



Enhanced Sector Strategy, Sector Rotation Portfolio 2019-4

Trust specifics

Deposit information

Public offering price per unit ¹	\$10.00
Minimum investment (\$250 for IRAs) ²	\$1,000.00
Deposit date	09/12/19
Termination dates	12/14/20
Distribution dates	25th day of each January, April and July, commencing January 25, 2020
Record date	10th day of each January, April and July, commencing January 10, 2020

Term of trust	15 months
NASDAQ symbol	IENHTX
Historical 12 month distributions [†]	\$0.20609

ESR0194 Sales charge and CUSIPs

Brokerage

Sales charge³

Deferred sales charge	1.35%
Creation and development fee	0.50%
Total sales charge	1.85%
Last deferred sales charge payment date	06/10/20

CUSIPs

Cash	46144J-34-8
Reinvest	46144J-35-5
Historical 12 month distribution rate [†]	2.06%

Fee-based

Sales charge³

Fee-based sales charge	0.50%
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CUSIPs

Fee-based cash	46144J-36-3
Fee-based reinvest	46144J-37-1
Historical 12 month distribution rate [†] (fee-based)	2.09%

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

[†] The historical 12 month distributions per unit and each historical 12 month distribution rate of the securities included in the trust are for illustrative purposes only and are not indicative of the trust's actual distributions or distribution rate. The historical 12 month distributions per unit amount is based upon the weighted average of the actual distributions paid by the securities included in the trust over the 12 months preceding the trust's deposit date, and is reduced to account for the effects of fees and expenses which will be incurred when investing in a trust. Each historical 12 month distribution rate is calculated by dividing the historical 12 month distributions amount by the trust's initial \$10 public offering price per unit. There is no guarantee the issuers of the securities included in the trust will declare dividends or distributions in the future. The distributions paid by the trust, as well as the corresponding rates, may be higher or lower than the figures shown due to certain factors that may include, but are not limited to, a change in the dividends or distributions paid by issuers, actual expenses incurred, currency fluctuations, the sale of trust securities to pay any deferred sales charges, trust fees and expenses, variations in the trust's per unit price, or with the call, maturity or the sale of securities in the trust. Distributions made by certain securities in the trust may include non-ordinary income.

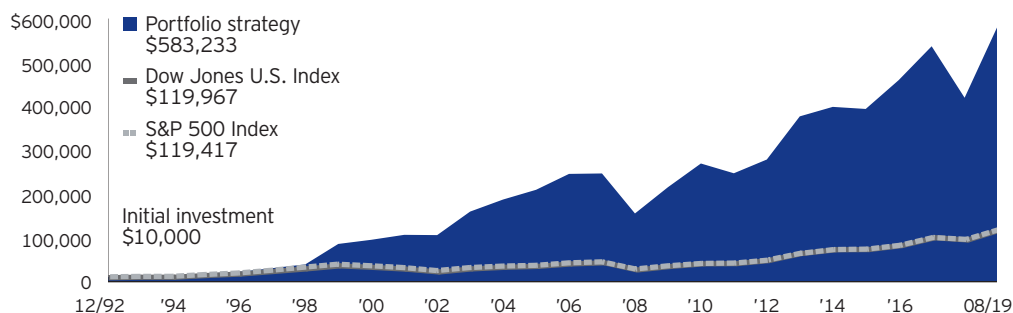
** An enhanced sector (or "index") strategy refers to a unit investment trust strategy, sponsored by Invesco Capital Markets, Inc., that seeks to outperform an index by investing in an objectively selected subset of stocks from the same index.

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 indices 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 indices.

Performance of a hypothetical \$10,000 investment

From 12/31/92 - 08/31/19



Annual total return	Portfolio Strategy	DJ U.S. Index	S&P 500 Index
1993	25.40%	9.78%	10.06%
1994	2.94	0.21	1.32
1995	41.26	36.62	37.58
1996	20.38	22.02	22.96
1997	38.73	31.81	33.36
1998	28.40	24.90	28.58
1999	119.40	22.72	21.04
2000	11.03	-9.23	-9.10
2001	11.89	-11.95	-11.89
2002	-0.56	-22.08	-22.10
2003	50.72	30.75	28.68
2004	17.25	12.01	10.88
2005	11.86	6.33	4.91
2006	17.35	15.63	15.79
2007	0.41	6.14	5.49
2008	-37.04	-37.15	-37.00
2009	38.60	28.82	26.47
2010	25.16	16.72	15.06
2011	-8.29	1.38	2.11
2012	12.71	16.56	16.00
2013	35.39	32.96	32.38
2014	5.75	12.94	13.68
2015	-1.19	0.62	1.37
2016	16.71	12.24	11.95
2017	16.81	21.48	21.82
2018	-21.88	-4.98	-4.39
Thru 08/31/19	8.52	18.24	18.34

Average annual total return (for the period ended on 12/31/18)	Portfolio Strategy	DJ U.S. Index	S&P 500 Index
1-Year	-21.88%	-4.98%	-4.39%
3-Year	2.12	9.02	9.25
5-Year	2.16	8.05	8.49
10-Year	10.45	13.28	13.11
15-Year	6.65	8.05	7.76
20-Year	12.60	5.98	5.62
25-Year	15.08	9.08	9.07
Inception (01/01/93)	15.46	9.11	9.11

	Portfolio Strategy	DJ U.S. Index	S&P 500 Index
1993 - 2018			
Standard deviation	28.38%	17.77%	17.72%
Sharpe ratio	0.46	0.38	0.38

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 08/31/19. 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 at the beginning of each calendar year of 1.85% 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.

Portfolio composition (As of the business day before deposit date)

Financials - 33.49%

Ally Financial, Inc.	ALLY
Associated Banc-Corp	ASB
Athene Holding Limited - CL A	ATH
AXA Equitable Holdings, Inc.	EQH
Bank of America Corporation	BAC
Bank of New York Mellon Corporation	BK
Brighthouse Financial, Inc.	BHF
Capital One Financial Corporation	COF
CIT Group, Inc.	CIT
Citigroup, Inc.	C
Citizens Financial Group, Inc.	CFG
IBERIABANK Corporation	IBK
Janus Henderson Group plc	JHG
KeyCorp	KEY
Lincoln National Corporation	LNC
Prudential Financial, Inc.	PRU
Raymond James Financial, Inc.	RJF
Regions Financial Corporation	RF
Synchrony Financial	SYF
Voya Financial, Inc.	VOYA

Telecommunications - 33.34%

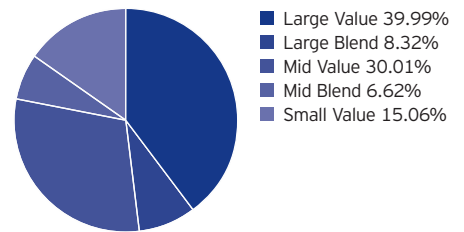
AT&T, Inc.	T
Telephone and Data Systems, Inc.	TDS
T-Mobile US, Inc.	TMUS
Verizon Communications, Inc.	VZ

Utilities- 33.17%

AES Corporation	AES
ALLETE, Inc.	ALE
Avangrid, Inc.	AGR
Avista Corporation	AVA
Black Hills Corporation	BKH
CenterPoint Energy, Inc.	CNP
Consolidated Edison, Inc.	ED
DTE Energy Company	DTE
Duke Energy Corporation	DUK
Edison International	EIX
Eergy, Inc.	EVRG
Exelon Corporation	EXC
MDU Resources Group, Inc.	MDU
National Fuel Gas Company	NFG
Pinnacle West Capital Corporation	PNW
PPL Corporation	PPL
Public Service Enterprise Group, Inc.	PEG
Southern Company	SO
Southwest Gas Holdings, Inc.	SWX
UGI Corporation	UGI

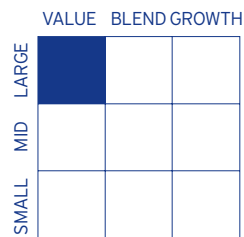
Style breakdown

(As of the business day before deposit date)



Source: Morningstar, Inc.

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 final page.

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 unit investment trusts are distributed by the Sponsor, Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. and broker dealers including Invesco Distributors, Inc. Both firms are indirect, wholly owned subsidiaries of Invesco Ltd.

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 indices, based on previous six-month simple average total return of the stocks from within each sector index.

U.S. Dow Jones Index Sector	6-month performance as of 08/31/19**		
Utilities	11.63	Utilities (20 stocks) Telecommunications (4 stocks) Technology (20 stocks)	Utilities Telecommunications Technology
Telecommunications	2.64		
Financial	2.04		
Technology	1.32		
Industrial	-0.23		
Consumer, Cyclical/ Consumer Services	-0.80		
Consumer, Non-Cyclical/ Consumer Goods	-3.12		
HealthCare	-6.54		
Basic Materials	-11.82		
Energy/Oil & Gas	-26.48		

Selection methodology

1. Begin with the 10 Dow Jones U.S. Index sector indices.
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 indices.
3. Invest approximately equally into the three corresponding enhanced sector strategies.

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

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 indices 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 indices and then uses enhanced sector methodology to create a portfolio of 60 stocks (50 stocks (or perhaps fewer), 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.

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, Price/book value ratio, Price/free cash flow ratio, Price/sales ratio, Price/sales to five-year average, Operating margin. 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 higher score for Price/Book Value Ratio is ranked higher. *This trust invests in the basic materials sector. Basic materials companies are subject to price and supply fluctuations, excess capacity, economic recession, domestic and international politics, government regulations, volatile interest rates, consumer spending trends and overall capital spending levels.*

Consumer goods strategy—Price/cash flow ratio, Operating income change last quarter, Total return for the past six months, One-year earnings growth, Long-term expected profit growth, Dividend yield to five-year median. 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 higher score for Long-Term Expected Profit Growth is ranked higher. *This trust invests in the consumer goods sector. 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. A portfolio concentrated in a single market sector may present more risk than a portfolio broadly diversified over several sectors.*

Consumer services strategy—Price/earnings ratio, Price/sales to five-year average, Total return for the past six months, EPS change last quarter, Long-term expected profit growth, Cash flow to net income. 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 higher score for Long-Term Expected Profit Growth is ranked higher. *This trust invests in the consumer discretionary sector. Companies that provide consumer 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.*

Energy strategy—Enterprise value to EBITDA, Price/sales ratio, Price/sales to three-year average, Five-year earnings growth, Long-term expected profit growth, Gross margin trend. 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 higher score for Long-Term Expected Profit Growth is ranked higher. *This trust invests in the energy industry. There are certain risks specific to the energy sector, including the potential adverse effect of state and federal regulation and increasing costs of natural resources.*

Financials strategy—Price/earnings ratio, Price/book value ratio, Price/sales ratio, Earnings predictability, Long-term expected profit growth, Tangible book one-year change. 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. Financials 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 Tangible Book One-Year Change is ranked higher. *The trust invests in the financial services industry and may present more risk than a more diversified investment. There are certain risks specific to the financial services sector, including the potential adverse effects of economic recession, volatile interest rates, and state and federal regulations.*

Health care strategy—Enterprise value to EBITDA, Price/earnings ratio, Price/free cash flow ratio, One-year net income growth, Return on equity, Gross margin. 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. Health Care 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 Return on Equity is ranked higher. *This trust invests in the health care sector. There are certain risks specific to the health care companies such as governmental regulation and the risk that a product may never come to pass.*

Industrials strategy—Price/earnings ratio, Price/free cash flow ratio, Long-term expected profit growth, EPS revisions current quarter, EPS surprise last quarter, Total return for the past six 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. Industrials 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. *This trust invests 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.*

Technology strategy—Price/book value ratio, Price/sales to five-year average, Price/sales ratio, Total return for the past six months, Net profit margin, Tangible book five-year change. 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. Technology 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 Total Return for the Past Six Months is ranked higher. *This trust invests in the technology industry. There are certain risks specific to information technology stocks such as volatile stock prices, rapid product obsolescence, and speculative trading.*

Telecommunications strategy—Dividend yield, Enterprise value to EBITDA, Price/cash flow ratio, Three-year sales growth, Total return for the past six months, Asset turnover trend. 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. *This trust invests in the telecommunications industry. There are certain risks specific to telecommunication stocks such as volatile stock prices, rapid product obsolescence, and speculative trading as well as government changes in regulations.*

Utilities strategy—Price/earnings ratio, Price/book value ratio versus three-year average, Price/sales to three-year average, Price/cash flow ratio, Long-term expected profit growth, EBIT margin. 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/

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:

- Consists of 10 Sector Indices—Basic Materials, Consumer Goods, Consumer Services, Financials, Health Care, Industrials, Energy, Technology, Telecommunications and Utilities.
- 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.

Attributes of the Enhanced Sector Strategy, Sector Rotation Portfolio

- Convenient, diversified and low-cost exposure to the three highest ranking sector indices 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 18 of the past 26 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.

Earnings Ratio is ranked higher. *This trust invests in the utility industry, it may be highly susceptible to any economic, political, or regulatory occurrences affecting this industry.*

In addition, for all strategies listed above, In addition, a company will be excluded and its stock will be replaced with the stock with the next highest total score, if the company is an affiliate of the Sponsor, if there is any restriction on the Sponsor's ability to purchase a company's stock, or, if based on publicly available information as of the selection date, a proposed corporate action would result in it not being the surviving company following a business combination or in its security being delisted.

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. **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. **Dividend yield**—The indicated annual dividend divided by the current stock price. **Dividend yield to five-year median**—Current dividend yield divided by the median dividend yield over the past 60 months. **Earnings predictability**—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. **EBIT margin**—Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) divided by sales. **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. **EPS change last quarter**—Year-to-year change in operating earnings per share (EPS). 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. **EPS revisions current quarter**—The net percentage of positive profit-estimate revisions. First, the number of earnings estimates for the next fiscal quarter that have been decreased from the prior month are subtracted from the number that have been increased. Next, that result is divided by the total number of earnings estimates for the quarter. **EPS surprise last quarter**—The difference between last quarter's actual earnings per share and the average estimate, divided by the absolute value of the actual earnings per share. **Five-year earnings growth**—Current price/sales ratio divided by median price/sales ratio over the past 60 months. **Gross margin**—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. **Gross margin trend**—The median gross margin over the past four quarters divided by the median gross margin over the past 12 quarters. **Long-term expected profit growth**—The simple average of analysts' estimates for five-year growth in earnings per share. **Net profit margin**—Net income divided by sales. **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. **Operating income change last quarter**—The difference between operating income in the latest quarter and the year-earlier quarter. **Operating margin**—Operating income before depreciation divided by sales, calculated for most recent four quarters. **One-year net income growth**—The difference between net earnings per share in the most recent four quarters and net earnings per share in the four quarters one year earlier, expressed as a percentage. Net earnings exclude discontinued operations and extraordinary items. **Price/book value ratio**—Stock price divided by current book value per share. **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/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. **Price/earnings ratio**—Stock price divided by earnings per share from operations over past four quarters. **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 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. **Price/sales to five-year average**—Current price/sales ratio divided by median price/sales ratio over past 60 months. **Return on equity**—Income before extraordinary items over most recent four quarters divided by average for common equity over four most recent quarters. **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. **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.

About risk

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. There can be no guarantee or assurance that companies will declare dividends in the future or that if declared, they will remain at current levels or increase over time.

The financial condition of an issuer may worsen or its credit ratings may drop, resulting in a reduction in the value of your Units. This may occur at any point in time, including during the initial offering period.

You could experience dilution of your investment if the size of the Portfolio is increased as Units are sold. There is no assurance that your investment will maintain its proportionate share in the Portfolio's profits and losses.

Stocks of smaller 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.

The Portfolio is concentrated in securities issued by companies in the financials sector. Companies in the financials sector face risks such as the potential adverse effects of economic recession, volatile interest rates, and state and federal regulations.

The Portfolio is concentrated in securities issued by companies in the telecommunications sector. Companies in the telecommunications sector face risks such as rapid product obsolescence, intense competition, increased governmental regulation, rapid price volatility, and consolidation.

The Portfolio is concentrated in securities issued by companies in the utility sector. Companies related to the utility or energy industries face risks such as increased competition, increases in fuel and other operating costs, governmental regulations, and natural disasters.

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 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.

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.

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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 Assuming a public offering price of \$10 per unit. There is no initial sales charge if the public offering price per unit is \$10 or less. If the public offering price per unit exceeds \$10, an initial sales charge is paid at the time of purchase. The per unit amount of the initial sales charge is 1.85% of the dollar amount that the public offering price per unit exceeds \$10.

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