

PUTNAM PREMIER INCOME TRUST
Form 497
December 02, 2004

Filed pursuant to Rule 497(b)

Registration Number 333-119287

Important information for shareholders of

PUTNAM MASTER INCOME TRUST AND

PUTNAM PREMIER INCOME TRUST

The document you hold in your hands contains a combined prospectus/proxy statement and proxy card. A proxy card is, in essence, a ballot. When you complete and sign your proxy card, the Trustees of your fund will vote on your behalf exactly as you have indicated. If you simply sign the proxy card, it will be voted in accordance with the Trustees' recommendations on page 12. The Trustees recommend that shareholders vote in favor of the proposal described in this document and listed on your proxy card.

Please take a few moments and decide how you want to vote. When shareholders don't return their proxies in sufficient numbers, follow-up solicitations are required, which may cost your fund money.

You can vote by returning your proxy card in the envelope provided. Or you can call our toll-free number, or go to the Web. See your proxy card for the phone number and Web address. If you have any questions, please call 1-800-780-7316 or call your financial advisor.

PUTNAM INVESTMENTS
[SCALE LOGO OMITTED]

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PROXY CARD(S) ENCLOSED

If you have any questions, please call this number: 1-800-780-7316 or call your financial advisor.

A Message from the Chairman

[PHOTO OF JOHN A. HILL OMITTED]

Dear Shareholder of Putnam Master Income Trust:

I am writing to you to ask for your vote on an important matter that affects your investment in Putnam Master Income Trust ("Master Income Trust"). While you are, of course, welcome to join us at the meeting, most shareholders cast their vote by filling out and signing the enclosed proxy card, by calling or by voting via the Internet.

We are asking for your vote on the following matter:

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Approving a proposed merger of Master Income Trust into Putnam Premier Income Trust ("Premier Income Trust"). In this merger, the shares of Master Income Trust would, in effect, be exchanged on a tax-free basis for shares of Premier Income Trust with an equal total net asset value.

The proposed merger is not intended to change significantly the nature of your investment. The investment objective and policies of Premier Income Trust and your fund are similar. Both are closed-end funds that seek to provide high current income, and both allocate their investments among three sectors of the fixed-income securities market: a U.S. investment grade sector, a high-yield sector and an international sector.

The proposal is intended to result in a combined fund that is more attractive to investors than either of the two funds separately. Putnam Investment Management, LLC believes that creating a broader shareholder base for the combined fund's shares may attract more interest in the combined fund than is currently the case with either fund, which may result in higher trading levels for the combined fund's shares. However, there can be no guarantee that the proposed merger will have the intended effect.

Your vote is important to us. We appreciate the time and consideration I am sure you will give this important matter. If you have questions about the proposal, please call 1-800-780-7316 or call your financial advisor.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ JOHN A. HILL

John A. Hill, Chairman

A Message from the Chairman

[PHOTO OF JOHN A. HILL OMITTED]

Dear Shareholder of Putnam Premier Income Trust:

I am writing to you to ask for your vote on an important matter that affects your investment in Putnam Premier Income Trust ("Premier Income Trust"). While you are, of course, welcome to join us at the meeting, most shareholders cast their vote by filling out and signing the enclosed proxy card, by calling or by voting via the Internet.

We are asking for your vote on the following matter:

Approving a proposed merger of Putnam Master Income Trust ("Master Income Trust") into Premier Income Trust. In this merger, the shares of Master Income Trust would, in effect, be exchanged on a tax-free basis for shares of Premier Income Trust with an equal total net asset value.

The proposed merger is not intended to change significantly the nature of your investment. The investment objective and policies of Master Income Trust and your fund are similar. Both are closed-end funds that seek to provide high current income, and both allocate their investments among three sectors of the fixed-income securities market: a U.S. investment grade sector, a high-yield sector and an international sector. Although the proposed merger will not materially affect the

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operation of your fund, we are required by the rules of the New York Stock Exchange to solicit your vote on this matter.

The proposal is intended to result in a combined fund that is more attractive to investors than either of the two funds separately. Putnam Investment Management, LLC believes that creating a broader shareholder base for the combined fund's shares may attract more interest in the combined fund than is currently the case with either fund, which may result in higher trading levels for the combined fund's shares. However, there can be no guarantee that the proposed merger will have the intended effect.

Your vote is important to us. We appreciate the time and consideration I am sure you will give this important matter. If you have questions about the proposal, please call 1-800-780-7316 or call your financial advisor.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ JOHN A. HILL

John A. Hill, Chairman

PUTNAM MASTER INCOME TRUST ("MASTER INCOME TRUST") AND PUTNAM PREMIER INCOME TRUST ("PREMIER INCOME TRUST")

Notice of a Joint Meeting of Shareholders

* This is the formal agenda for the joint meeting of shareholders. It tells you what matter will be voted on and the time and place of the meeting.

To the Shareholders of Master Income Trust:

A Meeting of Shareholders of Master Income Trust will be held on Thursday, January 13, 2005, at 11:00 a.m., Boston time, on the twelfth floor of One Post Office Square, Boston, Massachusetts, to consider the following:

Approving an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the transfer of all of the assets of Master Income Trust to Premier Income Trust in exchange for the issuance and delivery of shares of beneficial interest of Premier Income Trust and the assumption by Premier Income Trust of all of the liabilities of Master Income Trust, and the distribution of such shares to the shareholders of Master Income Trust in complete liquidation of Master Income Trust. See page 10.

To the Shareholders of Premier Income Trust:

A Meeting of Shareholders of Premier Income Trust will be held on Thursday, January 13, 2005, at 11:00 a.m., Boston time, on the twelfth floor of One Post Office Square, Boston, Massachusetts, to consider the following:

Approving an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the transfer of all of the assets of Master Income Trust to Premier Income Trust in exchange for the issuance

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and delivery of shares of beneficial interest of Premier Income Trust and the assumption by Premier Income Trust of all of the liabilities of Master Income Trust, and the distribution of such shares to the shareholders of Master Income Trust in complete liquidation of Master Income Trust. See page 10.

By the Trustees

John A. Hill, Chairman
George Putnam, III, President

Jameson A. Baxter
Charles B. Curtis
Myra R. Drucker
Charles E. Haldeman, Jr.
Ronald J. Jackson
Paul L. Joskow
Elizabeth T. Kennan
John H. Mullin, III
Robert E. Patterson
A.J.C. Smith
W. Thomas Stephens
Richard B. Worley

WE URGE YOU TO MARK, SIGN, DATE AND MAIL THE ENCLOSED PROXY IN THE POSTAGE-PAID ENVELOPE PROVIDED OR RECORD YOUR VOTING INSTRUCTIONS BY TELEPHONE OR VIA THE INTERNET SO THAT YOU WILL BE REPRESENTED AT THE MEETING.

November 19, 2004

Prospectus/Proxy Statement

November 19, 2004

This Prospectus/Proxy Statement relates to the proposed merger of Putnam Master Income Trust ("Master Income Trust") into Putnam Premier Income Trust ("Premier Income Trust"), each located at One Post Office Square, Boston, MA 02109; 1-617-292-1000. As a result of the proposed merger, each shareholder of Master Income Trust would receive a number of full and fractional shares of Premier Income Trust of equal net asset value at the date of the exchange to the total net asset value of the shareholder's Master Income Trust shares.

This Prospectus/Proxy Statement is being mailed on or about November 26, 2004. It explains concisely what you should know before voting on the matter described herein or investing in Premier Income Trust, a closed-end management investment company. Please read this Prospectus/Proxy Statement and keep it for future reference.

A Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI"), dated November 19, 2004, relating to the proposed merger has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus/Proxy Statement. For a free copy of the SAI, please contact us at 1-800-225-1581.

The securities offered by this Prospectus/Proxy Statement have not been approved or disapproved by the SEC, nor has the SEC passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus/Proxy Statement. Any

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representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Shares of Premier Income Trust are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any financial institution, are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board or any other agency, and involve risk, including the possible loss of principal amount invested.

This document will give you the information you need to vote on the proposal. Much of the information is required under rules of the SEC; some of it is technical. If there is anything you don't understand, please call 1-800-780-7316 or call your financial advisor. Like Premier Income Trust, Master Income Trust is in the family of funds managed by Putnam Investment Management, LLC ("Putnam Management"). Premier Income Trust and Master Income Trust are collectively referred to herein as the "funds," and each is referred to individually as a "fund."

The common shares of Premier Income Trust are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") under the symbol "PPT," and the common shares of Master Income Trust are listed on the NYSE under the symbol "PMT." You may inspect reports, proxy material and other information concerning either Premier Income Trust or Master Income Trust at the NYSE.

Premier Income Trust and Master Income Trust are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and, as a result, file reports and other information with the SEC. You may review and copy information about the funds, including the SAI, at the SEC's public reference room at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, D.C.; or at the public reference facilities in its Northeast and Midwest regional offices, at 233 Broadway, New York, NY, and 175 W. Jackson Boulevard, Suite 900, Chicago, IL. You may call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for information about the operation of the public reference room. You may obtain copies of this information, with payment of a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-0102. You may also access reports and other information about the funds on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>.

I. Synopsis

* The responses to the questions that follow provide an overview of key points typically of concern to shareholders considering a proposed merger between closed-end funds. These responses are qualified in their entirety by the remainder of the Prospectus/Proxy Statement, which contains additional information and further details regarding the proposed merger.

1. What is being proposed?

The Trustees of the funds are recommending that shareholders of each fund approve the merger of Master Income Trust into Premier Income Trust and the related transactions contemplated by the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization among each of the funds and Putnam Management, dated as of November 3, 2004 (the "Agreement"). The Agreement is attached to this Prospectus/Proxy Statement as Appendix A. If approved by shareholders of each fund, all of the assets of Master Income Trust will be transferred to Premier Income Trust in exchange for the issuance and delivery to

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Master Income Trust of shares of Premier Income Trust (the "Merger Shares") with a net asset value equal to the value of Master Income Trust's assets net of liabilities and for the assumption by Premier Income Trust of all of the liabilities of Master Income Trust. Immediately following the transfer, the Merger Shares received by Master Income Trust will be distributed to its shareholders, pro rata.

2. What will happen to my shares as a result of the proposed merger?

If you are a shareholder of Master Income Trust, your shares will, in effect, be exchanged on a tax-free basis for shares of Premier Income Trust with an equal aggregate net asset value on the date of the merger. It is possible, however, that the market value of such shares may differ. See question 12 below.

If you are a shareholder of Premier Income Trust, your shares of Premier Income Trust will not be directly affected by the merger, but will represent interests in a larger fund pursuing the same investment objective and policies.

3. Why is the merger being proposed at this time?

Putnam Management proposed the merger of Master Income Trust into Premier Income Trust to the funds' Trustees because it believes the proposed merger may result in a combined fund that is more attractive to investors than either of the two funds separately. Putnam Management believes that creating a broader shareholder base for the combined fund's shares may attract more interest in the combined fund than is currently the case with either fund, which may result in higher trading levels for the combined fund's shares. However, there can be no guarantee that the proposed merger will have the intended effect.

In addition, the merger would offer shareholders of both funds the opportunity to invest in a considerably larger fund with similar investment policies and the potential to achieve greater economies of scale and a lower expense ratio. In addition, the funds are managed by the same investment team with a common investment process and similar objectives; therefore, the proposed merger would permit the funds' investment team to concentrate its efforts and resources more efficiently.

Both funds, launched in the 1980s, are multi-sector income funds. Master Income Trust initially employed a relatively static and evenly balanced allocation among the U.S. government, high-yield and international sectors, while Premier Income Trust generally followed a more flexible approach to allocating assets among those fixed-income sectors. Over time, the U.S. government sleeve of each fund was expanded to include U.S. investment-grade bonds, and the funds adopted identical policies concerning minimum and maximum allocation to each sector. The management of the two funds has converged, and there is now no practical difference in how the funds are managed.

For these reasons, Putnam Management recommended that Master Income Trust, which had assets of \$380 million as of July 31, 2004, be combined with Premier Income Trust, which had assets of \$993 million as of July 31, 2004. As Premier Income Trust is considerably larger than Master Income Trust, the Trustees believe that it is appropriate for the smaller Master Income Trust to be merged into Premier Income Trust.

The Trustees of the Putnam Funds, who serve as Trustees of each of the

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funds involved in the proposed merger, have carefully considered Putnam Management's recommendations. Following a review of the anticipated benefits and costs of the proposed merger to the shareholders of each fund, the Trustees of the funds, including all of the independent Trustees who are not affiliated with Putnam Management, unanimously determined that the proposed merger is in the best interests of each fund and recommend that shareholders vote FOR approval of the proposed merger.

4. How do the investment goals, policies and restrictions of the two funds compare?

Investment Goals

The investment goals and strategies of the funds are similar. Premier Income Trust seeks to provide high current income, while Master Income Trust seeks to provide high current income consistent with preservation of capital. The management of the two funds has converged, and there is now no practical difference in how the funds are managed. As of July 31, 2004, Premier Income Trust and Master Income Trust had 39% and 38% of assets in U.S. investment-grade securities and 41% and 42% of assets in high-yield bonds, respectively, and each fund had 20% of assets in foreign bonds.

Investment Policies

The funds share substantially similar fundamental investment policies, except that Premier Income Trust is a "non-diversified" investment company, meaning that it may invest more of its assets in the securities of fewer companies than Master Income Trust, which is a "diversified" investment company. In particular, Premier Income Trust's diversification policies apply only to 50% of its net assets, while Master Income Trust's diversification policies apply to 75% of its net assets. That said, in recent years, Premier Income Trust has not taken advantage, to a significant extent, of its ability to concentrate its investments among fewer issuers.

The funds share identical non-fundamental investment policies.

5. How do the management fees and other expenses of the two funds compare, and what are they estimated to be following the proposed merger?

The following tables summarize the maximum fees and expenses you may pay when investing in the funds, expenses that each of the funds incurred for its most recent fiscal year as well as the pro forma expenses of Premier Income Trust. As shown below, the merger is expected to result in decreased total expenses for shareholders of each fund. For more information on the management fees paid by the funds, see "Information about the Funds -- Management" below.

Shareholder Transaction Expenses

	Premier Income Trust	Master Income Trust
Maximum sales charge imposed on purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	None (a)	None (a)
Dividend Reinvestment Plan	None (b)	None (b)

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

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(Expenses that are deducted from fund assets)

	Premier Income Trust	Master Income Trust	Premier Income Trust (Pro forma combined)
Management Fees	0.70%	0.75%	0.67%
Other Expenses	0.13%	0.19%	0.13%*
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.83%	0.94%	0.80%*+

(a) Shares of either fund purchased on the secondary market are not subject to sales charges but may be subject to brokerage commissions or other charges. The table does not include an underwriting commission paid by shareholders in the initial offering of each fund.

(b) Each participant in a fund's dividend reinvestment plan pays a proportionate share of the brokerage commissions incurred with respect to open market purchases in connection with such plan. With respect to each fund's most recent fiscal year, participants in each fund's dividend reinvestment plan incurred brokerage commissions representing less than \$0.01 per share.

* Does not reflect non-recurring expenses related to the merger. If such expenses had been reflected, pro forma "other expenses" and Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses would have been 0.15% and 0.82%, respectively.

+ Putnam Management estimates that the combined fund will incur lower total annual fund operating expenses during the year following the completion of the merger than the expenses incurred by Premier Income Trust during its most recent fiscal year due largely to a lower effective management fee resulting from breakpoints in Premier Income Trust's investment management contract with Putnam Management.

The tables are provided to help you understand the expenses of investing in the funds and your share of the operating expenses that each fund incurs and that Putnam Management expects the combined fund to incur in the first year following the merger. The expenses shown in the table do not reflect the application of credits related to expense offset arrangements that reduce certain fund expenses.

Examples

These examples translate the "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" shown in the preceding table into dollar amounts. By doing this, you can more easily compare the cost of investing in the funds. The examples make certain assumptions. They assume that you invest \$1,000 in a fund for the time periods shown. They also assume, as required by the SEC, a 5% return on your investment each year and that a fund's operating expenses remain the same. The examples are hypothetical; your actual costs and returns may be higher or lower.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Premier Income Trust	\$8	\$26	\$46	\$103
Master Income Trust	\$10	\$30	\$52	\$115
Premier Income Trust (Pro forma combined)	\$8	\$26	\$44	\$99

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6. How does the investment performance of the funds compare?

As shown in the table below, in recent years, the total returns at NAV of Master Income Trust have approximated those of Premier Income Trust. Each fund's performance at market price may differ from its results at NAV. Although market price performance generally reflects investment results, it may also be influenced by several factors, including changes in investor perceptions of each fund or its investment adviser, market conditions, fluctuations in supply and demand for each fund's shares and changes in each fund's distributions.

TOTAL RETURN FOR PERIODS ENDED 7/31/04

	Premier Income Trust		Master Income Trust	
	NAV	Market Price	NAV	Market Price
1 year	11.98%	7.18%	12.02%	2.15%
5 years Annual average	43.09% 7.43%	35.73% 6.30%	41.78% 7.23%	39.32% 6.86%
10 years Annual average	103.81% 7.38%	98.27% 7.08%	99.92% 7.17%	86.63% 6.44%
Life of Premier Income Trust Annual average**	272.80% 8.35%	210.23% 7.14%	283.85% 8.54%	215.73% 7.25%

* The inception dates of Premier Income Trust and Master Income Trust were 2/29/88 and 12/28/87, respectively.

** From 2/29/88.

Performance information does not account for taxes.

COMPARATIVE RETURNS FOR PERIODS ENDED 7/31/04

	Lehman Government Bond Index*	Lehman Government/ Credit Bond Index**	Citigroup Non-U.S. World Government Bond Index	JP Morgan Global High Yield Index***	Lipper Flexible Income Funds (closed-end) category average****
1 year	3.86%	4.72%	9.48%	13.83%	10.66%
5 years Annual average	39.95% 6.95%	42.86% 7.40%	33.28% 5.91%	34.41% 6.09%	32.29% 5.57%
10 years Annual average	97.87% 7.06%	102.97% 7.34%	79.41% 6.02%	112.79% 7.84%	103.44% 7.25%
Life of Premier Income Trust (2/29/88)	7.68%	7.92%	7.07%	--	8.10%

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Life of Master Income Trust (12/28/87)	7.87%	8.13%	6.80%	--	8.45%
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* Primary benchmark for Premier Income Trust.

** Primary benchmark for Master Income Trust.

*** Inception date of 12/31/93.

**** Over the 1-, 5- and 10-year periods ended 7/31/04, there were 11 funds in this Lipper category.

Index and Lipper results should be compared to each fund's performance at NAV.

7. What are the federal income tax consequences of the proposed merger?

For federal income tax purposes, no gain or loss will be recognized by the funds or their shareholders directly as a result of the proposed merger. Certain other tax consequences are discussed below under "Information about the Proposed Merger--Federal Income Tax Consequences."

8. Will my dividend be affected by the proposed merger?

The merger will not result in a change in dividend policy. Because the funds' earning rates are currently generally similar, the merger also will not result in any immediate material change in current earnings rate. As of October 15, 2004, the current dividend rates for Premier Income Trust and Master Income Trust were 6.50% and 5.25%, respectively, and the estimated dividend rate for shares of Premier Income Trust on a pro forma basis, after giving effect to the merger, would have been 5.16%. The estimated pro forma dividend rate does not reflect the expected payout of an earnings reserve by Premier Income Trust prior to the completion of the merger. As of October 15, 2004, the SEC yields for shares of Premier Income Trust and Master Income Trust were 4.48% and 4.56%, respectively. Over the longer term, the level of dividends will depend on market conditions and the ability of Putnam Management to invest the fund's assets, including those received in the merger, in securities meeting Premier Income Trust's investment objectives and policies.

Premier Income Trust will not permit any holder of Master Income Trust shares holding certificates for such shares at the time of the merger to receive cash dividends or other distributions, receive certificates for Merger Shares or pledge Merger Shares until such certificates for Master Income Trust shares have been surrendered, or, in the case of lost certificates, until an adequate surety bond has been posted.

If a shareholder is not, for the reason above, permitted to receive cash dividends or other distributions on Merger Shares, Premier Income Trust will pay all such dividends and distributions in additional shares, notwithstanding any election the shareholder may have made previously to receive dividends and distributions on Master Income Trust shares in cash.

9. Do the procedures for purchasing and selling shares of the two funds differ?

No. The procedures for purchasing and selling shares of each fund are

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identical. As closed-end funds, the funds are not required to redeem outstanding shares, and do not continuously offer shares. The funds' shares currently may be bought and sold at prevailing market prices on the NYSE. Premier Income Trust will apply to list the Merger Shares on the NYSE. It is a condition to the closing of the merger that the Merger Shares be approved for listing.

10. How will I be notified of the outcome of the vote?

If the proposed merger is approved and you are a shareholder of Master Income Trust, you will receive a confirmation after the reorganization is completed, indicating your new account number, the number of shares you are receiving and the procedures for surrendering your certificates, if you have any. Otherwise, you will be notified in the next annual report of your fund.

11. Will the number of shares I own change?

If you are a shareholder of Master Income Trust, the number of shares you own will change, but the total net asset value of the shares of Premier Income Trust you receive will equal the total net asset value of the shares of Master Income Trust that you hold at the time of the merger. If you are a shareholder of Premier Income Trust, the number of Premier Income Trust shares you own will not change. Even though the net asset value per share of each fund is different, the total net asset value of a shareholder's holdings will not change as a result of the merger. Of course, the Merger Shares may trade on the NYSE at a discount from net asset value, which might be greater or less than the trading discount of Master Income Trust shares at the time of the merger.

12. Will the market value of my investment change?

Shares of each fund will continue to be traded on the NYSE (for Master Income Trust shares, until the time of the merger), and may at times trade at a market price greater or less than net asset value. In recent years, shares of both funds have traded at a discount to net asset value. Depending on market conditions immediately prior to the exchange, shares of Premier Income Trust may trade at a larger or smaller discount to net asset value than shares of Master Income Trust. This could result in the Merger Shares having a market value that is greater or less than the market value the Master Income Trust shares currently have.

13. Why is the vote of Premier Income Trust's shareholders being solicited?

Although Premier Income Trust will continue its legal existence and operations as before, we are required by the rules of the NYSE to solicit the vote of Premier Income Trust's shareholders in this matter.

14. What percentage of shareholders' votes is required to approve the merger?

Approval of the merger will require the "yes" vote of the holders of:

* a majority of the outstanding shares of Premier Income Trust voted, if holders of more than 50% of such shares vote, and

* a majority of the outstanding shares of Master Income Trust.

The Trustees believe that the proposed merger is in the best interests of each fund's shareholders. Accordingly, the Trustees unanimously recommend that shareholders vote FOR approval of the proposed merger.

II. Risk Factors

- * What are the risks of Premier Income Trust, and how do they compare with those of Master Income Trust?

The risks of an investment in Premier Income Trust (the "fund" as used in the following discussion of main risks) are generally similar to the risks of an investment in Master Income Trust, except that, because Premier Income Trust is "non-diversified," it may invest more of its assets in a smaller number of issuers, which may increase the vulnerability of the fund to factors affecting those issuers. However, the fund has not taken advantage of this flexibility to a significant extent in recent years. Because there is currently no practical difference in how the funds are managed, the funds generally share the same risks.

The main risks that could adversely affect the value of the fund's shares and the total return on your investment include:

- * The risk that the issuers of the fund's fixed-income investments will not make timely payments of interest and principal. Because the fund invests significantly in junk bonds, it is subject to heightened credit risk. Investors should carefully consider the risks associated with an investment in the fund.
- * The risk that movements in financial markets will adversely affect the value of the fund's investments. This risk includes interest rate risk, which means that the prices of the fund's investments are likely to fall if interest rates rise. Interest rate risk is generally higher for investments with longer maturities.
- * The risk that, compared to other debt, mortgage-backed investments may increase in value less when interest rates decline, and decline in value more when interest rates rise.
- * The risks of investing outside the United States, such as currency fluctuations, economic or financial instability, lack of timely or reliable financial information or unfavorable political or legal developments. These risks are increased for investments in emerging markets.
- * The risk that the fund's shares may trade at a discount to net asset value. Although the market price of the fund's shares generally reflects investment results, it may also be influenced by several factors, including changes in investor perceptions of the fund or its investment adviser, market conditions, fluctuations in supply and demand for the fund's shares and changes in fund distributions. As a result, the fund cannot predict whether its shares will trade at, below or above net asset value.
- * What are the main investment strategies and related risks of Premier Income Trust, and how do they compare with those of Master Income Trust?

Because the funds share similar goals and policies, the risks described below for an investment in Premier Income Trust are virtually identical to the risks of an investment in Master Income Trust, except as noted above with respect to diversification. (However, Premier Income Trust has not taken advantage of its non-diversified status to a significant extent in recent years. Because there is currently no practical difference in how the funds are managed, the funds generally share the same risks.)

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Any investment carries with it some level of risk that generally reflects its potential for reward. Putnam Management pursues the fund's goal by investing mainly in bonds from multiple sectors, including the U.S. investment-grade sector, the high-yield sector and the international sector. Putnam Management will not invest less than 15% of the fund's net assets in U.S. government securities. Putnam Management will consider, among other things, credit, interest rate and prepayment risks as well as general market conditions when deciding whether to buy or sell investments. A description of the risks associated with the fund's main investment strategies follows:

Interest rate risk. The values of bonds and other debt usually rise and fall in response to changes in interest rates. Declining interest rates generally increase the values of existing debt instruments, and rising interest rates generally decrease the values of existing debt instruments. Changes in a debt instrument's value usually will not affect the amount of interest income paid to the fund, but will affect the value of the fund's shares. Interest rate risk is generally greater for investments with longer maturities.

Some investments give the issuer the option to call, or redeem, them before their maturity date. If an issuer calls or redeems an investment during a time of declining interest rates, Putnam Management might have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield, and therefore the fund might not benefit from any increase in value as a result of declining interest rates.

"Premium investments" offer coupon rates higher than prevailing market rates. However, they involve a greater risk of loss, because their values tend to decline over time.

Credit risk. Investors normally expect to be compensated in proportion to the risk they are assuming. Thus, debt of issuers with poor credit prospects usually offers higher yields than debt of issuers with more secure credit. Higher-rated investments generally offer lower credit risk.

Putnam Management may invest up to 70% of the fund's total assets in higher-yield, higher-risk debt investments that are rated below BBB or its equivalent at the time of purchase by each nationally recognized securities rating agency rating such investments, or are unrated investments that Putnam Management believes are of comparable quality. Putnam Management may invest up to 5% of the fund's total assets in debt investments rated below CCC or its equivalent, at the time of the purchase, by each agency rating such investments, including investments in the lowest rating category of the rating agency, and unrated investments that Putnam Management believes are of comparable quality. Putnam Management will not necessarily sell an investment if its rating is reduced after it buys it.

Investments rated below BBB or its equivalent are known as "junk bonds." This rating reflects a greater possibility that the issuers may be unable to make timely payments of interest and principal and thus default. If this happens, or is perceived as likely to happen, the values of those investments will usually be more volatile and are likely to fall. A default or expected default could also make it difficult for us to sell the investments at prices approximating the values we had previously placed on them. Lower-rated debt usually has a more limited market than higher-rated debt, which may at times make it difficult for us to buy or sell certain debt instruments or to establish their fair value. Credit risk is generally greater for zero coupon bonds and other

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investments that are issued at less than their face value and that are required to make interest payments only at maturity rather than at intervals during the life of the investment.

Credit ratings are based largely on the issuer's historical financial condition and the rating agencies' investment analysis at the time of rating. The rating assigned to any particular investment does not necessarily reflect the issuer's current financial condition, and does not reflect an assessment of an investment's volatility or liquidity. Although Putnam Management considers credit ratings in making investment decisions, it performs its own investment analysis and does not rely on ratings assigned by the rating agencies. The fund depends more on Putnam Management's ability in buying lower-rated debt than it does in buying investment-grade debt. The fund may have to participate in legal proceedings involving the issuer. This could increase the fund's operating expenses and decrease its net asset value.

Although investment-grade investments generally have lower credit risk, they may share some of the risks of lower-rated investments. U.S. government investments generally have the least credit risk, but are not completely free of credit risk. While some investments, such as U.S. Treasury obligations and Ginnie Mae certificates, are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, others are backed only by the credit of the issuer. Mortgage-backed securities may be subject to the risk that underlying borrowers will be unable to meet their obligations.

Prepayment risk. Traditional debt investments typically pay a fixed rate of interest until maturity, when the entire principal amount is due. By contrast, payments on mortgage-backed investments typically include both interest and partial payment of principal. Principal may also be prepaid voluntarily, or as a result of refinancing or foreclosure. The fund may have to invest the proceeds from prepaid investments in other investments with less attractive terms and yields. Compared to debt that cannot be prepaid, mortgage-backed investments are less likely to increase in value during periods of declining interest rates and have a higher risk of decline in value during periods of rising interest rates. They may increase the volatility of a fund. Some mortgage-backed investments receive only the interest portion or the principal portion of payments on the underlying mortgages. The yields and values of these investments are extremely sensitive to changes in interest rates and in the rate of principal payments on the underlying mortgages. The market for these investments may be volatile and limited, which may make them difficult to buy or sell.

Foreign investments. The fund considers a foreign company to be one that is domiciled outside the U.S. or has its principal operations located outside of the U.S. Foreign investments involve certain special risks, including:

- * Unfavorable changes in currency exchange rates: Foreign investments are typically issued and traded in foreign currencies. As a result, their values may be affected by changes in exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar.
- * Political and economic developments: Foreign investments may be subject to the risks of seizure by a foreign government, imposition of restrictions on the exchange or export of foreign currency and tax increases.
- * Unreliable or untimely information: There may be less information publicly available about a foreign company than about most U.S. companies, and foreign companies are usually not subject to accounting,

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auditing and financial reporting standards and practices as stringent as those in the United States.

- * Limited legal recourse: Legal remedies for investors may be more limited than the remedies available in the United States.
- * Limited markets: Certain foreign investments may be less liquid (harder to buy and sell) and more volatile than most U.S. investments, which means Putnam Management may at times be unable to sell these foreign investments at desirable prices. For the same reason, Putnam Management may at times find it difficult to value the fund's foreign investments.
- * Trading practices: Brokerage commissions and other fees are generally higher for foreign investments than for U.S. investments. The procedures and rules governing foreign transactions and custody may also involve delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or investments.
- * Sovereign issuers: The willingness and ability of sovereign issuers to pay principal and interest on government securities depends on various economic factors, including the issuer's balance of payments, overall debt level and cash flow from tax or other revenues.
- * Lower yield: Foreign withholding taxes may reduce the proceeds from dividends or interest on, or the sale of, foreign investments.

The risks of foreign investments are typically increased in less developed countries, which are sometimes referred to as emerging markets. For example, political and economic structures in these countries may be changing rapidly, which can cause instability. These countries are also more likely to experience high levels of inflation, deflation or currency devaluation, which could hurt their economies and securities markets. For these and other reasons, investments in emerging markets are often considered speculative.

Certain of these risks may also apply to some extent to U.S.-traded investments that are denominated in foreign currencies, investments in U.S. companies that are traded in foreign markets or investments in U.S. companies that have significant foreign operations. Special U.S. tax considerations may apply to the fund's foreign investments.

Derivatives. Putnam Management may engage in a variety of transactions involving derivatives, such as futures, options and swap contracts. Derivatives are financial instruments whose value depends upon, or is derived from, the value of something else, such as one or more underlying investments, pools of investments, indexes or currencies. Putnam Management may use derivatives both for hedging and non-hedging purposes. For example, Putnam Management may use derivatives to increase or decrease the fund's exposure to long- or short-term interest rates (in the United States or abroad). However, Putnam Management may also choose not to use derivatives, based on our evaluation of market conditions or the availability of suitable derivatives. Investments in derivatives may be applied toward meeting a requirement to invest in a particular kind of investment if the derivatives have economic characteristics similar to that investment.

Derivatives involve special risks and may result in losses. The successful use of derivatives depends on Putnam Management's ability to manage these sophisticated instruments. The prices of derivatives may move in unexpected ways due to the use of leverage or other factors, especially in unusual market conditions, and may result in increased volatility. The use of derivatives may also increase the amount of taxes

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payable by shareholders.

Other risks arise from our potential inability to terminate or sell derivatives positions. A liquid secondary market may not always exist for the fund's derivatives positions at any time. In fact, many over-the-counter instruments (investments not traded on an exchange) will not be liquid.

Over-the-counter instruments also involve the risk that the other party to the derivative transaction will not meet its obligations. For further information about the risks of derivatives, see the SAI.

Anti-takeover provisions. The fund's agreement and declaration of trust, as amended, includes provisions that could limit the ability of other persons or entities to acquire control of the fund or to cause it to engage in certain transactions or to modify its structure. Such provisions may have the effect of depriving shareholders of an opportunity to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices or inhibiting the fund's conversion to open-end status.

Possible conversion to open-end status. Under the fund's agreement and declaration of trust, as amended, because the fund's shares have traded on the NYSE at an average discount of more than 10%, determined as of the end of the last trading day in each week during the period of twelve calendar weeks preceding August 1, 2004, the Trustees are required to submit to the next annual meeting of the fund's shareholders, which is currently expected to take place in July 2005, a proposal to convert the fund from a "closed-end company" to an "open-end company," as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). If the fund's shareholders were to approve this proposal, the fund's management team may, upon conversion, be forced to maintain a portion of the fund's portfolio in cash due to cash flows from sales and redemptions of fund shares. In addition, a conversion to open-end status may result in a lower yield because of increased fund expenses. Because Master Income Trust's shares also have traded on the NYSE at an average discount of more than 10%, determined as of the end of the last trading day in each week during the period of twelve calendar weeks preceding November 1, 2004, if the proposed merger does not take place, the Trustees are required to submit to the next annual meeting of Master Income Trust's shareholders, which is currently expected to take place in October 2005, a proposal to convert Master Income Trust from a closed-end company to an open-end company.

Market price of shares. Shares of closed-end investment companies often trade at a discount to their net asset values, and the fund's shares may likewise trade at a discount, although it is possible that they may trade at a premium above net asset value. Net asset value will be reduced immediately following the merger as a result of merger-related expenses. Although the market price of the fund's shares generally reflects investment results, it may also be influenced by several factors, including changes in investor perceptions of the fund or its investment adviser, market conditions, fluctuations in supply and demand for the fund's shares and changes in fund distributions. As a result, the fund cannot predict whether its shares will trade at, below or above net asset value.

Other investments. In addition to the main investment strategies described above, the fund may make other types of investments, such as investments in repurchase agreements and forward commitments, which may be subject to other risks, as described in the SAI.

Alternative strategies. Under normal market conditions, Putnam Management keeps the fund's portfolio fully invested, with minimal cash

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holdings. However, at times Putnam Management may judge that market conditions make pursuing the fund's usual investment strategies inconsistent with the best interests of the fund's shareholders. Putnam Management then may temporarily use alternative strategies that are mainly designed to limit losses. However, Putnam Management may choose not to use these strategies for a variety of reasons, even in very volatile market conditions. These strategies may cause the fund to miss out on investment opportunities, and may prevent the fund from achieving its goal.

Changes in policies. The fund's Trustees may change the fund's goal, investment strategies and other policies without shareholder approval, except as otherwise indicated.

An investment in Premier Income Trust may not be appropriate for all investors, and there is no assurance that Premier Income Trust will achieve its investment objective. Premier Income Trust is designed primarily as a long-term investment and not as a trading vehicle.

III. Information about the Proposed Merger

General. The shareholders of each fund are being asked to approve a merger between Master Income Trust and Premier Income Trust pursuant to the Agreement, which is attached to this Prospectus/Proxy Statement as Appendix A. Although the term "merger" is used for ease of reference, the transaction is structured as a transfer of all of the assets of Master Income Trust to Premier Income Trust in exchange for the assumption by Premier Income Trust of all of the liabilities of Master Income Trust and for the issuance and delivery to Master Income Trust of shares of Premier Income Trust equal in aggregate value to the net value of the assets transferred to Premier Income Trust.

After receipt of the Merger Shares, Master Income Trust will distribute the Merger Shares to its shareholders, in proportion to their existing shareholdings, in complete liquidation of Master Income Trust, and the legal existence of Master Income Trust as a separate business trust under Massachusetts law will be terminated. Each shareholder of Master Income Trust will receive a number of full and fractional Merger Shares equal in value at the date of the exchange to the aggregate net asset value of the shareholder's Master Income Trust shares.

Prior to the date of the transfer (the "Exchange Date"), Master Income Trust will declare a dividend that will have the effect of distributing to shareholders all of its remaining investment company income (computed without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) and net realized capital gains, if any, through the Exchange Date.

The Trustees have voted unanimously to approve the proposed merger and to recommend that shareholders also approve the merger. The actions contemplated by the Agreement and the related matters described therein will be consummated only if approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Premier Income Trust voted, if holders of more than 50% of such shares vote, and a majority of the outstanding shares of Master Income Trust.

The Agreement provides that the investment restrictions of Master Income Trust will be temporarily amended to the extent necessary to effect the transactions contemplated by the Agreement.

In the event that the merger does not receive the required approvals, each fund will continue to be managed as a separate fund in accordance with its current investment objective and policies, and the Trustees may

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consider such alternatives as may be in the best interests of each fund's respective shareholders.

Trustees' Considerations Relating to the Proposed Merger. The Trustees of the Putnam Funds, who serve as Trustees of each of the funds involved in the proposed merger, have carefully considered the anticipated benefits and costs of the proposed merger from the perspective of each fund. The Contract Committee of the Trustees of the Putnam Funds, which consists solely of Trustees who are not "interested persons" of the funds as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "independent Trustees"), reviewed the terms of the proposed merger. The Contract Committee and the Trustees were assisted in this process by independent legal counsel for both the funds and the independent Trustees. Following the conclusion of this process, the Trustees, including all of the independent Trustees, determined that the proposed merger of Master Income Trust into Premier Income Trust would be in the best interests of each fund and its shareholders, and that the interests of existing shareholders of each fund would not be diluted by the proposed merger. The Trustees unanimously approved the proposed merger and recommended its approval by shareholders of each fund.

In evaluating the proposed merger, the Trustees first considered the underlying investment rationale articulated by Putnam Management. The Trustees noted the similarity of the funds' investment objectives, policies and restrictions. The Trustees also considered the historical investment performance of each fund and its current distribution rate, as well as the expected savings in annual fund operating expenses for shareholders of the combined fund, based on Putnam Management's unaudited estimates of the funds' expense ratios as of July 31, 2004 and the expected pro forma expense ratio based on combined assets of the funds as of the same date, as shown in the table below:

	Total Expenses
Premier Income Trust	0.83%
Master Income Trust	0.94%
Premier Income Trust Pro Forma Combined	0.80%

The Trustees also considered the tax effects of the proposed merger. In particular, using data as of July 31, 2004, they reviewed the historical and pro forma tax attributes of the funds and examined the effect of a hypothetical merger occurring as of that date on certain tax losses of the funds (see "Federal Income Tax Consequences" below). The Trustees noted that since the funds had similar gain/loss positions at that time, there was no significant prospect that one fund's shareholders would have been placed at a disadvantage, for example, due to the spreading of their losses (which are a potential tax benefit) among a larger group of shareholders. The Trustees also noted that, at that time, since Master Income Trust did not have significant capital losses, the impact of the loss limitation rules governing the use of pre-merger losses by the combined fund was expected to be minimal. The effect of this limitation on the proposed merger, however, will depend on the amount of losses in each fund at the time of the merger.

The Trustees took into account the expected costs of the proposed merger, including proxy solicitation costs, fees associated with registering the sale of Premier Income Trust's shares to be issued in the proposed merger, accounting fees and legal fees. The Trustees weighed these costs (and the estimated portfolio transaction expenses described below) against the quantifiable expected benefits of the

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proposed merger and considered Putnam Management's agreement to bear these costs to the extent they exceed certain limits established by the Trustees and set forth in the Agreement. Accordingly, the funds are expected to bear these costs in the following amounts:

Premier Income Trust \$157,343 (0.02% of July 31, 2004 assets)
Master Income Trust \$164,551 (0.04% of July 31, 2004 assets)

The Trustees also took into account a number of factors, including: (1) a comparison of the investment objectives and policies of the funds; (2) the classification and performance rating of each fund by independent research firms such as Morningstar, Inc. and Lipper Inc.; (3) the performance history of each fund; (4) the performance history of each fund as compared to its benchmark indexes; (5) the volatility of each fund's portfolio relative to the market; (6) the composition of each fund's management team; (7) the net assets, average duration and average credit quality of each fund; (8) the current dividend rates and SEC yield for each fund; and (9) the terms of the Agreement.

Agreement and Plan of Reorganization. The proposed merger will be governed by the Agreement, a copy of which is attached as Appendix A. The Agreement provides that Premier Income Trust will acquire all of the assets of Master Income Trust in exchange for the assumption by Premier Income Trust of all of the liabilities of Master Income Trust and for the issuance of and delivery to Master Income Trust of Merger Shares equal in value to the value of the transferred assets net of assumed liabilities. The shares will be issued on the next full business day (the "Exchange Date") following the time as of which the funds' shares are valued for determining net asset value for the merger (4:00 p.m., Boston time, on January 21, 2005, or such other date as may be agreed upon by the parties (the "Valuation Time")). The following discussion of the Agreement is qualified in its entirety by the full text of the Agreement.

Master Income Trust will sell all of its assets to Premier Income Trust, and in exchange, Premier Income Trust will assume all of the liabilities of Master Income Trust and deliver to Master Income Trust a number of full and fractional Merger Shares having an aggregate net asset value equal to the value of assets of Master Income Trust, less the value of the liabilities of Master Income Trust assumed by Premier Income Trust. The Agreement provides that the investment restrictions of Master Income Trust will be temporarily amended to the extent necessary to effect the transactions contemplated by the Agreement.

Immediately following the Exchange Date, Master Income Trust will distribute pro rata to its shareholders of record, as of the close of business on the Exchange Date, the full and fractional Merger Shares received by Master Income Trust. As a result of the proposed merger, each shareholder of Master Income Trust will receive a number of Merger Shares equal in aggregate value at the Exchange Date to the net asset value of Master Income Trust shares held by the shareholder. This distribution will be accomplished by the establishment of accounts on the share records of Premier Income Trust in the name of such shareholders, each account representing the respective number of full and fractional Merger Shares due such shareholder. New certificates for Merger Shares will be issued only upon written request. If you hold certificates for shares of Master Income Trust, you will not, following the merger, be able to receive any cash dividends or transfer your Premier Income Trust shares until you have delivered your Master Income Trust share certificates to Putnam Fiduciary Trust Company.

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The consummation of the merger is subject to the conditions set forth in the Agreement. The Agreement may be terminated and the merger abandoned at any time, before or after approval by the shareholders, prior to the Exchange Date, by mutual consent of Premier Income Trust and Master Income Trust or, if any condition set forth in the Agreement has not been fulfilled and has not been waived by the party entitled to its benefits, by such party.

If shareholders of each fund approve the proposed merger, Master Income Trust will liquidate such of its portfolio securities as Premier Income Trust shall indicate it does not wish to acquire. The Agreement provides that the liquidation will be substantially completed prior to the Exchange Date, unless otherwise agreed upon by Master Income Trust and Premier Income Trust. Master Income Trust shareholders will bear the portfolio trading costs associated with this liquidation to the extent that it is completed prior to the Exchange Date. There can be no assurance that such liquidation will be accomplished prior to the Exchange Date. To the extent the liquidation is not accomplished prior to the Exchange Date, the costs of the liquidation will be borne by the shareholders of the combined fund, including current shareholders of Premier Income Trust. Putnam Management does not expect that Premier Income Trust will require Master Income Trust to make any significant dispositions of securities in connection with the proposed merger.

Except for the trading costs associated with the liquidation described above, the fees and expenses for the merger and related transactions are estimated to be \$642,040, of which \$321,894 is expected to be paid by the funds and the balance will be paid by Putnam Management. These fees and expenses, including legal and accounting expenses, portfolio transfer taxes (if any) or other similar expenses incurred in connection with the consummation of the proposed merger and related transactions contemplated by the Agreement, will be allocated ratably between the two funds in proportion to their net assets as of the Valuation Time, except that the costs of proxy materials and proxy solicitations for each fund will be borne by that fund. However, to the extent that any payment by either fund of such fees or expenses would result in the disqualification of Premier Income Trust or Master Income Trust as a "regulated investment company" within the meaning of Section 851 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), such fees and expenses will be paid directly by the party incurring them.

Description of the Merger Shares. The Merger Shares, which are shares of Premier Income Trust, will be issued to Master Income Trust's shareholders in accordance with the procedures under the Agreement as described above. The Merger Shares are fully paid and nonassessable when issued and will have no preemptive or conversion rights. The Merger Shares will be fully transferable, subject to any limitations imposed by the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the regulations thereunder.

Under Massachusetts law, shareholders could, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable for the obligations of Premier Income Trust. However, Premier Income Trust's agreement and declaration of trust, as amended, disclaims shareholder liability for acts or obligations of Premier Income Trust and requires that notice of such disclaimer be given in each agreement, obligation or instrument entered into or executed by Premier Income Trust or its Trustees. The agreement and declaration of trust, as amended, provides for indemnification out of fund property for all loss and expense of any shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of Premier Income Trust. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which Premier Income Trust would be unable to meet its obligations. The

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likelihood of such circumstances is remote. The shareholders of Master Income Trust are currently subject to this same risk of shareholder liability.

Federal Income Tax Consequences. As a condition to each fund's obligation to consummate the reorganization, each fund will receive a tax opinion from Ropes & Gray LLP, counsel to the funds (which opinion would be based on certain factual representations and certain customary assumptions), to the effect that, on the basis of the existing provisions of the Code, current administrative rules and court decisions, for federal income tax purposes:

- (i) the acquisition by Premier Income Trust of substantially all of the assets of Master Income Trust solely in exchange for Merger Shares and the assumption by Premier Income Trust of liabilities of Master Income Trust followed by the distribution by Master Income Trust to its shareholders of Merger Shares in complete liquidation of Master Income Trust, all pursuant to the Agreement, constitutes a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code, and Master Income Trust and Premier Income Trust will each be a "party to a reorganization" within the meaning of Section 368(b) of the Code;
- (ii) under Section 361 of the Code, no gain or loss will be recognized by Premier Income Trust or Master Income Trust upon the transfer of Master Income Trust's assets to and the assumption of Master Income Trust's liabilities by Premier Income Trust or upon the distribution of the Merger Shares to Master Income Trust's shareholders in liquidation of Master Income Trust;
- (iii) under Section 354 of the Code, no gain or loss will be recognized by shareholders of Master Income Trust on the exchange of their shares of Master Income Trust for Merger Shares;
- (iv) under Section 358 of the Code, the aggregate tax basis of the Merger Shares received by Master Income Trust's shareholders will be the same as the aggregate tax basis of Master Income Trust shares exchanged therefor;
- (v) under Section 1223(1) of the Code, the holding periods of the Merger Shares received by the shareholders of Master Income Trust will include the holding periods of Master Income Trust shares exchanged therefor, provided that at the time of the reorganization Master Income Trust shares are held by such shareholders as a capital asset;
- (vi) under Section 1032 of the Code, no gain or loss will be recognized by Premier Income Trust upon the receipt of assets of Master Income Trust in exchange for Merger Shares and the assumption by Premier Income Trust of the liabilities of Master Income Trust;
- (vii) under Section 362(b) of the Code, the tax basis in the hands of Premier Income Trust of the assets of Master Income Trust transferred to Premier Income Trust will be the same as the tax basis of such assets in the hands of Master Income Trust immediately prior to the transfer;
- (viii) under Section 1223(2) of the Code, the holding periods of the assets of Master Income Trust in the hands of Premier Income Trust will include the periods during which such assets were held by Master Income Trust; and
- (ix) Premier Income Trust will succeed to and take into account the items of Master Income Trust described in Section 381(c) of the Code, subject to the conditions and limitations specified in Sections 381,

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382, 383 and 384 of the Code and regulations thereunder.

Ropes & Gray LLP will express no view with respect to the effect of the reorganization on any transferred asset as to which any unrealized gain or loss is required to be recognized at the end of a taxable year (or on the termination or transfer thereof) under federal income tax principles.

Premier Income Trust will file the tax opinion with the SEC shortly after the completion of the proposed merger. This description of the federal income tax consequences of the proposed merger is made without regard to the particular facts and circumstances of any shareholder. Shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors as to the specific consequences to them of the proposed merger, including the applicability and effect of state, local and other tax laws.

Premier Income Trust's ability to carry forward the pre-merger losses of Master Income Trust will be limited as a result of the merger. The effect of this limitation, however, will depend on the amount of losses in each fund at the time of the merger. For example, if the merger were to have occurred on July 31, 2004, approximately 12% of Master Income Trust's losses would have been unavailable post-merger due to the tax law's loss limitation rules. Premier Income Trust's losses, however, would have been available to mitigate the effect of this limitation. In addition, there would have been no spreading of losses as a result of the merger due to the similarity between the funds with respect to each fund's losses relative to its net assets (22% and 23%, respectively). As a result, although Master Income Trust's losses would have been limited due to the tax law's limitation rules, the net effect to shareholders of Master Income Trust would have been minimal because the amount of losses limited would have been small and Premier Income Trust, which was significantly larger than Master Income Trust at that time, had a similar percentage of losses, so the spreading of Master Income Trust's tax attributes over the combined asset base of the two funds would also have had little effect.

Capitalization. The following table shows the capitalization of the funds as of July 31, 2004, and on a pro forma combined basis, giving effect to the proposed acquisition of assets at net asset value as of that date:

(Unaudited)	Premier Income Trust	Master Income Trust	Pro Forma Adjustment	Premier Income Trust Pro Forma Combined
Net assets (000's omitted)	\$992,676	\$380,022	(\$322)	\$1,372,376*
Shares outstanding (000's omitted)	141,199	53,330	704**	195,233**
Net asset value per share	\$7.03	\$7.13	--	\$7.03

* Pro forma combined net assets reflect legal, accounting and SEC registration merger-related costs and, for each fund, its separate proxy solicitation costs, for an estimated aggregate of \$157,343 for Premier Income Trust and \$164,551 for Master Income Trust.

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** Reflects the issuance of an estimated 54,033,849 shares of Premier Income Trust in a tax-free exchange for the net assets of Master Income Trust based on the net assets of Master Income Trust as of 07/31/04, less anticipated merger expenses, divided by the net asset value per share of Premier Income Trust on that date.

Unaudited pro forma combining financial statements of the funds as of July 31, 2004, and for the twelve-month period then ended, are included in the SAI. Because the Agreement provides that Premier Income Trust will be the surviving fund following the proposed merger and because Premier Income Trust's investment objective and policies will remain unchanged, the pro forma combining financial statements reflect the transfer of the assets and liabilities of Master Income Trust to Premier Income Trust as contemplated by the Agreement.

The Trustees, including the independent Trustees, unanimously recommend approval of the proposed merger.

IV. Information about the Funds

Premier Income Trust and Master Income Trust are both Massachusetts business trusts and are both closed-end management companies. Master Income Trust is a diversified company while Premier Income Trust is a non-diversified company (although in recent years Premier Income Trust has not taken advantage, to a significant extent, of its ability to concentrate its investments among fewer issuers). Premier Income Trust was organized on January 14, 1988, and Master Income Trust was organized on September 30, 1987.

Financial Highlights. The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the funds' recent financial performance. Certain information reflects financial results for a single fund share. The total returns represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the relevant fund, assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions. This information has been derived from the funds' financial statements, which, for the last five fiscal years (excluding the unaudited information for Master Income Trust for the six months ended April 30, 2004), have been audited by KPMG LLP. Its reports and the funds' financial statements are included in each fund's annual report to shareholders, which is available upon request.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

PUTNAM PREMIER INCOME TRUST

(For a common share outstanding throughout the period)

Year ended July 31

Per-share	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
operating performance							
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$6.75	\$6.22	\$6.68	\$7.19	\$7.62	\$8.71	\$8.88
Investment operations:							
Net investment							

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income (a)	.44 (e)	.51	.55	.61	.63	.64	.74	
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	.31	.54	(.47)	(.50)	(.39)	(.99)	(.18)	
Total from investment operations	.75	1.05	.08	.11	.24	(.35)	.56	
Less distributions:								
From net investment income	(.47)	(.52)	(.53)	(.51)	(.67)	(.62)	(.66)	
From net realized gain	--	--	--	--	--	(.12)	(.07)	
From return of capital	--	--	(.01)	(.11)	--	--	--	
Total distributions	(.47)	(.52)	(.54)	(.62)	(.67)	(.74)	(.73)	
Net asset value, end of period	\$7.03	\$6.75	\$6.22	\$6.68	\$7.19	\$7.62	\$8.71	
Market value, end of period	\$6.29	\$6.31	\$6.03	\$6.29	\$6.38	\$7.19	\$8.50	
Total return at market value (%) (b)	7.18	13.41	4.44	8.56	(1.51)	(7.24)	8.06	
Per-share operating performance	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	
Ratios and supplemental data								
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$992,676	\$952,730	\$877,649	\$942,125	\$1,013,487	\$1,073,980	\$1,221,188	\$1,311,188
Ratio of expenses to average net assets (%) (c)	.83 (e)	.85	.86	.85	.83	.86	.89	
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets (%)	6.19 (e)	7.91	8.39	8.87	8.48	8.05	8.34	
Portfolio turnover (%)	78.43	96.21 (d)	175.78 (d)	231.58	133.80	165.79	209.50	

(a) Per share net investment income has been determined on the basis of the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period.

(b) Total return assumes dividend reinvestment.

(c) The ratio of expenses to average net assets for the period ended

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July 31, 1996 and thereafter includes amounts paid through expense offset arrangements. Prior period ratios exclude these amounts.

- (d) Portfolio turnover excludes certain treasury note transactions executed in connection with a short-term trading strategy.
- (e) Reflects waivers of certain fund expenses during the period. As a result of such waivers, the expenses of the fund for the period ended July 31, 2004 reflect a reduction of less than 0.01% of average net assets.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

PUTNAM MASTER INCOME TRUST

(For a common share outstanding throughout the period)

Per-share operating performance	Six months ended April 30 2004 (unaudited)	2003	2002	2001	Year ended October 31			
					2000	1999	1998	1997
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$7.18	\$6.37	\$6.80	\$7.13	\$7.72	\$8.27	\$9.26	\$9.33
Investment operations:								
Net investment income (a)	.22	.50	.55	.61	.66	.64	.71	.66
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	.13	.83	(.40)	(.31)	(.58)	(.48)	(.96)	.13
Total from investment operations	.35	1.33	.15	.30	.08	.16	(.25)	.79
Less distributions:								
From net investment income	(.37)	(.52)	(.58)	(.58)	(.56)	(.65)	(.65)	(.52)
From net realized gain on investments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(.33)
From return of capital	--	--	--	(.05)	(.11)	(.06)	(.09)	(.01)
Total distributions	(.37)	(.52)	(.58)	(.63)	(.67)	(.71)	(.74)	(.86)
Net asset value, end of period	\$7.16	\$7.18	\$6.37	\$6.80	\$7.13	\$7.72	\$8.27	\$9.26
Market value, end of period	\$6.25	\$6.57	\$6.15	\$6.53	\$6.44	\$6.63	\$8.13	\$8.50
Total return at market value (%) (b)	0.41*	15.48	2.71	11.27	7.70	(10.50)	4.15	11.34

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Ratios and supplemental
data

Net assets, end of
period (total funds)
(in thousands)

	\$382,204	\$382,818	\$339,228	\$361,297	\$378,800	\$410,012	\$438,972	\$491,652
--	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Ratio of expenses to
average net
assets (%) (c)

	.47*	.94	.98	.94	.94	.94	1.00	.96
--	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	-----

Ratio of net
investment income
to average net
assets (%)

	3.03*	7.36	8.22	8.63	8.66	7.93	7.18	7.18
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Portfolio
turnover (%)

	45.20*	118.17(d)	205.33(d)	131.14(d)	147.33	124.21	202.83	246.84
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* Not annualized.

- (a) Per share net investment income has been determined on the basis of the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period.
- (b) Total return assumes dividend reinvestment.
- (c) The ratio of expenses to average net assets for the periods ended October 31, 1995 and thereafter includes amounts paid through expense offset arrangements. Prior period ratios exclude these amounts.
- (d) Portfolio turnover excludes certain treasury note transactions executed in connection with a short-term trading strategy.

Investment Restrictions. Each fund has adopted the following investment restrictions which may not be changed without the affirmative vote of a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" of the fund, which is defined in the 1940 Act to mean the affirmative vote of the lesser of (1) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the fund, or (2) 67% or more of the shares present at a meeting if more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the fund are represented at the meeting in person or by proxy. Each fund may not:

- (i) Borrow money or issue senior securities (as defined in the 1940 Act), except that the fund may borrow amounts not exceeding 15% of the value (taken at the lower of cost or current value) of its total assets (not including the amount borrowed) at the time the borrowing is made for temporary purposes (including repurchasing its shares while effecting an orderly liquidation of portfolio securities) or for emergency purposes.
- (ii) Underwrite securities issued by other persons except to the extent that, in connection with the disposition of its portfolio investments, it may be deemed to be an underwriter under the federal securities laws.
- (iii) Purchase or sell real estate, although it may purchase securities of issuers which deal in real estate, securities which are secured by

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interests in real estate, and securities representing interests in real estate, and it may acquire and dispose of real estate or interests in real estate acquired through the exercise of its rights as a holder of debt obligations secured by real estate or interests therein.

- (iv) Purchase or sell commodities or commodity contracts, except that the fund may purchase and sell financial futures contracts and options and may enter into foreign exchange contracts and other financial transactions not involving physical commodities.
- (v) Make loans, except by purchase of debt obligations in which the fund may invest consistent with its investment policies (including without limitation debt obligations issued by other Putnam funds), by entering into repurchase agreements or by lending its portfolio securities.
- (vi) With respect to 75% (50% in the case of Premier Income Trust) of its total assets, invest in securities of any issuer if, immediately after such investment, more than 5% of the total assets of the fund (taken at current value) would be invested in the securities of such issuer; provided that this limitation does not apply to obligations issued or guaranteed as to interest or principal by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities.
- (vii) With respect to 75% (50% in the case of Premier Income Trust) of its total assets, acquire more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any issuer.
- (viii) Invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets in any one industry. (Securities of the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, or of any foreign government, its agencies or instrumentalities, securities of supranational entities, and securities backed by the credit of a governmental entity are not considered to represent industries.)

The following non-fundamental investment policy may be changed by the Trustees without shareholder approval:

Each fund will not invest in the securities of registered open-end investment companies, except as they may be acquired as part of a merger or consolidation or acquisition of assets or by purchases in the open market involving only customary brokers' commissions.

All percentage limitations on investments will apply at the time of investment and shall not be considered violated unless an excess or deficiency occurs or exists immediately after and as a result of such investment. Except for the fundamental investment restrictions listed above, the other investment policies described in this Prospectus/Proxy Statement are not fundamental and may be changed by approval of the Trustees. As a matter of policy, the Trustees would not materially change the fund's investment objective without shareholder approval.

Management. Each fund's Trustees oversee the general conduct of each fund's business. The funds have the same Trustees. The Trustees have retained Putnam Management to be each fund's investment manager, responsible for making investment decisions for each fund and managing each fund's other affairs and business. Putnam Management's address is One Post Office Square, Boston, MA 02109.

Putnam Management is paid for management and investment advisory services quarterly based on the average net assets of each fund. Each fund pays such fee at the following rates: 0.75% on the first \$500

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million of average weekly net assets, 0.65% of the next \$500 million, 0.60% of the next \$500 million and 0.55% of any excess over \$1.5 billion of such average net asset value. Premier Income Trust and Master Income Trust pay no separate administrative services fee.

Putnam Management is one of America's oldest and largest money management firms. Putnam Management's staff of experienced portfolio managers and research analysts selects securities and constantly supervises each fund's portfolio. By pooling an investor's money with that of other investors, a greater variety of securities can be purchased than would be the case individually; the resulting diversification helps reduce investment risk. Putnam Management has been managing mutual funds since 1937.

Putnam Management is a subsidiary of Putnam Investment Management Trust, a Massachusetts business trust owned by Putnam, LLC, which is also the parent company of Putnam Retail Management Limited Partnership, Putnam Advisory Company, LLC (a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Putnam Advisory Company Trust) and Putnam Fiduciary Trust Company. Putnam, LLC, which generally conducts business under the name Putnam Investments, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Putnam Investments Trust, a holding company that, except for a minority stake owned by employees, is owned by Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc., a publicly-owned holding company whose principal businesses are international insurance and reinsurance brokerage, employee benefit consulting and investment management.

Putnam Management has retained its affiliate, Putnam Investments Limited ("PIL"), to manage a separate portion of the assets of each fund as determined by Putnam Management from time to time. Subject to the supervision of Putnam Management, PIL is responsible for making investment decisions for the portion of the assets of each fund that it manages.

PIL provides a full range of international investment advisory services to institutional and retail clients.

Putnam Management (and not each fund) pays a quarterly sub-management fee to PIL for its services at the annual rate of 0.40% of the average aggregate net asset value of the portion of the assets of each fund that may be managed by PIL from time to time. PIL's address is Cassini House, 57-59 St James's Street, London, England, SW1A 1LD.

Putnam Management's and PIL's investment professionals are organized into investment management teams, with a particular team dedicated to a specific asset class. The members of the Core Fixed Income Team are responsible for the day-to-day management of each fund. The names of all team members can be found at www.putnaminvestments.com.

The following team members coordinate the team's management of each fund's portfolio. Their experience as investment professionals over the last five years is shown.

Portfolio leader	Since	Employer	Positions Over Past Five Years
D. William Kohli	2002	Putnam Management 1994 -- Present	Director, Global Core; Previously, CIO, Global Bonds
Portfolio member	Since	Employer	Positions Over Past Five Years

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David L. Waldman	1998	Putnam Management	Director, Fixed Income
		1997 -- Present	Quantitative Research;
			Previously, Director,
			Applied Quantitative
			Research, Portfolio
			Management Team Leader,
			Senior Portfolio Manager

The funds pay all expenses not assumed by Putnam Management, including Trustees' fees, auditing, legal, custodial, investor servicing and shareholder reporting expenses. The funds also reimburse Putnam Management for the compensation and related expenses of certain fund officers and their staff who provide administrative services. The total reimbursement is determined annually by the Trustees.

Putnam Fiduciary Trust Company, One Post Office Square, Boston, Massachusetts 02109, is the custodian of the funds' securities. Putnam Investor Services, P.O. Box 41203, Providence, Rhode Island 02940-1203, a division of Putnam Fiduciary Trust Company, is the investor servicing, transfer and dividend disbursing agent for the funds.

Regulatory matters and litigation. On April 8, 2004, Putnam Management entered into agreements with the SEC and the Massachusetts Securities Division representing a final settlement of all charges brought against Putnam Management by those agencies on October 28, 2003 in connection with excessive short-term trading by Putnam employees and, in the case of the charges brought by the Massachusetts Securities Division, by participants in some Putnam-administered 401(k) plans. The settlement with the SEC requires Putnam Management to pay \$5 million in disgorgement plus a civil monetary penalty of \$50 million and the settlement with the Massachusetts Securities Division requires Putnam Management to pay \$5 million in restitution and an administrative fine of \$50 million. The settlements also leave intact the process established under an earlier partial settlement with the SEC under which Putnam Management agreed to pay the amount of restitution determined by an independent consultant, which may exceed the disgorgement and restitution amounts specified above, pursuant to a plan to be developed by the independent consultant.

Putnam Management, and not the investors in any Putnam fund, will bear all costs, including restitution, civil penalties and associated legal fees stemming from both of these proceedings. The SEC's and Massachusetts Securities Division's allegations and related matters also serve as the general basis for numerous lawsuits, including purported class action lawsuits filed against Putnam Management and certain related parties, including certain Putnam funds. Putnam Management has agreed to bear any costs incurred by Putnam funds in connection with these lawsuits. Based on currently available information, Putnam Management believes that the likelihood that the pending private lawsuits and purported class action lawsuits will have a material adverse financial impact on the fund is remote, and the pending actions are not likely to materially affect its ability to provide investment management services to its clients, including the Putnam funds.

Review of these matters by counsel for Putnam Management and by separate independent counsel for the Putnam funds and their independent Trustees is continuing.

Description of Fund Shares. The Trustees of each fund have authority to issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest without par value. Except for the Merger Shares to be issued in the merger, neither

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fund has a present intention of offering additional shares, other than under its dividend reinvestment plan. See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan" below. All other offerings of a fund's shares require approval of the Trustees. Any additional offering would be subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act that such shares may not be sold at a price below the then current net asset value per share, exclusive of underwriting discounts and commissions, except in connection with an offering to existing shareholders or with the consent of the holders of a majority of a fund's outstanding common shares.

The outstanding shares of each fund are, and the Merger Shares, when issued and sold, will be fully paid and non-assessable by the fund. The outstanding shares of each fund have, and the Merger Shares will have, no preemptive, conversion, exchange or redemption rights. Each share of a fund has one vote, with fractional shares voting proportionately, and is fully transferable, subject to any limitations imposed by the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the regulations thereunder. Common shares of Premier Income Trust are traded on the NYSE, with an average weekly trading volume for the year ended December 31, 2003 of 1,180,000 shares. Common shares of Master Income Trust also are traded on the NYSE, with an average weekly trading volume for the year ended December 31, 2003 of 465,489 shares.

Set forth below is information about each fund's securities as of July 31, 2004 (except where otherwise noted):

Premier Income Trust

Title of Class	Amount Authorized	Amount Held by Fund	Amount Outstanding
Common Shares	Unlimited	0	141,198,870

Master Income Trust

Title of Class	Amount Authorized	Amount Held by Fund	Amount Outstanding
Common Shares	Unlimited	0	53,329,917

Repurchase of shares. Because each fund is a closed-end investment company, shareholders of each fund do not, and will not, have the right to redeem their shares. A fund, however, may repurchase its shares from time to time in open-market or private transactions when it can do so at prices below the current net asset value per share and on terms that represent a favorable investment opportunity. The funds currently are authorized to make periodic repurchases of shares in open-market transactions at times when discount levels make such purchases an attractive investment, although neither fund has recently done so or has any current plan to do so.

Shares of the funds trade in the open market at a price which will be a function of several factors. Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from net asset value, but in some cases trade at a premium. When a fund repurchases its shares at a price below their net asset value, the net asset value of those shares that remain outstanding will be increased, but this does not necessarily mean that the market price of those outstanding shares will be affected either positively or negatively.

Determination of net asset value. The net asset value of each fund's

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shares are valued as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE each day the exchange is open by dividing the total value of its assets, less liabilities, by the number of its shares outstanding.

Securities for which market quotations are readily available are valued at market values. Short-term investments that have remaining maturities of 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost, which approximates market value. All other securities and assets are valued at their fair value following procedures approved by the Trustees.

Dividend reinvestment plan. Each fund offers a dividend reinvestment plan (each, a "Plan"). If a shareholder has elected to participate in a Plan, all income dividends and capital gains distributions are automatically reinvested in additional shares of a fund. Reinvestment transactions are executed by Investors Bank and Trust Company, 200 Clarendon Street, Boston, MA (617-937-6300) (the "Plan Agent"). If a shareholder is not participating in a Plan, every month the shareholder will receive all dividends and/or capital gains distributions in cash, paid by check and mailed directly to the shareholder. If a shareholder would like to participate in a Plan, the shareholder may instruct Putnam Investor Services (which provides certain administrative and bookkeeping services to a Plan) to enroll the shareholder. The Plan Agent will automatically reinvest subsequent distributions, and Putnam Investor Services will send the shareholder a confirmation in the mail telling the shareholder how many additional shares were issued to the shareholder's account. For both Premier Income Trust and Master Income Trust shareholders, shareholders are automatically enrolled in a Plan and must elect not to participate in a Plan. Holders of Master Income Trust shares who have elected not to participate in Master Income Trust's Plan will, if the merger is approved, be deemed to have elected not to participate in Premier Income Trust's Plan.

Shareholders may contact Putnam Investor Services either in writing, at P.O. Box 41203, Providence, RI 02940-1203, or by telephone at 1-800-225-1581 during normal East Coast business hours.

If the market price of a fund's shares is equal to or exceed their net asset value on the payment date, the shareholder will be issued shares of the fund at a value equal to the higher of the net asset value or 95% of the market price on that date. This discount reflects savings in underwriting and other costs that the fund would otherwise incur. If net asset value exceeds the market price of the shares at the time, or if a fund declares any distribution payable only in cash, the Plan Agent will buy fund shares for participating accounts in the open market. If the market price of fund shares rises to exceed the net asset value before the open-market purchase has been completed, or if the Plan Agent is not able to complete the open-market purchases within a specified time (generally seven days), the Plan Agent will invest the uninvested portion in newly issued shares at a value equal to the greatest of:

- * The net asset value of the shares on the date they are issued,
- * 95% of the fair market value of shares on the payment date for the distribution, or
- * 95% of the fair market value of shares on the date they are issued.

Participants may withdraw from a Plan at any time by notifying Putnam Investor Services, either in writing or by telephone. If a participant withdraws from a Plan (or if a Plan is terminated), the participant will receive certificates for whole shares credited to the participant's account, as well as a cash payment for any fraction of a share credited

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to the participant's account. There is no penalty for withdrawing from or not participating in a Plan.

Putnam Investor Services maintains all participants' accounts in a Plan on behalf of the Plan Agent and furnishes written confirmation of all transactions, including information needed by participants for tax records. Each participant's shares will be held by Putnam Investor Services in the participant's name, and each participant's proxy will include those shares purchased through a Plan.

There are no brokerage charges applied to shares issued directly by a fund as a result of dividends or capital gains distributions. However, each participant pays a proportionate share of brokerage commissions incurred if the Plan Agent purchases additional shares on the open market, in accordance with a Plan. In each case, the cost of shares purchased for each participant's account will be the average cost (including brokerage commissions) of any shares so purchased, plus the cost of any shares issued by a fund. If a participant instructs the Plan Agent to sell the participant's shares, the participant will incur brokerage commissions for the sale.

Reinvesting dividends and capital gains distributions in shares of a fund does not relieve a participant of tax obligations, which are the same as if the participant had received cash distributions. Putnam Investor Services supplies tax information to the participant and to the IRS annually and complies with all IRS withholding requirements. A fund reserves the right to amend a Plan to include service charges, to make other changes or to terminate a Plan upon 30-days' written notice.

If a shareholder's shares are held in the name of a broker or nominee offering a dividend reinvestment service, the shareholder should consult the shareholder's broker or nominee to ensure that an appropriate election is made on the shareholder's behalf. If the broker or nominee holding the shareholder's shares does not provide a reinvestment service, the shareholder may need to register the shareholder's shares in the shareholder's own name in order to participate in a Plan.

In situations where a bank, broker or nominee holds shares for others, a Plan will be administered according to instructions and information provided by the bank, broker or nominee.

It may be necessary to suspend operation of Master Income Trust's Plan for one or two dividend payments immediately prior to the combination so that all purchase activity under the Plan is settled in advance of the effective date of merger. In that event all shareholders, including those in the Plan, will receive those dividends in cash.

Dividends and distributions. Each fund has a policy to make monthly distributions to shareholders from net investment income.

Net investment income of each fund consists of all interest and other income (excluding capital gains and losses) accrued on portfolio assets, less all expenses of each fund allocable thereto. Income and expenses of each fund are accrued each day.

To permit each fund to maintain a more stable monthly distribution, each fund may from time to time pay out less than the entire amount of available net investment income to shareholders earned in any particular period. Any such amount retained by a fund would be available to stabilize future distributions. As a result, the distributions paid by a fund for any particular period may be more or less than the amount of net investment income actually earned by that fund during such period.

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For information concerning the tax treatment of distributions to common shareholders, see the discussion under "Taxation" below. Both funds intend, however, to make such distributions as are necessary to maintain qualification as a regulated investment company.

Common shareholders may have their dividend or distribution checks sent to parties other than themselves. A "Dividend Order" form is available from Putnam Investor Services, mailing address: P.O. Box 41203, Providence, Rhode Island 02940-1203. After Putnam Investor Services receives this completed form with all registered owners' signatures guaranteed, the shareholder's distribution checks will be sent to the bank or other person that the shareholder has designated.

For information concerning the tax treatment of such dividends and distributions to shareholders, see the discussion under "Taxation" below.

Declaration of Trust and Bylaws. Each fund's agreement and declaration of trust, as amended, includes provisions that could have the effect of limiting the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the fund, or to cause it to engage in certain transactions or to modify its structure. The affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares of a fund is required to authorize any of the following actions:

- (1) merger or consolidation of the fund,
- (2) sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the fund,
- (3) conversion of the fund to an open-end investment company, or
- (4) amendment of the agreement and declaration of trust, as amended, to reduce the two-thirds vote required to authorize the actions in (1) through (3) above,

unless, with respect to the actions in (1) through (3) above, such action has been authorized by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the total number of Trustees, in which case the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares entitled to vote is required.

The Trustees have determined that the two-thirds voting requirements described above, which are greater than the minimum requirements under the 1940 Act, are in the best interests of each fund and its shareholders generally. Reference is made to the agreement and declaration of trust, as amended, of each fund, on file with the SEC, for the full text of these provisions.

These provisions could have the effect of depriving shareholders of an opportunity to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging a third party from seeking to obtain control of a fund in a tender offer or similar transaction and may have the effect of inhibiting the fund's conversion to open-end status.

Taxation. The following federal tax discussion is based on the advice of Ropes & Gray LLP, counsel to the funds, and reflects provisions of the Code, existing treasury regulations, rulings published by the Service, and other applicable authority, as of the date of this Prospectus/Proxy Statement.

These authorities are subject to change by legislative or administrative action.

The following discussion is only a summary of some of the important tax

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considerations generally applicable to investments in Premier Income Trust. For more detailed information regarding tax considerations, see the SAI. There may be other tax considerations applicable to particular investors. In addition, income earned through an investment in Premier Income Trust may be subject to state and local taxes. Because Premier Income Trust will be the surviving fund if the merger is approved, the discussion deals only with the taxation of Premier Income Trust.

Premier Income Trust intends to qualify each year for taxation as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code. If the fund so qualifies, it will not be subject to federal income tax on income distributed timely to its shareholders in the form of dividends or capital gain distributions.

To satisfy the distribution requirement applicable to regulated investment companies, amounts paid as dividends by Premier Income Trust to its shareholders must qualify for the dividends-paid deduction.

The fund's investments in certain debt obligations may cause the fund to recognize taxable income in excess of the cash generated by such obligations. Thus, the fund could be required at times to liquidate other investments in order to satisfy its distribution requirements.

Each fund's investments in foreign securities may be subject to foreign withholding taxes. In that case, the fund's yield on those securities would be decreased. Shareholders generally will not be entitled to claim a credit or deduction with respect to foreign taxes. In addition, each fund's investments in foreign securities or foreign currencies may increase or accelerate the fund's recognition of ordinary income and may affect the timing or amount of the fund's distributions.

For federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income other than "tax-exempt dividends" are taxable as ordinary income. Generally, gains realized by a fund on the sale or exchange of investments will be taxable to its shareholders, even though the income from such investments generally will be tax-exempt.

Taxes on distributions of capital gains are determined by how long the fund owned the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her shares. Distributions are taxable to shareholders even if they are paid from income or gains earned by the fund before a shareholder's investment (and thus were included in the price the shareholder paid). Distributions of gains from investments that the fund owned for more than one year will be taxable as capital gains. Distributions of gains from investments that the fund owned for one year or less will be taxable as ordinary income. Distributions are taxable whether shareholders receive them in cash or reinvest them in additional shares through the Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

Any gain resulting from the sale of fund shares will generally also be subject to tax. You should consult your tax advisor for more information on your own tax situation, including possible state and local taxes.

For taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 2008, each fund may designate distributions of investment income derived from dividends of U.S. corporations and some foreign corporations as "qualified dividend income," provided the fund meets holding period and other requirements. Qualified dividend income will be taxed in the hands of individuals at the rates applicable to long-term capital gain, provided the shareholder meets the same holding period and other requirements. Fund dividends representing distributions of interest income and short-term capital gains cannot be designated as qualified dividend

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income and will not qualify for the reduced rates. In light of this, each fund does not expect a significant portion of fund distributions to be derived from qualified dividend income.

The long-term capital gain rates applicable to most shareholders will be 15% (with lower rates applying to taxpayers in the 10% and 15% ordinary income tax brackets) for taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 2008.

Under current law, the backup withholding tax rate is 28% for amounts paid through 2010 and will be 31% for amounts paid after December 31, 2010. Each fund is required to apply backup withholding to certain taxable distributions including, for example, distributions paid to any individual shareholder who fails to properly furnish the fund with a correct taxpayer identification number.

Trading Information. The following chart shows quarterly per share trading information for the past two fiscal years and the current fiscal year of the funds, as listed on the NYSE:

Premier Income Trust

(Unaudited)

Quarter Ended	Market High Price (\$)	Market Low Price (\$)	Closing Market Price (\$)	Closing NAV (\$)	(Discount) or Premium to NAV (%)
7/31/02	6.37	5.57	6.03	6.22	(3.05)
10/31/02	6.40	5.85	6.07	6.16	(1.46)
1/31/03	6.60	6.12	6.54	6.45	1.40
4/30/03	6.57	6.25	6.28	6.73	(6.69)
7/31/03	6.74	6.15	6.31	6.75	(6.52)
10/31/03	6.55	6.26	6.29	6.97	(9.76)
1/31/04	6.72	6.54	6.71	7.22	(7.06)
4/30/04	6.77	6.12	6.15	7.08	(13.14)
7/31/04	6.35	6.07	6.29	7.03	(10.53)
10/31/04	6.64	6.53	6.60	7.21	(8.46)

Master Income Trust

(Unaudited)

Quarter Ended	Market High Price (\$)	Market Low Price (\$)	Closing Market Price (\$)	Closing NAV (\$)	(Discount) or Premium to NAV (%)
10/31/02	6.90	5.92	6.15	6.37	(3.45)
1/31/03	6.95	6.38	6.73	6.65	1.20
4/30/03	6.49	6.35	6.45	6.94	(7.06)
7/31/03	7.00	6.50	6.68	6.96	(4.02)
10/31/03	6.94	6.53	6.57	7.18	(8.50)
1/31/04	7.08	6.63	6.68	7.30	(8.49)
4/30/04	6.69	6.18	6.25	7.16	(12.71)
7/31/04	6.35	6.14	6.24	7.13	(12.48)
10/31/04	6.53	6.38	6.51	7.33	(11.19)

On October 31, 2004, the market price, net asset value per share and discount to net asset value were \$6.51, \$7.33, and 11.19% respectively, for Master Income Trust and \$6.60, \$7.21, and 8.46% respectively, for

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Premier Income Trust.

V. Information about Voting and the Shareholder Meeting

General. This Prospectus/Proxy Statement is furnished in connection with the proposed merger of Master Income Trust into Premier Income Trust and the solicitation of proxies by and on behalf of the Trustees for use at the Joint Meeting of Shareholders (the "Meeting"). The Meeting is to be held on Thursday, January 13, 2005 at 11:00 a.m. at One Post Office Square, Twelfth Floor, Boston, Massachusetts, or at such later time as is made necessary by adjournment. The Notice of the Meeting, the combined Prospectus/ Proxy Statement and the enclosed form of proxy are being mailed to shareholders on or about November 26, 2004.

As of July 31, 2004, there were 53,329,917 outstanding shares of beneficial interest of Master Income Trust, and 141,198,870 outstanding shares of beneficial interest of Premier Income Trust. Only shareholders of record at the close of business on October 22, 2004 will be entitled to notice of and to vote at the Meeting. Each share is entitled to one vote, with fractional shares voting proportionally.

The Trustees know of no matters other than those set forth herein to be brought before the Meeting. If, however, any other matters properly come before the Meeting, it is the Trustees' intention that proxies will be voted on such matters in accordance with the judgment of the persons named in the enclosed form of proxy.

Shareholders who object to the proposed merger will not be entitled under Massachusetts law or the agreement and declaration of trust, as amended, of each fund to demand payment for, or an appraisal of, their shares. However, shareholders should be aware that the merger as proposed is not expected to result in recognition of gain or loss to shareholders for federal income tax purposes and that shares of each fund may be sold at any time prior to the consummation of the proposed merger.

Required vote. Proxies are being solicited from each fund's shareholders by its Trustees for the Meeting. Unless revoked, all valid proxies will be voted in accordance with the specification thereon or, in the absence of specifications, FOR approval of the Agreement. The transactions contemplated by the Agreement will be consummated only if approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of:

* a majority of the outstanding shares of Premier Income Trust voted, if holders of more than 50% of such shares vote, and

* a majority of the outstanding shares of Master Income Trust.

Record date, quorum and method of tabulation. Shareholders of record of each fund at the close of business on October 22, 2004 (the "Record Date") will be entitled to vote at the Meeting or any adjournment thereof. The holders of a majority of the shares of Premier Income Trust outstanding at the close of business on the Record Date present in person or represented by proxy will constitute a quorum for action by shareholders of Premier Income Trust at the Meeting, and the holders of 30% of the shares of Master Income Trust outstanding at the close of business on the Record Date will constitute a quorum for action by shareholders of Master Income Trust.

Votes cast by proxy or in person at the meeting will be counted by persons appointed by the relevant fund as tellers for the Meeting. The tellers will count the total number of votes cast "for" approval of the proposal for purposes of determining whether sufficient affirmative

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votes have been cast. The tellers will count shares represented by proxies that reflect abstentions and "broker non-votes" (i.e., shares held by brokers or nominees as to which (i) instructions have not been received from the beneficial owners or the persons entitled to vote and (ii) the broker or nominee does not have the discretionary voting power on a particular matter) as shares that are present and entitled to vote on the matter for purposes of determining the presence of a quorum. Abstentions and broker non-votes have the effect of a negative vote on the proposal.

Share ownership. As of October 31, 2004, the officers and Trustees of each fund as a group beneficially owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of such fund and, to the knowledge of each fund, no person (other than The Depository Trust Company ("DTC")), owned of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the fund. In addition, upon consummation of the proposed merger, to the knowledge of the fund, no person (other than DTC) is expected to own of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the combined fund.

Solicitation of proxies. In addition to soliciting proxies by mail, the Trustees of each fund and employees of Putnam Management, Putnam Fiduciary Trust Company and Putnam Retail Management may solicit proxies in person or by telephone. Each fund may also arrange to have a proxy solicitation firm call you to record your voting instructions by telephone. If you wish to speak to a representative, call 1-800-780-7316. The procedure for solicitation of proxies by telephone is designed to authenticate shareholders' identities, to allow them to authorize the voting of their shares in accordance with their instructions and to confirm that their instructions have been properly recorded. Each fund has been advised by counsel that these procedures are consistent with the requirements of applicable law. If these procedures were subject to a successful legal challenge, such votes would not be counted at the Meeting. Each fund is unaware of any such challenge at this time. Shareholders would be called at the phone number Putnam Management has in its records for their accounts, and would be asked for their Social Security number or other identifying information. The shareholders would then be given an opportunity to authorize the proxies to vote their shares at the meeting in accordance with their instructions. To ensure that shareholders' instructions have been recorded correctly, they will also receive a confirmation of their instructions in the mail. A special toll-free number will be available in case the information contained in the confirmation is incorrect.

Shareholders of each fund have the opportunity to submit their voting instructions via the Internet by utilizing a program provided by a third-party vendor hired by Putnam Fiduciary Trust Company, or by "touch-tone" telephone voting. The giving of such a proxy will not affect your right to vote in person should you decide to attend the Meeting. To use the Internet, please access the Internet address found on your proxy card. To record your voting instructions by automated telephone, please call the toll-free number listed on your proxy card. The Internet and automated telephone voting instructions are designed to authenticate shareholder identities, to allow shareholders to give their voting instructions, and to confirm that shareholders' instructions have been recorded properly. Shareholders submitting their voting instructions via the Internet should understand that there may be costs associated with Internet access, such as usage charges from Internet access providers and telephone companies, that must be borne by the shareholders.

Each fund's Trustees have adopted a general policy of maintaining confidentiality in the voting of proxies. Consistent with that policy, each fund may solicit proxies from shareholders who have not voted their

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shares or who have abstained from voting.

Persons holding shares as nominees will, upon request, be reimbursed for their reasonable expenses in soliciting instructions from their principals. Each fund has retained at its own expense Investor Connect, 60 E. 42nd Street, Suite 405, New York, NY 10165, to aid in the solicitation of instructions for nominee and registered accounts for a fee not to exceed \$2,000 for each fund plus out-of-pocket expenses for mailing and phone costs. Subject to Putnam Management's agreement to limit such expenses, the expenses of the preparation of proxy statements and related materials, including printing and delivery costs, are borne by each fund.

Revocation of proxies. Proxies, including proxies given by telephone or over the Internet, may be revoked at any time before they are voted either (i) by a written revocation received by the Clerk of the funds (addressed to the funds' Clerk at the principal office of the funds, One Post Office Square, Boston, Massachusetts 02109), (ii) by properly executing a later-dated proxy, (iii) by recording later-dated voting instructions via the Internet or automated telephone or (iv) by attending the Meeting and voting in person.

Adjournment. If sufficient votes in favor of the proposal set forth in the Notice of the Meeting are not received by the time scheduled for the Meeting, the persons named as proxies may propose adjournments of the Meeting for a period or periods of not more than 60 days in the aggregate to permit further solicitation of proxies. Any adjournment will require the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast on the question in person or by proxy at the session of the Meeting to be adjourned. The persons named as proxies will vote in favor of such adjournment those proxies that they are entitled to vote in favor of the proposal. They will vote against adjournment those proxies required to be voted against the proposal. Each fund pays the costs of any additional solicitation and of any adjourned session for that fund, subject to Putnam Management's agreement, as set forth in the Agreement, to limit the expenses incurred by each fund in connection with the transactions contemplated by the Agreement.

Appendix A

AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF REORGANIZATION

This Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (the "Agreement") is made as of November 3, 2004 in Boston, Massachusetts, by and among Putnam Premier Income Trust, a Massachusetts business trust ("Acquiring Fund"), Putnam Master Income Trust, a Massachusetts business trust ("Acquired Fund") and Putnam Investment Management, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company.

PLAN OF REORGANIZATION

- (a) Acquired Fund will sell, assign, convey, transfer and deliver to Acquiring Fund on the Exchange Date (as defined in Section 6) all of its properties and assets existing at the Valuation Time (as defined in Section 3(d)). In consideration therefor, Acquiring Fund shall, on the Exchange Date, assume all of the liabilities of Acquired Fund existing at the Valuation Time and deliver to Acquired Fund a number of full and fractional shares of beneficial interest of Acquiring Fund (the "Merger Shares") having an aggregate net asset value equal to the value of the assets of Acquired Fund transferred to Acquiring Fund on such date less

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the value of the liabilities of Acquired Fund assumed by Acquiring Fund on such date. It is intended that the reorganization described in this Plan shall be a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Prior to the Exchange Date, Acquired Fund will declare and pay to its shareholders a dividend and/or other distribution in an amount such that it will have distributed all of its net investment income and capital gains as described in Section 8(1) hereof.

- (b) Upon consummation of the transactions described in paragraph (a) of this Agreement, Acquired Fund shall distribute in complete liquidation to its shareholders of record as of the Exchange Date Merger Shares, each shareholder being entitled to receive that proportion of such Merger Shares that the number of shares of beneficial interest of Acquired Fund held by such shareholder bears to the number of such shares of Acquired Fund outstanding on such date. Certificates representing the Merger Shares will be issued only if the shareholder so requests.

AGREEMENT

Acquiring Fund and Acquired Fund agree as follows:

1. Representations and warranties of Acquiring Fund.

Acquiring Fund represents and warrants to and agrees with Acquired Fund that:

- (a) Acquiring Fund is a business trust duly established and validly existing under the laws of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and has power to own all of its properties and assets and to carry out its obligations under this Agreement. Acquiring Fund is not required to qualify as a foreign association in any jurisdiction. Acquiring Fund has all necessary federal, state and local authorizations to carry on its business as now being conducted and to carry out this Agreement.
- (b) Acquiring Fund is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), as a closed-end management investment company, and such registration has not been revoked or rescinded and is in full force and effect.
- (c) A statement of assets and liabilities, statement of operations, statement of changes in net assets and schedule of investments (indicating their market values) of Acquiring Fund for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2004, such statements and schedule having been audited by KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, have been furnished to Acquired Fund. Such statements of assets and liabilities and schedules of investments fairly present the financial position of Acquiring Fund as of the dates thereof, and such statements of operations and changes in net assets fairly reflect the results of its operations and changes in net assets for the periods covered thereby in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.
- (d) There are no material legal, administrative or other proceedings pending or, to the knowledge of Acquiring Fund, threatened against Acquiring Fund which assert liability or may, if successfully prosecuted to their conclusion, result in liability on the part of Acquiring Fund, other than as have been disclosed in the Prospectuses (as defined below) or otherwise disclosed in writing to Acquired Fund.
- (e) Acquiring Fund has no known liabilities of a material nature, contingent or otherwise, other than those shown as belonging to it on

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its statement of assets and liabilities as of July 31, 2004 and those incurred in the ordinary course of Acquiring Fund's business as an investment company since such date.

- (f) No consent, approval, authorization or order of any court or governmental authority is required for the consummation by Acquiring Fund of the transactions contemplated by this Agreement, except such as may be required under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act"), the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "1934 Act"), the 1940 Act, state securities or blue sky laws (which term as used herein shall include the laws of the District of Columbia and of Puerto Rico) or the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 (the "H-S-R Act").
- (g) The registration statement and any amendment thereto (including any post-effective amendment) (the "Registration Statement") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") by Acquiring Fund on Form N-14 relating to the Merger Shares issuable hereunder, the proxy statement of Acquired Fund included therein (the "Acquired Fund Proxy Statement") and the proxy statement of Acquiring Fund included therein (the "Acquiring Fund Proxy Statement" and, together with the Acquired Fund Proxy Statement, the "Proxy Statements"), on the effective date of the Registration Statement (i) will comply in all material respects with the provisions of the 1933 Act, the 1934 Act and the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder and (ii) will not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading; and at the time of the shareholders' meeting referred to in Section 7(a) and at the Exchange Date, each prospectus contained in the Registration Statement (collectively, the "Prospectuses"), as amended or supplemented by any amendments or supplements filed or requested to be filed with the Commission by Acquired Fund, will not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading; provided however, that none of the representations and warranties in this subsection shall apply to statements in or omissions from the Registration Statement, the Prospectuses or the Proxy Statements made in reliance upon and in conformity with information furnished by Acquired Fund for use in the Registration Statement, the Prospectuses or the Proxy Statements.
- (h) There are no material contracts outstanding to which Acquiring Fund is a party, other than as disclosed in the Registration Statement, the Prospectuses, or the Proxy Statements.
- (i) All of the issued and outstanding shares of beneficial interest of Acquiring Fund have been offered for sale and sold in conformity with all applicable federal securities laws.
- (j) Acquiring Fund is and will at all times through the Exchange Date qualify for taxation as a "regulated investment company" under Sections 851 and 852 of the Code.
- (k) Acquiring Fund has filed or will file all federal and state tax returns which, to the knowledge of Acquiring Fund's officers, are required to be filed by Acquiring Fund and has paid or will pay all federal and state taxes shown to be due on said returns or on any assessments received by Acquiring Fund. All tax liabilities of Acquiring Fund have been adequately provided for on its books, and to the knowledge of Acquiring Fund, no tax deficiency or liability of Acquiring Fund has been asserted, and no question with respect thereto has been

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raised, by the Internal Revenue Service or by any state or local tax authority for taxes in excess of those already paid. As of the Exchange Date, Acquiring Fund is not under audit by the Internal Revenue Service or by any state or local tax authority for taxes in excess of those already paid.

- (l) The issuance of the Merger Shares pursuant to this Agreement will be in compliance with all applicable federal securities laws.
- (m) The Merger Shares to be issued to Acquired Fund have been duly authorized and, when issued and delivered pursuant to this Agreement, will be legally and validly issued and will be fully paid and nonassessable by Acquiring Fund, and no shareholder of Acquiring Fund will have any preemptive right of subscription or purchase in respect thereof.

2. Representations and warranties of Acquired Fund.

Acquired Fund represents and warrants to and agrees with Acquiring Fund that:

- (a) Acquired Fund is a business trust duly established and validly existing under the laws of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and has power to own all of its properties and assets and to carry out its obligations under this Agreement. Acquired Fund is not required to qualify as a foreign association in any jurisdiction. Acquired Fund has all necessary federal, state and local authorizations to carry on its business as now being conducted and to carry out this Agreement.
- (b) Acquired Fund is registered under the 1940 Act as a closed-end management investment company, and such registration has not been revoked or rescinded and is in full force and effect.
- (c) A statement of assets and liabilities, statement of operations, statement of changes in net assets and schedule of investments (indicating their market values) of Acquired Fund for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2003, such statements and schedule having been audited by KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, and an unaudited statement of assets and liabilities, statement of operations, statement of changes in net assets and schedule of investments (indicating their market values) of Acquired Fund for the six months ended April 30, 2004, have been furnished to Acquiring Fund. Such statements of assets and liabilities and schedules of investments fairly present the financial position of Acquired Fund as of October 31, 2003, and such statements of operations and changes in net assets fairly reflect the results of its operations and changes in net assets for the period covered thereby in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.
- (d) There are no material legal, administrative or other proceedings pending or, to the knowledge of Acquired Fund, threatened against Acquired Fund which assert liability or may, if successfully prosecuted to their conclusion, result in liability on the part of Acquired Fund, other than as have been disclosed in the Registration Statement or otherwise disclosed in writing to Acquiring Fund.
- (e) Acquired Fund has no known liabilities of a material nature, contingent or otherwise, other than those shown as belonging to it on its statement of assets and liabilities as of October 31, 2003 and those incurred in the ordinary course of Acquired Fund's business as an investment company since such date. Prior to the Exchange Date, Acquired Fund will advise Acquiring Fund of all material liabilities, contingent

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or otherwise, incurred by it subsequent to October 31, 2003, whether or not incurred in the ordinary course of business.

- (f) No consent, approval, authorization or order of any court or governmental authority is required for the consummation by Acquired Fund of the transactions contemplated by this Agreement, except such as may be required under the 1933 Act, the 1934 Act, the 1940 Act, state securities or blue sky laws, or the H-S-R Act.
- (g) The Registration Statement, the Prospectuses and the Proxy Statements, on the Effective Date of the Registration Statement and insofar as they do not relate to Acquiring Fund (i) will comply in all material respects with the provisions of the 1933 Act, the 1934 Act and the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder and (ii) will not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading; and at the time of the shareholders' meeting referred to in Section 7(a) below and on the Exchange Date, the Prospectuses, as amended or supplemented by any amendments or supplements filed or requested to be filed with the Commission by Acquiring Fund, will not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading; provided however, that the representations and warranties in this subsection shall apply only to statements of fact relating to Acquired Fund contained in the Registration Statement, the Prospectuses or the Proxy Statements, or omissions to state in any thereof a material fact relating to Acquired Fund, as such Registration Statement, Prospectuses and Proxy Statements shall be furnished to Acquired Fund in definitive form as soon as practicable following effectiveness of the Registration Statement and before any public distribution of the Prospectuses or Proxy Statements.
- (h) There are no material contracts outstanding to which Acquired Fund is a party, other than as will be disclosed in the Prospectuses or the Proxy Statements.
- (i) All of the issued and outstanding shares of beneficial interest of Acquired Fund have been offered for sale and sold in conformity with all applicable federal securities laws.
- (j) Acquired Fund is and will at all times through the Exchange Date qualify for taxation as a "regulated investment company" under Sections 851 and 852 of the Code.
- (k) Acquired Fund has filed or will file all federal and state tax returns which, to the knowledge of Acquired Fund's officers, are required to be filed by Acquired Fund and has paid or will pay all federal and state taxes shown to be due on said returns or on any assessments received by Acquired Fund. All tax liabilities of Acquired Fund have been adequately provided for on its books, and to the knowledge of Acquired Fund, no tax deficiency or liability of Acquired Fund has been asserted, and no question with respect thereto has been raised, by the Internal Revenue Service or by any state or local tax authority for taxes in excess of those already paid. As of the Exchange Date, Acquired Fund is not under audit by the Internal Revenue Service or by any state or local tax authority for taxes in excess of those already paid.
- (l) At both the Valuation Time and the Exchange Date, Acquired Fund will have full right, power and authority to sell, assign, transfer and deliver the Investments and any other assets and liabilities of Acquired

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Fund to be transferred to Acquiring Fund pursuant to this Agreement. At the Exchange Date, subject only to the delivery of the Investments and any such other assets and liabilities as contemplated by this Agreement, Acquiring Fund will acquire the Investments and any such other assets and liabilities subject to no encumbrances, liens or security interests whatsoever and without any restrictions upon the transfer thereof (except for such restrictions as previously disclosed to Acquiring Fund by Acquired Fund). As used in this Agreement, the term "Investments" shall mean Acquired Fund's investments shown on the schedule of its investments as of October 31, 2003 referred to in Section 2(c) hereof, as supplemented with such changes as Acquired Fund shall make, and changes resulting from stock dividends, stock splits, mergers and similar corporate actions.

- (m) No registration under the 1933 Act of any of the Investments would be required if they were, as of the time of such transfer, the subject of a public distribution by either of Acquiring Fund or Acquired Fund, except as previously disclosed to Acquiring Fund by Acquired Fund.
- (n) At the Exchange Date, Acquired Fund will have sold such of its assets, if any, as may be necessary to ensure that, after giving effect to the acquisition of the assets of Acquired Fund pursuant to this Agreement, Acquiring Fund will remain in compliance with its investment restrictions as set forth in the Registration Statement.

3. Reorganization.

- (a) Subject to the requisite approval of the shareholders of each of Acquired Fund and Acquiring Fund and to the other terms and conditions contained herein (including Acquired Fund's obligation to distribute to its shareholders all of its net investment income and capital gains as described in Section 8(1) hereof), Acquired Fund agrees to sell, assign, convey, transfer and deliver to Acquiring Fund, and Acquiring Fund agrees to acquire from Acquired Fund, on the Exchange Date all of the Investments and all of the cash and other properties and assets of Acquired Fund, whether accrued or contingent (including cash received by Acquired Fund upon the liquidation by Acquired Fund of any investments purchased by Acquired Fund after October 31, 2003 and designated by Acquiring Fund as being unsuitable for it to acquire), in exchange for that number of Merger Shares provided for in Section 4 and the assumption by Acquiring Fund of all of the liabilities of Acquired Fund, whether accrued or contingent, existing at the Valuation Time. Pursuant to this Agreement, Acquired Fund will, as soon as practicable after the Exchange Date, distribute all of the Merger Shares received by it to the shareholders of Acquired Fund, in complete liquidation of Acquired Fund.
- (b) As soon as practicable following the requisite approval of the shareholders of each of Acquired Fund and Acquiring Fund, Acquired Fund will, at its expense, liquidate such of its portfolio securities as Acquiring Fund shall indicate it does not wish to acquire. Such liquidation will be substantially completed prior to the Exchange Date, unless otherwise agreed by Acquired Fund and Acquiring Fund.
- (c) Acquired Fund will pay or cause to be paid to Acquiring Fund any interest, cash or such dividends, rights and other payments received by it on or after the Exchange Date with respect to the Investments and other properties and assets of Acquired Fund, whether accrued or contingent, received by it on or after the Exchange Date. Any such distribution shall be deemed included in the assets transferred to Acquiring Fund at the Exchange Date and shall not be separately valued unless the securities in respect of which such distribution is made shall have gone "ex" such distribution prior to the Valuation Time, in

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which case any such distribution which remains unpaid at the Exchange Date shall be included in the determination of the value of the assets of Acquired Fund acquired by Acquiring Fund.

- (d) The Valuation Time shall be 4:00 p.m. Boston time on January 21, 2005 or such earlier or later day as may be mutually agreed upon in writing by the parties hereto (the "Valuation Time").

4. Exchange date; valuation time.

On the Exchange Date, Acquiring Fund will deliver to Acquired Fund a number of full and fractional Merger Shares having an aggregate net asset value equal to the value of assets of Acquired Fund attributable to shares of Acquired Fund transferred to Acquiring Fund on such date less the value of the liabilities of Acquired Fund attributable to the shares of Acquired Fund assumed by Acquiring Fund on that date, determined as hereafter provided in this Section 4.

- (a) The net asset value of the Merger Shares to be delivered to Acquired Fund, the value of the assets attributable to the shares of Acquired Fund and the value of the liabilities attributable to the shares of Acquired Fund to be assumed by Acquiring Fund shall in each case be determined as of the Valuation Time.
- (b) The net asset value of the Merger Shares and the value of the assets and liabilities of the shares of Acquired Fund shall be determined by Acquiring Fund, in cooperation with Acquired Fund, pursuant to procedures customarily used by Acquiring Fund in determining the fair market value of Acquiring Fund's assets and liabilities.
- (c) No adjustment shall be made in the net asset value of either Acquired Fund or Acquiring Fund to take into account differences in realized and unrealized gains and losses.
- (d) The investment restrictions of Acquired Fund shall be temporarily amended to the extent necessary to effect the transactions contemplated by this Agreement.
- (e) Acquiring Fund shall issue the Merger Shares to Acquired Fund in a certificate registered in the name of Acquired Fund. Acquired Fund shall distribute the Merger Shares to the shareholders of Acquired Fund by redelivering such certificates to Acquiring Fund's transfer agent, which will as soon as practicable set up open accounts for each shareholder of Acquiring Fund in accordance with written instructions furnished by Acquired Fund. With respect to any Acquired Fund shareholder holding share certificates as of the Exchange Date, Acquiring Fund will not permit such shareholder to receive dividends and other distributions on the Merger Shares (although such dividends and other distributions shall be credited to the account of such shareholder), receive certificates representing the Merger Shares or pledge such Merger Shares until such shareholder has surrendered his or her outstanding Acquired Fund certificates or, in the event of lost, stolen or destroyed certificates, posted adequate bond. In the event that a shareholder shall not be permitted to receive dividends and other distributions on the Merger Shares as provided in the preceding sentence, Acquiring Fund shall pay any such dividends or distributions in additional shares, notwithstanding any election such shareholder shall have made previously with respect to the payment, in cash or otherwise, of dividends and distributions on shares of Acquired Fund. Acquired Fund will, at its expense, request the shareholders of Acquired Fund to surrender their outstanding Acquired Fund certificates, or post adequate bond, as the case may be.

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- (f) Acquiring Fund shall assume all liabilities of Acquired Fund, whether accrued or contingent, in connection with the acquisition of assets and subsequent dissolution of Acquired Fund or otherwise.

5. Expenses, fees, etc.

- (a) All fees and expenses, including legal and accounting expenses, portfolio transfer taxes (if any) or other similar expenses incurred in connection with the consummation by Acquired Fund and Acquiring Fund of the transactions contemplated by this Agreement (together with the costs specified below in (i) below, "Expenses") will be allocated ratably between Acquiring Fund and Acquired Fund in proportion to their net assets as of the Valuation Time, except that (i) the costs of proxy materials and proxy solicitation for each fund will be borne by that fund, (ii) the cost of the SEC registration fee will be borne by Acquiring Fund and (iii) the costs of liquidating such of Acquired Fund's portfolio securities as Acquiring Fund shall indicate it does not wish to acquire prior to the Exchange Date shall be borne by Acquired Fund; provided, however, that the Expenses to be borne by the Acquired Fund will not exceed \$261,060, the Expenses to be borne by the Acquiring Fund will not exceed \$157,343 and the remainder of any Expenses will be borne by Putnam Investment Management, LLC; and provided further that such Expenses will in any event be paid by the party directly incurring such Expenses if and to the extent that the payment by the other party of such Expenses would result in the disqualification of Acquiring Fund or Acquired Fund, as the case may be, as a "regulated investment company" within the meaning of Section 851 of the Code.
- (b) In the event the transactions contemplated by this Agreement are not consummated by reason of Acquiring Fund's being either unwilling or unable to go forward (other than by reason of the nonfulfillment or failure of any condition to Acquiring Fund's obligations referred to in Section 8), or by reason of the nonfulfillment or failure of any condition to Acquired Fund's obligations referred to in Section 9, Acquiring Fund shall pay directly all reasonable fees and expenses incurred by Acquired Fund in connection with such transactions, including, without limitation, legal, accounting and filing fees.
- (c) In the event the transactions contemplated by this Agreement are not consummated by reason of Acquired Fund's being either unwilling or unable to go forward (other than by reason of the nonfulfillment or failure of any condition to Acquired Fund's obligations referred to in Section 9), or by reason of the nonfulfillment or failure of any condition to Acquiring Fund's obligations referred to in Section 8, Acquired Fund shall pay directly all reasonable fees and expenses incurred by Acquiring Fund in connection with such transactions, including without limitation legal, accounting and filing fees.
- (d) In the event the transactions contemplated by this Agreement are not consummated for any reason other than (i) Acquiring Fund's or Acquired Fund's being either unwilling or unable to go forward or (ii) the nonfulfillment or failure of any condition to Acquiring Fund's or Acquired Fund's obligations referred to in Section 8 or Section 9 of this Agreement, then each of Acquiring Fund and Acquired Fund shall bear all of its own expenses incurred in connection with such transactions.
- (e) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Agreement, if for any reason the transactions contemplated by this Agreement are not consummated, no party shall be liable to the other party for any damages resulting therefrom, including without limitation consequential damages, except as specifically set forth above.

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6. Exchange date.

Delivery of the assets of Acquired Fund to be transferred, assumption of the liabilities of Acquired Fund to be assumed and the delivery of the Merger Shares to be issued shall be made at the offices of Ropes & Gray LLP, One International Place, Boston, Massachusetts, at 10:00 A.M. on the next full business day following the Valuation Time, or at such other time and date agreed to by Acquiring Fund and Acquired Fund, the date and time upon which such delivery is to take place being referred to herein as the "Exchange Date."

7. Meeting of shareholders; dissolution.

- (a) Each of Acquired Fund and Acquiring Fund agrees to call a meeting of its shareholders as soon as is practicable after the effective date of the Registration Statement for, among other things, the purpose of considering the matters contemplated by this Agreement.
- (b) Acquired Fund agrees that the liquidation and dissolution of Acquired Fund will be effected in the manner provided in the Agreement and Declaration of Trust, as amended, of Acquired Fund in accordance with applicable law and that on and after the Exchange Date, Acquired Fund shall not conduct any business except in connection with its liquidation and dissolution.
- (c) Acquiring Fund has, after the preparation and delivery to Acquiring Fund by Acquired Fund of a preliminary version of the Proxy Statement which was satisfactory to Acquiring Fund and to Ropes & Gray LLP for inclusion in the Registration Statement, filed the Registration Statement with the Commission. Each of Acquired Fund and Acquiring Fund will cooperate with the other, and each will furnish to the other the information relating to itself required by the 1933 Act, the 1934 Act and the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder set forth in the Registration Statement, including the Prospectuses and the Proxy Statements.

8. Conditions to Acquiring Fund's obligations.

The obligations of Acquiring Fund hereunder shall be subject to the following conditions:

- (a) That this Agreement shall have been adopted and the transactions contemplated hereby shall have been approved by the affirmative vote of (i) at least two-thirds of the Trustees of Acquired Fund (including a majority of those Trustees who are not "interested persons" of Acquired Fund, as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act), (ii) holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Acquired Fund, (iii) holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Acquiring Fund voted, if holders of more than 50% of such shares are represented at the meeting in person or by proxy and (iv) a majority of the Trustees of Acquiring Fund (including a majority of those Trustees who are not "interested persons" of Acquiring Fund, as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act).
- (b) That Acquired Fund shall have furnished to Acquiring Fund a statement of Acquired Fund's net assets, with values determined as provided in Section 4 of this Agreement, together with a list of Investments with their respective tax costs, all as of the Valuation Time, certified on Acquired Fund's behalf by Acquired Fund's President (or any Vice President) and Treasurer (or any Assistant Treasurer) and a certificate of both such officers, dated the Exchange Date, to the effect that as of the Valuation Time and as of the Effective Date there

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has been no material adverse change in the financial position of Acquired Fund since October 31, 2003 other than changes in the Investments and other assets and properties since that date or changes in the market value of the Investments and other assets of Acquired Fund or changes due to dividends paid or losses from operations.

- (c) That Acquired Fund shall have furnished to Acquiring Fund a statement, dated the Exchange Date, signed on behalf of Acquired Fund by Acquired Fund's President (or any Vice President) and Treasurer (or any Assistant Treasurer) certifying that as of the Valuation Time and as of the Exchange Date all representations and warranties of Acquired Fund made in this Agreement are true and correct in all material respects as if made at and as of such dates, and that Acquired Fund has complied with all of the agreements and satisfied all of the conditions on its part to be performed or satisfied at or prior to each of such dates.
- (d) That Acquired Fund shall have delivered to Acquiring Fund an agreed upon procedures letter from KPMG LLP dated the Exchange Date, setting forth findings of KPMG LLP pursuant to its performance of the agreed upon procedures set forth therein relating to management's assertions that (i) for the taxable period from November 1, 2003 to the Exchange Date Acquired Fund qualified as a regulated investment company under the Code, (ii) as of the Exchange Date, has no liability other than liabilities stated for federal or state income taxes and (iii) as of the Exchange Date, has no liability for federal excise tax purposes under section 4982 of the Code.
- (e) That there shall not be any material litigation pending with respect to the matters contemplated by this Agreement.
- (f) That Acquiring Fund shall have received an opinion of Ropes & Gray LLP, in form satisfactory to Acquiring Fund and dated the Exchange Date, to the effect that (i) Acquired Fund is a business trust duly established and validly existing under the laws of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and, to the knowledge of such counsel, is not required to qualify to do business as a foreign association in any jurisdiction except as may be required by state securities or blue sky laws, (ii) this Agreement has been duly authorized, executed, and delivered by Acquired Fund and, assuming that the Registration Statement, the Prospectuses and the Proxy Statements comply with the 1933 Act, the 1934 Act and the 1940 Act and assuming due authorization, execution and delivery of this Agreement by Acquiring Fund, is a valid and binding obligation of Acquired Fund, (iii) Acquired Fund has power to sell, assign, convey, transfer and deliver the assets contemplated hereby and, upon consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, Acquired Fund will have duly sold, assigned, conveyed, transferred and delivered such assets to Acquiring Fund, (iv) the execution and delivery of this Agreement did not, and the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby will not, violate Acquired Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust, as amended, or Bylaws or any provision of any agreement known to such counsel to which Acquired Fund is a party or by which it is bound, it being understood that with respect to investment restrictions as contained in Acquired Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust, as amended, Bylaws, then-current prospectus or statement of additional information or the Registration Statement, such counsel may rely upon a certificate of an officer of Acquired Fund's whose responsibility it is to advise Acquired Fund with respect to such matters, (v) no consent, approval, authorization or order of any court or governmental authority is required for the consummation by Acquired Fund of the transactions contemplated hereby, except such as have been obtained under the 1933 Act, the 1934 Act, the 1940 Act and such as may be required under state securities or blue sky

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laws and the H-S-R Act and (vi) such other matters as Acquiring Fund may reasonably deem necessary or desirable.

- (g) That Acquiring Fund shall have received an opinion of Ropes & Gray LLP dated the Exchange Date (which opinion would be based upon certain factual representations and subject to certain qualifications), to the effect that, on the basis of the existing provisions of the Code, current administrative rules and court decisions, for federal income tax purposes: (i) the acquisition by Acquiring Fund of substantially all of the assets of Acquired Fund solely in exchange for Merger Shares and the assumption by Acquiring Fund of liabilities of Acquired Fund followed by the distribution of Acquired Fund to its shareholders of Merger Shares in complete liquidation of Acquired Fund, all pursuant to the plan of reorganization, constitutes a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code and Acquired Fund and Acquiring Fund will each be a "party to a reorganization" within the meaning of Section 368(b) of the Code, (ii) no gain or loss will be recognized by Acquiring Fund or its shareholders upon receipt of the Investments transferred to Acquiring Fund pursuant to this Agreement in exchange for the Merger Shares, (iii) the basis to Acquiring Fund of the Investments will be the same as the basis of the Investments in the hands of Acquired Fund immediately prior to such exchange (iv) Acquiring Fund's holding periods with respect to the Investments will include the respective periods for which the Investments were held by Acquired Fund, and (v) Acquiring Fund will succeed to and take into account the items of Acquired Fund described in Section 381(c) of the Code, subject to the conditions and limitations specified in Sections 381, 382, 383 and 384 of the Code and Regulations thereunder; however, Ropes & Gray LLP will express no view with respect to the effect of the reorganization on any transferred asset as to which any unrealized gain or loss is required to be recognized at the end of a taxable year (or on the termination or transfer thereof) under federal income tax principles.
- (h) That the assets of Acquired Fund to be acquired by Acquiring Fund will include no assets which Acquiring Fund, by reason of charter limitations or of investment restrictions disclosed in the Registration Statement in effect on the Exchange Date, may not properly acquire.
- (i) That the Registration Statement shall have become effective under the 1933 Act, and no stop order suspending such effectiveness shall have been instituted or, to the knowledge of Acquiring Fund, threatened by the Commission.
- (j) That Acquiring Fund shall have received from the Commission, any relevant state securities administrator, the Federal Trade Commission (the "FTC") and the Department of Justice (the "Department") such order or orders as Ropes & Gray LLP deems reasonably necessary or desirable under the 1933 Act, the 1934 Act, the 1940 Act, any applicable state securities or blue sky laws and the H-S-R Act in connection with the transactions contemplated hereby, and that all such orders shall be in full force and effect.
- (k) That all proceedings taken by Acquired Fund in connection with the transactions contemplated by this Agreement and all documents incidental thereto shall be satisfactory in form and substance to Acquiring Fund and Ropes & Gray LLP.
- (l) That, prior to the Exchange Date, Acquired Fund shall have declared a dividend or dividends which, together with all previous such dividends, shall have the effect of distributing to the shareholders of Acquired Fund (i) all of the excess of (X) Acquired Fund's investment income excludable from gross income under Section 103 of the Code over

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(Y) Acquired Fund's deductions disallowed under Sections 265 and 171 of the Code, (ii) all of Acquired Fund's investment company taxable income (as defined in Section 852 of the Code) for its taxable years ending on or after October 31, 2003, and on or prior to the Exchange Date (computed in each case without regard to any deduction for dividends paid), and (iii) all of its net capital gain realized after reduction by any capital loss carryover in each of its taxable years ending on or after October 31, 2003, and on or prior to the Exchange Date.

- (m) That Acquired Fund's custodian shall have delivered to Acquiring Fund a certificate identifying all of the assets of Acquired Fund held by such custodian as of the Valuation Time.
- (n) That Acquired Fund's transfer agent shall have provided to Acquiring Fund (i) the originals or true copies of all of the records of Acquired Fund in the possession of such transfer agent as of the Exchange Date, (ii) a certificate setting forth the number of shares of Acquired Fund outstanding as of the Valuation Time, and (iii) the name and address of each holder of record of any such shares and the number of shares held of record by each such shareholder.
- (o) That all of the issued and outstanding shares of beneficial interest of Acquired Fund shall have been offered for sale and sold in conformity with all applicable state securities or blue sky laws and, to the extent that any audit of the records of Acquired Fund or its transfer agent by Acquiring Fund or its agents shall have revealed otherwise, either (i) Acquired Fund shall have taken all actions that in the opinion of Acquiring Fund or its counsel are necessary to remedy any prior failure on the part of Acquired Fund to have offered for sale and sold such shares in conformity with such laws or (ii) Acquired Fund shall have furnished (or caused to be furnished) surety, or deposited (or caused to be deposited) assets in escrow, for the benefit of Acquiring Fund in amounts sufficient and upon terms satisfactory, in the opinion of Acquiring Fund or its counsel, to indemnify Acquiring Fund against any expense, loss, claim, damage or liability whatsoever that may be asserted or threatened by reason of such failure on the part of Acquired Fund to have offered and sold such shares in conformity with such laws.
- (p) That Acquiring Fund shall have received from KPMG LLP an agreed upon procedures letter addressed to Acquiring Fund dated as of the Exchange Date satisfactory in form and substance to Acquiring Fund setting forth the findings of KPMG LLP pursuant to its performance of the agreed upon procedures set forth therein relating to management's assertion that as of the Valuation Time the value of the assets of Acquired Fund to be exchanged for the Merger Shares has been determined in accordance with the provisions of Article 10, Section 5 of Acquiring Fund's Bylaws pursuant to the procedures customarily utilized by Acquiring Fund in valuing its assets and issuing its shares.
- (q) That Acquired Fund shall have executed and delivered to Acquiring Fund an instrument of transfer dated as of the Exchange Date pursuant to which Acquired Fund will assign, transfer and convey all of the assets and other property to Acquiring Fund at the Valuation Time in connection with the transactions contemplated by this Agreement.
- (r) That the Merger Shares shall have been approved for listing by the New York Stock Exchange.

9. Conditions to Acquired Fund's obligations.

The obligations of Acquired Fund hereunder shall be subject to the

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following conditions:

- (a) That this Agreement shall have been adopted and the transactions contemplated hereby shall have been approved by the affirmative vote of (i) at least two-thirds of the Trustees of Acquired Fund (including a majority of those Trustees who are not "interested persons" of Acquired Fund, as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act), (ii) holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Acquired Fund, (iii) holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Acquiring Fund voted, if holders of more than 50% of such shares are represented at the meeting in person or by proxy and (iv) a majority of the Trustees of Acquiring Fund (including a majority of those Trustees who are not "interested persons" of Acquiring Fund, as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act).
- (b) That Acquiring Fund shall have furnished to Acquired Fund a statement of Acquiring Fund's net assets, together with a list of portfolio holdings with values determined as provided in Section 4 of this Agreement, all as of the Valuation Time, certified on behalf of Acquiring Fund by Acquiring Fund's President (or any Vice President) and Treasurer (or any Assistant Treasurer) and a certificate of both such officers, dated the Exchange Date, to the effect that as of the Valuation Time and as of the Exchange Date there has been no material adverse change in the financial position of Acquiring Fund since July 31, 2004, other than changes in its portfolio securities since that date, changes in the market value of its portfolio securities or changes due to dividends paid or losses from operations.
- (c) That Acquiring Fund shall have executed and delivered to Acquired Fund an Assumption of Liabilities dated as of the Exchange Date pursuant to which Acquiring Fund will assume all of the liabilities of Acquired Fund existing at the Valuation Time in connection with the transactions contemplated by this Agreement.
- (d) That Acquiring Fund shall have furnished to Acquired Fund a statement, dated the Exchange Date, signed on behalf of Acquiring Fund by Acquiring Fund's President (or any Vice President) and Treasurer (or any Assistant Treasurer) certifying that as of the Valuation Time and as of the Exchange Date all representations and warranties of Acquiring Fund made in this Agreement are true and correct in all material respects as if made at and as of such dates, and that Acquiring Fund has complied with all of the agreements and satisfied all of the conditions on its part to be performed or satisfied at or prior to each of such dates.
- (e) That there shall not be any material litigation pending or threatened with respect to the matters contemplated by this Agreement.
- (f) That Acquired Fund shall have received an opinion of Ropes & Gray LLP, in form satisfactory to Acquired Fund and dated the Exchange Date, to the effect that (i) Acquiring Fund is a business trust duly established and validly existing in conformity with the laws of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and, to the knowledge of such counsel, is not required to qualify to do business as a foreign association in any jurisdiction except as may be required by state securities or blue sky laws, (ii) this Agreement has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by Acquiring Fund and, assuming that the Prospectuses, the Registration Statement and the Proxy Statements comply with the 1933 Act, the 1934 Act and the 1940 Act and assuming due authorization, execution and delivery of this Agreement by Acquired Fund, is a valid and binding obligation of Acquiring Fund, (iii) the Merger Shares to be delivered to Acquired Fund as provided for by this Agreement are duly authorized and upon such delivery will be validly issued and will be

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fully paid and nonassessable by Acquiring Fund and no shareholder of Acquiring Fund has any preemptive right to subscription or purchase in respect thereof, (iv) the execution and delivery of this Agreement did not, and the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby will not, violate Acquiring Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust, as amended, or Bylaws, or any provision of any agreement known to such counsel to which Acquiring Fund is a party or by which it is bound, it being understood that with respect to investment restrictions as contained in Acquiring Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust, as amended, Bylaws or the Registration Statement, such counsel may rely upon a certificate of an officer of Acquiring Fund whose responsibility it is to advise Acquiring Fund with respect to such matters, (v) no consent, approval, authorization or order of any court or governmental authority is required for the consummation by Acquiring Fund of the transactions contemplated herein, except such as have been obtained under the 1933 Act, the 1934 Act, and the 1940 Act and such as may be required under state securities or blue sky laws and the H-S-R Act and (vi) the Registration Statement has become effective under the 1933 Act, and to the best of the knowledge of such counsel, no stop order suspending the effectiveness of the Registration Statement has been issued and no proceedings for that purpose have been instituted or are pending or contemplated under the 1933 Act.

- (g) That Acquired Fund shall have received an opinion of Ropes & Gray LLP dated the Exchange Date (which opinion would be based upon certain factual representations and subject to certain qualifications), to the effect that, on the basis of the existing provisions of the Code, current administrative rules and court decisions, subject to the qualification below, for federal income tax purposes: (i) the acquisition by Acquiring Fund of substantially all of the assets of Acquired Fund solely in exchange for Merger Shares and the assumption by Acquiring Fund of liabilities of Acquired Fund followed by the distribution of Acquired Fund to its shareholders of Merger Shares in complete liquidation of Acquired Fund, all pursuant to the plan of reorganization, constitutes a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code and Acquired Fund and Acquiring Fund will each be a "party to a reorganization" within the meaning of Section 368(b) of the Code, (ii) no gain or loss will be recognized by Acquired Fund upon the transfer of the Investments to Acquiring Fund and the assumption by Acquiring Fund of the liabilities of Acquired Fund, or upon the distribution of the Merger Shares by Acquired Fund to its shareholders, pursuant to this Agreement, (iii) no gain or loss will be recognized by the Acquired Fund shareholders on the exchange of their shares of the Acquired Fund for Merger Shares, (iv) the aggregate basis of the Merger Shares an Acquired Fund shareholder receives in connection with the transaction will be the same as the aggregate basis of his or her Acquired Fund shares exchanged therefor and (v) an Acquired Fund shareholder's holding period for his or her Merger Shares will be determined by including the period for which he or she held Acquired Fund shares exchanged therefor, provided that the shareholder held Acquired Fund's shares as a capital asset; however, Ropes & Gray LLP will express no view with respect to the effect of the reorganization on any transferred asset as to which any unrealized gain or loss is required to be recognized at the end of a taxable year (or on the termination or transfer thereof) under federal income tax principles.
- (h) That all proceedings taken by or on behalf of Acquiring Fund in connection with the transactions contemplated by this Agreement and all documents incidental thereto shall be satisfactory in form and substance to Acquired Fund and Ropes & Gray LLP.
- (i) That the Registration Statement shall have become effective under

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the 1933 Act, and no stop order suspending such effectiveness shall have been instituted or, to the knowledge of Acquiring Fund, threatened by the Commission.

- (j) That Acquired Fund shall have received from the Commission, any relevant state securities administrator, the FTC and the Department such order or orders as Ropes & Gray LLP deems reasonably necessary or desirable under the 1933 Act, the 1934 Act, the 1940 Act, any applicable state securities or blue sky laws and the H-S-R Act in connection with the transactions contemplated hereby, and that all such orders shall be in full force and effect.
- (k) That the Merger Shares shall have been approved for listing by the New York Stock Exchange.

10. Indemnification.

- (a) Acquired Fund will indemnify and hold harmless, out of the assets of Acquired Fund but no other assets, Acquiring Fund, its trustees and its officers (for purposes of this subparagraph, the "Indemnified Parties") against any and all expenses, losses, claims, damages and liabilities at any time imposed upon or reasonably incurred by any one or more of the Indemnified Parties in connection with, arising out of, or resulting from any claim, action, suit or proceeding in which any one or more of the Indemnified Parties may be involved or with which any one or more of the Indemnified Parties may be threatened by reason of any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement of a material fact relating to Acquired Fund contained in the Registration Statement, the Prospectuses, the Proxy Statements or any amendment or supplement to any of the foregoing, or arising out of or based upon the omission or alleged omission to state in any of the foregoing a material fact relating to Acquired Fund required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements relating to Acquired Fund therein not misleading, including, without limitation, any amounts paid by any one or more of the Indemnified Parties in a reasonable compromise or settlement of any such claim, action, suit or proceeding, or threatened claim, action, suit or proceeding made with the consent of Acquired Fund. The Indemnified Parties will notify Acquired Fund in writing within ten days after the receipt by any one or more of the Indemnified Parties of any notice of legal process or any suit brought against or claim made against such Indemnified Party as to any matters covered by this Section 10(a). Acquired Fund shall be entitled to participate at its own expense in the defense of any claim, action, suit or proceeding covered by this Section 10(a), or, if it so elects, to assume at its expense by counsel satisfactory to the Indemnified Parties the defense of any such claim, action, suit or proceeding, and if Acquired Fund elects to assume such defense, the Indemnified Parties shall be entitled to participate in the defense of any such claim, action, suit or proceeding at their expense. Acquired Fund's obligation under this Section 10(a) to indemnify and hold harmless the Indemnified Parties shall constitute a guarantee of payment so that Acquired Fund will pay in the first instance any expenses, losses, claims, damages and liabilities required to be paid by it under this Section 10(a) without the necessity of the Indemnified Parties' first paying the same.
- (b) Acquiring Fund will indemnify and hold harmless, out of the assets of Acquiring Fund but no other assets, Acquired Fund, its trustees and its officers (for purposes of this subparagraph, the "Indemnified Parties") against any and all expenses, losses, claims, damages and liabilities at any time imposed upon or reasonably incurred by any one or more of the Indemnified Parties in connection with, arising out of, or resulting from any claim, action, suit or proceeding in which any one

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or more of the Indemnified Parties may be involved or with which any one or more of the Indemnified Parties may be threatened by reason of any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement of a material fact relating to Acquiring Fund contained in the Registration Statement, the Prospectuses, the Proxy Statements, or any amendment or supplement to any thereof, or arising out of, or based upon, the omission or alleged omission to state in any of the foregoing a material fact relating to Acquiring Fund required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements relating to Acquiring Fund therein not misleading, including without limitation any amounts paid by any one or more of the Indemnified Parties in a reasonable compromise or settlement of any such claim, action, suit or proceeding, or threatened claim, action, suit or proceeding made with the consent of Acquiring Fund. The Indemnified Parties will notify Acquiring Fund in writing within ten days after the receipt by any one or more of the Indemnified Parties of any notice of legal process or any suit brought against or claim made against such Indemnified Party as to any matters covered by this Section 10(b). Acquiring Fund shall be entitled to participate at its own expense in the defense of any claim, action, suit or proceeding covered by this Section 10(b), or, if it so elects, to assume at its expense by counsel satisfactory to the Indemnified Parties the defense of any such claim, action, suit or proceeding, and, if Acquiring Fund elects to assume such defense, the Indemnified Parties shall be entitled to participate in the defense of any such claim, action, suit or proceeding at their own expense. Acquiring Fund's obligation under this Section 10(b) to indemnify and hold harmless the Indemnified Parties shall constitute a guarantee of payment so that Acquiring Fund will pay in the first instance any expenses, losses, claims, damages and liabilities required to be paid by it under this Section 10(b) without the necessity of the Indemnified Parties' first paying the same.

11. No broker, etc.

Each of Acquired Fund and Acquiring Fund represents that there is no person who has dealt with it who by reason of such dealings is entitled to any broker's or finder's or other similar fee or commission arising out of the transactions contemplated by this Agreement.

12. Termination.

Acquired Fund and Acquiring Fund may, by mutual consent of their trustees, terminate this Agreement, and Acquired Fund or Acquiring Fund, after consultation with counsel and by consent of their trustees or an officer authorized by such trustees, may waive any condition to their respective obligations hereunder. If the transactions contemplated by this Agreement have not been substantially completed by December 31, 2005, this Agreement shall automatically terminate on that date unless a later date is agreed to by Acquired Fund and Acquiring Fund.

13. Rule 145.

Pursuant to Rule 145 under the 1933 Act, Acquiring Fund will, in connection with the issuance of any Merger Shares to any person who at the time of the transaction contemplated hereby is deemed to be an affiliate of a party to the transaction pursuant to Rule 145(c), cause to be affixed upon the certificates issued to such person (if any) a legend as follows:

"THESE SHARES HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED, AND MAY NOT BE SOLD OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED EXCEPT TO PUTNAM PREMIER INCOME TRUST OR ITS PRINCIPAL UNDERWRITER UNLESS (I) A REGISTRATION STATEMENT WITH RESPECT THERETO IS EFFECTIVE UNDER THE

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SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED, OR (II) IN THE OPINION OF COUNSEL REASONABLY SATISFACTORY TO PUTNAM PREMIER INCOME TRUST SUCH REGISTRATION IS NOT REQUIRED."

and, further, Acquiring Fund will issue stop transfer instructions to Acquiring Fund's transfer agent with respect to such shares. Acquired Fund will provide Acquiring Fund on the Exchange Date with the name of any Acquired Fund shareholder who is to the knowledge of Acquired Fund an affiliate of Acquired Fund on such date.

14. Covenants, etc. deemed material.

All covenants, agreements, representations and warranties made under this Agreement and any certificates delivered pursuant to this Agreement shall be deemed to have been material and relied upon by each of the parties, notwithstanding any investigation made by them or on their behalf.

15. Sole agreement; amendments.

This Agreement supersedes all previous correspondence and oral communications between the parties regarding the subject matter hereof, constitutes the only understanding with respect to such subject matter, may not be changed except by a letter of agreement signed by each party hereto, and shall be construed in accordance with and governed by the laws of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

16. Agreement and declaration of trust.

Copies of the Agreements and Declarations of Trust, as amended, of Acquired Fund and Acquiring Fund are on file with the Secretary of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and notice is hereby given that this instrument is executed on behalf of the Trustees of each Trust, respectively, as Trustees and not individually and that the obligations of this instrument are not binding upon any of the Trustees, officers or shareholders of Acquired Fund or Acquiring Fund individually but are binding only upon the assets and property of Acquired Fund and Acquiring Fund, respectively.

This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which, when executed and delivered, shall be deemed to be an original.

Putnam Premier Income Trust

By: /s/ Charles E. Porter

Name: Charles E. Porter

Title: Executive Vice President, Associate Treasurer and Principal
Executive Officer

Putnam Master Income Trust

By: /s/ Charles E. Porter

Name: Charles E. Porter

Title: Executive Vice President, Associate Treasurer and Principal
Executive Officer

Putnam Investment Management, LLC

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By: /s/ James P. Pappas

Name: James P. Pappas
Title: Managing Director

For more information about

Premier Income Trust and Master Income Trust

Premier Income Trust's statement of additional information (SAI) and the funds' annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders include additional information about the funds. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this prospectus/proxy statement, which means it is part of this prospectus/proxy statement for legal purposes. The funds' annual and semi-annual reports discuss the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the fund's performance during the relevant period. Shareholders of the funds may get free copies of these materials, request other information about the funds, or make shareholder inquiries, by contacting their financial advisor, by visiting Putnam's Internet site, or by calling Putnam toll-free at 1-800-225-1581.

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PUTNAM INVESTMENTS

The Putnam Funds
One Post Office Square
Boston, Massachusetts 02109
Toll-free 1-800-225-1581

219486 11/04

PUTNAM INVESTMENTS

The proxy ballot

To vote by mail

Read the proxy statement.

Check the appropriate box on the reverse side.

Sign and date the proxy ballot.

Return the proxy ballot in the envelope provided.

To vote by telephone

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Putnam Master Income Trust, and the distribution of such shares to the shareholders of Putnam Master Income Trust in complete liquidation of Putnam Master Income Trust.

FOR	AGAINST	ABSTAIN
[]	[]	[]

If you have questions on the proposal, please call 1-800-780-7316.

Please sign and date the other side of this card.

PUTNAM INVESTMENTS

The proxy ballot

To vote by mail

Read the proxy statement.

Check the appropriate box on the reverse side.

Sign and date the proxy ballot.

Return the proxy ballot in the envelope provided.

To vote by telephone

Read the proxy statement and have the proxy ballot at hand.

Call 1-800-690-6903.

Follow the automated telephone directions.

There is no need for you to return your proxy ballot.

To vote on the Web

Read the proxy statement and have the proxy ballot at hand.

Go to <https://www.proxyweb.com/Putnam>

Follow the instructions on the site.

There is no need for you to return your proxy ballot.

By signing below, you, as a Putnam fund shareholder, appoint Trustees John A. Hill and Robert E. Patterson, and each of them separately, with power of substitution to each, to be your proxies. You are empowering them to vote your Putnam fund shares on your behalf at a joint meeting of the shareholders of each of Putnam Premier Income Trust and Putnam Master Income Trust. The meeting will take place on January 13, 2005 at 11:00 a.m. in Boston, and may be adjourned to later times or dates. Your vote is being solicited on behalf of the Trustees. When you complete and sign the proxy ballot, the Trustees will vote exactly as you have indicated on the other side of this card. If you simply sign the proxy ballot, or don't vote on a specific proposal, your shares will be automatically voted as the Trustees recommend. The Trustees are also authorized to vote at their discretion on any other matter that arises

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at the meeting or any adjournment of the meeting.

Please be sure to sign and date here

Signature(s) Date

Sign your name exactly as it appears on this card. If you own shares jointly, each owner should sign. When signing as executor, administrator, attorney, trustee, guardian, or as custodian for a minor, please give your full title as such. If you are signing for a corporation, please sign the full corporate name and indicate the signer's office. If you are a partner, sign in the partnership name.

Proposal Please place an X in the appropriate box using black or blue ink or number 2 pencil. Please do not use a fine point pen.

The Trustees recommend voting FOR Proposal 1.

- 1. Approval of an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the transfer of all of the assets of Putnam Master Income Trust to Putnam Premier Income Trust in exchange for the issuance and delivery of shares of beneficial interest of Putnam Premier Income Trust and the assumption by Putnam Premier Income Trust of the liabilities of Putnam Master Income Trust, and the distribution of such shares to the shareholders of Putnam Master Income Trust in complete liquidation of Putnam Master Income Trust.

FOR [] AGAINST [] ABSTAIN []

If you have questions on the proposal, please call 1-800-780-7316.

Please sign and date the other side of this card.

PUTNAM PREMIER INCOME TRUST
FORM N-14
PART B
STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

November 19, 2004

This Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") contains material that may be of interest to investors but that is not included in the Prospectus/Proxy Statement (the "Prospectus") of Putnam Premier Income Trust ("Premier Income Trust") dated November 19, 2004 relating to the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of Putnam Master Income Trust ("Master Income Trust" and, together with Premier Income Trust, the "funds") to Premier Income Trust. This SAI is not a Prospectus and is authorized for distribution only when it accompanies or follows delivery of the Prospectus. This SAI should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus. Investors may obtain a free copy of the Prospectus by writing Putnam Investor Services, One Post Office Square, Boston, MA 02109 or by calling 1-800-225-1581.

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CHARGES AND EXPENSES

Management fees

Under a Management Contract dated as of July 11, 1991, Premier Income Trust pays a quarterly fee to Putnam Management based on the average net assets of the fund, as determined at the close of each business day during the quarter, at the following rates:

0.75% of the first \$500 million of average net assets;
 0.65% of the next \$500 million of average net assets;
 0.60% of the next \$500 million of average net assets; and
 0.55% of any excess thereafter.

Under a Management Contract dated as of July 11, 1991, Master Income Trust pays a quarterly fee to Putnam Management based on the average net assets of the fund, as determined at the close of each business day during the quarter, at the following rates:

0.75% of the first \$500 million of average net assets;
 0.65% of the next \$500 million of average net assets;
 0.60% of the next \$500 million of average net assets; and
 0.55% of any excess thereafter.

For the past three fiscal years, pursuant to its management contract, each fund incurred the following fees:

Fund Name	Fiscal Year	Management fee paid	Amount of the management fee limitation*	Amount management fee would have been without expense limitation
PREMIER				
INCOME TRUST	2004	\$6,899,852	\$44,468	\$6,944,320
	2003	\$6,446,466	--	\$6,446,466
	2002	\$6,502,446	--	\$6,502,446
MASTER INCOME				
TRUST	2003	\$2,744,965	--	\$2,744,965
	2002	\$2,692,286	--	\$2,692,286
	2001	\$2,771,121	--	\$2,771,121

* Expense limitation. The fund invests a portion of its assets in Putnam Prime Money Market Fund. In connection with such investments, management fees paid by the fund are reduced by an amount equal to the management fees paid by Putnam Prime Money Market Fund with respect to assets invested by the fund in Putnam Prime Money Market Fund. Net management fees paid for fiscal 2004 reflect the waiver of \$44,468 in management fees otherwise payable by the fund to Putnam Management in respect of such investments.

Pursuant to the terms of a sub-management agreement between Putnam Management and Putnam Investments Limited ("PIL"), Putnam Management (and

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not the fund) pays a quarterly sub-management fee to PIL for its services at the annual rate of 0.40% of the average aggregate net asset value of the portion of the fund, if any, managed by PIL from time to time.

Brokerage commissions

The following table shows brokerage commissions paid during the fiscal periods indicated:

Fund name	Fiscal Year	Brokerage commissions
PREMIER INCOME TRUST	2004	\$69,692
	2003	\$53,799
	2002	\$44,872
MASTER INCOME TRUST	2003	\$18,503
	2002	\$19,938
	2001	\$14,883

The following table shows transactions placed with brokers and dealers during the most recent fiscal year to recognize research, statistical and quotation services received by Putnam Management and its affiliates:

Fund name	Dollar value of these transactions	Percentage of total transactions	Amount of commissions
PREMIER INCOME TRUST	\$0	\$0	\$0
MASTER INCOME TRUST	\$0	\$0	\$0

Administrative expense reimbursement

Each fund reimbursed Putnam Management for administrative services during its most recent fiscal year, including compensation of certain fund officers and contributions to the Putnam Investments Profit Sharing Retirement Plan for their benefit, as follows:

Fund name	Total Reimbursement	Portion of total reimbursement for compensation and contributions
PREMIER INCOME TRUST	\$16,590	\$13,008
MASTER INCOME TRUST	\$8,512	\$6,666

Trustee responsibilities and fees

The Trustees are responsible for generally overseeing the conduct of each fund's business. Subject to such policies as the Trustees may determine, Putnam Management furnishes a continuing investment program for each fund and makes investment decisions on its behalf. Subject to

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the control of the Trustees, Putnam Management also manages each fund's other affairs and business.

The table below shows the value of each Trustee's holdings in each fund and in all of the Putnam funds as of December 31, 2003.

Name of Trustee	Dollar range of Premier Income Trust Shares Owned	Dollar range of Master Income Trust Shares Owned	Aggregate dollars range of shares held in all of the Putnam Funds overseen by Trustee
Jameson A. Baxter	\$1-10,000	\$1-10,000	over \$100,000
Charles B. Curtis	\$1-10,000	\$1-10,000	over \$100,000
+Myra R. Drucker	N/A	N/A	N/A
John A. Hill	\$1-10,000	\$1-10,000	over \$100,000
Ronald J. Jackson	\$1-10,000	\$1-10,000	over \$100,000
Paul L. Joskow	\$1-10,000	\$1-10,000	over \$100,000
Elizabeth T. Keenan	\$1-10,000	\$1-10,000	over \$100,000
John H. Mullin, III	\$1-10,000	\$1-10,000	over \$100,000
Robert E. Patterson	\$1-10,000	\$1-10,000	over \$100,000
W. Thomas Stephens	\$1-10,000	\$1-10,000	over \$100,000
+Richard B. Worley	N/A	N/A	N/A
+*Charles E. Haldeman, Jr.	N/A	N/A	N/A
*George Putnam, III	\$1-10,000	\$1-10,000	over \$100,000
*A.J.C. Smith	\$1-10,000	\$1-10,000	over \$100,000

+ Elected to the Board of Trustees after December 31, 2003.

* Trustees who are or may be deemed to be "interested persons" (as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940) of the fund, Putnam Management, Putnam Retail Management Limited Partnership ("Putnam Retail Management") or Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc., the parent company of Putnam Investments and its affiliated companies. Messrs. Putnam, III, Haldeman and Smith are deemed "interested persons" by virtue of their positions as officers of the fund, Putnam Management, Putnam Retail Management, or Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc., or shareholders of Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. Mr. Haldeman is the Chief Executive of Putnam Investments. He was elected to the Board of Trustees after December 31, 2003. Mr. Putnam is the President of the fund and each of the other Putnam funds. Mr. Smith is the Chairman of Putnam Investments and serves as a Director of and consultant to Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. The balance of the Trustees are not "interested persons."

Each independent Trustee of the fund receives an annual retainer fee and an additional meeting fee for each Trustees' meeting attended. Independent Trustees who serve on board committees receive additional fees for attendance at certain committee meetings and for special services rendered in that connection. All of the current independent Trustees of the fund are Trustees of all the Putnam funds and receive fees for their services. Mr. Putnam also receives the foregoing fees for his services as Trustee.

The Trustees periodically review their fees to ensure that such fees continue to be appropriate in light of their responsibilities as well as in relation to fees paid to trustees of other mutual fund complexes. The Board Policy and Nominating Committee, which consists solely of

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independent Trustees, estimates that committee and Trustee meeting time, together with the appropriate preparation, requires the equivalent of at least three business days per Trustee meeting. The committee of the Board of Trustees, and the number of times each committee met during each fund's most recent fiscal year, are shown in the tables below:

PREMIER INCOME TRUST

Audit and Pricing Committee	21
Board Policy and Nominating Committee	8
Brokerage and Custody Committee	7
Communication, Service and Marketing Committee	10
Contract Committee	16
Distributions Committee	5
Executive Committee	1
Investment Oversight Committee	32

MASTER INCOME TRUST

Audit and Pricing Committee	12
Board Policy and Nominating Committee	10
Brokerage and Custody Committee	3
Communication, Service and Marketing Committee	9
Contract Committee	12
Distributions Committee	6
Executive Committee	1
Investment Oversight Committees	34

The following tables shows the year each Trustee was first elected a Trustee of the Putnam funds, the fees paid to each Trustee by each fund for its most recent fiscal year, and the fees paid to each Trustee by all of the Putnam funds during calendar year 2003:

Trustees/Year	Aggregate Compensation from Premier Income Trust (1)	Pension or retirement benefits accrued as part of Premier Income Trust expenses	Aggregate Compensation from Master Income Trust (1)	Pension or retirement benefits accrued as part of Master Income Trust expenses	Estimated annual benefits from all Putnam funds upon retirement (2)	Total compensati from all Putnam funds (3) (
Jameson A. Baxter /1994 (5)	\$1,575	\$422	\$920	\$272	\$100,000	\$215,500
Charles B. Curtis /2001	\$1,561	\$497	\$910	\$230	\$100,000	\$210,250
Myra R. Drucker /2004 (10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Charles E. Haldeman /2004 (10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
John A. Hill /1985 (5) (7)	\$2,475	\$523	\$1,549	\$318	\$200,000	\$413,625
Ronald J. Jackson /1996 (5)	\$1,571	\$421	\$923	\$251	\$100,000	\$214,500

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Paul L. Joskow /1997(5)	\$1,562	\$301	\$910	\$193	\$100,000	\$215,250
Elizabeth T. Kennan /1992	\$1,572	\$538	\$903	\$328	\$100,000	\$207,000
Lawrence J. Lasser /1992(8)	--	\$98	--	\$150	\$93,333	\$0
John H. Mullin, III /1997(5)	\$1,561	\$462	\$913	\$297	\$100,000	\$208,750
Robert E. Patterson /1984	\$1,558	\$292	\$914	\$179	\$100,000	\$206,500
George Putnam, III /1984(7)	\$1,961	\$240	\$1,133	\$147	\$125,000	\$260,500
A.J.C. Smith /1986(6)	--	--	--	--	\$93,333	\$0
W. Thomas Stephens /1997(5)	\$1,563	\$421	\$901	\$270	\$100,000	\$206,500
W. Nicholas Thorndike /1992(9)	\$1,256	\$693	\$919	\$424	\$100,000	\$212,250
Richard B. Worley /2004(10)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(1) Includes an annual retainer and an attendance fee for each meeting attended.

(2) Assumes that each Trustee retires at the normal retirement date. For Trustees who are not within three years of retirement, estimated benefits for each Trustee are based on Trustee fee rates in effect during calendar 2003.

(3) As of December 31, 2003, there were 101 funds in the Putnam family. For Mr. Hill, amounts shown also include compensation for service as a trustee of TH Lee, Putnam Emerging Opportunities Portfolio, a closed-end fund advised by an affiliate of Putnam Management.

(4) Includes amounts (ranging from \$2,000 to \$11,000 per Trustee) for which the Putnam funds were reimbursed by Putnam Management for special Board and committee meetings in connection with certain regulatory and other matters relating to alleged improper trading by certain Putnam Management employees and participants in certain 401(k) plans administered by Putnam Fiduciary Trust Company.

(5) Includes compensation deferred pursuant to a Trustee Compensation Deferral Plan.

(6) Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. compensates Mr. Smith for his service as Trustee. Mr. Smith has waived any retirement benefits that he is entitled to receive under the Retirement Plan for Trustees of the Putnam funds.

(7) Includes additional compensation to Messrs. Hill and Putnam for service as Chairman of the Trustees and President of the Funds,

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respectively.

(8) Mr. Lasser resigned from the Board of Trustees of the Putnam funds on November 3, 2003. The estimated annual retirement benefits shown in this table for Mr. Lasser reflect benefits earned under the funds' retirement plan prior to July 1, 2000.

(9) Mr. Thorndike retired from the Board of Trustees of the Putnam funds on June 30, 2004.

(10) Ms. Drucker and Messrs. Haldeman and Worley were elected to the Board of Trustees of Master Income Trust on October 14, 2004 and were appointed to the Board of Trustees of Premier Income Trust on October 15, 2004.

Under a Retirement Plan for Trustees of the Putnam funds (the "Plan"), each Trustee who retires with at least five years of service as a Trustee of the funds is entitled to receive an annual retirement benefit equal to one-half of the average annual compensation paid to such Trustee for the last three years of service prior to retirement. This retirement benefit is payable during a Trustee's lifetime, beginning the year following retirement, for a number of years equal to such Trustee's years of service. A death benefit, also available under the Plan, ensures that the Trustee and his or her beneficiaries will receive benefit payments for the lesser of an aggregate period of (i) ten years or (ii) such Trustee's total years of service.

The Plan Administrator (currently the Board Policy and Nominating Committee) may terminate or amend the Plan at any time, but no termination or amendment will result in a reduction in the amount of benefits (i) currently being paid to a Trustee at the time of such termination or amendment, or (ii) to which a current Trustee would have been entitled had he or she retired immediately prior to such termination or amendment. The Trustees have terminated the Plan as to any Trustee first elected to the board after 2003.

For additional information concerning the Trustees, see "Management."

Share ownership

At October 31, 2004, the officers and Trustees of Premier Income Trust as a group owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the fund, and no person owned of record or to the knowledge of the fund beneficially 5% or more of the shares of the fund.

At October 31, 2004, the officers and Trustees of Master Income Trust as a group owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the fund, and no person owned of record or to the knowledge of the fund beneficially 5% or more of the shares of the fund.

Investor servicing and custody fees and expenses

During its most recent fiscal year, each fund incurred the following fees and out-of-pocket expenses for investor servicing and custody services provided by Putnam Fiduciary Trust Company:

PREMIER INCOME TRUST	\$884,612
MASTER INCOME TRUST	\$502,719

MISCELLANEOUS INVESTMENTS, INVESTMENT PRACTICES AND RISKS

In addition to the principal investment strategies and the principal

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risks described in the Prospectus, each fund may employ other investment practices and may be subject to other risks, which are described below. Certain investment strategies and risks that are described briefly in the Prospectus are described in greater detail below.

Foreign Investments

Foreign securities are normally denominated and traded in foreign currencies. As a result, the value of each fund's foreign investments and the value of its shares may be affected favorably or unfavorably by changes in currency exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar. There may be less information publicly available about a foreign issuer than about a U.S. issuer, and foreign issuers may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those in the United States. The securities of some foreign issuers are less liquid and at times more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. issuers. Foreign brokerage commissions and other fees are also generally higher than in the United States. Foreign settlement procedures and trade regulations may involve certain risks (such as delay in payment or delivery of securities or in the recovery of the fund's assets held abroad) and expenses not present in the settlement of investments in U.S. markets.

In addition, foreign securities may be subject to the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets, imposition of currency exchange controls, foreign withholding taxes or restrictions on the repatriation of foreign currency, confiscatory taxation, political or financial instability and diplomatic developments which could affect the value of the fund's investments in certain foreign countries. Dividends or interest on, or proceeds from the sale of, foreign securities may be subject to foreign withholding taxes, and special U.S. tax considerations may apply.

Legal remedies available to investors in certain foreign countries may be more limited than those available with respect to investments in the United States or in other foreign countries. The laws of some foreign countries may limit each fund's ability to invest in securities of certain issuers organized under the laws of those foreign countries.

The risks described above, including the risks of nationalization or expropriation of assets, typically are increased in connection with investments in "emerging markets." For example, political and economic structures in these countries may be in their infancy and developing rapidly, and such countries may lack the social, political and economic stability characteristic of more developed countries. Certain of these countries have in the past failed to recognize private property rights and have at times nationalized and expropriated the assets of private companies. High rates of inflation or currency devaluations may adversely affect the economies and securities markets of such countries. Investments in emerging markets may be considered speculative.

The currencies of certain emerging market countries have experienced devaluations relative to the U.S. dollar, and future devaluations may adversely affect the value of assets denominated in such currencies. Many emerging market countries have experienced substantial, and in some periods extremely high, rates of inflation or deflation for many years, and future inflation may adversely affect the economies and securities markets of such countries.

In addition, unanticipated political or social developments may affect the value of investments in emerging markets and the availability of additional investments in these markets. The small size, limited

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trading volume and relative inexperience of the securities markets in these countries may make investments in securities traded in emerging markets illiquid and more volatile than investments in securities traded in more developed countries, and each fund may be required to establish special custodial or other arrangements before making investments in securities traded in emerging markets. There may be little financial or accounting information available with respect to issuers of emerging market securities, and it may be difficult as a result to assess the value of prospects of an investment in such securities.

Certain of the foregoing risks may also apply to some extent to securities of U.S. issuers that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. issuers having significant foreign operations.

Foreign Currency Transactions

To manage its exposure to foreign currencies, each fund may engage in foreign currency exchange transactions, including purchasing and selling foreign currency, foreign currency options, foreign currency forward contracts and foreign currency futures contracts and related options. In addition, each fund may write covered call and put options on foreign currencies for the purpose of increasing its current return.

Generally, each fund may engage in both "transaction hedging" and "position hedging." Each fund may also engage in foreign currency transactions for non-hedging purposes, subject to applicable law. When it engages in transaction hedging, a fund enters into foreign currency transactions with respect to specific receivables or payables, generally arising in connection with the purchase or sale of portfolio securities.

Each fund may engage in transaction hedging when it desires to "lock in" the U.S. dollar price of a security it has agreed to purchase or sell, or the U.S. dollar equivalent of a dividend or interest payment in a foreign currency. By transaction hedging a fund may protect itself against a possible loss resulting from an adverse change in the relationship between the U.S. dollar and the applicable foreign currency during the period between the date on which the security is purchased or sold, or on which the dividend or interest payment is earned, and the date on which such payments are made or received.

Each fund may purchase or sell a foreign currency on a spot (or cash) basis at the prevailing spot rate in connection with the settlement of transactions in portfolio securities denominated in that foreign currency. If conditions warrant, for hedging or non-hedging purposes a fund may also enter into contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies at a future date ("forward contracts") and purchase and sell foreign currency futures contracts. A foreign currency forward contract is a negotiated agreement to exchange currency at a future time at a rate or rates that may be higher or lower than the spot rate. Foreign currency futures contracts are standardized exchange-traded contracts and have margin requirements.

For transaction hedging purposes a fund may also purchase or sell exchange-listed and over-the-counter call and put options on foreign currency futures contracts and on foreign currencies. A put option on a futures contract gives a fund the right to assume a short position in the futures contract until the expiration of the option. A put option on a currency gives a fund the right to sell the currency at an exercise price until the expiration of the option. A call option on a futures contract gives a fund the right to assume a long position in the futures contract until the expiration of the option. A call option on a

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currency gives a fund the right to purchase the currency at the exercise price until the expiration of the option.

Each fund may engage in position hedging to protect against a decline in the value relative to the U.S. dollar of the currencies in which its portfolio securities are denominated or quoted (or an increase in the value of the currency in which the securities a fund intends to buy are denominated, when a fund holds cash or short-term investments). For position hedging purposes, a fund may purchase or sell, on exchanges or in over-the-counter markets, foreign currency futures contracts, foreign currency forward contracts and options on foreign currency futures contracts and on foreign currencies. In connection with position hedging, a fund may also purchase or sell foreign currency on a spot basis.

It is impossible to forecast with precision the market value of portfolio securities at the expiration or maturity of a forward or futures contract. Accordingly, it may be necessary for a fund to purchase additional foreign currency on the spot market (and bear the expense of such purchase) if the market value of the security or securities being hedged is less than the amount of foreign currency the fund is obligated to deliver and a decision is made to sell the security or securities and make delivery of the foreign currency. Conversely, it may be necessary to sell on the spot market some of the foreign currency received upon the sale of the portfolio security or securities if the market value of such security or securities exceeds the amount of foreign currency a fund is obligated to deliver.

Transaction and position hedging do not eliminate fluctuations in the underlying prices of the securities that a fund owns or intends to purchase or sell. They simply establish a rate of exchange which one can achieve at some future point in time. Additionally, although these techniques tend to minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currency, they tend to limit any potential gain which might result from the increase in value of such currency. See "Risk factors in options transactions."

Each fund may seek to increase its current return or to offset some of the costs of hedging against fluctuations in current exchange rates by writing covered call options and covered put options on foreign currencies. A fund receives a premium from writing a call or put option, which increases a fund's current return if the option expires unexercised or is closed out at a net profit. A fund may terminate an option that it has written prior to its expiration by entering into a closing purchase transaction in which it purchases an option having the same terms as the option written.

A fund's currency hedging transactions may call for the delivery of one foreign currency in exchange for another foreign currency and may at times not involve currencies in which its portfolio securities are then denominated. Putnam Management will engage in such "cross hedging" activities when it believes that such transactions provide significant hedging opportunities for a fund. Cross hedging transactions by a fund involve the risk of imperfect correlation between changes in the values of the currencies to which such transactions relate and changes in the value of the currency or other asset or liability which is the subject of the hedge.

Each fund may also engage in non-hedging currency transactions. For example, Putnam Management may believe that exposure to a currency is in a fund's best interest but that securities denominated in that currency are unattractive. In that case a fund may purchase a currency forward

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contract or option in order to increase its exposure to the currency. In accordance with SEC regulations, a fund will segregate liquid assets in its portfolio to cover forward contracts used for non-hedging purposes.

The value of any currency, including U.S. dollars and foreign currencies, may be affected by complex political and economic factors applicable to the issuing country. In addition, the exchange rates of foreign currencies (and therefore the values of foreign currency options, forward contracts and futures contracts) may be affected significantly, fixed, or supported directly or indirectly by U.S. and foreign government actions. Government intervention may increase risks involved in purchasing or selling foreign currency options, forward contracts and futures contracts, since exchange rates may not be free to fluctuate in response to other market forces.

The value of a foreign currency option, forward contract or futures contract reflects the value of an exchange rate, which in turn reflects relative values of two currencies--the U.S. dollar and the foreign currency in question. Because foreign currency transactions occurring in the interbank market involve substantially larger amounts than those that may be involved in the exercise of foreign currency options, forward contracts and futures contracts, investors may be disadvantaged by having to deal in an odd-lot market for the underlying foreign currencies in connection with options at prices that are less favorable than for round lots. Foreign governmental restrictions or taxes could result in adverse changes in the cost of acquiring or disposing of foreign currencies.

There is no systematic reporting of last sale information for foreign currencies and there is no regulatory requirement that quotations available through dealers or other market sources be firm or revised on a timely basis. Available quotation information is generally representative of very large round-lot transactions in the interbank market and thus may not reflect exchange rates for smaller odd-lot transactions (less than \$1 million) where rates may be less favorable. The interbank market in foreign currencies is a global, around-the-clock market. To the extent that options markets are closed while the markets for the underlying currencies remain open, significant price and rate movements may take place in the underlying markets that cannot be reflected in the options markets.

The decision as to whether and to what extent a fund will engage in foreign currency exchange transactions will depend on a number of factors, including prevailing market conditions, the composition of the fund's portfolio and the availability of suitable transactions. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that a fund will engage in foreign currency exchange transactions at any given time or from time to time.

Currency forward and futures contracts. A forward foreign currency contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract as agreed by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. In the case of a cancelable forward contract, the holder has the unilateral right to cancel the contract at maturity by paying a specified fee. The contracts are traded in the interbank market conducted directly between currency traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers. A forward contract generally has no deposit requirement, and no commissions are charged at any stage for trades. A foreign currency futures contract is a standardized contract for the future delivery of a specified amount of a foreign currency at a price

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set at the time of the contract. Foreign currency futures contracts traded in the United States are designed by and traded on exchanges regulated by the CFTC, such as the New York Mercantile Exchange.

Forward foreign currency exchange contracts differ from foreign currency futures contracts in certain respects. For example, the maturity date of a forward contract may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, rather than a predetermined date in a given month. Forward contracts may be in any amount agreed upon by the parties rather than predetermined amounts. Also, forward foreign exchange contracts are traded directly between currency traders so that no intermediary is required. A forward contract generally requires no margin or other deposit.

At the maturity of a forward or futures contract, a fund either may accept or make delivery of the currency specified in the contract, or at or prior to maturity enter into a closing transaction involving the purchase or sale of an offsetting contract. Closing transactions with respect to forward contracts are usually effected with the currency trader who is a party to the original forward contract. Closing transactions with respect to futures contracts are effected on a commodities exchange; a clearing corporation associated with the exchange assumes responsibility for closing out such contracts.

Positions in the foreign currency futures contracts may be closed out only on an exchange or board of trade which provides a secondary market in such contracts. Although each fund intends to purchase or sell foreign currency futures contracts only on exchanges or boards of trade where there appears to be an active secondary market, there is no assurance that a secondary market on an exchange or board of trade will exist for any particular contract or at any particular time. In such event, it may not be possible to close a futures position and, in the event of adverse price movements, a fund would continue to be required to make daily cash payments of variation margin.

Foreign currency options. In general, options on foreign currencies operate similarly to options on securities and are subject to many of the risks described above. Foreign currency options are traded primarily in the over-the-counter market, although options on foreign currencies are also listed on several exchanges. Options are traded not only on the currencies of individual nations, but also on the euro, the joint currency of most countries in the European Union.

Each fund will only purchase or write foreign currency options when Putnam Management believes that a liquid secondary market exists for such options. There can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for a particular option at any specific time. Options on foreign currencies are affected by all of those factors which influence foreign exchange rates and investments generally.

Settlement procedures. Settlement procedures relating to a fund's investments in foreign securities and to a fund's foreign currency exchange transactions may be more complex than settlements with respect to investments in debt or equity securities of U.S. issuers, and may involve certain risks not present in a fund's domestic investments. For example, settlement of transactions involving foreign securities or foreign currencies may occur within a foreign country, and a fund may be required to accept or make delivery of the underlying securities or currency in conformity with any applicable U.S. or foreign restrictions or regulations, and may be required to pay any fees, taxes or charges associated with such delivery. Such investments may also involve the risk that an entity involved in the settlement may not meet its

obligations.

Foreign currency conversion. Although foreign exchange dealers do not charge a fee for currency conversion, they do realize a profit based on the difference (the "spread") between prices at which they are buying and selling various currencies. Thus, a dealer may offer to sell a foreign currency to a fund at one rate, while offering a lesser rate of exchange should the fund desire to resell that currency to the dealer.

Options on Securities

Writing covered options. Each fund may write covered call options and covered put options on optionable securities held in its portfolio or that it has an absolute and immediate right to acquire without additional cash consideration (or, if additional cash consideration is required, cash or other assets determined to be liquid by Putnam Management in accordance with procedures established by the Trustees, in such amount are segregated by its custodian), when in the opinion of Putnam Management such transactions are consistent with the fund's investment objective(s) and policies. Call options written by a fund give the purchaser the right to buy the underlying securities from the fund at a stated exercise price; put options give the purchaser the right to sell the underlying securities to the fund at a stated price.

Each fund may write only covered options, which means that, so long as the fund is obligated as the writer of a call option, it will own the underlying securities subject to the option (or comparable securities satisfying the cover requirements of securities exchanges) or have an absolute and immediate right to acquire without additional cash consideration (or, if additional cash consideration is required, cash or other assets determined to be liquid by Putnam Management in accordance with procedures established by the Trustees, in such amount are segregated by its custodian). In the case of put options, a fund will segregate assets determined to be liquid by Putnam Management in accordance with procedures established by the Trustees equal to the price to be paid if the option is exercised. In addition, a fund will be considered to have covered a put or call option if and to the extent that it holds an option that offsets some or all of the risk of the option it has written. A fund may write combinations of covered puts and calls on the same underlying security.

A fund will receive a premium from writing a put or call option, which increases the fund's return on the underlying security in the event the option expires unexercised or is closed out at a profit. The amount of the premium reflects, among other things, the relationship between the exercise price and the current market value of the underlying security, the volatility of the underlying security, the amount of time remaining until expiration, current interest rates, and the effect of supply and demand in the options market and in the market for the underlying security. By writing a call option, if the fund holds the security, the fund limits its opportunity to profit from any increase in the market value of the underlying security above the exercise price of the option but continues to bear the risk of a decline in the value of the underlying security. If the fund does not hold the underlying security, the fund bears the risk that, if the market price exceeds the option strike price, the fund will suffer a loss equal to the difference at the time of exercise. By writing a put option, a fund assumes the risk that it may be required to purchase the underlying security for an exercise price higher than its then-current market value, resulting in a potential capital loss unless the security subsequently appreciates in value.

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A fund may terminate an option that it has written prior to its expiration by entering into a closing purchase transaction, in which it purchases an offsetting option. A fund realizes a profit or loss from a closing transaction if the cost of the transaction (option premium plus transaction costs) is less or more than the premium received from writing the option. If a fund writes a call option but does not own the underlying security, and when it writes a put option, the fund may be required to deposit cash or securities with its broker as "margin," or collateral, for its obligation to buy or sell the underlying security. As the value of the underlying security varies, the fund may have to deposit additional margin with the broker. Margin requirements are complex and are fixed by individual brokers, subject to minimum requirements currently imposed by the Federal Reserve Board and by stock exchanges and other self-regulatory organizations.

Purchasing put options. Each fund may purchase put options to protect its portfolio holdings in an underlying security against a decline in market value. Such protection is provided during the life of the put option since a fund, as holder of the option, is able to sell the underlying security at the put exercise price regardless of any decline in the underlying security's market price. In order for a put option to be profitable, the market price of the underlying security must decline sufficiently below the exercise price to cover the premium and transaction costs. By using put options in this manner, a fund will reduce any profit it might otherwise have realized from appreciation of the underlying security by the premium paid for the put option and by transaction costs.

Purchasing call options. Each fund may purchase call options to hedge against an increase in the price of securities that a fund wants ultimately to buy. Such hedge protection is provided during the life of the call option since a fund, as holder of the call option, is able to buy the underlying security at the exercise price regardless of any increase in the underlying security's market price. In order for a call option to be profitable, the market price of the underlying security must rise sufficiently above the exercise price to cover the premium and transaction costs.

Risk Factors in Options Transactions

The successful use of a fund's options strategies depends on the ability of Putnam Management to forecast correctly interest rate and market movements. For example, if a fund were to write a call option based on Putnam Management's expectation that the price of the underlying security would fall, but the price were to rise instead, the fund could be required to sell the security upon exercise at a price below the current market price. Similarly, if a fund were to write a put option based on Putnam Management's expectation that the price of the underlying security would rise, but the price were to fall instead, the fund could be required to purchase the security upon exercise at a price higher than the current market price.

When a fund purchases an option, it runs the risk that it will lose its entire investment in the option in a relatively short period of time, unless the fund exercises the option or enters into a closing sale transaction before the option's expiration. If the price of the underlying security does not rise (in the case of a call) or fall (in the case of a put) to an extent sufficient to cover the option premium and transaction costs, the fund will lose part or all of its investment in the option. This contrasts with an investment by the fund in the underlying security, since the fund will not realize a loss if the security's price does not change.

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The effective use of options also depends on a fund's ability to terminate option positions at times when Putnam Management deems it desirable to do so. There is no assurance that a fund will be able to effect closing transactions at any particular time or at an acceptable price.

If a secondary market in options were to become unavailable, a fund could no longer engage in closing transactions. Lack of investor interest might adversely affect the liquidity of the market for particular options or series of options. A market may discontinue trading of a particular option or options generally. In addition, a market could become temporarily unavailable if unusual events--such as volume in excess of trading or clearing capability--were to interrupt its normal operations.

A market may at times find it necessary to impose restrictions on particular types of options transactions, such as opening transactions. For example, if an underlying security ceases to meet qualifications imposed by the market or the Options Clearing Corporation, new series of options on that security will no longer be opened to replace expiring series, and opening transactions in existing series may be prohibited. If an options market were to become unavailable, a fund as a holder of an option would be able to realize profits or limit losses only by exercising the option, and the fund, as option writer, would remain obligated under the option until expiration or exercise.

Disruptions in the markets for the securities underlying options purchased or sold by a fund could result in losses on the options. If trading is interrupted in an underlying security, the trading of options on that security is normally halted as well. As a result, a fund as purchaser or writer of an option will be unable to close out its positions until options trading resumes, and it may be faced with considerable losses if trading in the security reopens at a substantially different price. In addition, the Options Clearing Corporation or other options markets may impose exercise restrictions. If a prohibition on exercise is imposed at the time when trading in the option has also been halted, a fund as purchaser or writer of an option will be locked into its position until one of the two restrictions has been lifted. If the Options Clearing Corporation were to determine that the available supply of an underlying security appears insufficient to permit delivery by the writers of all outstanding calls in the event of exercise, it may prohibit indefinitely the exercise of put options. A fund, as holder of such a put option, could lose its entire investment if the prohibition remained in effect until the put option's expiration.

Foreign-traded options are subject to many of the same risks presented by internationally-traded securities. In addition, because of time differences between the United States and various foreign countries, and because different holidays are observed in different countries, foreign options markets may be open for trading during hours or on days when U.S. markets are closed. As a result, option premiums may not reflect the current prices of the underlying interest in the United States.

Over-the-counter ("OTC") options purchased by a fund and assets held to cover OTC options written by the fund may, under certain circumstances, be considered illiquid securities for purposes of any limitation on the fund's ability to invest in illiquid securities.

Investments in Miscellaneous Fixed-Income Securities

If a fund may invest in inverse floating obligations, premium

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securities, or interest-only or principal-only classes of mortgage-backed securities (IOs and POs), it may do so without limit.

Lower-rated Securities

Each fund may invest in lower-rated fixed-income securities (commonly known as "junk bonds"). The lower ratings of certain securities held by a fund reflect a greater possibility that adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer or in general economic conditions, or both, or an unanticipated rise in interest rates, may impair the ability of the issuer to make payments of interest and principal. The inability (or perceived inability) of issuers to make timely payment of interest and principal would likely make the values of securities held by a fund more volatile and could limit the fund's ability to sell its securities at prices approximating the values the fund had placed on such securities. In the absence of a liquid trading market for securities held by it, a fund at times may be unable to establish the fair value of such securities.

Securities ratings are based largely on the issuer's historical financial condition and the rating agencies' analysis at the time of rating. Consequently, the rating assigned to any particular security is not necessarily a reflection of the issuer's current financial condition, which may be better or worse than the rating would indicate. In addition, the rating assigned to a security by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or Standard & Poor's (or by any other nationally recognized securities rating agency) does not reflect an assessment of the volatility of the security's market value or the liquidity of an investment in the security. See "Securities ratings."

Like those of other fixed-income securities, the values of lower-rated securities fluctuate in response to changes in interest rates. A decrease in interest rates will generally result in an increase in the value of a fund's assets. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the value of a fund's assets will generally decline. The values of lower-rated securities may often be affected to a greater extent by changes in general economic conditions and business conditions affecting the issuers of such securities and their industries. Negative publicity or investor perceptions may also adversely affect the values of lower-rated securities. Changes by nationally recognized securities rating agencies in their ratings of any fixed-income security and changes in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal may also affect the value of these investments. Changes in the value of portfolio securities generally will not affect income derived from these securities, but will affect a fund's net asset value. A fund will not necessarily dispose of a security when its rating is reduced below its rating at the time of purchase. However, Putnam Management will monitor the investment to determine whether its retention will assist in meeting a fund's investment objective(s).

Issuers of lower-rated securities are often highly leveraged, so that their ability to service their debt obligations during an economic downturn or during sustained periods of rising interest rates may be impaired. Such issuers may not have more traditional methods of financing available to them and may be unable to repay outstanding obligations at maturity by refinancing. The risk of loss due to default in payment of interest or repayment of principal by such issuers is significantly greater because such securities frequently are unsecured and subordinated to the prior payment of senior indebtedness.

At times, a substantial portion of a fund's assets may be invested in an issue of which the fund, by itself or together with other funds and

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accounts managed by Putnam Management or its affiliates, holds all or a major portion. Although Putnam Management generally considers such securities to be liquid because of the availability of an institutional market for such securities, it is possible that, under adverse market or economic conditions or in the event of adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, a fund could find it more difficult to sell these securities when Putnam Management believes it advisable to do so or may be able to sell the securities only at prices lower than if they were more widely held. Under these circumstances, it may also be more difficult to determine the fair value of such securities for purposes of computing a fund's net asset value. In order to enforce its rights in the event of a default, a fund may be required to participate in various legal proceedings or take possession of and manage assets securing the issuer's obligations on such securities. This could increase the fund's operating expenses and adversely affect the fund's net asset value. The ability of a holder of a tax-exempt security to enforce the terms of that security in a bankruptcy proceeding may be more limited than would be the case with respect to securities of private issuers. In addition, a fund's intention to qualify as a "regulated investment company" under the Internal Revenue Code may limit the extent to which the fund may exercise its rights by taking possession of such assets.

Certain securities held by a fund may permit the issuer at its option to "call," or redeem, its securities. If an issuer were to redeem securities held by a fund during a time of declining interest rates, the fund may not be able to reinvest the proceeds in securities providing the same investment return as the securities redeemed.

Each fund may invest without limit in so-called "zero-coupon" bonds and "payment-in-kind" bonds. Zero-coupon bonds are issued at a significant discount from their principal amount in lieu of paying interest periodically. Payment-in-kind bonds allow the issuer, at its option, to make current interest payments on the bonds either in cash or in additional bonds. Because zero-coupon and payment-in-kind bonds do not pay current interest in cash, their value is subject to greater fluctuation in response to changes in market interest rates than bonds that pay interest currently. Both zero-coupon and payment-in-kind bonds allow an issuer to avoid the need to generate cash to meet current interest payments. Accordingly, such bonds may involve greater credit risks than bonds paying interest currently in cash. Each fund is required to accrue interest income on such investments and to distribute such amounts at least annually to shareholders even though such bonds do not pay current interest in cash. Thus, it may be necessary at times for a fund to liquidate investments in order to satisfy its dividend requirements.

To the extent a fund invests in securities in the lower rating categories, the achievement of the fund's goals is more dependent on Putnam Management's investment analysis than would be the case if the fund were investing in securities in the higher rating categories. This also may be true with respect to tax-exempt securities, as the amount of information about the financial condition of an issuer of tax-exempt securities may not be as extensive as that which is made available by corporations whose securities are publicly traded.

Loan Participations and Other Floating Rate Loans

Each fund may invest in "loan participations." By purchasing a loan participation, a fund acquires some or all of the interest of a bank or other lending institution in a loan to a particular borrower. Many such loans are secured, and most impose restrictive covenants which must be met by the borrower. These loans are typically made by a syndicate of

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banks, represented by an agent bank which has negotiated and structured the loan and which is responsible generally for collecting interest, principal, and other amounts from the borrower on its own behalf and on behalf of the other lending institutions in the syndicate, and for enforcing its and their other rights against the borrower. Each of the lending institutions, including the agent bank, lends to the borrower a portion of the total amount of the loan, and retains the corresponding interest in the loan.

A fund's ability to receive payments of principal and interest and other amounts in connection with loan participations held by it will depend primarily on the financial condition of the borrower. The failure by a fund to receive scheduled interest or principal payments on a loan participation would adversely affect the income of the fund and would likely reduce the value of its assets, which would be reflected in a reduction in the fund's net asset value. Banks and other lending institutions generally perform a credit analysis of the borrower before originating a loan or participating in a lending syndicate. In selecting the loan participations in which a fund will invest, however, Putnam Management will not rely solely on that credit analysis, but will perform its own investment analysis of the borrowers. Putnam Management's analysis may include consideration of the borrower's financial strength and managerial experience, debt coverage, additional borrowing requirements or debt maturity schedules, changing financial conditions, and responsiveness to changes in business conditions and interest rates. Putnam Management will be unable to access non-public information to which other investors in syndicated loans may have access. Because loan participations in which a fund may invest are not generally rated by independent credit rating agencies, a decision by the fund to invest in a particular loan participation will depend almost exclusively on Putnam Management's, and the original lending institution's, credit analysis of the borrower. Investments in loan participations may be of any quality, including "distressed" loans, and will be subject to a fund's credit quality policy.

Loan participations may be structured in different forms, including novations, assignments and participating interests. In a novation, a fund assumes all of the rights of a lending institution in a loan, including the right to receive payments of principal and interest and other amounts directly from the borrower and to enforce its rights as a lender directly against the borrower. The fund assumes the position of a co-lender with other syndicate members. As an alternative, a fund may purchase an assignment of a portion of a lender's interest in a loan. In this case, the fund may be required generally to rely upon the assigning bank to demand payment and enforce its rights against the borrower, but would otherwise be entitled to all of such bank's rights in the loan. A fund may also purchase a participating interest in a portion of the rights of a lending institution in a loan. In such case, it will be entitled to receive payments of principal, interest and premium, if any, but will not generally be entitled to enforce its rights directly against the agent bank or the borrower, and must rely for that purpose on the lending institution. A fund may also acquire a loan participation directly by acting as a member of the original lending syndicate.

A fund will in many cases be required to rely upon the lending institution from which it purchases the loan participation to collect and pass on to the fund such payments and to enforce the fund's rights under the loan. As a result, an insolvency, bankruptcy or reorganization of the lending institution may delay or prevent a fund from receiving principal, interest and other amounts with respect to the underlying loan. When a fund is required to rely upon a lending

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institution to pay to the fund principal, interest and other amounts received by it, Putnam Management will also evaluate the creditworthiness of the lending institution.

The borrower of a loan in which a fund holds a participation interest may, either at its own election or pursuant to terms of the loan documentation, prepay amounts of the loan from time to time. There is no assurance that a fund will be able to reinvest the proceeds of any loan prepayment at the same interest rate or on the same terms as those of the original loan participation.

Corporate loans in which a fund may purchase a loan participation are made generally to finance internal growth, mergers, acquisitions, stock repurchases, leveraged buy-outs and other corporate activities. Under current market conditions, most of the corporate loan participations purchased by a fund will represent interests in loans made to finance highly leveraged corporate acquisitions, known as "leveraged buy-out" transactions. The highly leveraged capital structure of the borrowers in such transactions may make such loans especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions. In addition, loan participations generally are subject to restrictions on transfer, and only limited opportunities may exist to sell such participations in secondary markets. As a result, a fund may be unable to sell loan participations at a time when it may otherwise be desirable to do so or may be able to sell them only at a price that is less than their fair market value.

Certain of the loan participations acquired by a fund may involve revolving credit facilities under which a borrower may from time to time borrow and repay amounts up to the maximum amount of the facility. In such cases, a fund would have an obligation to advance its portion of such additional borrowings upon the terms specified in the loan participation. To the extent that a fund is committed to make additional loans under such a participation, it will at all times hold and maintain in a segregated account liquid assets in an amount sufficient to meet such commitments. Certain of the loan participations acquired by a fund may also involve loans made in foreign currencies. A fund's investment in such participations would involve the risks of currency fluctuations described above with respect to investments in the foreign securities.

With respect to its management of investments in floating rate loans, Putnam will normally seek to avoid receiving material, non-public information ("Confidential Information") about the issuers of floating rate loans being considered for acquisition by a fund or held in a fund's portfolio. In many instances, issuers may offer to furnish Confidential Information to prospective purchasers, and to holders, of the issuer's floating rate loans. Putnam's decision not to receive Confidential Information may place Putnam at a disadvantage relative to other investors in floating rate loans (which could have an adverse effect on the price a fund pays or receives when buying or selling loans). Also, in instances where holders of floating rate loans are asked to grant amendments, waivers or consent, Putnam's ability to assess their significance or desirability may be adversely affected. For these and other reasons, it is possible that Putnam's decision not to receive Confidential Information under normal circumstances could adversely affect a fund's investment performance.

Notwithstanding its intention generally not to receive material, non-public information with respect to its management of investments in floating rate loans, Putnam may from time to time come into possession of material, non-public information about the issuers of loans that may

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be held in a fund's portfolio. Possession of such information may in some instances occur despite Putnam's efforts to avoid such possession, but in other instances Putnam may choose to receive such information (for example, in connection with participation in a creditors' committee with respect to a financially distressed issuer). As, and to the extent, required by applicable law, Putnam's ability to trade in these loans for the account of a fund could potentially be limited by its possession of such information. Such limitations on Putnam's ability to trade could have an adverse effect on a fund by, for example, preventing the fund from selling a loan that is experiencing a material decline in value. In some instances, these trading restrictions could continue in effect for a substantial period of time.

In some instances, other accounts managed by Putnam may hold other securities issued by borrowers whose floating rate loans may be held in a fund's portfolio. These other securities may include, for example, debt securities that are subordinate to the floating rate loans held in a fund's portfolio, convertible debt or common or preferred equity securities. In certain circumstances, such as if the credit quality of the issuer deteriorates, the interests of holders of these other securities may conflict with the interests of the holders of the issuer's floating rate loans. In such cases, Putnam may owe conflicting fiduciary duties to a fund and other client accounts. Putnam will endeavor to carry out its obligations to all of its clients to the fullest extent possible, recognizing that in some cases certain clients may achieve a lower economic return, as a result of these conflicting client interests, than if Putnam's client accounts collectively held only a single category of the issuer's securities.

Floating Rate and Variable Rate Demand Notes

Floating rate and variable rate demand notes and bonds may have a stated maturity in excess of one year, but may have features that permit a holder to demand payment of principal plus accrued interest upon a specified number of days notice. Frequently, such obligations are secured by letters of credit or other credit support arrangements provided by banks. The issuer has a corresponding right, after a given period, to prepay in its discretion the outstanding principal of the obligation plus accrued interest upon a specific number of days notice to the holders. The interest rate of a floating rate instrument may be based on a known lending rate, such as a bank's prime rate, and is reset whenever such rate is adjusted. The interest rate on a variable rate demand note is reset at specified intervals at a market rate.

Mortgage Related and Asset-backed Securities

Mortgage-backed securities, including collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs") and certain stripped mortgage-backed securities represent a participation in, or are secured by, mortgage loans. Asset-backed securities are structured like mortgage-backed securities, but instead of mortgage loans or interests in mortgage loans, the underlying assets may include such items as motor vehicle installment sales or installment loan contracts, leases of various types of real and personal property and receivables from credit card agreements. The ability of an issuer of asset-backed securities to enforce its security interest in the underlying assets may be limited.

Mortgage-backed securities have yield and maturity characteristics corresponding to the underlying assets. Unlike traditional debt securities, which may pay a fixed rate of interest until maturity, when the entire principal amount comes due, payments on certain mortgage-backed securities include both interest and a partial repayment

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of principal. Besides the scheduled repayment of principal, repayments of principal may result from the voluntary prepayment, refinancing or foreclosure of the underlying mortgage loans. If property owners make unscheduled prepayments of their mortgage loans, these prepayments will result in early payment of the applicable mortgage-related securities. In that event a fund may be unable to invest the proceeds from the early payment of the mortgage-related securities in an investment that provides as high a yield as the mortgage-related securities. Consequently, early payment associated with mortgage-related securities may cause these securities to experience significantly greater price and yield volatility than that experienced by traditional fixed-income securities. The occurrence of mortgage prepayments is affected by factors including the level of interest rates, general economic conditions, the location and age of the mortgage and other social and demographic conditions. During periods of falling interest rates, the rate of mortgage prepayments tends to increase, thereby tending to decrease the life of mortgage-related securities. During periods of rising interest rates, the rate of mortgage prepayments usually decreases, thereby tending to increase the life of mortgage-related securities. If the life of a mortgage-related security is inaccurately predicted, a fund may not be able to realize the rate of return it expected.

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities are less effective than other types of securities as a means of "locking in" attractive long-term interest rates. One reason is the need to reinvest prepayments of principal; another is the possibility of significant unscheduled prepayments resulting from declines in interest rates. These prepayments would have to be reinvested at lower rates. As a result, these securities may have less potential for capital appreciation during periods of declining interest rates than other securities of comparable maturities, although they may have a similar risk of decline in market value during periods of rising interest rates. Prepayments may also significantly shorten the effective maturities of these securities, especially during periods of declining interest rates.

Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, a reduction in prepayments may increase the effective maturities of these securities, subjecting them to a greater risk of decline in market value in response to rising interest rates than traditional debt securities, and, therefore, potentially increasing the volatility of a fund.

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

CMOs may be issued by a U.S. government agency or instrumentality or by a private issuer. Although payment of the principal of, and interest on, the underlying collateral securing privately issued CMOs may be guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities, these CMOs represent obligations solely of the private issuer and are not insured or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities or any other person or entity.

Prepayments could cause early retirement of CMOs. CMOs are designed to reduce the risk of prepayment for investors by issuing multiple classes of securities, each having different maturities, interest rates and payment schedules, and with the principal and interest on the underlying mortgages allocated among the several classes in various ways. Payment of interest or principal on some classes or series of CMOs may be subject to contingencies or some classes or series may bear some or all

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of the risk of default on the underlying mortgages. CMOs of different classes or series are generally retired in sequence as the underlying mortgage loans in the mortgage pool are repaid. If enough mortgages are repaid ahead of schedule, the classes or series of a CMO with the earliest maturities generally will be retired prior to their maturities.

Thus, the early retirement of particular classes or series of a CMO would have the same effect as the prepayment of mortgages underlying other mortgage-backed securities. Conversely, slower than anticipated prepayments can extend the effective maturities of CMOs, subjecting them to a greater risk of decline in market value in response to rising interest rates than traditional debt securities, and, therefore, potentially increasing their volatility.

Prepayments could result in losses on stripped mortgage-backed securities. Stripped mortgage-backed securities are usually structured with two classes that receive different portions of the interest and principal distributions on a pool of mortgage loans. The yield to maturity on an interest only or "IO" class of stripped mortgage-backed securities is extremely sensitive not only to changes in prevailing interest rates but also to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the underlying assets. A rapid rate of principal prepayments may have a measurable adverse effect on a fund's yield to maturity to the extent it invests in IOs. If the assets underlying the IO experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, a fund may fail to recoup fully its initial investment in these securities. Conversely, principal only or "POs" tend to increase in value if prepayments are greater than anticipated and decline if prepayments are slower than anticipated.

The secondary market for stripped mortgage-backed securities may be more volatile and less liquid than that for other mortgage-backed securities, potentially limiting a fund's ability to buy or sell those securities at any particular time.

Hybrid Instruments

These instruments are generally considered derivatives and include indexed or structured securities, and combine the elements of futures contracts or options with those of debt, preferred equity or a depository instrument. A hybrid instrument may be a debt security, preferred stock, warrant, convertible security, certificate of deposit or other evidence of indebtedness on which a portion of or all interest payments, and/or the principal or stated amount payable at maturity, redemption or retirement, is determined by reference to prices, changes in prices, or differences between prices, of securities, currencies, intangibles, goods, articles or commodities (collectively, "underlying assets"), or by another objective index, economic factor or other measure, including interest rates, currency exchange rates, or commodities or securities indices (collectively, "benchmarks"). Hybrid instruments may take a number of forms, including, but not limited to, debt instruments with interest or principal payments or redemption terms determined by reference to the value of an index at a future time, preferred stock with dividend rates determined by reference to the value of a currency, or convertible securities with the conversion terms related to a particular commodity.

The risks of investing in hybrid instruments reflect a combination of the risks of investing in securities, options, futures and currencies. An investment in a hybrid instrument may entail significant risks that are not associated with a similar investment in a traditional debt instrument that has a fixed principal amount, is denominated in U.S.

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dollars or bears interest either at a fixed rate or a floating rate determined by reference to a common, nationally published benchmark. The risks of a particular hybrid instrument will depend upon the terms of the instrument, but may include the possibility of significant changes in the benchmark(s) or the prices of the underlying assets to which the instrument is linked. Such risks generally depend upon factors unrelated to the operations or credit quality of the issuer of the hybrid instrument, which may not be foreseen by the purchaser, such as economic and political events, the supply and demand of the underlying assets and interest rate movements. Hybrid instruments may be highly volatile and their use by a fund may not be successful.

Hybrid instruments may bear interest or pay preferred dividends at below market (or even relatively nominal) rates. Alternatively, hybrid instruments may bear interest at above market rates but bear an increased risk of principal loss (or gain). The latter scenario may result if "leverage" is used to structure the hybrid instrument. Leverage risk occurs when the hybrid instrument is structured so that a given change in a benchmark or underlying asset is multiplied to produce a greater value change in the hybrid instrument, thereby magnifying the risk of loss as well as the potential for gain.

Hybrid instruments can be an efficient means of creating exposure to a particular market, or segment of a market, with the objective of enhancing total return. For example, a fund may wish to take advantage of expected declines in interest rates in several European countries, but avoid the transaction costs associated with buying and currency-hedging the foreign bond positions. One solution would be to purchase a U.S. dollar-denominated hybrid instrument whose redemption price is linked to the average three year interest rate in a designated group of countries. The redemption price formula would provide for payoffs of less than par if rates were above the specified level. Furthermore, a fund could limit the downside risk of the security by establishing a minimum redemption price so that the principal paid at maturity could not be below a predetermined minimum level if interest rates were to rise significantly. The purpose of this arrangement, known as a structured security with an embedded put option, would be to give the fund the desired European bond exposure while avoiding currency risk, limiting downside market risk, and lowering transaction costs. Of course, there is no guarantee that the strategy will be successful and a fund could lose money if, for example, interest rates do not move as anticipated or credit problems develop with the issuer of the hybrid instrument.

Hybrid instruments are potentially more volatile and carry greater market risks than traditional debt instruments. Depending on the structure of the particular hybrid instrument, changes in a benchmark may be magnified by the terms of the hybrid instrument and have an even more dramatic and substantial effect upon the value of the hybrid instrument. Also, the prices of the hybrid instrument and the benchmark or underlying asset may not move in the same direction or at the same time.

Hybrid instruments may also carry liquidity risk since the instruments are often "customized" to meet the portfolio needs of a particular investor, and therefore, the number of investors that are willing and able to buy such instruments in the secondary market may be smaller than that for more traditional debt securities. Under certain conditions, the redemption value of such an investment could be zero. In addition, because the purchase and sale of hybrid investments could take place in an over-the-counter market without the guarantee of a central clearing organization, or in a transaction between the fund and the issuer of the

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hybrid instrument, the creditworthiness of the counterparty of the issuer of the hybrid instrument would be an additional risk factor a fund would have to consider and monitor. Hybrid instruments also may not be subject to regulation by the CFTC, which generally regulates the trading of commodity futures by U.S. persons, the SEC, which regulates the offer and sale of securities by and to U.S. persons, or any other governmental regulatory authority.

Structured investments. A structured investment is a security having a return tied to an underlying index or other security or asset class. Structured investments generally are individually negotiated agreements and may be traded over-the-counter. Structured investments are organized and operated to restructure the investment characteristics of the underlying security. This restructuring involves the deposit with or purchase by an entity, such as a corporation or trust, or specified instruments (such as commercial bank loans) and the issuance by that entity or one or more classes of securities ("structured securities") backed by, or representing interests in, the underlying instruments. The cash flow on the underlying instruments may be apportioned among the newly issued structured securities to create securities with different investment characteristics, such as varying maturities, payment priorities and interest rate provisions, and the extent of such payments made with respect to structured securities is dependent on the extent of the cash flow on the underlying instruments. Because structured securities typically involve no credit enhancement, their credit risk generally will be equivalent to that of the underlying instruments. Investments in structured securities are generally of a class of structured securities that is either subordinated or unsubordinated to the right of payment of another class. Subordinated structured securities typically have higher yields and present greater risks than unsubordinated structured securities. Structured securities are typically sold in private placement transactions, and there currently is no active trading market for structured securities. Investments in government and government-related and restructured debt instruments are subject to special risks, including the inability or unwillingness to repay principal and interest, requests to reschedule or restructure outstanding debt and requests to extend additional loan amounts.

Securities of Other Investment Companies. Securities of other investment companies, including shares of open- and closed-end investment companies and unit investment trusts (which may include exchange-traded funds ("ETFs")), represent interests in collective investment portfolios that, in turn, invest directly in underlying instruments. The fund may invest in other investment companies when it has more uninvested cash than Putnam Management believes is advisable, when it receives cash collateral from securities lending arrangements, when there is a shortage of direct investments available, or when Putnam Management believes that investment companies offer attractive values.

Investment companies may be structured to perform in a similar fashion to a broad-based securities index or may focus on a particular strategy or class of assets. ETFs typically seek to track the performance or dividend yield of specific indexes or companies in related industries. These indexes may be broad-based, sector-based or international. Investing in investment companies involves substantially the same risks as investing directly in the underlying instruments, but also involves expenses at the investment company-level, such as portfolio management fees and operating expenses. These expenses are in addition to the fees and expenses of the fund itself, which may lead to duplication of expenses while the fund owns another investment company's shares. In addition, investing in investment companies involves the risk that they will not perform in exactly the same fashion, or in response to the same

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factors, as the underlying instruments or index. To the extent the fund invests in other investment companies that are professionally managed, its performance will also depend on the investment and research abilities of investment managers other than Putnam Management.

Open-end investment companies typically offer their shares continuously at net asset value plus any applicable sales charge and stand ready to redeem shares upon shareholder request. The shares of certain other types of investment companies, such as ETFs and closed-end investment companies, typically trade on a stock exchange or over-the-counter at a premium or a discount to their net asset value. In the case of closed-end investment companies, the number of shares is typically fixed. The securities of closed-end investment companies and ETFs carry the risk that the price the fund pays or receives may be higher or lower than the investment company's net asset value. ETFs and closed-end investment companies are also subject to certain additional risks, including the risks of illiquidity and of possible trading halts due to market conditions or other reasons, based on the policies of the relevant exchange. The shares of investment companies, particularly closed-end investment companies, may also be leveraged, which would increase the volatility of the fund's net asset value.

The extent to which the fund can invest in securities of other investment companies, including EFTs, is generally limited by federal securities laws.

Tax-exempt Securities

General description. As used in this SAI, the term "Tax-exempt securities" includes debt obligations issued by a state, its political subdivisions (for example, counties, cities, towns, villages, districts and authorities) and their agencies, instrumentalities or other governmental units, the interest from which is, in the opinion of bond counsel, exempt from federal income tax and the corresponding state's personal income tax. Such obligations are issued to obtain funds for various public purposes, including the construction of a wide range of public facilities, such as airports, bridges, highways, housing, hospitals, mass transportation, schools, streets and water and sewer works. Other public purposes for which Tax-exempt securities may be issued include the refunding of outstanding obligations or the payment of general operating expenses.

Short-term Tax-exempt securities are generally issued by state and local governments and public authorities as interim financing in anticipation of tax collections, revenue receipts or bond sales to finance such public purposes.

In addition, certain types of "private activity" bonds may be issued by public authorities to finance projects such as privately operated housing facilities; certain local facilities for supplying water, gas or electricity; sewage or solid waste disposal facilities; student loans; or public or private institutions for the construction of educational, hospital, housing and other facilities. Such obligations are included within the term Tax-exempt securities if the interest paid thereon is, in the opinion of bond counsel, exempt from federal income tax and state personal income tax (such interest may, however, be subject to federal alternative minimum tax). Other types of private activity bonds, the proceeds of which are used for the construction, repair or improvement of, or to obtain equipment for, privately operated industrial or commercial facilities, may also constitute Tax-exempt securities, although the current federal tax laws place substantial limitations on the size of such issues.

Stand-by commitments. When a fund purchases Tax-exempt securities, it has the authority to acquire stand-by commitments from banks and broker-dealers with respect to those Tax-exempt securities. A stand-by commitment may be considered a security independent of the Tax-exempt security to which it relates. The amount payable by a bank or dealer during the time a stand-by commitment is exercisable, absent unusual circumstances, would be substantially the same as the market value of the underlying Tax-exempt security to a third party at any time. A fund expects that stand-by commitments generally will be available without the payment of direct or indirect consideration. A fund does not expect to assign any value to stand-by commitments.

Yields. The yields on Tax-exempt securities depend on a variety of factors, including general money market conditions, effective marginal tax rates, the financial condition of the issuer, general conditions of the Tax-exempt security market, the size of a particular offering, the maturity of the obligation and the rating of the issue. The ratings of nationally recognized securities rating agencies represent their opinions as to the credit quality of the Tax-exempt securities which they undertake to rate. It should be emphasized, however, that ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality. Consequently, Tax-exempt securities with the same maturity and interest rate but with different ratings may have the same yield. Yield disparities may occur for reasons not directly related to the investment quality of particular issues or the general movement of interest rates and may be due to such factors as changes in the overall demand or supply of various types of Tax-exempt securities or changes in the investment objectives of investors. Subsequent to purchase by a fund, an issue of Tax-exempt securities or other investments may cease to be rated, or its rating may be reduced below the minimum rating required for purchase by the fund. Neither event will require the elimination of an investment from a fund's portfolio, but Putnam Management will consider such an event in its determination of whether a fund should continue to hold an investment in its portfolio.

"Moral obligation" bonds. Each fund does not currently intend to invest in so-called "moral obligation" bonds, where repayment is backed by a moral commitment of an entity other than the issuer, unless the credit of the issuer itself, without regard to the "moral obligation," meets the investment criteria established for investments by a fund.

Municipal leases. Each fund may acquire participations in lease obligations or installment purchase contract obligations (collectively, "lease obligations") of municipal authorities or entities. Lease obligations do not constitute general obligations of the municipality for which the municipality's taxing power is pledged. Certain of these lease obligations contain "non-appropriation" clauses, which provide that the municipality has no obligation to make lease or installment purchase payments in future years unless money is appropriated for such purpose on a yearly basis. In the case of a "non-appropriation" lease, a fund's ability to recover under the lease in the event of non-appropriation or default will be limited solely to the repossession of the leased property, and in any event, foreclosure of that property might prove difficult.

Inverse Floaters have variable interest rates that typically move in the opposite direction from movements in prevailing short-term interest rate levels--rising when prevailing short-term interest rate fall, and vice versa. The prices of inverse floaters can be considerably more volatile than the prices of bonds with comparable maturities.

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Additional risks. Securities in which a fund may invest, including Tax-exempt securities, are subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors, such as the federal Bankruptcy Code (including special provisions related to municipalities and other public entities), and laws, if any, that may be enacted by Congress or state legislatures extending the time for payment of principal or interest, or both, or imposing other constraints upon enforcement of such obligations. There is also the possibility that, as a result of litigation or other conditions, the power, ability or willingness of issuers to meet their obligations for the payment of interest and principal on their Tax-exempt securities may be materially affected.

From time to time, proposals have been introduced before Congress for the purpose of restricting or eliminating the federal income tax exemption for interest on debt obligations issued by states and their political subdivisions. Federal tax laws limit the types and amounts of tax-exempt bonds issuable for certain purposes, especially industrial development bonds and private activity bonds. Such limits may affect the future supply and yields of these types of Tax-exempt securities. Further proposals limiting the issuance of Tax-exempt securities may well be introduced in the future. If it appeared that the availability of Tax-exempt securities for investment by a fund and the value of a fund's portfolio could be materially affected by such changes in law, the Trustees of a fund would reevaluate its investment objective and policies and consider changes in the structure of a fund or its dissolution.

Convertible Securities

Convertible securities include bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stocks and other securities that may be converted into or exchanged for, at a specific price or formula within a particular period of time, a prescribed amount of common stock or other equity securities of the same or a different issuer. Convertible securities entitle the holder to receive interest paid or accrued on debt or dividends paid or accrued on preferred stock until the security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged.

The market value of a convertible security is a function of its "investment value" and its "conversion value." A security's "investment value" represents the value of the security without its conversion feature (i.e., a nonconvertible fixed income security). The investment value may be determined by reference to its credit quality and the current value of its yield to maturity or probable call date. At any given time, investment value is dependent upon such factors as the general level of interest rates, the yield of similar nonconvertible securities, the financial strength of the issuer and the seniority of the security in the issuer's capital structure. A security's "conversion value" is determined by multiplying the number of shares the holder is entitled to receive upon conversion or exchange by the current price of the underlying security.

If the conversion value of a convertible security is significantly below its investment value, the convertible security will trade like nonconvertible debt or preferred stock and its market value will not be influenced greatly by fluctuations in the market price of the underlying security. Conversely, if the conversion value of a convertible security is near or above its investment value, the market value of the convertible security will be more heavily influenced by fluctuations in the market price of the underlying security.

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A fund's investments in convertible securities may at times include securities that have a mandatory conversion feature, pursuant to which the securities convert automatically into common stock or other equity securities at a specified date and a specified conversion ratio, or that are convertible at the option of the issuer. Because conversion of the security is not at the option of the holder, a fund may be required to convert the security into the underlying common stock even at times when the value of the underlying common stock or other equity security has declined substantially.

A fund's investments in convertible securities, particularly securities that are convertible into securities of an issuer other than the issuer of the convertible security, may be illiquid. A fund may not be able to dispose of such securities in a timely fashion or for a fair price, which could result in losses to the fund.

Alternative Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, each fund seeks to remain fully invested and to minimize its cash holdings. However, at times Putnam Management may judge that market conditions make pursuing a fund's investment strategies inconsistent with the best interests of its shareholders. Putnam Management then may temporarily use alternative strategies that are mainly designed to limit the fund's losses. In implementing these strategies, the funds may invest primarily in debt securities, preferred stocks, U.S. Government and agency obligations, cash or money market instruments, or any other securities Putnam Management considers consistent with such defensive strategies.

Money market instruments, or short-term debt instruments, consist of obligations such as commercial paper, bank obligations (i.e., certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances), repurchase agreements and various government obligations, such as Treasury bills. These instruments have a remaining maturity of one year or less and are generally of high credit quality. Money market instruments may be structured to be, or may employ a trust or other form so that they are, eligible investments for money market funds. For example, put features can be used to modify the maturity of a security or interest rate adjustment features can be used to enhance price stability. If a structure fails to function as intended, adverse tax or investment consequences may result. Neither the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) nor any other regulatory authority has ruled definitively on certain legal issues presented by certain structured securities. Future tax or other regulatory determinations could adversely affect the value, liquidity, or tax treatment of the income received from these securities or the nature and timing of distributions made by the funds.

Private Placements and Restricted Securities

A fund may invest in securities that are purchased in private placements and, accordingly, are subject to restrictions on resale as a matter of contract or under federal securities laws. Because there may be relatively few potential purchasers for such investments, especially under adverse market or economic conditions or in the event of adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, a fund could find it more difficult to sell such securities when Putnam Management believes it advisable to do so or may be able to sell such securities only at prices lower than if such securities were more widely held. At times, it may also be more difficult to determine the fair value of such securities for purposes of computing the fund's net asset value.

While such private placements may often offer attractive opportunities

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for investment not otherwise available on the open market, the securities so purchased are often "restricted securities," i.e., securities which cannot be sold to the public without registration under the Securities Act of 1933 or the availability of an exemption from registration (such as Rules 144 or 144A), or which are "not readily marketable" because they are subject to other legal or contractual delays in or restrictions on resale.

The absence of a trading market can make it difficult to ascertain a market value for illiquid investments. Disposing of illiquid investments may involve time-consuming negotiation and legal expenses, and it may be difficult or impossible for a fund to sell them promptly at an acceptable price. A fund may have to bear the extra expense of registering such securities for resale and the risk of substantial delay in effecting such registration. Also market quotations are less readily available. The judgment of Putnam Management may at times play a greater role in valuing these securities than in the case of publicly traded securities.

Generally speaking, restricted securities may be sold only to qualified institutional buyers, or in a privately negotiated transaction to a limited number of purchasers, or in limited quantities after they have been held for a specified period of time and other conditions are met pursuant to an exemption from registration, or in a public offering for which a registration statement is in effect under the Securities Act of 1933. A fund may be deemed to be an "underwriter" for purposes of the Securities Act of 1933 when selling restricted securities to the public, and in such event the fund may be liable to purchasers of such securities if the registration statement prepared by the issuer, or the prospectus forming a part of it, is materially inaccurate or misleading.

The SEC Staff currently takes the view that any delegation by the Trustees of the authority to determine that a restricted security is readily marketable (as described in the investment restrictions of the funds) must be pursuant to written procedures established by the Trustees and the Trustees have delegated such authority to Putnam Management.

Futures Contracts and Related Options

Subject to applicable law each fund may invest without limit in futures contracts and related options for hedging and non-hedging purposes, such as to manage the effective duration of the fund's portfolio or as a substitute for direct investment. A financial futures contract sale creates an obligation by the seller to deliver the type of financial instrument called for in the contract in a specified delivery month for a stated price. A financial futures contract purchase creates an obligation by the purchaser to take delivery of the type of financial instrument called for in the contract in a specified delivery month at a stated price. The specific instruments delivered or taken, respectively, at settlement date are not determined until on or near that date. The determination is made in accordance with the rules of the exchange on which the futures contract sale or purchase was made. Futures contracts are traded in the United States only on commodity exchanges or boards of trade--known as "contract markets"--approved for such trading by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC"), and must be executed through a futures commission merchant or brokerage firm which is a member of the relevant contract market.

Although futures contracts (other than index futures) by their terms call for actual delivery or acceptance of commodities or securities, in most cases the contracts are closed out before the settlement date

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without the making or taking of delivery. Closing out a futures contract sale is effected by purchasing a futures contract for the same aggregate amount of the specific type of financial instrument or commodity with the same delivery date. If the price of the initial sale of the futures contract exceeds the price of the offsetting purchase, the seller is paid the difference and realizes a gain. Conversely, if the price of the offsetting purchase exceeds the price of the initial sale, the seller realizes a loss. If a fund is unable to enter into a closing transaction, the amount of the fund's potential loss is unlimited. The closing out of a futures contract purchase is effected by the purchaser's entering into a futures contract sale. If the offsetting sale price exceeds the purchase price, the purchaser realizes a gain, and if the purchase price exceeds the offsetting sale price, he realizes a loss. In general, 40% of the gain or loss arising from the closing out of a futures contract traded on an exchange approved by the CFTC is treated as short-term gain or loss, and 60% is treated as long-term gain or loss.

Unlike when a fund purchases or sells a security, no price is paid or received by a fund upon the purchase or sale of a futures contract. Upon entering into a contract, a fund is required to deposit with its custodian in a segregated account in the name of the futures broker an amount of liquid assets. This amount is known as "initial margin." The nature of initial margin in futures transactions is different from that of margin in security transactions in that futures contract margin does not involve the borrowing of funds to finance the transactions. Rather, initial margin is similar to a performance bond or good faith deposit which is returned to a fund upon termination of the futures contract, assuming all contractual obligations have been satisfied. Futures contracts also involve brokerage costs.

Subsequent payments, called "variation margin" or "maintenance margin," to and from the broker (or the custodian) are made on a daily basis as the price of the underlying security or commodity fluctuates, making the long and short positions in the futures contract more or less valuable, a process known as "marking to the market." For example, when a fund has purchased a futures contract on a security and the price of the underlying security has risen, that position will have increased in value and the fund will receive from the broker a variation margin payment based on that increase in value. Conversely, when a fund has purchased a security futures contract and the price of the underlying security has declined, the position would be less valuable and the fund would be required to make a variation margin payment to the broker.

A fund may elect to close some or all of its futures positions at any time prior to their expiration in order to reduce or eliminate a hedge position then currently held by the fund. The fund may close its positions by taking opposite positions which will operate to terminate the fund's position in the futures contracts. Final determinations of variation margin are then made, additional cash is required to be paid by or released to the fund, and the fund realizes a loss or a gain. Such closing transactions involve additional commission costs.

Each fund does not intend to purchase or sell futures or related options for other than hedging purposes, if, as a result, the sum of the initial margin deposits on a fund's existing futures and related options positions and premiums paid for outstanding options on futures contracts would exceed 5% of a fund's net assets.

Each fund has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" under the Commodity Exchange Act (the "CEA"), and therefore, is not subject to registration or regulation as a pool

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operator under the CEA.

Options on futures contracts. Each fund may purchase and write call and put options on futures contracts it may buy or sell and enter into closing transactions with respect to such options to terminate existing positions. In return for the premium paid, options on futures contracts give the purchaser the right to assume a position in a futures contract at the specified option exercise price at any time during the period of the option. A fund may use options on futures contracts in lieu of writing or buying options directly on the underlying securities or purchasing and selling the underlying futures contracts. For example, to hedge against a possible decrease in the value of its portfolio securities, a fund may purchase put options or write call options on futures contracts rather than selling futures contracts. Similarly, a fund may purchase call options or write put options on futures contracts as a substitute for the purchase of futures contracts to hedge against a possible increase in the price of securities which the fund expects to purchase. Such options generally operate in the same manner as options purchased or written directly on the underlying investments.

As with options on securities, the holder or writer of an option may terminate his position by selling or purchasing an offsetting option. There is no guarantee that such closing transactions can be effected.

A fund will be required to deposit initial margin and maintenance margin with respect to put and call options on futures contracts written by it pursuant to brokers' requirements similar to those described above in connection with the discussion of futures contracts.

Risks of transactions in futures contracts and related options. Successful use of futures contracts by a fund is subject to Putnam Management's ability to predict movements in various factors affecting securities markets, including interest rates. Compared to the purchase or sale of futures contracts, the purchase of call or put options on futures contracts involves less potential risk to a fund because the maximum amount at risk is the premium paid for the options (plus transaction costs). However, there may be circumstances when the purchase of a call or put option on a futures contract would result in a loss to a fund when the purchase or sale of a futures contract would not, such as when there is no movement in the prices of the hedged investments. The writing of an option on a futures contract involves risks similar to those risks relating to the sale of futures contracts.

The use of options and futures strategies also involves the risk of imperfect correlation among movements in the prices of the securities underlying the futures and options purchased and sold by a fund, of the options and futures contracts themselves, and, in the case of hedging transactions, of the securities which are the subject of a hedge. The successful use of these strategies further depends on the ability of Putnam Management to forecast interest rates and market movements correctly.

There is no assurance that higher than anticipated trading activity or other unforeseen events might not, at times, render certain market clearing facilities inadequate, and thereby result in the institution by exchanges of special procedures which may interfere with the timely execution of customer orders.

To reduce or eliminate a position held by a fund, a fund may seek to close out such a position. The ability to establish and close out positions will be subject to the development and maintenance of a liquid secondary market. It is not certain that this market will develop or

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continue to exist for a particular futures contract or option. Reasons for the absence of a liquid secondary market on an exchange include the following: (i) there may be insufficient trading interest in certain contracts or options; (ii) restrictions may be imposed by an exchange on opening transactions or closing transactions or both; (iii) trading halts, suspensions or other restrictions may be imposed with respect to particular classes or series of contracts or options, or underlying securities; (iv) unusual or unforeseen circumstances may interrupt normal operations on an exchange; (v) the facilities of an exchange or a clearing corporation may not at all times be adequate to handle current trading volume; or (vi) one or more exchanges could, for economic or other reasons, decide or be compelled at some future date to discontinue the trading of contracts or options (or a particular class or series of contracts or options), in which event the secondary market on that exchange for such contracts or options (or in the class or series of contracts or options) would cease to exist, although outstanding contracts or options on the exchange that had been issued by a clearing corporation as a result of trades on that exchange would continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms.

U.S. Treasury security futures contracts and options. U.S. Treasury security futures contracts require the seller to deliver, or the purchaser to take delivery of, the type of U.S. Treasury security called for in the contract at a specified date and price. Options on U.S. Treasury security futures contracts give the purchaser the right in return for the premium paid to assume a position in a U.S. Treasury security futures contract at the specified option exercise price at any time during the period of the option.

Successful use of U.S. Treasury security futures contracts by a fund is subject to Putnam Management's ability to predict movements in the direction of interest rates and other factors affecting markets for debt securities. For example, if a fund has sold U.S. Treasury security futures contracts in order to hedge against the possibility of an increase in interest rates which would adversely affect securities held in its portfolio, and the prices of the fund's securities increase instead as a result of a decline in interest rates, the fund will lose part or all of the benefit of the increased value of its securities which it has hedged because it will have offsetting losses in its futures positions. In addition, in such situations, if a fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities to meet daily maintenance margin requirements at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

There is also a risk that price movements in U.S. Treasury security futures contracts and related options will not correlate closely with price movements in markets for particular securities. For example, if a fund has hedged against a decline in the values of tax-exempt securities held by it by selling Treasury security futures and the values of Treasury securities subsequently increase while the values of its tax-exempt securities decrease, the fund would incur losses on both the Treasury security futures contracts written by it and the tax-exempt securities held in its portfolio.

Index futures contracts. An index futures contract is a contract to buy or sell units of an index at a specified future date at a price agreed upon when the contract is made. Entering into a contract to buy units of an index is commonly referred to as buying or purchasing a contract or holding a long position in the index. Entering into a contract to sell units of an index is commonly referred to as selling a contract or holding a short position. A unit is the current value of the index. A fund may enter into stock index futures contracts, debt index futures

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contracts, or other index futures contracts appropriate to its objective(s). A fund may also purchase and sell options on index futures contracts.

For example, the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Stock Price Index ("S&P 500") is composed of 500 selected common stocks, most of which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The S&P 500 assigns relative weightings to the common stocks included in the Index, and the value fluctuates with changes in the market values of those common stocks. In the case of the S&P 500, contracts are to buy or sell 500 units. Thus, if the value of the S&P 500 were \$150, one contract would be worth \$75,000 (500 units x \$150). The stock index futures contract specifies that no delivery of the actual stocks making up the index will take place. Instead, settlement in cash must occur upon the termination of the contract, with the settlement being the difference between the contract price and the actual level of the stock index at the expiration of the contract. For example, if a fund enters into a futures contract to buy 500 units of the S&P 500 at a specified future date at a contract price of \$150 and the S&P 500 is at \$154 on that future date, the fund will gain \$2,000 (500 units x gain of \$4). If a fund enters into a futures contract to sell 500 units of the stock index at a specified future date at a contract price of \$150 and the S&P 500 is at \$152 on that future date, the fund will lose \$1,000 (500 units x loss of \$2).

There are several risks in connection with the use by a fund of index futures. One risk arises because of the imperfect correlation between movements in the prices of the index futures and movements in the prices of securities which are the subject of the hedge. Putnam Management will, however, attempt to reduce this risk by buying or selling, to the extent possible, futures on indices the movements of which will, in its judgment, have a significant correlation with movements in the prices of the securities sought to be hedged.

Successful use of index futures by a fund is also subject to Putnam Management's ability to predict movements in the direction of the market. For example, it is possible that, where a fund has sold futures to hedge its portfolio against a decline in the market, the index on which the futures are written may advance and the value of securities held in the fund's portfolio may decline. If this occurred, a fund would lose money on the futures and also experience a decline in value in its portfolio securities. It is also possible that, if a fund has hedged against the possibility of a decline in the market adversely affecting securities held in its portfolio and securities prices increase instead, the fund will lose part or all of the benefit of the increased value of those securities it has hedged because it will have offsetting losses in its futures positions. In addition, in such situations, if a fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities to meet daily variation margin requirements at a time when it is disadvantageous to do so.

In addition to the possibility that there may be an imperfect correlation, or no correlation at all, between movements in the index futures and the portion of the portfolio being hedged, the prices of index futures may not correlate perfectly with movements in the underlying index due to certain market distortions. First, all participants in the futures market are subject to margin deposit and maintenance requirements. Rather than meeting additional margin deposit requirements, investors may close futures contracts through offsetting transactions which could distort the normal relationship between the index and futures markets. Second, margin requirements in the futures market are less onerous than margin requirements in the securities market, and as a result the futures market may attract more speculators

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than the securities market does. Increased participation by speculators in the futures market may also cause temporary price distortions. Due to the possibility of price distortions in the futures market and also because of the imperfect correlation between movements in the index and movements in the prices of index futures, even a correct forecast of general market trends by Putnam Management may still not result in a profitable position over a short time period.

Options on stock index futures. Options on index futures are similar to options on securities except that options on index futures give the purchaser the right, in return for the premium paid, to assume a position in an index futures contract (a long position if the option is a call and a short position if the option is a put) at a specified exercise price at any time during the period of the option. Upon exercise of the option, the delivery of the futures position by the writer of the option to the holder of the option will be accompanied by delivery of the accumulated balance in the writer's futures margin account which represents the amount by which the market price of the index futures contract, at exercise, exceeds (in the case of a call) or is less than (in the case of a put) the exercise price of the option on the index future. If an option is exercised on the last trading day prior to its expiration date, the settlement will be made entirely in cash equal to the difference between the exercise price of the option and the closing level of the index on which the future is based on the expiration date. Purchasers of options who fail to exercise their options prior to the exercise date suffer a loss of the premium paid.

Options on Indices

As an alternative to purchasing call and put options on index futures, each fund may purchase and sell call and put options on the underlying indices themselves. Such options would be used in a manner identical to the use of options on index futures.

Index Warrants

Each fund may purchase put warrants and call warrants whose values vary depending on the change in the value of one or more specified securities indices ("index warrants"). Index warrants are generally issued by banks or other financial institutions and give the holder the right, at any time during the term of the warrant, to receive upon exercise of the warrant a cash payment from the issuer based on the value of the underlying index at the time of exercise. In general, if the value of the underlying index rises above the exercise price of the index warrant, the holder of a call warrant will be entitled to receive a cash payment from the issuer upon exercise based on the difference between the value of the index and the exercise price of the warrant; if the value of the underlying index falls, the holder of a put warrant will be entitled to receive a cash payment from the issuer upon exercise based on the difference between the exercise price of the warrant and the value of the index. The holder of a warrant would not be entitled to any payments from the issuer at any time when, in the case of a call warrant, the exercise price is greater than the value of the underlying index, or, in the case of a put warrant, the exercise price is less than the value of the underlying index. If a fund were not to exercise an index warrant prior to its expiration, then the fund would lose the amount of the purchase price paid by it for the warrant.

A fund will normally use index warrants in a manner similar to its use of options on securities indices. The risks of a fund's use of index warrants are generally similar to those relating to its use of index options. Unlike most index options, however, index warrants are issued

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in limited amounts and are not obligations of a regulated clearing agency, but are backed only by the credit of the bank or other institution which issues the warrant. Also, index warrants generally have longer terms than index options. Although a fund will normally invest only in exchange-listed warrants, index warrants are not likely to be as liquid as certain index options backed by a recognized clearing agency. In addition, the terms of index warrants may limit a fund's ability to exercise the warrants at such time, or in such quantities, as the fund would otherwise wish to do.

Short-term Trading

In seeking each fund's objective(s), Putnam Management will buy or sell portfolio securities whenever Putnam Management believes it appropriate to do so. From time to time a fund will buy securities intending to seek short-term trading profits. A change in the securities held by a fund is known as "portfolio turnover" and generally involves some expense to the fund. This expense may include brokerage commissions or dealer markups and other transaction costs on both the sale of securities and the reinvestment of the proceeds in other securities. If sales of portfolio securities cause a fund to realize net short-term capital gains, such gains will be taxable as ordinary income. As a result of a fund's investment policies, under certain market conditions a fund's portfolio turnover rate may be higher than that of other mutual funds. Portfolio turnover rate for a fiscal year is the ratio of the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities to the monthly average of the value of portfolio securities--excluding securities whose maturities at acquisition were one year or less. A fund's portfolio turnover rate is not a limiting factor when Putnam Management considers a change in a fund's portfolio.

Securities Loans

Each fund may make secured loans of its portfolio securities, on either a short-term or long-term basis, amounting to not more than 25% of its total assets, thereby realizing additional income. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of possible delay in recovery of the securities or possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially. As a matter of policy, securities loans are made to broker-dealers pursuant to agreements requiring that the loans be continuously secured by collateral consisting of cash or short-term debt obligations at least equal at all times to the value of the securities on loan, "marked-to-market" daily. The borrower pays to a fund an amount equal to any dividends or interest received on securities lent. The fund retains all or a portion of the interest received on investment of the cash collateral or receives a fee from the borrower. Although voting rights, or rights to consent, with respect to the loaned securities may pass to the borrower, the fund retains the right to call the loans at any time on reasonable notice, and it will do so to enable the fund to exercise voting rights on any matters materially affecting the investment. The fund may also call such loans in order to sell the securities.

Repurchase Agreements

Each fund may enter into repurchase agreements, amounting to not more than 25% of its total assets. A repurchase agreement is a contract under which a fund acquires a security for a relatively short period (usually not more than one week) subject to the obligation of the seller to repurchase and the fund to resell such security at a fixed time and price (representing the fund's cost plus interest). It is each fund's

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present intention to enter into repurchase agreements only with commercial banks and registered broker-dealers and only with respect to obligations of the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Repurchase agreements may also be viewed as loans made by a fund which are collateralized by the securities subject to repurchase. Putnam Management will monitor such transactions to ensure that the value of the underlying securities will be at least equal at all times to the total amount of the repurchase obligation, including the interest factor. If the seller defaults, a fund could realize a loss on the sale of the underlying security to the extent that the proceeds of the sale including accrued interest are less than the resale price provided in the agreement including interest. In addition, if the seller should be involved in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings, a fund may incur delay and costs in selling the underlying security or may suffer a loss of principal and interest if the fund is treated as an unsecured creditor and required to return the underlying collateral to the seller's estate.

Pursuant to an exemptive order issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission, a fund may transfer uninvested cash balances into a joint account, along with cash of other Putnam funds and certain other accounts. These balances may be invested in one or more repurchase agreements and/or short-term money market instruments.

Forward Commitments

Each fund may enter into contracts to purchase securities for a fixed price at a future date beyond customary settlement time ("forward commitments") if a fund sets aside, on the books and records of its custodian, liquid assets in an amount sufficient to meet the purchase price, or if a fund enters into offsetting contracts for the forward sale of other securities it owns. In the case of to-be-announced ("TBA") purchase commitments, the unit price and the estimated principal amount are established when a fund enters into a contract, with the actual principal amount being within a specified range of the estimate. Forward commitments may be considered securities in themselves, and involve a risk of loss if the value of the security to be purchased declines prior to the settlement date, which risk is in addition to the risk of decline in the value of a fund's other assets. Where such purchases are made through dealers, a fund relies on the dealer to consummate the sale. The dealer's failure to do so may result in the loss to the fund of an advantageous yield or price. Although a fund will generally enter into forward commitments with the intention of acquiring securities for its portfolio or for delivery pursuant to options contracts it has entered into, the fund may dispose of a commitment prior to settlement if Putnam Management deems it appropriate to do so. A fund may realize short-term profits or losses upon the sale of forward commitments.

Each fund may enter into TBA sale commitments to hedge its portfolio positions or to sell securities it owns under delayed delivery arrangements. Proceeds of TBA sale commitments are not received until the contractual settlement date. During the time a TBA sale commitment is outstanding, equivalent deliverable securities, or an offsetting TBA purchase commitment deliverable on or before the sale commitment date, are held as "cover" for the transaction. Unsettled TBA sale commitments are valued at current market value of the underlying securities. If the TBA sale commitment is closed through the acquisition of an offsetting purchase commitment, the fund realizes a gain or loss on the commitment without regard to any unrealized gain or loss on the underlying security. If a fund delivers securities under the commitment, the fund realizes a gain or loss from the sale of the securities based upon the unit price established at the date the commitment was entered into.

Swap Agreements

Each fund may enter into swap agreements and other types of over-the-counter transactions with broker-dealers or other financial institutions. Depending on their structures, swap agreements may increase or decrease a fund's exposure to long-or short-term interest rates (in the United States or abroad), foreign currency values, mortgage securities, corporate borrowing rates, or other factors such as security prices or inflation rates. The value of a fund's swap positions would increase or decrease depending on the changes in value of the underlying rates, currency values, or other indices or measures. A fund's ability to engage in certain swap transactions may be limited by tax considerations.

A fund's ability to realize a profit from such transactions will depend on the ability of the financial institutions with which it enters into the transactions to meet their obligations to the fund. Under certain circumstances, suitable transactions may not be available to a fund, or a fund may be unable to close out its position under such transactions at the same time, or at the same price, as if it had purchased comparable publicly traded securities.

Derivatives

Certain of the instruments in which a fund may invest, such as futures contracts, options and forward contracts, are considered to be "derivatives." Derivatives are financial instruments whose value depends upon, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, such as a security or an index. Further information about these instruments and the risks involved in their use is included elsewhere in the Prospectus or in this SAI. A fund's use of derivatives may cause the fund to recognize higher amounts of short-term capital gains, generally taxed to shareholders at ordinary income tax rates. Investments in derivatives may be applied toward meeting a requirement to invest in a particular kind of investment if the derivatives have economic characteristics similar to that investment.

Industry and Sector Groups

Putnam uses a customized set of industry and sector groups for classifying securities ("Putnam Investment Codes"). The Putnam Investment Codes are based on an expanded Standard & Poor's industry classification model, modified to be more representative of global investing and more applicable to both large and small capitalization securities.

TAXES

The following discussion of U.S. Federal income tax consequences is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), existing U.S. Treasury regulations, and other applicable authority, as of the date of this SAI. These authorities are subject to change by legislative or administrative action, possibly with retroactive effect. The following discussion is only a summary of some of the important U.S. Federal tax considerations generally applicable to investments in each fund. There may be other tax considerations applicable to particular shareholders. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers regarding their particular situation and the possible application of foreign, state and local tax laws.

Taxation of the funds. Each fund intends to qualify each year as a

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regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code. In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded regulated investment companies and their shareholders, a fund must, among other things:

(a) derive at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, and gains from the sale of stock, securities and foreign currencies, or other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures, or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities, or currencies;

(b) distribute with respect to each taxable year at least 90% of the sum of its taxable net investment income, its net tax-exempt income, and the excess, if any, of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses for such year; and

(c) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each fiscal quarter, (i) at least 50% of the market value of the fund's assets is represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities limited in respect of any one issuer to a value not greater than 5% of the value of the fund's total assets and to not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of its assets is invested in the securities (other than those of the U.S. Government or other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer or of two or more issuers which the fund controls and which are engaged in the same, similar, or related trades or businesses.

If a fund qualifies as a regulated investment company that is accorded special tax treatment, the fund will not be subject to federal income tax on income distributed in a timely manner, to its shareholders in the form of dividends (including capital gain dividends).

If a fund failed to qualify as a regulated investment company accorded special tax treatment in any taxable year, the fund would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. In addition, the fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions before requalifying as a regulated investment company that is accorded special tax treatment.

If a fund fails to distribute in a calendar year substantially all of its ordinary income for such year and substantially all of its capital gain net income for the one-year period ending October 31 (or later if the fund is permitted so to elect and so elects), plus any retained amount from the prior year, the fund will be subject to a 4% excise tax on the undistributed amounts. A dividend paid to shareholders by the fund in January of a year generally is deemed to have been paid by the fund on December 31 of the preceding year, if the dividend was declared and payable to shareholders of record on a date in October, November or December of that preceding year. Each fund intends generally to make distributions sufficient to avoid imposition of the 4% excise tax.

Fund distributions. Distributions from each fund (other than exempt-interest dividends, as discussed below) will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income to the extent derived from the fund's investment income and net short-term capital gains. Distributions of net capital gains (that is, the excess of net gains from the sale of capital assets held more than one year over net losses from the sale of capital assets held for not more than one year) will be taxable to

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shareholders as such, regardless of how long a shareholder has held the shares in a fund.

For taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 2008, "qualified dividend income" received by an individual will be taxed at the rates applicable to long-term capital gain. In order for some portion of the dividends received by a fund shareholder to be qualified dividend income, a fund must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to some portion of the dividend paying stocks in its portfolio and the shareholder must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to a fund's shares. A dividend will not be treated as qualified dividend income (at either the fund or shareholder level) (1) if the dividend is received with respect to any share of stock held for fewer than 61 days during the 120-day period beginning on the date which is 60 days before the date on which such share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend (or, in the case of certain preferred stock, 91 days during the 180-day period beginning 90 days before such date), (2) to the extent that the recipient is under an obligation (whether pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property, (3) if the recipient elects to have the dividend income treated as investment income for purposes of the limitation on deductibility of investment interest, or (4) if the dividend is received from a foreign corporation that is (a) not eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States (with the exception of dividends paid on stock of such a foreign corporation readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States) or (b) treated as a foreign personal holding company, foreign investment company, or passive foreign investment company.

In general, distributions of investment income designated by a fund as derived from qualified dividend income will be treated as qualified dividend income by a shareholder taxed as an individual provided the shareholder meets the holding period and other requirements described above with respect to the fund's shares. Only qualified dividend income received by a fund after December 31, 2002 is eligible for pass-through treatment. If the aggregate qualified dividends received by a fund during any taxable year are 95% or more of its gross income, then 100% of the fund's dividends (other than properly designated capital gain dividends) will be eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income. For this purpose, the only gain included in the term "gross income" is the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss.

Long-term capital gain rates applicable to individuals have been temporarily reduced--in general, to 15% with lower rates applying to taxpayers in the 10% and 15% rate brackets--for taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 2008.

Exempt-interest dividends. Each fund will be qualified to pay exempt-interest dividends to its shareholders only if, at the close of each quarter of a fund's taxable year, at least 50% of the total value of the fund's assets consists of obligations the interest on which is exempt from federal income tax. Distributions that a fund properly designates as exempt-interest dividends are treated as interest excludable from shareholders' gross income for federal income tax purposes but may be taxable for federal alternative minimum tax purposes and for state and local purposes. If a fund intends to be qualified to pay exempt-interest dividends, the fund may be limited in its ability to enter into taxable transactions involving forward commitments, repurchase agreements, financial futures and options contracts on financial futures, tax-exempt bond indices and other assets.

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Part or all of the interest on indebtedness, if any, incurred or continued by a shareholder to purchase or carry shares of a fund paying exempt-interest dividends is not deductible. The portion of interest that is not deductible is equal to the total interest paid or accrued on the indebtedness, multiplied by the percentage of a fund's total distributions (not including distributions from net long-term capital gains) paid to the shareholder that are exempt-interest dividends. Under rules used by the Internal Revenue Service to determine when borrowed funds are considered used for the purpose of purchasing or carrying particular assets, the purchase of shares may be considered to have been made with borrowed funds even though such funds are not directly traceable to the purchase of shares.

In general, exempt-interest dividends, if any, attributable to interest received on certain private activity obligations and certain industrial development bonds will not be tax-exempt to any shareholders who are "substantial users" of the facilities financed by such obligations or bonds or who are "related persons" of such substantial users.

A fund that is qualified to pay exempt-interest dividends will inform investors within 60 days of the fund's fiscal year-end of the percentage of its income distributions designated as tax-exempt. The percentage is applied uniformly to all distributions made during the year. The percentage of income designated as tax-exempt for any particular distribution may be substantially different from the percentage of the fund's income that was tax-exempt during the period covered by the distribution.

Hedging transactions. If a fund engages in hedging transactions, including hedging transactions in options, futures contracts, and straddles, or other similar transactions, it will be subject to special tax rules (including constructive sale, mark-to-market, straddle, wash sale, and short sale rules), the effect of which may be to accelerate income to the fund, defer losses to the fund, cause adjustments in the holding periods of the fund's securities, convert long-term capital gains into short-term capital gains or convert short-term capital losses into long-term capital losses. These rules could therefore affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders. Each fund will endeavor to make any available elections pertaining to such transactions in a manner believed to be in the best interests of the fund.

Certain of a fund's hedging activities (including its transactions, if any, in foreign currencies or foreign currency-denominated instruments) are likely to produce a difference between its book income and its taxable income. If a fund's book income exceeds its taxable income, the distribution (if any) of such excess will be treated as (i) a dividend to the extent of the fund's remaining earnings and profits (including earnings and profits arising from tax-exempt income), (ii) thereafter as a return of capital to the extent of the recipient's basis in the shares, and (iii) thereafter as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset. If a fund's book income is less than its taxable income, (or, for tax-exempt funds, the sum of its net tax-exempt and taxable income), the fund could be required to make distributions exceeding book income to qualify as a regulated investment company that is accorded special tax treatment.

Return of capital distributions. If a fund makes a distribution to you in excess of its current and accumulated "earnings and profits" in any taxable year, the excess distribution will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of your tax basis in your shares, and thereafter

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as capital gain. A return of capital is not taxable, but it reduces your tax basis in your shares, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition by you of your shares.

Dividends and distributions on a fund's shares are generally subject to federal income tax as described herein to the extent they do not exceed the fund's realized income and gains, even though such dividends and distributions may economically represent a return of a particular shareholder's investment. Such distributions are likely to occur in respect of shares purchased at a time when a fund's net asset value reflects gains that are either unrealized, or realized but not distributed. Distributions are taxable to a shareholder even if they are paid from income or gains earned by a fund prior to the shareholder's investment (and thus included in the price paid by the shareholder).

Securities issued or purchased at a discount. A fund's investment in securities issued at a discount and certain other obligations will (and investments in securities purchased at a discount may) require the fund to accrue and distribute income not yet received. In order to generate sufficient cash to make the requisite distributions, a fund may be required to sell securities in its portfolio that it otherwise would have continued to hold.

Capital loss carryover. Distributions from capital gains are generally made after applying any available capital loss carryovers. The amounts and expiration dates of any capital loss carryovers available to a fund are shown in Note 1 (Federal income taxes) to the financial statements included in this SAI or incorporated by reference into this SAI.

Foreign currency-denominated securities and related hedging transactions. A fund's transactions in foreign currencies, foreign currency-denominated debt securities and certain foreign currency options, futures contracts and forward contracts (and similar instruments) may give rise to ordinary income or loss to the extent such income or loss results from fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency concerned.

If more than 50% of a fund's assets at year end consists of the securities of foreign corporations, the fund may elect to permit shareholders to claim a credit or deduction on their income tax returns for their pro rata portion of qualified taxes paid by the fund to foreign countries in respect of foreign securities the fund has held for at least the minimum period specified in the Code. In such a case, shareholders will include in gross income from foreign sources their pro rata shares of such taxes. A shareholder's ability to claim a foreign tax credit or deduction in respect of foreign taxes paid by a fund may be subject to certain limitations imposed by the Code, as a result of which a shareholder may not get a full credit or deduction for the amount of such taxes. In particular, shareholders must hold their fund shares (without protection from risk of loss) on the ex-dividend date and for at least 15 additional days during the 30-day period surrounding the ex-dividend date to be eligible to claim a foreign tax credit with respect to a given dividend. Shareholders who do not itemize on their federal income tax returns may claim a credit (but no deduction) for such foreign taxes.

Investment by a fund in "passive foreign investment companies" could subject the fund to a U.S. federal income tax or other charge on the proceeds from the sale of its investment in such a company; however, this tax can be avoided by making an election to mark such investments to market annually or to treat the passive foreign investment company as

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a "qualified electing fund."

A "passive foreign investment company" is any foreign corporation: (i) 75 percent or more of the income of which for the taxable year is passive income, or (ii) the average percentage of the assets of which (generally by value, but by adjusted tax basis in certain cases) that produce or are held for the production of passive income is at least 50 percent. Generally, passive income for this purpose means dividends, interest (including income equivalent to interest), royalties, rents, annuities, the excess of gains over losses from certain property transactions and commodities transactions, and foreign currency gains. Passive income for this purpose does not include rents and royalties received by the foreign corporation from active business and certain income received from related persons.

Sale or redemption of shares. The sale of fund shares may give rise to a gain or loss. In general, any gain or loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than 12 months. Otherwise the gain or loss on the sale of fund shares will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss. However, if a shareholder sells shares at a loss within six months of purchase, any loss will be disallowed for Federal income tax purposes to the extent of any exempt-interest dividends received on such shares. In addition, any loss (not already disallowed as provided in the preceding sentence) realized upon a taxable disposition of shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term, rather than short-term, to the extent of any long-term capital gain distributions received by the shareholder with respect to the shares. All or a portion of any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of fund shares will be disallowed if other shares of the same fund are purchased within 30 days before or after the disposition. In such a case, the basis of the newly purchased shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

Shares purchased through tax-qualified plans. Special tax rules apply to investments through defined contribution plans and other tax-qualified plans. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine the suitability of shares of a fund as an investment through such plans and the precise effect of an investment on their particular tax situation.

Backup withholding. Each fund generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable dividends and other distributions paid to any individual shareholder who fails to furnish the fund with a correct taxpayer identification number (TIN), who has under-reported dividends or interest income, or who fails to certify to the fund that he or she is not subject to such withholding. The back-up withholding tax rate is 28% for amounts paid through 2010. This legislation will expire and the back-up withholding rate will be 31% for amounts paid after December 31, 2010, unless Congress enacts tax legislation providing otherwise.

In order for a foreign investor to qualify for exemption from the back-up withholding tax rates and for reduced withholding tax rates under income tax treaties, the foreign investor must comply with special certification and filing requirements. Foreign investors in a fund should consult their tax advisers in this regard.

Tax shelter reporting regulations. Under U.S. Treasury regulations issued on February 28, 2003, if a shareholder realizes a loss on disposition of fund shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder, the shareholder must file with the Internal Revenue Service a disclosure

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statement on Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a regulated investment company are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all regulated investment companies.

MANAGEMENT

Trustees

Name, Address (1), Date of Birth, Position(s) Held with Fund and Length of Service as a Putnam Fund Trustee (2)	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Other Directorships Held by Trustee
Jameson A. Baxter (9/6/43), Trustee since 1994	President of Baxter Associates, Inc., a private investment firm that she founded in 1986.	Director of ASHTA Chemicals, Inc., Banc Corporation (a printing and digital imaging firm), Ryerson Tull, Inc. (a steel service corporation), Advocate Health Care and BoardSource (formerly the National Center for Nonprofit Boards). She is Chairman Emeritus of Board of Trustees, Mount Holyoke College having served as Chairman for five years as a board member for thirteen years. 2002, Ms. Baxter was a Director of Int Corporation (a manufacturer of energy products).
Charles B. Curtis (4/27/40), Trustee since 2001	President and Chief Operating Officer, Nuclear Threat Initiative (a private foundation dealing with national security issues) and serves as Senior Advisor to the United Nations Foundation. From August 1997 to December 1999, Mr. Curtis was a partner at Hogan & Hartson L.L.P., a Washington, DC law firm.	Member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Trustee Advisory Council of the Applied Physics Laboratory, Johns Hopkins University. Until 2003, Mr. Curtis was a Member of the Electric Power Research Institute Advisory Council and the University of Chicago Board of Governors for Argonne National Laboratory. Prior to 2002, Mr. Curtis was a Member of the Board of Directors of the Gas Technology Institute and the Board of Directors of the Environment and Natural Resources Program Steering Committee, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. Until 2001, Mr. Curtis was a member of the Department of Defense Policy Board. Mr. Curtis was a Director of EG&G Technical Services, Inc. (a fossil energy research and development support company).
Myra R. Drucker (1/16/48), Trustee since 2004	Until August 31, 2004, Ms. Drucker was Managing Director and a member of the Board of Directors of General Motors Asset Management and Chief	Vice Chair of the Board of Trustees of Lawrence College. She is a Trustee of (a not-for-profit firm specializing in management for educational endowments foundations) and a member of the Investment Committee of the Kresge Foundation (a

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	Investment Officer of General Motors Trust Bank. Prior to 2001, she served as Chief Investment Officer of Xerox Corporation (a technology and service company in the document industry).	trust). She is also Chair of the New York Exchange (NYSE) Pension Managers Advisory Committee and a member of the Executive Committee of the Committee on Investment Employee Benefit Assets. Until August Ms. Drucker served as a member of the Corporate Accountability and Listing Standards Committee and the NYSE/NASD IPO Advisory Committee.
John A. Hill (1/31/42), Trustee since 1985 and Chairman since 2000	Vice Chairman, First Reserve Corporation (a private equity buyout firm that specializes in energy investments in the diversified world-wide energy industry).	Director of Devon Energy Corporation, TransMontaigne Oil Company, Continuum Health Partners of New York and various private companies controlled by First Reserve Corporation, as well as a Trustee of TH Lee Putnam Investment Trust (a closed-end investment company advised affiliate of Putnam Management). He is a Trustee of Sarah Lawrence College.
Ronald J. Jackson (12/17/43), Trustee since 1996	Private investor.	President of the Kathleen and Ronald Jackson Foundation (a charitable trust). He is a Member of the Board of Overseers of public television and radio station) and a Member of the Board of Overseers of Peabody Essex Museum.
Paul L. Joskow (6/30/47), Trustee since 1997	Elizabeth and James Killian Professor of Economics and Management and Director of the Center for Energy and Environmental Policy Research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.	Director of National Grid Transco (a utility holding company with interests in electric gas transmission and distribution and telecommunications infrastructure) and TransCanada Corporation (an energy company focused on natural gas transmission and services). He also serves on the board of Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research (a non-profit research institution) and been President of the Yale University since 1993. Prior to February 2002, he was Director of State Farm Indemnity Company (automobile insurance company), and prior to March 2000, he was a Director of New England Electric System (a public utility holding company).
Elizabeth T. Kennan (2/25/38), Trustee since 1992	Partner in Cambus-Kenneth Farm (thoroughbred horse and cattle breeding). She is President Emeritus of Mount Holyoke College.	Lead Director of Northeast Utilities and Director of Talbots, Inc. (a distributor of women's apparel). She is a Trustee of the Trust for Historic Preservation, of Centre College and of Midway College (in Midway, Kentucky). She is also a Member of the Board of Reservations. Prior to 2001, Dr. Kennan served on the oversight committee of the Shakespeare Library. Prior to September 2000, she was a Director of Chastain Real Estate prior to June 2000, she was a Director of Atlantic Corp.; and prior to November 2000, she was a Director of Kentucky Home Life Insurance Co.
John H. Mullin, III (6/15/41), Trustee since 1997	Chairman and CEO of Ridgeway Farm (a limited liability company engaged	Director of The Liberty Corporation (a broadcasting company), Progress Energy utility company, formerly known as Carolina

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in timber and farming). Power & Light) and Sonoco Products, Inc. (a packaging company). Mr. Mullin is Trustee Emeritus of The National Humanities Center, Washington & Lee University, where he is Chairman of the Investment Committee. In February 2004 and May 2001, he was a Director of Alex Brown Realty, Inc. and Graphic Packaging International Corp., respectively.

<p>Robert E. Patterson (3/15/45), Trustee since 1984</p>	<p>Senior Partner of Cabot Properties, L.P. and Chairman of Cabot Properties, Inc. (a private equity firm specializing in real estate investments). Prior to December 2001, he was President of Cabot Industrial Trust (a publicly traded real estate investment trust).</p>	<p>Chairman of the Joslin Diabetes Center and Director of Brandywine Trust Company. In June 2003 and December 2001, Mr. Patterson served as a Trustee of Sea Education Association and Cabot Industrial Trust, respectively.</p>
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<p>W. Thomas Stephens (9/2/42), Trustee since 1997</p>	<p>Serves on a number of corporate boards.</p>	<p>Director of Xcel Energy Incorporated (a utility company) and TransCanada Pipelines Limited. Until 2004, Mr. Stephens was Chairman of Qwest Communications and Norske Canada (a paper manufacturer). Until 2003, Mr. Stephens was a Director of Mail-Well, a diversified printing company). Prior to 2001, Mr. Stephens was Chairman of Mail-Well and prior to October 1999, he was CEO of MacMillan-Bloedel, Ltd. (a forest products company).</p>
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<p>Richard B. Worley (11/15/45), Trustee since 2004</p>	<p>Managing Partner of Permit Capital LLC (an investment management firm). Prior to 2002, he served as Chief Strategic Officer of Morgan Stanley Investment Management. He previously served as President, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of Morgan Stanley Dean Witter Investment Management and as a Managing Director of Morgan Stanley (a financial services firm).</p>	<p>Serves on the Executive Committee of the University of Pennsylvania Medical Center. Mr. Worley is a Trustee of The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (a philanthropic organization devoted to health care issues) and Director of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation (a historic preservation organization). Mr. Worley also serves on the investment committees of Holyoke College and World Wildlife Fund (a wildlife conservation organization).</p>
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Interested Trustees

<p>*Charles E. Haldeman, Jr. (10/29/48), Trustee since 2004</p>	<p>President and Chief Executive Officer of Putnam, LLC ("Putnam Investments"). Member of Putnam Investments' Executive Board of</p>	<p>Trustee of Dartmouth College and Emeritus Trustee of Abington Memorial Hospital.</p>
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Directors and Advisory Council. Prior to November 2003, Mr. Haldeman served as Co-Head of Putnam Investments' Investment Division. Prior to joining Putnam Investments in 2002, he served as Chief Executive Officer of Delaware Investments and President and Chief Operating Officer of United Asset Management.

 *George Putnam III (8/10/51), Trustee since 1984 and President since 2000

President of New Generation Research, Inc. (a publisher of financial advisory and other research services) and of New Generation Advisers, Inc. (a registered investment adviser to private funds). Both firms he founded in 1986.

Director of The Boston Family Office, (a registered investment advisor), and of St. Mark's School and Shore Country. Until 2002, Mr. Putnam was a Trustee of Education Association.

 *A.J.C. Smith (4/13/34), Trustee since 1986

Chairman of Putnam Investments and Director of and Consultant to Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. Prior to May 2000 and November 1999, Mr. Smith was Chairman and CEO, respectively, of Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.

Director of Trident Corp. (a limited partnership with over thirty institutional investors) is also a Trustee of the Carnegie Hall, the Educational Broadcasting Corporation, National Museums of Scotland. He is Chairman of the Central Park Conservancy and a Member of the Board of Overseers of the Joan and Sanford Weill Graduate School of Medical Sciences at Cornell University.

1 The address of each Trustee is One Post Office Square, Boston, MA 02109. As of December 31, 2003, there were 101 Putnam Funds.

2 Each Trustee serves for an indefinite term, until his or her resignation, retirement at age 72, death or removal.

* Trustees who are or may be deemed to be "interested persons" (as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940) of the fund, Putnam Management, Putnam Retail Management, or Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc., the parent company of Putnam Investments and its affiliated companies. Messrs. Putnam, III, Haldeman and Smith are deemed "interested persons" by virtue of their positions as officers of the funds, Putnam Management, Putnam Retail Management or Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. and as shareholders of Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. Mr. Haldeman is the Chief Executive Officer of Putnam Investments. He was elected to the Board of Trustees after December 31, 2003. Mr. Putnam, III is the President of your fund and each of the other Putnam Funds. Mr. Smith is Chairman of Putnam Investments and serves as Director of and Consultant to Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.

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Officers

In addition to George Putnam III, the other officers of the fund are shown below:

Name, Address (1), Date of Birth, Position(s) Held with Fund	Length of service with the Putnam Funds	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Charles E. Porter (7/26/38), Executive Vice President, Associate Treasurer and Principal Executive Officer	Since 1989	Managing Director, Putnam Investments and Putnam Management.
Jonathan S. Horwitz (6/4/55), Senior Vice President and Treasurer	Since 2004	Managing Director, Putnam Investments.
Steven D. Krichmar (6/27/58), Vice President and Principal Financial Officer	Since 2002	Senior Managing Director, Putnam Investments. Prior to 2001, Mr. Krichmar was a partner at PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.
Michael T. Healy (1/24/58), Assistant Treasurer and Principal Accounting Officer	Since 2000	Managing Director, Putnam Investments.
Beth S. Mazor (4/6/58), Vice President	Since 2002	Senior Vice President, Putnam Investments.
Daniel T. Gallagher (2/27/62), Vice President and Legal and Compliance Liaison Officer	Since 2004	Vice President, Putnam Investments. Prior to 2004, Mr. Gallagher was an attorney for Ropes & Gray LLP; prior to 2000, he was a law clerk for the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.
Mark C. Trenchard (6/5/62), Vice President and BSA Compliance Officer	Since 2002	Senior Vice President, Putnam Investments.
Francis J. McNamara, III (8/19/55), Vice President and Chief Legal Officer	Since 2004	Senior Managing Director, Putnam Investments. Prior to 2004, Mr. McNamara was General Counsel of State Street Research & Management Corporation.
Charles A. Ruys de Perez (6/17/57), Vice President and Chief Compliance Officer	Since 2004	Managing Director, Putnam Investments.
James P. Pappas (2/24/53), Vice President	Since 2004	Managing Director, Putnam Investments and Putnam Management. During 2002, Mr. Pappas was Operating Officer of Atalanta/Sosnoff Management Corporation. Prior to 2001, he was President and Chief Executive Officer of UAM Investment Services, Inc.

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Richard S. Robie, III (3/30/60), Vice President	Since 2004	Senior Managing Director, Putnam Investment Management and Putnam Retail Management. Prior to 2003, Mr. Robie was Senior Vice President of United Asset Management Corporation.
Judith Cohen (6/7/45), Clerk and Assistant Treasurer	Since 1993	Clerk and Assistant Treasurer, The Putnam Fund for Growth Investment Management

1 The address of each Officer is One Post Office Square, Boston, MA 02109.

Except as stated above, the principal occupations of the officers and Trustees for the last five years have been with the employers as shown above, although in some cases they have held different positions with such employers.

Committees of the Board of Trustees

Audit and Pricing Committee. The Audit and Pricing Committee provides oversight on matters relating to the preparation of the funds' financial statements, compliance matters and Code of Ethics issues. This oversight is discharged by regularly meeting with management and the funds' independent registered public accounting firm and keeping current on industry developments. Duties of this Committee also include the review and evaluation of all matters and relationships pertaining to the funds' independent registered public accounting firm, including their independence. The members of the Committee include only Trustees who are not "interested persons" of the funds or Putnam Management. Each member of the Committee is "independent" as defined in Sections 303.01(B)(2)(a) and (3) of the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange and as defined in Section 121(A) of the listing standards of the American Stock Exchange. The Trustees have adopted a written charter for the Committee. The Committee also reviews the funds' policies and procedures for achieving accurate and timely pricing of the funds' shares, including oversight of fair value determinations of individual securities made by Putnam Management or other designated agents of the funds. The Committee oversees compliance by money market funds with Rule 2a-7, interfund transactions pursuant to Rule 17a-7, and the correction of occasional pricing errors. The Committee also receives reports regarding the liquidity of portfolio securities. The Audit and Pricing Committee currently consists of Drs. Joskow (Chairperson) and Kennan, and Messrs. Patterson and Stephens.

Board Policy and Nominating Committee. The Board Policy and Nominating Committee reviews matters pertaining to the operations of the Board of Trustees and its Committees, the compensation of the Trustees and their staff, and the conduct of legal affairs for the funds. The Committee evaluates and recommends all candidates for election as Trustees and recommends the appointment of members and chairs of each board committee. The Committee also reviews policy matters affecting the operation of the Board and its independent staff and makes recommendations to the Board as appropriate. The Committee consists only of Trustees who are not "interested persons" of the funds or Putnam Management. The Committee also oversees the voting of proxies associated with portfolio investments of the Putnam funds with the goal of ensuring that these proxies are voted in the best interest of the funds' shareholders. The Board Policy and Nominating Committee currently consists of Dr. Kennan (Chairperson), Ms. Baxter and Messrs. Hill, Mullin and Patterson. The Board Policy and Nominating Committee

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will consider nominees for trustee recommended by shareholders of a fund provided shareholders submit their recommendations by the date disclosed in the fund's proxy statement and provided the shareholders' recommendations otherwise comply with applicable securities laws, including Rule 14a-8 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Brokerage and Custody Committee. The Brokerage and Custody Committee reviews the policies and procedures of the funds regarding the execution of portfolio transactions for the funds, including policies regarding the allocation of brokerage commissions and soft dollar credits. The Committee reviews periodic reports regarding the funds' activities involving derivative securities. The Committee also reviews and evaluates matters relating to the funds' custody arrangements. The Committee currently consists of Messrs. Jackson (Chairperson), Curtis and Mullin, Ms. Baxter and Dr. Kennan.

Communication, Service, and Marketing Committee. This Committee examines the quality, cost and levels of services provided to the shareholders of the Putnam funds. The Committee also reviews communications sent from the funds to their shareholders, including shareholder reports, prospectuses, newsletters and other materials. In addition, this Committee oversees marketing and sales communications of the funds' distributor. The Committee currently consists of Messrs. Putnam (Chairperson), Smith and Stephens and Dr. Joskow.

Contract Committee. The Contract Committee reviews and evaluates at least annually all arrangements pertaining to (i) the engagement of Putnam Investment Management and its affiliates to provide services to the funds, (ii) the expenditure of the funds' assets for distribution purposes pursuant to the Distribution Plans of the funds, and (iii) the engagement of other persons to provide material services to the funds, including in particular those instances where the cost of services is shared between the funds and Putnam Investment Management and its affiliates or where Putnam Investment Management or its affiliates have a material interest. The Committee recommends to the Trustees such changes in arrangements that it deems appropriate. After review and evaluation, the Committee recommends to the Trustees the proposed organization of new fund products, and proposed structural changes to existing funds. The Committee is comprised exclusively of Independent Trustees. The Committee currently consists of Ms. Baxter (Chairperson), Messrs. Curtis, Jackson, and Mullin and Dr. Kennan.

Distributions Committee. This Committee oversees all fund distributions and the management of the closed-end funds. In regard to distributions, the Committee approves the amount and timing of distributions paid by all the funds to the shareholders when the Trustees are not in session. This Committee also meets regularly with representatives of Putnam Investments to review distribution levels and the funds' distribution policies. Its oversight of the funds includes (i) investment performance, (ii) trading activity, (iii) determinations with respect to sunroof provisions, (iv) disclosure practices and (v) the use of leverage. The Committee currently consists of Messrs. Patterson (Chairperson) and Jackson and Dr. Joskow.

Executive Committee. The functions of the Executive Committee are twofold. The first is to ensure that the funds' business may be conducted at times when it is not feasible to convene a meeting of the Trustees or for the Trustees to act by written consent. The Committee may exercise any or all of the power and authority of the Trustees when the Trustees are not in session. The second is to establish annual and ongoing goals, objectives and priorities for the Board of Trustees and to insure coordination of all efforts between the Trustees and Putnam

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Investments on behalf of the shareholders of the Putnam funds. The Committee currently consists of Messrs. Hill (Chairman), Jackson, and Putnam, Dr. Joskow and Ms. Baxter.

Investment Oversight Committees. These Committees regularly meet with investment personnel of Putnam Investment Management to review the investment performance and strategies of the Putnam funds in light of their stated investment objectives and policies. Investment Oversight Committee A currently consists of Ms. Baxter (Acting Chairperson), and Mr. Smith. Investment Oversight Committee B currently consists of Messrs. Curtis (Chairperson), Hill and Stephens. Investment Committee C currently consists of Messrs. Mullin (Chairperson) and Putnam, and Dr. Kennan. Investment Oversight Committee D currently consists of Messrs. Patterson (Chairperson) and Jackson and Dr. Joskow.

The Agreement and Declaration of Trust of each fund provides that the fund will indemnify its Trustees and officers against liabilities and expenses incurred in connection with litigation in which they may be involved because of their offices with the fund, except if it is determined in the manner specified in the Agreement and Declaration of Trust that they have not acted in good faith in the reasonable belief that their actions were in the best interests of the fund or that such indemnification would relieve any officer or Trustee of any liability to the fund or its shareholders by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of his or her duties. Each fund, at its expense, provides liability insurance for the benefit of its Trustees and officers.

Putnam Management and its affiliates

Putnam Management is one of America's oldest and largest money management firms. Putnam Management's staff of experienced portfolio managers and research analysts selects securities and constantly supervises each fund's portfolio. By pooling an investor's money with that of other investors, a greater variety of securities can be purchased than would be the case individually; the resulting diversification helps reduce investment risk. Putnam Management has been managing mutual funds since 1937.

Putnam Management is a subsidiary of Putnam Investment Management Trust, a Massachusetts business trust owned by Putnam Investment Management LLC, which is also the parent company of Putnam Retail Management, Putnam Advisory Company, LLC (a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Putnam Advisory Company Trust), Putnam Investments Limited (a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Putnam Advisory Company Trust) and Putnam Fiduciary Trust Company. Putnam LLC, which generally conducts business under the name Putnam Investments, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Putnam Investments Trust, a holding company that, except for a minority stake owned by employees, is owned by Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc., a publicly-owned holding company whose principal businesses are international insurance and reinsurance brokerage, employee benefit consulting and investment management.

Trustees and officers of the funds who are also officers of Putnam Management or its affiliates or who are stockholders of Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. will benefit from the advisory fees, sales commissions, distribution fees, custodian fees and transfer agency fees paid or allowed by each fund.

The Management Contract

Under a Management Contract between each fund and Putnam Management,

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subject to such policies as the Trustees may determine, Putnam Management, at its expense, furnishes continuously an investment program for the fund and makes investment decisions on behalf of the fund. Subject to the control of the Trustees and under a management contract for each fund, Putnam Management also manages, supervises and conducts the other affairs and business of each fund, furnishes office space and equipment, provides bookkeeping and clerical services (including determination of the fund's net asset value, but excluding shareholder accounting services) and places all orders for the purchase and sale of the fund's portfolio securities. Putnam Management may place fund portfolio transactions with broker-dealers that furnish Putnam Management, without cost to it, certain research, statistical and quotation services of value to Putnam Management and its affiliates in advising the fund and other clients. In so doing, Putnam Management may cause a fund to pay greater brokerage commissions than it might otherwise pay.

For details of Putnam Management's compensation under the Management Contract, see "Charges and expenses." Putnam Management's compensation under the Management Contract may be reduced in any year if a fund's expenses exceed the limits on investment company expenses imposed by any statute or regulatory authority of any jurisdiction in which shares of the fund are qualified for offer or sale. The term "expenses" is defined in the statutes or regulations of such jurisdictions, and generally excludes brokerage commissions, taxes, interest, extraordinary expenses and, if a fund has a distribution plan, payments made under such plan.

Under each fund's Management Contract, Putnam Management may reduce its compensation to the extent that a fund's expenses exceed such lower expense limitation as Putnam Management may, by notice to the fund, declare to be effective. For the purpose of determining any such limitation on Putnam Management's compensation, expenses of a fund shall not reflect the application of commissions or cash management credits that may reduce designated fund expenses. The terms of any such expense limitation from time to time in effect are described in the Prospectus.

In addition to the fee paid to Putnam Management, each fund reimburses Putnam Management for the compensation and related expenses of certain officers of the fund and their assistants who provide certain administrative services for the fund and the other Putnam funds, each of which bears an allocated share of the foregoing costs. The aggregate amount of all such payments and reimbursements is determined annually by the Trustees.

The amount of this reimbursement for each fund's most recent fiscal year is included in "Charges and Expenses." Putnam Management pays all other salaries of officers of each fund. Each fund pays all expenses not assumed by Putnam Management including, without limitation, auditing, legal, custodial, investor servicing and shareholder reporting expenses. Each fund pays the cost of typesetting for its prospectuses and the cost of printing and mailing any prospectuses sent to its shareholders.

The Management Contract provides that Putnam Management shall not be subject to any liability to a fund or to any shareholder of a fund for any act or omission in the course of or connected with rendering services to a fund in the absence of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of its duties on the part of Putnam Management.

The Management Contract may be terminated without penalty by vote of the Trustees or the shareholders of each fund, or by Putnam Management, on

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30 days' written notice. It may be amended only by a vote of the shareholders of a fund. The Management Contract also terminates without payment of any penalty in the event of its assignment. The Management Contract provides that it will continue in effect only so long as such continuance is approved at least annually by vote of either the Trustees or the shareholders, and, in either case, by a majority of the Trustees who are not "interested persons" of Putnam Management or the applicable fund. In each of the foregoing cases, the vote of the shareholders is the affirmative vote of a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940.

In considering the Management Contract, the Trustees consider numerous factors they believe to be relevant, including the advisor's research and decision-making processes, the methods adopted to assure compliance with the fund's investment objectives, policies and restrictions; the level of research required to select the securities appropriate for investment by the fund; the education, experience and number of advisory personnel; the level of skill and effort required to manage a fund; the value of services provided by the advisor; the economies and diseconomies of scale reflected in the management fee; the advisor's profitability; the financial condition and stability of the advisor; the advisor's trade allocation methods; the standards and performance in seeking best execution; allocation for brokerage and research and use of soft dollars; and a fund's total return performance compared with its peers. Putnam has established several management fee categories to fit the particular characteristics of different types of funds.

The nature and complexity of international and global funds generally makes these funds more research intensive than funds that invest mainly in U.S. companies, due to the greater difficulty of obtaining information regarding the companies in which a fund invests, and the governmental, economic and market conditions of the various countries outside of the U.S. In addition, trade execution and settlement may be more costly than in the U.S.

Conversely, the research intensity for a U.S. money market or bond fund is typically less than for a international or global fund or a U.S. equity fund due to the more ready availability of information regarding the issuer, the security, the accessibility of the trading market and the typically lower trading and execution costs. See "Portfolio Transactions--Brokerage and Research Services."

The Sub-Manager

Putnam Investments Limited ("PIL"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Putnam Advisory Company, LLC and an affiliate of Putnam Management, has been retained as the sub-manager for a portion of the assets of each fund as determined by Putnam Management from time to time. PIL may serve as sub-manager pursuant to the terms of a sub-management agreement between Putnam Management and PIL. PIL's address is Cassini House, 57-59 St James's Street, London, England, SW1A 1LD.

Under the terms of the sub-management contract, PIL, at its own expense, furnishes continuously an investment program for that portion of each fund that is allocated to PIL from time to time by Putnam Management and makes investment decisions on behalf of such portion of each fund, subject to the supervision of Putnam Management. Putnam Management may also, at its discretion, request PIL to provide assistance with purchasing and selling securities for each fund, including placement of orders with certain broker-dealers. PIL, at its expense, furnishes all necessary investment and management facilities, including salaries of personnel, required for it to execute its duties.

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The sub-management contract provides that PIL shall not be subject to any liability to Putnam Management, each fund or any shareholder of each fund for any act or omission in the course of or connected with rendering services to each fund in the absence of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of its obligations and duties on the part of PIL.

The sub-management contract may be terminated with respect to each fund without penalty by vote of the Trustees or the shareholders of each fund, or by PIL or Putnam Management, on 30 days' written notice. The sub-management contract also terminates without payment of any penalty in the event of its assignment. Subject to applicable law, it may be amended by a majority of the Trustees who are not "interested persons" of Putnam Management or the fund. The sub-management contract provides that it will continue in effect only so long as such continuance is approved at least annually by vote of either the Trustees or the shareholders, and, in either case, by a majority of the Trustees who are not "interested persons" of Putnam Management or each fund. In each of the foregoing cases, the vote of the shareholders is the affirmative vote of a "majority of the outstanding voting securities" as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Portfolio Transactions

Investment decisions. Investment decisions for a fund and for the other investment advisory clients of Putnam Management and its affiliates are made with a view to achieving their respective investment objectives. Investment decisions are the product of many factors in addition to basic suitability for the particular client involved. Thus, a particular security may be bought or sold for certain clients even though it could have been bought or sold for other clients at the same time. Likewise, a particular security may be bought for one or more clients when one or more other clients are selling the security. In some instances, one client may sell a particular security to another client. It also sometimes happens that two or more clients simultaneously purchase or sell the same security, in which event each day's transactions in such security are, insofar as possible, averaged as to price and allocated between such clients in a manner which in Putnam Management's opinion is equitable to each and in accordance with the amount being purchased or sold by each. There may be circumstances when purchases or sales of portfolio securities for one or more clients will have an adverse effect on other clients.

Brokerage and research services. Transactions on U.S. stock exchanges, commodities markets and futures markets and other agency transactions involve the payment by a fund of negotiated brokerage commissions. Such commissions vary among different brokers. A particular broker may charge different commissions according to such factors as the difficulty and size of the transaction. Transactions in foreign investments often involve the payment of fixed brokerage commissions, which may be higher than those in the United States. Each fund pays commissions on certain securities traded in the over-the-counter markets. In underwritten offerings, the price paid by a fund includes a disclosed, fixed commission or discount retained by the underwriter or dealer. It is anticipated that most purchases and sales of securities by funds investing primarily in tax-exempt securities and certain other fixed-income securities will be with the issuer or with underwriters or dealers in those securities, acting as principal. Accordingly, those funds would not ordinarily pay significant brokerage commissions with respect to securities transactions. See "Charges and expenses" for information concerning commissions paid by each fund.

It has for many years been a common practice in the investment advisory business for advisers of investment companies and other institutional investors to receive brokerage and research services (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "1934 Act")) from broker-dealers that execute portfolio transactions for the clients of such advisers and from third parties with which such broker-dealers have arrangements. Consistent with this practice, Putnam Management receives brokerage and research services and other similar services from many broker-dealers with which Putnam Management places the fund's portfolio transactions and from third parties with which these broker-dealers have arrangements. These services include such matters as economic analysis, investment research and database services, industry and company reviews, evaluations of investments, recommendations as to the purchase and sale of investments, performance measurement services, subscriptions, pricing services, quotation services, news services and computer equipment (investment-related hardware and software) utilized by Putnam Management's managers and analysts. Where the services referred to above are used by Putnam Management not exclusively for research purposes, Putnam Management, based upon its own allocations of expected use, bears that portion of the cost of these services which directly relates to their non-research use. Some of these services are of value to Putnam Management and its affiliates in advising various of their clients (including the fund), although not all of these services are necessarily useful and of value in managing the fund. The management fee paid by a fund is not reduced because Putnam Management and its affiliates receive these services even though Putnam Management might otherwise be required to purchase some of these services for cash.

Putnam Management places all orders for the purchase and sale of portfolio investments for each fund and buys and sells investments for each fund through a substantial number of brokers and dealers. In so doing, Putnam Management uses its best efforts to obtain for the fund the most favorable price and execution available, except to the extent it may be permitted to pay higher brokerage commissions as described below. In seeking the most favorable price and execution, Putnam Management, having in mind each fund's best interests, considers all factors it deems relevant, including, by way of illustration, price, the size of the transaction, the nature of the market for the security or other investment, the amount of the commission, the timing of the transaction taking into account market prices and trends, the reputation, experience and financial stability of the broker-dealer involved and the quality of service rendered by the broker-dealer in other transactions.

As permitted by Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act, and by the Management Contract, Putnam Management may cause a fund to pay a broker-dealer which provides "brokerage and research services" (as defined in the 1934 Act) to Putnam Management an amount of disclosed commission for effecting securities transactions on stock exchanges and other transactions for the fund on an agency basis in excess of the commission which another broker-dealer would have charged for effecting that transaction. Putnam Management's authority to cause a fund to pay any such greater commissions is subject to such policies as the Trustees may adopt from time to time. Putnam Management does not currently intend to cause the funds to make such payments. It is the position of the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission that Section 28(e) does not apply to the payment of such greater commissions in "principal" transactions. Accordingly Putnam Management will use its best effort to obtain the most favorable price and execution available with respect to such transactions, as described above.

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The Management Contract provides that commissions, fees, brokerage or similar payments received by Putnam Management or an affiliate in connection with the purchase and sale of portfolio investments of each fund, less any direct expenses approved by the Trustees, shall be recaptured by the fund through a reduction of the fee payable by the fund under the Management Contract. Putnam Management seeks to recapture for the fund soliciting dealer fees on the tender of the fund's portfolio securities in tender or exchange offers. Any such fees which may be recaptured are likely to be minor in amount.

Personal Investments by Employees of Putnam Management and Officers and Trustees of the Funds

Employees of Putnam Management and officers and Trustees of the funds are subject to significant restrictions on engaging in personal securities transactions. These restrictions are set forth in the Codes of Ethics adopted by Putnam Management (The Putnam Investments' Code of Ethics) and by the funds (the Putnam Funds' Code of Ethics). The Putnam Investments' Code of Ethics and the Putnam Funds' Code of Ethics, in accordance with Rule 17j-1 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, contain provisions and requirements designed to identify and address certain conflicts of interest between personal investment activities and the interests of the fund.

The Putnam Investments' Code of Ethics does not prohibit personnel from investing in securities that may be purchased or held by the funds. However, the Putnam Investments' Code, consistent with standards recommended by the Investment Company Institute's Advisory Group on Personal Investing and requirements established by Rule 17j-1, among other things, prohibits personal securities investments without pre-clearance, imposes time periods during which personal transactions may not be made in certain securities by employees with access to investment information, and requires the timely submission of broker confirmations and quarterly reporting of personal securities transactions. Additional restrictions apply to portfolio managers, traders, research analysts and others involved in the investment advisory process.

The Putnam Funds' Code of Ethics incorporates and applies the restrictions of Putnam Investments' Code of Ethics to officers and Trustees of the funds who are affiliated with Putnam Investments. The Putnam Funds' Code does not prohibit unaffiliated officers and Trustees from investing in securities that may be held by the funds; however, the Putnam Funds' Code regulates the personal securities transactions of unaffiliated Trustees of the funds, including limiting the time periods during which they may personally buy and sell certain securities and requiring them to submit reports of personal securities transactions under certain circumstances.

The funds' Trustees, in compliance with Rule 17j-1, approved Putnam Investments' and the Putnam Funds' Codes of Ethics and are required to approve any material changes to these Codes. The Trustees also provide continued oversight of personal investment policies and annually evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of the Codes of Ethics. You may review and copy the Codes of Ethics at the SEC's public reference room at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, D.C. You may call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for information about the operation of the public reference room. You may obtain copies of this information, with payment of a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-0102. You may also access this information on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at

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<http://www.sec.gov>.

Investor Servicing Agent and Custodian

Putnam Investor Services, a division of Putnam Fiduciary Trust Company ("PFTC"), is the funds' investor servicing agent (transfer, plan and dividend disbursing agent), for which it receives fees that are paid monthly by each fund as an expense of each fund's shareholders. The fee paid to Putnam Investor Services is determined on the basis of the number of shareholder accounts and the assets of each fund.

PFTC is the custodian of each fund's assets. In carrying out its duties under its custodian contract, PFTC may employ one or more subcustodians whose responsibilities include safeguarding and controlling each fund's cash and securities, handling the receipt and delivery of securities and collecting interest and dividends on each fund's investments. PFTC and any subcustodians employed by it have a lien on the securities of each fund (to the extent permitted by each fund's investment restrictions) to secure charges and any advances made by such subcustodians at the end of any day for the purpose of paying for securities purchased by a fund. Each fund expects that such advances will exist only in unusual circumstances. Neither PFTC nor any subcustodian determines the investment policies of each fund or decides which securities each fund will buy or sell. PFTC pays the fees and other charges of any subcustodians employed by it. Each fund pays PFTC an annual fee based on each fund's assets, securities transactions and securities holdings and reimburses PFTC for certain out-of-pocket expenses incurred by it or any subcustodian employed by it in performing custodial services.

Each fund may from time to time pay custodial or investor servicing agent expenses in full or in part through the placement by Putnam Management of each fund's portfolio transactions with the subcustodians or with a third party broker having an agreement with the subcustodians. See "Charges and expenses" for information on fees and reimbursements for investor servicing and custody received by PFTC. The fees may be reduced by credits allowed by PFTC.

Counsel to the Funds and the Independent Trustees

Ropes & Gray LLP serves as counsel to the funds and the independent Trustees, and is located at One International Place, Boston, Massachusetts 02110.

PROXY VOTING GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES

The Trustees of the Putnam funds have established proxy voting guidelines and procedures that govern the voting of proxies for the securities held in the funds' portfolios. The proxy voting guidelines summarize the funds' positions on various issues of concern to investors, and provide direction to the proxy voting service used by the funds as to how fund portfolio securities should be voted on proposals dealing with particular issues. The proxy voting procedures explain the role of the Trustees, Putnam Management, the proxy voting service and the funds' proxy coordinator in the proxy voting process, describe the procedures for referring matters involving investment considerations to the investment personnel of Putnam Management and describe the procedures for handling potential conflicts of interest. The Putnam funds' proxy voting guidelines and procedures are included in this SAI as Appendix A.

Information regarding how the funds voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the 12-month period ended June 30, 2004 is available

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on the Putnam Individual Investor Web site, www.putnam.com/individual, and on the SEC's Web site at <http://www.sec.gov>. If you have questions about finding forms on the SEC's Web site, you may call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. You may also obtain the Putnam funds' proxy voting guidelines and procedures by calling Putnam's Shareholder Services at 1-800-225-1581.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

KPMG LLP, 99 High Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110, is the independent registered public accounting firm for both Premier Income Trust and Master Income Trust, providing audit services, tax return review and other tax consulting services and assistance and consultation in connection with the review of various Securities and Exchange Commission filings for each fund. The following documents are incorporated by reference into this Statement of Additional Information: (i) the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and financial statements included in Premier Income Trust's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2004, filed electronically on September 27, 2004 (File No. 811-05452), (ii) the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and financial statements included in Master Income Trust's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2003, filed electronically on December 29, 2003 (File No. 811-05375) and (iii) the financial highlights and financial statements included in Master Income Trust's Semi-Annual Report for the six months ended April 30, 2004, filed electronically on June 28, 2004 (File No. 811-05375). The audited financial statements for Premier Income Trust and Master Income Trust incorporated by reference into this Statement of Additional Information have been so included and incorporated in reliance upon the reports of KPMG LLP, given on their authority as experts in auditing and accounting.

Putnam Master Income Trust
and
Putnam Premier Income Trust

Proforma Combining Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

The accompanying unaudited proforma combining investment portfolio and statement of assets and liabilities assumes that the exchange described in the next paragraph occurred as of July 31, 2004, and the unaudited proforma combining statement of operations for the twelve months ended July 31, 2004 presents the results of operations of Putnam Premier Income Trust as if the combination with Putnam Master Income Trust had been consummated at August 1, 2003. The proforma results of operations are not necessarily indicative of future operations or the actual results that would have occurred had the combination been consummated at August 1, 2003. These historical statements have been derived from Putnam Premier Income Trust's and Putnam Master Income Trust's books and records utilized in calculating daily net asset value at July 31, 2004, and for the twelve month period then ended.

The proforma statements give effect to the proposed transfer of all of the assets of Putnam Master Income Trust to Putnam Premier Income Trust in exchange for the assumption by Putnam Premier Income Trust of all of the liabilities of Putnam Master Income Trust and for a number of Putnam Premier Income Trust's shares equal in value to the value of the net assets of Putnam Master Income Trust transferred to Putnam Premier Income Trust. Under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, the historical cost of investment securities will be carried forward to the surviving entity and the results of operations of Putnam Premier Income

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Trust for pre-combination periods will not be restated. The proforma statement of operations does not reflect the expenses of either fund in carrying out its obligations under the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization.

The unaudited proforma combining statements should be read in conjunction with the separate financial statements of Putnam Premier Income Trust and Putnam Master Income Trust incorporated by reference in this statement of additional information.

Pro Forma Combining Statement of Assets and Liabilities 7/31/2004	Putnam Premier Income Trust (Unaudited)		P Ad
Assets	Putnam Premier Income Trust	Putnam Master Income Trust	

Investments in securities, at value			
Unaffiliated issuers	\$949,062,277	\$358,558,697	
Affiliated issuers	171,516,532	62,277,762	
Cash	1,210,484	484,048	
Foreign currency	1,359,982	1,028,962	
Dividends, interest and other receivables	15,168,695	5,708,150	
Receivable for securities sold	4,647,295	1,905,602	
Receivable for open swap contracts	2,437,135	825,722	
Receivable for variation margin	291,153	133,862	
Receivable for open forward currency contracts	1,099,625	427,951	
Receivable for closed forward currency contracts	339,336	121,723	

Total assets	1,147,132,514	431,472,479	

Liabilities			
Distributions payable to shareholders	5,497,322	1,705,232	
Payable for securities purchased	144,495,751	48,437,379	
Payable for compensation of Manager	1,679,186	689,530	
Payable for investor servicing and custodian fees	169,042	98,457	
Payable for Trustee compensation and expenses	98,773	38,192	
Payable for administrative services	1,273	807	
Payable for open forward currency contracts	598,039	228,745	
Payable for closed forward currency contracts	311,459	131,856	
Payable for open swap contracts	217,793	85,486	
Collateral on securities loaned, at value	1,316,566	--	
Other accrued expenses	71,504	34,285	

Total liabilities	154,456,708	51,449,969	

Net assets	\$992,675,806	\$380,022,510	(

Common Shares			
Net assets	\$992,675,806	\$380,022,510	(
Shares outstanding	141,198,870	53,329,917	
Net asset value per share	\$7.03	\$7.13	

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Cost of investments		
Unaffiliated issuers	\$959,890,396	\$362,232,018
Affiliated issuers	171,516,532	62,277,762
Foreign currency cost	1,379,720	1,029,760
Value of securities on loan	1,258,023	-

Proforma Combining
Statement of Operations
Twelve months ended July 31, 2004 (Unaudited)

	Putnam Premier Income Trust	Putnam Master Income Trust	Pr Adj
Investment Income			
Interest (including interest income of \$304,226, \$68,777 and \$373,003, respectively, from investments in affiliates)	\$68,118,359	\$26,312,296	
Dividends	1,576,800	597,666	
Securities lending	2,134	--	
Total investment income	69,697,293	26,909,962	
Expenses:			
Compensation of Manager	6,944,320	2,869,050	\$(
Investor servicing and custodian fees	884,612	489,511	(
Compensation of Trustees and expenses	33,083	16,112	
Administrative Services	16,590	8,537	
Other expenses	405,981	219,181	
Fees waived and reimbursed by Manager	(44,468)	(16,048)	
Total Expenses	8,240,118	3,586,343	(
Expense reduction	(22,769)	(15,684)	
Net expenses	8,217,349	3,570,659	(
Net investment income	61,479,944	23,339,303	
Net realized income on investments	26,756,700	11,109,449	
Net realized loss on futures contracts	(6,487,131)	(2,140,802)	
Net realized income on credit default contracts	74,035	28,474	
Net realized income on swap contracts	2,018,132	698,413	
Net realized loss on foreign currency transactions	(454,538)	(604,704)	
Net unrealized (depreciation)/appreciation of assets and liabilities in foreign currency during the year	(429,315)	89,893	
Net unrealized appreciation of investments, futures contracts, Swap contracts, TBA sales commitments and credit default contracts during the year	23,067,710	8,553,835	
Net gain on investments	44,545,593	17,734,558	
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	\$106,025,537	\$41,073,861	\$

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The Proforma Combining Investment Portfolio Putnam Premier Income Trust and Putnam Master Income Trust
July 31, 2004 (unaudited)

	Putnam Premier Income Trust		Putnam Master Income Trust	
Corporate bonds and notes (a)		40.9%		41.
	Principal amount	Value	Principal amount	Val
Basic Materials		4.3%		4.
Acetex Corp. sr. notes 10 7/8s, 2009 (Canada)	\$850,000	\$928,625	\$325,000	\$355
AK Steel Corp. company guaranty 7 7/8s, 2009	1,085,000	1,033,463	280,000	266
AK Steel Corp. company guaranty 7 3/4s, 2012	575,000	531,875	345,000	319
Avecia Group PLC company guaranty 11s, 2009 (United Kingdom)	915,000	699,975	340,000	260
BCP Caylux Holdings Luxembourg SCA 144A sr. sub. notes 9 5/8s, 2014 (Luxembourg)	815,000	843,525	315,000	326
Compass Minerals Group, Inc. company guaranty 10s, 2011	1,035,000	1,148,850	390,000	432
Compass Minerals International, Inc. sr. disc. notes stepped-coupon zero % (12s, 6/1/08), 2013 (STP)	400,000	312,000	155,000	120
Compass Minerals International, Inc. sr. notes stepped-coupon zero % (12 3/4s, 12/15/07), 2012 (STP)	1,070,000	877,400	420,000	344
Doe Run Resources Corp. company guaranty Ser. A1, 11 3/4s, 2008 (PIK)	1,603,487	1,202,615	653,280	489
Dow Chemical Co. (The) notes 5 3/4s, 2009	1,065,000	1,122,225	415,000	437
Equistar Chemicals LP notes 8 3/4s, 2009	265,000	273,613	115,000	118
Equistar Chemicals LP/Equistar Funding Corp. company guaranty 10 1/8s, 2008	2,345,000	2,556,050	910,000	991
Four M Corp. sr. notes Ser. B, 12s, 2006	--	--	200,000	200
Georgia-Pacific Corp. bonds 7 3/4s, 2029	600,000	600,000	230,000	230
Georgia-Pacific Corp. debs. 7.7s, 2015	1,340,000	1,447,200	500,000	540
Georgia-Pacific Corp. sr. notes 7 3/8s, 2008	4,000	4,300	--	--
Gerdau Ameristeel Corp. sr. notes 10 3/8s, 2011 (Canada)	950,000	1,059,250	365,000	406
Graphics Packaging bank term loan FRN 4.35s, 2010 (acquired 8/6/03, cost \$222,750, \$74,250, \$297,000) (RES)	222,750	225,998	74,250	75
Hercules, Inc. bank term loan FRN 3.497s, 2010 (acquired 4/7/04, cost \$349,125, \$174,563, \$523,688) (RES)	349,125	350,871	174,563	175
Hercules, Inc. company guaranty 11 1/8s, 2007	1,385,000	1,620,450	550,000	643
Huntsman Advanced Materials, LLC 144A sec. FRN 11.86, 2008	280,000	294,000	105,000	110
Huntsman Advanced Materials, LLC 144A sec. notes 11s, 2010	330,000	374,550	125,000	141
Huntsman Co., LLC sr. disc. notes zero %, 2008	1,099,000	637,420	426,000	247
Huntsman ICI Chemicals, Inc. company guaranty 10 1/8s, 2009	695,000	707,163	265,000	269
Huntsman ICI Holdings sr. disc. notes				

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zero %, 2009		2,190,000	1,095,000	845,000	422
Huntsman International, LLC sr. sub. notes Ser. EXCH, 10 1/8s, 2009	EUR	590,000	709,236	225,000	270
Huntsman LLC company guaranty 11 5/8s, 2010	\$	555,000	617,438	215,000	239
Huntsman, LLC 144A company guaranty 11 1/2s, 2012		415,000	417,075	160,000	160
International Steel Group, Inc. 144A sr. notes 6 1/2s, 2014		180,000	170,550	70,000	66
ISP Chemco, Inc. company guaranty Ser. B, 10 1/4s, 2011		1,910,000	2,129,650	765,000	852
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. sr. notes Ser. B, 10 7/8s, 2006 (In default) (NON)		80,000	84,400	30,000	31
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. sr. sub. notes 12 3/4s, 2003 (In default) (NON) (DEF)		910,000	172,900	345,000	65
Lyondell Chemical Co. bonds 11 1/8s, 2012		100,000	111,625	40,000	44
Lyondell Chemical Co. company guaranty 9 1/2s, 2008		980,000	1,025,325	400,000	418
Lyondell Chemical Co. notes Ser. A, 9 5/8s, 2007		895,000	945,344	320,000	338
MDP Acquisitions PLC sr. notes 10 1/8s, 2012 (Ireland)	EUR	610,000	813,325	235,000	313
MDP Acquisitions PLC sr. notes 9 5/8s, 2012 (Ireland)	\$	125,000	140,000	45,000	50
MDP Acquisitions PLC sub. notes 15 1/2s, 2013 (Ireland) (PIK)		515,217	600,228	188,351	219
Millennium America, Inc. company guaranty 9 1/4s, 2008		1,390,000	1,501,200	660,000	712
Millennium America, Inc. 144A sr. notes 9 1/4s, 2008		210,000	226,800	80,000	86
Nalco Co. bank term loan FRN Ser. B, 4.126s, 2010 (acquired 11/6/03, cost \$186,761, \$62,254, \$250,015) (RES)		186,761	189,475	62,254	63
Nalco Co. 144A sr. notes 7 3/4s, 2011	EUR	100,000	126,410	40,000	50
Nalco Co. 144A sr. sub. notes 9s, 2013	EUR	100,000	125,928	40,000	50
Nalco Co. 144A sr. sub. notes 8 7/8s, 2013	\$	1,490,000	1,564,500	565,000	593
Norska Skog Canada Ltd. sr. notes 7 3/8s, 2014 (Canada)		795,000	791,025	305,000	303
PCI Chemicals Canada sec. sr. notes 10s, 2008 (Canada)		609,379	591,098	233,383	226
Pioneer Companies, Inc. sec. FRN 5.086s, 2006		192,965	182,352	73,902	69
Potlatch Corp. company guaranty 10s, 2011		1,095,000	1,231,875	430,000	483
Resolution Performance Products, LLC sr. notes 9 1/2s, 2010		180,000	188,100	70,000	73
SGL Carbon SA 144A sr. notes 8 1/2s, 2012 (Luxembourg)	EUR	620,000	725,518	235,000	274
SGL Carbon, LLC bank term loan FRN 4.22s, 2009 (acquired 2/26/04, cost \$234,921, \$117,461, \$352,382) (R)	\$	233,752	233,752	116,876	116
Smurfit-Stone Container Corp. company guaranty 8 1/4s, 2012		310,000	330,925	105,000	112
Smurfit-Stone Container Corp. company guaranty 7 1/2s, 2013		55,000	55,825	20,000	20
Steel Dynamics, Inc. company guaranty 9 1/2s, 2009		965,000	1,071,150	370,000	410
Sterling Chemicals, Inc. sec. notes 10s, 2007 (PIK)		207,976	195,497	81,826	76
Stone Container Corp. sr. notes 9 3/4s, 2011		710,000	784,550	305,000	337
Stone Container Corp. sr. notes 8 3/8s, 2012		345,000	369,150	120,000	128

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Stone Container Finance 144A company guaranty 7 3/8s, 2014 (Canada)	210,000	213,675	80,000	81
Ucar Finance, Inc. company guaranty 10 1/4s, 2012	1,225,000	1,372,000	475,000	532
United Agri Products 144A sr. notes 8 1/4s, 2011	550,000	596,750	215,000	233
United States Steel Corp. sr. notes 9 3/4s, 2010	706,000	785,425	274,000	304
Wellman 1st. lien bank term loan FRN 6s, 2009 (acquired 2/4/04, cost \$350,000, \$160,000 \$510,000) (RES)	350,000	355,104	160,000	162
Wellman 2nd. lien bank term loan FRN 8 3/4s, 2010 (acquired 2/4/04, cost \$372,400, \$142,100, \$514,500) (RES)	380,000	371,133	145,000	141
Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. sr. notes 6s, 2010	77,422	52,647	22,805	15
Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. sr. notes 5s, 2011	147,827	99,044	43,545	29
WHX Corp. sr. notes 10 1/2s, 2005	260,000	241,800	105,000	97
		42,456,222		16,785
Capital Goods		3.4%		
AEP Industries, Inc. sr. sub. notes 9 7/8s, 2007	698,000	715,450	280,000	287
Air2 US 144A sinking fund Ser. D, 12.266s, 2020 (In default) (NON)	1,340,093	13	520,612	
Allied Waste Industries, Inc. bank term loan FRN 4.136s, 2010 (acquired 4/25/03, cost \$209,491, \$82,526, \$292,017) (RES)	209,491	212,070	82,526	83
Allied Waste Industries, Inc. bank term loan FRN Ser. C, 1.369s, 2010 (acquired 4/25/03, cost \$35,357, \$13,929, \$49,286) (RES)	35,357	35,902	13,929	14
Allied Waste North America, Inc. company guaranty Ser. B, 8 1/2s, 2008	1,670,000	1,824,475	645,000	704
Allied Waste North America, Inc. sec. notes 6 1/2s, 2010	765,000	757,350	295,000	292
Amsted Industries bank term loan FRN 5.364s, 2010 (acquired 8/12/03 cost \$295,515, \$98,505, \$394,020) (RES)	297,000	303,311	99,000	101
Argo-Tech Corp. 144A sr. notes 9 1/4s, 2011	775,000	809,875	295,000	308
BE Aerospace, Inc. sr. sub. notes 9 1/2s, 2008	840,000	850,500	335,000	339
BE Aerospace, Inc. sr. sub. notes Ser. B, 8 7/8s, 2011	285,000	277,875	110,000	107
BE Aerospace, Inc. sr. sub. notes Ser. B, 8s, 2008	660,000	636,900	245,000	236
Berry Plastics Corp. company guaranty 10 3/4s, 2012	190,000	211,375	70,000	77
Blount, Inc. company guaranty 13s, 2009	1,195,000	1,284,625	465,000	499
Blount, Inc. company guaranty 7s, 2005	345,000	352,763	--	
Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc. debs. 7.4s, 2035	970,000	863,300	350,000	311
Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc. sr. notes 6 3/8s, 2008	880,000	897,600	290,000	295
Crown Cork & Seal Company, Inc. bank term loan FRN Ser. B, 4.586s, 2008 (acquired 2/21/03, cost \$282,150, \$94,050, \$376,200) (RES)	285,000	288,919	95,000	96
Crown Holdings SA bonds 10 1/4s, 2011 (France)	EUR 115,000	156,101	45,000	61
Crown Holdings SA notes 10 7/8s, 2013				

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(France)	\$	1,240,000	1,422,900	475,000	545
Crown Holdings SA notes 9 1/2s, 2011					
(France)		545,000	596,775	215,000	235
Decrane Aircraft Holdings Co. company guaranty Ser. B, 12s, 2008		1,310,000	851,500	500,000	325
EaglePicher bank term loan FRN 4.41s, 2009 (acquired 8/6/03, cost \$216,085, \$72,028, \$288,113) (RES)		214,772	216,249	71,591	72
Earle M. Jorgensen Co. sec. notes 9 3/4s, 2012		985,000	1,083,500	380,000	418
FIMEP SA sr. notes 10 1/2s, 2013 (France)		840,000	966,000	345,000	396
Flender Holdings 144A sr. notes 11s, 2010 (Germany)	EUR	500,000	686,524	195,000	267
Flowserve Corp. bank term loan FRN. C, 4.212s, 2009 (acquired various dates from 4/30/02 to 2/26/04, cost \$284,035) (RES)	\$	181,134	183,285	100,801	101
Flowserve Corp. company guaranty 12 1/4s, 2010		770,000	872,025	297,000	336
Graham Packaging bank term loan FRN 4.291s, 2010 (acquired 2/18/03, cost \$296,405, \$98,802, \$395,207) (RES)		297,895	299,260	99,298	99
Hexcel Corp. sr. sub. notes 9 3/4s, 2009		915,000	958,463	365,000	382
Impress Metal Packaging Holding NV sr. sub. notes 9 7/8s, 2007 (Netherlands)	DEM	1,075,000	638,550	405,000	240
Invensys, PLC bank term loan FRN 5.477s, 2009 (acquired 3/11/04, cost \$159,268, \$79,634, \$238,902) (United Kingdom) (RES)	\$	159,668	162,063	79,834	81
Invensys, PLC notes 9 7/8s, 2011 (United Kingdom)		1,370,000	1,380,275	505,000	508
K&F Industries, Inc. sr. sub. notes Ser. B, 9 5/8s, 2010		710,000	775,675	275,000	300
L-3 Communications Corp. company guaranty 7 5/8s, 2012		--	--	120,000	128
L-3 Communications Corp. company guaranty 6 1/8s, 2013		--	--	220,000	213
Legrand SA debs. 8 1/2s, 2025 (France)		1,025,000	1,081,375	385,000	406
Manitowoc Co., Inc. (The) company guaranty 10 1/2s, 2012		120,000	136,800	40,000	45
Manitowoc Co., Inc. (The) company guaranty 10 3/8s, 2011	EUR	240,000	321,152	95,000	127
Manitowoc Co., Inc. (The) sr. notes 7 1/8s, 2013	\$	305,000	309,575	120,000	121
Mueller Group bank term loan FRN 4.559s, 2011 (acquired 4/22/04, cost \$188,991, \$94,495, \$283,486) (RES)		188,991	190,526	94,495	95
Mueller Group Inc. 144A sec. FRN 5.919s, 2011		265,000	272,950	100,000	103
Mueller Group Inc. 144A sr. sub. notes 10s, 2012		370,000	388,500	140,000	147
Owens-Brockway Glass company guaranty 8 1/4s, 2013		775,000	811,813	300,000	314
Owens-Brockway Glass company guaranty 7 3/4s, 2011		725,000	768,500	280,000	296
Owens-Brockway Glass sr. sec. notes 8 3/4s, 2012		955,000	1,050,500	370,000	407
Pliant Corp. sec. notes 11 1/8s, 2009		715,000	772,200	275,000	297
Roper bank term loan FRN 3.61s, 2008 (acquired 12/22/03, cost \$195,000, \$97,500, \$292,500) (RES)		195,000	197,600	97,500	98
Sequa Corp. sr. notes 9s, 2009		1,650,000	1,782,000	630,000	680
Siebe PLC 144A sr. unsub. 6 1/2s,					

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2010 (United Kingdom) Solo Cup Co. bank term loan FRN 3.945s, 2011 (acquired 2/19/04, cost \$200,639, \$100,319, \$300,958) (RES)	325,000	292,500	125,000	112
Solo Cup Co. 144A sr. sub. notes 8 1/2s, 2014	199,500	201,661	99,750	100
Tekni-Plex, Inc. company guaranty Ser. B, 12 3/4s, 2010	210,000	193,200	65,000	59
Tekni-Plex, Inc. 144A sr. sec. notes 8 3/4s, 2013	1,090,000	1,062,750	415,000	404
Terex Corp. company guaranty 9 1/4s, 2011	640,000	620,000	245,000	237
Terex Corp. company guaranty Ser. B, 10 3/8s, 2011	265,000	294,813	100,000	111
Transdigm, Inc. bank term loan FRN 3.61s, 2010 (acquired 4/19/04, cost \$74,625, \$24,875, \$99,500) (RES)	995,000	1,109,425	380,000	423
Trimas Corp. company guaranty 9 7/8s, 2012	74,625	75,512	24,875	25
Vought Aircraft Industries, Inc. 144A sr. notes 8s, 2011	575,000	600,875	215,000	224
	510,000	499,800	200,000	196
		34,605,475		13,505
Communication Services		3.3%		
Alamosa Delaware, Inc. company guaranty 11s, 2010	469,000	512,383	173,000	189
Alamosa Delaware, Inc. company guaranty stepped-coupon zero % (12s, 7/31/05), 2009 (STP)	371,000	362,653	145,000	141
Alamosa Delaware, Inc. 144A sr. notes 8 1/2s, 2012	580,000	566,950	225,000	219
American Cellular Corp. company guaranty 9 1/2s, 2009	270,000	232,200	105,000	90
American Cellular Corp. sr. notes Ser. B, 10s, 2011	1,115,000	970,050	430,000	374
American Tower Corp. 144A sr. notes 7 1/2s, 2012	515,000	505,988	195,000	191
American Towers, Inc. company guaranty 7 1/4s, 2011	1,040,000	1,047,800	405,000	408
Asia Global Crossing, Ltd. sr. notes 13 3/8s, 2010 (Bermuda) (In default) (NON)	770,000	69,300	300,000	27
Centennial Cellular Operating Co. company guaranty 10 1/8s, 2013	1,245,000	1,282,350	475,000	489
Cincinnati Bell Telephone Co. company guaranty 6.3s, 2028	205,000	178,350	80,000	69
Cincinnati Bell, Inc. company guaranty 7 1/4s, 2013	505,000	470,913	200,000	186
Cincinnati Bell, Inc. notes 7 1/4s, 2023	565,000	502,850	215,000	191
Cincinnati Bell, Inc. sr. sub. notes 8 3/8s, 2014	1,145,000	1,007,600	440,000	387
Colo.com, Inc. 144A sr. notes 13 7/8s, 2010 (In default) (NON)	441,450	44	191,573	
Consolidated Communications bank term loan FRN 4.081s, 2012 (acquired 4/7/04, cost \$100,000, \$50,000, \$150,000) (RES)	100,000	101,750	50,000	50
Crown Castle International Corp. bank term loan FRN 5.09s, 2010 (acquired 10/3/03, cost \$148,875, \$49,625, \$198,500) (RES)	148,875	149,061	49,625	49
Crown Castle International Corp. sr. notes 9 3/8s, 2011	1,060,000	1,195,150	410,000	462

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Dobson Communications Corp. bank term loan FRN 4.915s, 2010 (acquired 10/20/03, cost \$148,875, \$49,625, \$198,500) (RES)	148,875	149,038	49,625	49
Dobson Communications Corp. sr. notes 8 7/8s, 2013	585,000	447,525	230,000	175
Eircom Funding notes 8 1/4s, 2013 (Ireland)	365,000	383,250	140,000	147
Fairpoint Communications, Inc. sr. sub. notes 12 1/2s, 2010	540,000	588,600	210,000	228
Firstworld Communication Corp. sr. disc. notes zero %, 2008 (In default) (NON)	337,135	34	186,311	
Globix Corp. company guaranty 11s, 2008 (PIK)	300,220	250,684	117,944	98
Inmarsat Finance PLC 144A company guaranty 7 5/8s, 2012 (United Kingdom)	1,200,000	1,149,000	455,000	435
iPCS, Inc. 144A sr. notes 11 1/2s, 2012	420,000	433,650	160,000	165
Level 3 Financing Inc. 144A sr. notes 10 3/4s, 2011	1,055,000	902,025	405,000	346
Madison River Capital Corp. sr. notes 13 1/4s, 2010	1,005,000	1,067,813	390,000	414
MCI, Inc. sr. notes 7.735s, 2014	1,458,000	1,314,023	557,000	501
MCI, Inc. sr. notes 6.688s, 2009	358,000	329,808	137,000	126
MCI, Inc. sr. notes 5.908s, 2007	1,000	969	3,000	2
Nextel bank term loan FRN Ser. E, 3.813s, 2010 (acquired 12/19/02, cost \$322,044, \$107,377, \$429,421) (RES)	348,250	350,489	116,083	116
Nextel Communications, Inc. sr. notes 7 3/8s, 2015	2,080,000	2,184,000	795,000	834
Nextel Partners, Inc. sr. notes 12 1/2s, 2009	58,000	67,570	20,000	23
Nextel Partners, Inc. sr. notes 8 1/8s, 2011	1,765,000	1,817,950	675,000	695
PanAmSat Corp. company guaranty 8 1/2s, 2012	1,160,000	1,338,350	450,000	519
Qwest Communications International, Inc. bank term loan FRN 6 1/2s, 2007 (acquired 6/5/03, cost \$265,444, \$104,569, \$370,013) (RES)	268,125	277,677	105,625	109
Qwest Communications International, Inc. 144A sr. notes 7 1/2s, 2014	1,765,000	1,650,275	675,000	631
Qwest Communications International, Inc. 144A sr. notes FRN 4.75s, 2009	240,000	229,200	120,000	114
Qwest Corp. 144A notes 9 1/8s, 2012	3,360,000	3,695,945	1,300,000	1,430
Qwest Services Corp. 144A notes 14 1/2s, 2014	505,000	606,000	195,000	234
Rogers Wireless, Inc. sec. notes 9 5/8s, 2011 (Canada)	380,000	427,500	145,000	163
Rural Cellular Corp. sr. sub. notes Ser. B, 9 5/8s, 2008	420,000	399,000	170,000	161
SBA Communications Corp. sr. notes 10 1/4s, 2009	225,000	232,875	90,000	93
SBA Senior Finance, Inc. bank term loan FRN 4.687s, 2008 (acquired 2/3/04, cost \$100,000. \$50,000, \$150,000) (RES)	100,000	100,656	50,000	50
SBA Telecommunications Inc./SBA Communication Corp. sr. disc. notes stepped-coupon zero % (9 3/4s, 12/15/07), 2011	445,000	337,088	175,000	132
Triton PCS, Inc. company guaranty 8 3/4s, 2011	540,000	417,150	205,000	158
TSI Telecommunication Services, Inc. company guaranty Ser. B, 12 3/4s, 2009	935,000	1,005,125	365,000	392
UbiquiTel Operating Co. bonds stepped-				

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coupon zero % (14s, 4/15/05), 2010 (STP)	577,000	579,885	225,000	226
UbiquiTel Operating Co. sr. notes				
9 7/8s, 2011	510,000	506,175	195,000	193
Western Wireless Corp. sr. notes				
9 1/4s, 2013	765,000	782,213	290,000	296
		33,176,934		12,797
Consumer Cyclical		9.9%		1
Advance Stores bank term loan FRN				
Ser. C, 3.312s, 2007 (acquired 3/4/03, cost \$84,124, \$33,140, \$117,264) (RES)	84,124	85,123	33,140	33
Ameristar Casinos, Inc. company guaranty				
10 3/4s, 2009	395,000	444,375	155,000	174
Argosy Gaming Co. sr. sub. notes 9s, 2011	230,000	255,300	90,000	99
Argosy Gaming Co. 144A sr. sub. notes 7s, 2014	915,000	911,569	350,000	348
Asbury Automotive Group, Inc. sr. sub. notes 8s, 2014	640,000	601,600	240,000	225
Autonation, Inc. company guaranty 9s, 2008	1,230,000	1,389,900	475,000	536
Beazer Homes USA, Inc. company guaranty 8 3/8s, 2012	210,000	224,700	80,000	85
Borgata Resorts bank term loan FRN				
Ser. B, 4.126s, 2007 (acquired 6/5/02, cost \$236,742, \$66,289, \$303,031) (RES)	237,336	238,967	66,454	66
Boyd Gaming Corp. sr. sub. notes 8 3/4s, 2012	820,000	885,600	315,000	340
Boyd Gaming Corp. sr. sub. notes 7 3/4s, 2012	230,000	236,900	85,000	87
Building Materials Corp. company guaranty 8s, 2008	450,000	450,000	180,000	180
Chumash Casino & Resort Enterprise 144A sr. notes 9s, 2010	500,000	545,000	190,000	207
Coinmach Corp. bank term loan FRN Ser. B, 4.316s, 2009 (acquired 1/31/02, cost \$188,024, \$87,391, \$275,415) (RES)	188,259	189,765	87,500	88
Coinmach Corp. sr. notes 9s, 2010	1,655,000	1,679,825	650,000	659
Collins & Aikman Products company guaranty 10 3/4s, 2011	1,090,000	1,100,900	420,000	424
Corrections Corporation of America bank term loan FRN 3.36s, 2008 (acquired various dates from 8/5/03 to 6/7/04, cost \$73,858, \$24,619, \$98,477) (RES)	73,858	74,874	24,619	24
D.R. Horton, Inc. company guaranty 8s, 2009	145,000	161,675	55,000	61
D.R. Horton, Inc. sr. notes 7 7/8s, 2011	880,000	976,800	350,000	388
D.R. Horton, Inc. sr. notes 6 7/8s, 2013	220,000	228,250	80,000	83
D.R. Horton, Inc. sr. notes 5 7/8s, 2013	600,000	584,250	220,000	214
Dana Corp. notes 10 1/8s, 2010	220,000	250,800	90,000	102
Dana Corp. notes 9s, 2011	785,000	926,300	300,000	354
Dana Corp. notes 7s, 2029	135,000	133,650	50,000	49
Dana Corp. notes 6 1/2s, 2009	405,000	425,250	155,000	162
Dayton Superior Corp. sec. notes 10 3/4s, 2008	780,000	799,500	305,000	312
Delco Remy International, Inc. company guaranty 11s, 2009	295,000	316,388	85,000	91
Delco Remy International, Inc. 144A sr. sub. notes 9 3/8s, 2012	740,000	714,100	285,000	275
Derby Cycle Corp. (The) sr. notes 10s,				

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2008 (In default) (NON)	661,675	66	240,472	
Derby Cycle Corp. (The) sr. notes 9 3/8s, 2008 (In default) (NON)	DEM 1,700,694	105	688,142	
Dex Media East, LLC/Dex Media East Finance Co. sr. notes Ser. B, 8 1/2s, 2010	1,545,000	1,699,500	600,000	660
Dex Media West, LLC bank term loan FRN 3.691s, 2010 (acquired 9/9/03, cost \$267,361, \$89,120, \$356,481) (RES)	267,361	272,207	89,120	90
Dex Media, Inc. 144A disc. notes stepped- coupon zero % (9s, 11/15/08), 2013 (STP)	705,000	489,975	275,000	191
Dex Media, Inc. 144A notes 8s, 2013	805,000	809,025	310,000	311
Dura Operating Corp. company guaranty Ser. B, 8 5/8s, 2012	265,000	262,350	100,000	99
Dura Operating Corp. company guaranty Ser. D, 9s, 2009	710,000	678,050	270,000	257
FelCor Lodging LP company guaranty 10s, 2008 (R)	140,000	147,700	56,000	59
Finlay Fine Jewelry Corp. 144A sr. notes 8 3/8s, 2012	680,000	714,000	260,000	273
Gaylord Entertainment Co. sr. notes 8s, 2013	965,000	992,744	375,000	385
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. (The) bank term loan FRN 6.059s, 2006 (acquired 2/19/04, cost \$160,000, \$80,000, \$240,000) (RES)	160,000	161,550	80,000	80
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. (The) notes 7.857s, 2011	1,700,000	1,581,000	770,000	716
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. (The) notes 6 3/8s, 2008	285,000	267,900	110,000	103
Hayes Lemmerz International, Inc. bank term loan FRN 5.1s, 2009 (acquired 6/3/03, cost \$233,863, \$92,128, \$325,991) (RES)	236,225	240,581	93,058	94
Herbst Gaming, Inc. 144A sr. sub. notes 8 1/8s, 2012	565,000	557,938	215,000	212
Hilton Hotels Corp. notes 7 5/8s, 2012	1,175,000	1,296,906	455,000	502
HMH Properties, Inc. company guaranty Ser. B, 7 7/8s, 2008	1,235,000	1,268,963	324,000	332
Hollinger Participation Trust 144A sr. notes 12 1/8s, 2010 (Canada) (PIK)	1,848,767	2,163,057	710,734	831
Hollywood Park, Inc. company guaranty Ser. B, 9 1/4s, 2007	1,370,000	1,404,250	530,000	543
Horseshoe Gaming Holdings company guaranty 8 5/8s, 2009	1,250,000	1,303,125	490,000	510
Host Marriott LP sr. notes Ser. E, 8 3/8s, 2006 (R)	389,000	411,368	151,000	159
Host Marriott LP 144A sr. notes 7s, 2012	1,050,000	1,036,875	410,000	404
Houghton Mifflin Co. sr. sub. notes 9 7/8s, 2013	475,000	488,063	180,000	184
Icon Health & Fitness company guaranty 11 1/4s, 2012	1,205,000	1,313,450	470,000	512
IESI Corp. bank term loan FRN 4.601s, 2010 (acquired various dates from 10/20/03 to 10/21/03, cost \$149,719, \$49,896, \$199,615) (RES)	148,875	151,108	49,625	50
IESI Corp. company guaranty 10 1/4s, 2012	895,000	971,075	345,000	374
Inn of the Mountain Gods sr. notes 12s, 2010	385,000	431,200	150,000	168
ITT Corp. debs. 7 3/8s, 2015	725,000	741,313	275,000	281
ITT Corp. notes 6 3/4s, 2005	815,000	844,544	320,000	331
JC Penney Co., Inc. debs. 7.95s, 2017	1,370,000	1,548,100	515,000	581
JC Penney Co., Inc. debs. 7.65s, 2016	245,000	269,500	95,000	104
JC Penney Co., Inc. debs. 7 1/8s, 2023	615,000	639,600	235,000	244
JC Penney Co., Inc. notes 8s, 2010	40,000	44,900	15,000	16

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John Q. Hammons Hotels LP/John Q. Hammons Hotels Finance Corp. III 1st mtge. Ser. B, 8 7/8s, 2012	2,245,000	2,469,500	870,000	957
Jostens Holding Corp. sr. disc. notes stepped-coupon zero % (10 1/4s, 12/1/08), 2013 (STP)	1,310,000	877,700	510,000	341
Jostens, Inc. bank term loan FRN Ser. B, 3.869s, 2010 (acquired 7/28/03, cost \$258,637, \$86,213, \$344,851) (RES)	258,638	261,871	86,213	87
Jostens, Inc. sr. sub. notes 12 3/4s, 2010	730,000	824,900	285,000	322
K. Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc. company guaranty 10 1/2s, 2007	180,000	207,900	75,000	86
K. Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc. company guaranty 8 7/8s, 2012	795,000	868,538	310,000	338
K. Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc. company guaranty 6 3/8s, 2014	540,000	504,900	205,000	191
K. Hovnanian Enterprises, Inc. sr. notes 6 1/2s, 2014	405,000	383,738	160,000	151
K2, Inc. 144A sr. notes 7 3/8s, 2014	500,000	508,750	190,000	193
Laidlaw International, Inc. sr. notes 10 3/4s, 2011	1,885,000	2,087,638	720,000	797
Lamar Media Corp. bank term loan FRN 3 3/8s, 2010 (acquired 2/27/03, cost \$244,444, \$81,482, \$325,926) (RES)	244,444	246,644	81,481	82
Lamar Media Corp. company guaranty 7 1/4s, 2013	780,000	805,350	305,000	314
Landsource bank term loan FRN 4s, 2010 (acquired 1/12/04, cost \$100,000, \$50,000, \$150,000) (RES)	100,000	101,313	50,000	50
Levi Strauss & Co. sr. notes 12 1/4s, 2012	1,310,000	1,329,650	505,000	512
Mandalay Resort Group sr. notes 6 3/8s, 2011	600,000	612,000	235,000	239
Meristar Hospitality Corp. company guaranty 9 1/8s, 2011 (R)	985,000	1,017,013	380,000	392
Meristar Hospitality Corp. company guaranty 9s, 2008 (R)	530,000	548,550	205,000	212
Meritage Corp. company guaranty 9 3/4s, 2011	410,000	453,050	160,000	176
Meritage Corp. sr. notes 7s, 2014	275,000	264,000	85,000	81
Meritor Automotive, Inc. notes 6.8s, 2009	560,000	562,800	215,000	216
Metaldyne Corp. 144A sr. notes 10s, 2013	875,000	875,000	340,000	340
MGM Mirage, Inc. company guaranty 8 1/2s, 2010	1,085,000	1,198,925	425,000	469
MGM Mirage, Inc. company guaranty 6s, 2009	680,000	674,900	260,000	258
Mohegan Tribal Gaming Authority sr. notes 8 1/8s, 2006	75,000	80,438	30,000	32
Mohegan Tribal Gaming Authority sr. sub. notes 8 3/8s, 2011	270,000	307,125	100,000	113
Mohegan Tribal Gaming Authority sr. sub. notes 8s, 2012	165,000	179,231	--	
Mohegan Tribal Gaming Authority sr. sub. notes 6 3/8s, 2009	1,605,000	1,615,031	685,000	689
Nortek Holdings, Inc. 144A sr. notes stepped-coupon zero % (10s, 11/15/07), 2011 (STP)	760,000	635,360	300,000	250
Nortek, Inc. sr. sub. notes Ser. B, 9 7/8s, 2011	555,000	647,963	220,000	256
Owens Corning bonds 7 1/2s, 2018 (In default) (NON)	415,000	180,525	115,000	50
Owens Corning notes 7 1/2s, 2005				

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(In default) (NON)	1,185,000	515,475	460,000	200
Oxford Industries, Inc. 144A sr. notes 8 7/8s, 2011	635,000	676,275	245,000	260
Park Place Entertainment Corp. sr. notes 7 1/2s, 2009	1,250,000	1,362,500	490,000	534
Park Place Entertainment Corp. sr. notes 7s, 2013	680,000	709,750	265,000	276
Park Place Entertainment Corp. sr. sub. notes 8 7/8s, 2008	545,000	606,313	200,000	222
Park Place Entertainment Corp. sr. sub. notes 8 1/8s, 2011	5,000	5,519	--	
Penn National Gaming, Inc. bank term loan FRN 4.07s, 2010 (acquired 2/19/03, cost \$188,882, \$62,961, \$251,843) (RES)	189,118	191,766	63,039	63
Penn National Gaming, Inc. company guaranty Ser. B, 11 1/8s, 2008	640,000	702,400	255,000	279
Penn National Gaming, Inc. sr. sub. notes 8 7/8s, 2010	1,320,000	1,443,750	500,000	546
PETCO Animal Supplies, Inc. bank term loan FRN 3.61s, 2009 (acquired 8/6/03, cost \$108,588) (RES)	--	--	108,588	109
Phillips-Van Heusen Corp. 144A sr. notes 7 1/4s, 2011	310,000	316,200	120,000	122
Pinnacle Entertainment, Inc. bank term loan FRN 4.84s, 2009 (acquired 12/15/03, cost \$157,325, \$61,976, \$219,301) (RES)	157,325	159,291	61,976	62
Pinnacle Entertainment, Inc. sr. sub. notes 8 3/4s, 2013	765,000	761,175	300,000	298
Pinnacle Entertainment, Inc. sr. sub. notes 8 1/4s, 2012	360,000	345,600	135,000	129
PRIMEDIA, Inc. bank term loan FRN Ser. B, 4 1/4s, 2009 (acquired 2/10/03, cost \$182,654, \$60,885, \$243,539) (RES)	190,762	182,654	63,587	60
PRIMEDIA, Inc. company guaranty 8 7/8s, 2011	1,515,000	1,488,488	590,000	579
PRIMEDIA, Inc. 144A sr. notes 8s, 2013	1,110,000	1,032,300	435,000	404
Reader's Digest Association, Inc. (The) sr. notes 6 1/2s, 2011	510,000	504,900	195,000	193
Resorts International Hotel and Casino, Inc. company guaranty 11 1/2s, 2009	995,000	1,119,375	375,000	421
RH Donnelley Finance Corp. I bank term loan FRN Ser. B, 3.786s, 2010 (acquired 12/4/02, cost \$369,472, \$123,155, \$492,627) (RES)	369,472	373,513	123,154	124
RH Donnelley Finance Corp. I company guaranty 8 7/8s, 2010	175,000	192,500	70,000	77
RH Donnelley Finance Corp. I 144A sr. notes 8 7/8s, 2010	1,290,000	1,419,000	500,000	550
RH Donnelley Finance Corp. I 144A sr. sub. notes 10 7/8s, 2012	650,000	760,500	250,000	292
Russell Corp. company guaranty 9 1/4s, 2010	920,000	984,400	360,000	385
Saks, Inc. company guaranty 7s, 2013	1,538,000	1,507,240	597,000	585
Samsonite Corp. 144A sr. sub. notes 8 7/8s, 2011	1,665,000	1,694,138	640,000	651
Schuler Homes, Inc. company guaranty 10 1/2s, 2011	530,000	606,850	210,000	240
Scientific Gaming bank term loan FRN 3.84s, 2008 (acquired various dates from 12/11/02 to 7/21/04, cost \$368,475, \$122,825, \$491,300) (RES)	370,327	374,338	123,442	124

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Sealy Mattress Co. bank term loan FRN 4.221s, 2012 (acquired 4/2/04, cost \$155,714, \$77,857, \$233,571) (RES)	155,714	157,920	77,857	78
Sealy Mattress Co. 144A sr. sub. notes 8 1/4s, 2014	1,545,000	1,545,000	585,000	585
SPX Corp. bank term loan FRN Ser. B, 3 3/8s, 2009 (acquired various dates from 7/23/02 to 8/26/03, cost \$138,175, \$46,059, \$184,234) (RES)	138,175	140,162	46,059	46
Standard Pacific Corp. sr. notes 7 3/4s, 2013	590,000	606,225	225,000	231
Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide, Inc. company guaranty 7 7/8s, 2012	70,000	75,425	25,000	26
Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide, Inc. company guaranty 7 3/8s, 2007	535,000	564,425	210,000	221
Station Casinos, Inc. sr. notes 6s, 2012	665,000	648,375	245,000	238
Station Casinos, Inc. sr. sub. notes 6 7/8s, 2016	715,000	695,338	275,000	267
Technical Olympic USA, Inc. company guaranty 10 3/8s, 2012	470,000	497,025	180,000	190
Technical Olympic USA, Inc. company guaranty 9s, 2010	305,000	314,150	120,000	123
Teksid Aluminum 144A company guaranty 11 3/8s, 2011 (Luxembourg)	EUR 185,000	192,654	80,000	83
Tenneco Automotive, Inc. sec. notes Ser. B, 10 1/4s, 2013	1,040,000	1,185,600	410,000	467
Trump Atlantic City Associates company guaranty 11 1/4s, 2006	1,700,000	1,496,000	655,000	576
Trump Casino Holdings, LLC company guaranty 12 5/8s, 2010	745,000	761,763	287,000	293
TRW Automotive bank term loan FRN 4 1/8s, 2011 (acquired 1/7/04, cost \$154,613, \$69,772, \$224,385) (RES)	154,613	157,222	69,825	71
United Auto Group, Inc. company guaranty 9 5/8s, 2012	715,000	782,925	270,000	295
Vertis, Inc. company guaranty Ser. B, 10 7/8s, 2009	1,215,000	1,327,388	470,000	513
Vertis, Inc. sub. notes 13 1/2s, 2009	1,015,000	1,035,300	390,000	397
Von Hoffman Press, Inc. company guaranty 10 3/8s, 2007	370,000	373,700	170,000	171
Von Hoffman Press, Inc. company guaranty 10 1/4s, 2009	1,060,000	1,155,400	370,000	403
Von Hoffman Press, Inc. debs. 13s, 2009 (PIK)	534,185	520,830	220,907	215
WCI Communities, Inc. company guaranty 9 1/8s, 2012	1,135,000	1,222,963	435,000	468
William Carter Holdings Co. (The) company guaranty Ser. B, 10 7/8s, 2011	552,000	621,000	214,000	240
WRC Media Corp. bank term loan FRN 6.761s, 2009 (acquired 3/25/04, cost \$220,000, \$110,000, \$330,000) (RES)	220,000	219,313	110,000	109
WRC Media Corp. sr. sub. notes 12 3/4s, 2009	770,000	700,700	295,000	268
Yell Finance BV sr. notes 10 3/4s, 2011 (Netherlands)	87,000	99,920	36,000	41
		98,496,685		37,983
Consumer Staples		5.80%		5

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Adelphia Communications Corp. notes Ser. B, 9 7/8s, 2005 (In default) (NON)	110,000	94,600	50,000	43
Adelphia Communications Corp. sr. notes 10 7/8s, 2010 (In default) (NON)	560,000	490,000	250,000	218
Adelphia Communications Corp. sr. notes 10 1/4s, 2011 (In default) (NON)	25,000	22,375	--	
Adelphia Communications Corp. sr. notes Ser. B, 9 7/8s, 2007 (In default) (NON)	--	--	110,000	94
Adelphia Communications Corp. sr. notes 9 3/8s, 2009 (In default) (NON)	75,000	65,625	30,000	26
Adelphia Communications Corp. sr. notes Ser. B, 7 3/4s, 2009 (In default) (NON)	1,505,000	1,264,200	405,000	340
Affinity Group Holdings bank term loan FRN Ser. B1, 5.528s, 2009 (acquired 5/27/03, cost \$47,550, \$18,732, \$66,282) (RES)	47,669	48,086	18,778	18
Affinity Group Holdings bank term loan FRN Ser. B2, 5.321s, 2009 (acquired various dates from 10/28/99 to 5/27/03, cost \$118,875, \$46,829, \$165,704) (RES)	119,173	120,215	46,947	47
Affinity Group, Inc. 144A sr. sub. notes 9s, 2012	765,000	792,731	290,000	300
AMC Entertainment, Inc. sr. sub. notes 9 7/8s, 2012	915,000	937,875	350,000	358
AMC Entertainment, Inc. 144A sr. sub. notes 8s, 2014	770,000	710,325	295,000	272
American Seafood Group, LLC bank term loan FRN Ser. B, 4.59s, 2009 (acquired 4/11/02, cost \$440,124, \$440,124, \$880,248) (RES)	440,565	441,574	440,565	441
AMF Bowling Worldwide bank term loan FRN 4.372s, 2009 (acquired 2/25/04, cost \$239,400, \$119,700, \$359,100) (RES)	239,400	241,196	119,700	120
Archibald Candy Corp. company guaranty 10s, 2007 (In default) (NON) (PIK)	458,590	302,669	179,185	118
Armkel, LLC/Armkel Finance sr. sub. notes 9 1/2s, 2009	890,000	967,875	350,000	380
Brand Services, Inc. company guaranty 12s, 2012	790,000	908,500	300,000	345
Cablevision Systems Corp. 144A sr. notes 8s, 2012	945,000	928,463	348,000	341
Capital Records, Inc. 144A company guaranty 8 3/8s, 2009	700,000	755,082	265,000	285
Century Cable Holdings bank term loan FRN 6 1/4s, 2009 (acquired various dates from 5/22/02 to 6/11/02, cost \$980,796, \$80,500, \$1,061,296) (RES)	1,120,000	1,081,033	100,000	96
Charter bank term loan FRN 4.42s, 2011 (acquired 4/21/04, cost \$320,000, \$160,000, \$480,000) (RES)	320,000	315,160	160,000	157
Charter Communications Holdings, LLC/Capital Corp. sr. disc. notes stepped-coupon zero % (12 1/8s, 1/15/07), 2012 (STP)	360,000	195,300	225,000	122
Charter Communications Holdings, LLC/Capital Corp. sr. disc. notes stepped-coupon zero % (11 3/4s, 5/15/06), 2011 (STP)	735,000	433,650	285,000	168
Charter Communications Holdings, LLC/Capital Corp. sr. notes 11 1/8s, 2011	980,000	776,650	300,000	237
Charter Communications Holdings, LLC/				

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Capital Corp. sr. notes 10 3/4s, 2009 Charter Communications Holdings, LLC/ Capital Corp. sr. notes 10 1/4s, 2010 Charter Communications Holdings, LLC/ Capital Corp. sr. notes 10s, 2011 Charter Communications Holdings, LLC/ Capital Corp. sr. notes 8 5/8s, 2009 Cinemark USA, Inc. sr. sub. notes 9s, 2013 Cinemark, Inc. 144A sr. disc. notes stepped-coupon zero % (9 3/4s, 3/15/09), 2014 (STP) Constellation Brands, Inc. bank term loan FRN 3.213s, 2008 (acquired 11/3/03, cost \$154,685, \$60,935, \$215,620) (RES) Constellation Brands, Inc. company guaranty Ser. B, 8s, 2008 Constellation Brands, Inc. sr. sub. notes Ser. B, 8 1/8s, 2012 CSC Holdings, Inc. debs. 7 5/8s, 2018 CSC Holdings, Inc. sr. notes Ser. B, 7 5/8s, 2011 CSC Holdings, Inc. 144A sr. notes 6 3/4s, 2012 Dean Foods Co. sr. notes 6 5/8s, 2009 Del Monte Corp. company guaranty Ser. B, 9 1/4s, 2011 Del Monte Corp. sr. sub. notes 8 5/8s, 2012 Del Monte Foods Co. bank term loan FRN Ser. B, 3.505s, 2010 (acquired 12/16/02, cost \$238,490, \$79,498, \$317,988) (RES) DirectTV bank term loan FRN Ser. B, 3.607s, 2010 (acquired various dates from 3/4/03 to 8/5/03, cost \$202,350, \$82,592, \$284,942) (RES) Diva Systems Corp. sr. disc. notes Ser. B, 12 5/8s, 2008 (In default) (NON) Doane Pet Care Co. sr. sub. debs. 9 3/4s, 2007 Dole Food Co. bank term loan FRN Ser. D, 4.386s, 2009 (acquired various dates from 12/8/03 to 3/28/03, cost \$22,278, \$8,776, \$31,054) (RES) Dole Food Co. sr. notes 8 7/8s, 2011 Dole Food Co. sr. notes 8 5/8s, 2009 Dole Holding Co. bank term loan FRN 6.61s, 2010 (acquired 7/20/04, cost \$159,200, \$79,600, \$238,800) (RES) Domino's, Inc. sr. sub. notes 8 1/4s, 2011 Duane Reade, Inc. 144A sr. sub. notes 9 3/4s, 2011 Eagle Family Foods company guaranty Ser. B, 8 3/4s, 2008 Echostar DBS Corp. sr. notes 6 3/8s, 2011 Elizabeth Arden, Inc. company guaranty 7 3/4s, 2014 Granite Broadcasting Corp. sec. notes 9 3/4s, 2010	1,195,000 585,000 2,310,000 265,000 910,000 1,385,000 154,685 420,000 595,000 600,000 515,000 515,000 240,000 310,000 780,000 239,688 202,350 3,586,000 1,150,000 22,277 365,000 275,000 160,000 678,000 175,000 560,000 1,305,000 350,000 2,035,000	961,975 454,838 1,749,825 200,075 998,725 914,100 156,812 458,850 641,113 568,500 520,150 496,975 248,400 337,900 850,200 242,984 204,930 4,483 1,081,000 22,612 385,988 288,750 159,300 725,460 174,563 392,000 1,295,213 357,438 1,862,025	440,000 225,000 955,000 50,000 350,000 530,000 60,935 210,000 -- 230,000 202,000 200,000 90,000 120,000 305,000 79,897 82,592 1,162,000 430,000 8,776 145,000 105,000 80,000 266,000 65,000 30,000 505,000 135,000 790,000	354 174 723 37 384 349 61 226 217 204 193 93 130 332 80 83 1 404 8 153 110 79 284 64 21 501 137 722
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Insight Midwest LP/Insight Capital, Inc. bank term loan FRN 3.938s, 2009 (acquired 11/5/01, cost \$104,279, \$34,760, \$139,039) (RES)	104,475	105,941	34,825	35
Jean Coutu Group, Inc. 144A sr. notes 7 5/8s, 2012 (Canada)	500,000	503,750	195,000	196
Jean Coutu Group, Inc. 144A sr. sub. notes 8 1/2s, 2014 (Canada)	1,005,000	996,206	385,000	381
Kabel Deutsheland GmbH 144A sr. notes 10 5/8s, 2014 (Germany)	1,515,000	1,554,769	480,000	492
Knology, Inc. 144A sr. notes 12s, 2009 (PIK)	59,690	56,109	20,707	19
Land O'Lakes, Inc. sr. notes 8 3/4s, 2011	815,000	753,875	305,000	282
Mediacom LLC/Mediacom Capital Corp. sr. notes 9 1/2s, 2013	850,000	786,250	325,000	300
MGM bank term loan FRN 3.84s, 2011 (acquired 4/21/04, cost \$240,000, \$120,000, \$360,000) (RES)	240,000	241,020	120,000	120
News America Holdings, Inc. company guaranty 9 1/4s, 2013	1,270,000	1,605,893	490,000	619
North Atlantic Trading Co. sr. notes 9 1/4s, 2012	515,000	504,700	195,000	191
Olympus Cable bank term loan FRN Ser. B, 6 1/4s, 2010 (acquired various dates from 6/20/02 to 11/06/02 cost \$374,206, \$235,305, \$609,511) (RES)	465,000	448,559	270,000	260
Pinnacle Foods Holding Corp. 144A sr. sub. notes 8 1/4s, 2013	965,000	926,400	375,000	360
Playtex Products, Inc. company guaranty 9 3/8s, 2011	1,165,000	1,173,738	445,000	448
Playtex Products, Inc. 144A secd. notes 8s, 2011	1,075,000	1,115,313	415,000	430
Premier International Foods PLC sr. notes 12s, 2009 (United Kingdom)	900,000	958,500	350,000	372
Prestige Brands, Inc. 144A sr. sub. notes 9 1/4s, 2012	1,030,000	1,045,450	395,000	400
Quebecor Media, Inc. sr. disc. notes stepped-coupon zero % (13 3/4s, 7/15/06), 2011 (Canada) (STP)	45,000	42,188	10,000	9
Quebecor Media, Inc. sr. notes 11 1/8s, 2011 (Canada)	800,000	916,000	305,000	349
Rayovac Corp. bank term loan FRN Ser. B, 3.903s, 2009 (acquired 9/26/02, cost \$144,165, \$72,082, \$216,247) (RES)	144,309	145,933	72,155	72
Remington Arms Co., Inc. company guaranty 10 1/2s, 2011	1,030,000	1,009,400	405,000	396
Rite Aid Corp. bank term loan FRN 4.408s, 2008 (acquired 5/16/03, cost \$164,382, \$64,757, \$229,139) (RES)	164,587	167,879	64,838	66
Rite Aid Corp. company guaranty 9 1/2s, 2011	780,000	856,050	305,000	334
Rite Aid Corp. debs. 6 7/8s, 2013	50,000	45,750	20,000	18
Rite Aid Corp. notes 7 1/8s, 2007	105,000	106,838	40,000	40
Rite Aid Corp. sec. notes 8 1/8s, 2010	525,000	549,938	205,000	214
Rite Aid Corp. sr. notes 9 1/4s, 2013	710,000	743,725	270,000	282

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Rite Aid Corp. 144A notes 6s, 2005	55,000	55,275	20,000	20
Roundy's bank term loan FRN 3.11s, 2009 (acquired 6/3/02, cost \$293,263) (RES)	293,263	295,646	--	
Sbarro, Inc. company guaranty 11s, 2009	1,220,000	1,079,700	470,000	415
Scotts Co. (The) bank term loan FRN 3.328s, 2010 (acquired 10/16/03, cost \$119,700, \$39,900, \$159,600) (RES)	119,700	120,256	39,900	40
Scotts Co. (The) sr. sub. notes 6 5/8s, 2013	355,000	358,550	140,000	141
Six Flags, Inc. bank term loan FRN Ser. B, 3.87s, 2009 (acquired 1/15/03, cost \$127,169, \$42,390, \$169,559) (RES)	127,328	128,495	42,443	42
Six Flags, Inc. sr. notes 9 5/8s, 2014	1,350,000	1,252,125	527,000	488
Six Flags, Inc. sr. notes 8 7/8s, 2010	3,140,000	2,908,425	1,105,000	1,023
Sum Media bank term loan FRN Ser. B, 3.42s, 2009 (acquired 2/4/03, cost \$235,736, \$78,579, \$314,315) (RES)	235,736	237,603	78,579	79
Videotron Ltee company guaranty 6 7/8s, 2014 (Canada)	405,000	392,850	155,000	150
Vivendi Universal SA bank term loan FRN Ser. B, 4.07s, 2008 (acquired 6/23/03, cost \$165,000, \$65,000, \$230,000) (France) (RES)	165,000	165,619	65,000	65
Vivendi Universal SA sr. notes 6 1/4s, 2008 (France)	1,070,000	1,139,550	540,000	575
Warner Music bank term loan FRN 4.173s, 2011 (acquired 4/8/04, cost \$400,812, \$65,000, \$601,218) (RES)	399,000	404,486	199,500	202
Williams Scotsman, Inc. company guaranty 9 7/8s, 2007	1,010,000	999,900	390,000	386
Young Broadcasting, Inc. company guaranty 10s, 2011	1,068,000	1,078,680	404,000	408
Young Broadcasting, Inc. sr. sub. notes 8 3/4s, 2014	510,000	484,500	200,000	190
		57,110,202		21,602
Energy		3.8%		
Arch Western Finance, LLC 144A sr. notes 7 1/4s, 2013	1,105,000	1,121,575	430,000	436
Belden & Blake Corp. 144A sec. notes 8 3/4s, 2012	300,000	305,625	115,000	117
BRL Universal Equipment sec. notes 8 7/8s, 2008	890,000	950,075	350,000	373
CHC Helicopter Corp. 144A sr. sub. notes 7 3/8s, 2014 (Canada)	795,000	793,013	300,000	299
Chesapeake Energy Corp. company guaranty 9s, 2012	475,000	542,688	180,000	205
Chesapeake Energy Corp. company guaranty 7 3/4s, 2015	371,000	392,333	142,000	150
Chesapeake Energy Corp. sr.				

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notes 7 1/2s, 2013	1,365,000	1,450,313	626,000	665
Chesapeake Energy Corp. sr.				
notes 7s, 2014	400,000	403,000	157,000	158
Comstock Resources, Inc. sr.				
notes 6 7/8s, 2012	720,000	707,400	275,000	270
Dresser, Inc. bank term loan				
FRN 4.68s, 2010 (acquired				
2/27/04, cost \$241,683, \$120,900,				
\$362,583) (RES)	240,000	244,380	120,000	122
Dresser, Inc. company guaranty				
9 3/8s, 2011	975,000	1,053,000	380,000	410
El Paso Energy Partners LP				
company guaranty Ser. B,				
8 1/2s, 2011	208,000	227,760	77,000	84
Encore Acquisition Co.				
company guaranty 8 3/8s,				
2012	755,000	819,175	295,000	320
Encore Acquisition Co.				
144A sr. sub. notes 6 1/4s, 2014	360,000	346,500	140,000	134
Exco Resources, Inc. company				
guaranty 7 1/4s, 2011	1,020,000	1,055,700	390,000	403
Forest Oil Corp. company				
guaranty 7 3/4s, 2014	480,000	498,000	185,000	191
Forest Oil Corp. sr. notes				
8s, 2011	320,000	344,800	520,000	560
Forest Oil Corp. sr. notes				
8s, 2008	275,000	295,625	115,000	123
Forest Oil Corp. 144A sr.				
notes 8s, 2011	450,000	484,875	175,000	188
Gazprom OAO 144A notes				
9 5/8s, 2013 (Russia)	1,190,000	1,245,038	440,000	460
Hanover Compressor Co.				
sr. notes 9s, 2014	555,000	584,138	215,000	226
Hanover Compressor Co.				
sr. notes 8 5/8s, 2010	495,000	524,700	195,000	206
Hanover Compressor Co.				
sub. notes zero %, 2007	745,000	607,175	290,000	236
Hanover Equipment Trust				
sec. notes Ser. A, 8 1/2s, 2008	495,000	528,413	190,000	202
Hornbeck Offshore Services,				
Inc. sr. notes 10 5/8s, 2008	670,000	733,650	265,000	290
KCS Energy, Inc. 144A sr.				
notes 7 1/8s, 2012	515,000	515,000	195,000	195
Key Energy Services, Inc.				
sr. notes 6 3/8s, 2013	410,000	386,425	160,000	150
Magellan Midstream Holdings				
bank term loan FRN 4.65s,				
2008 (acquired 6/13/03, cost				
\$91,009, \$35,852, \$126,861)				
(RES)	91,928	93,077	36,214	36
Massey Energy Co. sr. notes				
6 5/8s, 2010	765,000	780,300	295,000	300
Newfield Exploration Co.				
sr. notes 7 5/8s, 2011	980,000	1,053,500	380,000	408
Offshore Logistics, Inc.				
company guaranty 6 1/8s, 2013	655,000	635,350	255,000	247
Oslo Seismic Services, Inc.				
1st mtge. 8.28s, 2011	804,693	748,364	311,190	289
Pacific Energy Partners/				
Pacific Energy Finance Corp.				
144A sr. notes 7 1/8s, 2014	505,000	516,363	190,000	194
Parker Drilling Co. bank				

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term loan FRN 5.72s, 2007 (acquired 10/22/03, cost \$150,000, \$49,500, \$199,500) (RES)	150,000	150,469	50,000	50
Parker Drilling Co. company guaranty Ser. B, 10 1/8s, 2009	755,000	800,300	290,000	307
Peabody Energy Corp. bank term loan FRN Ser. B, 3.252s, 2010 (acquired 3/20/03, cost \$122,203, \$48,141, \$170,344) (RES)	122,203	123,425	48,141	48
Peabody Energy Corp. sr. notes 5 7/8s, 2016	1,065,000	985,125	405,000	374
Pemex Project Funding Master Trust company guaranty 8 5/8s, 2022	880,000	941,600	335,000	358
Petro Geo-Services notes 10s, 2010 (Norway)	795,000	842,700	300,000	318
Petroleos Mexicanos company guaranty 9 1/2s, 2027 (Mexico)	1,626,000	1,869,900	630,000	724
Petronas Capital, Ltd. company guaranty 7 7/8s, 2022 (Malaysia)	1,410,000	1,570,458	550,000	612
Petronas Capital, Ltd. company guaranty 7s, 2012 (Malaysia)	315,000	345,335	125,000	137
Petronas Capital, Ltd. 144A company guaranty 7 7/8s, 2022 (Malaysia)	350,000	389,830	--	
Plains All American Pipeline LP/Plains All American Finance Corp. company guaranty 7 3/4s, 2012	525,000	592,582	205,000	231
Plains Exploration & Production Co. company guaranty Ser. B, 8 3/4s, 2012	800,000	880,000	310,000	341
Plains Exploration & Production Co. sr. sub. notes 8 3/4s, 2012	420,000	462,000	160,000	176
Plains Exploration & Production Co. 144A sr. notes 7 1/8s, 2014	520,000	534,300	200,000	205
Pogo Producing Co. sr. sub. notes Ser. B, 8 1/4s, 2011	920,000	1,007,400	350,000	383
Pride International, Inc. 144A sr. notes 7 3/8s, 2014	925,000	953,906	360,000	371
Seabulk International, Inc. company guaranty 9 1/2s, 2013	830,000	859,050	320,000	331
Seven Seas Petroleum, Inc. sr. notes Ser. B, 12 1/2s, 2005 (In default) (NON)	420,000	4	170,000	
Star Gas Partners LP/Star Gas Finance Co. sr. notes 10 1/4s, 2013	1,285,000	1,374,950	495,000	529
Star Gas Propane 1st Mtge. 8.04s, 2009	465,385	500,288	181,923	195
Universal Compression, Inc. s r. notes 7 1/4s, 2010	205,000	213,200	80,000	83
Vintage Petroleum, Inc. sr. notes 8 1/4s, 2012	900,000	963,000	170,000	181
Vintage Petroleum, Inc. sr. sub. notes 7 7/8s, 2011	205,000	212,175	80,000	82
		37,559,327		14,705

Financial

0.7%

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Crescent Real Estate Equities LP notes 7 1/2s, 2007 (R)	435,000	441,525	165,000	167
Crescent Real Estate Equities LP sr. notes 9 1/4s, 2009 (R)	1,075,000	1,128,750	420,000	441
E*Trade Finance Corp. 144A sr. notes 8s, 2011	1,255,000	1,261,275	485,000	487
Finova Group, Inc. notes 7 1/2s, 2009	2,305,466	1,302,588	880,419	497
Hilb, Rogal & Hamilton Co. bank term loan FRN Ser. B, 3 7/8s, 2007 (acquired 6/20/02, cost \$326,916, \$108,972, \$435,888) (RES)	326,916	331,003	108,972	110
iStar Financial, Inc. sr. notes 8 3/4s, 2008 (R)	792,000	891,000	305,000	343
iStar Financial, Inc. sr. notes 7s, 2008 (R)	180,000	190,800	70,000	74
iStar Financial, Inc. sr. notes 6s, 2010 (R)	595,000	596,488	230,000	230
Western Financial Bank sub. debs. 9 5/8s, 2012	760,000	836,000	290,000	319
		6,979,429		2,670
Government		0.2%		
Aries Vermögensverwaltung 144A notes 9.6s, 2014 (Germany)	1,750,000	1,850,625	750,000	793
Health Care		3.4%		
Alderwoods Group, Inc. bank term loan FRN 4.17s, 2008 (acquired 9/9/03, cost \$116,293, \$38,764, \$155,057) (RES)	116,293	117,940	38,764	39
Alderwoods Group, Inc. company guaranty 12 1/4s, 2009	1,183,400	1,306,178	460,100	507
AmerisourceBergen Corp. company guaranty 7 1/4s, 2012	805,000	839,213	315,000	328
AmerisourceBergen Corp. sr. notes 8 1/8s, 2008	780,000	846,300	310,000	336
Ardent Health Services, Inc. sr. sub. notes 10s, 2013	1,375,000	1,491,875	535,000	580
Beverly Enterprises, Inc. bank term loan FRN 4.258s, 2008 (acquired 10/20/03, cost \$185,629, \$61,876, \$247,505) (RES)	186,094	188,575	62,031	62
Community Health Systems, Inc. bank term loan FRN Ser. B, 3.6s, 2010 (acquired 7/11/02, cost \$442,125, \$147,375, \$589,500) (RES)	442,125	442,263	147,375	147
Concentra bank term loan FRN .957s, 2009 (acquired 8/12/03, cost \$297,000, \$99,000, \$396,000) (RES)	297,000	300,836	99,000	100
Dade Behring, Inc. company guaranty 11.91s, 2010	230,846	263,164	90,501	103
DaVita, Inc. bank term loan FRN Ser. B, 3.483s, 2009 (acquired various dates from 7/17/03 to 1/30/04, cost \$497,997, \$199,537, \$697,534) (RES)	495,684	500,110	198,381	200

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Extendicare Health Services, Inc. company guaranty 9 1/2s, 2010	470,000	523,463	185,000	206
Extendicare Health Services, Inc. 144A sr. sub. notes 6 7/8s, 2014	745,000	711,475	285,000	272
Fisher Scientific International, Inc. bank term loan FRN 3.34s, 2010 (acquired 2/13/03, cost \$165,993, \$55,331, \$221,324) (RES)	165,993	166,685	55,331	55
Fisher Scientific International, Inc. bank term loan FRN 2.61s, 2011 (acquired 6/15/04, cost \$160,000, \$80,000, \$240,000) (RES)	160,000	161,300	80,000	80
Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc. bank term loan FRN 4.34s, 2009 (acquired 9/29/03, cost \$148,875, \$49,625, \$198,500) (RES)	148,875	149,681	49,625	49
Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc. company guaranty 10 3/8s, 2009	1,070,000	1,075,350	415,000	417
HCA, Inc. debs. 7.19s, 2015	920,000	964,816	115,000	120
HCA, Inc. notes 8.36s, 2024	350,000	376,507	640,000	688
HCA, Inc. notes 7.69s, 2025	750,000	752,219	150,000	150
HCA, Inc. notes 7s, 2007	1,385,000	1,477,525	445,000	474
HCA, Inc. notes 5 3/4s, 2014	285,000	274,594	110,000	105
Healthsouth Corp. notes 7 5/8s, 2012	1,365,000	1,279,688	540,000	506
Healthsouth Corp. sr. notes 8 1/2s, 2008	705,000	699,713	255,000	253
Healthsouth Corp. sr. notes 8 3/8s, 2011	340,000	328,100	130,000	125
Healthsouth Corp. sr. notes 7s, 2008	290,000	281,300	110,000	106
IASIS Healthcare/IASIS Capital Corp. 144A sr. sub. notes 8 3/4s, 2014	565,000	587,600	215,000	223
Insight Health Services Corp. 144A company guaranty 9 7/8s, 2011	515,000	554,913	195,000	210
Kinetic Concepts, Inc. bank term loan FRN 3.59s, 2011 (acquired 8/5/03, cost \$186,891, \$62,297, \$249,188) (RES)	186,375	188,705	62,125	62
Magellan Health Services, Inc. sr. notes Ser. A, 9 3/8s, 2008	340,845	365,556	130,735	140
MedCath Holdings Corp. 144A sr. notes 9 7/8s, 2012	200,000	203,500	75,000	76
Medex, Inc. bank term loan FRN 4.38s, 2009 (acquired various dates from 5/16/03 to 6/16/03, cost \$204,090, \$80,399, \$284,489) (RES)	204,188	205,655	80,438	81
Mediq, Inc. debs. 13s, 2009 (In default) (NON)	940,000	94	380,000	
MedQuest, Inc. company guaranty Ser. B, 11 7/8s, 2012	1,285,000	1,458,475	495,000	561
Omega Health Care Investors 144A sr. notes 7s, 2014	260,000	247,650	100,000	95
Omnicare, Inc. sr. sub. notes 6 1/8s, 2013	1,045,000	992,750	405,000	384
PacificCare Health Systems, Inc. company guaranty 10 3/4s, 2009	1,022,000	1,162,525	396,000	450
Province Healthcare Co. sr. sub. notes 7 1/2s, 2013	1,055,000	1,033,900	410,000	401
Service Corp. International debs. 7 7/8s, 2013	390,000	398,775	70,000	71

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Service Corp. International notes 7.2s, 2006	105,000	109,725	40,000	41
Service Corp. International notes 6 7/8s, 2007	35,000	36,138	15,000	15
Service Corp. International notes 6 1/2s, 2008	155,000	158,100	60,000	61
Service Corp. International notes Ser. *, 7.7s, 2009	370,000	389,425	145,000	152
Service Corp. International 144A sr. notes 6 3/4s, 2016	1,085,000	1,023,969	415,000	391
Stewart Enterprises, Inc. notes 10 3/4s, 2008	1,010,000	1,122,363	390,000	433
Tenet Healthcare Corp. notes 7 3/8s, 2013	530,000	490,250	220,000	203
Tenet Healthcare Corp. sr. notes 6 1/2s, 2012	25,000	22,125	10,000	8
Tenet Healthcare Corp. sr. notes 6 3/8s, 2011	645,000	575,663	265,000	236
Tenet Healthcare Corp. 144A sr. notes 9 7/8s, 2014	1,240,000	1,288,050	475,000	493
Triad Hospitals, Inc. sr. notes 7s, 2012	1,150,000	1,175,875	435,000	444
Triad Hospitals, Inc. sr. sub. notes 7s, 2013	2,275,000	2,240,875	880,000	866
Universal Hospital Services, Inc. sr. notes 10 1/8s, 2011	740,000	745,550	285,000	287
Ventas Realty LP/Capital Corp. company guaranty 9s, 2012	425,000	471,750	165,000	183
VWR International Inc. bank term loan FRN 3.77s, 2011 (acquired 4/5/04, cost \$80,000, \$40,000, \$120,000) (RES)	80,000	81,460	40,000	40
VWR International, Inc. 144A sr. notes 6 7/8s, 2012	480,000	484,800	185,000	186
		33,335,086		12,827
Technology		1.3%		
AMI Semiconductor, Inc. company guaranty 10 3/4s, 2013	625,000	728,125	242,000	281
Celestica Inc. sr.sub. notes 7 7/8s, 2011 (Canada)	1,030,000	1,053,175	395,000	403
DigitalNet Holdings, Inc. sr. notes 9s, 2010	705,000	752,588	269,000	287
Freescale Semiconductor, Inc. 144A sr. notes 7 1/8s, 2014	1,000,000	1,015,000	390,000	395
Iron Mountain, Inc. company guaranty 8 5/8s, 2013	305,000	327,875	130,000	139
Iron Mountain, Inc. sr. sub. notes 8 1/4s, 2011	770,000	799,838	295,000	306
Lucent Technologies, Inc. debs. 6 1/2s, 2028	100,000	76,000	40,000	30
Lucent Technologies, Inc. debs. 6.45s, 2029	1,435,000	1,094,188	555,000	423
Lucent Technologies, Inc. notes 5 1/2s, 2008	75,000	70,875	30,000	28
Nortel Networks Corp. notes 6 1/8s, 2006 (Canada)	530,000	529,338	205,000	204
ON Semiconductor Corp. company guaranty 13s, 2008	711,000	801,653	275,000	310
SCG Holding Corp. 144A notes zero %, 2011	465,000	646,350	175,000	243
Seagate Technology Hdd Holdings				

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company guaranty 8s, 2009 (Cayman Islands)	855,000	887,063	235,000	243
UGS Corp. 144A sr. sub. notes 10s, 2012	850,000	901,000	325,000	344
Xerox Capital Trust I company guaranty 8s, 2027	1,075,000	972,875	420,000	380
Xerox Corp. company guaranty 9 3/4s, 2009	255,000	290,700	110,000	125
Xerox Corp. notes Ser. MTN, 7.2s, 2016	555,000	530,025	215,000	205
Xerox Corp. sr. notes 7 5/8s, 2013	1,565,000	1,604,125	615,000	630
		13,080,793		4,984
Transportation		0.5%		
Allied Holdings, Inc. company guaranty Ser. B, 8 5/8s, 2007	65,000	56,550	25,000	21
American Airlines, Inc. pass-through certificates Ser. 01-1, 6.817s, 2011	760,000	680,200	295,000	264
Calair, LLC/Calair Capital Corp. company guaranty 8 1/8s, 2008	1,365,000	1,037,400	530,000	402
Delta Air Lines, Inc. pass-through certificates Ser. 00-1, 7.779s, 2005	445,000	274,888	170,000	105
Delta Air Lines, Inc. pass-through certificates Ser. 02-1, 7.779s, 2012	325,588	169,306	125,226	65
Kansas City Southern Railway Co. company guaranty 9 1/2s, 2008	1,270,000	1,384,300	500,000	545
Kansas City Southern Railway Co. company guaranty 7 1/2s, 2009	260,000	261,625	100,000	100
Northwest Airlines, Inc. company guaranty 7 5/8s, 2005	770,000	746,900	310,000	300
NWA Trust sr. notes Ser. A, 9 1/4s, 2012	332,615	330,952	127,385	126
Pacer International, Inc. bank term loan FRN 4.356s, 2010 (acquired 6/10/03, cost \$208,157, \$82,114, \$290,271) (RES)	207,221	209,811	81,632	82
Travel Centers of America, Inc. company guaranty 12 3/4s, 2009	260,000	301,600	100,000	116
		5,453,532		2,130
Utilities & Power		4.3%		
AES Corp. (The) sr. notes 8 7/8s, 2011	77,000	81,428	30,000	31
AES Corp. (The) sr. notes 8 3/4s, 2008	43,000	45,150	17,000	17
AES Corp. (The) 144A sec. notes 9s, 2015	1,085,000	1,182,650	420,000	457
AES Corp. (The) 144A sec. notes 8 3/4s, 2013	1,530,000	1,671,525	595,000	650
Allegheny Energy Supply 144A				

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bonds 8 1/4s, 2012	740,000	743,700	290,000	291
Allegheny Energy Supply				
144A sec. notes 10 1/4s, 2007	475,000	517,750	180,000	196
Allegheny Energy, Inc. bank				
term loan FRB 5.622s, 2011				
(acquired 3/5/04, cost \$299,250, \$149,625, \$448,875) (RES)	299,250	304,425	149,625	152
Calpine Canada Energy Finance				
company guaranty 8 1/2s, 2008				
(Canada)	800,000	500,000	320,000	200
Calpine Corp. 144A sec. notes				
8 3/4s, 2013	225,000	180,000	85,000	68
Calpine Corp. 144A sec. notes				
8 1/2s, 2010	2,315,000	1,863,575	875,000	704
CenterPoint Energy Resources				
Corp. debs. 6 1/2s, 2008	390,000	415,967	150,000	159
CenterPoint Energy Resources				
Corp. sr. notes Ser. B, 7 7/8s, 2013	335,000	387,039	120,000	138
CMS Energy Corp. pass-through				
certificates 7s, 2005	130,000	130,813	50,000	50
CMS Energy Corp. sr. notes				
8.9s, 2008	1,190,000	1,270,325	500,000	533
CMS Energy Corp. sr. notes				
8 1/2s, 2011	315,000	330,750	120,000	126
CMS Energy Corp. 144A sr.				
notes 7 3/4s, 2010	250,000	255,625	100,000	102
DPL, Inc. sr. notes 6 7/8s, 2011	875,000	890,313	340,000	345
Dynegy Holdings, Inc. bank				
term loan FRN 5.36s, 2010				
(acquired 6/8/04, cost \$160,000, \$80,000, \$240,000) (RES)	160,000	162,800	80,000	81
Dynegy Holdings, Inc. sr.				
notes 6 7/8s, 2011	425,000	382,500	160,000	144
Dynegy Holdings, Inc. 144A				
sec. notes 10 1/8s, 2013	1,990,000	2,193,975	780,000	859
Dynegy-Roseton Danskamme				
company guaranty Ser. A, 7.27s, 2010	525,000	509,250	200,000	194
Dynegy-Roseton Danskamme				
company guaranty Ser. B, 7.67s, 2016	800,000	704,000	310,000	272
Edison Mission Energy sr.				
notes 10s, 2008	370,000	419,950	145,000	164
Edison Mission Energy sr.				
notes 9 7/8s, 2011	15,000	16,800	5,000	5
El Paso Corp. sr. notes				
7 3/8s, 2012	560,000	499,800	210,000	187
El Paso Corp. sr. notes				
Ser. MTN, 7 3/4s, 2032	1,275,000	1,035,938	505,000	410
El Paso Natural Gas Co.				
debs. 8 5/8s, 2022	265,000	268,313	105,000	106
El Paso Natural Gas Co.				
sr. notes Ser. A, 7 5/8s, 2010	240,000	248,400	90,000	93
El Paso Production Holding				
Co. company guaranty 7 3/4s, 2013	1,390,000	1,323,975	535,000	509
Ferrellgas Partners LP/F				
errellgas Partners Finance				
144A sr. notes 6 3/4s, 2014	910,000	880,425	345,000	333
Kansas Gas & Electric debs.				

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8.29s, 2016	300,000	312,257	115,000	119
Midwest Generation LLC 144A sec. notes 8 3/4s, 2034	1,765,000	1,870,900	680,000	720
Mission Energy Holding Co. sec. notes 13 1/2s, 2008	1,180,000	1,463,200	450,000	558
Monongahela Power Co. 144A 1st. mtge. 6.7s, 2014	560,000	570,904	215,000	219
Nevada Power Co. 2nd mtge. 9s, 2013	930,000	1,036,950	360,000	401
Northwest Pipeline Corp. company guaranty 8 1/8s, 2010	1,400,000	1,552,250	545,000	604
Northwestern Corp. debs. 6.95s, 2028 (In default) (NON)	90,000	78,075	35,000	30
Northwestern Corp. notes 8 3/4s, 2012 (In default) (NON)	160,000	140,000	60,000	52
Northwestern Corp. notes 7 7/8s, 2007 (In default) (NON)	655,000	573,125	255,000	223
NRG Energy, Inc. 144A sr. sec. notes 8s, 2013	2,795,000	2,857,888	1,080,000	1,104
Orion Power Holdings, Inc. sr. notes 12s, 2010	805,000	966,000	310,000	372
PG&E Corp. sec. notes 6 7/8s, 2008	1,185,000	1,257,581	460,000	488
PG&E Gas Transmission Northwest sr. notes 7.1s, 2005	220,000	224,950	85,000	86
PSEG Energy Holdings, Inc. notes 7 3/4s, 2007	850,000	896,750	330,000	348
SEMCO Energy, Inc. sr. notes 7 3/4s, 2013	670,000	703,500	260,000	273
Sierra Pacific Power Co. 144A general ref. mtge. 6 1/4s, 2012	210,000	205,800	80,000	78
Sierra Pacific Resources 144A sr. notes 8 5/8s, 2014	1,285,000	1,329,975	490,000	507
Southern California Edison Co. notes 6 3/8s, 2006	130,000	136,030	50,000	52
Teco Energy, Inc. notes 10 1/2s, 2007	440,000	503,800	170,000	194
Teco Energy, Inc. notes 7.2s, 2011	250,000	256,875	100,000	102
Teco Energy, Inc. notes 7s, 2012	400,000	403,000	150,000	151
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co. debs. 7s, 2028	105,000	93,319	40,000	35
Teton Power Funding bank term loan FRN 4.8s, 2011 (acquired 2/4/04, cost \$181,538, \$90,769, \$272,307) (RES)	181,538	183,127	90,769	91
Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Corp. debs. 7 1/4s, 2026	135,000	135,000	50,000	50
Unisource Energy bank term loan FRN 5.652s, 2011 (acquired 3/25/04, cost \$158,400, \$79,200, \$237,600) (RES)	160,000	157,800	80,000	78
Utilicorp Canada Finance Corp. company guaranty 7 3/4s, 2011 (Canada)	1,460,000	1,361,450	470,000	438
Utilicorp United, Inc. sr. notes 9.95s, 2011	510,000	517,650	196,000	198

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Western Resources, Inc. sr. notes 9 3/4s, 2007		547,000	623,165	215,000	244
Williams Cos., Inc. (The) notes 8 3/4s, 2032		200,000	210,750	80,000	84
Williams Cos., Inc. (The) notes 8 1/8s, 2012		210,000	229,425	80,000	87
Williams Cos., Inc. (The) notes 7 5/8s, 2019		755,000	762,550	290,000	292
Williams Cos., Inc. (The) sr. notes 8 5/8s, 2010		975,000	1,094,438	380,000	426
Williams Products bank term loan FRN 3.88s, 2007 (acquired 6/4/03, cost \$163,354, \$64,352, \$227,706) (RES)		163,354	165,260	64,352	65
York Power Funding 144A notes 12s, 2007 (Cayman Islands) (In default) (NON)		334,976	34	131,272	
			42,290,939		16,372
Total Corporate bonds and notes (cost \$401,372,494, 154,409,192, \$555,781,686)			\$406,395,249		\$157,155
Foreign government bonds and notes (a)			14.2% Value	Principal amount	14. Val
Australia (Government of) bonds 6 1/4s, 2015	AUD	\$4,500,000	\$3,237,550	\$1,759,000	\$1,265
Austria (Republic of) 144A notes Ser. EMTN, 3.8s, 2013	EUR	6,000,000	6,999,908	2,000,000	2,333
Brazil (Federal Republic of) bonds 10 1/2s, 2014	USD	980,000	979,020	360,000	359
Brazil (Federal Republic of) bonds 10 1/8s, 2027	USD	940,000	871,850	360,000	333
Brazil (Federal Republic of) unsub. notes 11s, 2040	USD	1,360,000	1,334,840	525,000	515
Bulgaria (Republic of) 144A bonds 8 1/4s, 2015	USD	1,300,000	1,537,250	496,000	586
Canada (Government of) bonds 5 1/2s, 2010	CAD	2,725,000	2,166,793	1,005,000	799
Canada (Government of) bonds Ser. WL43, 5 3/4s, 2029	CAD	930,000	744,882	410,000	328
Colombia (Republic of) bonds 10 3/8s, 2033	USD	220,000	224,400	105,000	107
Colombia (Republic of) bonds Ser. NOV, 9 3/4s, 2009	USD	1,145,000	1,249,768	425,000	463
Colombia (Republic of) notes 10 3/4s, 2013	USD	3,010,000	3,360,665	1,150,000	1,283
Colombia (Republic of) unsub. bonds Ser. 15A, 11 3/8s, 2008	EUR	400,000	551,145	155,000	213
Dominican (Republic of) notes 9.04s, 2013	USD	460,000	296,700	175,000	112
Ecuador (Republic of) bonds stepped-coupon Ser. REGS, 7s (8s, 8/15/04), 2030 (STP)	USD	2,085,000	1,546,028	795,000	589
El Salvador (Republic of) 144A bonds 8 1/4s, 2032	USD	380,000	359,100	150,000	141
France (Government of) bonds 5 3/4s, 2032	EUR	1,845,000	2,529,942	760,000	1,042
France (Government of) bonds 5 1/2s, 2010	EUR	4,830,000	6,367,247	1,470,000	1,937

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France (Government of) bonds 4s, 2013	EUR	9,000,000	10,726,749	3,200,000	3,813
France (Government of) deb. 4s, 2009	EUR	1,080,000	1,326,216	440,000	540
Germany (Federal Republic of) bonds Ser. 97, 6s, 2007	EUR	7,250,000	9,448,358	3,310,000	4,313
Germany (Federal Republic of) bonds Ser. 97, 6s, 2007	EUR	6,340,000	8,189,915	2,480,000	3,203
Hellenic Greece (Republic of) bonds 3 1/2s, 2008	EUR	1,875,000	2,272,436	730,000	884
Indonesia (Republic of) FRN 2.005s, 2006	USD	260,000	246,350	100,000	94
Indonesia (Republic of) FRN 2.005s, 2005	USD	645,000	627,263	250,000	243
Indonesia (Republic of) 144A sr. notes 6 3/4s, 2014	USD	2,250,000	2,081,250	855,000	790
New Zealand (Government of) bonds Ser. 1106, 8s, 2006	NZD	7,610,000	5,004,131	2,970,000	1,952
New Zealand (Government of) bonds Ser. 709, 7s, 2009	NZD	8,036,000	5,246,076	3,152,000	2,057
Peru (Republic of) bonds 8 3/4s, 2033	USD	520,000	466,700	200,000	179
Philippines (Republic of) bonds 9 7/8s, 2019	USD	495,000	509,850	190,000	195
Philippines (Republic of) sr. notes 8 7/8s, 2015	USD	845,000	840,775	325,000	323
Russia (Federation of) 144A unsub. stepped-coupon 5s (7 1/2s, 3/31/07), 2030 (STP)	USD	5,772,500	5,296,269	2,211,250	2,028
Russia (Ministry of Finance) deb. Ser. V, 3s, 2008	USD	1,335,000	1,174,800	520,000	457
South Africa (Republic of) notes 7 3/8s, 2012	USD	2,705,000	2,956,565	1,030,000	1,125
South Africa (Republic of) notes 6 1/2s, 2014	USD	740,000	760,350	285,000	292
Sweden (Government of) bonds Ser. 1041, 6 3/4s, 2014	SEK	43,075,000	6,569,135	16,800,000	2,562
Sweden (Government of) bonds Ser. 3101, 4s, 2008	SEK	37,600,000	6,058,864	14,640,000	2,359
Turkey (Republic of) notes 9s, 2011	USD	935,000	979,413	370,000	387
Ukraine (Government of) sr. notes Ser. REGS, 11s, 2007	USD	470,408	506,159	184,803	198
Ukraine (Government of) 144A bonds 7.65s, 2013	USD	1,025,000	984,000	400,000	384
Ukraine (Government of) 144A unsub. notes 6 7/8s, 2011	USD	1,515,000	1,441,144	575,000	546
United Kingdom treasury bonds 8 3/4s, 2017	GBP	1,055,000	2,584,776	425,000	1,041
United Kingdom treasury bonds 7 1/4s, 2007	GBP	5,000,000	9,691,006	1,900,000	3,682
United Kingdom treasury bonds 5s, 2012	GBP	1,100,000	1,985,020	2,090,000	3,771
United Kingdom treasury bonds 7 1/2s, 2006	GBP	2,625,000	5,030,505	1,745,000	3,344
United Kingdom treasury bonds 4 1/2s, 2007	GBP	5,400,000	9,690,642	--	
United Mexican States bonds Ser. MTN, 8.3s, 2031	USD	1,855,000	2,003,400	725,000	783
Venezuela (Republic of) bonds 9 3/8s, 2034	USD	570,000	501,600	215,000	189

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Venezuela (Republic of) notes 10 3/4s, 2013	USD	650,000	674,700	255,000	264
Venezuela (Republic of) unsub. bonds 5 3/8s, 2010	USD	1,020,000	844,050	415,000	343
Total Foreign government bonds and notes (cost \$132,628,270, \$51,394,402, \$184,022,672)				\$141,075,555	\$54,772
Asset-backed securities (a)			6.5%		6.
		Principal amount	Value	Principal amount	Val
ABSC NIMS Trust 144A Ser. 03-HE5, Class A, 7s, 2033		\$380,732	\$382,636	\$148,531	\$149
Aegis Asset Backed Securities Trust 144A Ser. 04-1N, Class NOTE, 5s, 2034		193,449	193,237	74,101	74
Ser. 04-2N, Class N1, 4 1/2s, 2034		421,202	419,622	160,959	160
Amortizing Residential Collateral Trust Ser. 02-BC1, Class A, Interest Only (IO), 6s, 2005		8,983,636	170,653	3,503,636	66
AQ Finance NIM Trust 144A Ser. 03-N2, Class NOTE, 9.3s, 2033		152,366	153,318	59,354	59
Ser. 03-N9A, Class NOTE, 7.385s, 2033		121,104	121,861	47,141	47
Arc Net Interest Margin Trust 144A Ser. 02-8A, Class A1, 7 3/4s, 2032		20,625	20,455	8,036	7
Arcap REIT, Inc. 144A Ser. 03-1A, Class E, 7.11s, 2038		535,000	555,564	208,000	215
Ser. 04-1A, Class E, 6.42s, 2039		304,000	301,767	116,000	115
Argent NIM Trust 144A Ser. 03-N6, Class A, 6.4s, 2034		241,883	241,883	96,753	96
Ser. 04-WN2, Class A, 4.55s, 2034		126,516	126,042	48,720	48
Asset Backed Funding Corp. NIM Trust 144A Ser. 03-WF1, Class N1, 8.35s, 2032		63,077	63,077	--	
Ser. 04-0PT1, Class N2, 6.9s, 2033		220,000	220,000	84,000	84
Aviation Capital Group Trust 144A FRB Ser. 03-2A, Class G1, 2.12s, 2033		444,757	446,425	173,632	174
Bank One Issuance Trust FRB Ser. 03-C4, Class C4, 2.41s, 2011		480,000	488,121	260,000	264
Bayview Financial Acquisition Trust Ser. 02-CA, Class A, IO, 5.1s, 2004		694,990	8,144	269,996	3
Ser. 03-X, Class A, IO, 0.89s, 2006		30,816,172	520,023	12,011,224	202
Bear Stearns Asset Backed					

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Securities NIM Trust 144A Ser. 04-HE6, Class A1, 5 1/4s, 2034 (Cayman Islands)	594,000	594,000	265,000	265,000
CARSSX Finance, Ltd. 144A FRB Ser. 04-AA, Class B3, 4.73s, 2011 (Cayman Islands)	170,000	170,000	100,000	100,000
FRB Ser. 04-AA, Class B4, 6.88s, 2011 (Cayman Islands)	220,000	220,000	100,000	100,000
Chase Credit Card Master Trust FRB Ser. 03-3, Class C, 2.46s, 2010	490,000	499,972	370,000	370,000
Chase Funding Net Interest Margin 144A Ser. 03-2A, Class NOTE, 8 3/4s, 2035	58,649	58,649	22,820	22,820
Ser. 03-4A, Class NOTE, 6 3/4s, 2036	323,268	323,268	125,814	125,814
Conseco Finance Securitizations Corp. Ser. 00-2, Class A4, 8.48s, 2021	524,000	536,383	203,000	203,000
Ser. 00-4, Class A6, 8.31s, 2032	4,469,000	3,823,000	1,673,000	1,431,000
Ser. 00-6, Class M2, 8.2s, 2032	1,535,000	207,225	600,000	81,000
Ser. 01-04, Class A4, 7.36s, 2033	32,000	31,271	12,000	11,000
Ser. 01-1, Class A5, 6.99s, 2032	697,000	634,806	220,000	200,000
Ser. 01-3, Class A3, 5.79s, 2033	18,000	17,756	9,000	8,000
Ser. 01-3, Class A4, 6.91s, 2033	1,594,000	1,471,872	610,000	563,000
Ser. 01-3, Class M2, 7.44s, 2033	400,000	76,000	200,000	38,000
Ser. 01-4, Class B1, 9.4s, 2010	1,436,000	215,400	561,000	84,000
Ser. 02-1, Class A, 6.681s, 2033	3,325,679	3,411,180	1,298,260	1,331,000
FRB Ser. 01-4, Class M1, 3.11s, 2033	414,000	170,775	159,000	65,000
Consumer Credit Reference IDX Securities FRB Ser. 02-1A, Class A, 3.55s, 2007	1,100,000	1,113,970	394,000	399,000
Countrywide Asset Backed Certificates 144A Ser. 04-BC1N, Class NOTE, 5 1/2s, 2035	419,396	418,085	160,602	160,000
Crest, Ltd. 144A Ser. 03-2A, Class E2, 8s, 2038	603,000	552,122	235,000	215,000
First Franklin NIM Trust 144A Ser. 03-FF3A, Class A, 6 3/4s, 2033	371,490	370,048	144,730	144,000
Fremont NIM Trust 144A Ser. 03-B, Class NOTE, 5.65s, 2033	89,375	89,152	52,361	52,000
Ser. 04-A, Class NOTE, 4 3/4s, 2034	700,457	698,356	267,360	266,000
Granite Mortgages PLC FRB Ser. 03-2, Class 3C, 6.38s, 2043 (United Kingdom)	GBP 1,505,000	2,813,831	585,000	1,093,000
FRN Ser. 03-2, Class 2C1, 5.2s, 2043 (United Kingdom)	EUR 2,005,000	2,445,199	780,000	951,000

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FRB Ser. 02-1, Class 1C, 2.93s, 2042 (United Kingdom)	490,000	498,345	190,000	193
Green Tree Financial Corp. Ser. 95-F, Class B2, 7.1s, 2021	248,473	223,470	96,808	87
Ser. 99-3, Class A5, 6.16s, 2031	162,816	164,851	63,355	64
Ser. 99-5, Class A5, 7.86s, 2030	1,739,000	1,523,684	678,000	594
Greenpoint Manufactured Housing Ser. 00-3, Class IA, 8.45s, 2031	2,616,493	2,376,406	1,020,927	927
Ser. 99-5, Class A4, 7.59s, 2028	50,000	52,767	--	
GS Auto Loan Trust 144A Ser. 04-1, Class D, 5s, 2011	1,663,000	1,635,647	635,000	624
GSAMP Trust 144A Ser. 03-HE1N, Class NOTE, 7 1/4s, 2033	160,693	160,308	62,586	62
Ser. 04, Class NOTE, 5 1/2s, 2032	537,128	536,323	207,527	207
Ser. 04-FM1N, Class NOTE, 5 1/4s, 2033	332,856	332,510	156,239	156
Ser. 04-HE1N, Class N1, 5s, 2034	300,000	299,640	110,000	109
Holmes Financing PLC FRB Ser. 8, Class 2C, 2.32s, 2040 (United Kingdom)	331,000	331,104	127,000	127
Holmes Financing PLC FRB Ser. 4, Class 3C, 2.9s, 2040 (United Kingdom)	300,000	304,294	110,000	111
Ser. 5, Class 2C, 3.05s, 2040 (United Kingdom)	690,000	694,960	190,000	191
Home Equity Asset Trust 144A Ser. 02-5N, Class A, 8s, 2033	312,535	314,879	121,828	122
Ser. 03-4N, Class A, 8s, 2033	135,226	136,240	52,627	53
Ser. 03-7N, Class A, 5 1/4s, 2034	340,751	340,751	130,411	130
Ser. 04-1N, Class A, 5s, 2034	188,432	187,961	75,373	75
LNR CDO, Ltd. FRB Ser. 02-1A, Class FFL, 4.2s, 2037 (Cayman Islands)	1,755,000	1,685,502	685,000	657
LNR CDO, Ltd. 144A FRB Ser. 03-1A, Class EFL, 4.433s, 2036 (Cayman Islands)	1,070,000	1,126,817	415,000	437
Long Beach Asset Holdings Corp. 144A Ser. 04-2, Class N1, 4.94s, 2034	433,870	433,870	168,235	168
Ser. 03-2, Class N1, 7.627s, 2033	201,387	201,387	78,534	78
Long Beach Asset Holdings Corp. NIM Trust 144A Ser. 03-4, Class N1, 6.535s, 2033	131,516	131,680	54,798	54
Long Beach Mortgage Loan Trust Ser. 04-3, Class S1, IO, 4 1/2s, 2006	2,800,000	196,980	1,070,000	75
Lothian Mortgages PLC 144A Ser. 3A, Class D, 5.458s, 2039 (United Kingdom)	GBP 1,200,000	2,181,840	500,000	909
Madison Avenue Manufactured Housing Contract FRB Ser. 02-A, Class B1, 4.7s, 2032	1,457,253	801,489	568,528	312
MBNA Credit Card Master Note Trust FRN Ser. 03-C5, Class C5, 2.56s, 2010	490,000	499,953	370,000	377
Merrill Lynch Mortgage Investors, Inc. Ser. 03-WM3N, Class N1, 8s, 2005	194,554	196,257	75,836	76
Mid-State Trust Ser. 11, Class				

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B, 8.221s, 2038	252,149	249,903	98,630	97
Morgan Stanley ABS Capital I 144A				
Ser. 03-NC9N, Class NOTE, 7.6s, 2033	92,423	92,827	27,994	28
Ser. 04-NC2N, Class NOTE, 6 1/4s, 2033	117,297	117,553	--	
Morgan Stanley Dean Witter Capital I				
FRN Ser. 01-NC3, Class B1, 3.9s, 2031	545,000	539,136	210,000	207
FRN Ser. 01-NC4, Class B1, 3.95s, 2032	499,000	491,282	195,000	191
New Century Mortgage Corp. NIM Trust 144A Ser. 03-B, Class NOTE, 6 1/2s, 2033	196,925	198,094	76,582	77
Novastar NIM Trust 144A Ser. 04-N1, Class NOTE, 4.458s, 2034	304,064	304,064	--	
Oakwood Mortgage Investors, Inc. Ser. 01-C, Class A2, 5.92s, 2017	2,111,934	1,357,762	807,699	519
Ser. 02-C, Class A1, 5.41s, 2032	2,897,455	2,557,004	1,106,220	976
Ser. 99-B, Class A4, 6.99s, 2026	1,098,362	986,604	419,818	377
Option One Mortgage Securities Corp. NIM Trust 144A				
Ser. 03-5, Class NOTE, 6.9s, 2033	114,311	114,883	44,696	44
Ser. 03-2B, Class N1, 7.63s, 2033 (Cayman Islands)	71,538	71,538	27,788	27
Pass-Through Amortizing Credit Card Trust Ser. 02-1A, Class A4FL, 6.91s, 2012	578,892	580,529	226,376	227
Permanent Financing PLC FRB Ser. 1, Class 3C, 2.61s, 2042 (United Kingdom)	380,000	384,216	150,000	151
Ser. 3, Class 3C, 2.56s, 2042 (United Kingdom)	490,000	498,422	190,000	193
Providian Gateway Master Trust Ser. 02, Class B, zero %, 2006	1,848,000	1,552,181	--	
Residential Asset Mortgage Products, Inc. Ser. 03-RZ1, Class A, IO, 5 3/4s, 2005	4,003,279	161,382	1,568,852	63
Rural Housing Trust Ser. 87-1, Class D, 6.33s, 2026	413,647	427,995	166,965	172
SAIL Net Interest Margin Notes Ser. 03-4, Class A, 7 1/2s, 2033 (Cayman Islands)	101,462	101,350	39,521	39
SAIL Net Interest Margin Notes 144A				
Ser. 03-10A, Class A, 7 1/2s, 2033 (Cayman Islands)	594,349	594,317	231,136	231
Ser. 03-12A, Class A, 7.35s, 2033 (Cayman Islands)	247,112	247,038	96,237	96
Ser. 03-6A, Class A, 7s, 2033 (Cayman Islands)	150,509	149,390	58,605	58
Ser. 03-7A, Class A, 7s, 2033 (Cayman Islands)	317,515	315,159	123,634	122
Ser. 03-8A, Class A, 7s, 2033 (Cayman Islands)	87,215	86,776	33,892	33
Ser. 03-9A, Class A, 7s, 2033 (Cayman Islands)	231,165	229,963	86,687	86
Ser. 03-BC2A, Class A, 7 3/4s,				

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2033	417,270	416,057	162,584	162
Ser. 04-2A, Class A, 5 1/2s,				
2034 (Cayman Islands)	596,519	596,519	228,081	228
Ser. 04-4A, Class A, 5s, 2034				
(Cayman Islands)	1,136,159	1,134,455	406,363	405
Sasco Arc Net Interest Margin				
Notes Ser. 02-BC10, Class A,				
7 3/4s, 2033	42,898	42,508	16,731	16
Sasco Arc Net Interest Margin				
Notes 144A				
Ser. 03-3, Class A, 7 3/4s,				
2033	244,880	243,651	95,371	94
Ser. 03-5, Class A, 7.35s,				
2033 (Cayman Islands)	507,188	507,040	197,774	197
Ser. 03-AM1, Class A, 7 3/4s,				
2033	367,911	366,118	143,409	142
Sasco Arc Net Interest Margin				
Trust 144A Ser. 03-BC1, Class				
B, zero %, 2033	381,740	273,362	148,926	106
Saxon Net Interest Margin				
Trust 144A Ser. 03-A, Class				
A, 6.656s, 2033	226,947	226,947	88,463	88
Sharp SP I, LLC Net Interest				
Margin Trust Ser. 03-NC1N,				
Class N, 7 1/4s, 2033	291,196	292,826	113,221	113
Sharp SP I, LLC Net Interest				
Margin Trust 144A				
Ser. 03-0P1N, Class NA, 4.45s,				
2033	152,403	152,387	83,855	83
Ser. 03-HS1N, Class N, 7.48s,				
2033	159,868	160,268	62,236	62
Ser. 03-TC1N, Class N, 7.45s,				
2033	75,774	75,774	29,594	29
Ser. 04-FM1N, Class N, 6.16s,				
2033	0	0	46,751	46
Ser. 04-HS1N, Class NOTE,				
5.92s, 2034	72,633	72,633	35,604	35
South Coast Funding FRB Ser.				
3A, Class A2, 2.38s, 2038	200,000	202,500	--	
Structured Asset Investment				
Loan Trust				
Ser. 03-BC1A, Class A,				
7 3/4s, 2033	389,075	387,184	151,534	150
Ser. 03-BC2, Class A,				
IO, 6s, 2005	9,912,019	258,221	3,863,371	100
Ser. 03-BC8, Class A,				
IO, 6s, 2005	3,360,837	133,076	1,310,001	51
Ser. 04-1, Class A, IO,				
6s, 2005	20,615,000	1,099,763	7,873,000	420
TIAA Commercial Real				
Estate Securitization				
Ser. 02-1A, Class IV,				
6.84s, 2037	544,000	422,553	212,000	164
TIAA Commercial Real				
Estate Securitization				
144A Ser. 03-1A, Class				
E, 8s, 2038	650,000	583,146	254,000	227
Washington Mutual Ser.				
03-S1, Class A11, IO,				
5 1/2s, 2033	4,068,400	301,316	1,594,413	118
Whole Auto Loan Trust				
144A Ser. 03-1, Class D,				

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6s, 2010	1,180,243	1,180,981	459,762	460
Total Asset-backed securities (cost \$67,969,803, \$26,457,465, \$94,427,268)		\$64,503,716		\$24,584
Collateralized mortgage obligations (a)		5.4%		5
	Principal amount	Value	Principal amount	Va
Bear Stearns Commercial Mortgage Securitization Corp. 144A Ser. 04-ESA, Class K, 3.88s, 2016	\$490,000	\$490,000	\$190,000	\$190
Commercial Mortgage Acceptance Corp. Ser. 97-ML1, IO, 0.84s, 2017	6,084,854	135,958	2,511,942	56
Commercial Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates 144A FRB Ser. 01-FL4A, Class E, 2.68s, 2013	402,000	357,780	154,000	137
Criimi Mae Commercial Mortgage Trust Ser. 98-C1, Class A2, 7s, 2011	1,858,000	1,982,254	757,000	807
Criimi Mae Commercial Mortgage Trust 144A Ser. 98-C1, Class B, 7s, 2033	2,814,000	2,917,881	1,143,000	1,185
CS First Boston Mortgage Securities Corp. 144A FRB Ser. 03-TF2A, Class L, 5.38s, 2014	501,000	497,471	192,000	190
Deutsche Mortgage & Asset Receiving Corp. Ser. 98-C1, Class X, IO, 1.104s, 2023	55,274,206	1,500,093	21,772,852	590
DLJ Commercial Mortgage Corp. Ser. 98-CF2, Class B4, 6.04s, 2031	399,789	326,015	152,919	124
Ser. 98-CF2, Class B5, 5.95s, 2031	1,281,541	786,195	489,824	300
Fannie Mae Ser. 02-36, Class SJ, 16 1/2s, 2029	816,744	895,053	319,182	349
Ser. 329, Class 2, IO, 5.5s, 2033	3,119,157	780,765	1,175,854	294
Ser. 03-W3, Class 1A3, 7 1/2s, 2042	712,461	768,380	274,214	295
Ser. 03-W2, Class 1A3, 7 1/2s, 2042	13,870	14,959	5,928	6
Ser. 02-W1, Class 2A, 7 1/2s, 2042	1,554	1,676	642	
Ser. 02-14, Class A2, 7 1/2s, 2042	5,972	6,441	2,547	2
Ser. 01-T10, Class A2, 7 1/2s, 2041	851,806	918,662	332,279	358
Ser. 02-T4, Class A3, 7 1/2s, 2041	3,839	4,140	1,485	1
Ser. 01-T8, Class A1, 7 1/2s, 2041	9,567	10,318	3,951	4
Ser. 01-T7, Class A1, 7 1/2s, 2041	3,304,268	3,563,612	1,288,604	1,389
Ser. 01-T3, Class A1, 7 1/2s, 2040	499,183	538,363	194,524	209
Ser. 01-T1, Class A1,				

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7 1/2s, 2040	1,487,683	1,604,448	580,146	625
Ser. 99-T2, Class A1,				
7 1/2s, 2039	607,881	655,592	237,126	255
Ser. 00-T6, Class A1,				
7 1/2s, 2030	314,313	338,982	122,329	131
Ser. 01-T4, Class A1,				
7 1/2s, 2028	1,473,190	1,588,817	574,294	619
Ser. 02-W3, Class A5,				
7 1/2s, 2028	3,071	3,312	1,268	1
Ser. 338, Class 2, IO,				
5.5s, 2033	6,878,864	1,792,804	2,646,290	689
Ser. 03-24, Class IC,				
IO, 5s, 2015	2,663,700	517,249	1,043,600	202
Ser. 03-34, Class SG,				
IO, 5.55s, 2033	4,382,360	392,358	1,719,384	153
Ser. 01-74, Class MI, IO, 6s, 2015	532,189	39,899	193,521	14
Ser. 03-49, Class TS, IO, 6 1/4s,				
2018	5,052,618	605,525	1,982,389	237
Ser. 03-26, Class IG, IO, 6s,				
2033	1,721,632	323,075	674,463	126
Ser. 02-36, Class QH, IO, 6.6s,				
2029	1,769,611	110,949	691,567	43
Ser. 02-T18, IO, 0.519s, 2042	23,630,034	341,641	9,035,318	130
Ser. 345, Class 1, IO, 5s, 2033	1,741,291	477,767	661,900	181
Ser. 345, Class 3, IO, 5s, 2033	7,691,395	2,076,677	2,941,436	794
Ser. 03-34, Class SP, IO, 5.65s,				
2032	13,114,305	1,124,961	5,137,720	440
Ser. 03-6, Class IB, IO, 5 1/2s,				
2022	640,000	41,990	243,000	15
Ser. 92-15, Class L, IO, 10.38s,				
2022	1,232	15,136	487	5
Ser. 03-41, Class SP, IO, 5				
3/4s, 2015	4,413,638	294,473	1,729,095	115
Ser. 318, Class 2, IO, 6s,				
2032	1,537,421	357,030	587,100	136
Ser. 03-118, Class SF, IO,				
6.65s, 2033	2,136,717	312,849	812,787	119
Ser. 03-W17, Class 12, IO,				
1.162s, 2033	8,135,205	270,380	3,107,095	103
Ser. 03-118, Class S, IO,				
6.65s, 2033	1,915,048	277,682	751,067	108
Ser. 03-45, Class PI, IO,				
5.5s, 2029	3,122,429	368,025	1,223,390	144
Ser. 03-37, Class IC, IO,				
5.5s, 2027	4,146,072	447,001	1,624,259	175
Ser. 98-51, Class SG, IO,				
23.72s, 2022	200,829	90,100	78,894	35
Ser. 322, Class 2, IO, 6s,				
2032	1,206,657	279,417	472,700	109
Ser. 03-W10, Class 3A, IO,				
1.913s, 2043	14,845,384	491,753	5,786,368	191
Ser. 00-T6, IO, 0.74s, 2030	13,315,531	239,263	5,209,140	93
Ser. 03-W10, Class 1A, IO,				
1.922s, 2043	12,485,363	401,873	4,866,218	156
Ser. 03-7, Class SM, IO,				
6.3s, 2023	168,328	973	65,946	
Ser. 03-23, Class AI, IO,				
5s, 2017	6,402,748	809,216	2,512,059	317
Ser. 03-23, Class SC, IO,				
6.1s, 2033	391,480	5,872	153,600	2
Ser. 03-58, Class ID, IO,				
6s, 2033	1,528,271	350,308	598,747	137

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Ser. 03-14, Class KS, IO, 6.15s, 2017	2,014,030	150,108	788,921	58
Ser. 03-34, Class ES, IO, 5.55s, 2033	10,745,022	956,978	4,215,647	375
Ser. 99-51, Class N, PO, zero %, 2029	254,384	213,166	99,086	83
Ser. 99-52, Class MO, PO, zero %, 2026	133,908	128,960	52,515	50
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. Structured Pass-Through Securities				
Ser. T-58, Class 4A, 7 1/2s, 2043	18,484	19,935	7,896	8
Ser. T-57, Class 1AX, IO, 0.439s, 2043	7,725,698	83,896	2,897,137	31
FFCA Secured Lending Corp. Ser. 00-1, Class X, IO, 1.603s, 2020	19,819,760	1,266,515	7,751,708	495
First Chicago Lennar Trust 144A Ser. 97-CHL1, Class E, 7.922s, 2039	589,733	550,848	229,896	214
Freddie Mac				
Ser. 2763, Class SC, 23.08s, 2032	776,442	925,877	295,010	351
Ser. 2448, Class SM, IO, 6.4s, 2032	3,003,531	315,371	1,175,704	123
Ser. 2579, Class GS, IO, 6.05s, 2017	3,296,003	306,224	1,293,175	120
Ser. 2590, Class IH, IO, 5 1/2s, 2028	1,033,400	266,101	404,800	104
Ser. 216, Class IO, IO, 6s, 2032	4,756,941	1,080,903	1,863,555	423
Ser. 2596, Class IQ, IO, 5 1/2s, 2026	2,619,000	277,197	1,048,000	110
Ser. 2515, Class IG, IO, 5 1/2s, 2032	2,008,400	662,584	786,800	259
Ser. 2478, Class SY, IO, 6.55s, 2021	352,770	19,805	138,186	7
Ser. 215, Class PO, Principal Only (PO), zero %, 2031	561,982	502,316	220,500	197
Ser. 2235, PO, zero %, 2030	515,000	415,299	201,747	162
Ser. 2078, Class KC, PO, zero %, 2023	5	5	2	
GMAC Commercial Mortgage Securities, Inc. 144A Ser. 99-C3, Class G, 6.974s, 2036	739,550	544,185	282,877	208
Government National Mortgage Association				
Ser. 02-51, Class SA, IO, 6.68s, 2032	244,234	2,858	95,741	1
Ser. 03-83, Class SI, IO, 4.9s, 2032	6,327,802	435,036	2,478,715	170
Ser. 02-63, Class ST, IO, 4.03s, 2024	945,932	9,641	--	
Ser. 02-47, Class SM, IO, 4.55s, 2032	2,297,323	117,379	900,710	46
Ser. 01-19, Class S, IO, 5.9s, 2031	3,001,517	281,392	1,175,803	110
Ser. 01-43, Class SJ, IO, 6.18s, 2029	953,445	23,687	373,154	9
Ser. 98-2, Class EA, PO, zero %, 2028	252,907	209,439	100,466	83

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GS Mortgage Securities Corp. II 144A FRB Ser. 03-FL6A, Class L, 4.63s, 2015	300,000	300,375	117,000	117,000
Hermione (European Loan Conduit No. 14) 144A FRB Class A, 5.33s, 2011 (Ireland)	GBP 1,837,845	3,361,620	713,631	1,305,000
LB Commercial Conduit Mortgage Trust 144A Ser. 99-C1, Class G, 6.41s, 2031	355,850	273,570	136,232	104,000
Mach One Commercial Mortgage Trust 144A Ser. 04-1A, Class J, 5.45s, 2040	594,000	476,291	226,000	181,000
Ser. 04-1A, Class K, 5.45s, 2040	297,000	239,955	114,000	92,000
Ser. 04-1A, Class L, 5.45s, 2040	135,000	95,644	52,000	36,000
Merrill Lynch Mortgage Investors, Inc. Ser. 96-C2, Class JS, IO, 3.459s, 2028	9,514,193	549,654	3,743,778	216,000
Mezz Cap Commercial Mortgage Trust 144A Ser. 04-C1, Class X, IO, 7.85s, 2037	1,440,985	667,581	--	--
Morgan Stanley Capital I 144A Ser. 04-RR, Class F7, 6s, 2039	2,430,000	1,722,008	930,000	659,000
Mortgage Capital Funding, Inc. Ser. 97-MC2, Class X, IO, 1.282s, 2012	7,700,770	227,918	3,037,952	89,000
Mortgage Capital Funding, Inc. FRB Ser. 98-MC2, Class E, 7.139s, 2030	459,501	496,852	--	--
Starwood Asset Receivables Trust 144A FRB Ser. 03-1A, Class F, 2.55s, 2022	245,003	245,395	95,279	95,000
FRB Ser. 03-1A, Class E, 2 1/2s, 2022	308,522	309,016	122,502	122,000
STRIPS 144A Ser. 03-1A, Class M, 5s, 2018 (Cayman Islands)	229,000	187,872	87,000	71,000
Ser. 03-1A, Class N, 5s, 2018	272,000	200,709	104,000	76,000
Ser. 04-1A, Class M, 5s, 2018	245,000	201,782	100,000	82,000
Ser. 04-1A, Class N, 5s, 2018	235,000	174,605	90,000	66,000
Trizechahn Office Properties Trust 144A Ser. 01-TZHA, Class D3, 6.943s, 2013	271,000	287,767	100,000	106,000
Total Collateralized mortgage obligations (cost \$57,350,223, \$21,579,206, \$78,929,429)		\$53,327,732		\$20,345,000
Common stocks (a)	Number of shares	0.7% Value	Number of shares	Value
AboveNet, Inc. (NON)	2,767	\$85,749	1,083	\$33,000

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Alderwoods Group, Inc. (NON)	3,074	27,312	1,153	10
AMRESCO Creditor Trust (acquired 6/17/99, cost \$174,438, \$62,787, \$237,225) (RES) (NON) (R)	1,005,000	1,005	350,000	
Arch Wireless, Inc. Class A (NON)	19	536	8	
Archibald Candy Corp. (NON)	2,452	123	958	
Birch Telecom, Inc. (NON)	1,522	15	605	
Comdisco Holding Co., Inc. (S)	643	15,464	244	5
Contifinancial Corp. Liquidating Trust Units	3,390,037	67,801	1,883,299	37
Covad Communications Group, Inc. (NON) (S)	21,241	40,358	8,378	15
Crown Castle International Corp. (NON) (S)	2,407	33,987	932	13
Genesis HealthCare Corp. (NON) (S)	1,529	41,054	614	16
Globix Corp. (NON) (S)	64,253	205,610	25,179	80
iPCS, Inc. (NON)	21,372	461,251	8,406	181
iPCS Escrow, Inc. (NON)	750,000	750	295,000	
Knology, Inc. (NON)	282	1,230	99	
Leucadia National Corp. (S)	147	7,569	58	2
Lodgian, Inc. (NON)	9,031	88,504	3,473	34
Loewen Group International, Inc. (NON)	160,000	16	60,000	
Polymer Group, Inc. Class A (NON)	1,112	14,678	431	5
PSF Group Holdings, Inc. 144A Class A (NON)	2,502	3,753,720	1,004	1,505
Regal Entertainment Group (acquired 5/9/02, cost \$74,020, \$228,845, \$302,965) (RES)	74,020	1,393,797	28,727	540
Sterling Chemicals, Inc. (NON)	368	8,832	129	3
Sun Healthcare Group, Inc. (NON)	1,195	8,257	467	3
VFB LLC (acquired various dates from 1/20/00 to 12/8/03, cost \$955,585, \$355,888, \$1,311,473) (RES) (NON)	1,292,251	245,528	503,131	95
Washington Group International, Inc. (NON)	6,378	213,153	2,398	80
Total Common stocks (cost \$18,814,084, \$7,439,677, \$26,253,761)		\$6,716,299		\$2,667
Preferred stocks (a)		0.5%		0.

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	Number of shares	Value	Number of shares	Value
Avecia Group PLC \$4.00 pfd. (United Kingdom) (PIK)	41,533	\$539,929	16,152	\$209,000
Doane Pet Care Co. \$7.125 pfd.	15,119	634,998	5,858	246,000
Dobson Communications Corp. 13.00% pfd. (PIK)	38	24,738	14	9,000
First Republic Capital Corp. 144A 10.50% pfd.	540	558,900	210	217,000
iStar Financial, Inc. \$1.95 cum. pfd.	17,777	444,425	6,895	172,000
Paxson Communications Corp. 13.25% cum. pfd. (PIK) (S)	132	1,151,700	50	436,000
Rural Cellular Corp. Ser. B, 11.375% cum. pfd.	277	232,680	106	89,000
Rural Cellular Corp. 12.25% pfd. (PIK)	1,901	1,197,630	738	464,000
Total Preferred stocks (cost \$5,399,667, \$2,089,902, \$7,489,569)		\$4,785,000		\$1,845,000
Brady bonds (a)		0.4% Value	Principal amount	0. Value
Brazil (Federal Republic of) FRB 2 1/8s, 2012	\$1,181,181	\$1,026,210	\$367,060	\$318,000
Brazil (Federal Republic of) govt. guaranty FRB Ser. RG, 2 1/8s, 2012	1,515,300	1,316,492	588,238	511,000
Peru (Republic of) coll. FLIRB Ser. 20YR, 4 1/2s, 2017	985,000	815,088	375,000	310,000
Peru (Republic of) FRB Ser. PDI, 5s, 2017	882,700	767,949	336,700	292,000
Total Brady bonds (cost \$3,273,044, \$1,186,663, \$4,459,707)		\$3,925,739		\$1,433,000
Convertible preferred stocks (a)		0.2% Value	Number of shares	0. Value
Crown Castle International Corp. \$3.125 cv. pfd.	12,672	\$574,992	4,915	\$223,000
Omnicare, Inc. \$2.00 cv. pfd.	7,495	359,760	2,910	139,000
Paxson Communications Corp. 144A 9.75% cv. pfd. (PIK)	89	631,900	35	248,000
Williams Cos., Inc. (The) 144A \$2.75 cv. pfd.	9,530	681,395	3,690	263,000

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Total Convertible preferred stocks (cost \$2,107,187, \$750,917, \$2,858,104)			\$2,248,047	\$875
Convertible bonds and notes (a)				
	Principal amount	0.1% Value	Principal amount	0.1% Value
AES Corp. (The) cv. sub. notes 4 1/2s, 2005	\$155,000	\$153,450	\$60,000	\$59
Amkor Technologies, Inc. cv. notes 5 3/4s, 2006	725,000	664,281	280,000	256
Cybernet Internet Services International, Inc. 144A cv. sr. disc. notes stepped-coupon zero % (13s, 8/15/04) 2009 (Denmark) (In default) (NON) (STP)	3,080,000	31	1,210,000	
WCI Communities, Inc. cv. sr. sub. notes 4s, 2023	380,000	408,975	145,000	156
Total Convertible bonds and notes (cost \$3,803,181, \$1,493,551, \$5,296,732)		\$1,226,737		\$472
Units (a)		%		%
	Number of units	Value	Number of units	Value
Morrison Knudsen Corp., 2032	1,250,000	\$65,625	470,000	\$24
XCL Equity Units	951	422,079	376	167
Total Units (cost \$2,515,898, \$1,198,601, \$3,714,499)		\$487,704		\$191
Warrants (a) (NON)		%		%
	Number of warrants	Value	Number of warrants	Value
AboveNet, Inc. 9/8/08	1,001	\$5,005	391	\$1
AboveNet, Inc. 9/10/10	1,178	1,178	460	
Dayton Superior Corp. 144A 6/15/09	1,420	1	560	
Doe Run Resources Corp. 144A 12/31/12	4	1	2	
Huntsman Co., LLC 144A 5/15/11	1,654	314,260	641	121
MDP Acquisitions PLC 144A (Ireland) 10/1/13	694	19,259	266	7
Mikohn Gaming Corp. 144A 8/15/08	550	165	210	

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ONO Finance PLC				
144A (United Kingdom) 2/15/11	560	6	220	
Pliant Corp. 144A 6/1/10	570	6	230	
Solutia, Inc. 144A 7/15/09	682	7	261	
Travel Centers of America, Inc. 144A 5/1/09	690	3,450	570	2
Ubiquitel, Inc. 144A 4/15/10	2,310	1	900	
Washington Group International, Inc. Ser. A 1/25/06	3,937	28,543	1,479	10
Washington Group International, Inc. Ser. B 1/25/06	4,500	25,650	1,691	9
Washington Group International, Inc. Ser. C 1/25/06	2,432	11,430	914	4
XM Satellite Radio Holdings, Inc. 144A 3/15/10	800	42,800	320	17
Total Warrants (cost \$1,029,372, \$394,274, \$1,423,646)		\$451,762		\$176
U.S. Government and Agency Mortgage Obligations (a)		12.4%		10.
	Principal amount	Value	Principal amount	Val
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation 7 1/2s, March 1, 2026	\$19,116	\$20,637	\$--	
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation 7 1/2s, May 1, 2027	--	--	20,515	22
Federal National Mortgage Association Pass-Through Certificates 8s, July 1, 2024	--	--	5,867	6
7 1/2s, with due dates from January 1, 2030 to 1-Aug-30	--	--	85,337	91
7 1/2s, with due dates from October 1, 2022 to 1-Jan-30	149,784	160,989	--	
6 1/2s, with due dates from June 1, 2028 to 1-May-33	--	--	7,373,569	7,723
6 1/2s, with due dates from April 1, 2024 to 1-Nov-33	18,995,667	19,873,362	--	
6 1/2s, TBA, 15-Aug-34	47,100,000	49,149,585	18,000,000	18,783
5s, June 1, 2019	212,176	214,049	--	
5s, June 1, 2019	--	--	463,819	467
5s, TBA, August 15, 2019	49,000,000	49,340,702	12,400,000	12,486
4 1/2s, with due dates from August 1, 2033 to June 1, 2034	5,047,024	4,771,655	2,045,169	1,933
Total U.S. Government and Agency Mortgage Obligations (cost \$123,173,947,				

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\$41,369,991,
\$164,543,938) \$123,530,979 \$41,514

U.S. Treasury Obligations (a)	Principal amount	13.8% Value	Principal amount	13.6% Value
U.S. Treasury Bonds				
7 1/2s, November 15, 2016	\$21,600,000	\$26,929,126	\$5,440,000	\$6,782,000
6 1/4s, May 15, 2030	33,514,000	38,048,863	12,789,000	14,519,000
6 1/4s, August 15, 2023	12,260,000	13,752,272	5,965,000	6,691,000
4 1/4s, August 15, 2013	22,594,000	22,293,925	7,289,000	7,192,000
4s, November 15, 2012	--	--	3,000	2,000
U.S. Treasury Notes				
3 1/4s, August 15, 2008	23,410,000	23,238,082	8,046,000	7,986,000
1 1/8s, June 30, 2005	6,273,000	6,223,012	6,087,000	6,038,000
U.S. Treasury Strip				
zero %, November 15, 2024	20,460,000	6,686,146	7,990,000	2,611,000
Total U.S. Treasury Obligations (cost \$137,236,894, \$51,768,263, \$189,005,157)		\$137,171,426		\$51,824,000

Short-term investments (a)	Principal amount	17.6% Value	Principal amount	16.6% Value
Putnam Prime Money Market Fund (e)	171,516,532	\$171,516,532	\$62,277,762	\$62,277,762
Short-term investments held as collateral for loaned securities with yields ranging from 1.28% to 1.52% and due dates ranging from August 2, 2004 to 23-Aug-04	1,317,039	1,316,566	--	--
U.S. Treasury Bill zero %, August 5, 2004 (SEG)	1,900,000	1,899,766	700,000	699,000
Total Short-term investments (cost \$174,732,864, \$62,977,676, \$267,710,540)		\$174,732,864		\$62,977,676
Total Investments (cost \$1,131,406,928, \$424,509,780, \$1,555,916,708)		\$1,120,578,809		\$420,836,000

Because the Funds are actively managed, their portfolio holdings as of July 31, 2004 are unlikely to reflect what their portfolio holdings will be as of the date the merger is completed. Accordingly, no adjustments have been made to indicate holdings that would be sold in anticipation

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of the merger to accommodate the investment strategies of Putnam Premier Income Trust.

(a) Percentages indicated are based on net assets as follows:

Putnam Premier Income Trust:	\$ 992,675,806
Putnam Master Income Trust:	\$ 380,022,510
Proforma Combined:	\$1,372,376,422

(DEF) Security is in default of principal and interest.

(NON) Non-income-producing security.

(S) Securities on loan, in part or in entirety, at July 31, 2004 for Putnam Premier Income Trust.

(STP) The interest rate and date shown parenthetically represent the new interest rate to be paid and the date the fund will begin accruing interest income at this rate.

(RES) Restricted, excluding 144A securities, as to public resale. The total market value of restricted securities held at July 31, 2004 was as follows:

Putnam Premier Income Trust:	\$20,966,002 or 2.1% of net assets
Putnam Master Income Trust:	\$8,394,950 or 2.1% of net assets

(PIK) Income may be received in cash or additional securities at the discretion of the issuer.

(SEG) This security was pledged and segregated with the custodian to cover margin requirements for futures contracts at July 31, 2004.

(R) Real Estate Investment Trust.

(e) The fund invests in the Putnam Prime Money Market Fund, an open-end management investment company managed by Putnam Management. Management fees paid by the fund are reduced by an amount equal to the management fees paid by Putnam Prime Money Market Fund with respect to assets invested by the fund in Putnam Prime Money Market Fund. Income distributions earned by Putnam Premier Income Trust and Putnam Master Income Trust totaled \$304,266 and \$68,777, respectively, for the period ended July 31, 2004.

144A after the name of a security represents those exempt from registration under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933. These securities may be resold in transactions exempt from registration, normally to qualified institutional buyers.

TBA after the name of a security represents to be announced securities (Note 1).

FLIRB represents Front Loaded Interest Reduction Bond.

The rates shown on Floating Rate Bonds (FRB) and Floating Rate Notes (FRN) are the current interest rates at July 31, 2004.

Putnam Premier Income Trust

Forward currency contracts to buy at July 31, 2004 (unaudited)
(aggregate face value \$55,156,865)

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	Value	Aggregate face value	Delivery date	Unrealized appreciation/ (depreciation)
Australian Dollar	\$10,703,542	\$10,767,426	9/15/04	\$ (63,884)
British Pound	4,934,461	4,954,404	9/15/04	(19,943)
Danish Krone	1,625,806	1,649,315	9/15/04	(23,509)
Euro	6,999,341	7,134,813	9/15/04	(135,472)
Japanese Yen	29,023,373	28,898,333	9/15/04	125,040
Norwegian Krone	467,789	490,647	9/15/04	(22,858)
Polish Zloty	634,031	604,876	9/15/04	29,155
Swiss Franc	642,067	657,051	9/15/04	(14,984)
				\$ (126,455)

Forward currency contracts to sell at July 31, 2004 (unaudited)
(aggregate face value \$104,172,131)

	Value	Aggregate face value	Delivery date	Unrealized appreciation/ (depreciation)
Australian Dollar	\$ 5,414,359	\$ 5,515,410	9/15/04	\$ 101,051
British Pound	24,315,776	24,400,083	9/15/04	84,307
Canadian Dollar	1,320,801	1,288,907	9/15/04	(31,894)
Euro	49,069,847	49,332,699	9/15/04	262,852
Japanese Yen	1,212,436	1,245,830	9/15/04	33,394
New Zealand Dollar	9,972,087	9,783,991	9/15/04	(188,096)
Swedish Kronor	12,238,784	12,605,211	9/15/04	366,427
				\$ 628,041

Futures contracts outstanding at July 31, 2004 (unaudited)

	Value	Aggregate face value	Expiration date	Unrealized appreciation/ (depreciation)
Euro-Bobl 5 yr (Long)	\$18,705,230	\$18,532,054	Sep-04	\$ 173,176
Euro-Bund 10 yr (Long)	19,944,103	19,757,008	Sep-04	187,095
Interest				
Rate Swap 10 yr (Long)	2,474,656	2,393,312	Sep-04	81,344
Japanese Government Bond 10 yr-TSE (Long)	7,259,758	7,260,419	Sep-04	(661)
Japanese Government Bond 10 yr (Long)	8,951,709	8,971,230	Sep-04	(19,521)
U.K. Gilt (Long)	29,660,669	29,586,470	Sep-04	74,199
U.S. Treasury Bond (Long)	19,046,500	18,376,437	Sep-04	670,063
U.S. Treasury Note 10 yr (Long)	35,651,438	34,738,384	Sep-04	913,054
U.S. Treasury Note 10 yr (Short)	25,908,188	25,760,108	Sep-04	(148,080)
U.S. Treasury Note 5 yr (Short)	94,717,500	3,321,258	Sep-04	(1,396,242)
				\$ 534,427

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Interest rate swap contracts outstanding at July 31, 2004 (unaudited)

	Notional Amount	Termination date	Unrealized appreciation (depreciation)
Agreement with Bank of America, N.A. dated March 25, 2004 to pay semi-annually the notional amount multiplied by 3.075% and receive quarterly the notional amount multiplied by the three month USD-LIBOR.	\$23,700,000	3/30/09	\$800,053
Agreement with Bank of America, N.A. dated January 22, 2004 to pay semi-annually the notional amount multiplied by 1.97375% and receive quarterly the notional amount multiplied by the three month USD-LIBOR.	17,400,000	1/26/06	194,054
Agreement with Bank of America, N.A. dated December 2, 2003 to pay semi-annually the notional amount multiplied by 2.444% and receive quarterly the notional amount multiplied by the three month USD LIBOR.	8,912,000	12/4/05	5,964
Agreement with Bank of America, N.A. dated January 22, 2004 to pay semi-annually the notional amount multiplied by 4.35% and receive quarterly the notional amount multiplied by the three month USD-LIBOR.	5,500,000	1/27/14	232,389
Agreement with Credit Suisse First Boston International dated July 7, 2004 to pay semi-annually the notional amount multiplied by 4.945% and receive quarterly the notional amount multiplied by the three month USD LIBOR.	8,099,800	7/9/14	(15,354)
Agreement with Credit Suisse First Boston International dated July 7, 2004 to receive semi-annually the notional amount multiplied by 2.931% and pay quarterly the notional amount multiplied by the three month USD LIBOR.	7,174,500	7/9/06	(6,988)
Agreement with Lehman Brothers Special Financing, Inc. dated January 22, 2004 to pay semi-annually the notional amount multiplied by 1.955% and receive quarterly the notional amount multiplied by the three month USD-LIBOR-BBA.	17,400,000	1/26/06	198,449
Agreement with Lehman Brothers Special Financing, Inc. dated December 9, 2003 to receive semi-annually the notional amount multiplied by 4.641% and pay			

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quarterly the notional amount multiplied by three month USD-LIBOR-BBA.	12,964,000	12/15/13	(195,451)
Agreement with Lehman Brothers Special Financing, Inc. dated January 22, 2004 to pay semi-annually the notional amount multiplied by 4.3375% and receive quarterly the notional amount multiplied by the three month USD-LIBOR-BBA.	5,500,000	1/26/14	240,208
Agreement with Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc. dated September 27, 2002 to receive semi-annually the notional amount multiplied by the six month JPY-LIBOR-BBA and pay semi-annually the notional amount multiplied by 0.399%.	JPY 3,417,000,000	10/1/07	129,707
Agreement with Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc. dated November 17, 2000 to pay semi-annually the notional amount multiplied by the three month USD-LIBOR-BBA and receive the notional amount multiplied by 6.68%.	9,000,000	11/21/05	556,735
Agreement with UBS, AG dated April 23, 2004 to receive annually the notional amount multiplied by 3.49% and pay quarterly the notional amount multiplied by the three month SEK-STIBOR-SIDE.	SEK 555,000,000	4/27/06	79,576
			\$2,219,342

Putnam Master Income Trust

Forward currency contracts to buy at July 31, 2004 (unaudited)
(aggregate face value \$24,562,436)

	Value	Aggregate face value	Delivery date	Unrealized appreciation/ (depreciation)
Australian Dollar	\$ 4,062,396	\$ 4,087,007	Sep-04	\$ (24,612)
British Pound	4,919,250	4,932,060	Sep-04	(12,810)
Danish Krone	629,301	638,401	Sep-04	(9,100)
Euro	3,162,686	3,211,678	Sep-04	(48,992)
Japanese Yen	11,066,285	11,018,505	Sep-04	47,780
Norwegian Krone	178,642	187,371	Sep-04	(8,729)
Polish Zloty	242,138	231,004	Sep-04	11,134
Swedish Krona	250,563	256,410	Sep-04	(5,847)
				\$ (51,176)

Forward currency contracts to sell at July 31, 2004 (unaudited)
(aggregate face value \$43,802,498)

	Value	Aggregate face value	Delivery date	Unrealized appreciation/ (depreciation)

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Australian Dollars	\$ 2,071,304	\$2,109,971	Sep-04	\$ 38,667
British Pound	13,320,456	13,354,801	Sep-04	34,345
Canadian Dollars	447,825	437,011	Sep-04	(10,814)
Euro	18,573,055	18,679,191	Sep-04	106,136
Japanese Yen	463,817	476,591	Sep-04	12,774
New Zealand Dollars	3,902,994	3,829,375	Sep-04	(73,619)
Swedish Krona	4,772,665	4,915,558	Sep-04	\$142,893

				\$250,382

Futures contracts outstanding at July 31, 2004 (unaudited)

	Value	Aggregate face value	Expiration date	Unrealized appreciation/ (depreciation)
Euro-Bobl 5 yr (Long)	\$ 7,214,874	\$ 7,199,924	Sep-04	\$ 14,950
Euro-Bund 10 yr (Long)	7,702,550	7,672,888	Sep-04	29,662
Interest Rate Swap 10 yr (Long)	860,750	832,456	Sep-04	28,294
Japanese Government Bond 10 yr (Long)	3,871,009	3,880,197	Sep-04	(9,188)
Japanese Government Bond 10 yr-TSE (Long)	2,419,919	2,424,226	Sep-04	(4,307)
U.K. Gilt (Long)	10,015,291	10,012,116	Sep-04	3,175
U.S. Treasury Bond (Long)	7,467,094	7,204,400	Sep-04	262,694
U.S. Treasury Note 10 yr (Long)	9,964,688	9,937,285	Sep-04	27,403
U.S. Treasury Note 5 yr (Short)	37,449,000	36,898,242	Sep-04	(550,758)

				\$ (198,075)

Interest rate swap contracts outstanding at July 31, 2004 (unaudited)

	Notional Amount	Termination date	Unrealized appreciation (depreciation)
Agreement with Bank of America, N.A. dated March 25, 2004 to pay semi-annually the notional amount multiplied by 3.075% and receive quarterly the notional amount multiplied by the three month USD-LIBOR.	\$9,000,000	3/30/09	\$303,818
Agreement with Bank of America, N.A. dated January 22, 2004 to pay semi-annually the notional amount multiplied by 1.97375% and receive quarterly the notional amount multiplied by the three month USD-LIBOR.	4,500,000	1/26/06	50,186
Agreement with Bank of America, N.A. dated December 2, 2003 to pay			

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semi-annually the notional amount multiplied by 2.44% and receive quarterly the notional amount multiplied by the three month USD LIBOR.	3,496,000	12/4/05	2,339
Agreement with Bank of America, N.A. dated January 22, 2004 to pay semi-annually the notional amount multiplied by 4.35% and receive quarterly the notional amount multiplied by the three month USD-LIBOR.	1,400,000	1/27/14	59,154
Agreement with Credit Suisse First Boston International dated July 7, 2004 to pay semi-annually the notional amount multiplied by 4.945% and receive quarterly the notional amount multiplied by the three month USD LIBOR.	3,157,800	7/9/14	(6,353)
Agreement with Credit Suisse First Boston International dated July 7, 2004 to receive semi-annually the notional amount multiplied by 2.931% and pay quarterly the notional amount multiplied by the three month USD LIBOR.	2,798,800	7/9/06	(2,726)
Agreement with Lehman Brothers Special Financing, Inc. dated December 9, 2003 to receive semi-annually the notional amount multiplied by 4.641% and pay quarterly the notional amount multiplied by three month USD-LIBOR-BBA.	5,068,000	12/15/13	(76,407)
Agreement with Lehman Brothers Special Financing, Inc. dated January 22, 2004 to pay semi-annually the notional amount multiplied by 1.955% and receive quarterly the notional amount multiplied by the three month USD-LIBOR-BBA.	4,500,000	1/26/06	51,323
Agreement with Lehman Brothers Special Financing, Inc. dated January 22, 2004 to pay semi-annually the notional amount multiplied by 4.3375% and receive quarterly the notional amount multiplied by the three month USD-LIBOR-BBA.	1,400,000	1/26/14	61,144
Agreement with Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc. dated September 27, 2002 to receive semi-annually the notional amount multiplied by the six month JPY-LIBOR-BBA and pay semi-annually the notional amount multiplied by 0.399%.	JPY 10,846,411	10/1/07	50,854
Agreement with Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc. dated November 17, 2000 to pay semi-annually the notional amount multiplied by the three month USD-LIBOR-BBA and receive the notional amount multiplied by 6.68%.	3,500,000	11/21/05	216,508
Agreement with UBS, AG dated April 23,			

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2004 to receive annually the notional amount multiplied by 3.49% and pay quarterly the notional amount multiplied by the three month SEK-STIBOR-SIDE.

SEK	27,450,473	4/27/06	30,396

			\$740,236

Putnam Premier Income Trust
 Notes to Proforma Combining Statements
 (Unaudited)
 July 31, 2004

Use of Estimates

The preparation of these statements is in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the reported amounts of increases and decreases in net assets from operations during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Security Valuation

Investments for which market quotations are readily available are valued at the last reported sales price on their principal exchange, or official closing price for certain markets. If no sales are reported--as in the case of some securities traded over-the-counter--a security is valued at its last reported bid price. Market quotations are not considered to be readily available for certain debt obligations; such investments are valued at fair value on the basis of valuations furnished by an independent pricing service or dealers, approved by the Trustees. Such services or dealers determine valuations for normal institutional-size trading units of such securities using methods based on market transactions for comparable securities and various relationships, generally recognized by institutional traders, between securities. Many securities markets and exchanges outside the U.S. close prior to the close of the New York Stock Exchange and therefore the closing prices for securities in such markets or on such exchanges may not fully reflect events that occur after such close but before the close of the New York Stock Exchange. Accordingly, on certain days, each fund will fair value foreign securities taking into account multiple factors, including movements in the U.S. securities markets. The number of days on which fair value prices will be used will depend on market activity and it is possible that fair value prices will be used by the fund to a significant extent. Securities quoted in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at the current exchange rate. Short-term investments having remaining maturities of 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. Other investments, including restricted securities, are valued at fair value following procedures approved by the Trustees. Such valuations and procedures are reviewed periodically by the Trustees.

Federal Taxes

It is the policy of each fund to distribute all of its taxable income within the prescribed time and otherwise comply with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code") applicable to regulated investment companies

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Proforma Adjustments

(A) Elimination and reduction of duplicative expenses as a result of the merger.

(B) \$497,391 relates to estimated proxy costs, which will be borne by Putnam Premier Income Trust and Putnam Master Income Trust. \$48,149 relates to SEC registration fees that will be borne by Putnam Premier Income Trust. The remaining \$96,500 consists of \$75,000 of estimated legal costs and \$21,500 of estimated accounting costs. These are related merger costs which will be allocated ratably between the two funds prior to consummation of the merger. As set forth in the Agreement, Putnam Management will bear merger-related costs to the extent that they exceed certain limits specified for each fund. As of July 31, 2004, the costs that Putnam Management is expected to bear based on this Agreement are estimated to be \$320,146.

(C) Issuance of common shares of Putnam Premier Income Trust to the holders of common shares of Putnam Master Income Trust.

SECURITIES RATINGS

The ratings of securities in which each fund may invest will be measured at the time of purchase and, to the extent a security is assigned a different rating by one or more of the various rating agencies, Putnam Management will use the highest rating assigned by any agency. Putnam Management will not necessarily sell an investment if its rating is reduced. The following rating services describe rated securities as follows:

Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

Bonds

Aaa -- Bonds which are rated Aaa are judged to be of the best quality. They carry the smallest degree of investment risk and are generally referred to as "gilt edged." Interest payments are protected by a large or by an exceptionally stable margin and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the fundamentally strong position of such issues.

Aa -- Bonds which are rated Aa are judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with the Aaa group they comprise what are generally known as high grade bonds. They are rated lower than the best bonds because margins of protection may not be as large as in Aaa securities or fluctuation of protective elements may be of greater amplitude or there may be other elements present which make the long-term risk appear somewhat larger than the Aaa securities.

A -- Bonds which are rated A possess many favorable investment attributes and are to be considered as upper-medium-grade obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate, but elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment sometime in the future.

Baa -- Bonds which are rated Baa are considered as medium grade obligations, (i.e., they are neither highly protected nor poorly secured). Interest payments and principal security appear adequate for the present but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over any great length of time. Such bonds

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lack outstanding investment characteristics and in fact have speculative characteristics as well.

Ba -- Bonds which are rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements; their future cannot be considered as well-assured. Often the protection of interest and principal payments may be very moderate, and thereby not well safeguarded during both good and bad times over the future. Uncertainty of position characterizes bonds in this class.

B -- Bonds which are rated B generally lack characteristics of the desirable investment. Assurance of interest and principal payments or of maintenance of other terms of the contract over any long period of time may be small.

Caa -- Bonds which are rated Caa are of poor standing. Such issues may be in default or there may be present elements of danger with respect to principal or interest.

Ca -- Bonds which are rated Ca represent obligations which are speculative in a high degree. Such issues are often in default or have other marked shortcomings.

C -- Bonds which are rated C are the lowest rated class of bonds, and issues so rated can be regarded as having extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing.

Notes

MIG 1/VMIG 1 -- This designation denotes best quality. There is present strong protection by established cash flows, superior liquidity support or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

MIG 2/VMIG 2 -- This designation denotes high quality. Margins of protection are ample although not so large as in the preceding group.

Commercial Paper

Issuers rated Prime-1 (or supporting institutions) have a superior ability for repayment of senior short-term debt obligations. Prime-1 repayment ability will often be evidenced by the following characteristics:

- Leading market positions in well established industries.
- High rates of return on funds employed.
- Conservative capitalization structure with moderate reliance on debt and ample asset protection.
- Broad margins in earnings coverage of fixed financial charges and high internal cash generation.
- Well established access to a range of financial markets and assured sources of alternate liquidity.

Issuers rated Prime-2 (or supporting institutions) have a strong ability for repayment of senior short-term debt obligations. This will normally be evidenced by many of the characteristics cited above to a lesser degree. Earnings trends and coverage ratios, while sound, may be more subject to variation. Capitalization characteristics, while still appropriate, may be more affected by external conditions. Ample alternate liquidity is maintained.

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Standard & Poor's

Bonds

AAA -- An obligation rated AAA has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

AA -- An obligation rated AA differs from the highest-rated obligations only in small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

A -- An obligation rated A is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

BBB -- An obligation rated BBB exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

Obligations rated BB, B, CCC, CC and C are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. BB indicates the lowest degree of speculation and C the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these are outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

BB -- An obligation rated BB is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B -- An obligation rated B is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated BB, but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligations. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CCC -- An obligation rated CCC is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CC -- An obligation rated CC is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment.

C -- The C rating may be used to cover a situation where a bankruptcy petition has been filed, or similar action has been taken, but payments on this obligation are being continued.

D -- An obligation rated D is in payment default. The D rating category is used when interest payments or principal payments are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless Standard & Poor's believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The D rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition, or the taking of a similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized.

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Notes

SP-1 -- Strong capacity to pay principal and interest. Those issues determined to possess overwhelming safety characteristics are given a plus (+) designation.

SP-2 -- Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest.

SP-3 -- Speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

Commercial Paper

A-1 -- This highest category indicates that the degree of safety regarding timely payment is strong. Those issues determined to possess extremely strong safety characteristics are denoted with a plus sign (+) designation.

A-2 -- Capacity for timely payment on issues with this designation is satisfactory. However, the relative degree of safety is not as high as for issues designated 'A-1'.

A-3 -- Issues carrying this designation have adequate capacity for timely payment. They are, however, more vulnerable to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances than obligations carrying the higher designations.

Duff & Phelps Corporation

Long-Term Debt

AAA -- Highest credit quality. The risk factors are negligible, being only slightly more than for risk-free U.S. Treasury debt.

AA+, AA, AA- -- High credit quality. Protection factors are strong. Risk is modest but may vary slightly from time to time because of economic conditions.

A+, A, A- -- Protection factors are average but adequate. However, risk factors are more variable and greater in periods of economic stress.

BBB+, BBB, BBB- -- Below-average protection factors but still considered sufficient for prudent investment. Considerable variability in risk during economic cycles.

BB+, BB, BB- -- Below investment grade but deemed likely to meet obligations when due. Present or prospective financial protection factors fluctuate according to industry conditions or company fortunes. Overall quality may move up or down frequently within this category.

B+, B, B- -- Below investment grade and possessing risk that obligations will not be met when due. Financial protection factors will fluctuate widely according to economic cycles, industry conditions and/or company fortunes. Potential exists for frequent changes in the rating within this category or into a higher or lower rating grade.

CCC -- Well below investment-grade securities. Considerable uncertainty exists as to timely payment of principal, interest or preferred dividends. Protection factors are narrow and risk can be substantial with unfavorable economic/industry conditions, and/or with unfavorable company developments.

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DD -- Defaulted debt obligations. Issuer failed to meet scheduled principal and/or interest payments.

Fitch Investors Service, Inc.

AAA -- Bonds considered to be investment grade and of the highest credit quality. The obligor has an exceptionally strong ability to pay interest and repay principal, which is unlikely to be affected by reasonably foreseeable events.

AA -- Bonds considered to be investment grade and of very high credit quality. The obligor's ability to pay interest and repay principal is very strong, although not quite as strong as bonds rated AAA.

A -- Bonds considered to be investment grade and of high credit quality. The obligor's ability to pay interest and repay principal is considered to be strong, but may be more vulnerable to adverse changes in economic conditions and circumstances than bonds with higher ratings.

BBB -- Bonds considered to be investment grade and of satisfactory credit quality. The obligor's ability to pay interest and repay principal is considered to be adequate. Adverse changes in economic conditions and circumstances, however, are more likely to have adverse impact on these bonds, and therefore impair timely payment. The likelihood that the ratings of these bonds will fall below investment grade is higher than for bonds with higher ratings.

BB -- Bonds considered to be speculative. The obligor's ability to pay interest and repay principal may be affected over time by adverse economic changes. However, business and financial alternatives can be identified which could assist the obligor in satisfying its debt service requirements.

B -- Bonds are considered highly speculative. Bonds in this class are lightly protected as to the obligor's ability to pay interest over the life of the issue and repay principal when due.

CCC -- Bonds have certain characteristics which, with passing of time, could lead to the possibility of default on either principal or interest payments.

CC -- Bonds are minimally protected. Default in payment of interest and/or principal seems probable.

C -- Bonds are in actual or imminent default in payment of interest or principal.

DDD -- Bonds are in default and in arrears in interest and/or principal payments. Such bonds are extremely speculative and should be valued only on the basis of their value in liquidation or reorganization of the obligor.

APPENDIX A

Proxy voting guidelines of the Putnam funds

The proxy voting guidelines below summarize the funds' positions on various issues of concern to investors, and give a general indication of how fund portfolio securities will be voted on proposals dealing with particular issues. The funds' proxy voting service is instructed to vote all proxies relating to fund portfolio securities in accordance with these guidelines, except as otherwise instructed by the Proxy

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Coordinator, a member of the Office of the Trustees who is appointed to assist in the coordination and voting of the funds' proxies.

The proxy voting guidelines are just that - guidelines. The guidelines are not exhaustive and do not include all potential voting issues. Because proxy issues and the circumstances of individual companies are so varied, there may be instances when the funds may not vote in strict adherence to these guidelines. For example, the proxy voting service is expected to bring to the Proxy Coordinator's attention proxy questions that are company-specific and of a non-routine nature and that, even if covered by the guidelines, may be more appropriately handled on a case-by-case basis.

Similarly, Putnam Management's investment professionals, as part of their ongoing review and analysis of all fund portfolio holdings, are responsible for monitoring significant corporate developments, including proxy proposals submitted to shareholders, and notifying the Proxy Coordinator of circumstances where the interests of fund shareholders may warrant a vote contrary to these guidelines. In such instances, the investment professionals will submit a written recommendation to the Proxy Coordinator and the person or persons designated by Putnam Management's Legal and Compliance Department to assist in processing referral items pursuant to the funds' "Proxy Voting Procedures." The Proxy Coordinator, in consultation with the funds' Senior Vice President, Executive Vice President, and/or the Chair of the Board Policy and Nominating Committee, as appropriate, will determine how the funds' proxies will be voted. When indicated, the Chair of the Board Policy and Nominating Committee may consult with other members of the Committee or the full Board of Trustees.

The following guidelines are grouped according to the types of proposals generally presented to shareholders. Part I deals with proposals that have been put forth by management and approved and recommended by a company's board of directors. Part II deals with proposals submitted by shareholders for inclusion in proxy statements. Part III addresses unique considerations pertaining to non-U.S. issuers.

The Putnam funds will disclose their proxy votes in accordance with the timetable established by SEC rules (i.e., not later than August 31 of each year for the most recent 12-month period ended June 30).

I. BOARD-APPROVED PROPOSALS

The vast majority of matters presented to shareholders for a vote involve proposals made by a company itself (sometimes referred to as "management proposals"), which have been approved and recommended by its board of directors. In view of the enhanced corporate governance practices currently being implemented in public companies and of the funds' intent to hold corporate boards accountable for their actions in promoting shareholder interests, the funds' proxies generally will be voted for the decisions reached by majority independent boards of directors, except as otherwise indicated in these guidelines. Accordingly, the funds' proxies will be voted for board-approved proposals, except as follows:

Matters relating to the Board of Directors

Uncontested Election of Directors

The funds' proxies will be voted for the election of a company's nominees for the board of directors, except as follows:

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- The funds will withhold votes for the entire board of directors if
- * the board does not have a majority of independent directors,
 - * the board has not established independent nominating, audit, and compensation committees, or
 - * the board has more than 19 members or fewer than five members, absent special circumstances.

-- The funds will withhold votes for any nominee for director who:

- * is considered an independent director by the company and who has received compensation from the company other than for service as a director (e.g., investment banking, consulting, legal, or financial advisory fees),
- * attends less than 75% of board and committee meetings without valid reasons for the absences (e.g., illness, personal emergency, etc.), or
- * as a director of a public company (Company A), is employed as a senior executive of another public company (Company B) if a director of Company B serves as a senior executive of Company A (commonly referred to as an "interlocking directorate").

Commentary:

Board independence: Unless otherwise indicated, for the purposes of determining whether a board has a majority of independent directors and independent nominating, audit, and compensation committees, an "independent director" is a director who (1) meets all requirements to serve as an independent director of a company under the final NYSE Corporate Governance Rules (e.g., no material business relationships with the company and no present or recent employment relationship with the company (including employment of an immediate family member as an executive officer)), and (2) has not accepted directly or indirectly any consulting, advisory, or other compensatory fee from the company other than in his or her capacity as a member of the board of directors or any board committee. The funds' Trustees believe that the receipt of compensation for services other than service as a director raises significant independence issues.

Board size: The funds' Trustees believe that the size of the board of directors can have a direct impact on the ability of the board to govern effectively. Boards that have too many members can be unwieldy and ultimately inhibit their ability to oversee management performance. Boards that have too few members can stifle innovation and lead to excessive influence by management.

Time commitment: Being a director of a company requires a significant time commitment to adequately prepare for and attend the company's board and committee meetings. Directors must be able to commit the time and attention necessary to perform their fiduciary duties in proper fashion, particularly in times of crisis. The funds' Trustees are concerned about over-committed directors. In some cases, directors may serve on too many boards to make a meaningful contribution. This may be particularly true for senior executives of public companies (or other directors with substantially full-time employment) who serve on more than a few outside boards. The funds may withhold votes from such directors on a case-by-case basis where it appears that they may be unable to discharge their duties properly because of excessive commitments.

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Interlocking directorships: The funds' Trustees believe that interlocking directorships are inconsistent with the degree of independence required for outside directors of public companies.

Corporate governance practices: Board independence depends not only on its members' individual relationships, but also on the board's overall attitude toward management. Independent boards are committed to good corporate governance practices and, by providing objective independent judgment, enhancing shareholder value. The funds may withhold votes on a case-by-case basis from some or all directors who, through their lack of independence, have failed to observe good corporate governance practices or, through specific corporate action, have demonstrated a disregard for the interest of shareholders.

Contested Elections of Directors

-- The funds will vote on a case-by-case basis in contested elections of directors.

Classified Boards

-- The funds will vote against proposals to classify a board, absent special circumstances indicating that shareholder interests would be better served by this structure.

Commentary: Under a typical classified board structure, the directors are divided into three classes, with each class serving a three-year term. The classified board structure results in directors serving staggered terms, with usually only a third of the directors up for re-election at any given annual meeting. The funds' Trustees generally believe that it is appropriate for directors to stand for election each year, but recognize that, in special circumstances, shareholder interests may be better served under a classified board structure.

Other Board-Related Proposals

The funds will generally vote for board-approved proposals that have been approved by a majority independent board, and on a case-by-case basis on board-approved proposals where the board fails to meet the guidelines' basic independence standards (i.e., majority of independent directors and independent nominating, audit, and compensation committees).

Executive Compensation

The funds generally favor compensation programs that relate executive compensation to a company's long-term performance. The funds will vote on a case-by-case basis on board-approved proposals relating to executive compensation, except as follows:

-- Except where the funds are otherwise withholding votes for the entire board of directors, the funds will vote for stock option plans that will result in an average annual dilution of 1.67% or less (based on a 10-year plan and including all equity-based plans).

-- The funds will vote against stock option plans that permit the replacing or repricing of underwater options (and against any proposal to authorize such replacement or repricing of underwater options).

-- The funds will vote against stock option plans that permit issuance of options with an exercise price below the stock's current market

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price.

-- Except where the funds are otherwise withholding votes for the entire board of directors, the funds will vote for an employee stock purchase plan that has the following features: (1) the shares purchased under the plan are acquired for no less than 85% of their market value; (2) the offering period under the plan is 27 months or less; and (3) dilution is 10% or less.

Commentary: Companies should have compensation programs that are reasonable and that align shareholder and management interests over the longer term. Further, disclosure of compensation programs should provide absolute transparency to shareholders regarding the sources and amounts of, and the factors influencing, executive compensation. Appropriately designed equity-based compensation plans can be an effective way to align the interests of long-term shareholders with the interests of management. The funds may vote against executive compensation proposals on a case-by-case basis where compensation is excessive by reasonable corporate standards, or where a company fails to provide transparent disclosure of executive compensation. In voting on a proposal relating to executive compensation, the funds will consider whether the proposal has been approved by an independent compensation committee of the board.

Capitalization

Many proxy proposals involve changes in a company's capitalization, including the authorization of additional stock, the issuance of stock, the repurchase of outstanding stock, or the approval of a stock split. The management of a company's capital structure involves a number of important issues, including cash flow, financing needs, and market conditions that are unique to the circumstances of the company. As a result, the funds will vote on a case-by-case basis on board-approved proposals involving changes to a company's capitalization, except that where the funds are not otherwise withholding votes from the entire board of directors:

-- The funds will vote for proposals relating to the authorization and issuance of additional common stock (except where such proposals relate to a specific transaction).

-- The funds will vote for proposals to effect stock splits (excluding reverse stock splits).

-- The funds will vote for proposals authorizing share repurchase programs.

Commentary: A company may decide to authorize additional shares of common stock for reasons relating to executive compensation or for routine business purposes. For the most part, these decisions are best left to the board of directors and senior management. The funds will vote on a case-by-case basis, however, on other proposals to change a company's capitalization, including the authorization of common stock with special voting rights, the authorization or issuance of common stock in connection with a specific transaction (e.g., an acquisition, merger or reorganization), or the authorization or issuance of preferred stock. Actions such as these involve a number of considerations that may affect a shareholder's investment and that warrant a case-by-case determination.

Acquisitions, Mergers, Reincorporations, Reorganizations and Other Transactions

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Shareholders may be confronted with a number of different types of transactions, including acquisitions, mergers, reorganizations involving business combinations, liquidations, and the sale of all or substantially all of a company's assets, which may require their consent. Voting on such proposals involves considerations unique to each transaction. As a result, the funds will vote on a case-by-case basis on board-approved proposals to effect these types of transactions, except as follows:

-- The funds will vote for mergers and reorganizations involving business combinations designed solely to reincorporate a company in Delaware.

Commentary: A company may reincorporate into another state through a merger or reorganization by setting up a "shell" company in a different state and then merging the company into the new company. While reincorporation into states with extensive and established corporate laws - notably Delaware - provides companies and shareholders with a more well-defined legal framework, shareholders must carefully consider the reasons for a reincorporation into another jurisdiction, including especially an offshore jurisdiction.

Anti-Takeover Measures

Some proxy proposals involve efforts by management to make it more difficult for an outside party to take control of the company without the approval of the company's board of directors. These include the adoption of a shareholder rights plan, requiring supermajority voting on particular issues, the adoption of fair price provisions, the issuance of blank check preferred stock, and the creation of a separate class of stock with disparate voting rights. Such proposals may adversely affect shareholder rights, lead to management entrenchment, or create conflicts of interest. As a result, the funds will vote against board-approved proposals to adopt such anti-takeover measures, except as follows:

-- The funds will vote on a case-by-case basis on proposals to ratify or approve shareholder rights plans (commonly referred to as "poison pills"); and

-- The funds will vote on a case-by-case basis on proposals to adopt fair price provisions.

Commentary: The funds' Trustees recognize that poison pills and fair price provisions may enhance shareholder value under certain circumstances. As a result, the funds will consider proposals to approve such matters on a case-by-case basis.

Other Business Matters

Many proxies involve approval of routine business matters, such as changing a company's name, ratifying the appointment of auditors, and procedural matters relating to the shareholder meeting. For the most part, these routine matters do not materially affect shareholder interests and are best left to the board of directors and senior management of the company. The funds will vote for board-approved proposals approving such matters, except as follows:

-- The funds will vote on a case-by-case basis on proposals to amend a company's charter or bylaws (except for charter amendments necessary or to effect stock splits to change a company's name or to authorize additional shares of common stock).

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-- The funds will vote against authorization to transact other unidentified, substantive business at the meeting.

-- The funds will vote on a case-by-case basis on other business matters where the funds are otherwise withholding votes for the entire board of directors.

Commentary: Charter and bylaw amendments and the transaction of other unidentified, substantive business at a shareholder meeting may directly affect shareholder rights and have a significant impact on shareholder value. As a result, the funds do not view such items as routine business matters. Putnam Management's investment professionals and the funds' proxy voting service may also bring to the Proxy Coordinator's attention company-specific items that they believe to be non-routine and warranting special consideration. Under these circumstances, the funds will vote on a case-by-case basis.

II. SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS

SEC regulations permit shareholders to submit proposals for inclusion in a company's proxy statement. These proposals generally seek to change some aspect of the company's corporate governance structure or to change some aspect of its business operations. The funds generally will vote in accordance with the recommendation of the company's board of directors on all shareholder proposals, except as follows:

-- The funds will vote for shareholder proposals to declassify a board, absent special circumstances which would indicate that shareholder interests are better served by a classified board structure.

-- The funds will vote for shareholder proposals to require shareholder approval of shareholder rights plans.

-- The funds will vote for shareholder proposals that are consistent with the funds' proxy voting guidelines for board-approved proposals.

-- The funds will vote on a case-by-case basis on other shareholder proposals where the funds are otherwise withholding votes for the entire board of directors.

Commentary: In light of the substantial reforms in corporate governance that are currently underway, the funds' Trustees believe that effective corporate reforms should be promoted by holding boards of directors - and in particular their independent directors - accountable for their actions, rather than imposing additional legal restrictions on board governance through piecemeal proposals. Generally speaking, shareholder proposals relating to business operations are often motivated primarily by political or social concerns, rather than the interests of shareholders as investors in an economic enterprise. As stated above, the funds' Trustees believe that boards of directors and management are responsible for ensuring that their businesses are operating in accordance with high legal and ethical standards and should be held accountable for resulting corporate behavior. Accordingly, the funds will generally support the recommendations of boards that meet the basic independence and governance standards established in these guidelines. Where boards fail to meet these standards, the funds will generally evaluate shareholder proposals on a case-by-case basis.

III. VOTING SHARES OF NON-U.S. ISSUERS

Many of the Putnam funds invest on a global basis, and, as a result,

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they may be required to vote shares held in non-U.S. issuers - i.e., issuers that are incorporated under the laws of foreign jurisdictions and that are not listed on a U.S. securities exchange or the NASDAQ stock market. Because non-U.S. issuers are incorporated under the laws of countries and jurisdictions outside the U.S., protection for shareholders may vary significantly from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Laws governing non-U.S. issuers may, in some cases, provide substantially less protection for shareholders. As a result, the foregoing guidelines, which are premised on the existence of a sound corporate governance and disclosure framework, may not be appropriate under some circumstances for non-U.S. issuers.

In many non-U.S. markets, shareholders who vote proxies of a non-U.S. issuer are not able to trade in that company's stock on or around the shareholder meeting date. This practice is known as "share blocking." In countries where share blocking is practiced, the funds will vote proxies only with direction from Putnam Management's investment professionals.

In addition, some non-U.S. markets require that a company's shares be re-registered out of the name of the local custodian or nominee into the name of the shareholder for the meeting. This practice is known as "share re-registration." As a result, shareholders, including the funds, are not able to trade in that company's stock until the shares are re-registered back in the name of the local custodian or nominee. In countries where share re-registration is practiced, the funds will generally not vote proxies.

The funds will vote proxies of non-U.S. issuers in accordance with the foregoing guidelines where applicable, except as follows:

Uncontested Election of Directors

Japan

-- For companies that have established a U.S.-style corporate structure, the funds will withhold votes for the entire board of directors if

- * the board does not have a majority of outside directors,
- * the board has not established nominating and compensation committees composed of a majority of outside directors, or
- * the board has not established an audit committee composed of a majority of independent directors.

-- The funds will withhold votes for the appointment of members of a company's board of statutory auditors if a majority of the members of the board of statutory auditors is not independent.

Commentary:

Board structure: Recent amendments to the Japanese Commercial Code give companies the option to adopt a U.S.-style corporate structure (i.e., a board of directors and audit, nominating, and compensation committees). The funds will vote for proposals to amend a company's articles of incorporation to adopt the U.S.-style corporate structure.

Definition of outside director and independent director: Corporate governance principles in Japan focus on the distinction between outside directors and independent directors. Under these principles, an outside director is a director who is not and has never been a director, executive, or employee of the company or its parent company, subsidiaries or affiliates. An outside director is "independent" if

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that person can make decisions completely independent from the managers of the company, its parent, subsidiaries, or affiliates and does not have a material relationship with the company (i.e., major client, trading partner, or other business relationship; familial relationship with current director or executive; etc.). The guidelines have incorporated these definitions in applying the board independence standards above.

Korea

-- The funds will withhold votes for the entire board of directors if

* the board does not have a majority of outside directors,

* the board has not established a nominating committee composed of at least a majority of outside directors, or

* the board has not established an audit committee composed of at least three members and in which at least two-thirds of its members are outside directors.

Commentary: For purposes of these guidelines, an "outside director" is a director that is independent from the management or controlling shareholders of the company, and holds no interests that might impair performing his or her duties impartially from the company, management or controlling shareholder. In determining whether a director is an outside director, the funds will also apply the standards included in Article 415-2(2) of the Korean Commercial Code (i.e., no employment relationship with the company for a period of two years before serving on the committee, no director or employment relationship with the company's largest shareholder, etc.) and may consider other business relationships that would affect the independence of an outside director.

United Kingdom

-- The funds will withhold votes for the entire board of directors if

* the board does not have at least a majority of independent non-executive directors,

* the board has not established nomination committees composed of a majority of independent non-executive directors, or

* the board has not established compensation and audit committees composed of (1) at least three directors (in the case of smaller companies, two directors) and (2) solely of independent non-executive directors.

-- The funds will withhold votes for any nominee for director who is considered an independent director by the company and who has received compensation from the company other than for service as a director (e.g., investment banking, consulting, legal, or financial advisory fees).

Commentary:

Application of guidelines: Although the U.K.'s Combined Code on Corporate Governance ("Combined Code") has adopted the "comply and explain" approach to corporate governance, the funds' Trustees believe that the guidelines discussed above with respect to board independence standards are integral to the protection of investors in U.K. companies. As a result, these guidelines will be applied in a prescriptive manner.

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Definition of independence: For the purposes of these guidelines, a non-executive director shall be considered independent if the director meets the independence standards in section A.3.1 of the Combined Code (i.e., no material business or employment relationships with the company, no remuneration from the company for non-board services, no close family ties with senior employees or directors of the company, etc.), except that the funds do not view service on the board for more than nine years as affecting a director's independence.

Smaller companies: A smaller company is one that is below the FTSE 350 throughout the year immediately prior to the reporting year.

Canada

In January 2004, Canadian securities regulators issued proposed policies that would impose new corporate governance requirements on Canadian public companies. The recommended practices contained in these new corporate governance requirements mirror corporate governance reforms that have been adopted by the NYSE and other U.S. national securities exchanges and stock markets. As a result, the funds will vote on matters relating to the board of directors of Canadian issuers in accordance with the guidelines applicable to U.S. issuers.

Commentary: Like the U.K.'s Combined Code, the proposed policies on corporate governance issued by Canadian securities regulators embody the "comply and explain" approach to corporate governance. Because the funds' Trustees believe that the board independence standards contained in the proxy voting guidelines are integral to the protection of investors in Canadian companies, these standards will be applied in a prescriptive manner.

Other Matters

-- The funds will vote for shareholder proposals calling for a majority of a company's directors to be independent of management.

-- The funds will vote for shareholder proposals seeking to increase the independence of board nominating, audit, and compensation committees.

-- The funds will vote for shareholder proposals that implement corporate governance standards similar to those established under U.S. federal law and the listing requirements of U.S. stock exchanges, and that do not otherwise violate the laws of the jurisdiction under which the company is incorporated.

-- The funds will vote on a case-by-case basis on proposals relating to (1) the issuance of common stock in excess of 20% of the company's outstanding common stock where shareholders do not have preemptive rights, or (2) the issuance of common stock in excess of 100% of the company's outstanding common stock where shareholders have preemptive rights.

As adopted May 14, 2004

Proxy voting procedures of the Putnam funds

The proxy voting procedures below explain the role of the funds' Trustees, the proxy voting service and the Proxy Coordinator, as well as how the process will work when a proxy question needs to be handled on a case by case basis, or when there may be a conflict of interest.

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The role of the funds' Trustees

The Trustees of the Putnam funds exercise control of the voting of proxies through their Board Policy and Nominating Committee, which is composed entirely of independent Trustees. The Board Policy and Nominating Committee oversees the proxy voting process and participates, as needed, in the resolution of issues that need to be handled on a case-by-case basis. The Committee annually reviews and recommends, for Trustee approval, guidelines governing the funds' proxy votes, including how the funds vote on specific proposals and which matters are to be considered on a case-by-case basis. The Trustees are assisted in this process by their independent administrative staff ("Fund Administration"), independent legal counsel, and an independent proxy voting service. The Trustees also receive assistance from Putnam Investment Management, LLC ("Putnam Management"), the funds' investment advisor, on matters involving investment judgments. In all cases, the ultimate decision on voting proxies rests with the Trustees, acting as fiduciaries on behalf of the shareholders of the funds.

The role of the proxy voting service

The funds have engaged an independent proxy voting service to assist in the voting of proxies. The proxy voting service is responsible for coordinating with the funds' custodians to ensure that all proxy materials received by the custodians relating to the funds' portfolio securities are processed in a timely fashion. To the extent applicable, the proxy voting service votes all proxies in accordance with the proxy voting guidelines established by the Trustees. The proxy voting service will refer proxy questions to the Proxy Coordinator (described below) for instructions under circumstances where: (1) the application of the proxy voting guidelines is unclear; (2) a particular proxy question is not covered by the guidelines; or (3) the guidelines call for specific instructions on a case-by-case basis. The proxy voting service is also requested to call to the Proxy Coordinator's attention specific proxy questions that, while governed by a guideline, appear to involve unusual or controversial issues. The funds also utilize research services relating to proxy questions provided by the proxy voting service and by other firms.

The role of the Proxy Coordinator

Each year, a member of Fund Administration is appointed Proxy Coordinator to assist in the coordination and voting of the funds' proxies. The Proxy Coordinator will deal directly with the proxy voting service and, in the case of proxy questions referred by the proxy voting service, will solicit voting recommendations and instructions from Fund Administration, the Chair of the Board Policy and Nominating Committee, and Putnam Management's investment professionals, as appropriate. The Proxy Coordinator is responsible for ensuring that these questions and referrals are responded to in a timely fashion and for transmitting appropriate voting instructions to the proxy voting service.

Voting procedures for referral items

As discussed above, the proxy voting service will refer proxy questions to the Proxy Coordinator under certain circumstances. When the application of the proxy voting guidelines is unclear or a particular proxy question is not covered by the guidelines (and does not involve investment considerations), the Proxy Coordinator will assist in interpreting the guidelines and, as appropriate, consult with the Senior Vice President of Fund Administration, the Executive Vice President of

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Fund Administration, and the Chair of the Board Policy and Nominating Committee on how the funds' shares will be voted.

For proxy questions that require a case-by-case analysis pursuant to the guidelines or that are not covered by the guidelines but involve investment considerations, the Proxy Coordinator will refer such questions, through a written request, to Putnam Management's investment professionals for a voting recommendation. Such referrals will be made in cooperation with the person or persons designated by Putnam Management's Legal and Compliance Department to assist in processing such referral items. In connection with each such referral item, the Legal and Compliance Department will conduct a conflicts of interest review, as described below under "Conflicts of Interest," and provide a conflicts of interest report (the "Conflicts Report") to the Proxy Coordinator describing the results of such review. After receiving a referral item from the Proxy Coordinator, Putnam Management's investment professionals will provide a written recommendation to the Proxy Coordinator and the person or persons designated by the Legal and Compliance Department to assist in processing referral items. Such recommendation will set forth (1) how the proxies should be voted; (2) the basis and rationale for such recommendation; and (3) any contacts the investment professionals have had with respect to the referral item with non-investment personnel of Putnam Management or with outside parties (except for routine communications from proxy solicitors). The Proxy Coordinator will then review the investment professionals' recommendation and the Conflicts Report with the Senior Vice President and/or Executive Vice President in determining how to vote the funds' proxies. The Proxy Coordinator will maintain a record of all proxy questions that have been referred to Putnam Management's investment professionals, the voting recommendation, and the Conflicts Report.

In some situations, the Proxy Coordinator, the Senior Vice President, and/or the Executive Vice President may determine that a particular proxy question raises policy issues requiring consultation with the Chair of the Board Policy and Nominating Committee, who, in turn, may decide to bring the particular proxy question to the Committee or the full Board of Trustees for consideration.

Conflicts of interest

Occasions may arise where a person or organization involved in the proxy voting process may have a conflict of interest. A conflict of interest may exist, for example, if Putnam Management has a business relationship with (or is actively soliciting business from) either the company soliciting the proxy or a third party that has a material interest in the outcome of a proxy vote or that is actively lobbying for a particular outcome of a proxy vote. Any individual with knowledge of a personal conflict of interest (e.g., familial relationship with company management) relating to a particular referral item shall disclose that conflict to the Proxy Coordinator and the Legal and Compliance Department and otherwise remove himself or herself from the proxy voting process. The Legal and Compliance Department will review each item referred to Putnam Management's investment professionals to determine if a conflict of interest exists and will provide the Proxy Coordinator with a Conflicts Report for each referral item that (1) describes any conflict of interest; (2) discusses the procedures used to address such conflict of interest; and (3) discloses any contacts from parties outside Putnam Management (other than routine communications from proxy solicitors) with respect to the referral item not otherwise reported in an investment professional's recommendation. The Conflicts Report will also include written confirmation that any recommendation from an investment professional provided under circumstances where a conflict of

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interest exists was made solely on the investment merits and without regard to any other consideration.

As adopted March 14, 2003