Invesco

Small Cap Core Strategy 2014-2

Invesco Equity Strategies

Trust specifics	
Deposit information	
Public offering price per unit[1]	$10.00
Minimum investment ($250 for IRAs)[2]	$1,000.00
Deposit date	04/10/14
Termination date	07/10/15
Distribution date	08/25/14, 11/25/14, 02/25/15 and final
Record date	08/10/14, 11/10/14, 02/10/15 and final
Term of trust	15 months
NASDAQ symbol	IAAEMX
Daily liquidity[3]	
Sales charge[4]	
Initial sales charge	1.00%
Deferred sales charge	1.45
Creation and development fee	0.50
Maximum sales charge	2.95
Last deferred sales charge payment date	01/10/15
SMLC142 CUSIPs	
Cash	46134H-62-5
Reinvest	46134H-63-3
Wrap fee cash	46134H-64-1
Wrap fee reinvest	46134H-65-8

Investors in fee-based accounts will not be assessed the initial and deferred sales charge for eligible fee-based purchases and must purchase units with a Wrap Fee CUSIP.

Breakpoint information*

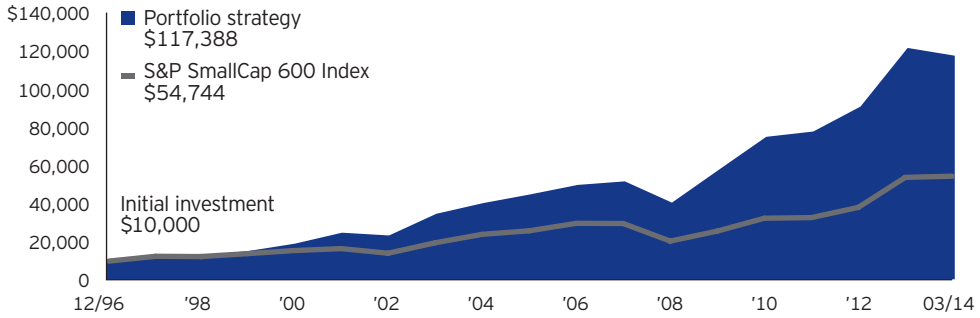
Transaction amount	Sales Charge
Less than $50,000	2.95%
$50,000 - $99,999	2.70
$100,000 - $249,999	2.45
$250,000 - $499,999	2.20
$500,000 - $999,999	1.95
$1,000,000 or more[5]	1.40
Rollover or Exchange[5]	1.95
Wrap Fee	0.50

* Please consult the prospectus for details on all discounts.
1 Including sales charges. As of deposit date.
2 Represents the value of 100 units on the deposit date. The value of the minimum investment amount of 100 units may be greater or less than $1,000.00 following the deposit date.
3 Funds will typically be mailed within three business days after your redemption request is received.
4 Assuming a public offering price of $10 per unit.
5 Rollover and exchange purchases of less than $1,000,000 will be subject to a reduced sales charge of 1.95%. However, all aggregated purchases of at least $1,000,000, including those consisting of rollover and/or exchange proceeds, will be subject to a reduced sales charge of 1.40%. Please refer to the prospectus for additional details about sales charge discounts.

The portfolio seeks to provide capital appreciation. The Portfolio seeks to achieve its objective by using an enhanced index strategy to select a portfolio of 40 stocks. The selection process selects 20 stocks using the Small Cap Growth Strategy and 20 stocks using the Small Cap Value Strategy.

Performance of a hypothetical $10,000 investment

From 12/31/96 – 03/31/14



Annual total return	Portfolio strategy	S&P SmallCap 600 Index
1997	17.54%	25.58%
1998	5.32	-1.32
1999	19.49	12.41
2000	26.45	11.81
2001	30.78	6.55
2002	-5.90	-14.63
2003	49.30	38.79
2004	16.46	22.68
2005	11.42	7.70
2006	11.10	15.13
2007	3.78	-0.30
2008	-21.71	-31.07
2009	43.06	25.57
2010	29.89	26.31
2011	3.74	1.01
2012	16.88	16.33
2013	33.94	41.31
Thru 03/31/14	-3.35	1.13

Average annual total return (periods ending 12/31/13)	Portfolio strategy	S&P SmallCap 600 Index
1-Year	32.60%	41.31%
3-Year	17.15	18.41
5-Year	24.47	21.37
10-Year	13.34	10.66
15-Year	16.37	10.33
Inception (01/01/97)	15.82	10.44

1997 – 2013	Portfolio strategy	S&P SmallCap 600 Index
Standard deviation	17.74%	18.29%
Sharpe ratio	0.75	0.44

Source: Bloomberg L.P.

The graph represents a hypothetical $10,000 investment in the trust strategy (not any actual trust) and the S&P SmallCap 600 Index from 12/31/96 through 03/31/14. The graph assumes the sum of the initial investment ($10,000) and all dividends (including those on stocks trading ex-dividend as of the last day of the year) and appreciation during a year are reinvested at the end of that year.

All strategy performance is hypothetical (not an actual trust) and reflects trust sales charges (full sales charge in first year of 2.95% and reduced rollover charge thereafter of 1.95%) and expenses but not brokerage commissions on stocks or taxes. The historical performance of the indices are shown for illustrative purposes only; it is not meant to forecast, imply or guarantee the future performance of any particular investment or the trust, which will vary. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Actual returns will vary from hypothetical strategy returns due to timing differences and because the trust may not be invested equally in all stocks or be fully invested at all times. In any given year the strategy may lose money or underperform the index. Returns are calculated by taking year-end prices, subtracting them from the prices at the end of the following year (adjusting for any stock splits that might have occurred during the year) and adding dividends received for the period divided by starting price. Total returns reflect quarterly reinvestment of dividends.

Average annual total return and total return measure change in the value of an investment assuming reinvestment of all dividends and capital gains. Average annual total return reflects annualized change while total return reflects aggregate change and is not annualized.

Please keep in mind that high, double-digit and/or triple-digit returns are highly unusual and cannot be sustained. Investors should also be aware that these returns were primarily achieved during favorable market conditions. Standard deviation is a measure of volatility that represents the degree to which an investment's performance has varied from its average performance over a particular period.

Standard deviation does not compare the volatility of an investment relative to other investments or the overall stock market. The more an investment's return varies from the investment's average return, the more volatile the investment. Standard deviation is based on past performance and is no guarantee of future results.

The Sharpe ratio is risk-adjusted measure calculated using standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk. The higher the Sharpe ratio, the better the historical risk-adjusted performance.

The S&P SmallCap 600 Index covers approximately 3% of the domestic equities market. Measuring the small cap segment of the market that is typically renowned for poor trading liquidity and financial instability, the index is designed to be an efficient portfolio of companies that meet specific inclusion criteria to ensure that they are investable and financially viable.

Selection methodology

Small-Cap Growth Strategy:

Step 1: Begin with the stocks in the S&P 600 Growth Index*

Step 2: Exclude the bottom 20% of stocks based on Market Capitalization (share price multiplied by number of shares outstanding)

Step 3: Rank remaining stocks from the previous version based on the **Enterprise Value (EV) to EBITDA** and select the lowest 100

Step 4: Rank remaining stocks from the previous step based on **Return on Invested Capital (ROIC)** and select the highest 50

Step 5: Select 20 stocks with the highest **6-Month Relative Sector Performance** for the Portfolio

Small-Cap Value Strategy:

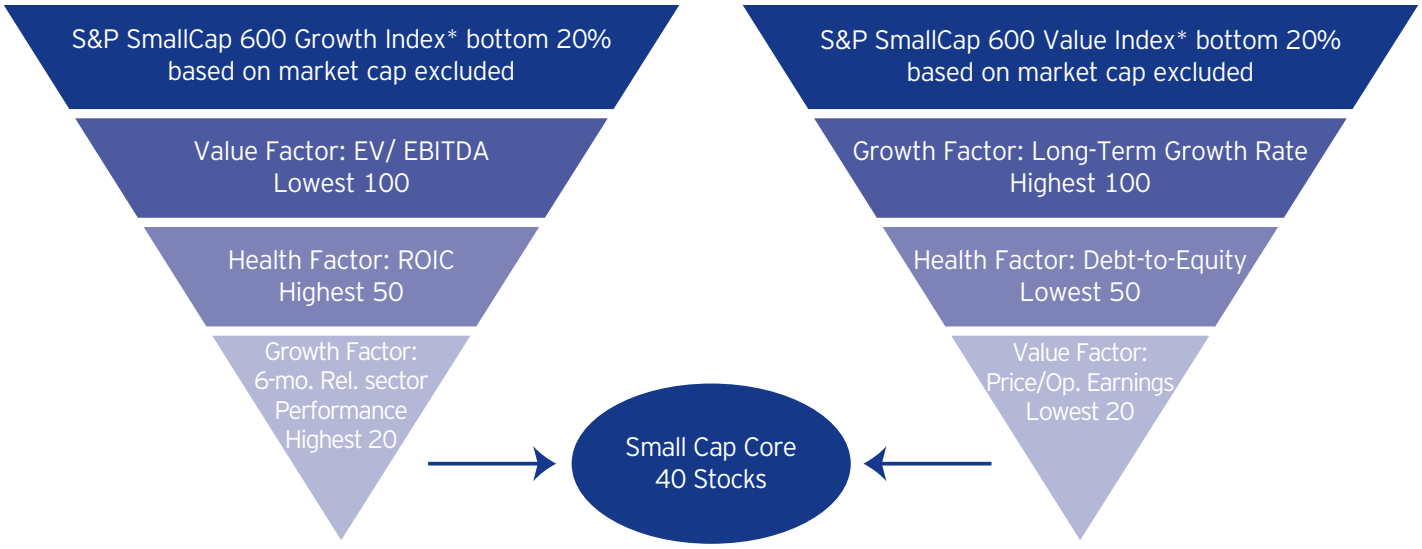
Step 1: Begin with the stocks in the S&P SmallCap 600 Value Index*

Step 2: Exclude the bottom 20% of stocks based on Market Capitalization (share price multiplied by number of shares outstanding)

Step 3: Rank remaining stocks from the previous step based on **Long-Term Growth Rate** and select the highest 100

Step 4: Rank remaining stocks from the previous step based on **Debt-to-Equity** and select the lowest 50

Step 5: Select 20 stocks with the lowest **Price/Operating Earnings** for the Portfolio



No more than eight of the stocks in the initial portfolio will be selected from any single economic sector (as defined by S&P's Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS")). If two stocks have the same rank after Step 5, the stock with the next rank based on higher Return on Invested Capital will be selected. In addition, a stock will be excluded and such stock will be replaced with the stock with the next rank through Step 5, if, based on publicly available information as of the selection date, the company is the target of an announced business acquisition which the Sponsor expects will close within six months of the Date of Deposit or if the company is an affiliate of the Sponsor.

No more than eight of the stocks in the initial portfolio will be selected from any single economic sector (as defined by GICS). If two stocks have the same rank after Step 5, the stock with the next rank based on lowest Debt-to-Equity will be selected. In addition, a stock will be excluded and such stock will be replaced with the stock with the next rank through Step 5, if, based on publicly available information as of the selection date, the company is the target of an announced business acquisition which the Sponsor expects will close within six months of the Date of Deposit or if the company is an affiliate of the Sponsor.

Enterprise Value to EBITDA – Enterprise value divided by Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization ("EBITDA"). "Enterprise value" equals stock market capitalization plus sum of debt and preferred stock minus cash and cash equivalents.

Return on Invested Capital – Last twelve months net income divided by total capital (long-term debt plus common and preferred equity and minority interest).

6-Month Relative Sector Performance – The percentage return of the stock over the last six months relative to the median return of all stocks in its sector.

Long-Term Growth Rate – FactSet mean growth rate estimate representing the expected annual increase in operating earnings over the next business cycle (prior to 12/31/13 data was provided by I/B/E/S). "FactSet" and "I/B/E/S" are databases of security recommendations and estimates from many different contributing firms that translate the data into uniform consensus average recommendations and estimates from contributing firms.

Debt-to-Equity – Total debt (short-term plus long-term) divided by equity (common plus preferred).

Price/Operating Earnings – Last twelve months operating earnings (sales (net) minus cost of goods sold and selling, general, and administrative expenses before deducting depreciation, depletion and amortization).

* For stocks included in both the S&P SmallCap 600 Growth and the S&P SmallCap 600 Value Indices, include only stocks with a higher "Growth Weight" than "Value Weight" for the Small Cap Growth Strategy, or with the higher "Value Weight" for the Small Cap Value Strategy, each as provided by the Index provider.

Portfolio Composition

(As of the deposit date)

Consumer discretionary	
Capella Education Company	CPLA
Drew Industries, Inc.	DW
Ethan Allen Interiors, Inc.	ETH
Genesco, Inc.	GCO
G-III Apparel Group, Ltd.	GIII
Jack in the Box, Inc.	JACK
La-Z-Boy, Inc.	LZB
Outerwall, Inc.	OUTR
Oxford Industries, Inc.	OXM
Stage Stores, Inc.	SSI
Standard Motor Products, Inc.	SMP

Financials	
AMERISAFE, Inc.	AMSF
EZCORP, Inc.–CL A	EZPW
Navigators Group, Inc.	NAVG
UMB Financial Corporation	UMBF
Wilshire Bancorp, Inc.	WIBC

Health care	
Bio-Reference Laboratories, Inc.	BRLI
Chemed Corporation	CHE
Haemonetics Corporation	HAE

Industrials	
Actuant Corporation–CL A	ATU
Aegion Corporation	AEGN
Applied Industrial Technologies, Inc.	AIT
Encore Wire Corporation	WIRE
Federal Signal Corporation	FSS
Heartland Express, Inc.	HTLD
Hub Group, Inc.–CL A	HUBG
John Bean Technologies Corporation	JBT
Monster Worldwide, Inc.	MWW
Saia, Inc.	SAIA
TrueBlue, Inc.	TBI
UniFirst Corporation	UNF

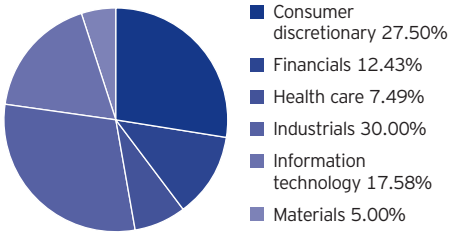
Information technology	
Exlservice Holdings, Inc.	EXLS
Littelfuse, Inc.	LFUS
OSI Systems, Inc.	OSIS
Plexus Corporation	PLXS
Synaptics, Inc.	SYNA
SYNNEX Corporation	SNX
TeleTech Holdings, Inc.	TTEC

Materials	
FutureFuel Corporation	FF
Kaiser Aluminum Corporation	KALU

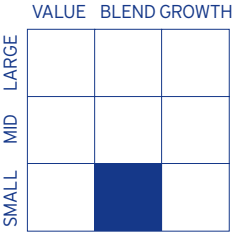
The trust portfolio is provided for informational purposes only and should not be deemed as a recommendation to buy or sell the individual securities shown above. Invesco's history of offering unit investment trusts began with the acquisition of the sponsor by Invesco Ltd. in June 2010. Invesco unit investment trusts are distributed by the sponsor, Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. and broker dealers including Invesco Distributors, Inc. Both firms are wholly owned, indirect subsidiaries of Invesco Ltd.

Portfolio diversification

As of the business day before deposit date



Equity Style Analysis



The style characteristics of the portfolio are determined as of the initial date of deposit. For a complete description of these characteristics refer to the prospectus.

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Risk considerations

There is no assurance the trust will achieve its investment objective. An investment in this unit investment trust is subject to market risk, which is the possibility that the market values of securities owned by the trust will decline and that the value of trust units may therefore be less than what you paid for them. This trust is unmanaged and its portfolio is not intended to change during the trust's life except in limited circumstances. Accordingly, you can lose money investing in this trust.

The trust should be considered as a part of a long-term investment strategy and you should consider your ability to pursue it by investing in successive trusts, if available. You will realize tax consequences associated with investing from one series to the next.

Common stocks do not assure dividend payments. Dividends are paid only when declared by an issuer's board of directors and the amount of any dividend may vary over time.

This trust is also concentrated in the industrials sector. General risks of industrials companies include the general state of the economy, intense competition, consolidation, domestic and international politics, excess capacity and consumer spending trends.

This trust is concentrated in the consumer discretionary sector. Companies that manufacture, distribute and provide consumer products and services face risks such as intense competition, the lack of serious barriers to entry for on-line entrants, economic recession and a slowdown in consumer spending trends. A portfolio concentrated in a single market sector may present more risk than a portfolio broadly diversified over several sectors.

Stocks of small capitalization companies are often more volatile than those of larger companies as a result of several factors such as limited trading volumes, products or financial resources, management inexperience and less publicly available information.

Value, blend and growth are types of investment styles. Growth investing generally seeks stocks that offer the potential for greater-than-average earnings growth, and may entail greater risk than value or blend investing. Value investing generally seeks stocks that may be sound investments but are temporarily out of favor in the marketplace, and may entail less risk than growth investing. A blend investment combines the two styles.

The Global Industry Classification Standard was developed by and is the exclusive property and a service mark of MSCI Inc. and Standard & Poor's.

The S&P SmallCap 600 Growth and Value Indices measure Growth and Value in separate dimensions across six risk factors. Growth factors include sales growth, earnings change to price and momentum; and the Value factors include book value to price ratio, sales to price ratio and dividend yield. The regular Style Index Series includes all stocks from the parent index into growth and value components, and weights them by market capitalization.

Indices are statistical composites and their returns do not include payment of any sales charges or fees an investor would pay to purchase the securities they represent. Such costs would lower performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. The historical performance of the indices are shown for illustrative purposes only; it is not meant to forecast, imply or guarantee the future performance of any particular investment or the trust, which will vary.

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NOT FDIC INSURED | MAY LOSE VALUE | NO BANK GUARANTEE

Before investing, investors should carefully read the prospectus and consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses. For this and more complete information about the trust, investors should ask their advisor(s) for a prospectus or download one at invesco.com/unittrust.