

PROSPECTUS

# FRANKLIN TEMPLETON VARIABLE INSURANCE PRODUCTS TRUST

May 1, 2023

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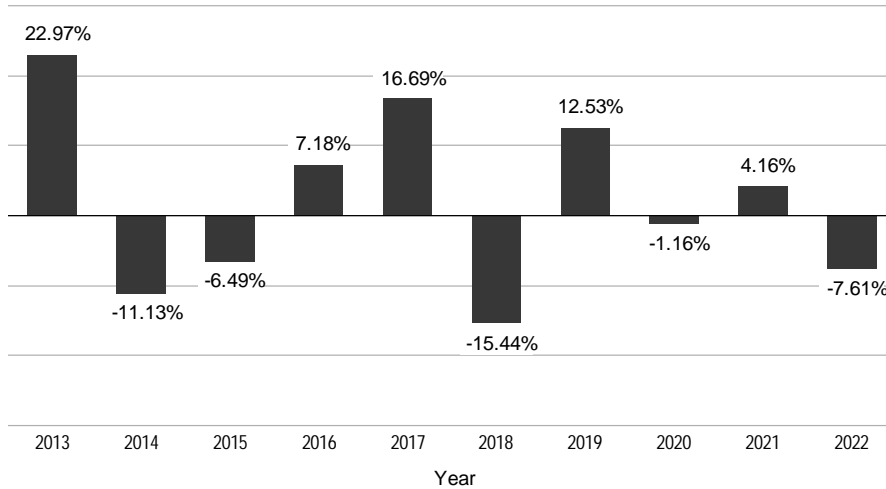
## Performance

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 2 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.

### Class 2 Annual Total Returns



Best Quarter:	2022, Q4	20.50%
Worst Quarter:	2020, Q1	-27.49%

As of March 31, 2023, the Fund's year-to-date return was 9.78%.



## 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.

Matthew R. Nagle, CFA

Portfolio Manager of Investment Counsel and portfolio manager of the Fund since 2018.

Heather Waddell, CFA

Senior Vice President/Portfolio Manager-Research Analyst of Investment Counsel and portfolio manager of the Fund since 2018.

## 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.

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# 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 4 and Class 5. The classes are identical except that Class 2, Class 4 and Class 5 each has a distribution plan (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

- x 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).

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.

- x Because you could lose money by investing in a Fund, take the time to read each Fund description and consider all risks before investing.

## Risks

- x Fund shares are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, and are not

## 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, 2023, \$1.42 trillion in assets, and have been in the investment management business since 1947.

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# TEMPLETON FOREIGN VIP 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 mid 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 small capitalization 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 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. The Fund, from time to time, may have significant investments in one or more countries or regions, such as Europe, or in particular sectors such as energy, financial services and healthcare.

The Fund may, from time to time, engage in equity-related derivatives, which may include buying and selling (writing) put and call options on individual securities (including ETFs) and indices, and engaging in equity futures and equity index futures, for various purposes, including enhancing Fund returns, increasing liquidity, gaining exposure to individual securities and particular markets in more efficient or less expensive ways, generating additional income for the Fund, and/or hedging risks relating to changes in certain equity markets.

The Fund may also, from time to time, engage in currency-related derivatives, such as currency and cross-currency forwards and currency futures contracts, to seek to hedge (protect) against currency risks.

A currency forward contract is an obligation to purchase or sell a specific foreign currency in exchange for another currency, which may be U.S. dollars, at an agreed exchange rate (price) at a future date. Currency forwards are typically individually negotiated and privately traded by cu,uc

## FUND DETAILS

provide for such protection and subject the Fund to the risk

there can be no assurance that securities or other investments held by the Fund will participate in or otherwise benefit from the advance.

The global outbreak of the novel strain of coronavirus, COVID-19 and its subsequent variants, has resulted in market closures and dislocations, extreme volatility, liquidity constraints and increased trading costs. The long-term impact on economies, markets, industries and individual issuers, are not known. Some sectors of the economy and individual issuers have experienced or may experience particularly large losses. Periods of extreme volatility in the financial markets; reduced liquidity of many instruments; and disruptions to supply chains, consumer demand and employee availability, may continue for some time. The U.S. government and the Federal Reserve, as well as certain foreign governments and central banks, have taken extraordinary actions to support local and global economies and the financial markets in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. This and other government intervention into the economy and financial markets may not work as intended, and have resulted in a large expansion of government deficits and debt, the long term consequences of which are not known. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic, and measures taken to mitigate its effects, could result in disruptions to the services provided to the Fund by its service providers.

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 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 DETAILS





## FUND DETAILS

market, 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.

**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.

**Healthcare companies.** The activities of healthcare 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. Healthcare companies may also be affected by government policies on healthcare reimbursements, regulatory approval for new drugs and medical products, and similar matters. They are also subject to legislative risk, i.e., the risks associated with the reform of the healthcare system through legislation.

### Depository Receipts

Depository receipts are subject to many of the risks of the underlying security. For some depository 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.

### Small and Mid-Capitalization Companies

While small and mid-capitalization companies may offer substantial opportunities for capital growth, they also involve additional risks. Historically, small and mid-capitalization 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 small and mid-capitalization companies, the lower degree of liquidity in the markets for

policy or changes in a central bank's implementation of specific policy goals, may have a substantial impact on interest rates. There can be no guarantee that any particular government or central bank policy will be continued, discontinued or changed, nor that any such policy will have the desired effect on interest rates. Debt securities generally tend to lose market value when interest rates rise and increase in value when interest rates fall. A rise in interest rates also has the potential to cause investors to rapidly sell fixed income securities. A substantial increase in interest rates may also have an adverse impact on the liquidity of a debt security, especially those with longer maturities or durations. Securities with longer maturities or durations or lower coupons or that make little (or no) interest payments before maturity tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes.

### 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.

### 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. 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'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 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.

More detailed information about the Fund and 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 Fund 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

## FUND DETAILS

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 in 1987.

Matthew R. Nagle, CFA Portfolio Manager of Investment Counsel  
Mr. Nagle has been a portfolio manager of the Fund since

## Financial Highlights

This table presents the financial performance of Fund 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.

## Templeton Foreign VIP Fund - Class 1

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Per share operating performance (for a share outstanding throughout the year)					
Net asset value, beginning of year	\$13.90	\$13.57	\$14.23	\$13.01	\$15.80
Income from investment operations <sup>a</sup> :					
Net investment income <sup>b</sup>	0.30	0.23	0.32 <sup>c</sup>	0.44	0.29





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# Additional Information, All Funds

Dealer Compensation

Franklin Distributors, LLC (Distributors) and/or its affiliates

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, ALL FUNDS



## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, ALL FUNDS

- x 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 Frequent Trading Policy;
- x 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
- x seeking the cooperation of financial intermediaries to assist the Fund in identifying frequent trading 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 frequent trading in Insurers' separate accounts. While the Fund will

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-the-counter market rather than on a securities exchange. The Fund may value these portfolio securities by TI

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 before 1 p.m. Pacific time on each day that the Fund is open. Occasionally, events occur between the time at which trading in a foreign security is completed and 1 p.m. Pacific time 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

- x Typically, redemptions are processed by the next business day provided the redemption request is received in proper form and good order, but may take up to seven days to be processed if making immediate payment would adversely affect the Fund or there is another cause for delay (for example, if you sell shares recently purchased, proceeds may be delayed until your check, draft or wire/electronic funds transfer has cleared). In certain circumstances, however, the Fund may not have the ability to delay a redemption request or may not have the time to determine whether a particular redemption would have an adverse effect on the Fund before the redemption request is paid.
- x At any time, the Fund may establish or change investment minimums.
- x 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.
- x 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.
- x In unusual circumstances, we may temporarily suspend redemptions or postpone the payment of proceeds, as allowed by federal securities laws.
- x For redemptions over a certain amount, the Fund may, but is not required to, pay redemption proceeds in securities or other assets rather than cash (also known as a redemption in-kind) if the investment manager determines it is in the best interest of the Fund, consistent with applicable law. The investment manager will, in its sole discretion, determine whether a redemption in-kind will be considered for a particular redemption request or type of redemption request. In

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#### 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)