Large Cap Core Strategy 2026-3

Trust specifics

Deposit information	
Public offering price per unit[1]	$10.00
Minimum investment ($250 for IRAs)[2]	$1,000.00
Deposit date	07/16/26
Termination date	10/15/27
Distribution dates	25th day of November, February and May
Record dates	10th day of November, February and May
Term of trust	15 months
Symbol	ILCBFG
Historical 12 month distributions†	$0.0877

LRGC263 Sales charge and CUSIPs

Brokerage

Sales charge[3]	
Deferred sales charge	1.35%
Creation and development fee	0.50%
Total sales charge	1.85%
Last deferred sales charge payment date	04/10/27
CUSIPs	
Cash	46152K-62-5
Reinvest	46152K-63-3
Historical 12 month distribution rate†	0.87%

Fee-based

Sales charge[3]	
Fee-based sales charge	0.50%
CUSIPs	
Fee-based cash	46152K-64-1
Fee-based reinvest	46152K-65-8
Historical 12 month distribution rate† (fee-based)	0.89%

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.

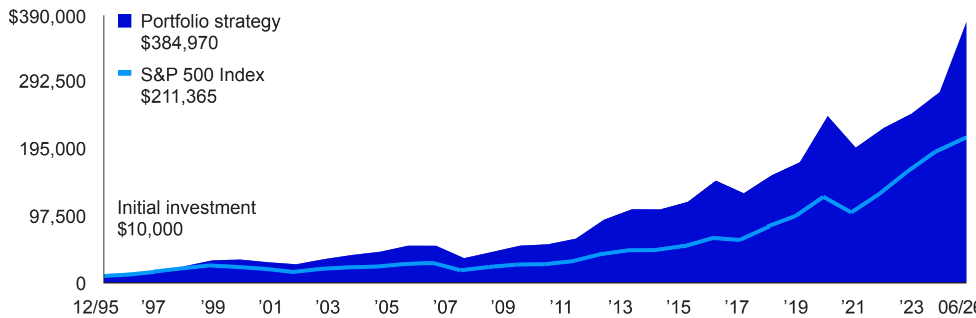
† The historical 12 month distributions per unit and each historical 12 month distribution rate of the securities included in the trust are for illustrative purposes only and are not indicative of the trust's actual distributions or distribution rate. The historical 12 month distributions per unit amount 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 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.

The Portfolio seeks to provide capital appreciation. The Portfolio seeks to achieve its objective by using an enhanced index strategy* to select an equally weighted portfolio of 40 stocks. The selection process selects 20 stocks derived from the S&P 500 Growth Index using the Large Cap Growth Strategy and 20 stocks derived from the S&P 500 Value Index using the Large Cap Value Strategy.

Performance of a hypothetical $10,000 investment

From 12/31/95 – 06/30/26



Annual total return	Portfolio strategy	S&P 500 Index
1996	22.60%	22.96%
1997	44.12	33.36
1998	34.68	28.58
1999	36.02	21.04
2000	3.61	-9.10
2001	-11.74	-11.89
2002	-9.90	-22.10
2003	28.09	28.68
2004	17.90	10.88
2005	11.59	4.91
2006	19.70	15.79
2007	-0.19	5.49
2008	-33.71	-37.00
2009	25.30	26.47
2010	20.65	15.06
2011	3.78	2.11
2012	14.79	16.00
2013	43.05	32.38
2014	16.60	13.68
2015	-0.28	1.37
2016	10.54	11.95
2017	26.24	21.82
2018	-12.41	-4.39
2019	20.20	31.48
2020	12.08	18.39
2021	38.52	28.68
2022	-19.01	-18.13
2023	14.56	26.26
2024	9.30	25.00
2025	12.69	17.86
Thru 06/30/26	38.48	10.19

Average annual total return (for the period ended on 12/31/25)	Portfolio strategy	S&P 500 Index
1-Year	12.69%	17.86%
3-Year	12.16	22.98
5-Year	9.62	14.40
10-Year	10.06	14.80
15-Year	11.57	14.05
20-Year	9.54	10.99
25-Year	8.83	8.82
Inception (01/01/93)	11.72	10.35

Source: Standard & Poor's

12/31/95 – 12/31/25	Portfolio strategy	S&P 500 Index
Standard deviation	18.48%	17.75%
Sharpe ratio	0.51	0.45

Source: Bloomberg L.P.

The graph represents a hypothetical $10,000 investment in the trust strategy (not any actual trust) and the S&P 500 Index from 12/31/95 through 06/30/26. 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 yearend 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.

Selection methodology

Principal Investment Strategy

Large Cap Growth Strategy:

Step 1: Begin with the stocks in the S&P 500 Growth Index*

Step 2: Exclude the bottom 20% of stocks based on Market Capitalization (share price multiplied by number of shares outstanding)

Step 3: Rank the remaining stocks from the previous step based on the **Price-to-Free Cash Flow (FCF)** and exclude all but the lowest 100

Step 4: Rank the remaining 100 stocks from the previous step based on **Return on Invested Capital (ROIC)** and exclude all but the highest 50

Step 5: From among the 50 stocks remaining from the previous step, select 20 stocks with the highest **3-Month Relative Sector Performance** for the Portfolio

Large Cap Value Strategy:

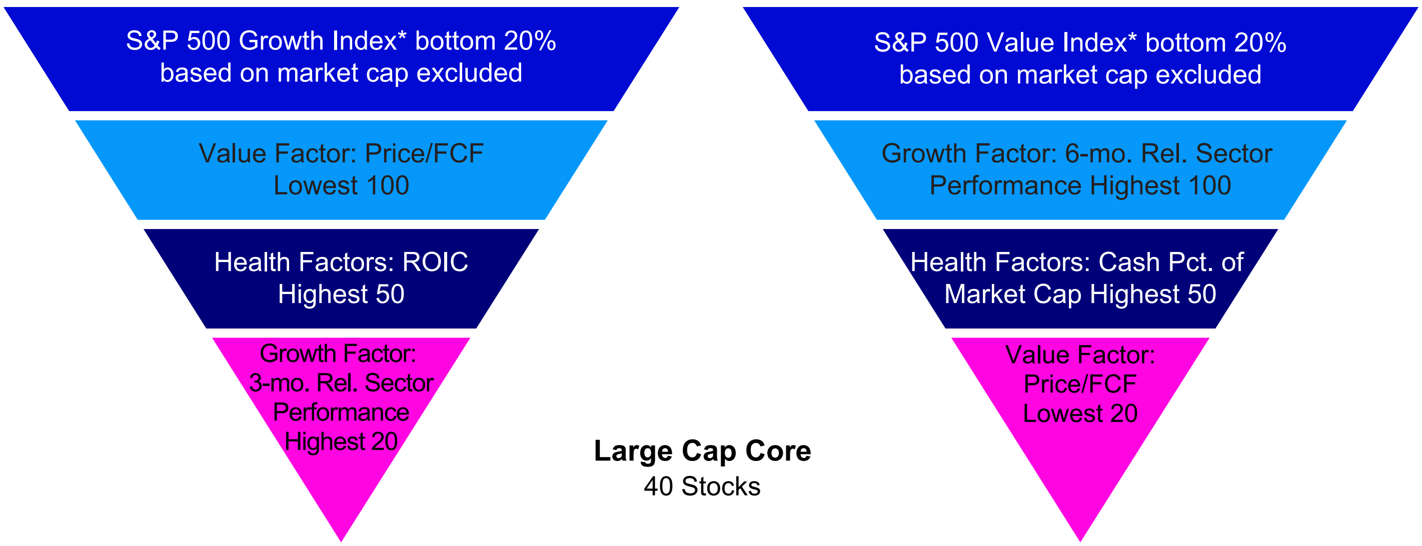
Step 1: Begin with the stocks in the S&P 500 Value Index*

Step 2: Exclude the bottom 20% of stocks based on Market Capitalization

Step 3: Rank the remaining stocks from the previous step based on the highest **6-Month Relative Sector Performance** and exclude all but the highest 100

Step 4: Rank the remaining 100 stocks from the previous step based on **Cash Percentage of Market Cap** and exclude all but the highest 50

Step 5: From among the 50 stocks remaining from the previous step, select 20 stocks with the lowest **Price-to-Free Cash Flow** for the Portfolio



No more than 8 of the stocks in the initial portfolio will be selected from any single economic sector (as defined by S&P's Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS")). If any 2 stocks have the same rank after Step 5, the stock bearing the higher rank following Step 4 will be assigned the higher rank for purposes of selecting the final 20 stocks for the Portfolio. In addition, a company will be excluded and its stock will be replaced with the stock with the next highest rank through Step 5, 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.

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

Price-to-Free Cash Flow—Stock price divided by last twelve months free cash flow. "Free cash flow" is net income plus depreciation and amortization and deferred income taxes; and minus capital expenditures and common and preferred dividends; all from the cash flow statement.

Return on Invested Capital—Last twelve months net income before extraordinary items divided by total capital (long-term debt plus common and preferred equity and minority interest).

No more than 8 of the stocks in the initial portfolio will be selected from any single economic sector (as defined by GICS). If any 2 stocks have the same rank after Step 5, the stock bearing the higher rank following Step 4 will be assigned the higher rank for purposes of selecting the final 20 stocks for the Portfolio. In addition, a company will be excluded and its stock will be replaced with the stock with the next highest rank through Step 5, 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.

3-Month Relative Sector Performance—The percentage return of the stock over the last three months relative to the median return of all stocks in its sector.

6-Month Relative Sector Performance—The percentage return of the stock over the last six months relative to the median return for all stocks in its sector. In other words, a positive value for this metric would reflect that during the time frame a stock generally outperformed stocks of other companies in its sector, while a negative value would reflect that a stock generally underperformed stocks of other companies in the same sector.

Cash Percentage of Market Cap—Cash divided by market capitalization.

* For stocks included in both the S&P 500 Growth and the S&P 500 Value Indices, include only stocks with a higher "Growth Weight" than "Value Weight" for the Large Cap Growth Strategy, or with the higher "Value Weight" than "Growth Weight" for the Large Cap Value Strategy, each as provided by the Index provider.

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

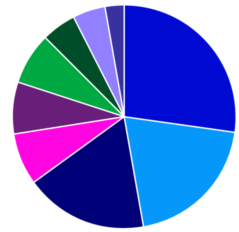
Communication Services	
Alphabet, Inc. - CL A	GOOGL
Alphabet, Inc. - CL C	GOOG
Verizon Communications, Inc.	VZ
Consumer Discretionary	
D.R. Horton, Inc.	DHI
eBay, Inc.	EBAY
PulteGroup, Inc.	PHM
Consumer Staples	
Monster Beverage Corporation	MNST
Philip Morris International, Inc.	PM
Energy	
Phillips 66	PSX
Valero Energy Corporation	VLO
Financials	
Allstate Corporation	ALL
Citigroup, Inc.	C
Citizens Financial Group, Inc.	CFG
M&T Bank Corporation	MTB
Northern Trust Corporation	NTRS
PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.	PNC
Principal Financial Group, Inc.	PFG
Robinhood Markets, Inc. - CL A	HOOD
Health Care	
Biogen, Inc.	BIIB
Eli Lilly and Company	LLY
Viatris, Inc.	VTRS

Industrials	
Caterpillar, Inc.	CAT
Comfort Systems USA, Inc.	FIX
Delta Air Lines, Inc.	DAL
FedEx Corporation	FDX
GE Vernova, Inc.	GEV
Rockwell Automation, Inc.	ROK
Vertiv Holdings Company - CL A	VRT
Information Technology	
Applied Materials, Inc.	AMAT
F5, Inc.	FFIV
Fortinet, Inc.	FTNT
KLA Corporation	KLAC
Lam Research Corporation	LRCX
Micron Technology, Inc.	MU
NetApp, Inc.	NTAP
ON Semiconductor Corporation	ON
Sandisk Corporation	SNDK
Seagate Technology Holdings plc	STX
Teradyne, Inc.	TER
Materials	
CF Industries Holdings, Inc.	CF

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

(As of the business day before deposit date)



Information Technology	27.49%
Financials	19.89%
Industrials	17.75%
Health Care	7.51%
Consumer Discretionary	7.46%
Communication Services	7.44%
Consumer Staples	4.98%
Energy	4.94%
Materials	2.54%

Style breakdown

(As of the business day before deposit date)

Large - Core	12.21%
Large - Growth	26.54%
Large - Value	10.37%
Mid - Core	17.56%
Mid - Growth	10.15%
Mid - Value	23.17%

Source: FactSet and Bloomberg

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 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 primarily 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 is concentrated in securities issued by companies in the information technology sector. The information technology sector faces risks related to rapidly changing technology, rapid product obsolescence, cyclical market patterns, evolving sector standards and frequent new product introductions. Negative developments in this sector will affect the value of your investment more than would be the case for a more diversified investment.

GICS was developed by and is the exclusive property and a service mark of MSCI Inc. and Standard & Poor's.

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. It is not possible to invest directly in an 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.

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.

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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