

Invesco Unit Trusts: Generations of Experience



Celebrating **40+**
years in unit trusts

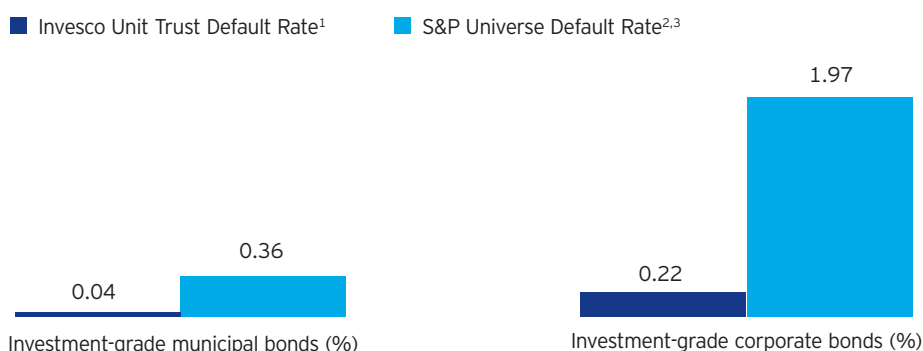
Invesco brought their first fixed income unit trust to market in 1976. We have consistently deposited over 5,400 trusts since then, with over \$46 billion in fixed income initial deposits and \$22 billion in income paid out to unitholders through May 2020.

In our history, we have had very few defaults. Experience and prudence have kept our municipal investments 99.96% default-free¹ and our corporate investments 99.78% default-free.¹ Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Invest with a proven leader in unit investment trusts.

A fixed income unit trust combines the benefits of owning individual bonds with the diversification and professional selection of an open-end mutual fund.

Invesco Unit Trust vs. S&P Universe Default Rates



\$46 Billion

in initial unit trust deposits

\$22 Billion

in income paid out to unitholders

99.96%

of our initial investments in municipal bonds default-free

99.78%

of our initial investments in corporate bonds default-free

Symbol	Trust	Average Weighted Maturity	Bond Ratings
Tax-Exempt Fixed Income Unit Trusts - National Municipal			
IGMT	Investment Grade Municipal Trust, 20+ Year Series	25-28 years	Investment grade or higher
QUAL	Quality Municipal Income Trust, 20+ Year Series	25-28 years	A-/A3 or higher
IMIT	Investment Grade Municipal Trust, 20+ Year Series	25-28 years	A-/A3 or higher
Taxable Fixed Income Unit Trusts - Corporate			
HIGT	Investment Grade Corporate Trust, 5-8 Year Series	5-8 years	Investment grade or higher
HYCT	High Yield Corporate Trust, 4-7 Year Series	5-7 years	Below investment grade
IGSC	Investment Grade Corporate Trust, 3-7 Year Series	3-7 years	Investment grade or higher

1 Internal Invesco Database; Municipals 1/1/98-12/31/19, Corporates 1/1/05-12/31/19

2 S&P Investment Grade Municipal Default Rate; cumulative average default rate, 1998-2019; S&P 2019 Annual U.S. Public Finance Default Study and Ratings Transitions published 6/11/20.

3 S&P Corporate Default Rate, 2005-2019 Cumulative Rate, from S&P 2019 Annual Global Corporate Default And Rating Transition Study published 4/29/20.

About Risk

There is no assurance the trusts will achieve their investment objectives. An investment in unit investment trusts is subject to market risk, which is the possibility that the market values of securities owned by the trusts will decline and that the value of trust units may therefore be less than what you paid for them. These trusts are unmanaged and their portfolios are not intended to change during the trusts' lives except in limited circumstances. Accordingly, you can lose money investing in unit trusts.

An investment in a trust should be made with an understanding of the risks associated therewith, such as the inability of the issuer or an insurer to pay the principal of or interest on a bond when due, volatile interest rates, early call provisions and changes to the tax status of the bonds. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall.

Investments in a trust may be subject to interest rate risk. If interest rates rise, the value of the bonds in a trust may decline and if interest rates decline the value of the bonds may increase. Given the historically low interest rate environment in the US, risks associated with rising rates are heightened. The negative impact on fixed income securities from any interest rate increases could be swift and significant. Also, the longer the period to maturity, the greater the sensitivity to interest rate changes tends to be.

A trust may concentrate in bonds of a particular type of issuer. This makes a trust less diversified and subject to greater risk than a more diversified portfolio.

The financial markets, including those for corporate bonds, have recently experienced periods of extreme illiquidity and volatility. Due to these significant difficulties in the financial markets, there can be substantial uncertainty in assessing the value of an issuer's assets or the extent of its obligations. For these or other reasons, the ratings of the bonds in the Trust's portfolio may not accurately reflect the current financial condition or prospects of the issuer of the bond.

A trust may realize gains when a municipal bond is sold, is called or matures and unitholders may incur a tax liability from time to time.

Invesco and its representatives do not provide tax advice. Individuals should consult their personal tax advisors before making any tax-related investment decisions.

The various types of investments presented involve different types of risk. Municipals and corporates each involve the individual credit risk of the municipal or corporate borrower and the general interest rate risk of lower security prices due to rising interest rates. Due to the variation in state and local taxes, their impact on returns was not explicitly analyzed. Corporate bonds and equities are generally subject to both Federal and state income taxes. Municipals are assumed to be exempt from Federal but subject to state income taxes, although in many states, in-state municipals are not subject to state income taxes.

Please see a tax-exempt fixed income trust's Information Supplement for a discussion of situations in which the trust may designate previously distributed interest income during the year as taxable net capital gain in order to satisfy certain of the annual distribution requirements for regulated investment companies.

"Investment Grade" is a rating that indicates that a municipal or corporate bond has a relatively low risk of default. Bond rating firms, such as Standard & Poor's, use different designations consisting of upper- and lower-case letters "A" and "B" to identify a bond's credit quality rating. "AAA" and "AA" (high credit quality) and "A" and "BBB" (medium credit quality) are considered investment grade. Credit ratings for bonds below these designations ("BB", "B", "CCC", etc.) are considered low credit quality, and are commonly referred to as "junk bonds".

Average weighted maturity represents an estimate of the average length of time until securities are redeemed or mature.

Call protection is a protective provision of a security prohibiting the issuer from calling back the instrument within a certain time frame.

Non-callable means the bonds cannot be called prior to maturity.

Make-whole calls requires the borrower to compensate the investor if the debt is paid off early.

Bond ratings are an assessment provided by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO) of the creditworthiness of an issuer with respect to debt obligations, including specific securities, money market instruments or other debts. Ratings are measured on a scale that generally ranges from AAA/Aaa (highest) to D/C (lowest); ratings are subject to change without notice. For more information on Standard and Poor's rating methodology, please visit www.standardandpoors.com and select "Understanding Ratings" under Rating Resources on the homepage or Moody's at www.moody's.com and select "Rating Methodologies" under Research and Ratings on the homepage.

NOT FDIC INSURED MAY LOSE VALUE NO BANK GUARANTEE

Before investing, investors should carefully read the prospectus and consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses. For this and more complete information about the trust(s), investors should ask their advisers 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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