

# All Cap Core Strategy 2025-2

## Trust specifics

### Deposit information

Public offering price per unit <sup>1</sup>	\$10.00
Minimum investment (\$250 for IRAs) <sup>2</sup>	\$1,000.00
Deposit date	04/16/25
Termination date	07/17/26
Distribution dates	25th day of August, November and February
Record dates	10th day of August, November and February

Term of trust	15 months
Symbol	IALBED
Historical 12 month distributions <sup>†</sup>	\$0.1052

### ALLC252 Sales charge and CUSIPs

#### Brokerage

##### Sales charge<sup>3</sup>

Deferred sales charge	1.35%
Creation and development fee	0.50%
Total sales charge	1.85%
Last deferred sales charge payment date	01/10/26

#### CUSIPs

Cash	46151F-54-4
Reinvest	46151F-55-1
Historical 12 month distribution rate <sup>†</sup>	1.05%

#### Fee-based

##### Sales charge<sup>3</sup>

Fee-based sales charge	0.50%
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#### CUSIPs

Fee-based cash	46151F-56-9
Fee-based reinvest	46151F-57-7
Historical 12 month distribution rate <sup>†</sup> (fee-based)	1.07%

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.

<sup>†</sup> 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 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.

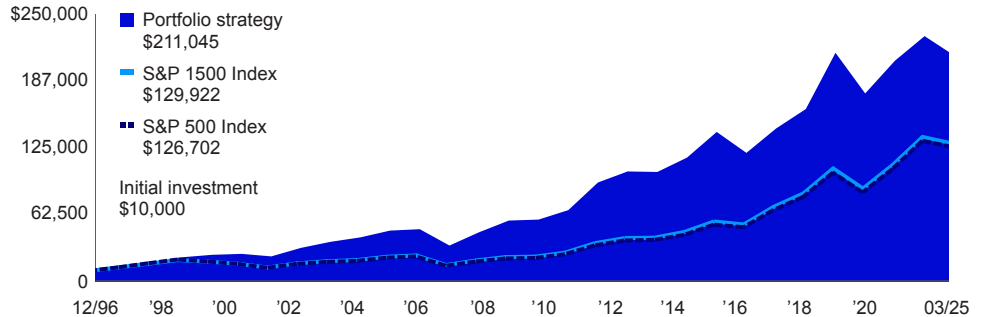
## Overview

The Portfolio seeks to provide capital appreciation. The Portfolio seeks to achieve its objective by using 3 separate and unique enhanced index strategies\* to select a portfolio of 120 stocks.

The All Cap Core Strategy offers the potential opportunity to take advantage of investment opportunities across the market cap spectrum utilizing a balanced, quantitative approach to selecting securities. Invesco Unit Trusts sought to combine multiple factors across the three categories of "Value", "Health", and "Growth" to help balance the risk profile and identify companies that are true to their investment style, but share certain health, growth or value characteristics which we feel are critical to identifying strong stocks for the Portfolio.

## Performance of a hypothetical \$10,000 investment

From 12/31/96 - 03/31/25



Average Annual total return	All Cap Core Strategy	S&P 1500 Index	S&P 500 Index
1997	38.63%	32.93%	33.36%
1998	24.99	26.32	28.58
1999	26.65	20.25	21.04
2000	10.39	-6.97	-9.10
2001	3.70	-10.64	-11.89
2002	-9.39	-21.31	-22.10
2003	35.11	29.57	28.68
2004	18.48	11.77	10.88
2005	11.39	5.65	4.91
2006	15.65	15.32	15.79
2007	2.81	5.53	5.49
2008	-31.75	-36.72	-37.00
2009	37.89	27.23	26.47
2010	24.13	16.38	15.06
2011	1.58	1.74	2.11
2012	15.43	16.14	16.00
2013	39.24	32.79	32.38
2014	11.24	13.07	13.68
2015	-0.46	1.00	1.37
2016	13.19	13.02	11.95
2017	20.87	21.12	21.82
2018	-14.08	-4.97	-4.39
2019	19.10	30.89	31.48
2020	12.76	17.91	18.39
2021	32.77	28.42	28.68
2022	-17.83	-17.80	-18.13
2023	17.46	25.43	26.26
2024	11.21	23.93	25.00
Thru 03/31/25	-7.95	-4.49	-4.28

Source: Bloomberg L.P.

The graph represents a hypothetical \$10,000 investment in the trust strategy (not any actual trust) and the S&P 1500 Index and the S&P 500 Index from 12/31/96 through 03/31/25. 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 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.

Sharpe Ratio is a ratio developed to measure risk-adjusted performance. It is calculated by subtracting the risk-free rate from the rate of return for a portfolio and dividing the result by the standard deviation of the portfolio returns.

Source: FactSet Research Systems, Inc.

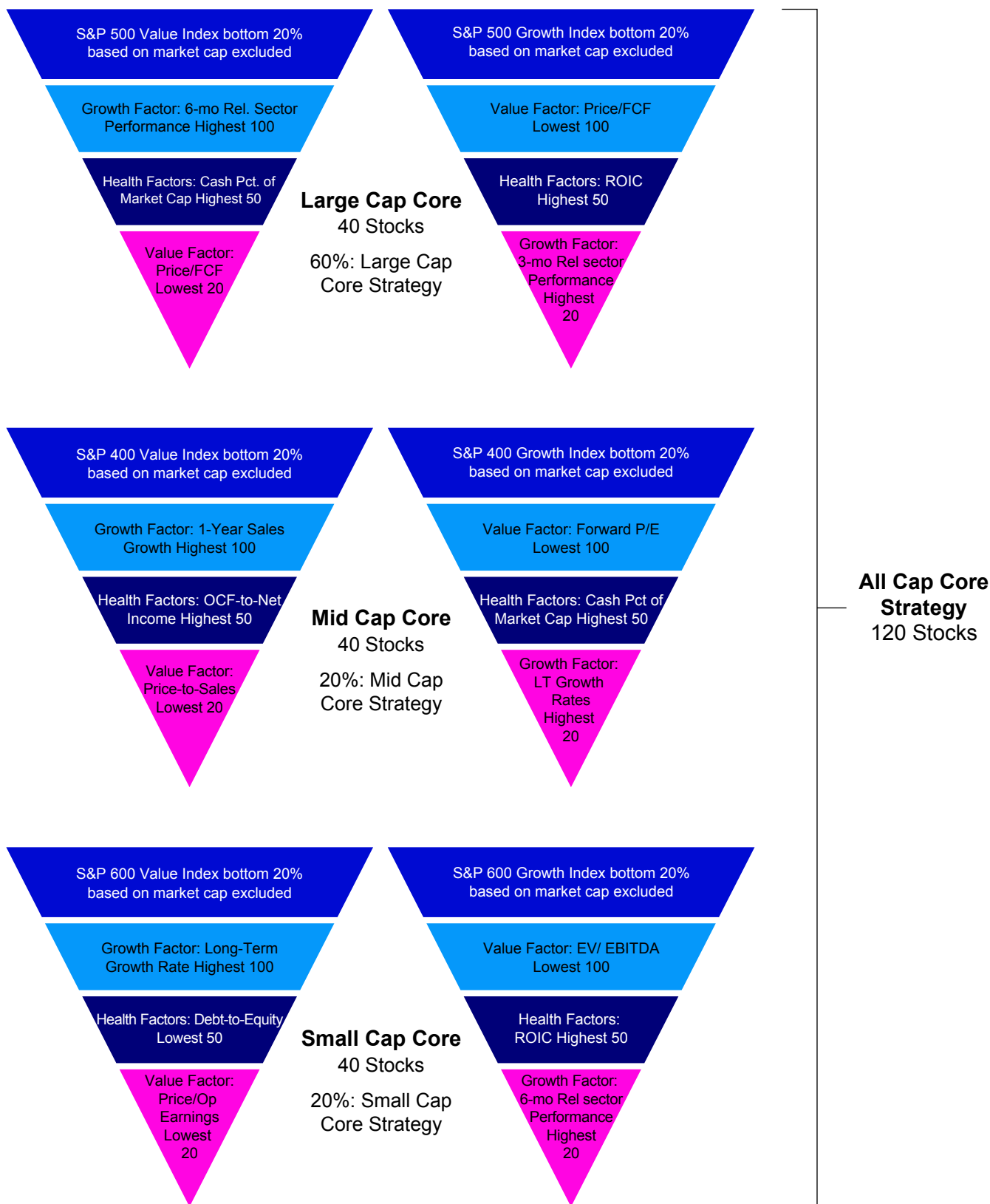
See page 4 for the footnotes on the trust specifics.

Not a Deposit | Not FDIC Insured | Not Guaranteed by the Bank | May Lose Value | Not Insured by any Federal Government Agency

Source: Standard & Poor's

**Selection process**

The Portfolio seeks to achieve its objective by using 3 separate and unique enhanced index strategies to select a portfolio of 120 stocks. The Large Cap Core Strategy will make up approximately 60% of the initial Portfolio, while the Mid Cap Core Strategy and Small Cap Core Strategy will each comprise approximately 20%. Each strategy will produce 40 stocks using the selection processes summarized below (please refer to the prospectus for a full description of each selection process):



**Market cap** — Market Capitalization  
**FCF** — Free Cash Flow  
**OCF** — Operating Cash Flow  
**EV** — Enterprise Value  
**EBITDA** — Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization  
**OP. Earnings** — Operating Earnings  
**ROIC** — Return on Invested Capital

## Portfolio composition

(As of the business day before deposit date)

### Communication Services

Fox Corporation - CL A	FOXA
Netflix, Inc.	NFLX
New York Times Company - CL A	NYT
Nexstar Media Group, Inc.	NXST
Yelp, Inc.	YELP
Ziff Davis, Inc.	ZD

### Consumer Discretionary

Acushnet Holdings Corporation	GOLF
Aramark	ARMK
AutoZone, Inc.	AZO
Bath & Body Works, Inc.	BBWI
BorgWarner, Inc.	BWA
Five Below, Inc.	FIVE
Ford Motor Company	F
Garmin, Ltd.	GRMN
Helen of Troy, Ltd.	HELE
La-Z-Boy, Inc.	LZB
lululemon athletica, Inc.	LULU
Monarch Casino & Resort, Inc.	MCRI
O'Reilly Automotive, Inc.	ORLY
Perdoceo Education Corporation	PRDO
Signet Jewelers, Ltd.	SIG
Stride, Inc.	LRN
TJX Companies, Inc.	TJX
Urban Outfitters, Inc.	URBN

### Consumer Staples

BJ's Wholesale Club Holdings, Inc.	BJ
Cal-Maine Foods, Inc.	CALM
Performance Food Group Company	PFGC
US Foods Holding Corporation	USFD

### Energy

Baker Hughes Company - CL A	BKR
Chord Energy Corporation	CHRD
EOG Resources, Inc.	EOG
Magnolia Oil & Gas Corporation - CL A	MGY
NOV, Inc.	NOV
SM Energy Company	SM
World Kinect Corporation	WKC

### Financials

Ally Financial, Inc.	ALLY
American International Group, Inc.	AIG
Arch Capital Group, Ltd.	ACGL
Axos Financial, Inc.	AX
Bank of Hawaii Corporation	BOH
Berkshire Hathaway, Inc. - CL B	BRK/B
Cincinnati Financial Corporation	CINF
City Holding Company	CHCO
Fidelity National Financial, Inc.	FNF
First American Financial Corporation	FAF
Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.	GS
Hanover Insurance Group, Inc.	THG
HCI Group, Inc.	HCI
Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. - CL A	IBKR
Loews Corporation	L
Mastercard, Inc. - CL A	MA
Morgan Stanley	MS
Northern Trust Corporation	NTRS
Progressive Corporation	PGR
Reinsurance Group of America, Inc.	RGA
Selective Insurance Group, Inc.	SIGI
ServisFirst Bancshares, Inc.	SFBS
Shift4 Payments, Inc. - CL A	FOUR
SLM Corporation	SLM
Travelers Companies, Inc.	TRV
Visa, Inc. - CL A	V
Voya Financial, Inc.	VOYA
Wells Fargo & Company	WFC
Western Alliance Bancorp	WAL

### Health Care

Alkermes plc	ALKS
Cardinal Health, Inc.	CAH
Catalyst Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	CPRX
Cencora, Inc.	COR
Ensign Group, Inc.	ENSG
Globus Medical, Inc. - CL A	GMED
Halozyme Therapeutics, Inc.	HALO
Labcorp Holdings, Inc.	LH
Lantheus Holdings, Inc.	LNTH
Protagonist Therapeutics, Inc.	PTGX

### Industrials

3M Company	MMM
AECOM	ACM
American Airlines Group, Inc.	AAL
ArcBest Corporation	ARCB
Armstrong World Industries, Inc.	AWI
Automatic Data Processing, Inc.	ADP
Brady Corporation - CL A	BRC
Brink's Company	BCO
Cintas Corporation	CTAS
Flowserve Corporation	FLS
Gibraltar Industries, Inc.	ROCK
Griffon Corporation	GFF
GXO Logistics, Inc.	GXO
Kennametal, Inc.	KMT
Knight-Swift Transportation Holdings, Inc. - CL A	KNX
Matson, Inc.	MATX
Rollins, Inc.	ROL
Rush Enterprises, Inc. - CL A	RUSHA
Snap-on, Inc.	SNA
Tennant Company	TNC
Uber Technologies, Inc.	UBER
XPO, Inc.	XPO

### Information Technology

Amphenol Corporation - CL A	APH
Ciena Corporation	CIEN
Cognizant Technology Solutions Corporation - CL A	CTSH
Coherent Corporation	COHR
ePlus, Inc.	PLUS
F5, Inc.	FFIV
Fabrinet	FN
Fortinet, Inc.	FTNT
Insight Enterprises, Inc.	NSIT
InterDigital, Inc.	IDCC
KLA Corporation	KLAC
Monolithic Power Systems, Inc.	MPWR
Motorola Solutions, Inc.	MSI
Onto Innovation, Inc.	ONTO
Pure Storage, Inc. - CL A	PSTG
ScanSource, Inc.	SCSC
Ultra Clean Holdings, Inc.	UCTT

### Materials

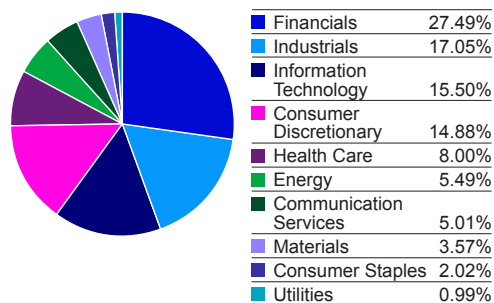
Alcoa Corporation	AA
ATI, Inc.	ATI
Minerals Technologies, Inc.	MTX
Quaker Chemical Corporation	KWR
Sherwin-Williams Company	SHW

### Utilities

Otter Tail Corporation	OTTR
Portland General Electric Company	POR

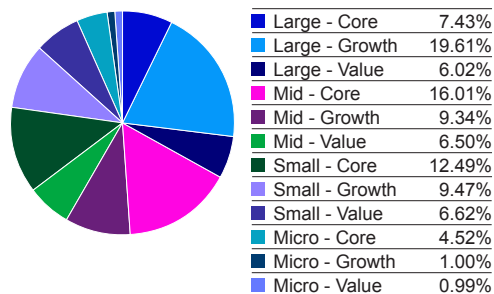
## Portfolio diversification

(As of the business day before deposit date)



## Style breakdown

(As of the business day before deposit date)



Source: FactSet and Bloomberg

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.

**Market Capitalization**—A stock's share price multiplied by the number of shares outstanding.

**FCF — Free Cash Flow**—A measure of financial performance calculated as operating cash flow minus capital expenditures. Free cash flow (FCF) represents the cash that a company is able to generate after laying out the money required to maintain or expand its asset base.

**OCF — Operating Cash Flow**—A measure of the amount of cash generated by a company's normal operations. Operating cash flow is important because it indicates whether a company is able to generate sufficient positive cash flow to maintain and grow its operations, or whether it may require external financing.

**EV — Enterprise Value**—A measure of a company's value, often used as an alternative to straightforward market capitalization. Enterprise value is calculated as market cap plus debt, minority interest and preferred shares, minus total cash and cash equivalents.

**EBITDA — Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization**—EBITDA is essentially net income with interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization added back to it, and can be used to analyze and compare profitability between companies and industries because it eliminates the effects of financing and accounting decisions.

**OP Earnings — Operating Earnings**—Profit earned after subtracting from revenues those expenses that are directly associated with operating the business, such as cost of goods sold, administration and marketing, depreciation and other general operating costs.

**ROIC — Return on Invested Capital**—A calculation used to assess a company's efficiency at allocating the capital under its control to profitable investments. The return on invested capital measure gives a sense of how well a company is using its money to generate returns.

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## About risk

There is no assurance a trust will achieve its investment objective. An investment in these unit investment trusts are 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. The 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 these trusts. 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.

The Portfolio's performance might not sufficiently correspond to published hypothetical performance of the Portfolio's investment strategy. This can happen for reasons such as an inability to exactly replicate the weightings of stocks in the strategy or be fully invested, timing of the Portfolio offering or timing of your investment, and Portfolio expenses. The hypothetical performance presented is not the past performance of the Portfolio.

The Portfolio invests in stocks of large cap companies. Large cap companies are more mature and may grow more slowly than the economy as a whole and tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions.

The Portfolio invests in stocks of smaller capitalization companies. 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. Financial services issuers are substantially affected by changes in economic and market conditions. Negative developments in the financials sector will affect the value of your investment more than would be the case for a more diversified investment.

The Standard & Poor's 500 Index is an unmanaged index generally representative of the U.S. stock market.

The S&P 500 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. The S&P MidCap 400 Index is an unmanaged index generally representative of the U.S. stock market for mid-cap companies.

The S&P MidCap 400 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.

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.

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.

The S&P 1500 Index is a "composite" index. It is a combination of 3 major domestic indices: S&P 500 (Large-Cap), S&P 400 (Mid-Cap), and S&P 600 (Small-Cap).

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.

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.

**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 financial professional(s) for a prospectus or download one at [invesco.com/uit](https://www.invesco.com/uit).**

This does not constitute a recommendation of any investment strategy or product for a particular investor. Investors should consult a financial professional before making any investment decisions.

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