

## SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

# FRANKLIN FOUNDING FUNDS ALLOCATION VIP FUND

**Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance  
Products Trust—Class 1**

May 1, 2018, as amended November 5, 2018



**FRANKLIN TEMPLETON  
INVESTMENTS**

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 and other information about the Fund online at [franklintempleton.com/ftviptfunds](http://franklintempleton.com/ftviptfunds). You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-888-FRANKLIN or by sending an e-mail request to [FTVIPTprospectus@franklintempleton.com](mailto:FTVIPTprospectus@franklintempleton.com). The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated May 1, 2018, 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.

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## SUMMARY PROSPECTUS

The Board of Trustees of Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust (Trust) recently approved a proposal to reposition the Franklin Founding Funds Allocation VIP Fund (Fund), a series of the Trust, subject to shareholder approval of certain matters. Among other things, the repositioning of the Fund as a directly managed allocation fund would involve entering into investment management and sub-advisory arrangements with various Franklin Templeton advisers, changing the name of the Fund to the "Franklin Allocation VIP Fund" and modifying the Fund's principal investment strategies.

It is anticipated that in December 2018 shareholders of the Fund will receive a proxy statement requesting their votes on certain proposals related to the repositioning and other matters. If such proposals are approved by the Fund's shareholders, the repositioning is currently expected to be completed on or about May 1, 2019.

The Fund reserves the right to change the above at any time.

### 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 1
Management fees	None
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	0.12%
Acquired fund fees and expenses <sup>1</sup>	0.66%
Total annual Fund operating expenses <sup>1</sup>	0.78%
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement <sup>2</sup>	-0.02%
<b>Total annual Fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement<sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>0.76%</b>

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. The fund's administrator has contractually agreed to waive or assume certain expenses so that common expenses (excluding Rule 12b-1 fees, acquired fund fees and expenses and certain non-routine expenses) do not exceed 0.10% until April 30, 2019. Contractual fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement agreements may not be changed or terminated during the time period 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 waivers and/or expense reimbursements 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 1	\$80	\$249	\$433	\$966

### 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. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 1.28% 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 goals by investing its assets in a combination of Class 1 shares of the Franklin Income VIP Fund (33 1/3%), Franklin Mutual Shares VIP Fund (33 1/3%) and Templeton Growth VIP 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

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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 VIP 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 debt securities such as corporate, foreign and U.S. Treasury bonds, as well as stocks with dividend yields the investment manager believes are attractive. 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 invest up to 100% of its assets in debt securities that are rated below investment grade (also known as "junk bonds"). The fund may also invest up to 25% of its assets in foreign securities.

#### **Franklin Mutual Shares VIP 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. Although the investment manager searches for investments across a large number of sectors, from time to time, based on economic conditions, the fund may have significant positions in particular sectors. The fund may also use certain derivative instruments such as forward foreign currency exchange contracts and currency futures contracts, to hedge against currency or market risks.

#### **Templeton Growth VIP 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 developing markets. The equity securities in which the Fund primarily invests are common stock. The Fund may invest in companies of any size, including small and medium capitalization companies. 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.

### **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 invests in 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 goals is directly related to the ability of the underlying funds to meet their investment goals. 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 (directly for "Market" risk and indirectly through its investment in underlying funds for all other risks) 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, as applicable.

**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.

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,

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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.

**Foreign Securities (non-U.S.)** Investing in foreign securities typically involves more 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; (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. 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 depends largely on the performance of an underlying instrument, such as a currency, security, interest rate or index, and such instruments often have risks similar to the 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 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 a derivative is used for hedging, the change in value of the derivative may also not correlate specifically with the currency, security, interest rate, index or other risk being hedged. Derivatives also may present 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, when the Fund experiences defaults on debt securities it holds, or when the Fund realizes a loss upon the sale of a debt security.

**Credit** An issuer of debt securities may fail to make interest payments or 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. Interest rate changes are influenced by a number of factors, including government policy, monetary policy, inflation expectations, perceptions of risk, and supply and demand of bonds. In general, fixed rate securities with longer maturities or durations are more sensitive to interest rate changes.

**High-Yield Debt Securities** Issuers of lower-rated or "high-yield" debt securities (also known as "junk bonds") are not as strong financially as those issuing higher credit quality debt securities. High-yield debt securities are generally considered predominantly speculative by the applicable rating agencies as their issuers are more likely to encounter financial difficulties because they may be more highly leveraged, or because of other considerations. In addition, high yield debt securities generally 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.

**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. Also,

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if a security has been purchased at a premium, the value of the premium would be lost in the event of prepayment. Prepayments generally increase when interest rates fall.

**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 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.

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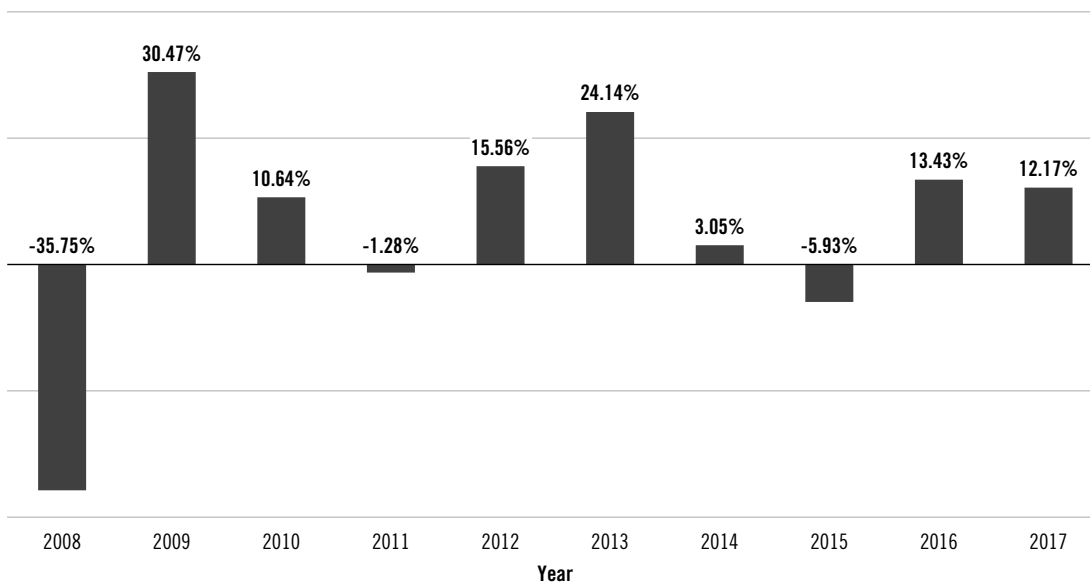
## Performance

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 1 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



<b>Best Quarter:</b>	Q2'09	17.78%
<b>Worst Quarter:</b>	Q4'08	-18.22%

As of March 31, 2018, the Fund's year-to-date return was -2.55%.

### Average Annual Total Returns

For the periods ended December 31, 2017

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
<b>Franklin Founding Funds Allocation VIP Fund - Class 1</b>	12.17%	8.89%	4.94%
S&P 500® Index (index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	21.83%	15.79%	8.50%
MSCI World Index (index reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	23.07%	12.26%	5.63%

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

## Investment Manager

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

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

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