an Insurer or a Fund of Funds may request future purchases and redemptions (including purchases and/or redemptions by an exchange or transfer between the Fund and any other mutual fund). In determining what actions should be taken, the Fund's transfer agent may consider a variety of factors, including the potential impact of such remedial actions on the Fund or its shareholders. If the Fund is a "fund of funds," the Fund's transfer agent may take into account the impact of the trading activity and of any proposed remedial action on both the Fund and the underlying funds in which the Fund invests.

In considering trading activity, the Fund may consider, among other factors, trading history both directly and, if known, through financial intermediaries, in the Fund, in other Franklin Templeton funds, in non-Franklin Templeton mutual funds, or in accounts under common control or ownership.

Market timing through Insurers. As a Contract Owner you are also subject to this policy. An Insurer's order for purchases and/or redemptions pursuant to a Contract Owner's instructions (including purchases and/or redemptions by an exchange or transfer between the Fund and any mutual fund) are submitted pursuant to aggregated orders (Aggregated Orders). A fund of fund's order for purchases and/or redemptions pursuant to its investors' instructions are also submitted pursuant to Aggregated Orders. While the Fund will encourage Insurers and funds of funds to apply the Fund's Market Timing Trading Policy to their investors, the Fund is limited in its ability to monitor the trading activity or enforce the Fund's Market Timing Trading Policy because Insurers and funds of funds have the relationships with, and are responsible for maintaining the account records of, the individual investors. For example, should it occur, the Fund may not be able to detect market timing that may be facilitated by financial intermediaries or made difficult to identify in the Aggregated Orders used by Insurers and Fund of Fund investors.

Therefore, the Fund or its agent selectively monitor the Aggregated Orders used by Insurers and Fund of Fund investors for purchases, exchanges and redemptions in respect of all their investors and seek the cooperation of Insurers and Fund of Fund investors to apply the Fund's Market Timing Trading Policy. There may be legal and technological limitations on the ability of an Insurer or Fund of Fund to impose trading restrictions and to apply the Fund's Market Timing Trading Policy to their investors through such methods as implementing short-term trading limitations or restrictions, assessing the Fund's redemption fee (if applicable) and monitoring trading activity for what might be market timing. As a result, the Fund may not be able to determine whether trading by Insurers or funds of funds in respect of

their investors is contrary to the Fund's Market Timing Trading Policy.

Risks from market timers. Depending on various factors, including the size of the Fund, the amount of assets the portfolio manager typically maintains in cash or cash equivalents and the dollar amount and number and frequency of trades and the types of securities in which the Fund typically invests, short-term or frequent trading may interfere with the efficient management of the Fund's portfolio, increase the Fund's transaction costs, administrative costs and taxes and/or impact Fund performance.

In addition, if the nature of the Fund's portfolio holdings exposes the Fund to "arbitrage market timers," the value of the Fund's shares may be diluted if redeeming shareholders receive proceeds (and buying shareholders receive shares) based upon net asset values which do not reflect appropriate fair value prices. Arbitrage market timing occurs when an investor seeks to take advantage of the possible delay between the change in the value of a mutual fund's portfolio holdings and the reflection of the change in the fund's net asset value per share. A fund that invests significantly in foreign securities may be particularly vulnerable to arbitrage market timing. Arbitrage market timing in foreign investments may occur because of time zone differences between the foreign markets on which the Fund's international portfolio securities trade and the time as of which the Fund's NAV is calculated. Arbitrage market timers may purchase shares of the Fund based on events occurring after foreign market closing prices are established, but before calculation of the Fund's NAV. One of the objectives of the Trust's fair value pricing procedures is to minimize the possibilities of this type of arbitrage market timing (please see "Fund Account Information - Valuation - Foreign Securities - Potential Impact of Time Zones and Market Holidays").

Since the Fund may invest significantly in securities that are, or may be, restricted, unlisted, traded infrequently, thinly traded, or relatively illiquid (relatively illiquid securities), the Fund may be particularly vulnerable to arbitrage market timing. An arbitrage market timer may seek to take advantage of a possible differential between the last available market prices for one or more of these relatively

illiquid securities that are used to calculate the Fund's net asset value and the latest indications of market values for those securities. One of the objectives of the Fund's fair value pricing procedures is to minimize the possibilities of this type of arbitrage market timing (please see "Fund Account Information - Fair Valuation – Individual Securities" under the heading "Fund Account Policies", below).

The Fund is currently using several methods to reduce the risk of market timing. These methods include:

- seeking the cooperation of Insurers and funds of funds to assist the Fund in identifying potential market timing activity;
- committing staff to selectively review on a continuing basis recent trading activity in order to identify trading activity that may be contrary to the Fund's Market Timing Trading Policy;
- monitoring potential price differentials following the close of trading in foreign markets to determine whether the application of fair value pricing procedures is warranted; and
- seeking the cooperation of financial intermediaries to assist the Fund in identifying market timing activity.

Though these methods involve judgments that are inherently subjective and involve some selectivity in their application, the Fund seeks to make judgments and applications that are consistent with the interests of the Fund's shareholders. There is no assurance that the Fund or its agents will gain access to any or all information necessary to detect market timing in Insurers' separate accounts. While the Fund will seek to take actions (directly and with the assistance of Insurers) that will detect market timing, it cannot represent that such trading activity can be minimized or completely eliminated.

Revocation of market timing trades. Transactions placed in violation of a Fund's Market Timing Trading Policy or exchange limit guidelines are not necessarily deemed accepted by the Fund and may be cancelled or revoked by the Fund, in full or in part, as soon as practicable following receipt by the Fund and prompt inquiry of the intermediary.

Involuntary Redemptions

The Fund reserves the right to close an account (and involuntarily redeem any investment) if it is deemed to have engaged in activities that are illegal (such as late trading) or otherwise believed to be detrimental to the Fund (such as market timing), to the fullest extent permitted by law and consistent with the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders. Thus, for

example, if upon inquiry the Fund and insurance company identify a contract owner that has engaged in late trading or market timing activities, the Fund may advise the insurance company that it will not accept future investments, or is redeeming any investment related to that contract owner. Involuntary redemptions may be in cash or in kind.

Fund Account Policies

CALCULATING SHARE PRICE

When they buy and sell shares, the Fund's shareholders pay and receive the net asset value (NAV) per share.

The value of a mutual fund is determined by deducting the fund's liabilities from the total assets of the portfolio. The NAV per share of a class of the Fund is determined by dividing the net asset value of the Fund's share class by the applicable number of shares outstanding of that share class. The Fund's NAV does not include any fee or sales charge imposed by variable insurance contracts for which the Fund is an investment option or funds of funds that purchase shares of the Fund. Investors should consult the contract prospectus, disclosure document or Fund of Funds prospectus for more information.

The Fund calculates the NAV per share each business day as of 1 p.m. Pacific time which normally coincides with the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). The Fund does not calculate the NAV on days the NYSE is closed for trading, which include New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, President's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. If the NYSE has a scheduled early close or unscheduled early close, the Fund's share price would still be determined as of 1 p.m. Pacific time/4 p.m. Eastern time.

When determining the NAV, the Fund values cash and receivables at their realizable amounts, and records interest as accrued and dividends on the ex-dividend

date. The Fund generally utilizes two independent pricing services to assist in determining a current market value for each security. If market quotations are readily available for portfolio securities listed on a securities exchange (including exchange-traded funds), the Fund values those securities at the last quoted sale price or the official closing price of the day, respectively, or, if there is no reported sale, within the range of the most recent quoted bid and ask prices. The Fund values over-the-counter portfolio securities within the range of the most recent bid and ask prices. If portfolio securities trade both in the over-the-counter market and on a stock exchange, the Fund values them according to the broadest and most representative market.

Generally, trading in corporate bonds, U.S. government securities and money market instruments is substantially completed each day at various times before the close of the NYSE. The value of these securities used in computing the NAV is determined as of such times. Occasionally, events affecting the values of these securities may occur between the times at which they are determined and the close of the NYSE that will not be reflected in the computation of the NAV. The Fund relies on third party pricing vendors to monitor for events materially affecting the value of these securities during this period. If an event occurs, the third party pricing vendors will provide revised values to the Fund.

FAIR VALUATION - INDIVIDUAL SECURITIES

Since the Fund may invest in securities that are restricted, unlisted, traded infrequently, thinly traded, or relatively illiquid, there is the possibility of a differential between the last available market prices for one or more of those securities and the latest indications of market values for those securities. The Fund has procedures, approved by the board of trustees, to determine the fair value of individual securities and other assets for which market prices are not readily available (such as certain restricted or unlisted securities and private placements) or which may not be reliably priced (such as in the case of trade suspensions or halts, price movement limits set by certain foreign markets, and thinly traded or illiquid securities). Some methods for valuing these securities may include: fundamental analysis (earnings multiple, etc.), matrix pricing, discounts from market prices of similar securities, or discounts applied due to the nature and duration of restrictions on the disposition of the securities. The board of trustees oversees the application of fair value pricing procedures.

The application of fair value pricing procedures represents a good faith determination based upon specifically applied procedures. There can be no assurance that the Funds could obtain the fair value assigned to a security if they were able to sell the security at approximately the time at which a Fund determines its NAV per share.

SECURITY VALUATION - U.S. PASS-THROUGH SECURITIES, CMO, ABS, MBS

Mortgage pass-through securities (such as Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac), other mortgage-backed securities (MBS), collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) and asset-backed securities (ABS), generally trade in the over-the-counter market rather than on a securities exchange. The Fund may value these portfolio securities by utilizing quotations from bond dealers, information with respect to bond and note transactions and may rely on independent pricing services. The Fund's pricing services use valuation models or matrix pricing to determine current value. In general, they use information with respect to comparable bond and note transactions, quotations from bond dealers or by reference to other securities that are considered comparable in such characteristics as rating, interest rate, maturity date, option adjusted

spread models, prepayment projections, interest rate spreads and yield curves. Matrix pricing is considered a form of fair value pricing.

SECURITY VALUATION - CORPORATE DEBT SECURITIES

Corporate debt securities generally trade in the over-the-counter market rather than on a securities exchange. The Fund may value these portfolio securities by utilizing quotations from bond dealers, information with respect to bond and note transactions and may rely on independent pricing services to assist in determining a current market value for each security. The Fund's pricing services uses independent quotations from bond dealers and bond market activity to determine current value.

SECURITY VALUATION - SENIOR SECURED CORPORATE LOANS

Senior secured corporate loans with floating or variable interest rates generally trade in the over-thecounter market rather than on a securities exchange. The Fund may value these portfolio securities by utilizing quotations from loan dealers and other financial institutions, information with respect to bond and note transactions and may rely on independent pricing services to assist in determining a current market value for each security. These pricing services may utilize independent market quotations from loan dealers or financial institutions and may incorporate valuation methodologies that incorporate multiple bond characteristics. These characteristics may include dealer quotes, issuer type, coupon, maturity, weighted average maturity, interest rate spreads and yield curves, cash flow and credit risk/quality analysis.

SECURITY VALUATION - MUNICIPAL SECURITIES - MATRIX PRICING (FAIR VALUATION)

Municipal securities generally trade in the over-the-counter market rather than on a securities exchange. The Fund's pricing services use valuation models or matrix pricing to determine current value. In general, they use information with respect to comparable bond and note transactions, quotations from bond dealers or by reference to other securities that are considered comparable in such characteristics as rating, interest rate and maturity date. Matrix pricing is considered a form of fair value pricing.

SECURITY VALUATION - OPTIONS

The Fund values actively traded call options at their market price as determined above. The current market value of any option the Fund holds is its last sale price on the relevant exchange before the Fund values its assets. If there are no sales that day or if the last sale price is outside the bid and ask prices, the Fund values options within the range of the current closing bid and ask prices if the Fund believes the valuation fairly reflects the contract's market value.

VALUATION - FOREIGN SECURITIES - COMPUTATION OF U.S. EQUIVALENT VALUE

The Fund generally determines the value of a foreign security as of the close of trading on the foreign stock exchange on which the security is primarily traded, or as of the close of trading on the NYSE, if earlier. The value is then converted into its U.S. dollar equivalent at the foreign exchange rate in effect at the close of the NYSE (generally 1:00 p.m. Pacific time) on the day that the value of the foreign security is determined. If no sale is reported at that time, the foreign security will be valued within the range of the most recent quoted bid and ask prices. Occasionally events (such as repatriation limits or restrictions) may impact the availability or reliability of foreign exchange rates used to convert the U.S. dollar equivalent value. If such an event occurs, the foreign exchange rate will be valued at fair value using procedures established and approved by the board of trustees.

VALUATION - FOREIGN SECURITIES - POTENTIAL IMPACT OF TIME ZONES AND MARKET HOLIDAYS

Trading in securities on foreign securities stock exchanges and over-the-counter markets, such as those in Europe and Asia, may be completed well before the close of business on the NYSE on each day that the NYSE is open. Occasionally, events occur between the time at which trading in a foreign security is completed and the close of the NYSE that might call into question the availability (including the reliability) of the value of a foreign portfolio security held by the Fund. As a result, the Fund may be susceptible to what is referred to as "time zone arbitrage." Certain investors in the Fund may seek to take advantage of discrepancies in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities as determined by the foreign market at its close and the latest indications of value attributable to the portfolio securities at the time the Fund's NAV is

computed. Trading by these investors, often referred to as "arbitrage market timers," may dilute the value of the Fund's shares, if such discrepancies in security values actually exist. To attempt to minimize the possibilities for time zone arbitrage, and in accordance with procedures established and approved by the board of trustees, the investment managers monitor price movements following the close of trading in foreign stock markets through a series of country specific market proxies (such as baskets of American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), futures contracts and exchange traded funds).

These price movements are measured against established trigger thresholds for each specific market proxy to assist in determining if an event has occurred that might call into question the availability (including the reliability) of the values of foreign securities between the times at which they are determined and the close of the NYSE. If such an event occurs, the foreign securities may be valued using fair value procedures established and approved by the board of trustees. In certain circumstances these procedures include the use of independent pricing services. The intended effect of applying fair value pricing is to compute an NAV that accurately reflects the value of a Fund's portfolio at the time that the NAV is calculated, to discourage potential arbitrage market timing in Fund shares, to mitigate the dilutive impact of such attempted arbitrage market timing and to be fair to purchasing, redeeming and existing shareholders. However, the application of fair value pricing procedures may, on occasion, worsen rather than mitigate the potential dilutive impact of shareholder trading.

In addition, trading in foreign portfolio securities generally, or in securities markets in a particular country or countries, may not take place on every NYSE business day. Furthermore, trading takes place in various foreign markets on days that are not business days for the NYSE, and on which the Fund's NAV is not calculated. Thus, the calculation of the Fund's NAV does not take place contemporaneously with the determination of the prices of many of the foreign portfolio securities used in the calculation. If events affecting the last determined values of these foreign securities occur (determined through the monitoring process described above), the securities will be valued at fair value determined in good faith

in accordance with the Fund's fair value procedures established and approved by the board of trustees.

SHARE CLASSES

Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, Class 4 and Class 5 shares of the Funds are identical except that Class 2, Class 3, Class 4 and Class 5 each have a distribution plan or "rule 12b-1" plan, as described below for Class 4 shares and in their respective prospectuses for Class 2, Class 3 and Class 5 shares. Class 3 shares may assess a 1.00% redemption fee, as described in the prospectuses for Class 3 shares.

Distribution and service (12b-1) fees.

Class 4 has a distribution plan, sometimes known as a rule 12b-1 plan, that allows the Fund to pay distribution fees to those who sell and distribute Class 4 shares and provide services to shareholders and Contract Owners. Because these fees are paid out of Class 4's assets on an on-going basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of an investment, and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges. The maximum amount payable under the Fund's Class 4 rule 12b-1 plan is 0.35% per year of the Fund's Class 4 average daily net assets. A portion of the fees payable to Franklin Templeton Distributors, Inc. (Distributors) or others under the rule 12b-1 plan may be retained by Distributors for distribution expenses.

Subject to applicable law, the board of trustees may from time to time, without the approval, vote or consent of shareholders of the Fund or any class, combine, merge or otherwise consolidate the shares of two or more classes of shares of the Fund with and/ or into a single class of shares of the Fund, with such designation, preference, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends, qualifications, terms and conditions of redemption

and other characteristics as the board of trustees may determine. Such transactions may be effected through share-for-share exchanges, transfers or sales of assets, shareholder in-kind redemptions and purchases, exchange offers, or any other method approved by the board of trustees.

ADDITIONAL POLICIES

Please note that the Fund maintains additional policies and reserves certain rights, including:

- The Fund may restrict, reject or cancel any purchase orders, including an exchange request.
- At any time, the Fund may establish or change investment minimums.
- The Fund may make material changes to or discontinue the exchange privilege on 60 days' notice to insurance company or Fund of Fund shareholders, or as otherwise provided by law.
- Purchases of shares of the Fund (including the purchase side of an exchange) may be made only when such shares are eligible for sale in the appropriate state or jurisdiction.
- In unusual circumstances, we may temporarily suspend redemptions or postpone the payment of proceeds, as allowed by federal securities laws.
- For redemptions over a certain amount, the Fund may pay redemption proceeds in securities or other assets rather than cash if the investment manager determines it is in the best interest of the Fund, consistent with applicable law.
- To permit their investors to obtain the current price, participating insurance companies and funds of funds are responsible for transmitting all orders to the Fund promptly.

Questions

More detailed information about the Trust and the Fund's account policies can be found in the Fund's SAI. If you have any questions about the Fund, you can write to us at One Franklin Parkway, P.O. Box

7777, San Mateo, CA 94403-7777. You can also call us at 1-800/362-6243 (a toll-free number). For your protection and to help ensure we provide you with quality service, all calls may be monitored or recorded.









FOR MORE INFORMATION

For information on the Fund, including a free copy of the Fund's prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, and the Fund's Annual and Semiannual Reports, contact your financial advisor or the insurance company offering your Contract.

Shares of the insurance funds of Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust (FTVIPT) are not offered to the public; they are offered and sold only to: (1) insurance company separate accounts to serve as the underlying investment vehicles for variable contracts; (2) certain qualified plans; and (3) other mutual funds (funds of funds).

Not all Funds and classes are available in all Contracts. For information on the terms of investment in a Contract, please consult the Contract prospectus that accompanies this Fund prospectus.

You can learn more about the Fund in the following documents:

Annual/Semiannual Fund Reports to Shareholders

Include a discussion of recent market conditions and Fund strategies that significantly affected Fund performance during its last fiscal year, financial statements, detailed performance information, portfolio holdings and, in the annual report only, the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm's report.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

Contains more information about the Fund, its investments, policies, and risks. It is incorporated by reference into (is legally a part of) this prospectus.

You also can obtain information about the Funds by visiting the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC (phone 1-202/551-8090) or the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at http://www.sec.gov. You can obtain copies of this information, after paying a duplicating fee, by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Section, 100 F Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20549-1520 or by electronic request at the following email address: publicinfo@sec.gov.