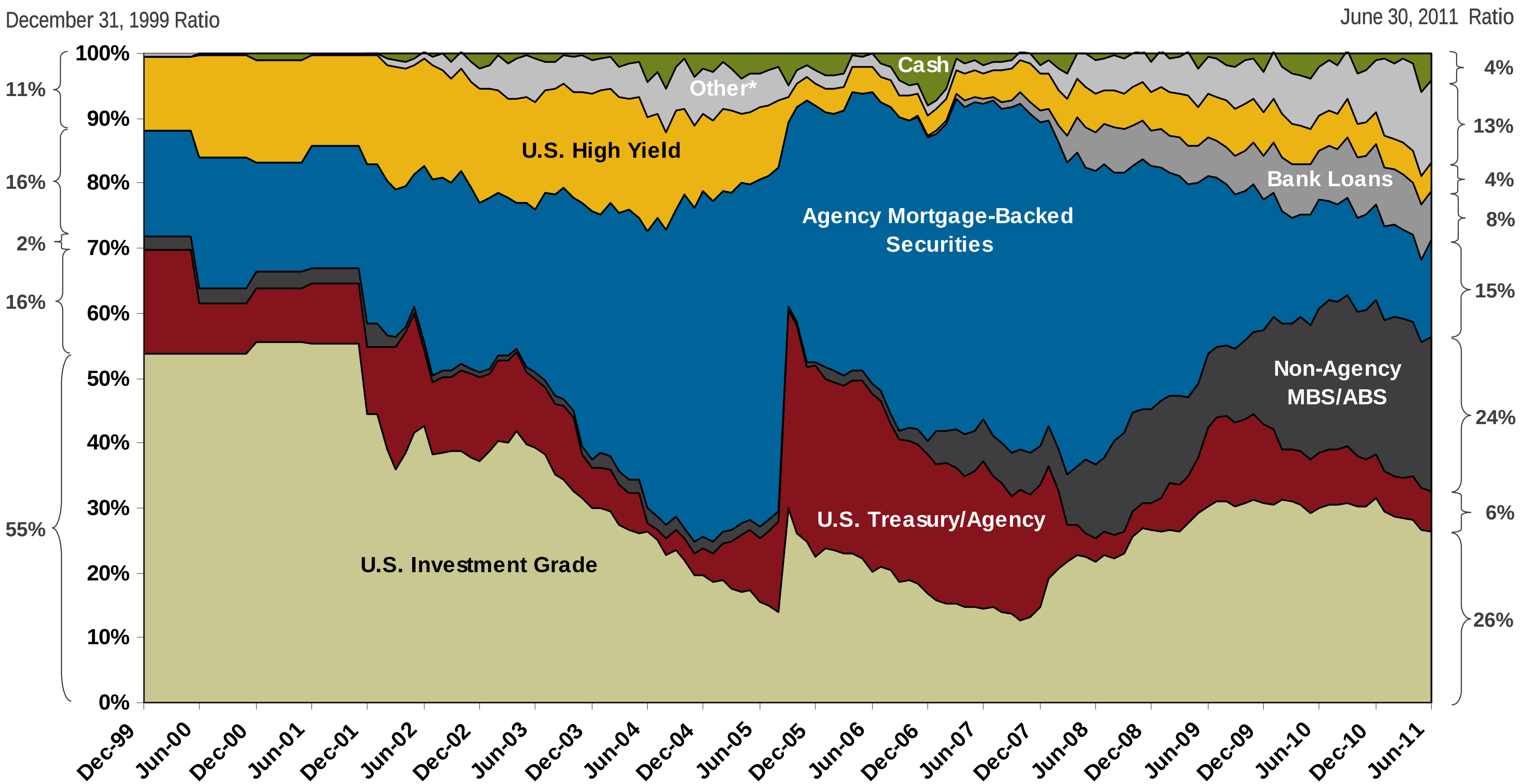
Pioneer Bond Fund (PIOBX)

The Portfolio's flexible strategy allows for active sector allocation among a diverse range of fixed income asset classes, to help pursue higher return potential with lower volatility than a typical core fixed income approach.



The portfolio is actively managed; sector allocations will vary over other periods and do not reflect a commitment to an investment policy or sector. Mutual fund investing carries risks. Investment return and principal value fluctuate, and shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost.
*Includes municipal bonds and emerging market debt.

PIONEER Investments®

More About Each Asset Class

Cash – Includes short-term investments that are highly liquid. Examples of cash investments include money market funds, bank accounts and certificates of deposit (CDs).

Municipal Bonds – A debt security issued by a state, municipality or county to finance its capital expenditures. Municipal bonds are exempt from federal taxes and from most state and local taxes, for those investors who live in the state that has issued the bond. A debt security issued by a state, municipality or county to finance its capital expenditures. Municipal bonds are exempt from federal taxes and from most state and local taxes, for those investors who live in the state that has issued the bond.

Emerging Market Debt – Bonds issued by less developed countries. Emerging markets generally do not have the level of market efficiency and strict standards in accounting and securities regulation to be on par with advanced economies (such as the United States, Europe and Japan), but emerging markets will typically have a physical financial infrastructure including banks, a stock exchange and a unified currency.

U.S. High Yield Bonds – A bond rated BB or lower. Because of the higher risk of default, these bonds pay a higher yield than investment grade bonds. This type of debt is also known as speculative grade, below investment grade, or junk rated.

Bank Loans – A bank-loan is made by a bank or other lender to a company, typically secured by the assets of the borrower. The loan's interest rate is tied to another rate, such as LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate) and resets periodically (e.g. 30, 60, 90, or 180 days). Bank loans are also known as leveraged loans or senior loans.

Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities - Mortgage bonds that are backed by the mortgage loans that they purchase and are guaranteed by a government agency or government-sponsored enterprise such as Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac.

Non-Agency Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) - Mortgage bonds which are issued by banks and financial companies not associated with a government agency.

More About Each Asset Class

Non-Agency Asset Backed Securities (ABS) – Asset backed bonds which are issued by banks and financial companies not associated with a government agency.

U.S. Treasury Securities – Debt obligations of the U.S. government secured by its full faith and credit and issued at various schedules and maturities.

U.S. Agency Securities – Securities issued by U.S. government-sponsored entities (GSEs) and federally related institutions. This debt is not fully guaranteed in the same way as U.S. Treasuries. They include such agencies as Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, Sallie Mae and the Federal Home Loan Banks.

U.S. Investment Grade Corporate Bonds – Debt issued by private corporations vs. those issued by government agencies or municipalities. Investment grade bonds are rated AAA to BBB and have higher credit worthiness than bonds rated below investment grade (BB and lower). Higher credit worthiness generally indicates a lower relative risk of default.

A Word About Risk

Pioneer Bond Fund

When interest rates rise, the prices of fixed income securities in the fund will generally fall. Conversely, when interest rates fall, the prices of fixed income securities in the fund will generally rise. Investments in the fund are subject to possible loss due to the financial failure of underlying securities and their inability to meet their debt obligations.

Prepayment risk is the chance that mortgage-backed bonds will be paid off early if falling interest rates prompt homeowners to refinance their mortgages. Forced to reinvest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, the fund would experience a decline in income and lose the opportunity for additional price appreciation associated with falling interest rates.

Investments in high yield or lower-rated securities are subject to greater-than-average risk.

The securities issued by U.S. Government sponsored entities (i.e, FNMA, Freddie Mac) are neither guaranteed nor issued by the U.S. Government.

The portfolio may invest in mortgage-backed securities, which during times of fluctuating interest rates may increase or decrease more than other fixed-income securities. Mortgage-Backed securities are also subject to pre-payments.

At times, the fund's investments may represent industries or industry sectors that are interrelated or have common risks, making it more susceptible to any economic, political, or regulatory developments or other risks affecting those industries and sectors.

These risks may increase share price volatility.

Before investing, consider the product's investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses. Contact your advisor or Pioneer Investments for a prospectus (or summary prospectus, if available) containing this information. Read it carefully. To obtain a prospectus and for other information on any Pioneer fund, call 1-800-225-6292 or visit our web site at pioneerinvestments.com.