

Purpose

This document provides you with key information about this investment product. It is not marketing material. The information is required by law to help you understand the nature, risks, costs, potential gains and losses of this product and to help you compare it with other products.

Product

Templeton Emerging Markets Investment Trust PLC (the Company)

ISIN: GB00BKPG0S09

Manufacturer: Franklin Templeton Investment Trust Management Limited (the **Manager**)

Competent authority: the Company is not authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). The Manager, which is the manufacturer of this product, is authorised and regulated by the FCA.

Contact details: For further information visit www.temit.co.uk or call +44 (0) 20 7073 8690

Date of production of the KID: 09/06/2026

What is this product?

Type

The Company is registered as a public limited company and is a closed-ended investment company whose ordinary shares are listed on the London Stock Exchange and the New Zealand Stock Exchange.

Shares of the Company are bought and sold on stock exchanges and typically, at any given time on any given day, the price you pay for a share will be higher than the price at which you could sell it. In addition, investors should be aware that the Company may trade at a discount to its net asset value per share, and such discount may fluctuate and may become larger in the future.

Objectives

The Company seeks long-term capital appreciation through investment in companies in emerging markets or companies which earn a significant amount of their revenues in emerging markets but are domiciled in, or listed on, stock exchanges in developed countries ("Emerging Markets Companies"). It is expected that the majority of investments will be in listed equities. However, up to 10% of the Company's assets may be invested in unlisted securities. In addition, while it is intended that the Company will normally invest in equity instruments, the Company may invest in equity-related instruments (such as convertibles or derivatives) where it believes it is advantageous to do so. Derivatives are financial contracts whose value is linked to the price of another asset (e.g. indices, interest rates, share prices or currencies). The portfolio may frequently be overweight or underweight in certain investments compared with the MSCI Emerging Markets (Net Dividends) Index (the "Benchmark") and may be concentrated in a more limited number of sectors or geographical areas than the Benchmark. Investments may be made in Emerging Markets Companies outside the Benchmark that meet the investment criteria. While there are no specific restrictions on investment in any one sector or geographic area, the portfolio will be managed in a way which aims to spread investment risk. The portfolio will typically contain between 50 and 100 individual stocks but may, at times, contain fewer or more than this range. No more than 12% of the Company's

assets will be invested in the securities of any one issuer at the time of the investment, save that any investment in unlisted securities of any one issuer will be limited to no more than 2% of the Company's assets, measured at the time of investment. The Company has borrowed for investment purposes; this will magnify any gains or losses made by the Company.

The maximum borrowing will be limited to 20% of the Company's net assets, measured at the time of borrowing. No more than 10%, in aggregate, of the value of the Company's assets will be invested in other listed closed-ended investment funds.

Terms to understand

Emerging markets: Countries whose economy, stock market, political situation and regulatory framework are not fully developed.

Emerging markets companies: Companies which earn a significant amount of their revenues in emerging markets but are domiciled in, or listed on, stock exchanges in developed countries.

Equities: Investments that offer investors a share in the ownership of a company and are typically bought and sold on a stock market.

Equity related instruments: Investments (such as warrants, convertible bonds, or depositary receipts) which provide investors with exposure or access to shares in companies.

Intended retail investor

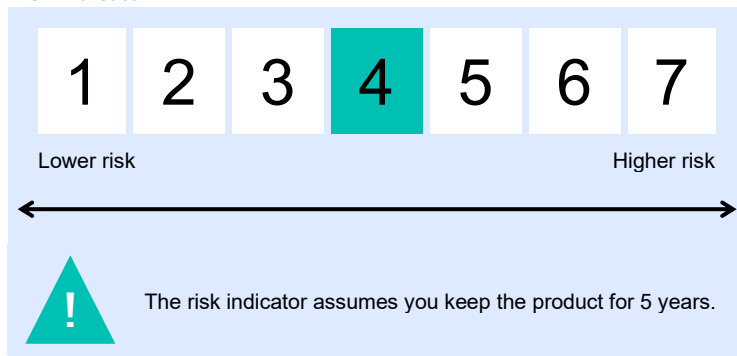
The Company may appeal to investors seeking capital appreciation over the long term with experience of this type of product. Investors should be willing to accept the heightened risks of investment exposure to emerging market companies, the potential risk of loss of their entire investment and be willing to hold the investment for at least five years.

Term

The Company must seek investor approval to continue as an investment trust every five years.

What are the risks and what could I get in return?

Risk Indicator



The summary risk indicator is a guide to the level of risk of this product compared to other products. It shows how likely it is that the product will lose money because of movements in the markets or because the Company is not able to pay you.

We have classified this product as 4 out of 7, which is a medium risk class. Due to the nature of the Company's investments, the Company's performance can fluctuate over time and you could lose some or all of your investments.

Other risks materially relevant to the Company not included in the summary risk indicator include the following:

- **Borrowing risk:** The Company borrows to make investments; this could magnify the Company's losses.
- **Share price discount to NAV risk:** The price at which you can buy and sell shares may be lower than the NAV of the Company.
- **Emerging markets risk:** Emerging markets are less developed than established markets. Investments may be more volatile or less liquid.
- **Concentration risk:** The Company may invest in relatively few securities, or in specific geographical areas or industrial sectors.
- **Equity derivative instruments risk:** The Company may invest in equity derivative instruments, which are financial instruments or contracts that derive their value from the performance of underlying equity securities, where a small change in the value of the underlying investment may have a larger impact on the value of such instrument. Derivatives may involve additional liquidity, credit and counterparty risks.

Please refer to the Company's annual report and audited accounts for more detail at www.temit.co.uk/investor/resources/temit-literature.

Investment performance information

Main factors affecting performance

The main factors which are likely to affect future returns for investors in the Company (meaning sale proceeds and dividends received) are those which affect the price at which you might be able to sell your shares in the Company, and those which affect the value of the underlying investments made by the Company.

Company-level factors

For example, shares in the Company may trade at a discount or a premium to the value of the Company's underlying investments, depending on demand for the shares, which could cause the price of shares in the Company to rise or fall. In addition, if the Company ceased to be classified as an investment trust, the Company's tax status could change, as well as the Company ceasing to be able to borrow, and the Company's shares would be devalued.

Investment-level factors

Volatility in the price of shares, and political, financial and geographical factors to which the Company is exposed via its investments, is also likely to affect the future returns of the Company. Other investment-level factors include, for example, difficulties in disposing of its investments, which could cause the Company's value to fall, or where an investment made by the Company is very successful, which in turn would cause the Company's value to increase.

What could affect my return positively?

Your return will be positively affected if the Company's share price increases, meaning that you can sell your shares in the Company for more than the price you originally paid for them. As set out above, the Company's share price could be positively affected by factors related to the Company itself, and how it is operated, and factors related to the underlying investments held by the Company.

Scenarios or factors which could positively affect returns:

- The Company's share price increases, for example because market sentiment about the future prospects of the Company is positive. This could be based on the Company's investment results, or the market's reaction to the Company's statements, such as the annual report and financial statements.
- The Company borrows (or "gears") to make investments, which are in turn successful. Gearing successful investments will amplify the profit each investment makes.
- The Company principally invests in shares of companies located, or undertaking business in, emerging markets. Emerging markets can sometimes benefit from more rapid economic growth relative to developed markets – this could result in the Company's investments potentially outperforming investments made in more developed economies.
- The shares the Company invests in perform well – this could be driven by investment stock selection on the part of the Company's investment managers, as well as local factors affecting a particular investment, such as positive developments in socio-economic and political conditions in the markets the Company is invested in.
- The Company is exposed to several different currencies. Improvements in currency exchange rates relative to sterling could have a positive impact on the value of the Company's investments.
- The Company may invest in equity derivative instruments, which may increase in value due to a change in the value of the underlying instrument, and in turn have a positive impact on profit.

What could affect my return negatively?

Your return will be negatively affected if the Company's share price decreases, meaning that you sell your shares in the Company for less than the price you originally paid for them. As set out above, the Company's share price will be negatively affected by factors related to the Company itself, and how it is operated, and factors related to the underlying investments held by the Company.

Scenarios or factors which could negatively affect returns:

- The Company's share price could decrease, for example because market conditions are stressed, or there is low demand for the shares of the Company.
- The Company may borrow to make investments – if those investments are not successful, the Company's loss will be amplified.
- The shares that the Company invests in could be adversely affected by factors such as economic, political, markets, and issuer-specific factors, or an individual business that the Company invests in could fail. Whilst emerging markets can benefit from rapid economic growth, they are also less "developed" than other more established markets. This means there could be greater risk of negative factors affecting investments in emerging markets such as political instability, illiquidity, or failure to meet international tax, audit, legal and regulatory, or other relevant standards.
- The Company could make poor investments, or an investment could need to be written off or disposed of at a loss.
- Because the Company will be exposed to different currencies, negative movements in those currencies, relative to Sterling, could have a negative impact on the value of the Company's investments.
- The Company may invest in equity derivative instruments, which may decrease in value due to a change in the value of the underlying instrument, and in turn have a negative impact on profit.

Benchmark

The Company's performance benchmark is the MSCI Emerging Markets (Net Dividends) Index. The Company uses the benchmark as a performance comparator, but does not seek to replicate the Index. The Index provides an indicator of the broader emerging market universe, but the Company may not perform in line with the Index if its holdings differ significantly from those included in the Index. In that scenario, the Company's performance could be significantly better, or significantly worse, than that of the Index, depending on the performance of the individual investments made by the Company, as well as whether the Company uses specific investment techniques, such as borrowing for investment purposes (sometimes known as "gearing") or investing in equity derivative investments which could magnify the gains or losses of a particular investment.

Selling shares in the Company under severely adverse market conditions

If you sell shares in the Company when the Company, or its underlying investments, are experiencing severely adverse market conditions, you could suffer a loss of some or all of your investment in the Company.

What happens if Franklin Templeton Investment Trust Management Limited is unable to pay out?

As an investor in the Company, you would not be able to make a claim to the UK's Financial Services Compensation Scheme about the Company in the event that the Company is unable to pay out or in the event the Company becomes insolvent. Franklin Templeton Investment Trust Management Limited is the Manager of the Company, but the Company's assets are held separately from the Manager by the depositary, which is JP Morgan Europe Limited.

What are the costs?

The following disclosure has been prepared in accordance with the FCA's Statement issued on 19 September 2024, which sets out that investment companies are no longer required to comply with the UK PRIIPs cost disclosure requirements and therefore the below tables are now marked as Not Applicable ("N/A"). However, to assist with investor understanding we have prepared the following information. Please note, the costs set out below do not result in any additional costs to the investor.

The Company incurs ongoing costs for managing your investment. This includes a fee that is paid to the Manager for the various services that it provides to the Company including management, administration and secretarial services as well as other operating fees and expenses. Full details of the costs incurred by the Company, including the Ongoing Charges Ratio ("OCR") (also known as the "Ongoing Charges Figure") which is calculated in accordance with the Association of Investment Companies ("AIC") guidelines, can be found in the Company's annual report and accounts. For reference, the most recent OCR was 0.86%. As noted above, the OCR is not an additional cost for investors paid to the Company.

The person or firm selling you or advising you about this product may charge you other costs. If so, this person or firm will provide you with information about these costs and show you the impact that all costs will have on your investment over time.

Costs over time
Investment GBP 10 000

	Scenarios	If you cash in after 1 year	If you cash in after 3 years	If you cash in after 5 years
Total costs		N/A	N/A	N/A
Impact on return (RIY) per year		N/A	N/A	N/A

Composition of costs

This table shows the impact each of the different types of costs on the investment return you might achieve at the end of the recommended holding period and the meaning of the different cost categories.

This table shows the impact on return per year:

One-off costs	Entry costs	N/A	We do not charge an entry fee but please refer to the person or firm selling you or advising you about this product for any costs they may charge.
	Exit costs	N/A	We do not charge an exit fee but please refer to the person or firm selling you or advising you about this product for any costs they may charge.
Ongoing costs	Portfolio transaction costs	N/A	Operating costs, including portfolio transaction costs, are incurred by the Company, as set out in the Company's latest annual report.
	Other ongoing costs	N/A	The Company incurs ongoing costs for managing your investment. This includes a fee that is paid to the Manager for the various services that it provides to the Company including management, administration and secretarial services as well as other operating fees and expenses. Full details of the costs incurred by the Company, including the OCR (also known as the "Ongoing Charges Figure") which is calculated in accordance with the AIC guidelines, can be found in the Company's annual report and accounts. For reference, the most recent OCR was 0.86%. As noted above, the OCR is not an additional cost for investors paid to the Company.
Incidental costs	Performance fees	N/A	The impact of performance fees.
	Carried interests	N/A	The impact of carried interests.

How long should I hold it and can I take money out early?

Recommended holding period: 5 years

There is no minimum required holding period, but the Company is designed for long term investment and the recommended minimum holding period is at least 5 years. The Company is listed on the London Stock Exchange and you can sell your shares in the Company on any day that the London Stock Exchange is open. You may be subject to dealing costs that your adviser charges you to sell your shares.

How can I complain?

If you would like to receive information about how we handle complaints, or wish to make a complaint about the Company, the operation of the Company or the Manager, you can contact Franklin Templeton Investments at Cannon Place, 78 Cannon Street, London EC4N 6HL or send an e-mail to ComplianceUK@franklintempleton.com Further information is also available on Franklin Templeton's website at www.franklintempleton.co.uk

If you have a complaint about the person who advised you about this product, or who sold it to you, that person will tell you where to complain. As an investor in the Company, you do not have the right to complain to the Financial Ombudsman Service (FOS) about the management of the Company.

Other relevant information

Further documentation and product information, such as the latest annual and half-yearly report and accounts, and the investor disclosure document are available online at www.temit.co.uk/investor/resources/temit-literature. Depending on how you buy these shares, you may incur costs, including broker commission, platform fees and stamp duty. The person selling you or advising you about this product will provide you with additional information where necessary.

If you need any additional support to help you understand this document (for instance, requiring it in a different format), please contact the Manager and the Manager will do its best to help you.

The Manager is not able to provide any investment advice. If you are unsure if an investment is suitable for you, please seek financial advice.