Closed-End Strategy: Master Income Portfolio 2022-4
A closed-end strategy unit trust

Objective
The Portfolio seeks to provide current income and the potential for capital appreciation. The Portfolio seeks to achieve its objective by investing in a portfolio consisting of common stock of closed-end investment companies (known as “closed-end funds”). These closed-end funds generally seek to invest in income-producing securities or strategies, such as preferred securities, convertible bonds, real estate investment trusts (REITs), high-yield securities, limited duration securities, senior loans, master limited partnerships (MLPs), global income, emerging markets bonds, corporate bonds, covered call option strategies and other income-oriented strategies.

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

| Convertibles | Calamos Convertible Opportunities and Income Fund | CHI |
| Covered Call | BlackRock Enhanced Equity Dividend Trust | BBO |
| | Nuveen Dow 30® Dynamic Overwrite Fund | DIA |
| Global Equity | Calamos Long/Short Equity & Dynamic Income Trust | CPZ |
| Global Income | Nuveen Global High Income Fund | JGH |
| | PIMCO Dynamic Income Opportunities Fund | PDO |
| High Yield | Apollo Tactical Income Fund, Inc. | AIF |
| | Fiduciary Income Trust | FID |
| Investment Grade | John Hancock Investors Trust | JHI |
| Limited Duration | Eaton Vance Limited Duration Income Fund | EVV |

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.

Portfolio diversification by fund category (As of the business day before deposit date)

- Senior Loans 15.03%
- Preferreds 11.31%
- High Yield 11.22%
- Convertibles 7.51%
- Limited Duration 7.51%
- Global Income 7.40%
- U.S. Allocation 5.00%
- Real Estate 4.97%
- Multi-Sector 3.79%
- Investment Grade 3.75%
- Emerging Market Income 3.72%
- Taxable Municipal 3.69%
- U.S Equity 2.53%
- Global Allocation 2.52%
- Global Equity 2.50%

See page 2 for the footnotes on trust specifics.

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

There is no assurance that a unit investment 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. Recently, an extraordinary disease caused by a novel coronavirus, COVID-19, has spread globally in a short period of time, resulting in the disruption of, and delays in, production and supply chains and the delivery of healthcare services and processes, as well as the cancellation of organized events and educational institutions, quarantines, a decline in consumer demand for certain goods and services, and general concern and uncertainty. COVID-19 and its effects have contributed to increased volatility in global markets, severe losses, liquidity constraints, and lowered yields. The duration of such effects cannot yet be determined but could be present for an extended period of time and may adversely affect the value of your Units. 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 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.

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

The value of fixed income securities in the closed-end funds will generally fall if interest rates rise. In a low interest rate environment risks associated with rising rates are heightened. The negative impact on fixed income securities from any interest rate increases could be swift and significant. No one can predict whether interest rates will rise or fall in the future.

The Portfolio invests in shares of closed-end funds. Shares of these funds tend to trade at a discount from their net asset value in the secondary market and the net asset value of the shares may decrease.

Closed-end funds are subject to risks related to factors such as management’s ability to achieve a fund’s objective, market conditions affecting a fund’s investments and use of leverage. You will bear not only your share of the Portfolio’s expenses, but also the expenses of the underlying funds. By investing in other funds, the Portfolio incurs greater expenses than you would incur if you invested directly in the funds.

A security issuer may be unable to make payments of interest, dividends or principal in the future. This may reduce the level of dividends a closed-end fund pays which would reduce your income and cause the value of your units to fall.

Certain of the funds write call options on their assets. The use of options may require an underlying fund to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times or at prices other than current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation a fund can realize on an investment, or may cause a fund to hold a security it might otherwise sell. To the extent an underlying fund purchases options pursuant to a hedging strategy, the fund could lose its entire investment in the option.

Certain of the funds in the Portfolio invest in MLPs. Most MLPs operate in the energy industry and are subject to the risks generally applicable to companies in that industry, including pricing risks, supply and demand risk, depletion risk and exploration risk. MLPs are also subject to the risk that regulatory or legislative changes could limit or eliminate the tax benefits enjoyed by MLPs which could have a negative impact on the after-tax income available for distribution by the MLPs and/or the value of the Portfolio’s investments.

Certain of the funds in the Portfolio invest in shares of REITs and other real estate companies. Shares of REITs and other real estate companies may appreciate or depreciate in value, or pay dividends depending upon global and local economic conditions, changes in interest rates and the strength or weakness of the overall real estate market. Negative developments in the real estate industry will affect the value of your investment more than would be the case in a more diversified investment.

Certain funds in the Portfolio invest in senior loans. Although senior loans in which the closed-end funds invest may be secured by specific collateral, there can be no assurance that liquidation of collateral would satisfy the borrower’s obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled principal or interest or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. Senior loans in which the closed-end funds invest generally are of below investment grade credit quality, may be unrated at the time of investment, generally are not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities commission, and generally are not listed on any securities exchange. In addition, the amount of public information available on senior loans generally is less extensive than that available for other types of assets.

Certain of the funds in the Portfolio invest in preferred securities. Preferred securities are typically subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company’s capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and therefore are subject to greater risk than those debt instruments. In addition to the other risks described herein, income payments on certain preferred securities may be deferred, which may reduce the amount of income you receive on your Units.

Certain funds in the Portfolio invest in corporate bonds. Corporate bonds are debt obligations of a corporation, and as a result are generally subject to the various economic, political, regulatory, competitive and other such risks that may affect an issuer. Like other fixed income securities, corporate bonds generally decline in value with increases in interest rates. During periods of market turbulence, corporate bonds may experience illiquidity and volatility. During such periods, there can be uncertainty in assessing the financial condition of an issuer. As a result, the ratings of the bonds in certain closed-end funds in the Portfolio may not accurately reflect an issuer’s current financial condition, prospects, or the extent of the risks associated with investing in such issuer’s securities.

The Portfolio, through its investments in various closed-end funds, may have significant exposure to certain market sectors. Accordingly, the Portfolio may be more susceptible to economic, political and other occurrences influencing those sectors.

Certain of the funds in the Portfolio invest in securities of foreign issuers, presenting risks beyond those of U.S. issuers. These risks may include market and political factors related to an issuer’s foreign market, international trade conditions, less regulation, smaller or less liquid markets, increased volatility, differing accounting and tax practices and changes in the value of foreign currencies which may have both economic and tax consequences.

Certain of the funds in the Portfolio invest in securities in emerging markets. Investing in emerging markets entails the risk that news and events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. Countries with emerging markets may have relatively unstable governments, may present the risks of nationalization of businesses, restrictions on foreign ownership and prohibitions on the repatriation of assets.

Certain of the funds invest in high-yield bonds. High-yield bonds are generally below investment grade quality (“junk” bonds). Securities rated “BBB-” or below “Baa3” by Moody’s are considered to be below investment grade. Investing in such bonds should be viewed as speculative and you should review your ability to assume the risks associated with investments which utilize such bonds. Junk bonds are subject to numerous risks including higher interest rates, economic recession, deterioration of the junk bond market, possible downgrades and defaults of interest and/or principal. Junk bond prices tend to fluctuate more than higher rated bonds and are affected by short-term credit developments to a greater degree.

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(s), investors should ask their financial professional(s) for a prospectus or download one at 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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