



FRANKLIN TEMPLETON
INVESTMENTS

Summary Prospectus

January 1, 2015

Templeton Constrained Bond Fund

TEMPLETON INCOME TRUST

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 www.franklintempleton.com/prospectus. You can also get this information at no cost by calling (800) DIAL BEN/342-5236 or by sending an e-mail request to prospectus@franklintempleton.com. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated January 1, 2015, as may be supplemented, are all incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

| Class A | Class C | Class R | Class R6 | Advisor Class |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------------|
| FTCAX | Pending | Pending | Pending | Pending |

Investment Goal

Current income with capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

These tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts in Class A if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$100,000 in Franklin Templeton funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and under “Your Account” on page 165 in the Fund’s Prospectus and under “Buying and Selling Shares” on page 77 of the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information.

Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

| | Class A | Class C | Class R | Class R6 | Advisor Class |
|---|-------------------|---------|---------|----------|---------------|
| Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as percentage of offering price) | 4.25% | None | None | None | None |
| Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as percentage of the lower of original purchase price or sale proceeds) | None ¹ | 1.00% | None | None | None |

1. There is a 0.75% contingent deferred sales charge that applies to investments of \$1 million or more (see “Investments of \$1 Million or More” under “Choosing a Share Class”) and purchases by certain retirement plans without an initial sales charge.

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Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

| | Class A | Class C | Class R | Class R6 | Advisor Class |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Management fees | 0.65% | 0.65% | 0.65% | 0.65% | 0.65% |
| Distribution and service (12b-1) fees ¹ | 0.25% | 0.65% | 0.50% | None | None |
| Other expenses | 2.56% | 2.56% | 2.56% | 3.39% | 2.56% |
| Acquired fund fees and expenses ² | 0.01% | 0.01% | 0.01% | 0.01% | 0.01% |
| Total annual Fund operating expenses | 3.47% | 3.87% | 3.72% | 4.05% | 3.22% |
| Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ² | -2.61% | -2.61% | -2.61% | -3.44% | -2.61% |
| Total annual Fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement^{2,3} | 0.86% | 1.26% | 1.11% | 0.61% | 0.61% |

1. Class A and Class C distribution and service (12b-1) fees have been restated to reflect the maximum annual contractual rate for the current fiscal year. Consequently, the total annual Fund operating expenses differ from the ratio of expenses to net assets shown in the Financial Highlights.

2. The Fund began offering its shares on September 20, 2013. Total annual Fund expenses are annualized. Management 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) for each class of the Fund do not exceed (and could be less than) 0.60% until December 31, 2016. The investment manager also has contractually agreed in advance to reduce its fees as a result of the Fund's investment in Franklin Templeton money fund (acquired fund) for at least the next 12-month period. In addition, the transfer agent has contractually agreed to cap transfer agency fees for Class R6 shares of the Fund so that transfer agency fees for that class do not exceed 0.01%, until at least December 31, 2015. Contractual fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement agreements may not be terminated during the term set forth above.

3. 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.

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 waiver and/or expense reimbursement 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:

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| | 1 Year | 3 Years | 5 Years | 10 Years |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| Class A | \$509 | \$1,212 | \$1,936 | \$3,846 |
| Class C | \$228 | \$940 | \$1,771 | \$3,931 |
| Class R | \$113 | \$896 | \$1,699 | \$3,798 |
| Class R6 | \$62 | \$916 | \$1,786 | \$4,034 |
| Advisor Class | \$62 | \$747 | \$1,455 | \$3,341 |
| If you do not sell your shares: | | | | |
| Class C | \$128 | \$940 | \$1,771 | \$3,931 |

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 and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual Fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in “bonds.” Bonds include debt obligations of any maturity, such as bonds, notes, bills and debentures.

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment goal by investing principally in fixed or floating rate debt securities (including non-investment grade securities, commonly referred to as “junk bonds”) and debt obligations issued by government or government-related issuers worldwide. The Fund may also purchase debt obligations issued by supranational entities organized or supported by several national governments, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the European Investment Bank. Although the Fund intends to primarily invest in investment grade debt securities, it may also invest up to 15% of its net assets in non-investment grade debt securities. The Fund seeks to manage the portfolio’s exposure to foreign currency, credit, and interest rate risks by investing in both hedged and unhedged, higher and lower credit quality, and varying maturity fixed income securities, as well as cash and cash equivalents.

The Fund may also invest in inflation-indexed securities and securities that are linked to or derive their value from another security, asset or currency of any nation. In addition, the Fund’s assets are invested in issuers located in at least three

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countries (including the U.S.). Under normal market conditions, the Fund expects to invest at least 40% of its net assets in foreign securities. The Fund may invest without limit in emerging markets.

Investment grade bonds are issues rated in the top four rating categories by at least one independent rating agency, such as Standard & Poor's (S&P®) or Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) or, if unrated, determined by the Fund's investment manager to be of comparable quality. Generally, lower rated securities (also commonly known as "junk bonds") pay higher yields than more highly rated securities to compensate investors for the higher risk.

The Fund is a "non-diversified" fund, which means it generally invests a greater portion of its assets in the securities of one or more issuers and invests overall in a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

For purposes of pursuing its investment goal, the Fund regularly uses various currency related transactions involving derivative instruments, including currency and cross currency forwards and currency and currency index futures contracts. The Fund may maintain significant positions in currency related derivative instruments as a hedging technique or to implement a currency investment strategy, which could expose a large amount of the Fund's assets to obligations under these instruments. The result of such transactions may represent, from time to time, a large component of the Fund's investment returns. The Fund may also enter into various other transactions involving derivatives, including interest rate/bond futures and interest rate swap agreements. These derivative instruments may be used for hedging purposes, to enhance returns, or to obtain net long or net negative (short) exposure to selected currencies, interest rates, countries or durations.

When choosing investments for the Fund, the investment manager allocates the Fund's assets based upon its assessment of changing market, political and economic conditions. It considers various factors, including evaluation of interest rates, currency exchange rate changes and credit risks. The investment manager may consider selling a security when it believes the security has become fully valued due to either its price appreciation or changes in the issuer's fundamentals, 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.

Foreign Securities Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in U.S. securities, and includes risks associated with: 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; 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.; 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; limited markets – e.g., the securities of certain foreign issuers may be less liquid (harder to sell) and more volatile; and currency exchange rate fluctuations and policies. The risks of foreign investments may be greater in developing or emerging market countries.

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 if currencies do not perform as the investment manager expects. In addition, currency management strategies, to the extent that they reduce the Fund's exposure to currency risks, may also reduce the Fund's ability to benefit from favorable changes in currency exchange rates. Using currency management strategies for purposes other than hedging further increases the Fund's exposure to foreign investment losses. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets. In addition, currency rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time, and can reduce returns.

Sovereign Debt Securities Sovereign debt securities are subject to various risks in addition to those relating to debt securities and foreign securities generally, including, but not limited to, the risk that a governmental entity may be unwilling or unable to pay interest and repay principal on its sovereign debt, or otherwise meet its obligations when due because of cash flow problems, insufficient foreign reserves, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the government's policy towards principal international lenders such as the International Monetary Fund, or the political considerations to which the government may be subject. If a sovereign debtor defaults (or threatens to default) on its sovereign debt obligations, the indebtedness may be restructured. Some

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sovereign debtors have in the past been able to restructure their debt payments without the approval of some or all debt holders or to declare moratoria on payments. In the event of a default on sovereign debt, the Fund may also have limited legal recourse against the defaulting government entity.

Regional Adverse conditions in a certain region or country can adversely affect securities of issuers in other countries whose economies appear to be unrelated. To the extent that the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a specific geographic region or a particular country, the Fund will generally have more exposure to the specific regional or country economic risks. In the event of economic or political turmoil or a deterioration of diplomatic relations in a region or country where a substantial portion of the Fund's assets are invested, the Fund may experience substantial illiquidity or reduction in the value of the Fund's investments.

Developing Market Countries The Fund's investments in developing 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.

Market The market values of securities or other investments owned by the Fund will go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. A security's market value 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 securities. When there are more sellers than buyers, prices tend to fall. Likewise, when there are more buyers than sellers, prices tend to rise.

Liquidity From time to time, the trading market for a particular security or type of security in which the Fund invests may become less liquid or even illiquid. Reduced liquidity will have an adverse impact on the Fund's ability to sell such securities when necessary to meet the Fund's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event and will also generally lower the value of a security. Market prices for such securities may be volatile.

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, securities with longer maturities are more sensitive to these interest rate changes.

Variable rate securities generally will not increase in market value if interest rates decline. Conversely, the market value may decline when prevailing interest rates rise. Fixed rate debt securities generally are more sensitive to interest rate changes than variable rate securities.

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.

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 and 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.

Income Because the Fund can only distribute what it earns, the Fund's distributions to shareholders may decline when prevailing interest rates fall or when the Fund experiences defaults on debt securities it holds.

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 used for hedging, the change in value of the derivative may also not correlate specifically with the currency, security or other risk being hedged. With over-the-counter derivatives, there is the risk that the other party to the transaction will fail to perform.

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 result in greater fluctuation in the value of the Fund's shares and greater risk of loss.

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.

Performance

Because the Fund does not yet have a full calendar year of performance, annual total return information is not available and therefore is not presented. You can obtain updated performance information at franklintempleton.com or by calling (800) DIAL BEN/342-5236.

Investment Manager

Franklin Advisers, Inc. (Advisers)

Portfolio Managers

Sonal Desai, Ph.D.

Portfolio Manager of Advisers and portfolio manager of the Fund since inception (2013).

Christine Yuhui Zhu

Portfolio Manager of Advisers and portfolio manager of the Fund since inception (2013).

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase or redeem shares of the Fund on any business day online through our website at franklintempleton.com, by mail (Franklin Templeton Investor Services, P.O. Box 33030, St. Petersburg, FL 33733-8030), or by telephone at (800) 632-2301. For Class A, C and R, the minimum initial purchase for most accounts is \$1,000 (or \$50 under an automatic investment plan). Class R6 and Advisor Class are only available to certain qualified investors and the minimum initial investment will vary depending on the type of qualified investor, as described under "Your Account — Choosing a Share Class — Qualified Investors — Class R6" and "— Advisor Class" in the Fund's prospectus.

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Taxes

The Fund's distributions are generally taxable to you as ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, in which case your distributions would generally be taxed when withdrawn from the tax-deferred account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

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Templeton Constrained Bond Fund

Investment Company Act file #811-04706
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