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Pioneer MAP - High Income Municipal Fund

Prospectus | December 28, 2022

Tickersymbol

HIMUX

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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, hold and sell shares of the fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.**

Shareholders should be aware that, as shown under “Management Fees” in the table below, the fund pays no fees under its management agreement to the fund’s investment adviser. However, fund shares are only offered to participants in separately managed account programs who pay fees to program sponsors for the costs and expenses of the programs, including fees for investment advice, custody and portfolio execution. When a program participant, alone or with his or her program sponsor, elects to allocate assets to an investment strategy managed or advised by the fund’s adviser or an affiliate of the adviser, the adviser or that affiliate typically receives a fee from the program sponsor for providing such management or advisory services to the managed account, including with respect to assets that may be invested in the fund. In certain cases, a program participant will pay a fee for investment advice directly to the adviser or an affiliate in its capacity as manager, adviser or subadviser to the participant’s managed account.

Shareowner fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

Maximum sales charge (load) when you buy shares (as a percentage of offering price)	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

Annual fund operating expenses¹

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

Management Fees ²	0.00%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.00%
Other Expenses ³	1096.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1096.00%
Less: Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement ³	-1096.00%
Net Expenses ³	0.00%

Fund summary

- 1 The fund is a feeder fund that invests in securities through an underlying mutual fund, Pioneer High Income Municipal Portfolio. The information in this table and in the Example below reflects the direct fees and expenses of the fund and its allocated share of fees and expenses of Pioneer High Income Municipal Portfolio.
- 2 The fund's investment adviser does not charge a management fee to the fund. Shareholders should be aware, however, that the fund is an integral part of separately managed account programs, and the fund's adviser or an affiliate will be compensated directly or indirectly by separately managed account program sponsors.
- 3 The fund's investment adviser has contractually agreed to waive or reimburse all ordinary operating expenses, including the fund's allocated share of the fees and expenses of the underlying fund in which it invests (ordinary operating expenses means all expenses of the fund and the underlying fund other than taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation). This expense limitation is in effect through January 1, 2032. There can be no assurance that the adviser will extend the expense limitation beyond such time. Net expenses may exceed the expense limitation to the extent that the fund incurs excluded expenses. While in effect, the arrangement may be terminated 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 except for year one (which considers the effect of the expense limitation). 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>							
<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

The fund is a “feeder” fund that invests in securities through an underlying fund, Pioneer High Income Municipal Portfolio, which has the same investment objective and substantially the same strategies as the fund. This structure is sometimes known as a “master-feeder” structure.

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 38% 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 of any maturity. 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 (such as projects relating to health care, education, transportation, and utilities).

The fund primarily invests in "high yield" municipal obligations. "High yield" municipal obligations are commonly referred to as "junk bonds" and are considered speculative. 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.

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Interest income from certain types of municipal obligations in which the fund may invest generally may 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 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, asset-backed securities of any rating, including collateralized debt obligations, and may hold cash or other short-term investments. The fund's investments may include mortgage-backed instruments, the underlying assets of which allow for balloon payments (where a substantial portion of a mortgage loan balance is paid at maturity, which can shorten the average life of the mortgage-backed instrument) or negative amortization payments (where as a result of a payment cap, payments on a mortgage loan are less than the amount of principal and interest owed, with excess amounts added to the outstanding principal balance, which can extend the average life of the mortgage-backed instrument).

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 (including mutual funds, exchange-traded funds and closed-end funds), 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. The fund is intended to be used as part of a managed account program. The performance and objective of the fund should be evaluated in the context of the investor's managed account program. The fund is not designed to be used as a stand-alone investment.

Market risk. The market prices of securities or other assets 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, political instability, recessions, inflation, changes in interest or currency rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, armed conflict, market disruptions caused by tariffs, trade disputes, sanctions or other government actions, or other factors or adverse investor sentiment. If the market prices of the fund's securities and assets fall, the value of your investment will go down. A change in financial condition or other event affecting a single issuer or market may adversely impact securities markets as a whole. Rates of inflation have recently risen. The value of assets or income from an investment may be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the fund's assets can decline as can the value of the fund's distributions.

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, terror attacks and economic sanctions); measures to address budget deficits; downgrading of sovereign debt; changes in oil and commodity prices; dramatic changes in currency exchange rates; global pandemics; and public sentiment. The global pandemic of the novel coronavirus respiratory disease designated COVID-19 has resulted in major disruption to economies and markets around the world, including the United States. Global financial markets have experienced extreme volatility and severe losses, and trading in many instruments has been disrupted. Liquidity for many instruments has been greatly reduced for periods of time. Some sectors of the economy and individual issuers have experienced particularly large

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losses. These circumstances may continue to affect adversely the value and liquidity of the fund's investments. Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Russian securities have lost all, or nearly all, their market value. Other securities or markets could be similarly affected by past or future political, geopolitical or other events or conditions.

Governments and central banks, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken extraordinary and unprecedented actions to support local and global economies and the financial markets. These actions have resulted in significant expansion of public debt, including in the U.S. The consequences of high public debt, including its future impact on the economy and securities markets, may not be known for some time. In recent years, interest rates and credit spreads in the U.S. have been at historic lows. The U.S. Federal Reserve has raised certain interest rates, and interest rates may continue to go up. U.S. Federal Reserve or other U.S. or non-U.S. governmental or central bank actions, including increases or decreases in interest rates, 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 are affecting many aspects of financial regulation, and these and other events affecting global markets, such as the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union (or Brexit), potential trade imbalances with China or other countries or sanctions or other government actions against Russia, other nations or individuals or companies (or their countermeasures), may contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. The impact of these changes on the markets, and the 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, armed conflict including Russia's military invasion of Ukraine, terrorism, natural disasters, infectious illness or public health issues, cybersecurity events, supply chain disruptions, sanctions against Russia, other nations or individuals or companies and possible countermeasures, and other circumstances in one country or region could have profound impacts on other countries or regions and 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 or regions 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 security or derivative position.

Interest rate risk. The market prices of the fund's fixed income securities may fluctuate significantly when interest rates change. The value of your investment will generally go down when interest rates rise. A rise in rates tends to have a greater impact on the prices of longer term or duration securities. 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. In recent years, interest rates and credit spreads in the U.S. have been at historic lows. The U.S. Federal Reserve has raised certain interest rates, and interest rates may continue to go up. 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 (sometimes called "credit spread"). In general, the longer its maturity the more a security may be susceptible to these factors. When the credit spread for a fixed income security goes up or "widens," the value of the security will generally go down.

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. Changes in actual or perceived creditworthiness may occur quickly. The fund could be delayed or hindered in its enforcement of rights against an issuer, guarantor or counterparty.

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 or become impossible or difficult to purchase, sell or unwind, particularly during times of market turmoil. An instrument's liquidity may be affected by reduced trading

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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 an environment of rising interest rates or widening credit spreads. During times of market turmoil, there have been, and may be, no buyers or sellers for securities in entire asset classes. If the fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset or unwind a derivative position to meet redemption requests or other cash needs, or try to limit losses, the fund may be forced to sell at a substantial loss or may not be able to sell at all. 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, industry or about interest rates or other market factors may prove to be incorrect or may not produce the desired results, or there may be imperfections, errors or limitations in the models, tools and information used by the adviser.

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. Financial difficulties of

municipal issuers may continue or get worse, particularly in the event of political, economic or market turmoil or a recession. To the extent the fund invests significantly in a single state (including California, Illinois and New York, city, territory (including Puerto Rico), or region) 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, tobacco settlement revenue and industrial development, the fund will be more susceptible to associated risks and developments.

Debtor-in-possession financings risk. Debtor-in-possession financings are loans to a debtor-in-possession in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code that have been approved by the bankruptcy court. These financings allow the entity to continue its business operations while reorganizing under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. Debtor-in-possession financings can provide creditors with varying levels of protection, as they may carry super-priority repayment status, be secured by a lien on the borrower's otherwise unencumbered assets, or be secured by a junior lien on the borrower's encumbered assets. These financings are subject to the risk that the borrower will not emerge successfully from the bankruptcy/reorganization proceedings and will be forced to liquidate its assets. In the event of liquidation, the fund's only recourse will be against the property securing the debtor-in-possession loan and any remaining unencumbered assets, which might be insufficient to repay the debtor-in-possession loan in full.

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.

Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk. The value of mortgage-related and 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, mortgage-related and asset-backed securities may decline in value, face valuation difficulties, become more volatile and/or become illiquid. Mortgage-backed securities tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than other types of debt securities. These securities are also subject to interest rate, prepayment and extension risks. Some of these securities may receive little or no

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collateral protection from the underlying assets and are thus subject to the risk of default. The risk of such defaults is generally higher in the case of mortgage-backed investments offered by non-governmental issuers and those that include so-called “sub-prime” mortgages. 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 the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC) and the Federal Home Loan Banks (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.

Risks of investment in other funds. Investing in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs) and closed-end funds, subjects the fund to the risks of investing in the underlying securities or assets held by those funds. When investing in another fund, the fund will bear a pro rata portion of the underlying fund's expenses, including management fees, in addition to its own expenses. ETFs and closed-end funds are bought and sold based on market prices and can trade at a premium or a discount to the ETF's or closed-end fund's net asset value. Such funds may trade at a discount for an extended period and may not ever realize their net asset value.

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. Derivatives are generally subject to the risks applicable to the assets, rates, indices or other indicators underlying the derivative. 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

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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 have adopted and implemented or 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. New derivatives regulations require

the fund, to the extent it uses derivatives to a material extent, to, among other things, comply with certain overall limits on leverage. These regulations may limit the ability of the fund to pursue its investment strategies and may not be effective to mitigate the fund's risk of loss from derivatives.

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.

To the extent the fund invests in issuers of securities the payments on which are derived from tobacco settlement revenue, education, industrial development and health care segments of the municipal bond market, the fund may be subject to risks associated with such segments.

Certain revenue bonds are backed by settlements with tobacco companies. 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 or due to other factors.

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.

Industrial development bonds are normally secured by the revenues from the project and not by state or local government tax payments. Consequently, the credit quality of these securities depends upon the ability of the user of the facilities financed by the bonds and any guarantor to meet its financial obligations. If the user of the facilities financed by the bonds defaults on its payments, the fund may not receive any income or get its money back from the investment.

Industries in the health care segment, such as health care supplies, health care services, biotechnology and pharmaceuticals, may be significantly affected by government regulation and reimbursement rates, approval of products by government agencies, and patent expirations, increases or decreases in the cost of medical

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products, services and patient care, shortages of skilled personnel and increased personnel costs, and product liability claims, among other factors. Many health care companies are heavily dependent on patent protection, and the expiration of a company's patent may adversely affect that company's profitability. Health care companies are subject to competitive forces that may result in price discounting, and may be thinly capitalized and susceptible to product obsolescence.

Valuation risk. Nearly all of the fund's investments are valued using a fair value methodology. 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. These differences may increase significantly and affect fund investments more broadly during periods of market volatility. Investors who purchase or redeem fund shares may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would have received if the securities had not been fair-valued or if a different valuation methodology had been used. 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 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 or 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 or receiving timely information regarding the fund or their investment in the fund, cause loss of or unauthorized access to private shareholder information, and result in financial losses to the fund and its shareholders, 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 from calendar year to calendar year. The table shows the average annual total returns for the fund over time and compares these returns to the returns of the Bloomberg 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://www.amundi.com/usinvestors/Products/Mutual-Funds> or by calling 1-800-225-6292.

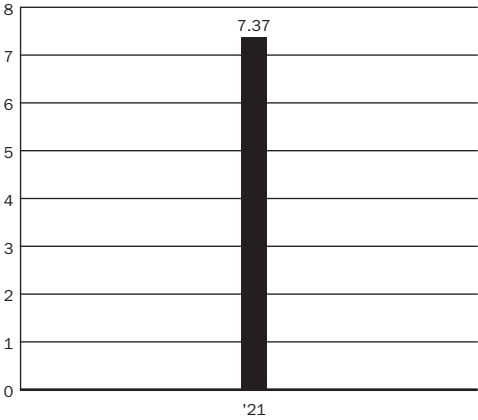
Sales charges are not reflected in the accompanying bar chart, and if those charges were included, returns would be less than those shown. Sales charges do not apply to purchases of fund shares by managed account program participants, but (as discussed above), managed account program participants pay fees to program sponsors for the costs and expenses of such programs.

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

Fund summary

Annual return for single class of shares (%)

(Year ended December 31)



For the period covered by the bar chart:

	Returns	Period Beginning	Period Ending
Highest Calendar Quarter	0.10%	07/01/2021 to	09/30/2021
Lowest Calendar Quarter	3.36%	04/01/2021 to	06/30/2021
Year-to-Date	-15.96%		September 30, 2022

Average annual total return (%)
(for periods ended December 31, 2021)

	1 Year	Since Inception	Inception Date
Pioneer MAP-High Income Municipal Fund			12/21/20
Return before taxes	7.37	7.36	
Return after taxes on distributions	7.37	7.36	
Return after taxes on distributions and sale of shares	6.13	6.63	
Bloomberg U.S. Municipal High Yield Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	7.77	7.80	12/21/20

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 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.

Management

Investment adviser

Amundi Asset Management US, Inc. (“Amundi US”)

Portfolio management

David Eurkus, Managing Director and Director of Municipals, U.S. of Amundi US (portfolio manager of the fund since 2020); Jonathan Chirunga, Managing Director and Director of High Yield Municipal Bonds of Amundi US (portfolio manager of the fund since 2020).

Purchase and sale of fund shares

Shares of the fund may be purchased only by or on behalf of separately managed account clients where the fund’s investment adviser or an affiliate (each a “Managed Account Adviser”) has an agreement with the managed account program sponsor (the “Program Sponsor”), or directly with the client, to provide management or advisory services to the managed account.

Fund summary

There are no maximum or minimum investment requirements in the fund (although your Program Sponsor may have certain investment requirements for separately managed accounts).

Redemption orders are made based on instructions from your Managed Account Adviser or Program Sponsor to the broker-dealer who executes trades for the account. Shares of the fund can be redeemed through the broker-dealer on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open.

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' written 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 of any maturity. 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 (such as projects relating to health care, education, transportation, and utilities).

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 Asset Management US, Inc. ("Amundi US" or the "adviser"), 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,

More on the fund's investment objective and strategies

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 may 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 also may invest in subordinated securities, asset-backed securities of any rating, and may hold cash or other short-term investments.

The fund's investments may include mortgage-backed instruments, the underlying assets of which allow for balloon payments (where a substantial portion of a mortgage loan balance is paid at maturity, which can shorten the average life of the mortgage-backed instrument) or negative amortization payments (where, as a result of a payment cap, payments on a mortgage loan are less than the amount of principal and interest owed, with excess amounts added to the outstanding principal balance, which can extend the average life of the mortgage-backed instrument).

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 (including mutual funds, exchange-traded funds and closed-end funds), commercial paper, U.S. government securities, U.S. or foreign bank instruments and repurchase agreements.

Amundi US 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 US 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 US determines the preferable portfolio characteristics, Amundi US selects individual securities based upon the terms of the securities (such as yields compared to U.S.

Treasuries or comparable issues), liquidity and rating and issuer diversification. Amundi US 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 US 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.

More on the fund's investment objective and strategies

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 US.

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 US. 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 US. Debt securities rated below investment 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 US 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 US'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. 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

More on the fund's investment objective and strategies

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 the 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 mortgage-backed, asset-backed and other securities

The fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities. Mortgage-backed securities may be issued by private issuers, by government-sponsored entities such as FNMA or FHLMC or by agencies of the U.S. government, such as GNMA. Mortgage-backed securities represent direct or indirect participation in, or are collateralized by and payable from, mortgage loans secured by real property. The commercial mortgages underlying certain commercial mortgage-backed securities generally allow all or a substantial portion of the loan balance to be paid at maturity, commonly known as a balloon payment. Some mortgage loans restrict periodic adjustments by limiting changes in the borrower's monthly principal and interest payments rather than limiting interest rate changes. These payment caps may result in negative amortization, where payments are less than the amount of principal and interest owed, with excess amounts added to the outstanding principal balance, which can extend the average life of the mortgage-backed 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.

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.

More on the fund's investment objective and strategies

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 and related risks

In addition to the principal investment strategies and related risks discussed in this prospectus, the fund may also use other techniques, including the following non-principal investment strategies and related risks.

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 33⅓% 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.

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.

Investment structure

The fund does not invest directly in securities but instead invests through an underlying fund that has the same goals and strategies under a master-feeder structure. Unless otherwise indicated, references to the fund (the feeder fund) in this prospectus include the underlying mutual fund (the master fund). The fund may stop investing in its corresponding underlying mutual fund at any time, and will do so if the fund's Board believes it to be in the best interests of the fund's shareholders. The fund could then invest in one or more other mutual funds or pooled investment vehicles, or could invest directly in securities. Investors should note that as of the date of this prospectus one other fund invests in the same underlying fund, and other funds may do so in the future. The other fund that currently invests in the underlying fund has a traditional fee structure whereby such fund pays its direct fees and expenses as well as its allocated share of fees and expenses of the underlying mutual fund and, correspondingly, has different performance. Other funds that invest in the underlying fund in the future may have the same or different fee and expense structures. In addition, large purchases or redemptions by one feeder fund could negatively affect the performance of other feeder funds that invest in the same master fund. An investor who invests in another fund that invests in the same underlying mutual fund may have lower fees or expenses, and correspondingly higher performance, than an investor who invests in the fund through a managed account program. However, a managed account program participant receives additional services because the participant's investment in the fund is made pursuant to an overall advisory service arrangement.

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 or other assets 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, political instability, recessions, inflation, changes in interest or currency rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets, the spread of infectious illness or other public health issues, armed conflict, market disruptions caused by tariffs, trade disputes, sanctions or other government actions, or other factors or adverse investor sentiment. If the market prices of the fund's securities and assets fall, the value of your investment will go down. A change in financial condition or other event affecting a single issuer or market may adversely impact securities markets as a whole. Rates of inflation have recently risen. The value of assets or income from an investment may be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money. As inflation increases, the real value of the fund's assets can decline as can the value of the fund's distributions.

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, terror attacks and economic sanctions); measures to address budget deficits; downgrading of sovereign debt; changes in oil and commodity prices; dramatic changes in currency exchange rates; global pandemics; and public sentiment. The global pandemic of the novel coronavirus respiratory disease designated COVID-19 has resulted in major disruption to economies and markets around the world, including the United States. Global financial markets have experienced extreme volatility and severe losses, and trading in many instruments has been disrupted. Liquidity for many instruments has been greatly reduced for periods of time. Some sectors of the economy and individual issuers have experienced particularly large losses. These circumstances may continue to affect adversely the value and liquidity of the fund's investments. Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Russian securities have lost all, or nearly all, their market value. Other securities or markets could be similarly affected by past or future political, geopolitical or other events or conditions.

Governments and central banks, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have taken extraordinary and unprecedented actions to support local and global economies and the financial markets. These actions have resulted in significant expansion of public debt, including in the U.S. The consequences of high public debt, including its future impact on the economy and securities markets, may not be known for some time. In recent years, interest rates and credit spreads in the U.S. have been at historic lows. The U.S. Federal Reserve has raised certain interest rates, and interest rates may continue to go up. U.S. Federal Reserve or other U.S. or non-U.S. governmental or central bank actions, including increases or decreases in interest rates, 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 are affecting many aspects of financial regulation, and these and other events affecting global markets, such as the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union (or Brexit), potential trade imbalances with China or other countries, or sanctions or other government actions against Russia, other nations or individuals or companies (or their countermeasures), may contribute to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the financial markets. The impact of these changes on the markets, and the 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, armed conflict including Russia's military invasion of Ukraine, terrorism, natural disasters, infectious illness or public health issues, cybersecurity events, supply chain disruptions, sanctions against Russia, other nations or individuals or companies and possible countermeasures, and other circumstances in one country or region, could have profound impacts on other countries or regions and 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 or regions 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 security or derivative position.

LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate) is used extensively in the U.S. and globally as a "benchmark" or "reference rate" for various commercial and financial contracts, including corporate and municipal bonds, bank loans, asset-backed and mortgage-related securities, and interest rate swaps and other derivatives. ICE Benchmark Administration, the administrator of LIBOR, ceased publication of most LIBOR settings on a representative basis at the end of 2021 and is expected to cease publication of a majority of U.S. dollar LIBOR settings on a representative

More on the risks of investing in the fund

basis after June 30, 2023. In addition, global regulators have announced that, with limited exceptions, no new LIBOR-based contracts should be entered into after 2021. Actions by regulators have resulted in the establishment of alternative reference rates to LIBOR in most major currencies. Markets are developing in response to these new rates, but questions around liquidity in these rates and how to appropriately adjust these rates to eliminate any economic value transfer at the time of transition remain a significant concern. The effect of any changes to - or discontinuation of - LIBOR on the fund will vary depending on, among other things, existing fallback provisions in individual contracts and whether, how, and when industry participants develop and widely adopt new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new products and instruments. The transition process may involve, among other things, increased volatility or illiquidity in markets for instruments that rely on LIBOR. The transition may also result in a reduction in the value of certain LIBOR-based investments held by the fund or reduce the effectiveness of related transactions such as hedges. Any such effects of the transition away from LIBOR, as well as other unforeseen effects, could result in losses for the fund. Because the usefulness of LIBOR as a benchmark may deteriorate during the transition period, these effects could occur at any time.

Interest rate risk. The market prices of the fund's fixed income 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.

In recent years, interest rates and credit spreads in the U.S. have been at historic lows. The U.S. Federal Reserve has raised certain interest rates, and interest rates may continue to go up. 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 (sometimes called "credit spread"). In general, the longer its maturity the more a security may be susceptible to these factors. When the credit spread for a fixed income security goes up or "widens," the value of the security will generally go down. 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. Similarly, certain floating rate obligations have an interest rate floor feature, which prevents the interest rate payable by the security from dropping below a specified level as compared to a reference interest rate. Such a floor protects the fund from losses resulting from a decrease in the reference interest rate below the specified level. However, if the reference interest rate is below the floor, there will be a lag between a rise in the reference interest rate and a rise in the interest rate payable by the obligation, and the fund may not benefit from increasing interest rates for a significant amount of time. Unlike fixed rate securities, floating rate securities generally will not increase in value if interest rates decline. Changes in

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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. Changes in actual or perceived creditworthiness may occur quickly. 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 and suffer delays in an effort to protect the fund's interests or to enforce its rights. A security may change in price for a variety of reasons. For example, floating rate securities may have final maturities of ten or more years, but their effective durations will tend to be very short. If there is an adverse credit event, or a perceived change in the issuer's creditworthiness, these securities could experience a far greater negative price movement than would be predicted by the change in the security's yield in relation to their effective duration. The fund evaluates the credit quality of issuers and counterparties prior to investing in securities. 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.

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 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 or become 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 or due to adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. 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. During times of market turmoil, there have been, and may be, no buyers for securities in entire asset classes, including U.S. Treasury securities. 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. When the fund holds illiquid investments, the fund may be harder 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, or to try to limit losses, the fund may suffer a substantial loss or may not be able to sell at all. 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 an environment of rising interest rates or widening credit spreads 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

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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. The fund may not receive interest payments on defaulted securities and may incur costs to protect its investment. In addition, defaulted securities involve the substantial risk that principal will not be repaid. 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 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, industry or about interest rates or other market factors may prove to be incorrect or may not produce the desired results, or there may be imperfections, errors or limitations in the models, tools and information used by the adviser.

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 (including California, Illinois and New York, city, territory (including Puerto Rico), or region) 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, tobacco settlement revenue and industrial development, 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. Financial difficulties of municipal issuers may continue or get worse, particularly in the event of political, economic or market turmoil or a recession.

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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.

The municipal 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.

Debtor-in-possession financings risk. Debtor-in-possession financings are loans to a debtor-in-possession in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code that have been approved by the bankruptcy court. These financings allow the entity to continue its business operations while reorganizing under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. Debtor-in-possession financings can provide creditors with varying levels of protection, as they may carry super-priority repayment status, be secured by a lien on the borrower's otherwise unencumbered assets, or be secured by a junior lien on the borrower's encumbered assets. These financings are subject to the risk that the borrower will not emerge successfully from the bankruptcy/reorganization proceedings and will be forced to liquidate its assets. In the event of liquidation, the fund's only recourse will be against the property securing the debtor-in-possession loan and any remaining unencumbered assets, which might be insufficient to repay the debtor-in-possession loan in full.

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.

Mortgage-related and asset-backed securities risk. The repayment of certain mortgage-backed and 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 underlying asset interests and the repayment obligations of maturing securities, or the issuer's inability to issue new or replacement securities. Mortgage-backed securities tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than other types of debt 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, and inadequate to pay any principal or unpaid interest. The risk of default is generally higher in the case of mortgage-backed investments offered by private issuers and those that include so-called "sub-prime" mortgages. Privately issued mortgage-backed and 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 mortgage-backed and 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 than the value of 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.

Unlike mortgage-related securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities, mortgage-related securities issued by private issuers do not have a government or government-sponsored entity guarantee (but may have other credit enhancement), and may, and frequently do, have less favorable collateral, credit risk or other characteristics. The fund may invest in other mortgage-related securities, including mortgage derivatives and structured securities. These securities typically are not secured by real property. Because these securities have embedded leverage features, small changes in interest or prepayment rates may cause large and sudden price movements. These securities also can become illiquid and difficult to value in volatile or declining markets.

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Privately issued mortgage-related securities are also not subject to the same underwriting requirements for the underlying mortgages that are applicable to those mortgage-related securities that have a government or government-sponsored entity guarantee. Privately issued mortgage-related securities are not traded on an exchange and there may be a limited market for the securities, especially when there is a perceived weakness in the mortgage and real estate market sectors. Without an active trading market, mortgage-related securities held in the fund's portfolio may be particularly difficult to value because of the complexities involved in assessing the value of the underlying mortgage loans.

Mortgage-backed securities are particularly susceptible to prepayment and extension risks, because prepayments on the underlying mortgages tend to increase when interest rates fall and decrease when interest rates rise. Prepayments may also occur on a scheduled basis or due to foreclosure. When market interest rates increase, mortgage refinancings and prepayments slow, which lengthens the effective duration of these securities. As a result, the negative effect of the interest rate increase on the market value of mortgage-backed securities is usually more pronounced than it is for other types of fixed income securities, potentially increasing the volatility of the fund. Conversely, when market interest rates decline, while the value of mortgage-backed securities may increase, the rates of prepayment of the underlying mortgages tend to increase, which shortens the effective duration of these securities. Mortgage-backed securities are also subject to the risk that the underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations.

At times, some of the mortgage-backed securities in which the fund may invest will have higher than market interest rates and therefore will be purchased at a premium above their par value. Prepayments may cause losses on securities purchased at a premium.

The value of mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities may be affected by changes in credit quality or value of the mortgage loans or other assets that support the securities. In addition, for mortgage-backed securities, when market conditions result in an increase in the default rates on the underlying mortgages and the foreclosure values of the underlying real estate are below the outstanding amount of the underlying mortgages, collection of the full amount of accrued interest and principal on these investments may be less likely.

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. 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. CDOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the risk that the collateral may default or decline in value or be downgraded, if rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization; (iii) the structure and complexity of the transaction and the legal documents could lead to disputes among investors regarding the characterization of proceeds; (iv) the investment return achieved by the fund could be significantly different than those predicted by financial models; (v) the lack of a readily available secondary market for CDOs; (vi) the risk of forced “fire sale” liquidation due to technical defaults such as coverage test failures; and (vii) the CDO’s manager may perform poorly. In addition, investments in CDOs may be characterized by the fund as illiquid securities. CDOs may be highly leveraged (which could make them highly volatile). Synthetic CDOs are also subject to the risks of investing in derivatives, such as credit default swaps, and leverage risk. The fund may invest in or be exposed to CDOs that are sometimes referred to as “covenant-lite” obligations, which generally are debt obligations that lack financial maintenance covenants or possess fewer or contingent financial maintenance covenants and other financial protections for lenders and investors.

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.

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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. Payment in kind securities are usually less volatile than zero coupon bonds, but more volatile than cash pay securities. These securities are more likely to respond to changes in interest rates than interest-bearing securities having similar maturities and credit quality. The higher interest rates of payment in kind securities reflect the payment deferral and increased credit risk associated with these instruments, and payment in kind instruments generally represent a significantly higher credit risk than coupon bonds. 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 continuing judgments about the collectability of the deferred payments and the value of any associated 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. 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.

Risks of investment in other funds. Investing in other investment companies, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs) and closed-end funds, subjects the fund to the risks of investing in the underlying securities or assets held by those funds. When investing in another fund, the fund will bear a pro rata portion of the underlying fund's expenses, including management fees, in addition to its own expenses. ETFs and closed-end funds are bought and sold based on market prices and can trade at a premium or a discount to the ETF's or closed-end fund's net asset value. Such funds may trade at a discount for an extended period and may not ever realize their net asset value.

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 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. Derivatives are generally subject to the risks applicable to the assets, rates, indices or other indicators underlying the derivative. 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. The fund also may have to sell assets at inopportune times to satisfy its obligations. Use of derivatives or similar instruments may have different

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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 have adopted and implemented or 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 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

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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.

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. New derivatives regulations require the fund, to the extent it uses derivatives to a material extent, to, among other things, comply with certain overall limits on leverage. These regulations may limit the ability of the fund to pursue its investment strategies and may not be effective to mitigate the fund's risk of loss from derivatives.

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.

To the extent the fund invests in issuers of securities the payments on which are derived from gas, electric, telephone, sewer, water, health care, education, tobacco, industrial development 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, shortages of skilled personnel and increased personnel costs, pricing pressure, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, limited number of products, industry innovation, changes in technologies and other market developments. Many health care companies depend on patent protection. The expiration of patents may adversely affect the profitability of these companies and

the value of their securities. Health care 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. Health care companies are also subject to competitive forces that may make it difficult to attract a sufficient number of patients or customers or to raise prices to offset increased costs and, in fact, may result in price discounting. Health care companies may be thinly capitalized and susceptible to product obsolescence.

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.

Companies in the transportation segment can be significantly affected by changes in the economy, fuel prices, labor relations, and insurance costs. The trend in the United States has been to deregulate the transportation industry, which could have a favorable long-term effect, but future government decisions could adversely affect transportation companies.

Industrial development bonds are normally secured by the revenues from the project and not by state or local government tax payments. Consequently, the credit quality of these securities depends upon the ability of the user of the facilities financed by the bonds and any guarantor to meet its financial obligations. If the user of the facilities financed by the bonds defaults on its payments, the fund may not receive any income or get its money back from the investment.

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. Many companies have diversified into oil and gas exploration and development, making returns more sensitive to energy prices. In the recent decade, gas utility companies have been adversely affected by disruptions in the oil industry and have also been affected by increased concentration and competition. Natural gas is the cleanest of the hydrocarbon fuels, and this may result in incremental shifts in fuel consumption toward natural gas and away from oil and coal, even for electricity generation. However, technological or regulatory changes within the industry may delay or prevent this result.

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

More on the risks of investing in the fund

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 utilities sector is also subject to potential terrorist attacks, natural disasters and severe weather conditions, catastrophic accidents or other events, as well as regulatory and operational burdens associated with the operation and maintenance of facilities.

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. These differences may increase

significantly and affect fund investments more broadly during periods of market volatility. Nearly all of the fund's investments are valued using fair value methodologies. Investors who purchase or redeem fund shares may receive fewer or more shares, or lower or higher redemption proceeds, than they would have received if the securities had not been fair-valued or if a different valuation methodology had been used. 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.

The fund is intended to be a component of a managed account strategy in managed account programs sponsored by third party financial institutions. A program sponsor's clients may, alone or in the aggregate, have substantial investments in the fund. If a program sponsor decides to remove the strategy as an available option for its program participants or to cease investing in the fund to implement the strategy, or if a large program client decides to terminate its managed account, the fund may experience relatively large redemptions and could be required to liquidate its assets at inopportune times or unfavorable prices or increase or accelerate taxable gains or transaction costs, which may negatively affect the fund's NAV, performance, or ability to satisfy redemptions in a timely manner and 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 or other service providers may disrupt fund operations, interfere with the fund's ability to calculate

More on the risks of investing in the fund

its NAV, prevent fund shareholders from purchasing, redeeming or exchanging shares or receiving distributions or receiving timely information regarding the fund or their investment in the fund, cause loss of or unauthorized access to private shareholder information, and result in financial losses to the fund and its shareholders, 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 Asset Management US, Inc. (“Amundi US”), the fund’s investment adviser, selects the fund’s investments and oversees the fund’s operations.

Amundi US is an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Amundi and Amundi’s wholly owned subsidiary, Amundi Holdings US, Inc. Amundi, one of the world’s largest asset managers, is headquartered in Paris, France. As of September 30, 2022, Amundi had more than \$1.85 trillion in assets under management worldwide. As of September 30, 2022, Amundi US (and its U.S. affiliates) had over \$84 billion in assets under management.

Amundi US’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.

Amundi US has received an order from the Securities and Exchange Commission that permits Amundi US, subject to the approval of the fund’s Board of Trustees, to hire and terminate a subadviser that is not affiliated with Amundi US (an “unaffiliated subadviser”) or to materially modify an existing subadvisory contract with an unaffiliated subadviser for the fund without shareholder approval. Amundi US 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 Amundi US’s affiliates.

Mr. Eurkus, Managing Director and Director of Municipals, U.S. of Amundi US, joined Amundi US in 2001, has been an investment professional since 1969 and has served as portfolio manager of the fund since 2020.

Mr. Chirunga, Managing Director and Director of High Yield Municipal Bonds of Amundi US, joined Amundi US 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 2020.

Management

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 does not pay Amundi US a fee for managing the fund.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the management contract is available in the fund's semi-annual report to shareholders for the period ended February 28, 2022.

Distributor

Amundi Distributor US, Inc. is the fund's distributor. The fund compensates the distributor for its services. The distributor is an affiliate of Amundi US.

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 every day the New York Stock Exchange is open as of the close of regular trading (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern 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, amundi.com/us.

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 funds that are not traded on an exchange, such shares of other 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.

Amundi US has been designated as the fund's valuation designee, with responsibility for fair valuation subject to oversight by the fund's Board of Trustees. When independent third party pricing services are unable to supply prices for an investment, or when prices or market quotations are considered by Amundi US 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 Amundi US to be unreliable, Amundi US uses other fair value methods to value the fund's securities. Amundi US also may use fair value methods if it is determined that a significant event has occurred between the time at which

Pricing of shares

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 - Amundi US may use fair value methods more frequently with respect to the fund's investments 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 Amundi US to value the fund's 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.

Distribution and service arrangements

Additional payments to financial intermediaries

Amundi US 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 US 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. Amundi US 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 US 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 US's promotional efforts. Amundi US 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 US 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 US 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 of a managed account strategy of which a Pioneer fund is a part, or retain shares of the Pioneer funds in their clients' accounts, Amundi US 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.

Distribution and service arrangements

The compensation that Amundi US 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 US or the Pioneer funds, as well as about fees and/or commissions it charges.

Amundi US 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 US or the Pioneer funds may compensate the intermediary for these services. In addition, your intermediary may have other relationships with Amundi US or its affiliates that are not related to the Pioneer funds.

Buying and selling shares

Buying

Shares of the fund are purchased at net asset value without a sales charge.

Shares of the fund may be purchased only by or on behalf of separately managed account clients where the fund's investment adviser or an affiliate (each, a "Managed Account Adviser") has an agreement with the managed account program sponsor (the "Program Sponsor") (typically, a registered investment adviser or broker-dealer), or directly with the client, to provide management or advisory services with respect to the managed accounts.

There are no maximum or minimum investment requirements applicable to the fund (although your Program Sponsor may have certain investment requirements for separately managed accounts). Purchase orders are made based on instructions from your Managed Account Adviser or Program Sponsor to the broker-dealer who executes trades for your account. To make a purchase, your broker-dealer must submit a purchase order to the fund's transfer agent, either directly or through an appropriate clearing agency (e.g., the National Securities Clearing Corporation—Fund/SERV).

In order to buy shares at a certain day's price, the broker-dealer must receive the order on behalf of the separately managed account in good order before the New York Stock Exchange closes on that day. If the broker-dealer receives the order after the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange, or the order is not in good order, the share price will be based on the net asset value next determined after the order is received in good order by the broker-dealer. The broker-dealer 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

The distributor may reject any order until it has confirmed the order in writing and received payment.

The 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 fund's distributor, the fund 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.

Buying and selling shares

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.

Selling

Redemption orders are made based on instructions from your Managed Account Adviser or Program Sponsor to the broker-dealer who executes trades for the account. Shares of the fund may be held only by investors participating in an eligible managed account program and cannot be transferred. The fund reserves the right to redeem shares of any investor if the investor ceases to be a participant in an eligible managed account program. Each investor, by participating in a managed account program that purchases fund shares, agrees to the redemption of such fund shares upon termination of its participation in such program.

In order to sell shares at a certain day's price, the broker-dealer must receive the order on behalf of the separately managed account in good order before the New York Stock Exchange closes on that day. If the broker-dealer receives the order after the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange, or the order is not in good order, the share price will be based on the net asset value next determined after the order is received in good order by the broker-dealer. The broker-dealer is responsible for transmitting your order to the fund in a timely manner.

Your redemption proceeds normally will be sent to the broker-dealer that executes trades for your managed account 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.

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.

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

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 (or the underlying fund in which it invests) 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.

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.

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 30 days 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 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.

Because the fund is designed to be a component of separately managed accounts that also invest, at the direction of or based on the advice of the Managed Account Adviser, in individual securities and other investments, fund shares may be purchased or redeemed on a frequent basis for rebalancing purposes or in order to invest new monies (including through dividend reinvestment) or to accommodate reductions in account size. Because all purchase and redemption orders are initiated by or based on the advice of the Managed Account Adviser, managed account clients are not in a position to effect purchase and redemption orders and are, therefore, unable to directly trade in fund shares.

Household delivery of fund documents

With your consent, Amundi US 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 US, by phone or in writing (see “How to contact us”). Amundi US will begin mailing separate proxy statements, prospectuses and shareowner reports to you within 30 days after receiving your notice.

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.

Privacy

The fund has a policy designed to protect the privacy of your personal information. A copy of Amundi US’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 US’s website.

Telephone and website access

You may have difficulty contacting the fund by telephone or accessing amundi.com/us 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 US will adjust the hours for the telephone center and for online transaction processing accordingly. If you are unable to access amundi.com/us 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:

Shareholder services and policies

- reject any purchase order for any reason, without prior notice
- 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 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 applicable to individuals. Distributions from the fund's net capital gains (if any) are considered long-term capital gains and are generally taxable to noncorporate shareholders at reduced rates. 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 in 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 generally will be taxable transactions to shareowners. When you sell 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 that you receive and your tax basis for the shares that you sell.

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 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 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.

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 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 since the fund's inception.

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

The information below 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 fund's annual report is incorporated by reference in the statement of additional information and is available upon request.

Pioneer MAP - High Income Municipal Fund

	Year Ended 8/31/22	12/21/20 to 8/31/21*
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 10.34	\$ 10.00
Increase (decrease) from investment operations:		
Net investment income (loss)(a)	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.31
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(1.40)	0.32
Net increase (decrease) from investment operations	\$ (0.96)	\$ 0.63
Distributions to shareholders:		
Net investment income	\$ (0.45)	\$ (0.29)
Net increase (decrease) in net asset value	\$ (1.41)	\$ 0.34
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 8.93	\$ 10.34
Total return(b)	(9.49)%	6.34%(c)
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	0.00%(d)	0.00%(d)(e)
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets	4.52%	4.42%(e)
Portfolio turnover rate	38%(f)	11%(c)(f)
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$ 10	\$ 11
Ratios with no waiver of fees and assumption of expenses by the Adviser and no reduction for fees paid indirectly:		
Total expenses to average net assets	1.095.86%(d)	2,190.00%(d)(e)
Net investment income (loss) to average net assets	(1.091.34)%	(2,186.00)(e)

* The Fund commenced operations on December 21, 2020.

- (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.
 (c) Not annualized.
 (d) Includes the Fund's share of Pioneer High Income Municipal Portfolio's allocated expenses.
 (e) Annualized.
 (f) Represents the portfolio turnover rate of Pioneer High Income Municipal Portfolio.

Notes

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Pioneer MAP - 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

amundi.com/us

The fund makes available the statement of additional information and shareowner reports, free of charge, on the fund's website at amundi.com/us. You also may find other information and updates about Amundi US 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 28, 2022, 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.

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