



TEMPLETON EMERGING MARKETS VIP FUND FRANKLIN TEMPLETON VARIABLE INSURANCE PRODUCTS TRUST CLASS 1, 2 AND 4

Summary Prospectus

May 1, 2026

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus, statement of additional information, reports to shareholders and other information about the Fund online at www.franklintempleton.com/fundreportsvip. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-888-FRANKLIN or by sending an e-mail request to: prospectus.us.franklintempleton@fisglobal.com. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated May 1, 2026, as may be amended from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus, which means that they are legally a part of this Summary Prospectus. Shares of the insurance funds of Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust 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 (fund of funds). This Summary Prospectus is not intended for use by other investors. Please check with your insurance company for availability. Please read this Summary Prospectus together with your variable annuity or variable life insurance product prospectus.

TEMPLETON EMERGING MARKETS VIP 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, hold and sell 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 1	Class 2	Class 4
Management fees	1.05%	1.05%	1.05%
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	None	0.25%	0.35%
Other expenses	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%
Total annual Fund operating expenses	1.12%	1.37%	1.47%

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 1	\$114	\$356	\$617	\$1,363
Class 2	\$139	\$434	\$750	\$1,647
Class 4	\$150	\$465	\$803	\$1,757

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 16.09% 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 countries include those currently considered to be developing or emerging by the United Nations or the countries' authorities or by S&P Dow Jones, Morgan Stanley Capital International or Russell index providers. The Fund considers frontier markets to be a subset of emerging markets and any investments in frontier markets will be counted toward the Fund's 80% investment policy. These countries typically are located in the Asia-Pacific region (including Hong Kong), Eastern Europe, Central and South America, the Middle East and Africa.

The Fund invests predominantly in equity securities of emerging market companies, principally common and preferred stock and American, Global and European Depositary Receipts. The Fund is a "non-diversified" fund, which means it generally invests a greater proportion 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's investments in equity securities may include investments in the securities of companies of any capitalization, including in small and mid-capitalization companies. The Fund, from time to time, may have significant investments in one or more markets, such as China, Taiwan or South Korea, or in particular industries or sectors, such as the information technology and financial services 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. Investments in Chinese companies also may be made through a special structure known as a variable interest entity (VIE) that is designed to provide foreign investors with exposure to Chinese companies that operate in certain sectors in which China restricts or prohibits foreign investments.

When choosing equity investments for the Fund, the investment manager applies a fundamental research-driven, long-term approach, focusing on companies with sustainable earnings power that are trading at a discount to intrinsic worth. In assessing individual investment opportunities, the investment manager considers a variety of factors, including a company's profit and loss outlook, balance sheet strength, cash flow trends and asset value in relation to the current price of the company's securities. The investment manager also focuses on incorporating environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors throughout the investment process, including the Fund's security-selection and portfolio construction process.

The Fund focuses on companies with adequate or better management of material ESG issues, and in analyzing ESG

factors, the investment manager conducts a materiality-based ESG assessment through both in-depth research and engagement with companies as appropriate to assess how a company's practices are aimed at improving or maintaining the ESG footprint of its operating model. The following provides examples of ESG elements that can be taken into consideration when assessing a company:

- Environmental considerations, which can include issues such as resource efficiency, carbon emissions management, waste prevention and recycling and pollution prevention and control.
- Social considerations, which can include issues such as labor standards, fair wages, diversity and gender balance, health and safety practices and product safety.
- Governance considerations, which can include issues such as appropriate accounting practices, alignment of interests, board effectiveness, capital allocation, shareholder rights and quality of disclosures.

In addition, the investment manager assesses the potential for improvement through the Fund's engagement as an active owner. These are targeted engagements with specific goals and objectives based on scope for improvement. The investment manager seeks companies that are good or improving stewards aligned with shareholder interest and the investment manager's governance assessment includes regular dialogue with companies, monitoring material ESG issues and voting proxies.

The Fund also applies specific ESG exclusions, including companies which, according to the investment manager's analysis:

- repeatedly and/or seriously violate the United Nations Global Compact Principles, without positive perspective;
- manufacture nuclear or controversial weapons defined as anti-personnel mines, biological & chemical weaponry, depleted uranium and cluster munitions or those that manufacture components intended for use in such weapons (companies that derive more than 10% revenue from any other weapons are also to be excluded);
- derive more than 25% of their revenue from thermal coal extraction; or
- manufacture tobacco or tobacco products.

In certain circumstances, there may be times when not every investment is assessed for ESG factors and, when they are, not every ESG factor may be identified or evaluated.

The investment manager may consider selling an equity security when it believes the security has become overvalued due to either its price appreciation or changes in the company's fundamentals, when there is significant deterioration of its ESG factors, 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.

Market: The market values of securities or other investments owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. The market value of a security or other investment 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 investments. When there are more sellers than buyers, prices tend to fall. Likewise, when there are more buyers than sellers, prices tend to rise. In addition, the value of the Fund's investments may go up or down due to general market or other conditions that are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as: real or perceived adverse economic changes, including widespread liquidity issues and defaults in one or more industries; changes in interest, inflation or exchange rates; unexpected natural and man-made world events, such as diseases or disasters; financial, political or social disruptions, including terrorism and war; and U.S. trade disputes or other disputes with specific countries that could result in additional tariffs, trade barriers and/or investment restrictions in certain securities in those countries. Any of these conditions can adversely affect the economic prospects of many companies, sectors, nations, regions and the market in general, in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen.

Ongoing or threatened armed conflicts throughout the world have caused and could continue to cause significant market disruptions and volatility. The hostilities and sanctions resulting from those hostilities have and could continue to have a significant impact on certain investments of the Fund as well as the Fund's performance and liquidity.

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 (non-U.S.): Investing in foreign securities typically involves different risks than investing in U.S. securities, and includes risks associated with: (i) internal and external political and economic developments – e.g., the political, economic and social policies and structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the U.S. or some foreign countries may be subject to trading restrictions or economic sanctions; diplomatic and political developments could affect the economies, industries, and securities and currency markets of the countries in which the Fund is invested, which can include rapid and adverse political changes; social instability; regional conflicts; sanctions imposed by the United States, other nations or other governmental entities, including supranational entities; terrorism; and war; (ii) trading practices – e.g., government supervision and

regulation of foreign securities and currency markets, trading systems and brokers may be less than in the U.S.; (iii) availability of information – e.g., foreign issuers may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. issuers; (iv) limited markets – e.g., the securities of certain foreign issuers may be less liquid (harder to sell) and more volatile; and (v) currency exchange rate fluctuations and policies – e.g., fluctuations may negatively affect investments denominated in foreign currencies and any income received or expenses paid by the Fund in that foreign currency. The risks of foreign investments may be greater in developing or emerging market countries.

China and Taiwan companies: There are special risks associated with investments in China, including expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization and exchange control regulations (including currency blockage). Heightened geopolitical risks and adverse Government policies can have an impact on Chinese companies. In addition, investments in Taiwan and Hong Kong (Greater China) could be adversely affected by their political and economic relationship with China. Chinese companies with securities listed on U.S. securities exchanges, including those that utilize variable interest entity (“VIE”) structures, may be delisted if they do not meet U.S. accounting standards and auditor oversight requirements, which could significantly decrease the liquidity and value of such investments. In addition, the standards for environmental, social and corporate governance matters in Greater China tend to be lower than such standards in more developed economies. There may be significant obstacles to obtaining information necessary for investigations into or litigation against companies located in or operating in China and shareholders may have limited legal remedies.

Trade disputes and the imposition of tariffs on goods and services can affect the economies of countries in which the Fund invests, particularly those countries with large export sectors, as well as the global economy. Trade disputes can result in increased costs of production and reduced profitability for non-export-dependent companies that rely on imports to the extent a country engages in retaliatory tariffs. Trade disputes may also lead to increased currency exchange rate volatility.

Certain investments in Chinese companies are made through a special structure known as a VIE. In a VIE structure, foreign investors, such as the Fund, will only own stock in a shell company rather than directly in the VIE, which must be owned by Chinese nationals (and/or Chinese companies) to obtain the licenses and/or assets required to operate in a restricted or prohibited sector in China. The value of the shell company is derived from its ability to consolidate the VIE into its financials pursuant to contractual arrangements that allow the shell company to exert a degree of control over, and obtain economic benefits arising from, the VIE without formal legal ownership. While VIEs are a longstanding industry practice and are well known by Chinese officials and regulators, the structure historically has not been formally recognized under Chinese law and it is

uncertain whether Chinese officials or regulators will withdraw their implicit acceptance of the structure. It is also uncertain whether the contractual arrangements, which may be subject to conflicts of interest between the legal owners of the VIE and foreign investors, would be enforced by Chinese courts or arbitration bodies. Prohibitions of these structures by the Chinese government, or the inability to enforce such contracts, from which the shell company derives its value, would likely cause the VIE-structured holding(s) to suffer significant, detrimental, and possibly permanent losses, and in turn, adversely affect the Fund’s returns and net asset value.

South Korean securities: Investments in South Korean securities may subject the Fund to legal, regulatory, political, currency, security, and economic risks that are specific to South Korea. In addition, economic and political developments of South Korea’s neighbors or potential hostilities with North Korea may have an adverse effect on the South Korean economy. The South Korean economy is heavily reliant on trading exports, especially with other Asian countries and the U.S. Conditions that weaken demand for key South Korean exports, and disruptions or decreases in trade activity could lead to declines in economic growth.

Emerging Market Countries: The Fund’s investments in securities of issuers 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, 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.

The risks of investing in traditional emerging markets are magnified in frontier markets countries (which are a subset of emerging markets countries) because they generally have smaller economies and less developed capital markets than in traditional emerging markets.

Focus: To the extent that the Fund focuses on particular countries, regions, industries, sectors or types of investments 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.

Information technology companies: Companies operating within information technology related industries may be affected by worldwide technological developments, the success of their products and services (which may be outdated quickly), anticipated products or services that are delayed or cancelled, and investor perception of the company and/or its products or services. These companies typically face intense competition and potentially rapid product obsolescence. They may also have limited product lines, markets, financial resources or personnel. Technology companies are also heavily dependent on intellectual property rights and may be adversely affected by loss or impairment of those rights. There can be no assurance

these companies will be able to successfully protect their intellectual property to prevent the misappropriation of their technology, or that competitors will not develop technology that is substantially similar or superior to such companies' technology. These companies typically engage in significant amounts of spending on research and development, and there is no guarantee that the products or services produced by these companies will be successful. Technology companies are also potential targets for cyberattacks, which can have a materially adverse impact on the performance of these companies. The customers and/or suppliers of technology companies may be concentrated in a particular country, region or industry. Any adverse event affecting one of these countries, regions or industries could have a negative impact on these companies.

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.

Small and Mid Capitalization Companies: Securities issued by small and mid capitalization companies may be more volatile in price than those of larger companies and may involve substantial risks. 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, small and mid capitalization 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. The markets for securities issued by small and mid capitalization companies also tend to be less liquid than the markets for securities issued by larger companies.

Non-Diversification: Because the Fund is non-diversified, it may be more sensitive to economic, business, political or other changes affecting individual issuers or investments than a diversified fund, which may negatively impact the Fund's performance and result in greater fluctuation in the value of the Fund's shares.

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 or do not have the anticipated effect.

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.

ESG Considerations: ESG considerations are one of a number of factors that the investment manager examines when considering investments for the Fund's portfolio. In light of this, the issuers in which the Fund invests may not be considered ESG-focused issuers and may have lower or adverse ESG assessments. Consideration of ESG factors may affect the Fund's exposure to certain issuers or industries and may not work as intended. In addition, ESG considerations assessed as part of the Fund's investment process may vary across types of eligible investments and issuers. The investment manager does not assess every investment for ESG factors and, when it does, not every ESG factor may be identified or evaluated. The investment manager's assessment of an issuer's ESG factors is subjective and will likely differ from that of investors, third party service providers (e.g., ratings providers) and other funds. As a result, securities selected by the investment manager may not reflect the beliefs and values of any particular investor. The investment manager also may be dependent on the availability of timely, complete and accurate ESG data reported by issuers and/or third-party research providers, the timeliness, completeness and accuracy of which is out of the investment manager's control. ESG factors are often not uniformly measured or defined, which could impact the investment manager's ability to assess an issuer. While the investment manager views ESG considerations as having the potential to contribute to the Fund's long-term performance, there is no guarantee that such results will be achieved.

Cybersecurity: Cybersecurity incidents, both intentional and unintentional, may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to Fund assets, Fund or customer data (including private shareholder information), or proprietary information, cause the Fund, the investment manager, and/or their service providers (including, but not limited to, Fund accountants, custodians, sub-custodians, transfer agents and financial intermediaries) to suffer data breaches, data corruption or loss of operational functionality or prevent Fund investors from purchasing, redeeming or exchanging shares or receiving distributions. The investment manager has limited ability to prevent or mitigate cybersecurity incidents affecting third party service providers, and such third party service providers may have limited indemnification obligations to the Fund or the investment manager. Cybersecurity incidents may result in financial losses to the Fund and its shareholders, and substantial costs may be incurred in an effort to prevent or mitigate future cybersecurity incidents. Issuers of securities in which the Fund invests are also subject to cybersecurity risks, and the value of these securities could decline if the issuers experience cybersecurity incidents.

Because technology is frequently changing, new ways to carry out cyber attacks are always developing. Therefore, there is a chance that some risks have not been identified or

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prepared for, or that an attack may not be detected, which puts limitations on the Fund's ability to plan for or respond to a cyber attack. Like other funds and business enterprises, the Fund, the investment manager, and their service providers are subject to the risk of cyber incidents occurring from time to time.

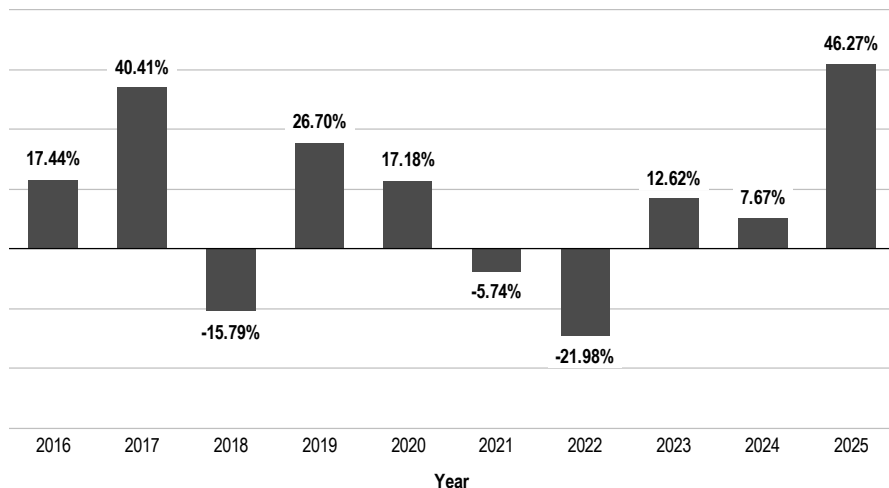
Performance

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 2 shares. The table shows how the Fund's average annual returns for 1 year, 5 years, 10 years or since inception, as applicable, compared 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.

Class 2 Annual Total Returns



Best Quarter:	2020, Q2	19.74%
Worst Quarter:	2020, Q1	-25.68%

Average Annual Total Returns

For periods ended December 31, 2025

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Templeton Emerging Markets VIP Fund - Class 1	46.64%	5.73%	10.68%
Templeton Emerging Markets VIP Fund - Class 2	46.27%	5.46%	10.40%
Templeton Emerging Markets VIP Fund - Class 4	46.09%	5.34%	10.28%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index-NR (index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes but are net of dividend tax withholding)	33.57%	4.20%	8.42%
MSCI All Country World ex-US Index-NR (index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes but are net of dividend tax withholding)*	32.39%	7.91%	8.41%

* Effective May 1, 2026, the Fund will no longer compare its performance to the MSCI All Country World Ex-U.S. Index- NR. The Fund will continue to compare its performance to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index-NR, a broad-based securities market index.

No one index is representative of the Fund's portfolio.

Important data provider notices and terms are available at www.franklintempletondatasources.com. Such information is subject to change.

Investment Manager

Templeton Asset Management Ltd. (Asset Management or investment manager)

Sub-Advisor

Franklin Templeton Investment Management Limited (FTIML). For purposes of the Fund's investment strategies, techniques and risks, the term "investment manager" includes the sub-advisor.

Portfolio Managers

Chetan Sehgal, CFA

Director of Portfolio Management, Portfolio Manager of Asset Management, and portfolio manager of the Fund since 2017.

Andrew Ness, ASIP

Portfolio Manager of FTIML and portfolio manager of the Fund since 2020.

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

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 goals 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 an 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 insurance company or financial advisor, visit your insurance company's or intermediary's website, or consult the Contract prospectus or this Fund prospectus.

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