

PUTNAM PREMIER INCOME TRUST
Form N-CSR
September 28, 2006

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-CSR

**CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF REGISTERED
MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANIES**

Investment Company Act file number: (811-05452)

Exact name of registrant as specified in charter: Putnam Premier Income Trust

Address of principal executive offices: One Post Office Square, Boston, Massachusetts 02109

Name and address of agent for service: Beth S. Mazor, Vice President
One Post Office Square
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

Copy to: John W. Gerstmayr, Esq.
Ropes & Gray LLP
One International Place
Boston, Massachusetts 02110

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (617) 292-1000

Date of fiscal year end: July 31, 2006

Date of reporting period: August 1, 2005 - July 31, 2006

Item 1. Report to Stockholders:

The following is a copy of the report transmitted to stockholders pursuant to Rule 30e-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940:

What makes Putnam different?

In 1830, Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Justice Samuel Putnam established The Prudent Man Rule, a legal foundation for responsible money management.

THE PRUDENT MAN RULE

All that can be required of a trustee to invest is that he shall conduct himself faithfully and exercise a sound discretion. He is to observe how men of prudence, discretion, and intelligence manage their own affairs, not in regard to speculation, but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income, as well as the probable safety of the capital to be invested.

A time-honored tradition in money management

Since 1937, our values have been rooted in a profound sense of responsibility for the money entrusted to us.

A prudent approach to investing

We use a research-driven team approach to seek consistent, dependable, superior investment results over time, although there is no guarantee a fund will meet its objectives.

Funds for every investment goal

We offer a broad range of mutual funds and other financial products so investors and their financial representatives can build diversified portfolios.

A commitment to doing what's right for investors

We have stringent investor protections and provide a wealth of information about the Putnam funds.

Industry-leading service

We help investors, along with their financial representatives, make informed investment decisions with confidence.

Putnam Premier Income Trust

7|31|06

Annual Report

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Message from the Trustees

Dear Fellow Shareholder

Over the last three months of your fund's reporting period, investors were particularly preoccupied with the course of the economy. Beginning in May, a more pessimistic outlook pervaded the markets as leading economic indicators began to warn of slower growth and the Federal Reserve (the Fed) continued its series of interest-rate increases. The resulting correction undercut much of the progress that markets had achieved in the previous three months of the period.

However, we believe that today's higher interest rates, far from being a threat to global economic fundamentals, are in fact an integral part of them. Economic growth may, indeed, be slowing somewhat as a result of the higher rates, but we consider this a typical development for the middle of an economic cycle, and one that could help provide the basis for a longer and more durable business expansion and a continued healthy investment environment. The recent correction brought valuations back to attractive levels, creating opportunities in a wide array of markets and sectors. Furthermore, since the Fed paused in its tightening cycle shortly after the close of the reporting period, the market atmosphere has gradually become more optimistic. Putnam Investments' management team, under the leadership of Chief Executive Officer Ed Haldeman, continues to focus on investment performance, and the investment professionals managing your fund have been working to take advantage of the opportunities presented by this environment.

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We would like to take this opportunity to announce the retirement of one of your fund's Trustees, John Mullin, an independent Trustee of the Putnam funds since 1997. We thank him for his service.

In the following pages, members of your fund's management team discuss the fund's performance and strategies for the fiscal period ended July 31, 2006, and provide their outlook for the months ahead. As always, we thank you for your support of the Putnam funds.

Putnam Premier Income Trust: seeking broad diversification across global bond markets

When Putnam Premier Income Trust was launched in 1988, its three-pronged focus on U.S. investment-grade bonds, high-yield corporate bonds, and non-U.S. bonds was considered innovative. Lower-rated, higher-yielding corporate bonds were relatively new, having just been established in the late 1970s. And, at the time of the fund's launch, few investors were venturing outside the United States for fixed-income opportunities.

The bond investment landscape has undergone a transformation in the nearly two decades since. New sectors such as mortgage- and asset-backed securities now make up over one third of the U.S. investment-grade market. The high-yield corporate bond sector has also grown significantly. Outside the United States, the advent of the euro has resulted in a large market of European bonds. And there are also growing opportunities to invest in the debt of emerging-market countries.

The fund's original investment focus has been enhanced to keep pace with this market expansion. To process the market's increasing complexity, Putnam's 100-member fixed-income group aligns teams of specialists with the varied investment opportunities. Each team identifies what it considers to be compelling strategies within its area of expertise. Your fund's management team selects from among these strategies, systematically building a diversified portfolio that seeks to carefully balance risk and return.

We believe the fund's multi-strategy approach is well suited to the expanding opportunities of today's global bond marketplace. As different factors drive the performance of the various fixed-income

Optimizing the risk/return trade-off across multiple sectors

Putnam believes that building a diversified portfolio with multiple income-generating strategies is the best way to pursue your fund's objectives. The fund's portfolio is composed of a broad spectrum of government, credit, and securitized debt instruments.

sectors, the fund's diversified strategy can take advantage of changing market leadership in pursuit of high current income.

International investing involves certain risks, such as currency fluctuations, economic instability, and political developments. Additional risks may be associated with emerging-market securities, including illiquidity and volatility. Lower-rated bonds may offer higher yields in return for more risk. Mutual funds that invest in government securities are not guaranteed. Mortgage-backed securities are subject to prepayment risk. Mutual funds that invest in bonds are subject to certain risks, including interest-rate risk, credit risk, and inflation risk. As interest rates rise, the prices of bonds fall. Long-term bonds are more exposed to interest-rate risk than short-term bonds. Unlike bonds, bond funds have ongoing fees and expenses. While diversification can help protect returns from excessive volatility, it cannot ensure protection against a market loss.

How do closed-end funds differ from open-end funds?

More assets at work While open-end funds must maintain a cash position to meet redemptions, closed-end funds are not subject to redemptions and can keep more of their assets invested in the market.

Traded like stocks Closed-end fund shares are traded on stock exchanges, and their market prices fluctuate in response to supply and demand, among other factors.

Market price vs. net asset value Like an open-end fund's net asset value (NAV) per share, the NAV of a closed-end fund share is equal to the current value of the fund's assets, minus its liabilities, divided by the number of shares outstanding. However, when buying or selling closed-end fund shares, the price you pay or receive is the market price. Market price reflects current market supply and demand and may be higher or lower than the NAV.

Putnam Premier Income Trust seeks high current income by investing in U.S. government and agency, high-yield corporate, and international fixed-income securities. Fund holding and sector classifications reflect the diversification of the fixed-income market. The fund is designed for investors seeking a higher level of income who can accept a moderately higher level of risk.

Highlights

For the 12 months ended July 31, 2006, Putnam Premier Income Trust had a total return at net asset value (NAV) of 3.94% . The fund's return at market price was 1.14% .

The fund's primary benchmark, the Lehman Government Bond Index, returned 1.24% for the period.

The average return of the fund's Lipper category, Flexible Income Funds (closed-end), was 2.73% .

Additional fund performance, comparative performance, and Lipper data can be found in the performance section beginning on page 13.

Performance

It is important to note that a 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 other factors, including changes in investor perceptions of the fund or its investment manager, market conditions, fluctuations in supply and demand for the fund's shares, and changes in fund distributions.

Total return for periods ended 7/31/06

Since the fund's inception (2/29/88), average annual return is 8.19% at NAV and 6.87% at market price.

	Average annual return		Cumulative return	
	NAV	Market price	NAV	Market price
10 years	6.62%	6.54%	89.89%	88.35%
5 years	8.84	6.82	52.74	39.11

3 years	8.58	5.50	28.02	17.44
1 year	3.94	1.14	3.94	1.14

Data is historical. Past performance does not guarantee future results. More recent returns may be less or more than those shown. Investment return, net asset value, and market price will fluctuate and you may have a gain or a loss when you sell your shares. Performance assumes reinvestment of distributions and does not account for taxes.

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Report from the fund managers

The year in review

The 12-month period ended July 31, 2006, was challenging but modestly positive for fixed-income investments, though signs of stronger inflationary pressures became increasingly evident as the period drew to a close. Short-term interest rates continued their rise as the Fed pursued its two-year program of tightening the federal funds rate, and longer-term rates increased in reaction to strong global growth as well as some anticipated inflation risks. At the same time, continued investor demand for higher yields helped drive up prices of high-yield and emerging-market bonds. Because your fund invests in a variety of fixed-income sources, its results at NAV were well ahead of the returns of its all-bond benchmark index. The fund's results at NAV also outpaced the average return for its Lipper category. Securitized bonds, discussed in more detail later in this report, were the primary driver of this strong performance.

Because the U.S. dollar strengthened over the period, the fund's modest positions in non-dollar-denominated securities slightly impaired returns, as small gains on such investments turned into losses when translated into U.S. dollars. However, we partly hedged the fund's foreign-exchange exposure, which helped to mitigate these adverse effects.

Market overview

Bond yields in the United States, as well as overseas, rose throughout the period, responding to continued global growth and monetary policy tightening. Because yields of fixed-income instruments move in the opposite direction of their prices, this trend led to lower prices for most government bonds. However, strong demand for yield, worldwide economic expansion, and robust demand for commodities led to favorable performance within other sectors of the

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fixed-income market, such as high-yield and emerging-market bonds.

In the United States, the Fed continued to raise short-term interest rates in an effort to head off a higher level of price inflation without undermining economic growth. The Federal Open Market Committee met eight times

during the course of the fund's fiscal year, and raised short-term rates by a quarter of a percentage point at each meeting. As of July 31, 2006, the federal funds rate — the overnight lending rate that banks charge each other, which guides other short-term rates — stood at 5.25%. Longer-term Treasury rates also rose for the period, but by much less, as foreign purchasing continued to prop up Treasury security prices. (Note that given the inverted relationship of bond yields and prices, this also lowered yields for these securities.)

Since mid-2004, the Fed has led the global effort to cool excessive economic growth that might lead to a resurgence in inflation. Foreign central banks now seem to be leading the charge in battling inflationary pressures. Following the close of the period, the Fed declined to increase short-term rates at its August 8 meeting, explaining that it believed that inflation would moderate as U.S. growth slowed. In contrast, foreign central banks worldwide have recently enacted a series of short-term rate increases that have maintained upward pressure on global interest rates.

Market sector performance

These indexes provide an overview of performance in different market sectors for the 12 months ended 7/31/06.

Bonds

Lehman Government Bond Index (U.S. Treasury and agency securities)	1.24%
Citigroup Non-U.S. World Government Bond Index (international government bonds)	1.56%
JP Morgan Global High Yield Index (global high-yield corporate bonds)	4.64%
JP Morgan Global Diversified Emerging Markets Index (global emerging-market bonds)	7.94%

Equities

S&P 500 Index (broad stock market)	5.38%
MSCI EAFE Index (international stocks)	24.01%
Russell 2000 Index (small-company stocks)	4.24%

Strategy overview

Your fund's managers believe that using multiple income-generating strategies to build a diversified portfolio is the best way to pursue the fund's objective. The fund's portfolio includes a broad spectrum of government, credit, and securitized debt instruments. The fund's investment process involves aligning teams of specialists with these varied investment opportunities. Each team identifies what it considers to be the most compelling strategies within its area of expertise. The fund's management team then draws from these strategies, systematically building an array of investments that seeks to carefully balance risk and return.

During the period, we continued to maintain a conservative posture regarding both duration — a measure of interest-rate sensitivity — and credit risk. Despite the Fed's recent pause, the global trend in monetary policy is toward tightening, or higher rates. Therefore, we have kept the fund's duration short in order to lessen the

portfolio's vulnerability to the negative impact of rising rates. With regard to credit risk, despite our expectation of continued global economic growth, we believe that the yield advantages offered by bonds from non-government entities (in particular, investment-grade corporate issuers) over those of government securities are typically too small to compensate investors adequately for the additional risk the bonds carry.

Comparison of top sector weightings

This chart shows how the fund's top weightings have changed over the last six months. Weightings are shown as a percentage of net assets. Holdings will vary over time.

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For defensive purposes, we continued to maintain a higher level of credit quality than we have in past years by keeping the fund's exposure to high-yield bonds relatively low and maintaining significant exposure to structured/securitized instruments with short maturities. Substantial positions in international holdings, especially emerging-market debt, further diversified the fund's sources of return.

Your fund's holdings

During the fund's most recent fiscal year, the fund's position in **securitized bonds**, or **structured securities**, contributed positively to returns. These securities currently offer higher income than corporate bonds of comparable credit quality. They also offer short maturities, which provides us with the flexibility to shift to other fixed-income securities, should interest rates rise sharply. The most common types of securitized bonds are **mortgage-backed securities (MBSs)** issued by the **Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae)** and the **Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae)**. Other types of securitized bonds include **asset-backed securities (ABSs)**, which are typically backed by car loans and credit card payments, and **commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBSs)**, which are backed by loans on large commercial real estate projects, such as office parks or shopping malls.

Top holdings

This table shows the fund's top holdings, and the percentage of the fund's net assets that each comprised, as of 7/31/06. The fund's holdings will change over time.

Holding (percent of fund's net assets)	Coupon (%) and maturity date
Securitized sector	
Federal National Mortgage Association 30 Yr Conventional (4.3%)	5.5%, 2036
Federal National Mortgage Association 15 Yr Conventional (3.2%)	5%, 2021
First Franklin Mortgage Loan Asset Backed Certificates (1.0%)	5.685%, 2034
Credit sector	
Gazprom OAO 144A notes (0.3%)	9.625%, 2013
L-3 Communications Corp. (0.3%)	6.125%, 2013

Echostar DBS Corp. (0.3%)	6.625%, 2014
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Government sector

Japan (Government of) bonds (5.0%)	0.2%, 2007
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U.S. Treasury bonds (4.1%)	6.25%, 2030
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U.S. Treasury bonds (2.5%)	7.50%, 2016
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As the period began, the fund favored **European government bonds** over U.S. Treasury bonds, a decision that proved helpful to performance. European bonds benefited from the Fed's series of interest-rate increases and the European Central Bank's increasingly aggressive stance against inflation. However, in mid-July, the Japanese central bank ended its five-year zero interest-rate policy with an increase in short-term interest rates. In our judgment, this signaled the emergence of the Japanese economy from its prolonged restructuring. Consequently, we shifted much of the fund's international bond exposure from European to **Japanese positions**.

Lastly, the fund's higher level of exposure to **high-yield** and **emerging-market bonds** than that of its benchmark index contributed significantly to relative performance. (It should be noted that for defensive reasons we have actually kept the fund's allocations in these credit sectors at much lower absolute levels than in past years.) Emerging-market bonds posted solid returns, as issuing countries benefited from higher commodities prices and the execution of economic policies that have evolved significantly beyond those of the 1970s and 1980s. The fund's positions in **Argentina** and **Brazil** performed extremely well; in Argentina, government revenues rose sharply in response to a sustained economic rebound, and Brazilian bonds benefited from the country's tight fiscal and monetary policy. However, holdings in **Mexico** detracted from performance, since Mexico's bonds lagged due to investor uncertainty in the run-up to the presidential election. The fund no longer holds these bonds.

Please note that the holdings discussed in this report may not have been held by the fund for the entire period. Portfolio composition is subject to review in accordance with the fund's investment strategy and may vary in the future.

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The outlook for your fund

The following commentary reflects anticipated developments that could affect your fund over the next six months, as well as your management team's plans for responding to them.

Though the U.S. economy could continue to slow in the months ahead, we believe that accelerating growth in Europe and Japan will take up the slack. Although the Fed paused from its credit tightening program in early August, it remains to be seen whether inflationary pressures will force the Fed to resume raising rates later in 2006. However, we do expect foreign central banks to continue to tighten credit overseas in the coming months. This shift in "inflation-fighting" leadership and global growth dynamics means that central bank behavior is likely to be less predictable over the next 12 months. This, coupled with an upward drift in interest rates, could represent a significant challenge to asset markets in general. In addition, because of the risk that Japanese investors will increasingly prefer to invest domestically (and drain capital from markets outside Japan), we remain concerned about the potential for a sudden widening of credit spreads. Therefore, we are continuing to position the fund

defensively with regard to both duration and credit. As part of this defensive posture, we are maintaining an emphasis on structured securities, which tend to have shorter maturities and are of higher quality.

As part of positioning a shorter-duration portfolio, we have decreased our allocation to long-maturity bonds somewhat, in part because demand for these securities from pension funds has slackened. In addition, the fund continues to have relatively light exposure to intermediate-maturity bonds. Going forward, we will remain vigilant regarding any possible disruptions to the global economy and fixed-income markets, and continue our efforts to keep the fund positioned defensively while diversifying the portfolio across a broad range of fixed-income sectors and securities.

The views expressed in this report are exclusively those of Putnam Management. They are not meant as investment advice.

International investing involves certain risks, such as currency fluctuations, economic instability, and political developments. Additional risks may be associated with emerging-market securities, including illiquidity and volatility. Mutual funds that invest in bonds are subject to certain risks, including interest-rate risk, credit risk, and inflation risk. As interest rates rise, the prices of bonds fall. Long-term bonds are more exposed to interest-rate risk than short-term bonds. Unlike bonds, bond funds have ongoing fees and expenses. Lower-rated bonds may offer higher yields in return for more risk. Mutual funds that invest in government securities are not guaranteed. Mortgage-backed securities are subject to prepayment risk.

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Your fund's performance

This section shows your fund's performance for periods ended July 31, 2006, the end of its fiscal year. In accordance with regulatory requirements for mutual funds, we also include performance as of the most recent calendar quarter-end. Performance should always be considered in light of a fund's investment strategy. Data represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results. More recent returns may be less or more than those shown. Investment return, net asset value, and market price will fluctuate, and you may have a gain or a loss when you sell your shares.

Fund performance

Total return for periods ended 7/31/06

	NAV	Market price
Annual average		
Life of fund (since 2/29/88)	8.19%	6.87%
10 years	89.89	88.35
Annual average	6.62	6.54
5 years	52.74	39.11
Annual average	8.84	6.82
3 years	28.02	17.44
Annual average	8.58	5.50
1 year	3.94	1.14

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Performance assumes reinvestment of distributions and does not account for taxes.

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Comparative index returns

For periods ended 7/31/06

	Lehman Government Bond Index	Citigroup Non-U.S. World Government Bond Index	JP Morgan Global High Yield Index	Lipper Flexible Income Funds (closed-end) category average [□]
Annual average Life of fund (since 2/29/88)	7.14%	6.80%	□*	7.27%
10 years	81.38	58.79	95.88%	76.38
Annual average	6.14	4.73	6.95	5.73
5 years	24.48	55.32	55.98	45.89
Annual average	4.48	9.21	9.30	7.61
3 years	9.76	19.82	31.46	25.13
Annual average	3.15	6.21	9.55	7.69
1 year	1.24	1.56	4.64	2.73

Index and Lipper results should be compared to fund performance at net asset value. Lipper calculations for reinvested dividends may differ from actual performance.

* The inception date of the JP Morgan Global High Yield Index was 12/31/93.

□ Over the 1-, 3-, 5-, and 10-year periods ended 7/31/06, there were 7 funds in this Lipper category.

Fund price and distribution information

For the 12-month period ended 7/31/06

Distributions

Number	12
Income	\$0.360

Capital gains □

Total	\$0.360	
Share value:	NAV	Market price
7/31/05	\$7.16	\$6.31
7/31/06	7.02	6.02
Current yield (end of period)		
Current dividend rate ¹	5.13%	5.98%

1 Most recent distribution, excluding capital gains, annualized and divided by NAV or market price at end of period.

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Fund performance for most recent calendar quarter

Total return for periods ended 6/30/06

	NAV	Market price
Annual average		
Life of fund (since 2/29/88)	8.16%	6.86%
10 years	89.19	82.29
Annual average	6.58	6.19
5 years	52.67	38.51
Annual average	8.83	6.73
3 years	24.33	11.73
Annual average	7.53	3.77
1 year	3.03	□1.40

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Your fund's management

Your fund is managed by the members of the Putnam Core Fixed-Income and Core Fixed-Income High Yield teams. D. William Kohli is the Portfolio Leader, and Rob Bloemker, Jeffrey Kaufman, Paul Scanlon, and David Waldman are

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Portfolio Members of your fund. The Portfolio Leader and Portfolio Members coordinate the teams' management of the fund.

For a complete listing of the members of the Putnam Core Fixed-Income and Core Fixed-Income High-Yield teams, including those who are not Portfolio Leaders or Portfolio Members of your fund, visit Putnam's Individual Investor Web site at www.putnam.com.

Investment team fund ownership

The table below shows how much the fund's current Portfolio Leader and Portfolio Members have invested in the fund and in all Putnam mutual funds (in dollar ranges). Information shown is as of July 31, 2006, and July 31, 2005.

Trustee and Putnam employee fund ownership

As of July 31, 2006, all of the Trustees on the Board of the Putnam funds owned fund shares. The table below shows the approximate value of investments in the fund and all Putnam funds as of that date by the Trustees and Putnam employees. These amounts include investments by the Trustees' and employees' immediate family members and investments through retirement and deferred compensation plans.

	Assets in the fund	Total assets in all Putnam funds
Trustees	\$59,000	\$ 87,000,000
Putnam employees	\$14,000	\$409,000,000

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Fund manager compensation

The total 2005 fund manager compensation that is attributable to your fund is approximately \$1,800,000. This amount includes a portion of 2005 compensation paid by Putnam Management to the fund managers listed in this section for their portfolio management responsibilities, calculated based on the fund assets they manage taken as a percentage of the total assets they manage. The compensation amount also includes a portion of the 2005 compensation paid to the Chief Investment Officer of the team and the Group Chief Investment Officer of the fund's broader investment category for their oversight responsibilities, calculated based on the fund assets they oversee taken as a percentage of the total assets they oversee. This amount does not include compensation of other personnel involved in research, trading, administration, systems, compliance, or fund operations; nor does it include non-compensation costs. These percentages are determined as of the fund's fiscal period-end. For personnel who joined Putnam Management during or after 2005, the calculation reflects annualized 2005 compensation or an estimate of 2006 compensation, as applicable.

Other Putnam funds managed by the Portfolio Leader and Portfolio Members

D. William Kohli is also a Portfolio Leader of Putnam Diversified Income Trust and Putnam Master Intermediate Income Trust, and a Portfolio Member of Putnam Global Income Trust.

Rob Bloemker is also a Portfolio Member of Putnam American Government Income Fund, Putnam Diversified Income Trust, Putnam Income Fund, Putnam Limited Duration Government Income Fund, Putnam Master Intermediate Income Trust, and Putnam U.S. Government Income Trust.

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Jeffrey Kaufman is also a Portfolio Member of Putnam Diversified Income Trust and Putnam Master Intermediate Income Trust.

Paul Scanlon is also a Portfolio Leader of Putnam Floating Rate Income Fund, Putnam High Yield Advantage Fund, Putnam High Yield Trust, and Putnam Managed High Yield Trust, and a Portfolio Member of Putnam Diversified Income Trust and Putnam Master Intermediate Income Trust.

David Waldman is also a Portfolio Member of Putnam Diversified Income Trust and Putnam Master Intermediate Income Trust.

D. William Kohli, Rob Bloemker, Jeffrey Kaufman, Paul Scanlon, and David Waldman may also manage other accounts and variable trust funds advised by Putnam Management or an affiliate.

Changes in your fund's Portfolio Leader and Portfolio Members

Your fund's Portfolio Leader and Portfolio Members did not change during the year ended July 31, 2006.

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Putnam fund ownership by Putnam's Executive Board

The table below shows how much the members of Putnam's Executive Board have invested in all Putnam mutual funds (in dollar ranges). Information shown is as of July 31, 2006, and July 31, 2005.

	Year	\$1	\$10,001	\$50,001	\$100,001	\$500,001	\$1,000,001
		\$0	\$10,000	\$50,000	\$100,000	\$500,000	\$1,000,000 and over
Philippe Bibi	2006						□
<i>Chief Technology Officer</i>	2005						□
Joshua Brooks	2006						□
<i>Deputy Head of Investments</i>	2005						□
William Connolly	2006						□
<i>Head of Retail Management</i>	N/A						
Kevin Cronin	2006						□
<i>Head of Investments</i>	2005						□
Charles Haldeman, Jr.	2006						□
<i>President and CEO</i>	2005						□
Amrit Kanwal	2006						□
<i>Chief Financial Officer</i>	2005						□

Steven Krichmar	2006	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Chief of Operations</i>	2005	<input type="checkbox"/>
Francis McNamara, III	2006	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>General Counsel</i>	2005	<input type="checkbox"/>
Richard Robie, III	2006	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Chief Administrative Officer</i>	2005	<input type="checkbox"/>
Edward Shadek	2006	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Deputy Head of Investments</i>	2005	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sandra Whiston	2006	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Head of Institutional Management</i>	N/A	

N/A indicates the individual was not a member of Putnam's Executive Board as of 7/31/05.

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Terms and definitions

Important terms

Total return shows how the value of the fund's shares changed over time, assuming you held the shares through the entire period and reinvested all distributions in the fund.

Net asset value (NAV) is the value of all your fund's assets, minus any liabilities, divided by the number of outstanding shares.

Market price is the current trading price of one share of the fund. Market prices are set by transactions between buyers and sellers on exchanges such as the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange.

Comparative indexes

Citigroup Non-U.S. World Government Bond Index is an unmanaged index of international investment-grade fixed-income securities, excluding the United States.

JP Morgan Global Diversified Emerging Markets Bond Index is an unmanaged index of global emerging-market fixed-income securities.

JP Morgan Global High Yield Index is an unmanaged index of global high-yield fixed-income securities.

Lehman Government Bond Index is an unmanaged index of U.S. Treasury and agency securities.

Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) EAFE Index is an unmanaged index of equity securities from developed countries in Western Europe, the Far East, and Australasia.

Russell 2000 Index is an unmanaged index of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index.

S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index of common stock performance.

Indexes assume reinvestment of all distributions and do not account for fees. Securities and performance of a fund and an index will differ. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Lipper is a third-party industry-ranking entity that ranks mutual funds. Its rankings do not reflect sales charges. Lipper rankings are based on total return at net asset value relative to other funds that have similar current investment styles or objectives as determined by Lipper. Lipper may change a fund's category assignment at its discretion. Lipper category averages reflect performance trends for funds within a category.

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Trustee approval of management contract

General conclusions

The Board of Trustees of the Putnam funds oversees the management of each fund and, as required by law, determines annually whether to approve the continuance of your fund's management contract with Putnam Management and the sub-management contract between Putnam Management's affiliate, Putnam Investments Limited ("PIL"), and Putnam Management. In this regard, the Board of Trustees, with the assistance of its Contract Committee consisting solely of Trustees who are not "interested persons" (as such term is defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended) of the Putnam funds (the "Independent Trustees"), requests and evaluates all information it deems reasonably necessary under the circumstances. Over the course of several months ending in June 2006, the Contract Committee met four times to consider the information provided by Putnam Management and other information developed with the assistance of the Board's independent counsel and independent staff. The Contract Committee reviewed and discussed key aspects of this information with all of the Independent Trustees. Upon completion of this review, the Contract Committee recommended, and the Independent Trustees approved, the continuance of your fund's management contract and sub-management contract, effective July 1, 2006. (Because PIL is an affiliate of Putnam Management and Putnam Management remain fully responsible for all services provided by PIL, the Trustees have not evaluated PIL as a separate entity, and all subsequent references to Putnam Management below include reference to PIL as necessary or appropriate in the context.)

This approval was based on the following conclusions:

That the fee schedule in effect for your fund represents reasonable compensation in light of the nature and quality of the services being provided to the fund, the fees paid by competitive funds and the costs incurred by Putnam Management in providing such services, and

That such fee schedule represents an appropriate sharing between fund shareholders and Putnam Management of such economies of scale as may exist in the management of the fund at current asset levels.

These conclusions were based on a comprehensive consideration of all information provided to the Trustees and were not the result of any single factor. Some of the factors that figured particularly in the Trustees' deliberations and how the Trustees considered these factors are described below, although individual Trustees may have evaluated the information presented differently, giving different weights to various factors. It is also important to recognize that the fee arrangements for your fund and the other Putnam funds are the result of many years of review and discussion between the Independent Trustees and Putnam Management, that certain aspects of such

arrangements may receive greater scrutiny in some years than others, and that the Trustees' conclusions may be based, in part, on their consideration of these same arrangements in prior years.

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Management fee schedules and categories; total expenses

The Trustees reviewed the management fee schedules in effect for all Putnam funds, including fee levels and breakpoints, and the assignment of funds to particular fee categories. In reviewing fees and expenses, the Trustees generally focused their attention on material changes in circumstances — for example, changes in a fund's size or investment style, changes in Putnam Management's operating costs, or changes in competitive practices in the mutual fund industry — that suggest that consideration of fee changes might be warranted. The Trustees concluded that the circumstances did not warrant changes to the management fee structure of your fund, which had been carefully developed over the years, re-examined on many occasions and adjusted where appropriate. The Trustees focused on two areas of particular interest, as discussed further below:

Competitiveness. The Trustees reviewed comparative fee and expense information for competitive funds, which indicated that, in a custom peer group of competitive funds selected by Lipper Inc., your fund ranked in the 67th percentile in management fees and in the 67th percentile in total expenses as of December 31, 2005 (the first percentile being the least expensive funds and the 100th percentile being the most expensive funds). The Trustees expressed their intention to monitor this information closely to ensure that fees and expenses of your fund continue to meet evolving competitive standards.

Economies of scale. Your fund currently has the benefit of breakpoints in its management fee that provide shareholders with significant economies of scale, which means that the effective management fee rate of a fund (as a percentage of fund assets) declines as a fund grows in size and crosses specified asset thresholds. Conversely, as a fund shrinks in size — as has been the case for many Putnam funds in recent years — these breakpoints result in increasing fee levels. In recent years, the Trustees have examined the operation of the existing breakpoint structure during periods of both growth and decline in asset levels. The Trustees concluded that the fee schedules in effect for the funds represented an appropriate sharing of economies of scale at current asset levels. In reaching this conclusion, the Trustees considered the Contract Committee's stated intent to continue to work with Putnam Management to plan for an eventual resumption in the growth of assets, including a study of potential economies that might be produced under various growth assumptions.

In connection with their review of the management fees and total expenses of the Putnam funds, the Trustees also reviewed the costs of the services to be provided and profits to be realized by Putnam Management and its affiliates from the relationship with the funds. This information included trends in revenues, expenses and profitability of Putnam Management and its affiliates relating to the investment management and distribution services provided to the funds. In this regard, the Trustees also reviewed an analysis of Putnam Management's revenues, expenses and profitability with respect to the funds' management contracts, allocated on a fund-by-fund basis. Because many of the costs incurred by Putnam Management in managing the funds are not readily identifiable to particular funds, the Trustees observed that the methodology for allocating

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costs is an important factor in evaluating Putnam Management's costs and profitability, both as to the Putnam funds in the aggregate and as to individual funds. The Trustees reviewed Putnam Management's cost allocation methodology with the assistance of independent consultants and concluded that this methodology was reasonable and well-considered.

Investment performance

The quality of the investment process provided by Putnam Management represented a major factor in the Trustees' evaluation of the quality of services provided by Putnam Management under your fund's management contract. The Trustees were assisted in their review of the Putnam funds' investment process and performance by the work of the Investment Process Committee of the Trustees and the Investment Oversight Committee of the Trustees, which

meet on a regular monthly basis with the funds' portfolio teams throughout the year. The Trustees concluded that Putnam Management generally provides a high-quality investment process — as measured by the experience and skills of the individuals assigned to the management of fund portfolios, the resources made available to such personnel, and in general the ability of Putnam Management to attract and retain high-quality personnel — but also recognize that this does not guarantee favorable investment results for every fund in every time period. The Trustees considered the investment performance of each fund over multiple time periods and considered information comparing each fund's performance with various benchmarks and with the performance of competitive funds.

The Trustees noted the satisfactory investment performance of many Putnam funds. They also noted the disappointing investment performance of certain funds in recent years and discussed with senior management of Putnam Management the factors contributing to such underperformance and actions being taken to improve performance. The Trustees recognized that, in recent years, Putnam Management has made significant changes in its investment personnel and processes and in the fund product line to address areas of underperformance. In particular, they noted the important contributions of Putnam Management's leadership in attracting, retaining and supporting high-quality investment professionals and in systematically implementing an investment process that seeks to merge the best features of fundamental and quantitative analysis. The Trustees indicated their intention to continue to monitor performance trends to assess the effectiveness of these changes and to evaluate whether additional changes to address areas of underperformance are warranted.

In the case of your fund, the Trustees considered that your fund's common share cumulative total return performance at net asset value was in the following percentiles of its Lipper Inc. peer group (Lipper Flexible Income Funds (closed-end)) for the one-, three- and five-year periods ended March 31, 2006 (the first percentile being the best performing funds and the 100th percentile being the worst performing funds):

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One-year period	Three-year period	Five-year period
56	34	34

(Because of the passage of time, these performance results may differ from the performance results for more recent periods shown elsewhere in this report. Over the one-, three- and five-year periods ended March 31, 2006, there were 8, 8, and 8 funds, respectively, in your fund's Lipper peer group.* Past performance is no guarantee of future performance.)

As a general matter, the Trustees concluded that cooperative efforts between the Trustees and Putnam Management represent the most effective way to address investment performance problems. The Trustees noted that investors in the Putnam funds have, in effect, placed their trust in the Putnam organization, under the oversight of the funds' Trustees, to make appropriate decisions regarding the management of the funds. Based on the responsiveness of Putnam Management in the recent past to Trustee concerns about investment performance, the Trustees concluded that it is preferable to seek change within Putnam Management to address performance shortcomings. In the Trustees' view, the alternative of terminating a management contract and engaging a new investment adviser for an underperforming fund would entail significant disruptions and would not provide any greater assurance of improved investment performance.

Brokerage and soft-dollar allocations; other benefits

The Trustees considered various potential benefits that Putnam Management may receive in connection with the services it provides under the management contract with your fund. These include benefits related to brokerage and soft-dollar allocations, whereby a portion of the commissions paid by a fund for brokerage may be used to acquire research services that may be useful to Putnam Management in managing the assets of the fund and of other clients. The Trustees indicated their continued intent to monitor the potential benefits associated with the allocation of fund brokerage to ensure that the principle of seeking "best price and execution" remains paramount in the portfolio trading process.

The Trustees' annual review of your fund's management contract also included the review of your fund's custodian and investor servicing agreements with Putnam Fiduciary Trust Company, which provide benefits to affiliates of

Putnam Management.

** The percentile rankings for your fund's common share annualized total return performance in the Lipper Flexible Income Funds (closed-end) category for the one-, five- and ten-year periods ended June 30, 2006, were 63%, 25%, and 38%, respectively. Over the one-, five- and ten-year periods ended June 30, 2006, the fund ranked 5 out of 7, 2 out of 7, and 3 out of 7 funds, respectively. Note that this more recent information was not available when the Trustees approved the continuance of your fund's management contract.*

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Comparison of retail and institutional fee schedules

The information examined by the Trustees as part of their annual contract review has included for many years information regarding fees charged by Putnam Management and its affiliates to institutional clients such as defined benefit pension plans, college endowments, etc. This information included comparison of such fees with fees charged to the funds, as well as a detailed assessment of the differences in the services provided to these two types of clients. The Trustees observed, in this regard, that the differences in fee rates between institutional clients and the mutual funds are by no means uniform when examined by individual asset sectors, suggesting that differences in the pricing of investment management services to these types of clients reflect to a substantial degree historical competitive forces operating in separate market places. The Trustees considered the fact that fee rates across all asset sectors are higher on average for mutual funds than for institutional clients, as well as the differences between the services that Putnam Management provides to the Putnam funds and those that it provides to institutional clients of the firm, but did not rely on such comparisons to any significant extent in concluding that the management fees paid by your fund are reasonable.

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Other information for shareholders

Important notice regarding share repurchase program

In September 2006, the Trustees of your fund approved an extension of the current share repurchase program being implemented by Putnam Investments on behalf of your fund. The plan, as extended, allows your fund to repurchase, in the 24 months ending October 6, 2007, up to 10% of the shares outstanding as of October 7, 2005.

Putnam's policy on confidentiality

In order to conduct business with our shareholders, we must obtain certain personal information such as account holders' addresses, telephone numbers, Social Security numbers, and the names of their financial advisors. We use this information to assign an account number and to help us maintain accurate records of transactions and account balances. It is our policy to protect the confidentiality of your information, whether or not you currently own shares of our funds, and in particular, not to sell information about you or your accounts to outside marketing firms. We have safeguards in place designed to prevent unauthorized access to our computer systems and procedures to protect personal information from unauthorized use. Under certain circumstances, we share this information with outside vendors who provide services to us, such as mailing and proxy solicitation. In those cases, the service providers enter into confidentiality agreements with us, and we provide only the information necessary to process transactions and perform other services related to your account. We may also share this information with our Putnam affiliates to service your account or provide you with information about other Putnam products or services. It is also our policy to share account information with your financial advisor, if you've listed one on your Putnam account. If you would like clarification about our confidentiality policies or have any questions or concerns, please don't hesitate to contact us at 1-800-225-1581, Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., or Saturdays from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time.

Proxy voting

Putnam is committed to managing our mutual funds in the best interests of our shareholders. The Putnam funds' proxy voting guidelines and procedures, as well as information regarding how your fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the 12-month period ended June 30, 2006, are available on the Putnam Individual Investor Web site, www.putnam.com/individual, and on the SEC's Web site, 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 at no charge by calling Putnam's Shareholder Services at 1-800-225-1581.

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Fund portfolio holdings

The fund will file a complete schedule of its portfolio holdings with the SEC for the first and third quarters of each fiscal year on Form N-Q. Shareholders may obtain the fund's Forms N-Q on the SEC's Web site at www.sec.gov. In addition, the fund's Forms N-Q may be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. You may call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for information about the SEC's Web site or the operation of the Public Reference Room.

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Financial statements

A guide to financial statements

These sections of the report, as well as the accompanying Notes, preceded by the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, constitute the fund's financial statements.

The fund's portfolidists all the fund's investments and their values as of the last day of the reporting period. Holdings are organized by asset type and industry sector, country, or state to show areas of concentration and diversification.

Statement of assets and liabilities shows how the fund's net assets and share price are determined. All investment and noninvestment assets are added together. Any unpaid expenses and other liabilities are subtracted from this total. The result is divided by the number of shares to determine the net asset value per share. (For funds with preferred shares, the amount subtracted from total assets includes the liquidation preference of preferred shares.)

Statement of operations shows the fund's net investment gain or loss. This is done by first adding up all the fund's earnings — from dividends and interest income — and subtracting its operating expenses to determine net investment income (or loss). Then, any net gain or loss the fund realized on the sales of its holdings — as well as any unrealized gains or losses over the period — is added to or subtracted from the net investment result to determine the fund's net gain or loss for the fiscal year.

Statement of changes in net assets shows how the fund's net assets were affected by the fund's net investment gain or loss, by distributions to shareholders, and by changes in the number of the fund's shares. It lists distributions and their sources (net investment income or realized capital gains) over the current reporting period and the most recent fiscal year-end. The distributions listed here may not match the sources listed in the Statement of operations because the distributions are determined on a tax basis and may be paid in a different period from the one in which they were earned.

Financial highlights provide an overview of the fund's investment results, per-share distributions, expense ratios, net investment income ratios, and portfolio turnover in one summary table, reflecting the five most recent reporting periods. In a semiannual report, the highlight table also includes the current reporting period.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Trustees and Shareholders
Putnam Premier Income Trust:

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities of Putnam Premier Income Trust, including the fund's portfolio, as of July 31, 2006, and the related statement of operations for the year then ended, the statements of changes in net assets for each of the two years in the period then ended and the financial highlights for each of the five years in the period then ended. These financial statements and financial highlights are the responsibility of the fund's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial highlights based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform our audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and financial highlights are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of securities owned as of July 31, 2006 by correspondence with the custodian and brokers or by other appropriate auditing procedures. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements and financial highlights referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Putnam Premier Income Trust as of July 31, 2006, the results of its operations for the year then ended, the changes in its net assets for each of the two years in the period then ended, and the financial highlights for each of the five years in the period then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Boston, Massachusetts
September 18, 2006

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The fund's portfolio^{/31/06}

U.S. GOVERNMENT AND AGENCY MORTGAGE OBLIGATIONS (13.6%)*

	Principal amount	Value
U.S. Government Agency Mortgage Obligations (13.6%)		
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation		
Pass-Through Certificates		
7 1/2s, with due dates from March 1, 2026 to May 1, 2027	\$ 20,683	\$ 21,570
Federal National Mortgage Association		
Pass-Through Certificates		
8s, July 1, 2024	437	448
7 1/2s, with due dates from October 1, 2022 to August 1, 2030	95,155	98,740

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6 1/2s, October 1, 2034	276,812	280,792
6 1/2s, April 1, 2016	57,351	58,248
6s, TBA, August 1, 2036	5,500,000	5,464,336
5 1/2s, with due dates from August 1, 2021 to May 1, 2036	1,769,281	1,719,075
5 1/2s, with due dates from December 1, 2011 to January 1, 2021	1,818,368	1,799,340
5 1/2s, TBA, August 1, 2036	58,600,000	56,906,097
5s, with due dates from January 1, 2021 to May 1, 2021	225,114	218,678
5s, TBA, August 1, 2021	43,000,000	41,773,829
4 1/2s, with due dates from May 1, 2020 to June 1, 2034	6,024,395	5,557,578
4 1/2s, TBA, September 1, 2021	27,200,000	25,948,376
4 1/2s, TBA, August 1, 2021	40,000,000	38,196,876
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Total U.S. government and agency mortgage obligations (cost \$176,478,912)		\$ 178,043,983

U.S. TREASURY OBLIGATIONS (12.7%)*

	Principal amount	Value
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