

Templeton Global Bond Fund

Advisor Class: TGBAX Class A: TPINX

Commentary | as of March 31, 2025

Key Takeaways

- Markets: Concerns about the effects of tariffs have taken on a prominent role in 2025, even as there remains considerable uncertainty as to what deals may be struck between the United States and its trading partners. The first quarter of 2025 saw some upticks in inflation numbers across a range of countries, though inflation broadly remains below peaks reached in recent years. A number of developed market central banks, which have been reducing interest rates, have expressed caution over the potential effects of tariffs on growth and inflation. The US Federal Reserve held rates steady during the first quarter, while the European Central Bank and other developed market central banks implemented cautious cuts. In contrast, the Bank of Japan continued its gradual rate increases as that economy reflates. While US Treasury yields fell over the quarter on growth concerns, sovereign bond yields in other developed countries generally rose, including in Europe where the "ReArm Europe" defense spending plan worsens the fiscal outlook. In Japan, the policy outlook saw bond yields reach their highest level since 2008. The US dollar (USD) weakened against most currencies over the quarter as growth and inflation concerns around tariffs weighed on the greenback.
- Contributors: Currency positions contributed to absolute fund performance for the quarter, as did interest-rate strategies.
- Detractors: The fund's net-negative position in the euro detracted from absolute results.
- Outlook: We maintain our expectation for a global soft landing, while also acknowledging that risks to this outlook have increased from recent changes to US tariff and trade policy.

Performance Review

- Currencies: The USD weakened somewhat during the quarter despite scaled-back expectations about the pace of US rate
 cuts. Positions in the Brazilian real, Colombian peso, Japanese yen and Norwegian krone contributed to absolute
 performance, while the fund's net-negative position in the euro detracted. We have constructed our currency portfolio to
 potentially capture upside in currencies we consider to be significantly undervalued against the USD, while also holding netnegative positions in others where we have identified specific weaknesses. We anticipate that the net-negative positions we
 hold should help dampen downside risk to portfolios during phases of USD volatility.
- Interest-Rate Strategies: US Treasury yields declined over the period as some growth concerns surfaced, while sovereign
 bond yields rose in other developed markets and were mixed in emerging markets. Duration exposures in the United States,
 Brazil and Mexico contributed to absolute fund results. We hold positions in select countries where we see opportunity from
 the inflation and interest-rate outlooks, or where we see improving fundamentals in a range of factors from fiscal progress
 and other economic reforms to reshoring.
- Credit: Emerging market debt indexes generally were stronger over the quarter. Sovereign credit exposures had a largely neutral effect on absolute fund return.
- Positioning: We continue to favor select countries in both developed and emerging markets where we see value in specific currencies and/or where we assess the fundamentals to be positive for sovereign bonds. In bonds, we aim at a relatively high overall portfolio yield by holding higher-yielding local-currency positions in specific emerging markets that we view as having resilient fundamentals and attractive risk-adjusted yields. We remain highly selective at the sovereign level, given significant variations in economic conditions and policy responses. We also consider individual country vulnerabilities to inflation, interest-rate cycles and fiscal positions, as well as economic headwinds associated with geopolitical developments. Taking all these factors into account, our top local-currency exposures include Japan, Brazil, Australia, Mexico, India and Malaysia. In credit markets, we see value in select sovereign credit exposures that have undervalued growth drivers and attractive risk-adjusted spreads. Given the current stage of the global rate cycle, as well as improving fundamentals and policy responses in some emerging markets, we have expanded our holdings in select hard-currency-denominated sovereign credit.

Outlook

- The global disinflation cycle has underpinned global monetary policy easing, but policy cycles across the globe have been somewhat asynchronous. Japan remains a notable exception to the global inflation and interest-rate downtrend, as the Bank of Japan continues to normalize policy in response to reflationary conditions. Global risks around tariffs may influence the interest-rate outlook: A significant effect on growth could see rates fall below current expectations, while an unanticipated increase in inflation may see rate reductions lower than currently expected or, in some cases, even lead to hikes.
- We continue to expect the USD to enter a depreciating cycle against certain currencies. The greenback remains near
 historical highs against a range of currencies. We anticipate that both cyclical factors (principally related to interest-rate
 cycles) and structural factors (particularly the US's twin current account and budget deficits) should lead to USD weakness,
 although we highlight both that currency paths tend to be uneven and that some currencies are still anticipated to remain
 weak or even weaken further against the USD. Policies set to be implemented by the new US administration may also
 generate more uncertainty and result in short-term USD volatility.
- Geopolitics impacted financial markets significantly at times over the past few years, and their continued potential to affect
 the world means we continue to closely monitor these developments, as well as those in the tariffs landscape.

Fund Characteristics	Fund		
Distribution Frequency	Monthly		
Effective Duration	6.03 Years		
30-Day SEC Yield (Advisor Class)—With Waiver	6.51%		
30-Day SEC Yield (Advisor Class)—Without Waiver	6.46%		

Geographic Allocation (% of Total)

Country	Fund
Brazil	11.00
United States	10.73
Australia	10.32
India	9.70
Malaysia	8.78
Colombia	7.08
South Africa	6.18
Panama	4.53
Other	19.15
Cash & Cash Equivalents	12.54

Currency Exposure (% of Total)

Currency	Fund
Japanese Yen	23.59
US Dollar	21.75
Brazilian Real	11.00
Australian Dollar	10.32
Mexican Peso	9.98
Indian Rupee	9.70
Malaysian Ringgit	8.78
Euro	-8.95
Chinese Renminbi	-20.70
Other	34.52

Credit Quality Allocation (% of Total)

Rating	Fund
AAA	7.65
AA	20.46
A	8.78
BBB	29.39
BB	17.66
В	1.31
CCC	2.24
Not Applicable	-0.03
Cash & Cash Equivalents	12.54

Average annual total returns and fund expenses (%)

			Without Sales Charge						With Maximum Sales Charge								ses	Sales Charges	Inception		
Class	CUSIP	Ticker	3-Mo	YTD	1-Yr	3-Yr	5-Yr	10-Yr	Inception	3-Мо	YTD	1-Yr	3-Yr	5-Yr	10-Yr I	nception	Gross	Net	Initial Charge CDSC	Date	e
Advisor Class	880208400	TGBAX	5.65	5.65	-2.36	-3.83	-2.98	-1.26	5.60	5.65	5.65	-2.36	-3.83	-2.98	-1.26	5.60	0.74	0.72		9/18/198	6
Class A	880208103	TPINX	5.55	5.55	-2.59	-4.05	-3.21	-1.50	5.40	1.64	1.64	-6.30	-5.26	-3.94	-1.88	5.29	0.99	0.97	3.75 –	9/18/198	6
Benchmark	_	_	2.57	2.57	2.10	-2.89	-2.97	-0.05	_	2.57	2.57	2.10	-2.89	-2.97	-0.05	_	_	_		_	_

Benchmark(s)

Benchmark =FTSE World Government Bond Index

Performance data quoted represents past performance, which does not guarantee future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the figures shown. Principal value and investment returns will fluctuate, and investors' shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. Performance would have been lower if fees had not been waived in various periods. Total returns assume the reinvestment of all distributions and the deduction of all fund expenses. Returns with sales charge reflect a deduction of the stated maximum sales charge. An investor cannot invest directly in an index, and unmanaged index returns do not reflect any fees, expenses or sales charges. Returns for periods of less than one year are not analyzed. All classes of shares may not be available to all investors or through all distribution channels. For current month-end performance, please visit franklintempleton.com.

The fund began offering Advisor Class shares on 1/2/1997, Performance quotations have been calculated as follows: (a) for Advisor Class periods prior to 1/2/1997, a restated figure is used based on the fund's Class A performance. The performance was adjusted to take into account differences in class-specific operating expenses and maximum sales charges. (b) For periods after share class offering, performance for the specific share class is used, reflecting the expenses and maximum sales charges applicable to that class.

Gross expenses are the fund's total annual operating expenses as of the fund's prospectus available at the time of publication. Actual expenses may be higher and may impact portfolio returns. Net expenses reflect contractual fee waivers, expense caps and/or reimbursements, which cannot be terminated prior to 04/30/2025 without Board consent. Additional amounts may be voluntarily waived and/or reimbursed and may be modified or discontinued at any time without notice.

What are the Risks?

All investments involve risks, including possible loss of principal. Derivative instruments can be illiquid, may disproportionately increase losses, and have a potentially large impact on performance. Liquidity risk exists when securities or other investments become more difficult to sell, or are unable to be sold, at the price at which they have been valued. International investments are subject to special risks, including currency fluctuations and social, economic and political uncertainties, which could increase volatility. These risks are magnified in emerging markets. Fixed income securities involve interest rate, credit, inflation and reinvestment risks, and possible loss of principal. As interest rates rise, the value of fixed income securities falls.

Low-rated, high-yield bonds are subject to greater price volatility, illiquidity and possibility of default. Changes in the credit rating of a bond, or in the credit rating or financial strength of a bond's issuer, insurer or guarantor, may affect the bond's value. The manager may consider environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria in the research or investment process; however, ESG considerations may not be a determinative factor in security selection. In addition, the manager may not assess every investment for ESG criteria, and not every ESG factor may be identified or evaluated. These and other risks are discussed in the fund's prospectus.

Glossary

Reflation is a fiscal or monetary policy designed to expand a country's output and curb the effects of deflation.

Important Information

The information provided is not a complete analysis of every material fact regarding any country, market, industry, security or fund. Because market and economic conditions are subject to change, comments, opinions and analyses are rendered as of the date of this material and may change without notice. A portfolio manager's assessment of a particular security, investment or strategy is not intended as individual investment advice or a recommendation or solicitation to buy, sell or hold any security or to adopt any investment strategy; it is intended only to provide insight into the fund's portfolio selection process. Holdings are subject to change.

The **FTSE World Government Bond Index** ("WGBI") measures the performance of fixed-rate, local-currency, investment-grade sovereign bonds. The WGBI currently comprises sovereign debt from multiple countries, denominated in a variety of currencies. The WGBI provides a broad benchmark for the global sovereign fixed income market. Source: FTSE.

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

Effective Duration is a duration calculation for bonds with embedded options. Effective duration takes into account that expected cash flows will fluctuate as interest rates change. Duration measures the sensitivity of price (the value of principal) of a fixed-income investment to a change in interest rates. The higher the duration number, the more sensitive a fixed-income investment will be to interest rate changes. The **30-day SEC yield** is calculated using the net income (interest and dividends) per share earned over a trailing 30-day period (annualized), divided by the fund's share price at the end of that period. It may not equal the fund's actual income distribution rate, which reflects the fund's past dividends paid to shareholders.

Credit Quality is a measure of a bond issuer's ability to repay interest and principal in a timely manner. The credit ratings shown are based on each portfolio security's rating as provided by Standard and Poor's, Moody's Investors Service and/or Fitch Ratings, Ltd. and typically range from AAA (highest) to D (lowest), or an equivalent and/or similar rating. For this purpose, the manager assigns each security the middle rating from these three agencies. When only two agencies provide ratings, the lower of the two ratings will be assigned. When only one agency assigns a rating, that rating will be used. Foreign government bonds without a specific rating are assigned a country rating, if available. Securities that are unrated by all three agencies are reflected as such. The credit quality of the investments in the Fund's portfolio does not apply to the stability or safety of the Fund. These ratings are updated monthly and may change over time. Please note, the Fund itself has not been rated by an independent rating agency.

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Before investing, carefully consider a fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses. You can find this and other information in each prospectus, or summary prospectus, if available, at www.franklintempleton.com. Please read it carefully.

