

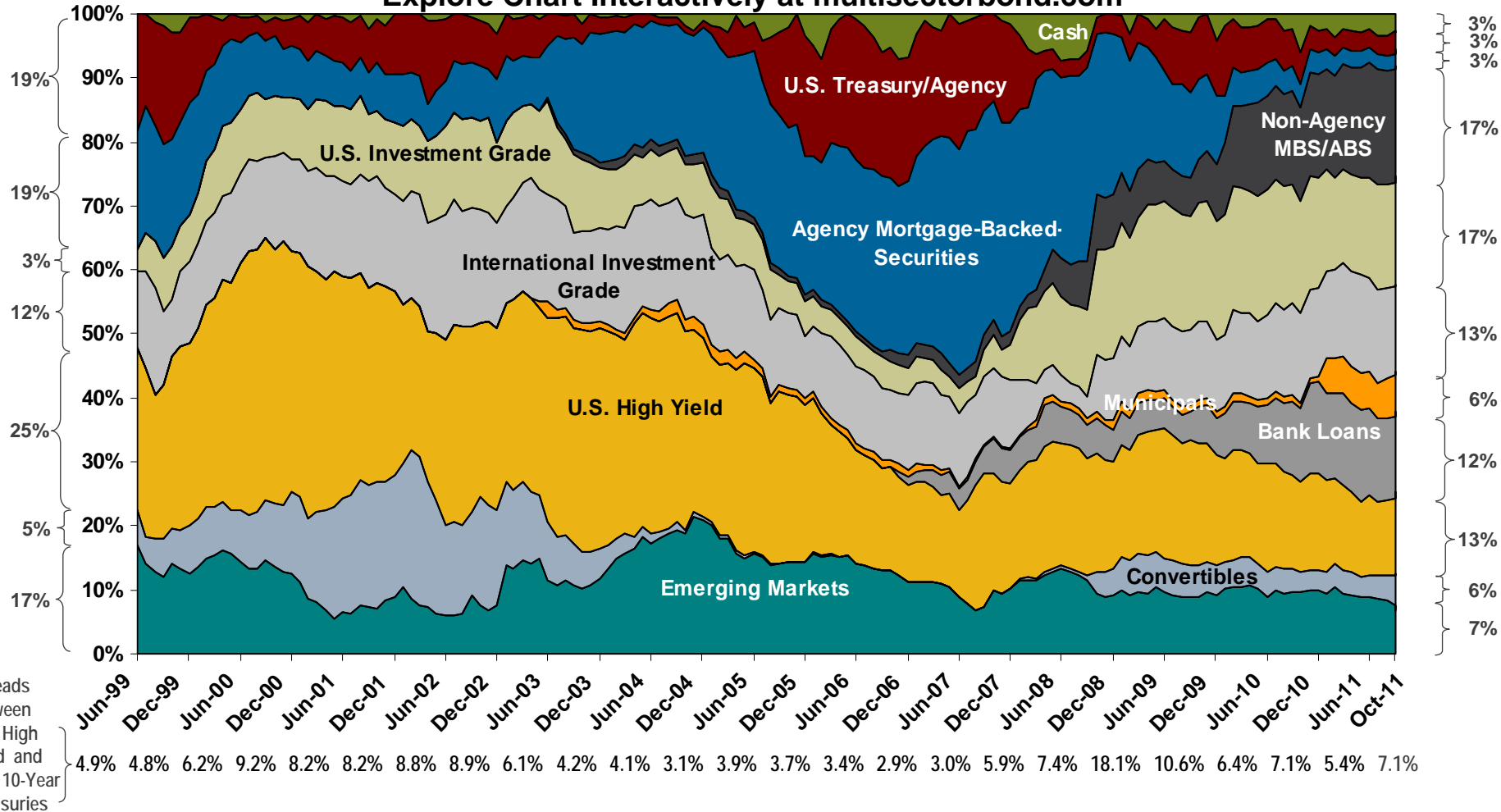
# Pioneer Strategic Income Fund (PSRAX)

The Portfolio's flexible strategy allows for active sector allocation among a diverse range of fixed income asset classes.

June 30, 1999 Ratio

Explore Chart Interactively at [multisectorbond.com](http://multisectorbond.com)

October 31, 2011 Ratio



Source: Pioneer Investments

The fund is actively managed; sector allocations will vary over other periods and do not reflect a commitment to an investment policy or sector.



## 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).

**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.

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

**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. 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.

**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.

**International Investment Grade Bonds** – Non-U.S. investment grade bonds generally considered to be of higher quality than bonds rated below investment grade, indicating a lower relative risk of default.

## More About Each Asset Class

**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.

**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.

**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.

**Convertible Securities** – A bond that can be converted into a predetermined amount of the company's equity at certain times during its life, usually at the discretion of the bondholder. It tends to offer a lower rate of return in exchange for the value of the option to trade the bond into stock.

**Emerging Markets (Equity or Bond)** – Securities 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.

# A Word About Risk

## Pioneer Strategic Income 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.

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.

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

Investing in foreign and/or emerging markets securities involves risks relating to interest rates, currency exchange rates, economic, and political conditions.

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](http://pioneerinvestments.com).**