Enhanced Sector Strategy, Sector Rotation Portfolio 2013-3

Objective
The portfolio seeks above-average capital appreciation. The Portfolio invests in stocks selected by applying three of the following separate uniquely specialized sector strategies: the Basic Materials Strategy, the Consumer Goods Strategy, the Consumer Services Strategy, the Energy Strategy, the Financials Strategy, the Health Care Strategy, the Industrials Strategy, the Technology Strategy, the Telecommunications Strategy and the Utilities Strategy. The combined Portfolio strategy first ranks the ten Dow Jones U.S. index sector indexes by the simple average total return of the stocks in each index for the previous six-month period and selects the three highest ranking sector indexes.

Performance of a hypothetical $10,000 investment
From 12/31/92 - 05/31/13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual total return</th>
<th>Portfolio Strategy</th>
<th>DJ U.S. Index</th>
<th>S&amp;P 500 Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>24.28%</td>
<td>9.78%</td>
<td>10.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>3.08</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>41.40</td>
<td>36.62</td>
<td>37.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>20.52</td>
<td>22.02</td>
<td>22.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>38.87</td>
<td>31.81</td>
<td>33.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>28.54</td>
<td>24.90</td>
<td>28.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>119.54</td>
<td>22.72</td>
<td>21.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>12.03</td>
<td>-11.95</td>
<td>-11.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>-0.42</td>
<td>-22.08</td>
<td>-22.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>50.86</td>
<td>30.75</td>
<td>28.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>17.39</td>
<td>12.01</td>
<td>10.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>6.33</td>
<td>4.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>17.49</td>
<td>15.63</td>
<td>15.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>6.14</td>
<td>5.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>36.90</td>
<td>-37.15</td>
<td>-37.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>38.74</td>
<td>28.82</td>
<td>26.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>25.30</td>
<td>16.72</td>
<td>15.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>8.15</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>2.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>12.85</td>
<td>16.56</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thru</td>
<td>05/31/13</td>
<td>10.25</td>
<td>15.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average annual total return (periods ending 12/31/12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Portfolio Strategy</th>
<th>DJ U.S. Index</th>
<th>S&amp;P 500 Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-Year</td>
<td>11.72%</td>
<td>16.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-Year</td>
<td>8.74</td>
<td>11.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Year</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>2.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-Year</td>
<td>10.18</td>
<td>7.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-Year</td>
<td>15.97</td>
<td>4.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-Year</td>
<td>18.19</td>
<td>8.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard deviation</td>
<td>30.33%</td>
<td>19.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharpe ratio</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bloomberg L.P.

The graph represents a hypothetical $10,000 investment in the trust strategy (not any actual trust) and the Dow Jones U.S. Index and the S&P 500 Index from 12/31/92 through 05/31/13. 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 any 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. 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. Average annual total return and total return measure change in the value of an investment plus dividends, assuming quarterly reinvestment of dividends. Average annual total return reflects annualized change while total return reflects aggregate change and is not annualized.

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

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.

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.

The Standard & Poor’s 500 Index is an unmanaged index generally representative of the U.S. stock market.
What is the Enhanced Sector Strategy, Sector Rotation Portfolio methodology?

The Enhanced Sector Strategy, Sector Rotation Portfolio invests in stocks from the three highest ranking sector indexes from within the Dow Jones U.S. Index, based on previous six-month simple average total return of the stocks from within each sector index. The strategy selects the three highest ranked sector indexes and then uses enhanced sector methodology to create a portfolio of 60 stocks (50 stocks, if the Telecommunications Strategy is included). Each strategy is approximately equally-weighted to make up the final Enhanced Sector Strategy, Sector Rotation Portfolio. The portfolio will generally not change throughout the life of the trust.

Why consider investing in the Enhanced Sector Strategy, Sector Rotation Portfolio?

Targeting certain sectors may be an investment strategy for investors seeking to outperform the broader benchmark. The market has shown on a year-on-year basis there is often widespread disparity in returns across sectors. Choosing the right sectors at the right time may be difficult; investors often misjudge in which sectors to invest, how long to remain invested and what sectors to sell. The Enhanced Sector Strategy, Sector Rotation Portfolio provides investors with an investment strategy that seeks to outperform the Dow Jones U.S. Index.

Principal investment strategy

The portfolio invests in stocks selected by applying three of the following separate uniquely specialized sector strategies: the Basic Materials Strategy, the Consumer Goods Strategy, the Consumer Services Strategy, the Energy Strategy, the Financials Strategy, the Health Care Strategy, the Industrials Strategy, the Technology Strategy, the Telecommunications Strategy and the Utilities Strategy. The combined portfolio strategy first ranks the ten Dow Jones U.S. Index sector indexes by the simple average total return of the stocks in each index for the previous six-month period and selects the three highest ranking sector indexes. The portfolio invests in the stocks selected using the three sector strategies based on these three highest ranking indexes. Each sector strategy makes up approximately one-third of the initial portfolio.

Attributes of the Enhanced Sector Strategy, Sector Rotation Portfolio

- Convenient and low-cost exposure to the three highest ranking sector indexes of the Dow Jones U.S. Index based on the six-month simple average total return of the stocks from within each sector index.
- Rigorous stock selection models. The portfolio strategy has outperformed the Dow Jones U.S. Index over 16 of the past 20 years. Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.
- Quality, not quantity, approach—selecting specific stocks because of their potential to contribute more to overall performance. Through various screens, enhanced-index strategies may offer the potential to outperform their benchmark.

Enhanced Sector Strategy, Sector Rotation Portfolio selection:

The Enhanced Sector Strategy, Sector Rotation Portfolio combines stocks from the corresponding enhanced sector strategies for the three highest ranking sector indexes, based on previous six-month simple average total return of the stocks from within each sector index.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U.S. Dow Jones Index Sector</th>
<th>6-month performance as of 05/31/2013**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HealthCare</td>
<td>24.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer, Non-Cyclical/Consumer Goods</td>
<td>24.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer, Cyclical/Consumer Services</td>
<td>23.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy/Oil &amp; Gas</td>
<td>21.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>20.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>20.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>18.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telecommunications</td>
<td>13.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>13.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Materials</td>
<td>6.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** For illustrative purposes only. Not intended to reflect past or future performance of the strategy or of any trust.

Selection methodology

1. Begin with the 10 Dow Jones U.S. Index sector indexes.
2. Rank each sector index by previous average six-month simple average total return of the stocks from within each sector index and identify the three highest ranking sector indexes.
3. Invest approximately equally into the three corresponding enhanced sector strategies.
Portfolio Composition (As of day of deposit)

Consumer Goods
Activision Blizzard, Inc. ATVI
Carter's, Inc. CRI
D.R. Horton, Inc. DHI
Flowers Foods, Inc. FLO
Ford Motor Company F
Green Mountain Coffee Roasters, Inc. GMCR
Hanesbrands, Inc. HBI
Harman International Industries, Inc. HAIN
Herbalife, Ltd. HLF
Herman Miller, Inc. MLHR
M.D.C. Holdings, Inc. MDC
Nufi Skin Enterprises, Inc. - CL A NUS
PulteGroup, Inc. PHM
Ralph Lauren Corporation RL
Ryland Group, Inc. RYL
Tenneco, Inc. TEN
Thor Industries, Inc. THO
Toll Brothers, Inc. TOL
Visteon Corporation VC
Whirlpool Corporation WHR

Consumer Services
Abercrombie & Fitch Company - CL A ANF
Avis Budget Group, Inc. CAR
Bally Technologies, Inc. BYI
Big Lots, Inc. BIG
Bob Evans Farms, Inc. BOBE
Brinker International, Inc. EAT
Delta Air Lines, Inc. DL
DIRECTV DTV
Hertz Global Holdings, Inc. HTZ
International Game Technology IGT
JetBlue Airways Corporation JBLU
Kroger Company KR
Netflix, Inc. NFLX
OpenTable, Inc. OPEN
Rite Aid Corporation RAD
Royal Caribbean Cruises, Ltd. RCL
Safeway, Inc. SWY
Southwest Airlines Company LUV
VCA Antech, Inc. WOOF
Washington Post Company - CL B WPO

Health Care
Abbott Laboratories ABT
AbbVie, Inc. ABBV
Amgen, Inc. AMGN
C.R. Bard, Inc. BCR
Eli Lilly & Company LLY
HealthSouth Corporation HLS
Impax Laboratories, Inc. IPXL
Jazz Pharmaceuticals plc JAZZ
Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings LH
Magellan Health Services, Inc. MGLN
Medtronic, Inc. MDT
Medycin, Inc. MLY
Myriad Genetics, Inc. MYGN
PDL BioPharma, Inc. PDLI
Pfizer, Inc. PFE
Questcor Pharmaceuticals, Inc. QCOR
St. Jude Medical, Inc. STJ
United Therapeutics Corporation UTHR
WellPoint, Inc. WLP
Zimmer Holdings, Inc. ZMH

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.

Style breakdown
As of the business day before deposit date

- Large value 6.90%
- Large blend 5.20%
- Large growth 6.90%
- Mid value 13.70%
- Mid blend 22.50%
- Mid growth 12.10%
- Small value 5.10%
- Small blend 19.00%
- Small growth 8.60%

Equity Style Analysis
As of the business day before deposit date

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.
What is the Dow Jones U.S. Index?

The Dow Jones U.S. Index represents 95% of the investable U.S. equity market and is part of The Dow Jones Global Indexes (DJGI), a family of comprehensive global indexes constructed to provide broad market coverage by world, region and country. Characteristics of the Dow Jones U.S. Index are as follows:

- Complete asset class representation—consistent coverage of large-cap, mid-cap and small-cap stocks.
- Float-adjusted market capitalization—accurately represents “investable” shares available for public purchase.
- Quarterly component review—clearly stated rule-based regular review provides transparency and ensures investability of the Index.
- Includes growth-oriented and value-oriented stocks.

The Dow Jones U.S. Index measures the performance of the U.S. equity broad market. The index is comprised of all the companies in the Dow Jones Large-Cap Index, Dow Jones Mid-Cap Index and Dow Jones Small-Cap Index.
**Sector strategy screens**

Beginning with the stocks in the Dow Jones U.S. Index, the strategies exclude the bottom 1% of stocks based on market capitalization. The strategies then rank each remaining company in the Dow Jones U.S. respective sector index from highest to lowest based on the following strategy screens for each:

**Basic materials strategy**

- **Dividend Yield** – The indicated annual dividend divided by the current stock price.
- **Price/Book Value Ratio** – Stock price divided by current book value per share.
- **Price/Free Cash Flow Ratio** – Stock price divided by per share free cash flow over past four quarters. Free cash flow represents the net change in cash from all items classified in the operating activities section on a statement of cash flows, minus capital spending and cash dividends.
- **Price/Sales Ratio** – Stock price divided by per-share sales over most recent four quarters.
- **Price/Sales to Five-Year Average** – Current price/sales ratio divided by median price/sales ratio over past 60 months.
- **Operating Margin** – Operating income before depreciation divided by sales, calculated for most recent four quarters.

The strategy assigns each stock a rank score for each of these categories with the lowest score being 1 and the highest score being the total number of stocks in the Dow Jones U.S. Basic Materials Index. The strategy then ranks the remaining stocks by total score and selects the top 20 stocks, provided that the stock of any Invesco affiliate will be removed and replaced with the stock with the next highest ranking. If two stocks are assigned the same total score, the stock with the next highest total score if, based on publicly available information as of the selection date, the company is the target of an announced business acquisition which Invesco expects will close within six months of the date of deposit.

**Consumer goods strategy**

- **Price/Cash Flow Ratio** – Stock price divided by per-share cash flow over past four quarters, with cash flow defined as net income plus depreciation and amortization.
- **Operating Income Change Last Quarter** – The difference between operating income in the latest quarter and the year-earlier quarter.
- **Total Return for the Past Six Months** – The percentage return on a stock over most recent six months, reflecting dividends and change in stock price.
- **One-Year Earnings Growth** – The difference between operating earnings per share in the most recent four quarters divided by operating earnings per share in the four quarters one year earlier, expressed as a percentage.
- **Long-Term Expected Profit Growth** – The simple average of analysts’ estimates for five-year growth in earnings per share.
- **Dividend Yield to Five-Year Median** – Current dividend yield divided by the median dividend yield over the past 60 months.

The strategy assigns each stock a rank score for each of these categories with the lowest score being 1 and the highest score being the total number of stocks in the Dow Jones U.S. Consumer Goods Index. The strategy then ranks the remaining stocks by total score and selects the top 20 stocks, provided that the stock of any Invesco affiliate will be removed and replaced with the stock with the next highest ranking. If two stocks are assigned the same total score, the stock with the next highest total score if, based on publicly available information as of the selection date, the company is the target of an announced business acquisition which Invesco expects will close within six months of the date of deposit.

**Consumer services strategy**

- **Price/Earnings Ratio** – Stock price divided by earnings per share from operations over past four quarters.
- **Price/Sales to Five-Year Average** – Current price/sales ratio divided by median price/sales ratio over past 60 months.
- **Total Return for the Past Six Months** – The percentage return on a stock over most recent six months, reflecting dividends and change in stock price.
- **EPS Change Last Quarter** – Year-to-year change in operating earnings per share. Operating earnings exclude the effect of all nonrecurring items, including cumulative effect of accounting changes, discontinued operations, extraordinary items, special items, and one-time income tax expenses/benefits.
- **Long-Term Expected Profit Growth** – The simple average of analysts’ estimates for five-year growth in earnings per share.
- **Cash Flow to Net Income** – Sum of the four most recent quarters of cash flow divided by sum of the four most recent quarters of net income. Cash flow is defined as income before extraordinary items plus depreciation and amortization.

The strategy assigns each stock a rank score for each of these categories with the lowest score being 1 and the highest score being the total number of stocks in the Dow Jones U.S. Consumer Services Index. The strategy then ranks the remaining stocks by total score and selects the top 20 stocks, provided that the stock of any Invesco affiliate will be removed and replaced with the stock with the next highest ranking. If two stocks are assigned the same total score, the stock with the next highest total score if, based on publicly available information as of the selection date, the company is the target of an announced business acquisition which Invesco expects will close within six months of the date of deposit.

**Energy strategy**

- **Enterprise Value to EBITDA** – Enterprise Value divided by earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. Enterprise value equals stock market capitalization plus sum of debt and preferred stock minus cash and cash equivalents.
- **Price/Sales Ratio** – Stock price divided by per-share sales over the most recent four quarters
- **Price/Sales to Three-Year Average** – Current price/sales ratio divided by median price/sales ratio over the past 36 months.
- **Five-Year Earnings Growth** – Current price/sales ratio divided by median price/sales ratio over the past 60 months
- **Long-Term Expected Profit Growth** – The simple average of analysts’ estimates for five-year growth in earnings per share.
- **Gross Margin Trend** – The median gross margin over the past four quarters divided by the median gross margin over the past 12 quarters.

The strategy assigns each stock a rank score for each of these categories with the lowest score being 1 and the highest score being the total number of stocks in the Dow Jones U.S. Oil & Gas Index. The strategy then ranks the remaining stocks by total score and selects the top 20 stocks, provided that the stock of any Invesco affiliate will be removed and replaced with the stock with the next highest ranking. If two stocks are assigned the same total score, the stock with the next highest total score if, based on publicly available information as of the selection date, the company is the target of an announced business acquisition which Invesco expects will close within six months of the date of deposit.
Financials strategy

Price/Earnings Ratio — Stock price divided by earnings per share from operations over past four quarters.

Price/Book Value Ratio — Stock price divided by current book value per share.

Price/Sales Ratio — Stock price divided by per-share sales over most recent four quarters.

Earnings Predictability — A ratio that seeks to measure the stability of year-to-year earnings growth over the past 20 quarters. Calculated by dividing the standard deviation of year-to-year changes in per-share earnings by the average year-to-year change in per-share earnings.

Long-Term Expected Profit Growth — The simple average of analysts’ estimates for five-year growth in earnings per share.

Tangible Book One-Year Change — The change in tangible shareholders equity per share over the most recent year. Tangible shareholders equity equals shareholders equity minus intangible assets, such as goodwill.

Tangible Book Five-Year Change — The change in tangible shareholders equity per share over the past five years. Tangible shareholders equity equals shareholders equity minus intangible assets, such as goodwill.

Net sales in most recent four quarters minus cost of goods sold in most recent four quarters, with this total then divided by net sales.

Net income divided by sales.

A ratio that seeks to measure of the stability of year-to-year earnings growth over the past 20 quarters. Calculated by dividing the standard deviation of year-to-year changes in per-share earnings by the average year-to-year change in per-share earnings.

Long-Term Expected Profit Growth — The simple average of analysts’ estimates for five-year growth in earnings per share.

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Net income divided by sales.

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Net income divided by sales.

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Net sales in most recent four quarters minus cost of goods sold in most recent four quarters, with this total then divided by net sales.

Net income divided by sales.

A ratio that seeks to measure of the stability of year-to-year earnings growth over the past 20 quarters. Calculated by dividing the standard deviation of year-to-year changes in per-share earnings by the average year-to-year change in per-share earnings.

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Net income divided by sales.

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Net sales in most recent four quarters minus cost of goods sold in most recent four quarters, with this total then divided by net sales.

Net income divided by sales.

A ratio that seeks to measure of the stability of year-to-year earnings growth over the past 20 quarters. Calculated by dividing the standard deviation of year-to-year changes in per-share earnings by the average year-to-year change in per-share earnings.

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Tangible Book Five-Year Change — The change in tangible shareholders equity per share over the past five years. Tangible shareholders equity equals shareholders equity minus intangible assets, such as goodwill.

Net sales in most recent four quarters minus cost of goods sold in most recent four quarters, with this total then divided by net sales.

Net income divided by sales.

A ratio that seeks to measure of the stability of year-to-year earnings growth over the past 20 quarters. Calculated by dividing the standard deviation of year-to-year changes in per-share earnings by the average year-to-year change in per-share earnings.

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Tangible Book Five-Year Change — The change in tangible shareholders equity per share over the past five years. Tangible shareholders equity equals shareholders equity minus intangible assets, such as goodwill.
Telecommunications strategy

Dividend Yield – The indicated annual dividend divided by the current stock price.

Enterprise Value to EBITDA – Enterprise value divided by earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization. Enterprise value equals stock market capitalization plus sum of debt and preferred stock minus cash and cash equivalents.

Price/Cash Flow Ratio – Stock price divided by per-share cash flow over past four quarters, with cash flow defined as net income plus depreciation and amortization.

Three-Year Sales Growth – The difference between per share sales in the most recent four quarters and per-share sales in the four quarters three years earlier, expressed as a percentage.

Total Return for the Past Six Months – The percentage return on a stock over most recent six months, reflecting dividends and change in stock price.

Asset Turnover Trend – The median asset turnover for the four most recent quarters divided by the median asset turnover of the 12 most recent quarters. Asset turnover is the sum of the four most recent quarters of sales divided by the average of the four most recent quarters of assets.

The strategy assigns each stock a rank score for each of these categories with the lowest score being 1 and the highest score being the total number of stocks in the Dow Jones U.S. Telecommunications Index. The strategy then ranks the remaining stocks by total score and selects the top 10 stocks, provided that the stock of any Invesco affiliate will be removed and replaced with the stock with the next highest ranking. If two stocks are assigned the same total score, the stock with the higher score for Enterprise Value to EBITDA is ranked higher. In addition, a stock will be excluded and such stock will be replaced with the stock with the next highest total score if, based on publicly available information as of the selection date, the company is the target of an announced business acquisition which Invesco expects will close within six months of the date of deposit.

Utilities strategy

Price/Earnings Ratio – Stock price divided by earnings per share from operations over past four quarters.

Price/Book Value Ratio versus Three-Year Average – The current price/book value ratio divided by the median of the price/book value ratio over the past 36 months.

Price/Sales to Three-Year Average – Current price/sales ratio divided by median price/sales ratio over past 36 months.

Price/Cash Flow Ratio – Stock price divided by per-share cash flow over past four quarters, with cash flow defined as net income plus depreciation and amortization.

Long-Term Expected Profit Growth – The simple average of analysts’ estimates for five-year growth in earnings per share.

EBIT Margin – Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) divided by sales.

The strategy assigns each stock a rank score for each of these categories with the lowest score being 1 and the highest score being the total number of stocks in the Dow Jones U.S. Utilities Index. The strategy then ranks the remaining stocks by total score and selects the top 20 stocks, provided that the stock of any Invesco affiliate will be removed and replaced with the stock with the next highest ranking. If two stocks are assigned the same total score, the stock with the higher score for Price/Earnings Ratio is ranked higher. In addition, a stock will be excluded and such stock will be replaced with the stock with the next highest total score if, based on publicly available information as of the selection date, the company is the target of an announced business acquisition which Invesco expects will close within six months of the date of deposit.
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.

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.

This trust is concentrated in the healthcare sector. There are certain risks specific to the healthcare companies such as governmental regulation and the risk that a product may never come to pass.

This trust invests in the consumer goods and services sectors. Companies that manufacture, distribute and provide consumer products 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.

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.

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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/uit.