

PIONEER

HIGH INCOME MUNICIPAL FUND

Class A Shares (PIMAX)
Class C Shares (HICMX)
Class K Shares (—)
Class Y Shares (HIMYX)

Prospectus, December 31, 2018

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Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities agency has approved or disapproved the fund’s shares or determined whether this prospectus is accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a crime.



An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Contact your investment professional to discuss how the fund may fit into your portfolio.

Fund summary

Investment objective

Maximize total return through a combination of income that is exempt from regular federal income tax and capital appreciation.

Fees and expenses of the fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund.

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you or your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$100,000 in Class A shares of the Pioneer funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your investment professional and in the “Sales charges” section of the prospectus beginning on page 52, the “Intermediary defined sales charge waiver policies” section of the prospectus beginning on page 90, and the “Sales charges” section of the statement of additional information beginning on page 54. If you invest in Class K shares or Class Y shares through an investment professional or financial intermediary, that investment professional or financial intermediary may charge you a commission. Such commissions, if any, are not charged by the fund and are not reflected in the fee table or expense example below.

Shareowner fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

	Class A	Class C	Class K	Class Y
Maximum sales charge (load) when you buy shares (as a percentage of offering price)	4.50%	None	None	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) (as a percentage of offering price or the amount you receive when you sell shares, whichever is less)	None ¹	1%	None	None

Annual fund operating expenses

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

	Class A	Class C	Class K	Class Y
Management Fees	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other Expenses ²	0.11%	0.13%	0.10%	0.18%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.86%	1.63%	0.60%	0.68%
Less: Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement ³	-0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.13%
Net Expenses ³	0.83%	1.63%	0.60%	0.55%

- 1 Class A purchases of \$500,000 or more that are not subject to an initial sales charge may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge of 1%. See “Sales charges.”

Fund summary

- 2 Other expenses for Class K shares are estimated for the current year.
- 3 The fund's investment adviser has contractually agreed to limit ordinary operating expenses (ordinary operating expenses means all fund expenses other than taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation) to the extent required to reduce fund expenses to 0.83% and 0.55% of the average daily net assets attributable to Class A and Class Y shares, respectively. These expense limitations are in effect through December 31, 2019. There can be no assurance that the adviser will extend the expense limitations beyond such time. While in effect, the arrangement may be terminated for a class only by agreement of the adviser and the Board of Trustees.

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 shown and then, except as indicated, redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. It also assumes that (a) your investment has a 5% return each year and (b) the fund's total annual operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	<u>If you redeem your shares</u>				<u>If you do not redeem your shares</u>			
	<u>Number of years you own your shares</u>							
	1	3	5	10	1	3	5	10
Class A	\$531	\$709	\$903	\$1,460	\$531	\$709	\$903	\$1,460
Class C	266	514	887	1,933	166	514	887	1,933
Class K	61	192	335	750	61	192	335	750
Class Y	56	176	307	689	56	176	307	689

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. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 22% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

Normally, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings, if any, for investment purposes) in debt securities and other obligations issued by or on behalf of states, counties, municipalities, territories and possessions of the United States and the District of Columbia and their authorities, political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities, the interest on which is exempt from regular federal income tax (“municipal securities”). Derivative instruments that provide exposure to municipal securities or have similar economic characteristics may be used to satisfy the fund’s 80% policy.

Municipal securities are generally issued to finance public works such as airports, bridges, highways, housing, hospitals, mass transportation projects, schools and water and sewer works. Municipal securities may be issued to repay outstanding obligations, to raise funds for general operating expenses, or to make loans to other institutions and facilities. They also may be issued by or on behalf of, public authorities to finance various privately operated facilities which are expected to benefit the municipality and its residents, such as business, manufacturing, housing, sports and pollution control, as well as public facilities such as airports, mass transit systems, ports and parking.

The fund may invest in municipal securities with a broad range of maturities. Municipal securities with longer maturities are generally more volatile than other fixed income securities with shorter maturities. The fund may invest 25% or more of its assets in issuers in any one or more states or in the same economic sector or similar project type.

The fund primarily invests in “high yield” municipal obligations, commonly referred to as “junk bonds.” For this purpose, “high yield” municipal obligations are municipal obligations rated at the time of purchase Ba or lower by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. or BB or lower by Standard and Poor’s Ratings Group or unrated securities determined by the adviser to be of comparable credit quality. The fund may invest in securities in any rating category, including those in default, and in debtor-in-possession financings.

Interest income from certain types of municipal obligations in which the fund may invest generally will be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax (the “AMT”). The fund may not be suitable for investors subject to the AMT. The rate of interest paid on municipal securities normally is lower than the rate of interest paid on taxable securities.

Fund summary

The fund's investments may have fixed or variable principal payments and all types of interest rate payment and reset terms, including fixed and floating rates, inverse floating rate, zero coupon, contingent, deferred and payment in kind and auction rate features. The fund's investments may include instruments that allow for balloon payments or negative amortization payments.

The fund may, but is not required to, use derivatives, such as synthetic municipal securities, inverse floating rate obligations and credit default swaps. The fund may use derivatives for a variety of purposes, including: in an attempt to hedge against adverse changes in the market price of securities, interest rates or currency exchange rates; as a substitute for purchasing or selling securities; to attempt to increase the fund's return as a non-hedging strategy that may be considered speculative; to manage portfolio characteristics; and as a cash flow management technique. The fund may choose not to make use of derivatives for a variety of reasons, and any use may be limited by applicable law and regulations. The fund also may invest in subordinated securities and asset-backed securities, including collateralized debt obligations, and may hold cash or other short-term investments.

The fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in inverse floating rate obligations.

The fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in taxable investments, including securities of other investment companies, commercial paper, U.S. government securities, U.S. or foreign bank instruments and repurchase agreements.

The adviser considers both broad economic factors and issuer specific factors in selecting investments. In assessing the appropriate maturity and rating weighting of the fund's portfolio, the adviser considers a variety of factors that are expected to influence economic activity and interest rates. The adviser selects individual securities to buy and sell based upon such factors as a security's yield, liquidity and rating, an assessment of credit quality, and issuer diversification.

Principal risks of investing in the fund

You could lose money on your investment in the fund. As with any mutual fund, there is no guarantee that the fund will achieve its objective.

Market risk. The market prices of securities held by the fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic, political, or regulatory conditions, inflation, changes in interest or currency rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets or adverse investor sentiment. In the past decade, financial markets throughout the world have experienced increased volatility, depressed valuations, decreased liquidity and heightened uncertainty. Governmental and non-governmental issuers have defaulted on, or been forced to restructure, their debts. These conditions may continue, recur, worsen or spread. Events that have contributed to these market conditions include, but are not limited to, major cybersecurity events; geopolitical events (including wars and terror attacks); measures to address budget deficits; downgrading of sovereign debt; changes in oil and commodity prices; dramatic changes in currency exchange rates; and public sentiment. U.S. and non-U.S. governments and central banks have provided significant support to financial markets, including by keeping interest rates at historically low levels. The U.S. Federal Reserve is reducing its market support activities and has begun raising interest rates. Certain foreign governments and central banks have implemented or may implement so-called negative interest rates (e.g., charging depositors who keep their cash at a bank) to spur economic growth. Further Federal Reserve or other U.S. or non-U.S. governmental or central bank actions, including interest rate increases or contrary actions by different governments, could negatively affect financial markets generally, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of securities in which the fund invests. Policy and legislative changes in the U.S. and in other countries and other events affecting global markets, such as the United Kingdom's expected exit from the European Union (or Brexit), are affecting many aspects of financial regulation, and may in some instances contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. The impact of these changes on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are increasingly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, terrorism, natural disasters and other circumstances in one country or region could have profound impacts on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not the fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries directly affected, the value and liquidity of the fund's investments may be negatively affected. The fund may experience a substantial or complete loss on any individual security or derivative position.

Fund summary

Interest rate risk. Interest rates may go up, causing the value of the fund's investments to decline (this risk generally will be greater for securities with longer maturities or durations). For example, if interest rates increase by 1%, the value of a fund's portfolio with a portfolio duration of ten years would be expected to decrease by 10%, all other things being equal. Interest rates in the U.S. have been historically low and have begun to rise, and the fund faces a heightened risk that interest rates may continue to rise. A general rise in interest rates could adversely affect the price and liquidity of fixed income securities and could also result in increased redemptions from the fund. The maturity of a security may be significantly longer than its effective duration. A security's maturity and other features may be more relevant than its effective duration in determining the security's sensitivity to other factors affecting the issuer or markets generally, such as changes in credit quality or in the yield premium that the market may establish for certain types of securities.

Credit risk. If an issuer or guarantor of a security held by the fund or a counterparty to a financial contract with the fund defaults on its obligation to pay principal and/or interest, has its credit rating downgraded or is perceived to be less creditworthy, or the credit quality or value of any underlying assets declines, the value of your investment will typically decline.

Prepayment or call risk. Many issuers have a right to prepay their securities. If interest rates fall, an issuer may exercise this right. If this happens, the fund will not benefit from the rise in market price that normally accompanies a decline in interest rates, and will be forced to reinvest prepayment proceeds at a time when yields on securities available in the market are lower than the yield on the prepaid security. The fund also may lose any premium it paid on the security.

Extension risk. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of certain types of securities may be extended because of slower than expected principal payments. This may lock in a below market interest rate, increase the security's duration and reduce the value of the security.

Liquidity risk. Some securities and derivatives held by the fund may be impossible or difficult to purchase, sell or unwind, particularly during times of market turmoil. An instrument's liquidity may be affected by reduced trading volume, a relative lack of market makers or legal restrictions, and illiquid securities and derivatives also may be difficult to value. Liquidity risk may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment. If the fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset or unwind a derivative position to meet

redemption requests or other cash needs, the fund may be forced to sell at a loss. The fund may not receive its proceeds from the sale of certain securities for an extended period (for example, several weeks or even longer). In extreme cases, this may constrain the fund's ability to meet its obligations (including obligations to redeeming shareholders).

High yield or "junk" bond risk. Debt securities that are below investment grade, called "junk bonds," are speculative, have a higher risk of default or are already in default, tend to be less liquid and are more difficult to value than higher grade securities. Junk bonds tend to be volatile and more susceptible to adverse events and negative sentiments. These risks are more pronounced for securities that are already in default.

Portfolio selection risk. The adviser's judgment about the quality, relative yield, relative value or market trends affecting a particular sector or region, market segment, security or about interest rates generally may prove to be incorrect.

Municipal securities risk. The municipal bond market can be susceptible to unusual volatility, particularly for lower-rated and unrated securities. Liquidity can be reduced unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. Municipal issuers may be adversely affected by rising health care costs, increasing unfunded pension liabilities, and by the phasing out of federal programs providing financial support. Unfavorable conditions and developments relating to projects financed with municipal securities can result in lower revenues to issuers of municipal securities, potentially resulting in defaults. Issuers often depend on revenues from these projects to make principal and interest payments. The value of municipal securities can also be adversely affected by changes in the financial condition of one or more individual municipal issuers or insurers of municipal issuers, regulatory and political developments, tax law changes or other legislative actions, and by uncertainties and public perceptions concerning these and other factors. Municipal securities may be more susceptible to downgrades or defaults during recessions or similar periods of economic stress. In recent periods, an increasing number of municipal issuers in the United States have defaulted on obligations and commenced insolvency proceedings. Financial difficulties of municipal issuers may continue or get worse. To the extent the fund invests significantly in a single state, or in securities the payments on which are dependent upon a single project or source of revenues,

Fund summary

or that relate to a sector or industry, including health care facilities, education, special revenues and pollution control, the fund will be more susceptible to associated risks and developments.

Taxable investment risk. Although distributions of interest income from the fund's tax-exempt securities are generally exempt from regular federal income tax, distributions from other sources, including capital gain distributions, and any gains on the sale of your shares are not. In addition, the interest on the fund's municipal securities could become subject to regular federal income tax or the AMT due to noncompliant conduct by issuers, unfavorable legislation or litigation, or adverse interpretations by regulatory authorities. You should consult a tax adviser about whether the AMT applies to you and about state and local taxes on your fund distributions.

Asset-backed securities risk. The value of asset-backed securities will be influenced by factors affecting the assets underlying such securities. As a result, during periods of declining asset value, difficult or frozen credit markets, swings in interest rates, or deteriorating economic conditions, asset-backed securities may decline in value, face valuation difficulties, become more volatile and/or become illiquid. These securities are also subject to prepayment and call risk. Some of these securities may receive little or no collateral protection from the underlying assets and are thus subject to the risk of default. The structure of some of these securities may be complex and there may be less available information than for other types of debt securities. Upon the occurrence of certain triggering events or defaults, the fund may become the holder of underlying assets at a time when those assets may be difficult to sell or may be sold only at a loss.

Risks of investing in collateralized debt obligations. Investment in a collateralized debt obligation (CDO) is subject to the credit, subordination, interest rate, valuation, prepayment, extension and other risks of the obligations underlying the CDO and the tranche of the CDO in which the fund invests. CDOs are subject to liquidity risk. Synthetic CDOs are also subject to the risks of investing in derivatives, such as credit default swaps, and leverage risk.

Risks of instruments that allow for balloon payments or negative amortization payments. Certain debt instruments allow for balloon payments or negative amortization payments. Such instruments permit the borrower to avoid paying currently a portion of the interest accruing on the instrument. While these features make the debt instrument more affordable to the

borrower in the near term, they increase the risk that the borrower will be unable to make the resulting higher payment or payments that become due at the maturity of the loan.

Risks of subordinated securities. A holder of securities that are subordinated or “junior” to more senior securities of an issuer is entitled to payment after holders of more senior securities of the issuer. Subordinated securities are more likely to suffer a credit loss than non-subordinated securities of the same issuer, any loss incurred by the subordinated securities is likely to be proportionately greater, and any recovery of interest or principal may take more time. As a result, even a perceived decline in creditworthiness of the issuer is likely to have a greater impact on subordinated securities than more senior securities.

Risks of zero coupon bonds, payment in kind, deferred and contingent payment securities. These securities may be more speculative and may fluctuate more in value than securities which pay income periodically and in cash. In addition, although the fund receives no periodic cash payments on such securities, the fund is deemed for tax purposes to receive income from such securities, which applicable tax rules require the fund to distribute to shareholders. Such distributions may be taxable when distributed to shareholders.

U.S. Treasury obligations risk. The market value of direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury may vary due to changes in interest rates. In addition, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the fund’s investments in obligations issued by the U.S. Treasury to decline.

U.S. government agency obligations risk. The fund invests in obligations issued by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. government. Government-sponsored entities such as FNMA, FHLMC and the FHLBs, although chartered or sponsored by Congress, are not funded by congressional appropriations and the debt and mortgage-backed securities issued by them are neither guaranteed nor issued by the U.S. government. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. government obligations may greatly exceed their current resources, including any legal right to support from the U.S. government. Such debt and mortgage-backed securities are subject to the risk of default on the payment of interest and/or principal, similar to debt of private issuers. Although the U.S. government has provided financial support to FNMA and FHLMC in the past, there can be no assurance that it will support these or other government-sponsored entities in the future.

Fund summary

Derivatives risk. Using synthetic municipal securities, inverse floating rate obligations, credit default swaps and other derivatives can increase fund losses and reduce opportunities for gains when market prices, interest rates or the derivative instruments themselves behave in a way not anticipated by the fund. Using derivatives may increase the volatility of the fund's net asset value and may not provide the result intended. Derivatives may have a leveraging effect on the fund. Some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the fund's initial investment. Changes in a derivative's value may not correlate well with the referenced asset or metric. The fund also may have to sell assets at inopportune times to satisfy its obligations. Derivatives may be difficult to sell, unwind or value, and the counterparty may default on its obligations to the fund. Use of derivatives may have different tax consequences for the fund than an investment in the underlying security, and such differences may affect the amount, timing and character of income distributed to shareholders. The U.S. government and foreign governments are in the process of adopting and implementing regulations governing derivatives markets, including mandatory clearing of certain derivatives, margin and reporting requirements. The ultimate impact of the regulations remains unclear. Additional regulation of derivatives may make them more costly, limit their availability or utility, otherwise adversely affect their performance or disrupt markets.

Synthetic municipal securities risk. The tax-exempt character of the interest paid on tender option bonds, bond receipts and similar synthetic municipal securities, a type of derivative instrument, is based on the tax-exempt income stream from the collateral. In addition to the risks of investing in municipal securities and in derivatives generally, investments in synthetic municipal securities are subject to the risk that income derived from such securities is deemed to be taxable.

Risks of investing in inverse floating rate obligations. The interest rate on inverse floating rate obligations will generally decrease as short-term interest rates increase, and increase as short-term rates decrease. Due to their leveraged structure, the sensitivity of the market value of an inverse floating rate obligation to changes in interest rates is generally greater than a comparable long-term bond issued by the same issuer and with similar credit quality, redemption and maturity provisions. Inverse floating rate obligations may be volatile and involve leverage risk.

Credit default swap risk. Credit default swap contracts, a type of derivative instrument, involve special risks and may result in losses to the fund. Credit default swaps may in some cases be illiquid, and they increase credit risk since the fund has exposure to the issuer of the referenced obligation and either the counterparty to the credit default swap or, if it is a cleared transaction, the brokerage firm through which the trade was cleared and the clearing organization that is the counterparty to that trade.

Leveraging risk. The value of your investment may be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded if the fund borrows or uses derivatives or other investments, such as ETFs, that have embedded leverage. Leverage generally magnifies the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the fund's underlying assets and creates a risk of loss of value on a larger pool of assets than the fund would otherwise have, potentially resulting in the loss of all assets. Engaging in such transactions may cause the fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or meet segregation requirements.

Repurchase agreement risk. In the event that the other party to a repurchase agreement defaults on its obligations, the fund may encounter delay and incur costs before being able to sell the security. Such a delay may involve loss of interest or a decline in price of the security. In addition, if the fund is characterized by a court as an unsecured creditor, it would be at risk of losing some or all of the principal and interest involved in the transaction.

Market segment risk. To the extent the fund emphasizes, from time to time, investments in a market segment, the fund will be subject to a greater degree to the risks particular to that segment, and may experience greater market fluctuation than a fund without the same focus.

Valuation risk. The sales price the fund could receive for any particular portfolio investment may differ from the fund's valuation of the investment, particularly for illiquid securities and securities that trade in thin or volatile markets or that are valued using a fair value methodology. Investors who purchase or redeem fund shares on days when the fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would have received if the fund had not fair-valued the securities or had used a different valuation methodology. The fund's ability to value its investments may also be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by pricing services or other third party service providers.

Fund summary

Redemption risk. The fund may experience heavy redemptions that could cause the fund to liquidate its assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value, which could cause the value of your investment to decline.

Cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity failures by and breaches of the fund's adviser, transfer agent, distributor, custodian, fund accounting agent and other service providers may disrupt fund operations, interfere with the fund's ability to calculate its NAV, prevent fund shareholders from purchasing, redeeming or exchanging shares or receiving distributions, cause loss of or unauthorized access to private shareholder information, and result in financial losses, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, or additional compliance costs.

Expense risk. Your actual costs of investing in the fund may be higher than the expenses shown in "Annual fund operating expenses" for a variety of reasons. For example, expense ratios may be higher than those shown if overall net assets decrease. Net assets are more likely to decrease and fund expense ratios are more likely to increase when markets are volatile.

Please note that there are many other factors that could adversely affect your investment and that could prevent the fund from achieving its goals.

An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

The fund's past performance

The bar chart and table indicate the risks and volatility of an investment in the fund by showing how the fund has performed in the past. The bar chart shows changes in the performance of the fund's Class A shares from calendar year to calendar year. The table shows the average annual total returns for each class of the fund over time and compares these returns to the returns of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Municipal High Yield Bond Index, a broad-based measure of market performance that has characteristics relevant to the fund's investment strategies. You can obtain updated performance information by visiting

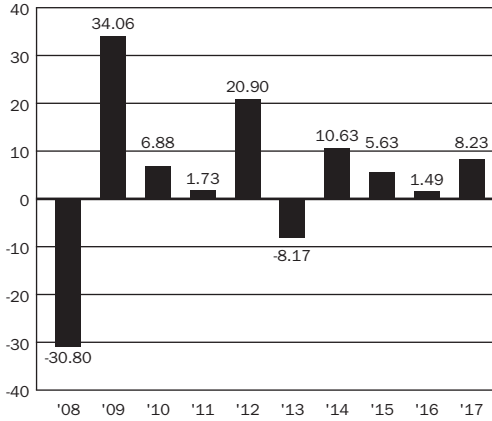
<https://us.amundipioneer.com/products/mutual-funds/performance.html> or by calling 1-800-225-6292.

The fund's past performance (before and after taxes) does not necessarily indicate how it will perform in the future.

The bar chart does not reflect any sales charge you may pay when you buy fund shares. If this amount was reflected, returns would be less than those shown.

Annual return Class A shares (%)

(Year ended December 31)



For the period covered by the bar chart:

The highest calendar quarterly return was 21.23% (07/01/2009 to 09/30/2009).

The lowest calendar quarterly return was -23.20% (10/01/2008 to 12/31/2008).

At September 30, 2018, the year-to-date return was 3.77%.

Fund summary

No performance information is presented for Class K shares in the table because Class K shares do not have annual returns for at least one calendar year. The returns for Class K shares would differ from those of other classes of shares because they have different expenses.

Average annual total return (%)

(for periods ended December 31, 2017)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception	Inception Date
Class A					10/17/06
Return before taxes	3.42	2.41	3.22	2.89	
Return after taxes on distributions	3.34	2.35	3.18	2.85	
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of shares	3.97	2.97	3.66	3.36	
Class C	7.26	2.56	2.88	2.48	10/17/06
Class Y	8.31	3.50	3.76	3.32	10/17/06
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Municipal High Yield Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	9.69	4.35	5.25	4.64	10/17/06

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. The after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

After-tax returns are shown only for Class A shares. After-tax returns for Class C, Class K and Class Y shares will vary.

Management

Investment adviser

Amundi Pioneer Asset Management, Inc.

Portfolio management

David Eurkus, Managing Director and Director of Municipals, U.S. of Amundi Pioneer (portfolio manager of the fund since 2006); Jonathan Chirunga, Senior Vice President of Amundi Pioneer (portfolio manager of the fund since 2013).

Purchase and sale of fund shares

You may purchase, exchange or sell (redeem) shares each day the New York Stock Exchange is open through your financial intermediary or, for accounts held directly with the fund, by contacting the fund in writing or by telephone: Pioneer Funds, P.O. Box 219427, Kansas City, MO 64121-9427, tel. 1-800-225-6292.

Your initial investment for Class A or Class C shares must be at least \$1,000. Additional investments must be at least \$100 for Class A shares and \$500 for Class C shares. Generally, the initial investment for Class K or Class Y shares must be at least \$5 million. This amount may be invested in one or more of the Pioneer mutual funds that currently offer Class K or Class Y shares. There is no minimum additional investment amount for Class K or Class Y shares.

Tax information

Distributions reported by the fund as “exempt-interest dividends” are exempt from regular federal income tax but may be subject to state or local income taxes and may be tax preference items for purposes of the AMT. Distributions of the fund’s capital gains are generally subject to tax.

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 create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson or investment professional to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or investment professional or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

More on the fund's investment objective and strategies

Investment objective

Maximize total return through a combination of income that is exempt from regular federal income tax and capital appreciation.

The fund's investment objective may be changed without shareholder approval. The fund will provide at least 30 days' notice prior to implementing any change to its investment objective.

Principal investment strategies

Normally, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of borrowings, if any, for investment purposes) in debt securities and other obligations issued by or on behalf of states, counties, municipalities, territories and possessions of the United States and the District of Columbia and their authorities, political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities, the interest on which is exempt from regular federal income tax ("municipal securities"). Derivative instruments that provide exposure to municipal securities or have similar economic characteristics may be used to satisfy the fund's 80% policy.

Municipal securities are generally issued to finance public works such as airports, bridges, highways, housing, hospitals, mass transportation projects, schools and water and sewer works. Municipal securities may be issued to repay outstanding obligations, to raise funds for general operating expenses, or to make loans to other institutions and facilities. They also may be issued by or on behalf of, public authorities to finance various privately operated facilities which are expected to benefit the municipality and its residents, such as business, manufacturing, housing, sports and pollution control, as well as public facilities such as airports, mass transit systems, ports and parking.

The fund may invest in municipal securities with a broad range of maturities. Municipal securities with longer maturities are generally more volatile than other fixed income securities with shorter maturities. The fund may invest 25% or more of its assets in issuers in any one or more states or in the same economic sector or similar project type.

The fund primarily invests in "high yield" municipal obligations. For this purpose, "high yield" municipal obligations are municipal obligations rated at the time of purchase Ba or lower by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") or BB or lower by Standard & Poor's Ratings Group ("S&P") or

unrated securities determined by Amundi Pioneer Asset Management, Inc. (“Amundi Pioneer”), the fund’s investment adviser, to be of comparable credit quality. Municipal securities of below investment grade quality are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal, and are commonly referred to as “junk bonds.” The fund may invest in securities in any rating category, including those in default, and in debtor-in-possession financings.

Interest income from certain types of municipal obligations in which the fund may invest generally will be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax (the “AMT”). The fund may not be suitable for investors subject to the AMT. The rate of interest paid on municipal securities normally is lower than the rate of interest paid on taxable securities.

The fund’s investments may have fixed or variable principal payments and all types of interest rate payment and reset terms, including fixed and floating rates, inverse floating rate, zero coupon, contingent, deferred and payment in kind and auction rate features. The fund’s investments may include instruments that allow for balloon payments or negative amortization payments.

The fund also may invest in subordinated securities and asset-backed securities, and may hold cash or other short-term investments.

The fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in inverse floating rate obligations (a type of derivative instrument).

The fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in taxable investments, including securities of other investment companies, commercial paper, U.S. government securities, U.S. or foreign bank instruments and repurchase agreements.

Amundi Pioneer considers both broad economic factors and issuer specific factors in selecting a portfolio designed to achieve the fund’s investment objective. In assessing the appropriate maturity and rating weighting of the fund’s portfolio, Amundi Pioneer considers a variety of factors that are expected to influence economic activity and interest rates. These factors include fundamental economic indicators, such as the rates of economic growth and inflation, Federal Reserve monetary policy and the relative value of the U.S. dollar compared to other currencies. Once Amundi Pioneer determines the preferable portfolio characteristics, Amundi Pioneer selects individual securities based upon the terms of the securities (such as yields compared to U.S. Treasuries or comparable issues), liquidity and rating

More on the fund's investment objective and strategies

and issuer diversification. Amundi Pioneer also employs fundamental research, an evaluation of the issuer based on its financial statements and operations, to assess an issuer's credit quality, taking into account financial condition, future capital needs and potential for change in rating. In making these portfolio decisions, Amundi Pioneer relies on the knowledge, experience and judgment of its staff and the staff of its affiliates who have access to a wide variety of research.

Municipal obligations include general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, tender option bonds, tax and revenue anticipation notes, bond anticipation notes, tax-exempt commercial paper, municipal leases, participation certificates and custodial receipts. General obligation bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the issuing entity. Revenue bonds are typically used to fund particular projects, such as those relating to education, health care, transportation and utilities, that are expected to produce income sufficient to make the payments on the bonds, since they are not backed by the full taxing power of the municipality. Housing authority bonds are used primarily to fund low to middle income residential projects and may be backed by the payments made on the underlying mortgages. Tax and revenue anticipation notes are generally issued in order to finance short-term cash needs or, occasionally, to finance construction. Tax and revenue anticipation notes are expected to be repaid from taxes or designated revenues in the related period, and they may or may not be general obligations of the issuing entity. Bond anticipation notes are issued with the expectation that their principal and interest will be paid out of proceeds from renewal notes or bonds and may be issued to finance such items as land acquisition, facility acquisition and/or construction and capital improvement projects.

Municipal securities include municipal lease obligations, which are undivided interests issued by a state or municipality in a lease or installment purchase contract which generally relates to equipment or facilities. In some cases, payments under municipal leases do not have to be made unless money is specifically approved for that purpose by an appropriate legislative body.

Although municipal securities are issued by qualifying issuers, payments of principal and interest on municipal securities may be derived solely from revenues from certain facilities, mortgages or private industries, and may not be backed by the issuers themselves. These securities include participation or other interests in municipal securities issued or backed by banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions.

The fund purchases municipal securities, the interest on which, in the opinion of bond counsel at the time the securities are issued, is exempt from regular federal income tax. There is no guarantee that this opinion is correct, and there is no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) will agree with bond counsel’s opinion. If the IRS determines that an issuer of a municipal security has not complied with applicable requirements, interest from the security could become subject to regular federal income tax, possibly retroactively to the date the security was issued, and the value of the security could decline significantly and a portion of the distributions to fund shareholders could be recharacterized as taxable. Future litigation or legislation could adversely affect the tax treatment of municipal securities held by the fund.

The fund’s 80% investment policy may not be changed without shareholder approval. The fund’s other investment strategies and policies may be changed from time to time without shareholder approval, unless specifically stated otherwise in this prospectus or in the statement of additional information.

For this purpose, “high yield” municipal obligations are municipal obligations rated at the time of purchase Ba or lower by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. or BB or lower by Standard and Poor’s Ratings Group or unrated securities determined by the adviser to be of comparable credit quality.

Investment grade securities

A debt security is considered investment grade if it is:

- Rated BBB or higher at the time of purchase by Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC;
- Rated the equivalent rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization; or
- Determined to be of equivalent credit quality by Amundi Pioneer.

Securities in the lowest category of investment grade (i.e., BBB) are considered to have speculative characteristics. An investor can still lose significant amounts when investing in investment grade securities.

Below investment grade securities (“junk bonds”)

The fund may invest in debt securities rated below investment grade or, if unrated, of equivalent quality as determined by Amundi Pioneer. A debt security is below investment grade if it is rated BB or lower by Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC or the equivalent rating by another nationally recognized statistical rating organization or determined to be of equivalent credit quality by Amundi Pioneer. Debt securities rated below investment

More on the fund's investment objective and strategies

grade are commonly referred to as "junk bonds" and are considered speculative. Below investment grade debt securities involve greater risk of loss, are subject to greater price volatility and are less liquid, especially during periods of economic uncertainty or change, than higher quality debt securities. Below investment grade securities also may be more difficult to value.

Debt rating considerations

For purposes of the fund's credit quality policies, if a security receives different ratings from nationally recognized statistical rating organizations, the fund will use the rating chosen by the portfolio manager as most representative of the security's credit quality. The ratings of nationally recognized statistical rating organizations represent their opinions as to the quality of the securities that they undertake to rate and may not accurately describe the risks of the securities. A rating organization may have a conflict of interest with respect to a security for which it assigns a quality rating. In addition, there may be a delay between a change in the credit quality of a security or other asset and a change in the quality rating assigned to the security or other asset by a rating organization. If a rating organization changes the quality rating assigned to one or more of the fund's securities, Amundi Pioneer will consider if any action is appropriate in light of the fund's investment objective and policies. These ratings are used as criteria for the selection of portfolio securities, in addition to Amundi Pioneer's own assessment of the credit quality of potential investments.

U.S. government securities

The fund may invest in U.S. government securities. U.S. government securities are obligations of, or guaranteed by, the U.S. government, its agencies or government-sponsored entities. U.S. government securities include obligations: directly issued by or supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, like Treasury bills, notes and bonds and Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) certificates; supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, like those of the Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLBs); supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase the agency's securities like those of the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA); or supported only by the credit of the issuer itself, like the Tennessee Valley Authority. U.S. government securities include issues by non-governmental entities (like financial institutions) that carry direct guarantees from U.S. government agencies as part of government initiatives in response to the market crisis or otherwise. U.S. government securities include zero coupon securities that make payments of interest

and principal only upon maturity and which therefore tend to be subject to greater volatility than interest-bearing securities with comparable maturities. Although the U.S. government guarantees principal and interest payments on securities issued by the U.S. government and some of its agencies, such as securities issued by the GNMA, this guarantee does not apply to losses resulting from declines in the market value of these securities. Some of the U.S. government securities that the fund may hold are not guaranteed or backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, such as those issued by FNMA and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC).

Debtor-in-possession financings

The fund may participate in or acquire debtor-in-possession financings (commonly known as “DIP financings”). DIP financings are arranged when an entity seeks the protections of the bankruptcy court under Chapter 11 of the U.S. bankruptcy code. These financings allow the entity to continue its business operations while reorganizing under Chapter 11. Such financings constitute senior liens on unencumbered security (i.e., security not subject to other creditors’ claims). There is a risk that the entity will not emerge from Chapter 11 and be forced to liquidate its assets under Chapter 7 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. In the event of liquidation, the fund’s only recourse would be against the property securing the DIP financing.

Investments in asset-backed and other securities

The fund may invest in asset-backed securities and in securities issued by entities, such as trusts, whose underlying assets are municipal securities. The fund may invest in collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), which include collateralized bond obligations (CBOs), collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) and other similarly structured securities. A CDO is a trust backed by a pool of fixed income securities. The trust typically is split into two or more portions, called tranches, which vary in credit quality and yield. Lower tranches pay higher interest rates but represent lower degrees of credit quality and are more sensitive to the rate of defaults in the pool of obligations. Certain CDOs may use derivatives, such as credit default swaps, to create synthetic exposure to assets rather than holding such assets directly.

Subordinated securities

The fund may invest in securities that are subordinated or “junior” to more senior securities of the issuer. The investor in a subordinated security of an issuer is entitled to payment after other holders of debt in that issuer.

More on the fund's investment objective and strategies

Derivatives

The fund may, but is not required to, use synthetic municipal securities, futures and options on securities, indices and swaps and other derivatives. The fund also may enter into credit default swaps, which can be used to acquire or to transfer the credit risk of a security or index of securities without buying or selling the security or securities comprising the relevant index. A derivative is a security or instrument whose value is determined by reference to the value or the change in value of one or more securities, indices or other financial instruments. The fund may use derivatives for a variety of purposes, including:

- In an attempt to hedge against adverse changes in the market prices of securities or interest rates
- As a substitute for purchasing or selling securities
- To attempt to increase the fund's return as a non-hedging strategy that may be considered speculative
- To manage portfolio characteristics (for example, the duration or credit quality of the fund's portfolio)
- As a cash flow management technique

The fund may choose not to make use of derivatives for a variety of reasons, and any use may be limited by applicable law and regulations.

Inverse floating rate obligations

The fund may invest in inverse floating rate obligations (a type of derivative instrument). Inverse floating rate obligations represent interests in tax-exempt bonds. Inverse floating rate obligations are created by depositing municipal bonds in a trust which divides the income stream of the underlying municipal bond into two parts: a short-term variable rate demand note and a residual interest bond (the inverse floating rate obligation) which receives interest based on the remaining cash flow of the trust after payment of interest on the note and various trust expenses. The interest rate on inverse floating rate obligations will generally decrease as short-term interest rates increase, and increase as short-term rates decrease. Due to their leveraged structure, the sensitivity of the market value of an inverse floating rate obligation to changes in interest rates is generally greater than a comparable long-term bond issued by the same issuer and with similar credit quality, redemption and maturity provisions. Inverse floating rate obligations may be volatile and involve leverage risk.

Repurchase agreements

In a repurchase agreement, the fund purchases securities from a broker/dealer or a bank, called the counterparty, upon the agreement of the counterparty to repurchase the securities from the fund at a later date, and at a specified price, which is typically higher than the purchase price paid by the fund.

The securities purchased serve as the fund's collateral for the obligation of the counterparty to repurchase the securities. If the counterparty does not repurchase the securities, the fund is entitled to sell the securities, but the fund may not be able to sell them for the price at which they were purchased, thus causing a loss. Additionally, if the counterparty becomes insolvent, there is some risk that the fund will not have a right to the securities, or the immediate right to sell the securities.

Zero coupon securities

The fund may invest in zero coupon securities. Zero coupon securities are debt instruments that do not pay interest during the life of the security but are issued at a discount from the amount the investor will receive when the issuer repays the amount borrowed (the face value). The discount approximates the total amount of interest that would be paid at an assumed interest rate.

Cash management and temporary investments

Normally, the fund invests substantially all of its assets to meet its investment objective. The fund may invest the remainder of its assets in securities with remaining maturities of less than one year or cash equivalents, or may hold cash. For temporary defensive purposes, including during periods of unusual cash flows, the fund may depart from its principal investment strategies and invest part or all of its assets in these securities or may hold cash. The fund may adopt a defensive strategy when the adviser believes securities in which the fund normally invests have special or unusual risks or are less attractive due to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions. During such periods, it may be more difficult for the fund to achieve its investment objective.

Additional investment strategies

In addition to the principal investment strategies discussed above, the fund may also use other techniques, including the following non-principal investment strategies.

More on the fund's investment objective and strategies

Reverse repurchase agreements and borrowing

The fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements pursuant to which the fund transfers securities to a counterparty in return for cash, and the fund agrees to repurchase the securities at a later date and for a higher price. Reverse repurchase agreements are treated as borrowings by the fund, are a form of leverage and may make the value of an investment in the fund more volatile and increase the risks of investing in the fund. The fund also may borrow money from banks or other lenders for temporary purposes. The fund may borrow up to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of its total assets. Entering into reverse repurchase agreements and other borrowing transactions may cause the fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its obligations or meet segregation requirements.

Short-term trading

The fund usually does not trade for short-term profits. The fund will sell an investment, however, even if it has only been held for a short time, if it no longer meets the fund's investment criteria. If the fund does a lot of trading, it may incur additional operating expenses, which would reduce performance, and could cause shareowners to incur a higher level of taxable income or capital gains.

More on the risks of investing in the fund

Principal investment risks

You could lose money on your investment in the fund. As with any mutual fund, there is no guarantee that the fund will achieve its objective.

Market risk. The market prices of securities held by the fund may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic, political, or regulatory conditions, inflation, changes in interest or currency rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets or adverse investor sentiment. Changes in market conditions may not have the same impact on all types of securities. The value of securities may also fall due to specific conditions that affect a particular sector of the securities market or a particular issuer. In the past decade, financial markets throughout the world have experienced increased volatility, depressed valuations, decreased liquidity and heightened uncertainty. Governmental and non-governmental issuers have defaulted on, or been forced to restructure, their debts. These conditions may continue, recur, worsen or spread. Events that have contributed to these market conditions include, but are not limited to, major cybersecurity events; geopolitical events (including wars and terror attacks); measures to address budget deficits; downgrading of sovereign debt; changes in oil and commodity prices; dramatic changes in currency exchange rates; and public sentiment. U.S. and non-U.S. governments and central banks have provided significant support to financial markets, including by keeping interest rates at historically low levels. The U.S. Federal Reserve is reducing its market support activities and has begun raising interest rates. Certain foreign governments and central banks have implemented or may implement so-called negative interest rates (e.g., charging depositors who keep their cash at a bank) to spur economic growth. Further Federal Reserve or other U.S. or non-U.S. governmental or central bank actions, including interest rate increases or contrary actions by different governments, could negatively affect financial markets generally, increase market volatility and reduce the value and liquidity of securities in which the fund invests. Policy and legislative changes in the U.S. and in other countries and other events affecting global markets, such as the United Kingdom's expected exit from the European Union (or Brexit), are affecting many aspects of financial regulation, and may in some instances contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. The impact of these changes on the markets, and the practical implications for market participants, may not be fully known for some time. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are increasingly interconnected. Economic, financial or political events, trading and tariff arrangements, terrorism,

More on the risks of investing in the fund

natural disasters and other circumstances in one country or region could have profound impacts on global economies or markets. As a result, whether or not the fund invests in securities of issuers located in or with significant exposure to the countries directly affected, the value and liquidity of the fund's investments may be negatively affected. The fund may experience a substantial or complete loss on any individual security or derivative position.

Interest rate risk. The market prices of securities may fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. When interest rates rise, the value of fixed income securities and therefore the value of your investment in the fund, generally falls. For example, if interest rates increase by 1%, the value of a fund's portfolio with a portfolio duration of ten years would be expected to decrease by 10%, all other things being equal. Interest rates have been historically low and have begun to rise, and the fund faces a heightened risk that interest rates may continue to rise. A general rise in interest rates could adversely affect the price and liquidity of fixed income securities and could also result in increased redemptions from the fund. A change in interest rates will not have the same impact on all fixed income securities. Generally, the longer the maturity or duration of a fixed income security, the greater the impact of a rise in interest rates on the security's value. The maturity of a security may be significantly longer than its effective duration. A security's maturity and other features may be more relevant than its effective duration in determining the security's sensitivity to other factors affecting the issuer or markets generally, such as changes in credit quality or in the yield premium that the market may establish for certain types of securities. Calculations of duration and maturity may be based on estimates and may not reliably predict a security's price sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Moreover, securities can change in value in response to other factors, such as credit risk. In addition, different interest rate measures (such as short- and long-term interest rates and U.S. and foreign interest rates), or interest rates on different types of securities or securities of different issuers, may not necessarily change in the same amount or in the same direction. When interest rates go down, the income received by the fund, and the fund's yield, may decline. Also, when interest rates decline, investments made by the fund may pay a lower interest rate, which would reduce the income received and distributed by the fund.

Certain fixed income securities pay interest at variable or floating rates. Variable rate securities tend to reset at specified intervals, while floating rate securities may reset whenever there is a change in a specified index rate. In most cases, these reset provisions reduce the impact of changes

in market interest rates on the value of the security. However, some securities do not track the underlying index directly, but reset based on formulas that may produce a leveraging effect; others may also provide for interest payments that vary inversely with market rates. The market prices of these securities may fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. Yield generated by the fund may decline due to a decrease in market interest rates.

The values of securities with floating interest rates generally are less sensitive to interest rate changes but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as prevailing interest rates. In addition, rising interest rates can also lead to increased default rates, as issuers of floating rate securities find themselves faced with higher payments. Further, in the case of some instruments, if the underlying reference interest rate does not move by at least a prescribed increment, no adjustment will occur in the floating rate instrument's interest rate. This means that, when prevailing interest rates increase, a corresponding increase in the instrument's interest rate may not result and the instrument may decline in value. Unlike fixed rate securities, floating rate securities generally will not increase in value if interest rates decline. Changes in interest rates also will affect the amount of interest income the fund earns on its floating rate investments. Unlike fixed rate securities, when prevailing interest rates decrease, the interest rate payable on floating rate investments will decrease.

Credit risk. If an obligor (such as the issuer itself or a party offering credit enhancement) for a security held by the fund fails to pay, otherwise defaults, is perceived to be less creditworthy, becomes insolvent or files for bankruptcy, a security's credit rating is downgraded or the credit quality or value of an underlying asset declines, the value of your investment could decline. If the fund enters into financial contracts (such as certain derivatives, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and when-issued, delayed delivery and forward commitment transactions), the fund will be subject to the credit risk presented by the counterparty. In particular, the number of municipal insurers is relatively small, and, as a result, changes in the financial condition of an individual municipal insurer may affect the overall municipal market. In addition, the fund may incur expenses in an effort to protect the fund's interests or to enforce its rights. Credit risk is broadly gauged by the credit ratings of the securities in which the fund invests. However, ratings are only the opinions of the companies issuing them and are not guarantees as to quality. Securities rated in the lowest category of investment grade (Baa/BBB) may possess certain speculative characteristics.

More on the risks of investing in the fund

Prepayment or call risk. Many fixed income securities give the issuer the option to prepay or call the security prior to its maturity date. Issuers often exercise this right when interest rates fall. Accordingly, if the fund holds a fixed income security that can be prepaid or called prior to its maturity date, it will not benefit fully from the increase in value that other fixed income securities generally experience when interest rates fall. Upon prepayment of the security, the fund also would be forced to reinvest the proceeds at then current yields, which would be lower than the yield of the security that was prepaid or called. In addition, if the fund purchases a fixed income security at a premium (at a price that exceeds its stated par or principal value), the fund may lose the amount of the premium paid in the event of prepayment.

Extension risk. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of certain types of securities may be extended because of slower than expected principal payments. This may lock in a below market interest rate, increase the security's duration (the estimated period until the security is paid in full) and reduce the value of the security.

To the extent the fund invests significantly in mortgage-related and asset-backed securities, its exposure to extension risks may be greater than if it invested in other fixed income securities.

Liquidity risk. Liquidity risk is the risk that particular investments, or investments generally, may be impossible or difficult to purchase or sell. Although most of the fund's securities and other investments must be liquid at the time of investment, securities and other investments may become illiquid after purchase by the fund, particularly during periods of market turmoil. Liquidity and value of investments can deteriorate rapidly. Markets may become illiquid when, for instance, there are few, if any, interested buyers and sellers or when dealers are unwilling to make a market for certain securities or when dealer market-making capacity is otherwise reduced, and this is more likely to occur as a result of the reduction of market support activity by the Federal Reserve. A lack of liquidity or other adverse credit market conditions may affect the fund's ability to sell the securities in which it invests or to find and purchase suitable investments. These illiquid investments may also be difficult to value, especially in changing markets. If the fund is forced to sell or unwind an illiquid investment to meet redemption requests or for other cash needs, the fund may suffer a loss. The fund may experience heavy redemptions that could cause the fund to liquidate its assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed

value, which could cause the value of your investment to decline. In addition, when there is illiquidity in the market for certain securities and other investments, the fund, due to limitations on investments in illiquid securities, may be unable to achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain sector. Further, certain securities, once sold, may not settle for an extended period (for example, several weeks or even longer). The fund will not receive its sales proceeds until that time, which may constrain the fund's ability to meet its obligations (including obligations to redeeming shareholders). Liquidity risk may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment in which investor redemptions from fixed income mutual funds may be higher than normal. If an auction fails for an auction rate security, there may be no secondary market for the security and the fund may be forced to hold the security until the security is refinanced by the issuer or a secondary market develops. To the extent the fund holds a material percentage of the outstanding debt securities of an issuer, this practice may impact adversely the liquidity and market value of those investments.

High yield or “junk” bond risk. Debt securities that are below investment grade, called “junk bonds,” are speculative, have a higher risk of default or are already in default, tend to be less liquid and are more difficult to value than higher grade securities and may involve major risk of exposure to adverse conditions and negative sentiments. These securities have a higher risk of issuer default because, among other reasons, issuers of junk bonds often have more debt in relation to total capitalization than issuers of investment grade securities. Junk bonds tend to be volatile and more susceptible to adverse events and negative sentiments. These risks are more pronounced for securities that are already in default. Changes in economic conditions or developments regarding the individual issuer are more likely to cause price volatility and weaken the capacity of such securities to make principal and interest payments than is the case for higher grade debt securities. The value of lower-quality debt securities often changes in response to company, political, or economic developments and can decline significantly over short as well as long periods of time or during periods of general or regional economic difficulty. Junk bonds may also be less liquid than higher-rated securities, which means that the fund may have difficulty selling them at times, and it may have to apply a greater degree of judgment in establishing a price for purposes of valuing fund shares. Junk bonds generally are issued by less creditworthy issuers. Issuers of junk bonds may have a larger amount of outstanding debt securities relative to their assets than issuers of investment grade bonds. In the event of an issuer's

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bankruptcy, claims of other creditors may have priority over the claims of junk bond holders, leaving few or no assets available to repay junk bond holders. The fund may incur expenses to the extent necessary to seek recovery upon default or to negotiate new terms with a defaulting issuer. Junk bonds frequently have redemption features that permit an issuer to repurchase the security from the fund before it matures. If the issuer redeems junk bonds, the fund may have to invest the proceeds in bonds with lower yields and may lose income.

Portfolio selection risk. The adviser's judgment about the quality, relative yield, relative value or market trends affecting a particular sector or region, market segment, security or about interest rates generally may prove to be incorrect.

Municipal securities risk. The municipal bond market can be susceptible to unusual volatility, particularly for lower-rated and unrated securities. Liquidity can be reduced unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. Issuers of municipal securities tend to derive a significant portion of their revenue from taxes, particularly property and income taxes, and decreases in personal income levels and property values and other unfavorable economic factors, such as a general economic recession, adversely affect municipal securities. Municipal issuers may also be adversely affected by rising health care costs, increasing unfunded pension liabilities and by the phasing out of federal programs providing financial support. Where municipal securities are issued to finance particular projects, especially those relating to education, health care, transportation, housing, water or sewer and utilities, issuers often depend on revenues from those projects to make principal and interest payments. Adverse conditions and developments in those sectors can result in lower revenues to issuers of municipal securities, potentially resulting in defaults, and can also have an adverse effect on the broader municipal securities market. To the extent the fund invests significantly in a single state, or in securities the payments on which are dependent upon a single project or source of revenues, or that relate to a sector or industry, including health care facilities, education, special revenues and housing, the fund will be more susceptible to associated risks and developments.

There may be less public information available on municipal issuers or projects than other issuers, and valuing municipal securities may be more difficult. In addition, the secondary market for municipal securities is less well developed and liquid than other markets, and dealers may be less

willing to offer and sell municipal securities in times of market turbulence. Changes in the financial condition of one or more individual municipal issuers (or one or more insurers of municipal issuers), or one or more defaults by municipal issuers or insurers, can adversely affect liquidity and valuations in the overall market for municipal securities. The value of municipal securities can also be adversely affected by regulatory and political developments affecting the ability of municipal issuers to pay interest or repay principal, actual or anticipated tax law changes or other legislative actions, and by uncertainties and public perceptions concerning these and other factors. Municipal securities may be more susceptible to downgrades or defaults during recessions or similar periods of economic stress. In recent periods, an increasing number of municipal issuers in the United States have defaulted on obligations and commenced insolvency proceedings. Financial difficulties of municipal issuers may continue or get worse.

The rate of interest paid on municipal securities normally is lower than the rate of interest paid on fully taxable securities. Some municipal securities, such as general obligation issues, are backed by the issuer's taxing authority, while other municipal securities, such as revenue issues, are backed only by revenues from certain facilities or other sources and not by the issuer itself. The payment of principal and interest on private activity and industrial development revenue bonds is solely dependent on the ability of the facility's user to meet its financial obligations and the pledge, if any, of the facility or other property as security for payment.

Taxable investment risk. Although distributions of interest income from the fund's tax-exempt securities are generally exempt from regular federal income tax, distributions from other sources, including capital gain distributions, and any gains on the sale of your shares are not. In addition, the interest on the fund's municipal securities could become subject to regular federal income tax or the AMT due to noncompliant conduct by issuers, unfavorable legislation or litigation, or adverse interpretations by regulatory authorities. You should consult a tax adviser about whether the AMT applies to you and about state and local taxes on your fund distributions.

Asset-backed securities risk. The repayment of certain asset-backed securities depends primarily on the cash collections received from the issuer's underlying asset portfolio and, in certain cases, the issuer's ability to issue replacement securities. As a result, there could be losses to the fund in the event of credit or market value deterioration in the issuer's underlying portfolio, mismatches in the timing of the cash flows of the

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underlying asset interests and the repayment obligations of maturing securities, or the issuer's inability to issue new or replacement securities. These securities are also subject to interest rate, prepayment and extension risks. Upon the occurrence of certain triggering events or defaults, the investors in a security held by the fund may become the holders of underlying assets at a time when those assets may be difficult to sell or may be sold only at a loss. In the event of a default, the value of the underlying collateral may be insufficient to pay certain expenses, such as litigation and foreclosure expenses. Privately issued asset-backed securities are not traded on an exchange and may have a limited market. Without an active trading market, these securities may be particularly difficult to value given the complexities in valuing the underlying collateral.

Certain asset-backed securities may pay principal only at maturity or may represent only the right to receive payments of principal or interest on the underlying obligations, but not both. The value of these types of instruments may change more drastically than debt securities that pay both principal and interest during periods of changing interest rates. Principal only instruments generally increase in value if interest rates decline, but are also subject to the risk of prepayment. Interest only instruments generally increase in value in a rising interest rate environment when fewer of the underlying obligations are prepaid. Interest only instruments could lose their entire value in a declining interest rate environment if the underlying obligations are prepaid.

The ability of an issuer of asset-backed securities to enforce its security interest in the underlying assets or to otherwise recover from the underlying obligor may be limited. Certain asset-backed securities present a heightened level of risk because, in the event of default, the liquidation value of the underlying assets may be inadequate to pay any unpaid principal or interest.

Risks of investing in collateralized debt obligations. The risks of an investment in a collateralized debt obligation (CDO) depend largely on the type of the underlying obligations (e.g., an underlying obligation may decline in quality or default) and the tranche of the CDO in which the fund invests (e.g., the fund may invest in a tranche of CDO that is subordinate to other tranches). Investments in CDOs may be characterized by the fund as illiquid securities, which may be hard to value and difficult to sell at an advantageous time or price. Although certain CDOs may receive credit enhancement in the form of a senior-subordinate structure, over-collateralization or bond insurance, such enhancement may not always be present, and may fail to protect a fund against the risk of loss on default of the collateral. In addition,

distributions from collateral securities may not be adequate to make interest or other payments. Also, the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and could produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results. Synthetic CDOs are also subject to the risks of investing in derivatives, such as credit default swaps, and leveraging risk.

Risks of instruments that allow for balloon payments or negative amortization payments. Certain debt instruments allow for balloon payments or negative amortization payments. Such instruments permit the borrower to avoid paying currently a portion of the interest accruing on the instrument. While these features make the debt instrument more affordable to the borrower in the near term, they increase the risk that the borrower will be unable to make the resulting higher payment or payments that become due at the maturity of the loan.

Risks of subordinated securities. A holder of securities that are subordinated or “junior” to more senior securities of an issuer is entitled to payment after holders of more senior securities of the issuer. Subordinated securities are more likely to suffer a credit loss than non-subordinated securities of the same issuer, any loss incurred by the subordinated securities is likely to be proportionately greater, and any recovery of interest or principal may take more time. If there is a default, bankruptcy or liquidation of the issuer, most subordinated securities are paid only if sufficient assets remain after payment of the issuer’s non-subordinated securities. As a result, even a perceived decline in creditworthiness of the issuer is likely to have a greater impact on subordinated securities than more senior securities.

Risks of zero coupon bonds, payment in kind, deferred and contingent payment securities. Zero coupon bonds (which do not pay interest until maturity) and payment in kind securities (which pay interest in the form of additional securities) may be more speculative and may fluctuate more in value than securities which pay income periodically and in cash. These securities are more likely to respond to changes in interest rates than interest-bearing securities having similar maturities and credit quality. These securities are more sensitive to the credit quality of the underlying issuer. Payment in kind securities may be difficult to value because their continuing accruals require judgments about the collectability of the deferred payments and the value of any collateral. Deferred interest securities are obligations that generally provide for a period of delay before the regular payment of interest begins and are issued at a significant discount from face value.

More on the risks of investing in the fund

The interest rate on contingent payment securities is determined by the outcome of an event, such as the performance of a financial index. If the financial index does not increase by a prescribed amount, the fund may receive no interest.

Unlike bonds that pay interest throughout the period to maturity, the fund generally will realize no cash until maturity and, if the issuer defaults, the fund may obtain no return at all on its investment. In addition, although the fund receives no periodic cash payments on such securities, the fund is deemed for tax purposes to receive income from such securities, which applicable tax rules require the fund to distribute to shareholders. Such distributions may be taxable when distributed to shareholders and, in addition, could reduce the fund's reserve position and require the fund to sell securities and incur a gain or loss at a time it may not otherwise want in order to provide the cash necessary for these distributions.

U.S. Treasury obligations risk. The market value of direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury may vary due to changes in interest rates. In addition, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of the U.S. government may cause the value of the fund's investments in obligations issued by the U.S. Treasury to decline.

U.S. government agency obligations risk. The fund invests in obligations issued by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. government. Government-sponsored entities such as FNMA, FHLMC and the FHLBs, although chartered or sponsored by Congress, are not funded by congressional appropriations and the debt and mortgage-backed securities issued by them are neither guaranteed nor issued by the U.S. government. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. government obligations may greatly exceed their current resources, including any legal right to support from the U.S. government. Such debt and mortgage-backed securities are subject to the risk of default on the payment of interest and/or principal, similar to debt of private issuers. Although the U.S. government has provided financial support to FNMA and FHLMC in the past, there can be no assurance that it will support these or other government-sponsored entities in the future.

Derivatives risk. Using synthetic municipal securities, inverse floating rate obligations, credit default swaps and other derivatives exposes the fund to special risks and costs and may result in losses to the fund, even when used for hedging purposes. Using derivatives can increase losses and reduce opportunities for gain when market prices, interest rates or currencies, or the derivative instruments themselves, behave in a way not anticipated

by the fund, especially in abnormal market conditions. Using derivatives can have a leveraging effect (which may increase investment losses) and increase the fund's volatility, which is the degree to which the fund's share price may fluctuate within a short time period. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the fund's initial investment. If changes in a derivative's value do not correspond to changes in the value of the fund's other investments or do not correlate well with the underlying assets, rate or index, the fund may not fully benefit from, or could lose money on, or could experience unusually high expenses as a result of, the derivative position. The other parties to certain derivative transactions present the same types of credit risk as issuers of fixed income securities. Derivatives also tend to involve greater liquidity risk and they may be difficult to value. The fund may be unable to terminate or sell its derivative positions. In fact, many over-the-counter derivatives will not have liquidity beyond the counterparty to the instrument. Use of derivatives or similar instruments may have different tax consequences for the fund than an investment in the underlying security, and those differences may affect the amount, timing and character of income distributed to shareholders. The fund's use of derivatives may also increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders. Risks associated with the use of derivatives are magnified to the extent that an increased portion of the fund's assets are committed to derivatives in general or are invested in just one or a few types of derivatives.

Investments by the fund in structured securities, a type of derivative, raise certain tax, legal, regulatory and accounting issues that may not be presented by direct investments in securities. These issues could be resolved in a manner that could hurt the performance of the fund.

Swap agreements and options to enter into swap agreements ("swaptions") tend to shift the fund's investment exposure from one type of investment to another. For example, the fund may enter into interest rate swaps, which involve the exchange of interest payments by the fund with another party, such as the exchange of floating rate payments for fixed interest payments with respect to a notional amount of principal. If an interest rate swap intended to be used as a hedge negates a favorable interest rate movement, the investment performance of the fund would be less than it would have been if the fund had not entered into the interest rate swap.

The U.S. government and foreign governments are in the process of adopting and implementing regulations governing derivative markets, including mandatory clearing of certain derivatives, margin and reporting requirements. The

More on the risks of investing in the fund

ultimate impact of the regulations remains unclear. Additional regulation of derivatives may make derivatives more costly, limit their availability or utility, otherwise adversely affect their performance or disrupt markets. The fund may be exposed to additional risks as a result of the additional regulations. The extent and impact of the regulations are not yet fully known and may not be for some time.

The fund will be required to maintain its positions with a clearing organization through one or more clearing brokers. The clearing organization will require the fund to post margin and the broker may require the fund to post additional margin to secure the fund's obligations. The amount of margin required may change from time to time. In addition, cleared transactions may be more expensive to maintain than over-the-counter transactions and may require the fund to deposit larger amounts of margin. The fund may not be able to recover margin amounts if the broker has financial difficulties. Also, the broker may require the fund to terminate a derivatives position under certain circumstances. This may cause the fund to lose money. The fund's ability to use certain derivative instruments currently is limited by Commodity Futures Trading Commission rules.

Synthetic municipal securities risk. The tax-exempt character of the interest paid on tender option bonds, bond receipts and similar synthetic municipal securities, a type of derivative instrument, is based on the tax-exempt income stream from the collateral. In addition to the risks of investing in municipal securities and in derivatives generally, investments in synthetic municipal securities are subject to the risk that income derived from such securities is deemed to be taxable.

Risks of investing in inverse floating rate obligations. The interest rate on inverse floating rate obligations will generally decrease as short-term interest rates increase, and increase as short-term rates decrease. Due to their leveraged structure, the sensitivity of the market value of an inverse floating rate obligation to changes in interest rates is generally greater than a comparable long-term bond issued by the same issuer and with similar credit quality, redemption and maturity provisions. Inverse floating rate obligations may be volatile and involve leverage risk.

Credit default swap risk. Credit default swap contracts, a type of derivative instrument, involve heightened risks and may result in losses to the fund. Credit default swaps may in some cases be illiquid and difficult to value, and they increase credit risk since the fund has exposure to both the issuer of the referenced obligation and the counterparty to the credit default swap.

If the fund buys a credit default swap, it will be subject to the risk that the credit default swap may expire worthless, as the credit default swap would only generate income in the event of a default on the underlying debt security or other specified event. As a buyer, the fund would also be subject to credit risk relating to the seller's payment of its obligations in the event of a default (or similar event). If the fund sells a credit default swap, it will be exposed to the credit risk of the issuer of the obligation to which the credit default swap relates. As a seller, the fund would also be subject to leverage risk, because it would be liable for the full notional amount of the swap in the event of default (or similar event). Swaps may be difficult to unwind or terminate. Certain index-based credit default swaps are structured in tranches, whereby junior tranches assume greater default risk than senior tranches. The absence of a central exchange or market for swap transactions may lead, in some instances, to difficulties in trading and valuation, especially in the event of market disruptions. New regulations require many kinds of swaps to be executed through a centralized exchange or regulated facility and be cleared through a regulated clearinghouse. Although this clearing mechanism is generally expected to reduce counterparty credit risk, it may disrupt or limit the swap market and may not result in swaps being easier to trade or value. As swaps become more standardized, the fund may not be able to enter into swaps that meet its investment needs. The fund also may not be able to find a clearinghouse willing to accept the swaps for clearing. In a cleared swap, a central clearing organization will be the counterparty to the transaction. The fund will assume the risk that the clearinghouse may be unable to perform its obligations. The new regulations may make using swaps more costly, may limit their availability, or may otherwise adversely affect their value or performance.

Leveraging risk. The value of your investment may be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded if the fund borrows or uses derivatives or other investments, such as ETFs, that have embedded leverage. Leverage generally magnifies the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the fund's underlying assets and creates a risk of loss of value on a larger pool of assets than the fund would otherwise have, potentially resulting in the loss of all assets. Engaging in such transactions may cause the fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or meet segregation requirements.

Repurchase agreement risk. In the event that the other party to a repurchase agreement defaults on its obligations, the fund may encounter delay and incur costs before being able to sell the security. Such a delay may involve

More on the risks of investing in the fund

loss of interest or a decline in price of the security. In addition, if the fund is characterized by a court as an unsecured creditor, it would be at risk of losing some or all of the principal and interest involved in the transaction.

Market segment risk. To the extent the fund emphasizes, from time to time, investments in a market segment, the fund will be subject to a greater degree to the risks particular to that segment, and may experience greater market fluctuation, than a fund without the same focus.

To the extent the fund invests in issuers of securities the payments on which are derived from gas, electric, telephone, sewer, water, healthcare, education, tobacco and transportation segments of the municipal bond market, the fund may be subject to risks associated with such segments.

The profitability of companies in the health care segment may be affected by extensive government regulation and reform, restrictions on government reimbursement for medical expenses, rising costs of medical products, services and patient care, pricing pressure, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products, industry innovation, changes in technologies and other market developments. Many healthcare companies depend on patent protection. The expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of these companies and the value of their securities. Healthcare companies are also subject to extensive litigation based on product liability and similar claims. Many new products are subject to approval of the Food and Drug Administration. The process of obtaining such approval can be long and costly. Healthcare companies are also subject to competitive forces that may make it difficult to raise prices and, in fact, may result in price discounting.

The education segment can be significantly affected by declining applicant pools, changes in student enrollment, decreases in state and federal financial aid to students, declines in endowment contributions and decreases in endowment portfolio values.

Gas transmission and distribution companies are undergoing significant changes. In the United States, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is reducing its regulation of interstate transmission of gas. In addition, gas utility companies have, in the recent past, been adversely affected by disruptions in the oil industry, increased concentration and increased competition. The electric utilities segment has been experiencing, and will continue to experience, increased competitive pressures. Federal legislation in the last few years will open transmission access to any electricity supplier,

although it is not presently known to what extent competition will evolve. Other risks include the availability and cost of fuel, the availability and cost of capital, the effects of conservation on energy demand, the effects of rapidly changing environmental, safety, and licensing requirements, and other federal, state, and local regulations, timely and sufficient rate increases, and opposition to nuclear power. The telephone segment is large and highly concentrated. The greatest portion of this segment is comprised of companies that distribute telephone services and provide access to the telephone networks. While many telephone companies have diversified into other businesses in recent years, the profitability of telephone utility companies could be adversely affected by increasing competition, technological innovations, and other structural changes in the industry. Public resistance to rate increases, costly environmental litigation, and Federal environmental mandates are challenges faced by issuers of water and sewer bonds. In addition, lack of water supply due to insufficient rain, run-off, or snow pack has, in the past, had an adverse effect on the water segment of the municipal bond market. Further, the water utility segment is highly fragmented because most of the water supplies are owned by local authorities. Water utility companies are generally mature and are experiencing little or no per capita volume growth.

Certain revenue bonds are backed by settlements with tobacco companies. In 1998, the largest U.S. tobacco manufacturers reached an out of court agreement, known as the Master Settlement Agreement (the “MSA”), to settle claims against them by 46 states and six other U.S. jurisdictions. The tobacco manufacturers agreed to make annual payments to the government entities in exchange for the release of all litigation claims. A number of the states have sold bonds that are backed by those future payments. The settlement payments are based on factors, including, but not limited to, annual domestic cigarette shipments, cigarette consumption, inflation and the financial capability of participating tobacco companies. Payments could be reduced if consumption decreases, if market share is lost to non-MSA manufacturers, or if there is a negative outcome in litigation regarding the MSA.

Valuation risk. Many factors may influence the price at which the fund could sell any particular portfolio investment. The sales price may well differ – higher or lower – from the fund’s valuation of the investment, and such differences could be significant, particularly for illiquid securities and securities that trade in thin markets and/or markets that experience extreme volatility. The fund may value investments using fair value methodologies.

More on the risks of investing in the fund

Investors who purchase or redeem fund shares on days when the fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares, or lower or higher redemption proceeds, than they would have received if the fund had not fair-valued the securities or had used a different valuation methodology. Fixed income securities are typically valued using fair value methodologies. The value of foreign securities, certain fixed income securities and currencies, as applicable, may be materially affected by events after the close of the market on which they are valued, but before the fund determines its net asset value. The fund's ability to value its investments may also be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by pricing services or other third party service providers.

Redemption risk. The fund may experience periods of heavy redemptions that could cause the fund to liquidate its assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value, particularly during periods of declining or illiquid markets. Redemption risk is greater to the extent that the fund has investors with large shareholdings, short investment horizons, or unpredictable cash flow needs. In addition, redemption risk is heightened during periods of overall market turmoil. The redemption by one or more large shareholders of their holdings in the fund could hurt performance and/or cause the remaining shareholders in the fund to lose money. If one decision maker has control of fund shares owned by separate fund shareholders, including clients or affiliates of the fund's adviser, redemptions by these shareholders may further increase the fund's redemption risk. If the fund is forced to liquidate its assets under unfavorable conditions or at inopportune times, the value of your investment could decline.

Cybersecurity risk. Cybersecurity failures by and breaches of the fund's adviser, transfer agent, distributor, custodian, fund accounting agent and other service providers may disrupt fund operations, interfere with the fund's ability to calculate its NAV, prevent fund shareholders from purchasing, redeeming or exchanging shares or receiving distributions, cause loss of or unauthorized access to private shareholder information, and result in financial losses, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, or additional compliance costs. Substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. The fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Cash management risk. The value of the investments held by the fund for cash management or temporary defensive purposes may be affected by market risks, changing interest rates and by changes in credit ratings of the

investments. To the extent that the fund has any uninvested cash, the fund would be subject to credit risk with respect to the depository institution holding the cash. If the fund holds cash uninvested, the fund will not earn income on the cash and the fund's yield will go down. During such periods, it may be more difficult for the fund to achieve its investment objective.

Expense risk. Your actual costs of investing in the fund may be higher than the expenses shown in "Annual fund operating expenses" for a variety of reasons. For example, expense ratios may be higher than those shown if overall net assets decrease. Net assets are more likely to decrease and fund expense ratios are more likely to increase when markets are volatile.

To learn more about the fund's investments and risks, you should obtain and read the statement of additional information. Please note that there are many other factors that could adversely affect your investment and that could prevent the fund from achieving its goals.

Disclosure of portfolio holdings

The fund's policies and procedures with respect to disclosure of the fund's securities are described in the statement of additional information.

Management

Investment adviser

Amundi Pioneer, the fund's investment adviser, selects the fund's investments and oversees the fund's operations.

Amundi Pioneer is an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Amundi and Amundi's wholly owned subsidiary, Amundi USA, Inc. Amundi, one of the world's largest asset managers, is headquartered in Paris, France. As of September 30, 2018, Amundi had more than \$1.7 trillion in assets under management worldwide. As of September 30, 2018, Amundi Pioneer (and its U.S. affiliates) had over \$89 billion in assets under management.

Amundi Pioneer's main office is at 60 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109.

The firm's U.S. mutual fund investment history includes creating in 1928 one of the first mutual funds.

On July 3, 2017, Amundi acquired Pioneer Investments, a group of asset management companies located throughout the world, including the fund's investment adviser. Prior to July 3, 2017, Pioneer Investments was owned by Pioneer Global Asset Management S.p.A., a wholly owned subsidiary of UniCredit S.p.A. Prior to July 3, 2017, the fund's investment adviser was named Pioneer Investment Management, Inc. A new investment management contract between the fund and the investment adviser became effective on July 3, 2017.

Amundi Pioneer has received an order from the Securities and Exchange Commission that permits Amundi Pioneer, subject to the approval of the fund's Board of Trustees, to hire and terminate a subadviser that is not affiliated with Amundi Pioneer (an "unaffiliated subadviser") or to materially modify an existing subadvisory contract with an unaffiliated subadviser for the fund without shareholder approval. Amundi Pioneer retains the ultimate responsibility to oversee and recommend the hiring, termination and replacement of any unaffiliated subadviser.

Portfolio management

Day-to-day management of the fund's portfolio is the responsibility of David Eurkus and Jonathan Chirunga. Mr. Eurkus and Mr. Chirunga are supported by the fixed income team. Members of this team manage other Pioneer funds investing primarily in fixed income securities. The portfolio managers and the team also may draw upon the research and investment management expertise of one or more of Pioneer's affiliates. Mr. Eurkus, Managing

Director and Director of Municipals, U.S. of Amundi Pioneer, joined Amundi Pioneer in 2001, has been an investment professional since 1969 and has served as portfolio manager of the fund since 2006. Mr. Chirunga, Senior Vice President of Amundi Pioneer, joined Amundi Pioneer in 2011 from T. Rowe Price Associates where he was a Vice President and Municipal Credit Analyst from 2001 to 2011. Mr. Chirunga has served as portfolio manager of the fund since 2013.

The fund's statement of additional information provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers, and the portfolio managers' ownership of shares of the fund.

Management fee

The fund pays Amundi Pioneer a fee for managing the fund and to cover the cost of providing certain services to the fund.

Amundi Pioneer's annual fee is equal to 0.50% of the fund's average daily net assets up to \$500 million, 0.475% on the next \$500 million of the fund's average daily net assets and 0.45% on the fund's average daily net assets over \$1 billion. The fee is accrued daily and paid monthly.

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2018, the fund paid management fees (excluding waivers and/or assumption of expenses) equivalent to 0.50% of the fund's average daily net assets.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the management contract will be available in the fund's semi-annual report to shareholders, for the period ended February 28, 2019.

Distributor

Amundi Pioneer Distributor, Inc. is the fund's distributor. The fund compensates the distributor for its services. The distributor is an affiliate of Amundi Pioneer. Prior to July 3, 2017, the fund's distributor was named Pioneer Funds Distributor, Inc.

Pricing of shares

Net asset value

The fund's net asset value is the value of its securities plus any other assets minus its accrued operating expenses and other liabilities. The fund calculates a net asset value for each class of shares every day the New York Stock Exchange is open as of the scheduled close of regular trading (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time). If the New York Stock Exchange closes at another time, the fund will calculate a net asset value for each class of shares as of the scheduled closing time. On days when the New York Stock Exchange is closed for trading, including certain holidays listed in the statement of additional information, a net asset value is not calculated. The fund's most recent net asset value is available on the fund's website, www.pioneerinvestments.com.

The fund generally values debt securities and certain derivative instruments by using the prices supplied by independent third party pricing services. A pricing service may use market prices or quotations from one or more brokers or other sources, or may use a pricing matrix or other fair value methods or techniques to provide an estimated value of the security or instrument. A pricing matrix is a means of valuing a debt security on the basis of current market prices for other debt securities, historical trading patterns in the market for fixed income securities and/or other factors.

To the extent that the fund invests in shares of other mutual funds that are not traded on an exchange, such shares of other mutual funds are valued at their net asset values as provided by those funds. The prospectuses for those funds explain the circumstances under which those funds will use fair value pricing methods and the effects of using fair value pricing methods.

The valuations of securities traded in non-U.S. markets and certain fixed income securities will generally be determined as of the earlier closing time of the markets on which they primarily trade. When the fund holds securities or other assets that are denominated in a foreign currency, the fund will normally use the currency exchange rates as of 3:00 p.m. (Eastern time). Non-U.S. markets are open for trading on weekends and other days when the fund does not price its shares. Therefore, the value of the fund's shares may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or redeem fund shares.

When independent third party pricing services are unable to supply prices for an investment, or when prices or market quotations are considered by Pioneer to be unreliable, the value of that security may be determined using quotations from one or more broker-dealers. When such prices or quotations

are not available, or when they are considered by Pioneer to be unreliable, the fund uses fair value methods to value its securities pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees. The fund also may use fair value methods if it is determined that a significant event has occurred between the time at which a price is determined and the time at which the fund's net asset value is calculated. Because the fund may invest in securities rated below investment grade - some of which may be thinly traded and for which prices may not be readily available or may be unreliable - the fund may use fair value methods more frequently than funds that primarily invest in securities that are more widely traded. Valuing securities using fair value methods may cause the net asset value of the fund's shares to differ from the net asset value that would be calculated only using market prices.

The prices used by the fund to value its securities may differ from the amounts that would be realized if these securities were sold and these differences may be significant, particularly for securities that trade in relatively thin markets and/or markets that experience extreme volatility.

Choosing a class of shares

The fund offers four classes of shares through this prospectus. Each class has different eligibility requirements, sales charges and expenses, allowing you to choose the class that best meets your needs.

Factors you should consider include:

- The eligibility requirements that apply to purchases of a particular share class
- The expenses paid by each class
- The initial sales charges and contingent deferred sales charges (CDSCs), if any, applicable to each class
- Whether you qualify for any reduction or waiver of sales charges
- How long you expect to own the shares
- Any services you may receive from a financial intermediary

When choosing between Class A or Class C shares, you should be aware that, generally speaking, the longer your investment horizon, the more likely it will be that Class C shares will not be as advantageous as Class A shares. The annual distribution and service fees on Class C shares may cost you more over the longer term than the initial sales charge and distribution and service fees you would have paid for purchases of Class A shares.

If you are eligible to purchase Class K or Class Y shares, you should be aware that Class K and Class Y shares are not subject to an initial sales charge, CDSC or distribution and service fees and generally have lower annual expenses than Class A or Class C shares. However, if you invest in Class K shares or Class Y shares through an investment professional or financial intermediary, that investment professional or financial intermediary may charge you a commission in an amount determined and separately disclosed to you by that investment professional or financial intermediary.

Your investment professional can help you determine which class meets your goals. Your investment professional or financial intermediary may receive different compensation depending upon which class you choose, and may impose its own investment fees and practices for purchasing and selling fund shares, which are not described in this prospectus or in the statement of additional information. Consult your investment professional or financial intermediary about the availability of fund shares, the investment professional or financial intermediary's practices, and other information.

Please note that the fund does not charge any initial sales charge, CDSC or other asset-based fee for sales or distribution of Class K shares or Class Y shares. However, if you invest in Class K shares or Class Y shares through an investment professional or financial intermediary, that investment

professional or financial intermediary may charge you a commission in an amount determined and separately disclosed to you by that investment professional or financial intermediary.

Because the fund is not party to any commission arrangement between you and your investment professional or financial intermediary, any purchases and redemptions of Class K shares or Class Y shares will be made by the fund at the applicable net asset value (before imposition of the sales commission). Any commissions charged by an investment professional or financial intermediary are not reflected in the fees and expenses listed in the fee table or expense example in this prospectus nor are they reflected in the performance in the bar chart and table in this prospectus because these commissions are not charged by the fund.

For information on the fund's expenses, please see "Fund Summary."

The availability of certain sales charge waivers and discounts may depend on whether you purchase and sell your shares directly from the fund or through a financial intermediary. Specific intermediaries may have different policies and procedures regarding the availability of front-end sales charge waivers or contingent deferred (back-end) sales charge (CDSC) waivers, which are discussed under "Intermediary defined sales charge waiver policies." In all instances, it is your responsibility to notify the fund or your financial intermediary at the time of purchase of any relationship or other facts qualifying you for sales charge waivers or discounts. For waivers and discounts not available through a particular intermediary, you will have to purchase fund shares directly from the fund or through another intermediary to receive these waivers or discounts. Please see the "Intermediary defined sales charge waiver policies" section to determine any sales charge discounts and waivers that may be available to you through your financial intermediary.

Class A shares

- You pay a sales charge of up to 4.50% of the offering price, which is reduced or waived for large purchases and certain types of investors. At the time of your purchase, your investment firm may receive a commission from the distributor of up to 4%, declining as the size of your investment increases.
- There is no contingent deferred sales charge, except in certain circumstances when no initial sales charge is charged.
- Distribution and service fees of 0.25% of average daily net assets.

Choosing a class of shares

Class C shares

- A 1% contingent deferred sales charge is assessed if you sell your shares within one year of purchase. Your investment firm may receive a commission from the distributor at the time of your purchase of up to 1%.
- Distribution and service fees of 1.00% of average daily net assets.
- Maximum purchase amount (per transaction) of \$499,999.
- Effective September 1, 2018, Class C shares automatically convert to Class A shares after 10 years.

Class K shares

- No initial or contingent deferred sales charge. However, if you invest in Class K shares through an investment professional or financial intermediary, that investment professional or financial intermediary may charge you a commission in an amount determined and separately disclosed to you by that investment professional or financial intermediary.
- Initial investments by discretionary accounts and direct investors are subject to a \$5 million investment minimum, which may be waived in some circumstances.
- There is no investment minimum for other eligible investors.

Class Y shares

- No initial or contingent deferred sales charge. However, if you invest in Class Y shares through an investment professional or financial intermediary, that investment professional or financial intermediary may charge you a commission in an amount determined and separately disclosed to you by that investment professional or financial intermediary.
- Initial investments are subject to a \$5 million investment minimum, which may be waived in some circumstances.

Share class eligibility

Class K shares

Class K shares are available to certain discretionary accounts at Amundi Pioneer or its affiliates, certain direct investors, other Pioneer funds, and certain tax-deferred retirement plans (including 401(k) plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, 457 plans, health savings accounts, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans, defined benefit plans and non-qualified deferred compensation plans) held in plan level or omnibus accounts.

Direct investors may be individuals, institutions, trusts, foundations and other institutional investors.

Class K shares are also available to certain mutual fund programs. See “Minimum investment amounts - Waivers of the minimum investment amount for Class K.”

Automatic conversion of Class C shares

Effective September 1, 2018, Class C shares automatically convert to Class A shares after 10 years. Conversions occur during the month of or following the 10-year anniversary of the share purchase date. Class C shares held for longer than 10 years as of September 1, 2018 converted to Class A shares in September 2018. The automatic conversion is based on the relative net asset values of the two share classes without the imposition of a sales charge or fee. Generally, in order for your Class C shares to be eligible for automatic conversion to Class A shares, the fund or the financial intermediary through which you purchased your shares must have records which confirm that your Class C shares have been held for 10 years. Class C shares held through group retirement plan recordkeeping platforms of certain financial intermediaries who hold such shares in an omnibus account and do not track participant level share lot aging to facilitate such a conversion will not be eligible for automatic conversion to Class A shares. Specific intermediaries may have different policies and procedures regarding the conversion of Class C shares to Class A shares.

Distribution and service arrangements

Distribution plan

The fund has adopted a distribution plan for Class A and Class C shares in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Under the plan, the fund pays distribution and service fees to the distributor. Because these fees are an ongoing expense of the fund, over time they increase the cost of your investment and your shares may cost more than shares that are subject to other types of sales charges.

Additional payments to financial intermediaries

Your financial intermediary may receive compensation from the fund, Amundi Pioneer or its affiliates for the sale of fund shares and related services. Compensation may include sales commissions and distribution and service (Rule 12b-1) fees, as well as compensation for administrative services and transaction processing.

Amundi Pioneer or its affiliates may make additional payments to your financial intermediary. These payments may provide your financial intermediary with an incentive to favor the Pioneer funds over other mutual funds or assist the distributor in its efforts to promote the sale of the fund's shares. Financial intermediaries include broker-dealers, banks (including bank trust departments), registered investment advisers, financial planners, retirement plan administrators and other types of intermediaries.

Amundi Pioneer or its affiliates make these additional payments (sometimes referred to as "revenue sharing") to financial intermediaries out of its own assets, which may include profits derived from services provided to the fund, or from the retention of a portion of sales charges or distribution and service fees. Amundi Pioneer may base these payments on a variety of criteria, including the amount of sales or assets of the Pioneer funds attributable to the financial intermediary or as a per transaction fee.

Not all financial intermediaries receive additional compensation and the amount of compensation paid varies for each financial intermediary. In certain cases, these payments may be significant. Amundi Pioneer determines which firms to support and the extent of the payments it is willing to make, generally choosing firms that have a strong capability to effectively distribute shares of the Pioneer funds and that are willing to cooperate with Amundi Pioneer's promotional efforts. Amundi Pioneer also may compensate financial intermediaries (in addition to amounts that may be paid by the fund) for providing certain administrative services and transaction processing services.

Amundi Pioneer may benefit from revenue sharing if the intermediary features the Pioneer funds in its sales system (such as by placing certain Pioneer funds on its preferred fund list or giving access on a preferential basis to members of the financial intermediary's sales force or management). In addition, the financial intermediary may agree to participate in the distributor's marketing efforts (such as by helping to facilitate or provide financial assistance for conferences, seminars or other programs at which Amundi Pioneer personnel may make presentations on the Pioneer funds to the intermediary's sales force). To the extent intermediaries sell more shares of the Pioneer funds or retain shares of the Pioneer funds in their clients' accounts, Amundi Pioneer receives greater management and other fees due to the increase in the Pioneer funds' assets. The intermediary may earn a profit on these payments if the amount of the payment to the intermediary exceeds the intermediary's costs.

The compensation that Amundi Pioneer pays to financial intermediaries is discussed in more detail in the fund's statement of additional information. Your intermediary may charge you additional fees or commissions other than those disclosed in this prospectus. Intermediaries may categorize and disclose these arrangements differently than in the discussion above and in the statement of additional information. You can ask your financial intermediary about any payments it receives from Amundi Pioneer or the Pioneer funds, as well as about fees and/or commissions it charges.

Amundi Pioneer and its affiliates may have other relationships with your financial intermediary relating to the provision of services to the Pioneer funds, such as providing omnibus account services or effecting portfolio transactions for the Pioneer funds. If your intermediary provides these services, Amundi Pioneer or the Pioneer funds may compensate the intermediary for these services. In addition, your intermediary may have other relationships with Amundi Pioneer or its affiliates that are not related to the Pioneer funds.

Sales charges

Initial sales charges (Class A shares only)

You pay the offering price (the net asset value per share plus any initial sales charge) when you buy Class A shares unless you qualify to purchase shares at net asset value. You pay a lower sales charge as the size of your investment increases. You do not pay a sales charge when you reinvest dividends or capital gain distributions paid by the fund.

Sales charges for Class A shares

Amount of purchase	Sales charge as % of	
	Offering price	Net amount invested
Less than \$100,000	4.50	4.71
\$100,000 but less than \$250,000	3.50	3.63
\$250,000 but less than \$500,000	2.50	2.56
\$500,000 or more	-0-	-0-

The dollar amount of the sales charge is the difference between the offering price of the shares purchased (based on the applicable sales charge in the table) and the net asset value of those shares. Since the offering price is calculated to two decimal places using standard rounding methodology, the dollar amount of the sales charge as a percentage of the offering price and of the net amount invested for any particular purchase of fund shares may be higher or lower due to rounding.

Reduced sales charges – Class A shares

You may qualify for a reduced Class A sales charge if you own or are purchasing shares of Pioneer mutual funds. The investment levels required to obtain a reduced sales charge are commonly referred to as “breakpoints.” Amundi Pioneer offers two principal means of taking advantage of breakpoints in sales charges for aggregate purchases of Class A shares of the Pioneer funds over time if:

- The amount of shares you own of the Pioneer funds plus the amount you are investing now is at least \$100,000 (Rights of accumulation)
- You plan to invest at least \$100,000 over the next 13 months (Letter of intent)

Rights of accumulation – Class A shares only

If you qualify for rights of accumulation, your sales charge will be based on the combined value (at the current offering price) of all your Pioneer mutual fund shares, the shares of your spouse and the shares of any children under the age of 21.

Letter of intent - Class A shares only

You can use a letter of intent to qualify for reduced sales charges in two situations:

- If you plan to invest at least \$100,000 (excluding any reinvestment of dividends and capital gain distributions) in the fund's Class A shares during the next 13 months
- If you include in your letter of intent the value (at the current offering price) of all of your Class A shares of the fund and Class A or Class C shares of all other Pioneer mutual fund shares held of record in the amount used to determine the applicable sales charge for the fund shares you plan to buy

Completing a letter of intent does not obligate you to purchase additional shares, but if you do not buy enough shares to qualify for the projected level of sales charges by the end of the 13-month period (or when you sell your shares, if earlier), the distributor will recalculate your sales charge. Any share class for which no sales charge is paid cannot be included under the letter of intent. For more information regarding letters of intent, please contact your investment professional or obtain and read the statement of additional information.

Qualifying for a reduced Class A sales charge

In calculating your total account value in order to determine whether you have met sales charge breakpoints, you can include your Pioneer mutual fund shares, those of your spouse and the shares of any children under the age of 21. Amundi Pioneer will use each fund's current offering price to calculate your total account value. Certain trustees and fiduciaries may also qualify for a reduced sales charge.

To receive a reduced sales charge, you or your investment professional must, at the time of purchase, notify the distributor of your eligibility. In order to verify your eligibility for a discount, you may need to provide your investment professional or the fund with information or records, such as account numbers or statements, regarding shares of the fund or other Pioneer mutual funds held in all accounts by you, your spouse or children under the age of 21 with that investment professional or with any other financial intermediary. Eligible accounts may include joint accounts, retirement plan accounts, such as IRA and 401(k) accounts, and custodial accounts, such as ESA, UGMA and UTMA accounts.

Sales charges

It is your responsibility to confirm that your investment professional has notified the distributor of your eligibility for a reduced sales charge at the time of sale. If you or your investment professional do not notify the distributor of your eligibility, you will risk losing the benefits of a reduced sales charge.

For this purpose, Pioneer mutual funds include any fund for which the distributor is principal underwriter and, at the distributor's discretion, may include funds organized outside the U.S. and managed by Amundi Pioneer or an affiliate.

You can locate information regarding the reduction or waiver of sales charges free of charge on Amundi Pioneer's website at us.amundipioneer.com. The website includes hyperlinks that facilitate access to this information.

Class A purchases at net asset value

You may purchase Class A shares at net asset value (without a sales charge) as follows. If you believe you qualify for any of the Class A sales charge waivers discussed below, contact your investment professional or the distributor. You are required to provide written confirmation of your eligibility. You may not resell these shares except to or on behalf of the fund.

Class A purchases at net asset value are available to:

- Current or former trustees and officers of the fund;
- Partners and employees of legal counsel to the fund (at the time of initial share purchase);
- Directors, officers, employees or sales representatives of Amundi Pioneer and its affiliates (at the time of initial share purchase);
- Directors, officers, employees or sales representatives of any subadviser or a predecessor adviser (or their affiliates) to any investment company for which Amundi Pioneer serves as investment adviser (at the time of initial share purchase);
- Officers, partners, employees or registered representatives of broker-dealers (at the time of initial share purchase) which have entered into sales agreements with the distributor;
- Employees of Regions Financial Corporation and its affiliates (at the time of initial share purchase);
- Members of the immediate families of any of the persons above;
- Any trust, custodian, pension, profit sharing or other benefit plan of the foregoing persons;
- Insurance company separate accounts;

- Certain wrap accounts for the benefit of clients of investment professionals or other financial intermediaries adhering to standards established by the distributor;
- Other funds and accounts for which Amundi Pioneer or any of its affiliates serves as investment adviser or manager;
- Investors in connection with certain reorganization, liquidation or acquisition transactions involving other investment companies or personal holding companies;
- Certain unit investment trusts;
- Group employer-sponsored retirement plans with at least \$500,000 in total plan assets. Waivers for group employer-sponsored retirement plans do not apply to traditional IRAs, Roth IRAs, SEPs, SARSEPs, SIMPLE IRAs, KEOGHs, individual 401(k) or individual 403(b) plans, or to brokerage relationships in which sales charges are customarily imposed;
- Group employer-sponsored retirement plans with accounts established with Amundi Pioneer on or before March 31, 2004 with 100 or more eligible employees or at least \$500,000 in total plan assets;
- Participants in an employer-sponsored 403(b) plan or employer-sponsored 457 plan if (i) your employer has made special arrangements for your plan to operate as a group through a single broker, dealer or financial intermediary and (ii) all participants in the plan who purchase shares of a Pioneer mutual fund do so through a single broker, dealer or other financial intermediary designated by your employer;
- Investors purchasing shares pursuant to the reinstatement privilege applicable to Class A shares; and
- Shareholders of record (i.e., shareholders whose shares are not held in the name of a broker or an omnibus account) on the date of the reorganization of a predecessor Safeco fund into a corresponding Pioneer fund, shareholders who owned shares in the name of an omnibus account provider on that date that agrees with the fund to distinguish beneficial holders in the same manner, and retirement plans with assets invested in the predecessor Safeco fund on that date.

In addition, Class A shares may be purchased at net asset value through certain mutual fund programs sponsored by qualified intermediaries, such as broker-dealers and investment advisers. In each case, the intermediary has entered into an agreement with Amundi Pioneer to include the Pioneer funds in their program without the imposition of a sales charge. The intermediary provides investors participating in the program with additional services, including advisory, asset allocation, recordkeeping or other services. You

Sales charges

should ask your investment firm if it offers and you are eligible to participate in such a mutual fund program and whether participation in the program is consistent with your investment goals. The intermediaries sponsoring or participating in these mutual fund programs also may offer their clients other classes of shares of the funds, and investors may receive different levels of services or pay different fees depending upon the class of shares included in the program. Investors should consider carefully any separate transaction and other fees charged by these programs in connection with investing in each available share class before selecting a share class. Such mutual fund programs include certain self-directed brokerage services accounts held through qualified intermediaries that may or may not charge participating investors transaction fees.

Contingent deferred sales charges (CDSCs)

Class A shares

Purchases of Class A shares of \$500,000 or more may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge upon redemption. A contingent deferred sales charge is payable to the distributor in the event of a share redemption within 12 months following the share purchase at the rate of 1% of the lesser of the value of the shares redeemed (exclusive of reinvested dividend and capital gain distributions) or the total cost of such shares. However, the contingent deferred sales charge is waived for redemptions of Class A shares purchased by an employer-sponsored retirement plan that has at least \$500,000 in total plan assets (or that has 1,000 or more eligible employees for plans with accounts established with Amundi Pioneer on or before March 31, 2004).

Class C shares

You buy Class C shares at net asset value per share without paying an initial sales charge. However, if you sell your Class C shares within one year of purchase, upon redemption you will pay the distributor a contingent deferred sales charge of 1% of the current market value or the original cost of the shares you are selling, whichever is less.

Paying the contingent deferred sales charge (CDSC)

Several rules apply for calculating CDSCs so that you pay the lowest possible CDSC.

- The CDSC is calculated on the current market value or the original cost of the shares you are selling, whichever is less
- You do not pay a CDSC on reinvested dividends or distributions

- If you sell only some of your shares, the transfer agent will first sell your shares that are not subject to any CDSC and then the shares that you have owned the longest
- You may qualify for a waiver of the CDSC normally charged. See “Waiver or reduction of contingent deferred sales charges”

Waiver or reduction of contingent deferred sales charges

It is your responsibility to confirm that your investment professional has notified the distributor of your eligibility for a reduced sales charge at the time of sale. If you or your investment professional do not notify the distributor of your eligibility, you will risk losing the benefits of a reduced sales charge.

The distributor may waive or reduce the CDSC for Class A shares that are subject to a CDSC or for Class C shares if:

- The distribution results from the death of all registered account owners or a participant in an employer-sponsored plan. For UGMAs, UTMA's and trust accounts, the waiver applies only upon the death of all beneficial owners;
- You become disabled (within the meaning of Section 72 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Internal Revenue Code”)) after the purchase of the shares being sold. For UGMAs, UTMA's and trust accounts, the waiver only applies upon the disability of all beneficial owners;
- The distribution is made in connection with limited automatic redemptions as described in “Systematic withdrawal plans” (limited in any year to 10% of the value of the account in the fund at the time the withdrawal plan is established);
- The distribution is from any type of IRA, 403(b) or employer-sponsored plan described under Section 401(a) or 457 of the Internal Revenue Code and, in connection with the distribution, one of the following applies:
 - It is part of a series of substantially equal periodic payments made over the life expectancy of the participant or the joint life expectancy of the participant and his or her beneficiary (limited in any year to 10% of the value of the participant’s account at the time the distribution amount is established);
 - It is a required minimum distribution due to the attainment of age 70½, in which case the distribution amount may exceed 10% (based solely on total plan assets held in Pioneer mutual funds);
 - It is rolled over to or reinvested in another Pioneer mutual fund in the same class of shares, which will be subject to the CDSC of the shares originally held; or

Sales charges

- It is in the form of a loan to a participant in a plan that permits loans (each repayment applied to the purchase of shares will be subject to a CDSC as though a new purchase);
- The distribution is to a participant in an employer-sponsored retirement plan described under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code or to a participant in an employer-sponsored 403(b) plan or employer-sponsored 457 plan if (i) your employer has made special arrangements for your plan to operate as a group through a single broker, dealer or financial intermediary and (ii) all participants in the plan who purchase shares of a Pioneer mutual fund do so through a single broker, dealer or other financial intermediary designated by your employer and is or is in connection with:
 - A return of excess employee deferrals or contributions;
 - A qualifying hardship distribution as described in the Internal Revenue Code;
 - Due to retirement or termination of employment;
 - From a qualified defined contribution plan and represents a participant's directed transfer, provided that this privilege has been preauthorized through a prior agreement with the distributor regarding participant directed transfers;
- The distribution is made pursuant to the fund's right to liquidate or involuntarily redeem shares in a shareholder's account;
- The distribution is made to pay an account's advisory or custodial fees; or
- The distributor does not pay the selling broker a commission normally paid at the time of the sale.

Please see the fund's statement of additional information for more information regarding reduced sales charges and breakpoints.

The availability of certain sales charge waivers and discounts may depend on whether you purchase your shares directly from the fund or through a financial intermediary. Please see the "Intermediary defined sales charge waiver policies" section for more information.

Class K shares

Class K shares are purchased at net asset value with no initial sales charge and no CDSC when redeemed. However, if you invest in Class K shares through an investment professional or financial intermediary, that investment professional or financial intermediary may charge you a commission in an amount determined and separately disclosed to you by that investment professional or financial intermediary.

Class Y shares

Class Y shares are purchased at net asset value with no initial sales charge and no CDSC when redeemed. However, if you invest in Class Y shares through an investment professional or financial intermediary, that investment professional or financial intermediary may charge you a commission in an amount determined and separately disclosed to you by that investment professional or financial intermediary.

Buying, exchanging and selling shares

Opening your account

You may open an account by completing an account application and sending it to the fund by mail or by fax. Please call the fund to obtain an account application. Certain types of accounts, such as retirement accounts, have separate applications.

Use your account application to select options and privileges for your account. You can change your selections at any time by sending a completed account options form to the fund. You may be required to obtain a signature guarantee to make certain changes to an existing account.

Call or write to the fund for account applications, account options forms and other account information:

Pioneer Funds

P.O. Box 219427

Kansas City, MO 64121-9427

Telephone 1-800-225-6292

Please note that there may be a delay in receipt by the fund's transfer agent of applications submitted by regular mail to a post office address.

Each fund is generally available for purchase in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Except to the extent otherwise permitted by the funds' distributor, the funds will only accept accounts from U.S. citizens with a U.S. address (including an APO or FPO address) or resident aliens with a U.S. address (including an APO or FPO address) and a U.S. taxpayer identification number.

Identity verification

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. When you open an account, you will need to supply your name, address, date of birth, and other information that will allow the fund to identify you.

The fund may close your account if we cannot adequately verify your identity. The redemption price will be the net asset value on the date of redemption.

Investing through financial intermediaries and retirement plans

If you invest in the fund through your financial intermediary or through a retirement plan, the options and services available to you may be different from those discussed in this prospectus. Shareholders investing through

financial intermediaries, programs sponsored by financial intermediaries and retirement plans may only purchase funds and classes of shares that are available. When you invest through an account that is not in your name, you generally may buy and sell shares and complete other transactions only through the account. Ask your investment professional or financial intermediary for more information.

Additional conditions may apply to your investment in the fund, and the investment professional or intermediary may charge you a transaction-based, administrative or other fee for its services. These conditions and fees are in addition to those imposed by the fund and its affiliates. You should ask your investment professional or financial intermediary about its services and any applicable fees.

Share prices for transactions

If you place an order to purchase, exchange or sell shares that is received in good order by the fund's transfer agent or an authorized agent by the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern time), the share price for your transaction will be based on the net asset value determined as of the scheduled close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange on that day (plus or minus any applicable sales charges). If your order is received by the fund's transfer agent or an authorized agent after the scheduled close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange, or your order is not in good order, the share price will be based on the net asset value next determined after your order is received in good order by the fund or authorized agent. The authorized agent is responsible for transmitting your order to the fund in a timely manner.

Good order means that:

- You have provided adequate instructions
- There are no outstanding claims against your account
- There are no transaction limitations on your account
- Your request includes a signature guarantee if you:
 - Are selling over \$100,000 or exchanging over \$500,000 worth of shares
 - Changed your account registration or address within the last 30 days
 - Instruct the transfer agent to mail the check to an address different from the one on your account
 - Want the check paid to someone other than the account's record owner(s)
 - Are transferring the sale proceeds to a Pioneer mutual fund account with a different registration

Buying, exchanging and selling shares

Transaction limitations

Your transactions are subject to certain limitations, including the limitation on the purchase of the fund's shares within 30 calendar days of a redemption. See "Excessive trading."

Buying

You may buy fund shares from any financial intermediary that has a sales agreement or other arrangement with the distributor.

You can buy shares at net asset value per share plus any applicable sales charge. The distributor may reject any order until it has confirmed the order in writing and received payment. Normally, your financial intermediary will send your purchase request to the fund's transfer agent. **Consult your investment professional for more information.** Your investment firm receives a commission from the distributor, and may receive additional compensation from Amundi Pioneer, for your purchase of fund shares.

Minimum investment amounts

Class A and Class C shares

Your initial investment must be at least \$1,000. Additional investments must be at least \$100 for Class A shares and \$500 for Class C shares.

You may qualify for lower initial or subsequent investment minimums if you are opening a retirement plan account, establishing an automatic investment plan or placing your trade through your investment firm. The fund may waive the initial or subsequent investment minimums. Minimum investment amounts may be waived for, among other things, share purchases made through certain mutual fund programs (e.g., asset based fee program accounts) sponsored by qualified intermediaries, such as broker-dealers and investment advisers, that have entered into an agreement with Amundi Pioneer.

Class K shares

Initial investments by discretionary accounts and direct investors in Class K shares must be at least \$5 million. There is no investment minimum for other eligible investors. This amount may be invested in one or more of the Pioneer mutual funds that currently offer Class K shares. There is no minimum additional investment amount. The fund may waive the initial investment amount, if applicable.

Waivers of the minimum investment amount for Class K

The fund will accept an initial investment of less than \$5 million if:

- (a) The investment is made by a retirement plan that is an eligible investor in Class K shares; or
- (b) The investment is made by another Pioneer fund; or
- (c) The investment is made through certain mutual fund programs sponsored by qualified intermediaries, such as broker-dealers and investment advisers. In each case, the intermediary has an arrangement with Amundi Pioneer to include Class K shares of the Pioneer mutual funds in their program. In one model, the intermediary provides investors participating in the program with additional services, including advisory, asset allocation, recordkeeping or other services, as a combined service offering. In another model, a brokerage firm may provide transactional services in accordance with a commission schedule set by the firm. You should ask your investment firm if it offers and you are eligible to participate in such a mutual fund program and whether participation in the program is consistent with your investment goals. The intermediaries sponsoring or participating in these mutual fund programs also may offer their clients other classes of shares of the funds, and investors may receive different levels of services or pay different fees depending upon the class of shares included in the program. Investors should consider carefully any separate transaction and other fees charged by these programs in connection with investing in each available share class before selecting a share class.

The fund reserves the right to waive the initial investment minimum in other circumstances.

Class Y shares

Your initial investment in Class Y shares must be at least \$5 million. This amount may be invested in one or more of the Pioneer mutual funds that currently offer Class Y shares. There is no minimum additional investment amount. The fund may waive the initial investment amount.

Waivers of the minimum investment amount for Class Y

The fund will accept an initial investment of less than \$5 million if:

- (a) The investment is made by a trust company or bank trust department which is initially investing at least \$1 million in any of the Pioneer mutual funds and, at the time of the purchase, such assets are held

Buying, exchanging and selling shares

in a fiduciary, advisory, custodial or similar capacity over which the trust company or bank trust department has full or shared investment discretion; or

- (b) The investment is at least \$1 million in any of the Pioneer mutual funds and the purchaser is an insurance company separate account; or
- (c) The account is not represented by a broker-dealer and the investment is made by (1) an ERISA-qualified retirement plan that meets the requirements of Section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code, (2) an employer-sponsored retirement plan that meets the requirements of Sections 403 or 457 of the Internal Revenue Code, (3) a private foundation that meets the requirements of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code or (4) an endowment or other organization that meets the requirements of Section 509(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code; or
- (d) The investment is made by an employer-sponsored retirement plan established for the benefit of (1) employees of Amundi Pioneer or its affiliates, or (2) employees or the affiliates of broker-dealers who have a Class Y shares sales agreement with the distributor; or
- (e) The investment is made through certain mutual fund programs sponsored by qualified intermediaries, such as broker-dealers and investment advisers. In each case, the intermediary has a specific arrangement with Amundi Pioneer to include Class Y shares of the Pioneer mutual funds in its program. In one model, the intermediary provides investors participating in the program with additional services, including advisory, asset allocation, recordkeeping or other services, as a combined service offering. In another model, a brokerage firm may provide transactional services in accordance with a commission schedule set by the firm.

You should ask your investment firm if it offers and you are eligible to participate in such a mutual fund program and whether participation in the program is consistent with your investment goals. The intermediaries sponsoring or participating in these mutual fund programs also may offer their clients other classes of shares of the funds, and investors may receive different levels of services or pay different fees depending upon the class of shares included in the program. Investors should consider carefully any separate transaction and other fees charged by these programs in connection with investing in each available share class before selecting a share class; or

- (f) The investment is made by another Pioneer fund.

The fund reserves the right to waive the initial investment minimum in other circumstances.

Maximum purchase amounts

Purchases of fund shares are limited to \$499,999 for Class C shares. This limit is applied on a per transaction basis. Class A, Class K and Class Y shares are not subject to a maximum purchase amount.

Retirement plan accounts

You can purchase fund shares through tax-deferred retirement plans for individuals, businesses and tax-exempt organizations.

Your initial investment for most types of retirement plan accounts must be at least \$250. Additional investments for most types of retirement plans must be at least \$100.

You may not use the account application accompanying this prospectus to establish an Amundi Pioneer retirement plan. You can obtain retirement plan applications from your investment firm or by calling the Retirement Plans Department at 1-800-622-0176.

How to buy shares

Through your investment firm

Normally, your investment firm will send your purchase request to the fund's distributor and/or transfer agent. **Consult your investment professional for more information.** Your investment firm receives a commission from the distributor, and may receive additional compensation from Amundi Pioneer, for your purchase of fund shares.

By phone or online

You can use the telephone or online purchase privilege if you have an existing non-retirement account. Certain IRAs can use the telephone purchase privilege. If your account is eligible, you can purchase additional fund shares by phone or online if:

- You established your bank account of record at least 30 days ago
- Your bank information has not changed for at least 30 days
- You are not purchasing more than \$100,000 worth of shares per account per day
- You can provide the proper account identification information

Buying, exchanging and selling shares

When you request a telephone or online purchase, the fund's transfer agent will electronically debit the amount of the purchase from your bank account of record. The fund's transfer agent will purchase fund shares for the amount of the debit at the offering price determined after the fund's transfer agent receives your telephone or online purchase instruction and good funds. It usually takes three business days for the fund's transfer agent to receive notification from your bank that good funds are available in the amount of your investment.

In writing, by mail

You can purchase fund shares for an existing fund account by **mailing a check to the fund**. Make your check payable to the fund. Neither initial nor subsequent investments should be made by third party check, travelers check, or credit card check. Your check must be in U.S. dollars and drawn on a U.S. bank. Include in your purchase request the fund's name, the account number and the name or names in the account registration. Please note that there may be a delay in receipt by the fund's transfer agent of purchase orders submitted by regular mail to a post office address.

By wire (Class K or Class Y shares only)

If you have an existing (Class K or Class Y shares only) account, you may wire funds to purchase shares. Note, however, that:

- State Street Bank must receive your wire no later than 11:00 a.m. Eastern time on the business day after the fund receives your request to purchase shares
- If State Street Bank does not receive your wire by 11:00 a.m. Eastern time on the next business day, your transaction will be canceled at your expense and risk
- Wire transfers normally take two or more hours to complete and a fee may be charged by the sending bank
- Wire transfers may be restricted on holidays and at certain other times

Instruct your bank to wire funds to:

Receiving Bank: State Street Bank and Trust Company
225 Franklin Street
Boston, MA 02101
ABA Routing No. 011000028

For further credit to: Shareholder Name
Existing Pioneer Account No.
High Income Municipal Fund

The fund's transfer agent must receive your account application before you send your initial check or federal funds wire. In addition, you must provide a bank wire address of record when you establish your account.

Exchanging

You may, under certain circumstances, exchange your shares for shares of the same class of another Pioneer mutual fund.

Your exchange request must be for at least \$1,000. The fund allows you to exchange your shares at net asset value without charging you either an initial or contingent deferred sales charge at the time of the exchange. Shares you acquire as part of an exchange will continue to be subject to any contingent deferred sales charge that applies to the shares you originally purchased. When you ultimately sell your shares, the date of your original purchase will determine your contingent deferred sales charge.

Before you request an exchange, consider each fund's investment objective and policies as described in the fund's prospectus. You generally will have to pay income taxes on an exchange.

Same-fund exchange privilege

Certain shareholders may be eligible to exchange their shares for shares of another class. If eligible, no sales charges or other charges will apply to any such exchange. Generally, shareholders will not recognize a gain or loss for federal income tax purposes upon such an exchange. Investors should contact their financial intermediary to learn more about the details of this privilege.

How to exchange shares

Through your investment firm

Normally, your investment firm will send your exchange request to the fund's transfer agent. **Consult your investment professional for more information about exchanging your shares.**

By phone or online

After you establish an eligible fund account, **you can exchange fund shares by phone or online if:**

- You are exchanging into an existing account or using the exchange to establish a new account, provided the new account has a registration identical to the original account

Buying, exchanging and selling shares

- The fund into which you are exchanging offers the same class of shares
- You are not exchanging more than \$500,000 worth of shares per account per day
- You can provide the proper account identification information

In writing, by mail or by fax

You can exchange fund shares by **mailing or faxing a letter of instruction to the fund**. You can exchange fund shares directly through the fund only if your account is registered in your name. However, you may not fax an exchange request for more than \$500,000. Include in your letter:

- The name and signature of all registered owners
- A signature guarantee for each registered owner if the amount of the exchange is more than \$500,000
- The name of the fund out of which you are exchanging and the name of the fund into which you are exchanging
- The class of shares you are exchanging
- The dollar amount or number of shares you are exchanging

Please note that there may be a delay in receipt by the fund's transfer agent of exchange requests submitted by regular mail to a post office address.

Selling

Your shares will be sold at the share price (net asset value less any applicable sales charge) next calculated after the fund or its authorized agent, such as a broker-dealer, receives your request in good order. If a signature guarantee is required, you must submit your request in writing.

If the shares you are selling are subject to a deferred sales charge, it will be deducted from the sale proceeds. The fund generally will send your sale proceeds by check, bank wire or electronic funds transfer. Your redemption proceeds normally will be sent within 1 business day after your request is received in good order, but in any event within 7 days, regardless of the method the fund uses to make such payment. If you recently sent a check to purchase the shares being sold, the fund may delay payment of the sale proceeds until your check has cleared. This may take up to 10 calendar days from the purchase date.

Your redemption proceeds may be delayed, or your right to receive redemption proceeds suspended, if the New York Stock Exchange is closed (other than on weekends or holidays) or trading is restricted, if the Securities and Exchange Commission determines an emergency or other circumstances

exist that make it impracticable for the fund to sell or value its portfolio securities, or otherwise as permitted by the rules of or by the order of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

If you are selling shares from a non-retirement account or certain IRAs, you may use any of the methods described below. If you are selling shares from a retirement account other than an IRA, you must make your request in writing.

You generally will have to pay income taxes on a sale.

If you must use a written request to exchange or sell your shares and your account is registered in the name of a corporation or other fiduciary you must include the name of an authorized person and a certified copy of a current corporate resolution, certificate of incumbency or similar legal document showing that the named individual is authorized to act on behalf of the record owner.

Under normal circumstances, the fund expects to meet redemption requests by using cash or cash equivalents in its portfolio and/or selling portfolio assets to generate cash. Under stressed or abnormal market conditions or circumstances, including circumstances adversely affecting the liquidity of the fund's investments, the fund may be more likely to be forced to sell portfolio assets to meet redemptions than under normal market circumstances. Under such circumstances, the fund could be forced to liquidate assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value. The fund also may pay redemption proceeds using cash obtained through a committed, unsecured revolving credit facility, or an interfund lending facility, if available, and other borrowing arrangements that may be available from time to time.

The fund reserves the right to redeem in kind, that is, to pay all or a portion of your redemption proceeds by giving you securities. If the fund redeems in kind, it generally will deliver to you a proportionate share of the portfolio securities owned by the fund. Securities you receive this way may increase or decrease in value while you hold them and you may incur brokerage and transaction charges and tax liability when you convert the securities to cash. The fund may redeem in kind at a shareholder's request or if, for example, the fund reasonably believes that a cash redemption may have a substantial impact on the fund and its remaining shareholders.

Buying, exchanging and selling shares

During periods of deteriorating or stressed market conditions, when an increased portion of the fund's portfolio may be comprised of less-liquid investments, or during extraordinary or emergency circumstances, the fund may be more likely to pay redemption proceeds with cash obtained through short-term borrowing arrangements (if available) or by giving you securities.

How to sell shares

Through your investment firm

Normally, your investment firm will send your request to sell shares to the fund's transfer agent. Please note that your investment firm may have its own earlier deadlines for the receipt of a request to sell shares. **Consult your investment professional for more information.** The fund has authorized the distributor to act as its agent in the repurchase of fund shares from qualified investment firms. The fund reserves the right to terminate this procedure at any time.

By phone or online

If you have an eligible non-retirement account, you may sell up to \$100,000 per account per day by phone or online. You may sell fund shares held in a retirement plan account by phone only if your account is an eligible IRA (tax penalties may apply). You may not sell your shares by phone or online if you have changed your address (for checks) or your bank information (for wires and transfers) in the last 30 days.

You may receive your sale proceeds:

- By check, provided the check is made payable exactly as your account is registered
- By bank wire or by electronic funds transfer, provided the sale proceeds are being sent to your bank address of record

For Class Y shares, shareholders may sell up to \$5 million per account per day if the proceeds are directed to your bank account of record (\$100,000 per account per day if the proceeds are not directed to your bank account of record).

In writing, by mail or by fax

You can sell some or all of your fund shares by **writing directly to the fund** only if your account is registered in your name. Include in your request your name, the fund's name, your fund account number, the class of shares to be sold, the dollar amount or number of shares to be sold and any other applicable requirements as described below. The fund's transfer agent will

send the sale proceeds to your address of record unless you provide other instructions. Your request must be signed by all registered owners and be in good order.

The fund's transfer agent will not process your request until it is received in good order.

You may sell up to \$100,000 per account per day by fax.

Please note that there may be a delay in receipt by the fund's transfer agent of redemption requests submitted by regular mail to a post office address.

How to contact us

By phone

For information or to request a telephone transaction between 8:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. (Eastern time) by speaking with a shareholder services representative call

1-800-225-6292

To request a transaction using FactFoneSM call

1-800-225-4321

By mail

Send your written instructions to:

Pioneer Funds

P.O. Box 219427

Kansas City, MO 64121-9427

Amundi Pioneer website

us.amundipioneer.com

By fax

Fax your exchange and sale requests to:

1-800-225-4240

Account options

See the account application form for more details on each of the following services or call the fund for details and availability.

Telephone transaction privileges

If your account is registered in your name, you can buy, exchange or sell fund shares by telephone. If you do not want your account to have telephone transaction privileges, you must indicate that choice on your account application or by writing to the fund.

When you request a telephone transaction the fund's transfer agent will try to confirm that the request is genuine. The transfer agent records the call, requires the caller to provide validating information for the account and sends you a written confirmation. The fund may implement other confirmation procedures from time to time. Different procedures may apply if you have a non-U.S. account or if your account is registered in the name of an institution, broker-dealer or other third party. If the fund's confirmation procedures are followed, neither the fund nor its agents will bear any liability for these transactions.

Online transaction privileges

If your account is registered in your name, you may be able to buy, exchange or sell fund shares online. Your investment firm may also be able to buy, exchange or sell your fund shares online.

To establish online transaction privileges:

- For new accounts, complete the online section of the account application
- For existing accounts, complete an account options form, write to the fund or complete the online authorization screen at us.amundipioneer.com

To use online transactions, you must read and agree to the terms of an online transaction agreement available on the Amundi Pioneer website. When you or your investment firm requests an online transaction, the fund's transfer agent electronically records the transaction, requires an authorizing password and sends a written confirmation. The fund may implement other procedures from time to time. Different procedures may apply if you have a non-U.S. account or if your account is registered in the name of an institution, broker-dealer or other third party. You may not be able to use the online transaction privilege for certain types of accounts, including most retirement accounts.

Periodic investments

You can make periodic investments in the fund by setting up monthly bank drafts, government allotments, payroll deductions, or an Automatic Investment Plan. Periodic investments may be made only through U.S. banks. You may use a periodic investment plan to establish a Class A share account with a small initial investment. If you have a Class C share account and your balance is at least \$1,000, you may establish an periodic investment plan.

Automatic Investment Plan (AIP)

If you establish an Automatic Investment Plan with Amundi Pioneer, the fund's transfer agent will make a periodic investment in fund shares by means of a preauthorized electronic funds transfer from your bank account. Your plan investments are voluntary. You may discontinue your plan at any time or change the plan's dollar amount, frequency or investment date by calling or writing to the fund's transfer agent. You should allow up to 30 days for the fund's transfer agent to establish your plan.

Automatic exchanges

You can automatically exchange your fund shares for shares of the same class of another Pioneer mutual fund. The automatic exchange will begin on the day you select when you complete the appropriate section of your account application or an account options form. In order to establish automatic exchange:

- You must select exchanges on a monthly or quarterly basis
- Both the originating and receiving accounts must have identical registrations
- The originating account must have a minimum balance of \$5,000

You may have to pay income taxes on an exchange.

Distribution options

The fund offers three distribution options. Any fund shares you buy by reinvesting distributions will be priced at the applicable net asset value per share.

- (1) Unless you indicate another option on your account application, any dividends and capital gain distributions paid to you by the fund will automatically be invested in additional fund shares.
- (2) You may elect to have the amount of any dividends paid to you in cash and any capital gain distributions reinvested in additional shares.

Account options

- (3) You may elect to have the full amount of any dividends and/or capital gain distributions paid to you in cash.

Options (2) and (3) are not available to retirement plan accounts or accounts with a current value of less than \$500.

If you are under 59½, taxes and tax penalties may apply.

If your distribution check is returned to the fund's transfer agent or you do not cash the check for six months or more, the fund's transfer agent may reinvest the amount of the check in your account and automatically change the distribution option on your account to option (1) until you request a different option in writing. If the amount of a distribution check would be less than \$25, the fund may reinvest the amount in additional shares of the fund instead of sending a check. Additional shares of the fund will be purchased at the then-current net asset value.

Directed dividends

You can invest the dividends paid by one of your Pioneer mutual fund accounts in a second Pioneer mutual fund account. The value of your second account must be at least \$1,000. You may direct the investment of any amount of dividends. There are no fees or charges for directed dividends. If you have a retirement plan account, you may only direct dividends to accounts with identical registrations.

Systematic withdrawal plans

When you establish a systematic withdrawal plan for your account, the transfer agent will sell the number of fund shares you specify on a periodic basis and the proceeds will be paid to you or to any person you select. You must obtain a signature guarantee to direct payments to another person after you have established your systematic withdrawal plan. Payments can be made either by check or by electronic transfer to a U.S. bank account you designate.

To establish a systematic withdrawal plan:

- Your account must have a total value of at least \$10,000 when you establish your plan
- You may not request a periodic withdrawal of more than 10% of the value of any Class C share account (valued at the time the plan is implemented)

These requirements do not apply to scheduled (Internal Revenue Code Section 72(t) election) or mandatory (required minimum distribution) withdrawals from IRAs and certain retirement plans.

Systematic sales of fund shares may be taxable transactions for you. While you are making systematic withdrawals from your account, you may pay unnecessary initial sales charges on additional purchases of Class A shares or contingent deferred sales charges.

Direct deposit

If you elect to take dividends or dividends and capital gain distributions in cash, or if you establish a systematic withdrawal plan, you may choose to have those cash payments deposited directly into your savings, checking or NOW bank account.

Voluntary tax withholding

You may have the fund's transfer agent withhold 28% of the dividends and capital gain distributions paid from your fund account (before any reinvestment) and forward the amount withheld to the Internal Revenue Service as a credit against your federal income taxes. Voluntary tax withholding is not available for retirement plan accounts or for accounts subject to backup withholding.

Shareholder services and policies

Excessive trading

Frequent trading into and out of the fund can disrupt portfolio management strategies, harm fund performance by forcing the fund to hold excess cash or to liquidate certain portfolio securities prematurely and increase expenses for all investors, including long-term investors who do not generate these costs. An investor may use short-term trading as a strategy, for example, if the investor believes that the valuation of the fund's portfolio securities for purposes of calculating its net asset value does not fully reflect the then-current fair market value of those holdings. The fund discourages, and does not take any intentional action to accommodate, excessive and short-term trading practices, such as market timing. Although there is no generally applied standard in the marketplace as to what level of trading activity is excessive, we may consider trading in the fund's shares to be excessive for a variety of reasons, such as if:

- You sell shares within a short period of time after the shares were purchased;
- You make two or more purchases and redemptions within a short period of time;
- You enter into a series of transactions that indicate a timing pattern or strategy; or
- We reasonably believe that you have engaged in such practices in connection with other mutual funds.

The fund's Board of Trustees has adopted policies and procedures with respect to frequent purchases and redemptions of fund shares by fund investors. Pursuant to these policies and procedures, we monitor selected trades on a daily basis in an effort to detect excessive short-term trading. If we determine that an investor or a client of a broker or other intermediary has engaged in excessive short-term trading that we believe may be harmful to the fund, we will ask the investor, broker or other intermediary to cease such activity and we will refuse to process purchase orders (including purchases by exchange) of such investor, broker, other intermediary or accounts that we believe are under their control. In determining whether to take such actions, we seek to act in a manner that is consistent with the best interests of the fund's shareholders.

While we use our reasonable efforts to detect excessive trading activity, there can be no assurance that our efforts will be successful or that market timers will not employ tactics designed to evade detection. If we are not successful, your return from an investment in the fund may be adversely affected. Frequently, fund shares are held through omnibus accounts maintained by financial intermediaries such as brokers and retirement plan administrators,

where the holdings of multiple shareholders, such as all the clients of a particular broker or other intermediary, are aggregated. Our ability to monitor trading practices by investors purchasing shares through omnibus accounts may be limited and dependent upon the cooperation of the broker or other intermediary in taking steps to limit this type of activity.

The fund may reject a purchase or exchange order before its acceptance or the issuance of shares. The fund may also restrict additional purchases or exchanges in an account. Each of these steps may be taken for any transaction, for any reason, without prior notice, including transactions that the fund believes are requested on behalf of market timers. The fund reserves the right to reject any purchase or exchange request by any investor or financial institution if the fund believes that any combination of trading activity in the account or related accounts is potentially disruptive to the fund. A prospective investor whose purchase or exchange order is rejected will not achieve the investment results, whether gain or loss, that would have been realized if the order had been accepted and an investment made in the fund. A fund and its shareholders do not incur any gain or loss as a result of a rejected order. The fund may impose further restrictions on trading activities by market timers in the future.

To limit the negative effects of excessive trading on the fund, the fund has adopted the following restriction on investor transactions. If an investor redeems \$5,000 or more (including redemptions that are a part of an exchange transaction) from the fund, that investor shall be prevented (or “blocked”) from purchasing shares of the fund (including purchases that are a part of an exchange transaction) for 30 calendar days after the redemption. This policy does not apply to systematic purchase or withdrawal plan transactions, transactions made through employer-sponsored retirement plans described under Section 401(a), 403(b) or 457 of the Internal Revenue Code or employee benefit plans, scheduled (Internal Revenue Code Section 72(t) election) or mandatory (required minimum distribution) withdrawals from IRAs, rebalancing transactions made through certain asset allocation or “wrap” programs, transactions by insurance company separate accounts or transactions by other funds that invest in the fund. This policy does not apply to purchase or redemption transactions of less than \$5,000 or to Pioneer U.S. Government Money Market Fund or Pioneer Multi-Asset Ultrashort Income Fund.

Shareholder services and policies

We rely on financial intermediaries that maintain omnibus accounts to apply to their customers either the fund's policy described above or their own policies or restrictions designed to limit excessive trading of fund shares. However, we do not impose this policy at the omnibus account level.

Purchases pursuant to the reinstatement privilege (for Class A shares) are subject to this policy.

Purchases in kind

You may use securities you own to purchase shares of the fund provided that Amundi Pioneer, in its sole discretion, determines that the securities are consistent with the fund's objective and policies and their acquisition is in the best interests of the fund. If the fund accepts your securities, they will be valued for purposes of determining the number of fund shares to be issued to you in the same way the fund will value the securities for purposes of determining its net asset value. For federal income tax purposes, you may be taxed in the same manner as if you sold the securities that you use to purchase fund shares for cash in an amount equal to the value of the fund shares that you purchase. Your broker may also impose a fee in connection with processing your purchase of fund shares with securities.

Reinstatement privilege (Class A shares)

If you recently sold all or part of your Class A shares, you may be able to reinvest all or part of your sale proceeds without a sales charge in Class A shares of any Pioneer mutual fund. To qualify for reinstatement:

- You must send a written request to the fund no more than 90 days after selling your shares and
- The registration of the account in which you reinvest your sale proceeds must be identical to the registration of the account from which you sold your shares.

Purchases pursuant to the reinstatement privilege are subject to limitations on investor transactions, including the limitation on the purchase of the fund's shares within 30 calendar days of redemption. See "Excessive trading."

When you elect reinstatement, you are subject to the provisions outlined in the selected fund's prospectus, including the fund's minimum investment requirement. Your sale proceeds will be reinvested in shares of the fund at the Class A net asset value per share determined after the fund receives your written request for reinstatement. You may realize a gain or loss for

federal income tax purposes as a result of your sale of fund shares, and special tax rules may apply if you elect reinstatement. Consult your tax adviser for more information.

Amundi Pioneer website us.amundipioneer.com

The website includes a full selection of information on mutual fund investing. You can also use the website to get:

- Your current account information
- Prices, returns and yields of all publicly available Pioneer mutual funds
- Prospectuses, statements of additional information and shareowner reports for all the Pioneer mutual funds
- A copy of Amundi Pioneer's privacy notice

If you or your investment firm authorized your account for the online transaction privilege, you may buy, exchange and sell shares online.

FactFoneSM 1-800-225-4321

You can use FactFoneSM to:

- Obtain current information on your Pioneer mutual fund accounts
- Inquire about the prices of all publicly available Pioneer mutual funds
- Make computer-assisted telephone purchases, exchanges and redemptions for your fund accounts
- Request account statements

If you plan to use FactFoneSM to make telephone purchases and redemptions, first you must activate your personal identification number and establish your bank account of record. If your account is registered in the name of a broker-dealer or other third party, you may not be able to use FactFoneSM.

If your account is registered in the name of a broker-dealer or other third party, you may not be able to use FactFoneSM to obtain account information.

Household delivery of fund documents

With your consent, Amundi Pioneer may send a single proxy statement, prospectus and shareowner report to your residence for you and any other member of your household who has an account with the fund. If you wish to revoke your consent to this practice, you may do so by notifying Amundi Pioneer, by phone or in writing (see "How to contact us"). Amundi Pioneer will begin mailing separate proxy statements, prospectuses and shareowner reports to you within 30 days after receiving your notice.

Shareholder services and policies

Confirmation statements

The fund's transfer agent maintains an account for each investment firm or individual shareowner and records all account transactions. You will be sent confirmation statements showing the details of your transactions as they occur, except automatic investment plan transactions, which are confirmed quarterly. If you have more than one Pioneer mutual fund account registered in your name, the Pioneer combined account statement will be mailed to you each quarter.

Tax information

Early each year, the fund will mail you information about the tax status of the dividends and distributions paid to you by the fund.

Tax information for IRA rollovers

In January (or by the applicable Internal Revenue Service deadline) following the year in which you take a reportable distribution, the fund's transfer agent will mail you a tax form reflecting the total amount(s) of distribution(s) received by the end of January.

Privacy

The fund has a policy designed to protect the privacy of your personal information. A copy of Amundi Pioneer's privacy notice was given to you at the time you opened your account. The fund will send you a copy of the privacy notice each year. You may also obtain the privacy notice by calling the fund or through Amundi Pioneer's website.

Signature guarantees and other requirements

You are required to obtain a signature guarantee when:

- Requesting certain types of exchanges or sales of fund shares
- Requesting certain types of changes for your existing account

You can obtain a signature guarantee from most broker-dealers, banks, credit unions (if authorized under state law) and federal savings and loan associations. You cannot obtain a signature guarantee from a notary public.

The Pioneer funds generally accept only medallion signature guarantees. A medallion signature guarantee may be obtained from a domestic bank or trust company, broker, dealer, clearing agency, savings association, or other financial institution that is participating in a medallion program recognized by the Securities Transfer Association. Signature guarantees from financial

institutions that are not participating in one of these programs are not accepted as medallion signature guarantees. The fund may accept other forms of guarantee from financial intermediaries in limited circumstances.

Fiduciaries and corporations are required to submit additional documents to sell fund shares.

Minimum account size

The fund requires that you maintain a minimum account value of \$500. If you hold less than \$500 in your account, the fund reserves the right to notify you that it intends to sell your shares and close your account. You will be given 60 days from the date of the notice to make additional investments to avoid having your shares sold. This policy does not apply to certain qualified retirement plan accounts.

Telephone and website access

You may have difficulty contacting the fund by telephone or accessing us.amundipioneer.com during times of market volatility or disruption in telephone or Internet service. On New York Stock Exchange holidays or on days when the exchange closes early, Amundi Pioneer will adjust the hours for the telephone center and for online transaction processing accordingly. If you are unable to access us.amundipioneer.com or reach the fund by telephone, you should communicate with the fund in writing.

Share certificates

The fund does not offer share certificates. Shares are electronically recorded.

Other policies

The fund and the distributor reserve the right to:

- reject any purchase or exchange order for any reason, without prior notice
- charge a fee for exchanges or to modify, limit or suspend the exchange privilege at any time without notice. The fund will provide 60 days' notice of material amendments to or termination of the exchange privilege
- revise, suspend, limit or terminate the account options or services available to shareowners at any time, except as required by the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission

The fund reserves the right to:

- charge transfer, shareholder servicing or similar agent fees, such as an account maintenance fee for small balance accounts, directly to accounts

Shareholder services and policies

upon at least 30 days' notice. The fund may do this by deducting the fee from your distribution of dividends and/or by redeeming fund shares to the extent necessary to cover the fee

- close your account after a period of inactivity, as determined by state law, and transfer your shares to the appropriate state

Dividends, capital gains and taxes

Dividends and capital gains

The fund declares dividends daily. The daily dividends consist of substantially all of the fund's net income (excluding any net short- and long-term capital gains). You begin to earn dividends on the first business day following receipt of payment for shares. You continue to earn dividends up to and including the date of sale. Dividends are normally paid on the last business day of each month.

The fund generally pays any distributions of net short- and long-term capital gains in November. The fund may also pay dividends and capital gain distributions at other times if necessary for the fund to avoid U.S. federal income or excise tax. If you invest in the fund shortly before a taxable distribution described in this paragraph, generally you will pay a higher price per share and, unless you are exempt from tax, you will pay taxes on the amount of the distribution whether you reinvest the distribution in additional shares or receive it as cash.

Taxes

Distributions from the fund's tax-exempt interest income, called "exempt-interest dividends," are exempt from regular federal income tax, but may be subject to state or local income taxes. A portion of these dividends may be tax preference items for purposes of the AMT. Distributions from the fund's net capital gains (if any) are considered long-term capital gains and are generally taxable to noncorporate shareholders at rates of up to 20%. Distributions from the fund's net short-term capital gains are taxable as ordinary income. All other dividends are generally taxable as ordinary income.

Since the fund's income is derived from sources that do not pay dividends, it is not expected that any portion of the dividends paid by the fund will qualify either for the dividends-received deduction for corporations or for any favorable U.S. federal income tax rate available to noncorporate shareholders on "qualified dividend income." Any taxable dividends and distributions are taxable, whether you take payment in cash or reinvest them to buy additional fund shares.

The fund will report to shareholders annually the U.S. federal income tax status of all fund distributions.

If the fund declares a dividend in October, November or December, payable to shareholders of record in such a month, and pays it in January of the following year, you will be treated as if you received it in the year in which it was declared.

Dividends, capital gains and taxes

Sales and exchanges generally will be taxable transactions to shareowners. When you sell or exchange fund shares you will generally recognize a capital gain or capital loss in an amount equal to the difference between the net amount of sale proceeds (or, in the case of an exchange, the fair market value of the shares) that you receive and your tax basis for the shares that you sell or exchange.

A 3.8% Medicare contribution tax generally applies to all or a portion of the net investment income of a shareholder who is an individual and not a nonresident alien for federal income tax purposes and who has adjusted gross income (subject to certain adjustments) that exceeds a threshold amount. This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain shareholders that are estates and trusts. For these purposes, dividends (other than exempt-interest dividends), interest and certain capital gains are generally taken into account in computing a shareholder's net investment income.

You must provide your social security number or other taxpayer identification number to the fund along with the certifications required by the Internal Revenue Service when you open an account. If you do not or if it is otherwise legally required to do so, the fund will apply "backup withholding" tax on your dividends (including exempt-interest dividends) and other distributions, sale proceeds and any other payments to you that are subject to backup withholding. The backup withholding rate is currently 24%.

Shareholders that are exempt from U.S. federal income tax, such as retirement plans that are qualified under Section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code, generally are not subject to U.S. federal income tax on fund dividends or other distributions or on sales or exchanges of fund shares. However, in the case of fund shares held through a nonqualified deferred compensation plan, fund dividends and other distributions received by the plan and sales and exchanges of fund shares by the plan generally will be taxable to the employer sponsoring such plan in accordance with U.S. federal income tax laws that are generally applicable to shareholders receiving such dividends and other distributions from regulated investment companies such as the fund, or effecting such sales or exchanges.

Plan participants whose retirement plan invests in the fund generally are not subject to federal income tax on fund dividends or other distributions received by the plan or on sales or exchanges of fund shares by the plan. However, distributions to plan participants from a retirement plan generally are taxable to plan participants as ordinary income.

You should ask your tax adviser about any federal, state, local and foreign tax considerations relating to an investment in the fund, including the potential application of the AMT to you on the fund's exempt-interest dividends and possible state and local income taxation of the fund's exempt-interest dividends and other distributions. You may also consult the fund's statement of additional information for a more detailed discussion of the U.S. federal income tax considerations that may affect the fund and its shareowners.

Financial highlights

The financial highlights table helps you understand the fund's financial performance for the past five years.

Certain information reflects financial results for a single fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that you would have earned or lost on an investment in Class A, Class C and Class Y shares of the fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).

No financial information is presented for Class K shares because no Class K shares were outstanding during the periods shown.

The information below for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2018 and August 31, 2017 has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, whose report is included in the fund's annual report along with the fund's financial statements. The information below for the periods ended on August 31, 2014 through August 31, 2016 was audited by another independent registered public accounting firm. The fund's annual report is incorporated by reference in the statement of additional information and is available upon request.

Pioneer High Income Municipal Fund

Class A shares

	Year Ended 8/31/18	Year Ended 8/31/17	Year Ended 8/31/16*	Year Ended 8/31/15*	Year Ended 8/31/14*
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 7.32	\$ 7.59	\$ 7.22	\$ 7.27	\$ 7.19
Increase (decrease) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	\$ 0.38(a)	\$ 0.35(a)	\$ 0.36(a)	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.43
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	0.02	(0.26)	0.41	(0.06)	0.09
Net increase (decrease) from investment operations	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.52
Distributions to shareholders:					
Net investment income	\$ (0.36)	\$ (0.36)	\$ (0.40)	\$ (0.40)	\$ (0.44)
Net increase (decrease) in net asset value	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.27)	\$ 0.37	\$ (0.05)	\$ 0.08
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 7.36	\$ 7.32	\$ 7.59	\$ 7.22	\$ 7.27
Total return(b)	5.60%	1.32%	10.90%	4.88%	7.52%
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	0.86%	0.88%	0.87%	0.89%	0.90%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	5.16%	4.85%	4.86%	5.59%	5.97%
Portfolio turnover rate	22%	35%	20%	29%	55%
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$313,695	\$267,618	\$292,019	\$245,877	\$240,331

- * The Fund was audited by an independent registered public accounting firm other than Ernst & Young LLP.
- (a) The per-share data presented above is based on the average shares outstanding for the period presented.
- (b) Assumes initial investment at net asset value at the beginning of each period, reinvestment of all distributions, the complete redemption of the investment at net asset value at the end of each period and no sales charges. Total return would be reduced if sales charges were taken into account.

Financial highlights

Pioneer High Income Municipal Fund

Class C shares

	Year Ended 8/31/18	Year Ended 8/31/17	Year Ended 8/31/16*	Year Ended 8/31/15*	Year Ended 8/31/14*
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 7.32	\$ 7.59	\$ 7.22	\$ 7.28	\$ 7.19
Increase (decrease) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	\$ 0.32(a)	\$ 0.30(a)	\$ 0.30(a)	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.41
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	0.02	(0.27)	0.41	(0.07)	0.07
Net increase (decrease) from investment operations	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.48
Distributions to shareholders:					
Net investment income	\$ (0.30)	\$ (0.30)	\$ (0.34)	\$ (0.35)	\$ (0.39)
Net increase (decrease) in net asset value	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.27)	\$ 0.37	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.09
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 7.36	\$ 7.32	\$ 7.59	\$ 7.22	\$ 7.28
Total return(b)	4.81%	0.55%	10.07%	3.95%	6.85%
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	1.63%	1.65%	1.63%	1.65%	1.66%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	4.42%	4.10%	4.10%	4.83%	5.23%
Portfolio turnover rate	22%	35%	20%	29%	55%
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$134,670	\$143,846	\$165,883	\$146,029	\$149,453

- * The Fund was audited by an independent registered public accounting firm other than Ernst & Young LLP.
- (a) The per-share data presented above is based on the average shares outstanding for the period presented.
- (b) Assumes initial investment at net asset value at the beginning of each period, reinvestment of all distributions, the complete redemption of the investment at net asset value at the end of each period and no sales charges. Total return would be reduced if sales charges were taken into account.

Pioneer High Income Municipal Fund

Class Y shares

	Year Ended 8/31/18	Year Ended 8/31/17	Year Ended 8/31/16*	Year Ended 8/31/15*	Year Ended 8/31/14*
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 7.22	\$ 7.49	\$ 7.12	\$ 7.18	\$ 7.10
Increase (decrease) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	\$ 0.38(a)	\$ 0.36(a)	\$ 0.37(a)	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.46
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	0.03	(0.26)	0.41	(0.04)	0.07
Net increase (decrease) from investment operations	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.53
Distributions to shareowners:					
Net investment income	\$ (0.37)	\$ (0.37)	\$ (0.41)	\$ (0.41)	\$ (0.45)
Net increase (decrease) in net asset value	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.27)	\$ 0.37	\$ (0.06)	\$ 0.08
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 7.26	\$ 7.22	\$ 7.49	\$ 7.12	\$ 7.18
Total return(b)	5.80%	1.45%	11.17%	4.92%	7.69%
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	0.68%	0.72%	0.71%	0.71%	0.71%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	5.31%	4.99%	5.01%	5.77%	6.17%
Portfolio turnover rate	22%	35%	20%	29%	55%
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$290,431	\$192,118	\$192,198	\$128,202	\$100,199

- * The Fund was audited by an independent registered public accounting firm other than Ernst & Young LLP.
- (a) The per-share data presented above is based on the average shares outstanding for the period presented.
- (b) Assumes initial investment at net asset value at the beginning of each period, reinvestment of all distributions and the complete redemption of the investment at net asset value at the end of each period.

Intermediary defined sales charge waiver policies

Ameriprise Financial

Effective July 1, 2018, shareholders purchasing fund shares through an Ameriprise Financial platform or account will be eligible only for the following front-end sales charge waivers with respect to Class A shares, which may differ from and may be more limited than those disclosed elsewhere in this fund's prospectus or statement of additional information.

Class A Shares Front-End Sales Charge Waivers Available at Ameriprise Financial:

- Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs or SAR-SEPs.
- Shares purchased through an Ameriprise Financial investment advisory program (if an Advisory or similar share class for such investment advisory program is not available).
- Shares purchased by third party investment advisors on behalf of their advisory clients through Ameriprise Financial's platform (if an Advisory or similar share class for such investment advisory program is not available).
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other fund within the same fund family).
- Shares exchanged from Class C shares of the same fund in the month of or following the 10-year anniversary of the purchase date. To the extent that this prospectus elsewhere provides for a waiver with respect to such shares following a shorter holding period, that waiver will apply to exchanges following such shorter period. To the extent that this prospectus elsewhere provides for a waiver with respect to exchanges of Class C shares for load waived shares, that waiver will also apply to such exchanges.
- Employees and registered representatives of Ameriprise Financial or its affiliates and their immediate family members.
- Shares purchased by or through qualified accounts (including IRAs, Coverdell Education Savings Accounts, 401(k)s, 403(b) TSCAs subject to ERISA and defined benefit plans) that are held by a covered family member, defined as an Ameriprise financial advisor and/or the advisor's spouse, advisor's lineal ascendant (mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, great grandmother, great grandfather), advisor's lineal descendant (son,

step-son, daughter, step-daughter, grandson, granddaughter, great grandson, great granddaughter) or any spouse of a covered family member who is a lineal descendant.

- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (i.e., Rights of Reinstatement).

Merrill Lynch

Effective April 10, 2017, shareholders purchasing fund shares through a Merrill Lynch platform or account will be eligible only for the following sales charge waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and CDSC waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this prospectus or the fund's statement of additional information.

Front-End Sales Charge Waivers for Class A Shares available at Merrill Lynch

- Employer-sponsored retirement, deferred compensation and employee benefit plans (including health savings accounts) and trusts used to fund those plans, provided that the plan is a group plan (more than one participant), the shares are not held in a commission-based brokerage account and shares are held in the name of the plan through an omnibus account
- Shares purchased by or through a 529 Plan
- Shares purchased through a Merrill Lynch affiliated investment advisory program
- Shares purchased by third party investment advisors on behalf of their advisory clients through Merrill Lynch's platform
- Shares of funds purchased through the Merrill Edge Self-Directed platform (if applicable)
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other fund within the fund family)
- Shares exchanged from Class C (i.e., level-load) shares of the same fund in the month of or following the 10-year anniversary of the purchase date
- Employees and registered representatives of Merrill Lynch or its affiliates and their family members
- Trustees of the fund, and employees of the fund's investment adviser or any of its affiliates, as described in this prospectus

Intermediary defined sales charge waiver policies

- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the Pioneer fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (known as Rights of Reinstatement)

CDSC Waivers on Class A and C Shares available at Merrill Lynch

- Death or disability of the shareholder
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the fund's prospectus
- Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching age 70½
- Shares sold to pay Merrill Lynch fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Merrill Lynch
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement
- Shares held in retirement brokerage accounts, that are exchanged for a lower cost share class due to transfer to certain fee based accounts or platforms (applicable to Class A and C shares only)

Front-End Sales Charge Discounts for Class A Shares available at Merrill Lynch: Breakpoints, Rights of Accumulation and Letters of Intent

- Breakpoints as described in this prospectus.
- Rights of Accumulation (ROA), which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts, will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of Pioneer fund family assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at Merrill Lynch. Eligible Pioneer fund family assets not held at Merrill Lynch may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets
- Letters of Intent (LOI) which allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases within the Pioneer fund family, through Merrill Lynch, over a 13-month period of time (if applicable)

Morgan Stanley

Effective July 1, 2018, shareholders purchasing fund shares through a Morgan Stanley Wealth Management transactional brokerage account will be eligible only for the following front-end sales charge waivers with respect to Class A shares, which may differ from and may be more limited than those disclosed elsewhere in this fund's prospectus or statement of additional information.

Front-end Sales Charge Waivers on Class A Shares available at Morgan Stanley Wealth Management

- Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans
- Morgan Stanley employee and employee-related accounts according to Morgan Stanley's account linking rules
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions when purchasing shares of the same fund
- Shares purchased through a Morgan Stanley self-directed brokerage account
- Class C (i.e., level-load) shares that are no longer subject to a contingent deferred sales charge and are converted to Class A shares of the same fund pursuant to Morgan Stanley Wealth Management's share class conversion program
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge.

Raymond James

Raymond James & Associates, Inc., Raymond James Financial Services, Inc., & Raymond James affiliates ("Raymond James")

Effective March 1, 2019, shareholders purchasing fund shares through a Raymond James platform or account will be eligible only for the following load waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred, or back-end, sales charge waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this fund's prospectus or SAI.

Front-end sales load waivers on Class A shares available at Raymond James

- Shares purchased in an investment advisory program.
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other fund within the fund family).
- Employees and registered representatives of Raymond James or its affiliates and their family members as designated by Raymond James.

Intermediary defined sales charge waiver policies

- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (known as rights of reinstatement).
- A shareholder in the fund's Class C shares will have their shares converted at net asset value to Class A shares (or the appropriate share class) of the fund if the shares are no longer subject to a CDSC and the conversion is in line with the policies and procedures of Raymond James.

CDSC Waivers on Class A and Class C shares available at Raymond James

- Death or disability of the shareholder.
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the fund's prospectus.
- Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account.
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching age 70½ as described in the fund's prospectus.
- Shares sold to pay Raymond James fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Raymond James.
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement.

Front-end load discounts available at Raymond James: breakpoints, and/or rights of accumulation

- Breakpoints as described in this prospectus.
- Rights of accumulation which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of fund family assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at Raymond James. Eligible fund family assets not held at Raymond James may be included in the rights of accumulation calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.

Notes

Notes

Pioneer High Income Municipal Fund

You can obtain more free information about the fund from your investment firm or by writing to Pioneer Funds, 60 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109. You may also call **1-800-225-6292** for more information about the fund, to request copies of the fund's statement of additional information and shareowner reports, and to make other inquiries.

Visit our website

us.amundipioneer.com

The fund makes available the statement of additional information and shareowner reports, free of charge, on the fund's website at us.amundipioneer.com. You also may find other information and updates about Amundi Pioneer and the fund, including fund performance information and the fund's most recent net asset value, on the fund's website.

Shareowner reports

Annual and semiannual reports to shareowners, and quarterly reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, provide additional information about the fund's investments. The annual report discusses market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

Statement of additional information

The statement of additional information provides more detailed information about the fund.

The statement of additional information, dated December 31, 2018, as may be amended from time to time, and filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, is incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

The fund's shareowner reports, prospectus and statement of additional information are available on the Securities and Exchange Commission's EDGAR database on the Commission's Internet site at <https://www.sec.gov>. Copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

(Investment Company Act file no. 811-21823)

Amundi Pioneer

ASSET MANAGEMENT

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19972-12-1218
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