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BlackRock Municipal Target Term Trust
Form N-CSRS
April 03, 2013

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-CSR

CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF REGISTERED MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Investment Company Act file number 811-22603

Name of Fund: BlackRock Municipal Target Term Trust

Fund Address: 100 Bellevue Parkway, Wilmington, DE 19809

Name and address of agent for service: John M. Perlowski, Chief Executive Officer, BlackRock Municipal Target Term Trust, 55 East 52nd Street, New York, NY 10055

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Date of fiscal year end: 07/31/2013

Date of reporting period: 01/31/2013

Item 1 – Report to Stockholders

JANUARY 31, 2013

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT (UNAUDITED)

BlackRock California Municipal Income Trust (BFZ)

BlackRock Florida Municipal 2020 Term Trust (BFO)

BlackRock Municipal Income Investment Trust (BBF)

BlackRock Municipal Target Term Trust (BTT)

BlackRock New Jersey Municipal Income Trust (BNJ)

BlackRock New York Municipal Income Trust (BNY)

Not FDIC Insured May Lose Value No Bank Guarantee

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Dear Shareholder

Financial markets have substantially improved over the past year, providing investors with considerable relief compared to where things were during the global turmoil seen in 2011. Despite a number of headwinds, higher-risk asset classes boasted strong returns as investors sought meaningful yields in the ongoing low-interest-rate environment.

Rising investor confidence drove equity markets higher in early 2012, while climbing US Treasury yields pressured higher-quality fixed income assets. The second quarter, however, brought a market reversal as Europe's debt crisis boiled over once again. Political instability in Greece and severe deficit and liquidity problems in Spain raised the specter of a euro collapse. Alongside the drama in Europe, investors were discouraged by gloomy economic reports from various parts of the world. A slowdown in China, a key powerhouse for global growth, emerged as a particular concern. But as the outlook for the global economy worsened, investors grew increasingly optimistic that the world's largest central banks would soon intervene to stimulate growth. This theme, along with the European Central Bank's (ECB's) firm commitment to preserve the euro currency bloc, drove most asset classes higher through the summer. Policy relief came in early September, when the ECB announced its decision to support the eurozone's troubled peripheral countries with unlimited purchases of short term sovereign debt. Days later, the US Federal Reserve announced its own much-anticipated stimulus package.

Although financial markets world-wide were buoyed by accommodative monetary policy, risk assets weakened in the fall. Global trade slowed as many European countries fell into recession and growth continued to decelerate in China, where a once-a-decade leadership change compounded uncertainty. In the United States, stocks slid on lackluster corporate earnings reports and market volatility rose during the lead up to the US Presidential election. In the post-election environment, investors grew increasingly concerned over automatic tax increases and spending cuts that had been scheduled to take effect at the beginning of 2013 (known as the fiscal cliff). There was widespread fear that the fiscal cliff would push the nation into recession unless politicians could agree upon alternate measures to reduce the deficit before the end of 2012. Worries that bipartisan gridlock would preclude a timely budget deal triggered higher levels of volatility in financial markets around the world in the months leading up to the last day of the year. Ultimately, the United States averted the worst of the fiscal cliff with a last-minute tax deal; however, decisions relating to spending cuts and the debt ceiling continue to weigh on investors' minds.

Investors shook off the nerve-racking finale to 2012 and began the New Year with a powerful equity rally. Key indicators signaled broad-based improvements in the world's major economies, particularly China. In the United States, economic data was mixed, but pointed to a continued recovery. The risk of inflation remained low and the US Federal Reserve showed no signs of curtailing its stimulus programs. Additionally, January saw the return of funds that investors had pulled out of the market in late 2012 amid uncertainty about tax-rate increases ahead of the fiscal cliff deadline. In fixed income markets, rising US Treasuries yields dragged down higher-quality asset classes, while high yield bonds continued to benefit from investor demand for yield in the low-rate environment.

On the whole, riskier asset classes outperformed lower-risk investments for the 6- and 12-month periods ended January 31, 2013. International equities were the strongest performers. US stocks and high yield bonds also generated significant returns. Emerging market equities were particularly volatile, but still posted gains for both the 6- and 12-month periods. US Treasury yields remained low, but experienced increasing volatility in recent months. Rising yields near the end of the period resulted in negative returns for Treasuries and investment-grade bonds for the 6-month period. Tax-exempt municipal bonds, however, benefited from favorable supply-and-demand dynamics. Near-zero short term interest rates continued to keep yields on money market securities near their all-time lows.

While investors continue to face a host of unknowns, we believe new opportunities abound. BlackRock was built to provide the global market insight, breadth of capabilities, unbiased investment advice and deep risk management expertise these times require. We encourage you to visit www.blackrock.com/newworld for more information.

Sincerely,

Rob Kapito

President, BlackRock Advisors, LLC

"Despite a number of headwinds, higher-risk asset classes boasted strong returns as investors sought meaningful yields in the ongoing low-interest-rate environment."

Rob Kapito

President, BlackRock Advisors, LLC

Total Returns as of January 31, 2013

	6-month	12-month
US large cap equities (S&P 500® Index)	9.91 %	16.78%
US small cap equities (Russell 2000® Index)	15.51	15.47
International equities (MSCI Europe, Australasia, Far East Index)	18.61	17.25
Emerging market equities (MSCI Emerging Markets Index)	13.11	7.64
3-month Treasury bill (BofA Merrill Lynch 3-Month US Treasury Bill Index)	0.07	0.11
US Treasury securities (BofA Merrill Lynch 10-Year US Treasury Index)	(2.90)	1.28
US investment grade bonds (Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index)	(0.29)	2.59
Tax-exempt municipal bonds (S&P Municipal Bond Index)	2.21	5.50
US high yield bonds (Barclays US Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Capped Index)	7.37	13.87

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Index performance is shown for illustrative purposes only. You cannot invest directly in an index.

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The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging

The Trusts may utilize leverage to seek to enhance the yield and net asset value (NAV) of their common shares (Common Shares). However, these objectives cannot be achieved in all interest rate environments.

To obtain leverage, the Trusts issue Auction Market Preferred Shares (AMPS), Variable Rate Demand Preferred Shares (VRDP Shares), Variable Rate Muni Term Preferred Shares (VMTP Shares) or Remarketable Variable Rate Muni Term Preferred Shares (RVMTP Shares) (collectively, Preferred Shares). Preferred Shares pay dividends at prevailing short-term interest rates, and the Trusts invest the proceeds in long-term municipal bonds. In general, the concept of leveraging is based on the premise that the financing cost of assets to be obtained from leverage, which will be based on short-term interest rates, will normally be lower than the income earned by each Trust on its longer-term portfolio investments. To the extent that the total assets of each Trust (including the assets obtained from leverage) are invested in higher-yielding portfolio investments, each Trust s shareholders will benefit from the incremental net income.

The interest earned on securities purchased with the proceeds from leverage is paid to shareholders in the form of dividends, and the value of these portfolio holdings is reflected in the per share NAV. However, in order to benefit shareholders, the yield curve must be positively sloped; that is, short-term interest rates must be lower than long-term interest rates. If the yield curve becomes negatively sloped, meaning short-term interest rates exceed long-term interest rates, income to shareholders will be lower than if the Trusts had not used leverage.

To illustrate these concepts, assume a Trust s Common Shares capitalization is \$100 million and it issues Preferred Shares for an additional \$50 million, creating a total value of \$150 million available for investment in long-term municipal bonds. If prevailing short-term interest rates are 3% and long-term interest rates are 6%, the yield curve has a strongly positive slope. In this case, the Trust pays dividends on the \$50 million of Preferred Shares based on the lower short-term interest rates. At the same time, the securities purchased by the Trust with assets received from the Preferred Shares issuance earn income based on long-term interest rates. In this case, the dividends paid to holders of Preferred Shares (Preferred Shareholders) are significantly lower than the income earned on the Trust s long-term investments, and therefore the holders of Common Shares (Common Shareholders) are the beneficiaries of the incremental net income.

If short-term interest rates rise, narrowing the differential between short-term and long-term interest rates, the incremental net income pickup will be reduced or eliminated completely. Furthermore, if prevailing short-term interest rates rise above long-term interest rates, the yield curve has a negative slope. In this case, the Trust pays higher short-term interest rates whereas the Trust s total portfolio earns income based on lower long-term interest rates.

Furthermore, the value of the Trusts portfolio investments generally varies inversely with the direction of long-term interest rates, although other factors can influence the value of portfolio investments. In contrast, the redemption value of the Trusts Preferred Shares does not fluctuate in relation to interest rates. As a result, changes in interest rates can influence the Trusts NAVs positively or negatively in addition to the impact on Trust performance from leverage from Preferred Shares discussed above.

The Trusts may also leverage their assets through the use of tender option bond trusts (TOBs), as described in Note 1 of the Notes to Financial Statements. TOB investments generally will provide the Trusts with economic benefits in periods of declining short-term interest rates, but expose the Trusts to risks during periods of rising short-term interest rates similar to those associated with Preferred Shares issued by the Trusts, as described above. Additionally, fluctuations in the market value of municipal bonds deposited into the TOB trust may adversely affect each Trust s NAV per share.

The use of leverage may enhance opportunities for increased income to the Trusts and Common Shareholders, but as described above, it also creates risks as short- or long-term interest rates fluctuate. Leverage also will generally cause greater changes in the Trusts NAVs, market prices and dividend rates than comparable portfolios without leverage. If the income derived from securities purchased with assets received from leverage exceeds the cost of leverage, the Trusts net income will be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the income from the securities purchased is not sufficient to cover the cost of leverage, each Trust s net income will be less than if leverage had not been used, and therefore the amount available for distribution to Common Shareholders will be reduced. Each Trust may be required to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times or at distressed values in order to comply with regulatory requirements applicable to the use of leverage or as required by the terms of leverage instruments, which may cause a Trust to incur losses. The use of leverage may limit each Trust s ability to invest in certain types of securities or use certain types of hedging strategies, such as in the case of certain restrictions imposed by rating agencies that rate the Preferred Shares issued by the Trusts. Each Trust will incur expenses in connection with the use of leverage, all of which are borne by Common Shareholders and may reduce income to the Common Shares.

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Under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), the Trusts are permitted to issue senior securities in the form of equity securities (e.g., Preferred Shares) up to 50% of their total managed assets (each Trust's total assets less the sum by its accrued liabilities). In addition, each Trust voluntarily limits its economic leverage to 50% of its total managed assets for Trusts with AMPS or 45% for Trusts with VRDP Shares, VMTP Shares or RVMTP Shares. As of January 31, 2013, the Trusts had economic leverage from Preferred Shares and/or TOBs as a percentage of their total managed assets as follows:

	Percent of Economic Leverage
BFZ	39%
BFO	23%
BBF	39%
BTT	36%
BNJ	37%
BNY	39%

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Trusts may invest in various derivative financial instruments, including financial futures contracts and options, as specified in Note 2 of the Notes to Financial Statements, which may constitute forms of economic leverage. Such derivative financial instruments are used to obtain exposure to a security, index and/or market without owning or taking physical custody of securities or to hedge market and/or interest rate risks. Derivative financial instruments involve risks, including the imperfect correlation between the value of a derivative financial instrument and the underlying asset, possible default of the counterparty to the transaction or illiquidity of the derivative financial instrument. The Trusts' ability to use a derivative financial instrument successfully depends on the investment advisor's ability to predict pertinent market movements accurately, which cannot be assured. The use of derivative financial instruments may result in losses greater than if they had not been used, may require a Trust to sell or purchase portfolio investments at inopportune times or for distressed values, may limit the amount of appreciation a Trust can realize on an investment, may result in lower dividends paid to shareholders or may cause a Trust to hold an investment that it might otherwise sell. The Trusts' investments in these instruments are discussed in detail in the Notes to Financial Statements.

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Municipal Market Overview

For the Reporting Period Ended January 31, 2013

Municipal bonds delivered strong performance during the reporting period ended January 31, 2013. Market conditions remained favorable even though supply picked up considerably in 2012. As the fiscal situation for municipalities continued to improve, the rate of new issuance came back in line with historical averages. Total new issuance for 2012 was \$373 billion, nearly 30% greater than the \$288 billion issued in 2011. In the first month of 2013, issuance exceeded market expectations at \$26.5 billion, which is roughly 50% higher than January 2012. It is important to note that refunding activity has accounted for a large portion of supply during this period as issuers refinanced their debt at lower interest rates. Refunding issues are easily absorbed by the market because when seasoned bonds are refinanced, issuers re-enter the market via cheaper and predominantly shorter-maturity financing. Investors, in turn, support these new issues with the proceeds from bond maturities or coupon payments.

Increased supply was met with strong demand during the period as investors were starved for yield in a low-rate environment. Investors poured into municipal bond mutual funds, particularly those with long-duration and high-yield investment mandates as they tend to provide higher levels of income. For the 12 months ended January 31, 2013, municipal bond fund inflows totaled \$51.75 billion (according to the Investment Company Institute). Considering the extensive period of significant outflows from late 2010 through mid-2011, these robust inflows are telling of the complete turnaround in confidence and investors' avid search for yield and income.

Municipal market supply-and-demand technicals typically strengthen considerably upon the conclusion of tax season as net negative supply takes hold (i.e., more bonds are being called and maturing than being issued) and this theme remained intact for 2012. In the spring, a resurgence of concerns about Europe's financial crisis and weakening US economic data drove municipal bond yields lower and prices higher. In addition to income and capital preservation, investors were drawn to the asset class for its relatively low volatility. As global sentiment improved over the summer, municipal bonds outperformed the more volatile US Treasury market. The months of October and November, typically a period of waning demand and weaker performance, were positive for the municipal market in 2012 as supply-and-demand technicals continued to be strong going into the fourth quarter. Additionally, the perception of higher taxes given the outcome of the US Presidential election provided further support to municipal bond prices in November.

Seasonal year-end selling pressure typically results in elevated volatility in the final month of the year; however, December of 2012 was more volatile than the historical norm due to a partial unwinding of November's rally coupled with uncertainty around the fiscal cliff (i.e., automatic tax increases and spending cuts that had been scheduled to take effect at the beginning of 2013 unless politicians could agree upon alternate measures to reduce the deficit before the end of 2012). Positive performance in January 2013 was the product of renewed demand in an asset class known for its lower volatility and preservation of earnings as tax rates rise. For the month, municipal bonds significantly outperformed the US Treasury market, where yields rose on an uptick in US economic data. As the period drew to a close, municipal market participants were focused on Washington and the scheduled spending cuts as well as the upcoming tax season.

From January 31, 2012 to January 31, 2013, yields declined by 28 basis points (bps) to 2.86% on AAA-rated 30-year municipal bonds, but rose 14 bps to 1.82% on 10-year bonds and 8 bps to 0.79% on 5-year bonds (as measured by Thomson Municipal Market Data). Overall, the municipal yield curve remained relatively steep, but flattened over the 12-month time period as the spread between 2- and 30-year maturities tightened by 29 bps, while the spread widened in the 2- to 10-year range 13 bps.

The fundamental picture for municipalities continues to improve. Austerity and de-leveraging have been the general themes across the country as states set their budgets, although a small number of states continue to rely on a "kick-the-can" approach to close their budget gaps, using aggressive revenue projections and accounting gimmicks. It has been over two years since the fiscal problems plaguing state and local governments first became highly publicized and the prophecy of widespread defaults across the municipal market has not materialized. BlackRock maintains the view that municipal bond defaults will be minimal and remain in the periphery and the overall market is fundamentally sound. We continue to recognize that careful credit research and security selection remain imperative amid uncertainty in this economic environment.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Index performance is shown for illustrative purposes only. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Trust Summary as of January 31, 2013

BlackRock California Municipal Income Trust

Trust Overview

BlackRock California Municipal Income Trust s (BFZ) (the Trust) investment objective is to provide current income exempt from regular US federal income and California income taxes. The Trust seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in municipal obligations exempt from federal income taxes (except that the interest may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax) and California income taxes. The Trust invests, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its assets in municipal obligations that are investment grade quality. The Trust may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

No assurance can be given that the Trust s investment objective will be achieved.

Performance

For the six-month period ended January 31, 2013, the Trust returned 4.95% based on market price and 4.49% based on NAV. For the same period, the closed-end Lipper California Municipal Debt Funds category posted an average return of 4.12% based on market price and 4.74% based on NAV. All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends. The Trust s premium to NAV, which widened during the period, accounts for the difference between performance based on price and performance based on NAV. The following discussion relates to performance based on NAV. The Trust s concentration of holdings within the 20- to 25-year maturity range contributed positively to performance, as rates declined in that segment of the municipal yield curve. Investments in the health, education, transportation and utilities sectors were strong contributors as these segments outperformed the broader tax-exempt market during the period. Positive results also came from purchases of zero-coupon bonds that Trust management had identified as undervalued. In addition, exposure to higher-quality essential service revenue bonds enhanced performance. The Trust did not, however, hold exposure to the tobacco sector, which posted exceptional gains during the period.

The views expressed reflect the opinions of BlackRock as of the date of this report and are subject to change based on changes in market, economic or other conditions. These views are not intended to be a forecast of future events and are no guarantee of future results.

Trust Information

Symbol on New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)	BFZ
Initial Offering Date	July 27, 2001
Yield on Closing Market Price as of January 31, 2013 (\$16.98) ¹	5.49%
Tax Equivalent Yield ²	9.70%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ³	\$0.0777
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ³	\$0.9324
Economic Leverage as of January 31, 2013 ⁴	39%

¹ Yield on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

² Tax equivalent yield assumes the maximum marginal federal tax rate of 43.4%, which includes the 3.8% Medicare tax. Actual tax rates will vary based on income, exemptions and deductions. Lower taxes will result in lower tax equivalent yields.

³ The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

⁴ Represents VMTP Shares and TOBs as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Trust, including any assets attributable to VMTP Shares and TOBs, minus the sum of accrued liabilities. For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Trust, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 4.

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BlackRock California Municipal Income Trust**Market Price and Net Asset Value**

The table below summarizes the changes in the Trust's market price and NAV per share:

	1/31/13	7/31/12	Change	High	Low
Market Price	\$16.98	\$16.64	2.04%	\$17.52	\$15.92
Net Asset Value	\$16.58	\$16.32	1.59%	\$17.04	\$16.08

The following charts show the sector allocation, credit quality allocation and call/maturity structure of the Trust's long-term investments:

Sector Allocation

	1/31/13	7/31/12
County/City/Special District/School District	36%	37%
Utilities	29	29
Education	10	9
Health	10	12
Transportation	9	7
State	5	5
Housing	1	1

Credit Quality Allocation¹

	1/31/13	7/31/12
AAA/Aaa	9 %	9 %
AA/Aa	72	71
A	19	19
BBB/Baa		1

¹ Using the higher of Standard & Poor's (S&P's) or Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) ratings.

Call/Maturity Structure²

Calendar Year Ended December 31,

2013	1%
2014	1
2015	5
2016	5
2017	10

² Scheduled maturity dates and/or bonds that are subject to potential calls by issuers over the next five years.

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Trust Summary as of January 31, 2013

BlackRock Florida Municipal 2020 Term Trust

Trust Overview

BlackRock Florida Municipal 2020 Term Trust s (BFO) (the Trust) investment objectives are to provide current income exempt from regular federal income tax and Florida intangible personal property tax and to return \$15.00 per common share (the initial offering price per share) to holders of common shares on or about December 31, 2020. The Trust seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing at least 80% of its assets in municipal bonds exempt from federal income taxes (except that the interest may be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax) and Florida intangible personal property tax. The Trust invests at least 80% of its assets in municipal bonds that are investment grade quality at the time of investment. The Trust actively manages the maturity of its bonds to seek to have a dollar weighted average effective maturity approximately equal to the Trust s maturity date. The Trust may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives. Effective January 1, 2007, the Florida intangible personal property tax was repealed.

No assurance can be given that the Trust s investment objective will be achieved.

Performance

For the six-month period ended January 31, 2013, the Trust returned 1.93% based on market price and 2.13% based on NAV. For the same period, the closed-end Lipper Other States Municipal Debt Funds category posted an average return of 3.20% based on market price and 2.79% based on NAV. All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends. The Trust s discount to NAV, which widened during the period, accounts for the difference between performance based on price and performance based on NAV. The following discussion relates to performance based on NAV. The Trust s positive performance was derived mainly from its coupon income component as municipal market performance during the six-month period, although positive, was less robust than it had been in the prior eighteen months. The Trust s zero-coupon bond holdings also contributed positively due to price appreciation in this segment. Exposure to lower-quality credits boosted results given strong demand from investors seeking higher-yielding investments in the low interest rate environment. Interest rates inched higher during the period, which negatively impacted performance (bond prices fall as rates rise). Exposure to Puerto Rico debt detracted from performance as concerns about credit rating agency downgrades resulted in wider credit spreads (falling prices) for Puerto Rico municipal securities broadly.

The views expressed reflect the opinions of BlackRock as of the date of this report and are subject to change based on changes in market, economic or other conditions. These views are not intended to be a forecast of future events and are no guarantee of future results.

Trust Information

Symbol on NYSE	BFO
Initial Offering Date	September 30, 2003
Termination Date (on or about)	December 31, 2020
Yield on Closing Market Price as of January 31, 2013 (\$15.57) ¹	4.32%
Tax Equivalent Yield ²	7.63%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ³	\$0.0560
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ³	\$0.6720
Economic Leverage as of January 31, 2013 ⁴	23%

¹ Yield on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

² Tax equivalent yield assumes the maximum marginal federal tax rate of 43.4%, which includes the 3.8% Medicare tax. Actual tax rates will vary based on income, exemptions and deductions. Lower taxes will result in lower tax equivalent yields.

³ The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

⁴ Represents AMPS and TOBs as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Trust, including any assets attributable to AMPS and TOBs, minus the sum of accrued liabilities. For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Trust, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 4.

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BlackRock Florida Municipal 2020 Term Trust

Market Price and Net Asset Value

The table below summarizes the changes in the Trust's market price and NAV per share:

	1/31/13	7/31/12	Change	High	Low
Market Price					
