

American Infrastructure Growth Portfolio 2016-1

The unit investment trust named above (the “Portfolio”) is included in Invesco Unit Trusts, Series 1625. The Portfolio seeks to provide above-average total return by investing in a portfolio of stocks and other equity securities of companies in industries that may benefit from increased levels of infrastructure investment in the United States. Of course, we cannot guarantee that the Portfolio will achieve its objective.

January 29, 2016

You should read this prospectus and retain it for future reference.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved of the Units or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus.
Any contrary representation is a criminal offense.



American Infrastructure Growth Portfolio

Investment Objective. The Portfolio seeks to provide above-average total return.

Principal Investment Strategy. The Portfolio seeks to achieve its objective by investing in a portfolio of stocks and other equity securities of companies in industries that may benefit from increased levels of infrastructure investment in the United States. Invesco Capital Markets, Inc., the Sponsor, seeks to identify companies that are involved in America's movement towards energy independence, technology and communication growth, renewable energy and utility service modernization. The Sponsor believes that certain industries may have the potential to benefit from increased spending on infrastructure repair and growth in America, including the construction, engineering, utilities, renewable energy, energy pipeline and transportation, railroad, technology and telecommunication infrastructure industries.

In selecting the securities for the Portfolio, the Sponsor considered companies with significant business activity in the United States market, and evaluated those companies based upon factors including forward earnings and cash-flow projections, recent earnings and free-cash-flow growth, industry and peer group analysis and market valuation levels.

The Portfolio is designed as part of a long-term investment strategy. The Sponsor may offer a subsequent series of the portfolio when the current Portfolio terminates. As a result, you may achieve more consistent overall results by following the strategy over several years if subsequent series are available. For more information see "Rights of Unitholders--Rollover".

Principal Risks. As with all investments, you can lose money by investing in this Portfolio. The Portfolio also might not perform as well as you expect. This can happen for reasons such as these:

- **Security prices will fluctuate.** The value of your investment may fall over time.

- **An issuer may be unwilling or unable to declare dividends or make other distributions in the future, or may reduce the level of dividends declared.** This may result in a reduction in the value of your Units.
- **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 invests in MLPs.** Most MLPs operate in the energy sector and are subject to the risks generally applicable to companies in that sector, including commodity pricing risk, supply and demand risk, depletion risk and exploration risk. MLPs are also subject the risk that regulatory or legislative changes could 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.
- **The Portfolio is concentrated in securities issued by companies in the information technology sector.** Negative developments in this sector will affect the value of your investment more than would be the case in a more diversified investment.
- **We do not actively manage the Portfolio.** Except in limited circumstances, the Portfolio will hold, and continue to buy, shares of the same securities even if their market value declines.

Fee Table

The amounts below are estimates of the direct and indirect expenses that you may incur based on a \$10 Public Offering Price per Unit. Actual expenses may vary.

	As a % of Public Offering Price	Amount Per 100 Units
Sales Charge		
Initial sales charge	1.000%	\$10.000
Deferred sales charge	2.450	24.500
Creation and development fee	0.500	5.000
Maximum sales charge	<u>3.950%</u>	<u>\$39.500</u>

	As a % of Net Assets	Amount Per 100 Units
Estimated Organization Costs	<u>0.523%</u>	<u>\$5.000</u>
Estimated Annual Expenses		
Trustee's fee and operating expenses	0.510%	\$4.875
Supervisory, bookkeeping and administrative fees	<u>0.058%</u>	<u>0.550</u>
Total	<u>0.568%</u>	<u>\$5.425*</u>

Example

This example helps you compare the cost of the Portfolio with other unit trusts and mutual funds. In the example we assume that the expenses do not change and that the Portfolio's annual return is 5%. Your actual returns and expenses will vary. This example also assumes that you continue to follow the Portfolio strategy and roll your investment, including all distributions, into a new trust every two years subject to the applicable reduced rollover sales charge. Based on these assumptions, you would pay the following expenses for every \$10,000 you invest in the Portfolio:

1 year	\$	499
3 years		969
5 years		1,464
10 years		2,599

* The estimated annual expenses are based upon the estimated trust size for the Portfolio determined as of the initial date of deposit. Because certain of the operating expenses are fixed amounts, if the Portfolio does not reach the estimated size, or if the value of the Portfolio or number of outstanding units decline over the life of the trust, or if the actual amount of the operating expenses exceeds the estimated amounts, the actual amount of the operating expenses per 100 units would exceed the estimated amounts. In some cases, the actual amount of operating expenses may substantially differ from the amounts reflected above.

The maximum sales charge is 3.95% of the Public Offering Price per Unit. The initial sales charge is the difference between the total sales charge (maximum of 3.95% of the Public Offering Price) and the sum of the remaining deferred sales charge and the total creation and development fee. The deferred sales charge is fixed at \$0.245 per Unit and accrues daily from May 10, 2016 through October 9, 2016. Your Portfolio pays a proportionate amount of this charge on the 10th day of each month beginning in the accrual period until paid in full. The combination of the initial and deferred sales charges comprises the "transactional sales charge". The creation and development fee is fixed at \$0.05 per Unit and is paid at the earlier of the end of the initial offering period (anticipated to be three months) or six months following the Initial Date of Deposit.

Essential Information

Unit Price at Initial Date of Deposit	\$10.0000
Initial Date of Deposit	January 29, 2016
Mandatory Termination Date	January 26, 2018
Estimated Net Annual Income^{1,2}	\$0.21681 per Unit
Record Dates^{1,2}	10th day of each month
Distribution Dates^{1,2}	25th day of each month
CUSIP Numbers	Cash – 46136V762
	Reinvest – 46136V770
	Wrap Fee Cash – 46136V788
	Wrap Fee Reinvest – 46136V796

- 1 As of close of business day prior to Initial Date of Deposit. The actual distributions you receive will vary from the estimated amount due to changes in the Portfolio's fees and expenses, in actual income received by the Portfolio, currency fluctuations and with changes in the Portfolio such as the acquisition or liquidation of securities. See "Rights of Unitholders--Estimated Distributions."
- 2 The Trustee will make distributions of income and capital on each monthly Distribution Date to Unitholders of record on the preceding Record Date, provided that the total cash held for distribution equals at least \$0.01 per Unit. Undistributed income and capital will be distributed in the next month in which the total cash held for distribution equals at least \$0.01 per Unit. Based on the foregoing, it is currently estimated that the initial distribution will occur in April 2016.

American Infrastructure Growth Portfolio 2016-1

Portfolio

<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Name of Issuer (1)</u>	<u>Market Value per Share (2)</u>	<u>Current Dividend Yield (3)</u>	<u>Cost of Securities to Portfolio (2)</u>
	Consumer Discretionary - 4.25%			
10	Amazon.com, Inc.	\$ 635.3500	0.00%	\$ 6,353.50
	Energy - 15.91% (4)			
251	Enterprise Products Partners, L.P.	23.8400	6.54	5,983.84
92	Magellan Midstream Partners, L.P.	63.2400	4.97	5,818.08
293	Plains All American Pipeline, L.P.	20.2000	13.86	5,918.60
130	Tesoro Logistics, L.P.	46.5600	6.70	6,052.80
	Financials - 11.86%			
64	American Tower Corporation	92.5100	2.12	5,920.64
165	CyrusOne, Inc.	35.8500	3.51	5,915.25
74	Digital Realty Trust, Inc.	79.4700	4.28	5,880.78
	Industrials - 16.12%			
+ 51	Canadian Pacific Railway, Ltd.	120.3700	0.71	6,138.87
269	CSX Corporation	22.3700	3.22	6,017.53
95	Dycom Industries, Inc.	62.1800	0.00	5,907.10
86	Union Pacific Corporation	70.1600	3.14	6,033.76
	Information Technology - 31.90%			
136	Akamai Technologies, Inc.	43.4700	0.00	5,911.92
+ 48	Avago Technologies, Ltd.	126.3700	1.39	6,065.76
258	Cisco Systems, Inc.	23.1100	3.63	5,962.38
115	Microsoft Corporation	52.0550	2.77	5,986.33
169	Oracle Corporation	35.3300	1.70	5,970.77
42	Palo Alto Networks, Inc.	139.7800	0.00	5,870.76
89	Red Hat, Inc.	67.3900	0.00	5,997.71
90	Salesforce.com, Inc.	65.6900	0.00	5,912.10
	Telecommunication Services - 4.01%			
63	SBA Communications Corporation - CL A	95.0700	0.00	5,989.41
	Utilities - 15.95%			
84	Dominion Resources, Inc.	70.9400	3.95	5,958.96
97	Edison International	61.5600	3.12	5,971.32
55	NextEra Energy, Inc.	108.3000	2.84	5,956.50
64	Sempra Energy	92.8300	3.02	5,941.12
<u>2,890</u>				<u>\$ 149,435.79</u>

See "Notes to Portfolio".

Notes to Portfolio

- (1) The Securities are initially represented by “regular way” contracts for the performance of which an irrevocable letter of credit has been deposited with the Trustee. Contracts to acquire Securities were entered into on January 28, 2016 and have a settlement date of February 2, 2016 (see “The Portfolio”).
- (2) The value of each Security is determined on the bases set forth under “Public Offering--Unit Price” as of the close of the New York Stock Exchange on the business day before the Initial Date of Deposit. In accordance with FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”), ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, the Portfolio’s investments are classified as Level 1, which refers to security prices determined using quoted prices in active markets for identical securities. Other information regarding the Securities, as of the Initial Date of Deposit, is as follows:

Cost to Sponsor	Profit (Loss) To Sponsor
\$ 149,507	\$ (71)

“+” indicates that the stock was issued by a foreign company.

- (3) Current Dividend Yield for each Security is based on the estimated annual dividends or distributions per share and the Security’s value as of the most recent close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange on the business day before the Initial Date of Deposit. Generally, estimated annual dividends or distributions per share are calculated by annualizing the most recently declared regular dividends (or issued distributions) or by adding the most recent regular interim and final dividends declared and reflect any foreign withholding taxes. In certain cases, this calculation may consider several recently declared dividends or issued distribution amounts in order for the Current Dividend Yield to be more reflective of recent historical dividend or distribution rates.
- (4) Each of the securities in this sector is an MLP and is expected to be treated as a “qualified publicly traded partnership” for federal tax purposes. See “Portfolio Administration” regarding the Portfolio’s limitation with investments in these securities.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Unitholders of Invesco Unit Trusts, Series 1625:

We have audited the accompanying statement of condition including the related portfolio of American Infrastructure Growth Portfolio 2016-1 (included in Invesco Unit Trusts, Series 1625) as of January 29, 2016. The statement of condition is the responsibility of the Sponsor. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on such statement of condition based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the statement of condition is free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the trust's internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the trust's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the statement of condition, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the Sponsor, as well as evaluating the overall statement of condition presentation. Our procedures included confirmation with The Bank of New York Mellon, Trustee, of cash or an irrevocable letter of credit deposited for the purchase of Securities as shown in the statement of condition as of January 29, 2016. We believe that our audit of the statement of condition provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the statement of condition referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of American Infrastructure Growth Portfolio 2016-1 (included in Invesco Unit Trusts, Series 1625) as of January 29, 2016, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

GRANT THORNTON LLP

New York, New York
January 29, 2016

STATEMENT OF CONDITION
As of January 29, 2016

INVESTMENT IN SECURITIES

Contracts to purchase Securities (1)	\$ 149,436
Total	<u>\$ 149,436</u>

LIABILITIES AND INTEREST OF UNITHOLDERS

Liabilities--	
Organization costs (2)	\$ 755
Deferred sales charge liability (3)	3,698
Creation and development fee liability (4)	755
Interest of Unitholders--	
Cost to investors (5)	150,950
Less: initial sales charge (5)(6)	1,514
Less: deferred sales charge, creation and development fee and organization costs (2)(4)(5)(6)	<u>5,208</u>
Net interest to Unitholders (5)	<u>144,228</u>
Total	<u>\$ 149,436</u>
Units outstanding	<u>15,095</u>
Net asset value per Unit	<u>\$ 9.555</u>

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- (1) The value of the Securities is determined by the Trustee on the bases set forth under "Public Offering--Unit Price". The contracts to purchase Securities are collateralized by an irrevocable letter of credit which has been deposited with the Trustee.
 - (2) A portion of the Public Offering Price represents an amount sufficient to pay for all or a portion of the costs incurred in establishing the Portfolio. The amount of these costs are set forth in the "Fee Table". A distribution will be made as of the earlier of the close of the initial offering period (approximately three months) or six months following the Initial Date of Deposit to an account maintained by the Trustee from which the organization expense obligation of the investors will be satisfied. To the extent that actual organization costs of the Portfolio are greater than the estimated amount, only the estimated organization costs added to the Public Offering Price will be reimbursed to the Sponsor and deducted from the assets of the Portfolio.
 - (3) Represents the amount of mandatory distributions from the Portfolio on the bases set forth under "Public Offering".
 - (4) The creation and development fee is payable by the Portfolio on behalf of Unitholders out of the assets of the Portfolio as of the close of the initial offering period. If Units are redeemed prior to the close of the initial public offering period, the fee will not be deducted from the proceeds.
 - (5) The aggregate public offering price and the aggregate sales charge are computed on the bases set forth under "Public Offering".
 - (6) Assumes the maximum sales charge.

THE PORTFOLIO

The Portfolio was created under the laws of the State of New York pursuant to a Trust Indenture and Trust Agreement (the “Trust Agreement”), dated the date of this prospectus (the “Initial Date of Deposit”), among Invesco Capital Markets, Inc., as Sponsor, Invesco Investment Advisers LLC, as Supervisor, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee.

The Portfolio offers investors the opportunity to purchase Units representing proportionate interests in a portfolio of securities. The Portfolio may be an appropriate medium for investors who desire to participate in a portfolio of securities with greater diversification than they might be able to acquire individually.

On the Initial Date of Deposit, the Sponsor deposited delivery statements relating to contracts for the purchase of the Securities and an irrevocable letter of credit in the amount required for these purchases with the Trustee. In exchange for these contracts the Trustee delivered to the Sponsor documentation evidencing the ownership of Units of the Portfolio. Unless otherwise terminated as provided in the Trust Agreement, the Portfolio will terminate on the Mandatory Termination Date and any remaining Securities will be liquidated or distributed by the Trustee within a reasonable time. As used in this prospectus the term “Securities” means the securities (including contracts to purchase these securities) listed in the “Portfolio” and any additional securities deposited into the Portfolio.

Additional Units of the Portfolio may be issued at any time by depositing in the Portfolio (i) additional Securities, (ii) contracts to purchase Securities together with cash or irrevocable letters of credit or (iii) cash (or a letter of credit or the equivalent) with instructions to purchase additional Securities. As additional Units are issued by the Portfolio, the aggregate value of the Securities will be increased and the fractional undivided interest represented by each Unit may be decreased. The Sponsor may continue to make additional deposits into the Portfolio following the Initial Date of Deposit provided that the additional deposits will be in amounts which will maintain, as nearly as practicable, the same percentage relationship among the number of shares of each Security in the Portfolio

that existed immediately prior to the subsequent deposit. Investors may experience a dilution of their investments and a reduction in their anticipated income because of fluctuations in the prices of the Securities between the time of the deposit and the purchase of the Securities and because the Portfolio will pay the associated brokerage or acquisition fees. In addition, during the initial offering of Units it may not be possible to buy a particular Security due to regulatory or trading restrictions, or corporate actions. While such limitations are in effect, additional Units would be created by purchasing each of the Securities in your Portfolio that are not subject to those limitations. This would also result in the dilution of the investment in any such Security not purchased and potential variances in anticipated income. Purchases and sales of Securities by your Portfolio may impact the value of the Securities. This may especially be the case during the initial offering of Units, upon Portfolio termination and in the course of satisfying large Unit redemptions.

Each Unit of your Portfolio initially offered represents an undivided interest in the Portfolio. At the close of the New York Stock Exchange on the Initial Date of Deposit, the number of Units may be adjusted so that the Public Offering Price per Unit equals \$10. The number of Units, fractional interest of each Unit in your Portfolio and the estimated distributions per Unit will increase or decrease to the extent of any adjustment. To the extent that any Units are redeemed to the Trustee or additional Units are issued as a result of additional Securities being deposited by the Sponsor, the fractional undivided interest in your Portfolio represented by each unredeemed Unit will increase or decrease accordingly, although the actual interest in your Portfolio will remain unchanged. Units will remain outstanding until redeemed upon tender to the Trustee by Unitholders, which may include the Sponsor, or until the termination of the Trust Agreement.

The Portfolio consists of (a) the Securities (including contracts for the purchase thereof) listed under “Portfolio” as may continue to be held from time to time in the Portfolio, (b) any additional Securities acquired and held by the Portfolio pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Agreement and (c) any cash held in the related Income and Capital Accounts. Neither the Sponsor nor

the Trustee shall be liable in any way for any contract failure in any of the Securities.

OBJECTIVE AND SECURITIES SELECTION

The objective of the Portfolio is described on page 2. There is no assurance that the Portfolio will achieve its objective.

The Sponsor does not manage the Portfolio. You should note that the Sponsor applied the selection criteria to the Securities for inclusion in the Portfolio prior to the Initial Date of Deposit. After this time, the Securities may no longer meet the selection criteria. Should a Security no longer meet the selection criteria, we will generally not remove the Security from the Portfolio. In offering the Units to the public, neither the Sponsor nor any broker-dealers are recommending any of the individual Securities but rather the entire pool of Securities in the Portfolio, taken as a whole, which are represented by the Units.

RISK FACTORS

All investments involve risk. This section describes the main risks that can impact the value of the securities in your Portfolio. You should understand these risks before you invest. If the value of the securities falls, the value of your Units will also fall. We cannot guarantee that your Portfolio will achieve its objective or that your investment return will be positive over any period.

Market Risk. Market risk is the risk that the value of the securities in your Portfolio will fluctuate. This could cause the value of your Units to fall below your original purchase price. Market value fluctuates in response to various factors. These can include changes in interest rates, inflation, the financial condition of a security's issuer, perceptions of the issuer, or ratings on a security of the issuer. Even though your Portfolio is supervised, you should remember that we do not manage your Portfolio. Your Portfolio will not sell a security solely because the market value falls as is possible in a managed fund.

Dividend and Distribution Payment Risk. Dividend and distribution payment risk is the risk that an issuer of a security is unwilling or unable to pay

dividends or issue distributions on a security. Stocks represent ownership interests in the issuers and are not obligations of the issuers. The master limited partnerships in your Portfolio issue periodic distributions and do not declare dividends, as discussed below in "Master Limited Partnership Risk". Common stockholders have a right to receive dividends only after the company has provided for payment of its creditors, bondholders and preferred stockholders. 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. If dividends received by the Portfolio are insufficient to cover expenses, redemptions or other Portfolio costs, it may be necessary for the Portfolio to sell Securities to cover such expenses, redemptions or other costs. Any such sales may result in capital gains or losses to you. See "Taxation".

Master Limited Partnership Risk. Your Portfolio invests in master limited partnerships ("MLPs"). MLPs are generally organized as limited partnerships or limited liability companies that are taxed as partnerships and whose equity shares (limited partnership units or limited liability company units) are traded on securities exchanges like shares of common stock. An MLP generally consists of a general partner and limited partners. The general partner manages the partnership, has an ownership stake in the partnership (generally around 2%) and may hold incentive distribution rights, which entitle the general partner to a higher percentage of cash distributions as cash flows grow over time. The limited partners own the majority of the shares in an MLP, but generally do not have a role in the operation and management of the partnership and do not have voting rights. MLPs generally distribute nearly all of their income to investors (generally around 90%) in the form of quarterly distributions. MLPs are not required to pay out a certain percentage of income but are able to do so because they do not pay corporate taxes.

Currently, most MLPs operate in the energy sector, with a particular emphasis on the midstream sector of the energy value chain, which includes the infrastructure necessary to transport, refine and store oil and gas. Investments in MLP interests are subject to the risks

generally applicable to companies in the energy sector, including commodity pricing risk, supply and demand risk, depletion risk and exploration risk. In addition, the potential for regulatory or legislative changes that could impact the highly regulated sectors in which MLPs invest remains a significant risk to the segment. Since MLPs typically distribute most of their free cash flow, they are often heavily dependent upon access to capital markets to facilitate continued growth. A severe economic downturn could reduce the ability of MLPs to access capital markets and could also reduce profitability by reducing energy demand. Certain MLPs may be subject to additional liquidity risk due to limited trading volumes.

There are certain tax risks associated with MLPs in which your Portfolio may be exposed, including the risk that regulatory or legislative changes could eliminate the tax benefits enjoyed by MLPs. These tax risks, and any adverse determination with respect thereto, could have a negative impact on the after-tax income available for distribution by the MLPs and/or the value of your Portfolio's investments.

Industry Risks. Your Portfolio may invest significantly in certain industries. Any negative impact on the related industry will have a greater impact on the value of Units than on a portfolio diversified over several industries. You should understand the risks of these industries before you invest.

Energy Issuers. Your Portfolio is exposed to the energy sector through its investments in common stocks and MLPs. Energy companies are subject to legislative or regulatory changes, adverse market conditions and/or increased competition affecting the energy sector. The prices of the securities of energy companies may fluctuate widely due to changes in value and dividend yield, which depend largely on the price and supply of energy fuels, international political events relating to oil producing countries including terrorist attacks, energy efficiency and conservation, natural disasters, the success of exploration projects, and tax and other governmental regulatory policies.

Energy companies depend on their ability to find and acquire additional energy reserves. The exploration and recovery process involves significant operating hazards

and can be very costly. An energy company has no assurance that it will find reserves or that any reserves found will be economically recoverable. The industry also faces substantial government regulation, including environmental regulation regarding air emissions and disposal of hazardous materials. These regulations have increased costs and limited production and usage of certain fuels. Furthermore, certain companies involved in the industry have also faced scrutiny for alleged accounting irregularities that may have led to the overstatement of their financial results, and other companies in the industry may face similar scrutiny.

In addition, energy companies face risks related to political conditions in oil producing regions (such as the Middle East), the actions of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the price and worldwide supply of oil and natural gas, the price and availability of alternative fuels, operating hazards, government regulation and the level of consumer demand. Political conditions of some oil producing regions have been unstable in the past. Political instability or war in these regions could have a negative impact on your investment. Oil and natural gas prices can be extremely volatile due to, for example, decreased demand as a result of increases in energy efficiency, success of exploration projects and clean-up and litigation costs due to oil spills or other environmental damage. OPEC controls a substantial portion of world oil production. OPEC may take actions to increase or suppress the price or availability of oil. Various domestic and foreign government authorities and international cartels also impact these prices. Any substantial decline in these prices could have an adverse effect on energy companies. Also, a decline in U.S. and Russian crude oil production may lead to a greater dependence on oil from OPEC nations.

Friction with certain oil producing countries and between the governments of the United States and other major exporters of oil to the United States, can affect oil exports. Likewise, civil unrest in foreign, oil producing countries may also affect oil exports or the price of oil.

Industrials Issuers. Your Portfolio invests significantly in industrials companies. General risks of industrials

companies include the general state of the economy, intense competition, imposition of import controls, volatility in commodity prices, currency exchange rate fluctuation, consolidation, labor relations, domestic and international politics, excess capacity and consumer spending trends. Companies in the industrials sector may be adversely affected by liability for environmental damage and product liability claims. Capital goods companies may also be significantly affected by overall capital spending and leverage levels, economic cycles, technical obsolescence, delays in modernization, limitations on supply of key materials, depletion of resources, government regulations, government contracts and e-commerce initiatives.

Industrials companies may also be affected by factors more specific to their individual industries. Industrial machinery manufacturers may be subject to declines in commercial and consumer demand and the need for modernization. Aerospace and defense companies may be influenced by decreased demand for new equipment, aircraft order cancellations, disputes over or ability to obtain or retain government contracts, changes in government budget priorities, changes in aircraft-leasing contracts and cutbacks in profitable business travel. The number of housing starts, levels of public and non-residential construction including weakening demand for new office and retail space, and overall construction spending may adversely affect construction materials and equipment manufacturers. Stocks of transportation companies are cyclical and can be significantly affected by economic changes, fuel prices and insurance costs. Transportation companies in certain countries may also be subject to significant government regulation and oversight, which may negatively impact their businesses.

Technology Issuers. Your Portfolio invests significantly in the technology sector which includes information technology companies. These companies include companies that are involved in computer and business services, enterprise software/technical software, Internet and computer software, Internet-related services, networking and telecommunications equipment, telecommunications services, electronics products, server hardware, computer hardware and peripherals, semiconductor capital equipment and

semiconductors. These companies face risks related to rapidly changing technology, rapid product obsolescence, cyclical market patterns, evolving industry standards and frequent new product introductions.

Companies in this sector face risks from rapid changes in technology, competition, dependence on certain suppliers and supplies, rapid obsolescence of products or services, patent termination, frequent new products and government regulation. These companies can also be adversely affected by interruption or reduction in supply of components or loss of key customers and failure to comply with certain industry standards.

An unexpected change in technology can have a significant negative impact on a company. The failure of a company to introduce new products or technologies or keep pace with rapidly changing technology can have a negative impact on the company's results. Information technology companies may also be smaller and/or less experienced companies with limited product lines, markets or resources. Stocks of some Internet companies have high price-to-earnings ratios with little or no earnings histories. Information technology stocks tend to experience substantial price volatility and speculative trading. Announcements about new products, technologies, operating results or marketing alliances can cause stock prices to fluctuate dramatically. At times, however, extreme price and volume fluctuations are unrelated to the operating performance of a company. This can impact your ability to redeem your Units at a price equal to or greater than what you paid.

Real Estate Investment Trusts. Your Portfolio invests significantly, in real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). Any negative impact on the REIT industry will have a greater impact on the value of Units than on a portfolio diversified over several industries. You should understand the risks of REITs before you invest. Many factors can have an adverse impact on the performance of a particular REIT, including its cash available for distribution, the credit quality of a particular REIT or the real estate industry generally. The success of REITs depends on various factors, including

the quality of property management, occupancy and rent levels, appreciation of the underlying property and the ability to raise rents on those properties. Economic recession, over-building, tax law changes, environmental issues, higher interest rates or excessive speculation can all negatively impact REITs, their future earnings and share prices.

Risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate include, among other factors,

- general U.S. and global as well as local economic conditions,
- decline in real estate values,
- possible lack of availability of mortgage funds,
- the financial health of tenants,
- over-building and increased competition for tenants,
- over-supply of properties for sale,
- changing demographics,
- changes in interest rates, tax rates and other operating expenses,
- changes in government regulations,
- faulty construction and the ongoing need for capital improvements,
- regulatory and judicial requirements, including relating to liability for environmental hazards,
- the ongoing financial strength and viability of government sponsored enterprises, such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac,
- changes in neighborhood values and buyer demand, and
- the unavailability of construction financing or mortgage loans at rates acceptable to developers.

Variations in rental income and space availability and vacancy rates in terms of supply and demand are additional factors affecting real estate generally and

REITs in particular. Properties owned by a REIT may not be adequately insured against certain losses and may be subject to significant environmental liabilities, including remediation costs.

You should also be aware that REITs may not be diversified and are subject to the risks of financing projects. The real estate industry may be cyclical, and, if your Portfolio acquires REIT Securities at or near the top of the cycle, there is increased risk of a decline in value of the REIT Securities during the life of your Portfolio. REITs are also subject to defaults by borrowers and the market's perception of the REIT industry generally.

Because of their structure, and the legal requirement that they distribute at least 90% of their taxable income to shareholders annually, REITs require frequent amounts of new funding, through both borrowing money and issuing stock. Thus, REITs historically have frequently issued substantial amounts of new equity shares (or equivalents) to purchase or build new properties. This may have adversely affected REIT equity share market prices. Both existing and new share issuances may have an adverse effect on these prices in the future, especially when REITs continue to issue stock when real estate prices are relatively high and stock prices are relatively low.

Transportation Issuers. The Portfolio invests significantly in transportation companies. The transportation companies may include airlines, railroads, trucking companies, courier services and manufacturers of aircraft, motor vehicles and space vehicles and parts and equipment for these vehicles. The stock prices of companies in the transportation sector are affected by both supply and demand for their specific product or service for that sector. Government regulation, world events and economic conditions may affect the performance of companies in the transportation sector. Furthermore, the transportation industry is particularly affected by changing weather conditions and other natural disasters. The success of companies in the transportation sector may depend heavily on consumer spending and disposable household income. Consumer perceptions of travel safety and costs, preferences and spending patterns may also affect

companies in the transportation industry. Companies in the transportation sector may be adversely affected by commodity price volatility, exchange rates, import controls and increased competition. Companies in the transportation sector may be adversely affected by depletion of resources, technology developments, labor relations, fluctuating component prices, inflation, insurance costs, security and government regulations.

Government authorities impose a variety of regulations on transportation companies. These regulations address issues such as driver/pilot qualifications, safety standards, rates, routes and vehicle maintenance and operational standards. Any change or increase in regulations could negatively impact the operating results of these companies. As many governments increasingly focus on environmental issues, transportation companies could also face increased costs associated with complying with reduced emissions requirements or environmental cleanup. On the other hand, any future deregulation could result in increased competition which could limit profitability within the industry. The trend in the United States has been to deregulate the transportation industry, which could have a favorable long-term effect, but future government decisions could adversely affect transportation companies.

The earnings of transportation companies are highly dependent on the price and availability of fuel. Oil prices are generally subject to volatile fluctuations, and there is considerable uncertainty as to the level of oil prices in the future. A significant increase in the price of fuel could negatively impact these companies. While falling oil prices give consumers an impetus for additional spending, including air travel and increases the chances for industry profitability, higher oil prices could lead to further shifts in consumer expenditures away from travel, dampening a recovery in transport demand. Transportation companies can face significant liabilities resulting from accidents which injure passengers or damage cargo or other property. While companies may be insured against these liabilities, any accident could have a significantly negative impact on a company. Many transportation companies have been subject to seasonal trends due to customer demands. These companies

may exhibit especially strong results during certain seasons of the year but may exhibit especially weak results during others. In addition, the United States government is a significant customer of many aerospace companies. As a result, these companies may be particularly dependent on Congressional appropriations, administrative allotment of funds and changes in government policies that may reflect military and political developments. The transportation industry, particularly the airline industry, may be significantly affected by terrorist attacks such as those that occurred on September 11, 2001. It is impossible to predict the impact that any terrorist attacks could have on the transportation industry.

Utility Issuers. The Portfolio invests significantly in the utility industry. Many utility companies, especially electric and gas and other energy related utility companies, are subject to various uncertainties, including:

- risks of increases in fuel and other operating costs;
- restrictions on operations and increased costs and delays as a result of environmental, nuclear safety and other regulations;
- regulatory restrictions on the ability to pass increasing wholesale costs along to the retail and business customer;
- coping with the general effects of energy conservation;
- technological innovations which may render existing plants, equipment or products obsolete;
- the effects of unusual, unexpected or normal local weather, maturing markets and difficulty in expanding to new markets due to regulatory and other factors;
- the potential impact of natural or man-made disasters;
- difficulty obtaining adequate returns on invested capital, even if frequent rate increases are approved by public service commissions;

- the high cost of obtaining financing during periods of inflation;
- difficulties of the capital markets in absorbing utility debt and equity securities; and
- increased competition.

Any of these factors, or a combination of these factors, could affect the supply of or demand for energy, such as electricity or natural gas, or water, or the ability of the issuers to pay for such energy or water which could adversely affect the profitability of the issuers of the Securities and the performance of the Portfolio.

Utility companies are subject to extensive regulation at the federal and state levels in the United States. Utility companies that are organized or operate in other countries may be subject to similar regulation. For example, at the federal level in the United States, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (the “FERC”), the Federal Trade Commission (the “FTC”), the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the “NRC”) have authority to oversee electric and combination electric and gas utilities. The value of utility company stocks may decline because governmental regulation affecting the utilities industry can change. This regulation may prevent or delay the utility company from passing along cost increases to its customers, which could hinder the utility company’s ability to meet its obligations to its suppliers and could lead to the taking of measures, including the acceleration of obligations or the institution of involuntary bankruptcy proceedings, by its creditors against such utility company. Furthermore, regulatory authorities, which may be subject to political and other pressures, may not grant future rate increases, or may impose accounting or operational policies, any of which could adversely affect a company’s profitability and its stock price. Certain utility companies have experienced full or partial deregulation in recent years. These utility companies are frequently more similar to industrial companies in that they are subject to greater competition and have been permitted by regulators to diversify outside of their original geographic regions and their traditional lines of business. These opportunities

may permit certain utility companies to earn more than their traditional regulated rates of return. Some utility companies, however, may be forced to defend their core business and may become less profitable. Mergers in the utility industry may require approval from various regulatory agencies, including the FERC, the FTC, and the SEC in the United States. These regulatory authorities could, as a matter of policy, reverse the trend toward deregulation and make consolidation more difficult, or cause delay in the merger process, any of which could cause the prices of these stocks to fall.

Water Utility & Infrastructure and Industrials Issuers. The Portfolio invests significantly in water utility and infrastructure stocks, including industrials companies. General problems of such issuers include the imposition of rate caps, increased competition due to deregulation, the difficulty in obtaining an adequate return on invested capital or in financing large construction programs, the limitations on operations and increased costs and delays attributable to environmental considerations, and the capital market’s ability to absorb utility debt. In addition, taxes, government regulation, international politics, price and supply fluctuations, volatile interest rates and water conservation may cause difficulties for water utilities. All of such issuers have been experiencing certain of these problems in varying degrees.

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. Capital goods companies may also be significantly affected by overall capital spending and leverage levels, economic cycles, technical obsolescence, delays in modernization, limitations on supply of key materials, labor relations, government regulations, government contracts and e-commerce initiatives. Industrials companies may also be affected by factors more specific to their individual industries. Industrial machinery manufacturers may be subject to declines in commercial and consumer demand and the need for modernization. Certain industrials companies may be influenced by decreased demand for new equipment, order cancellations, disputes over or ability

to obtain or retain government contracts, labor disputes, changes in government budget priorities, changes in equipment-leasing contracts and cutbacks in general.

Tax and Legislation Risk. Tax legislation proposed by the President or Congress, tax regulations proposed by the U.S. Treasury or positions taken by the Internal Revenue Service could affect the value of your Portfolio by changing the taxation or tax characterizations of its portfolio securities, or dividends and other income paid by or related to such securities. Congress has considered such proposals in the past and may do so in the future. No one can predict whether any legislation will be proposed, adopted or amended by Congress and no one can predict the impact that any other legislation might have on your Portfolio or its portfolio securities, or on the tax treatment of your Portfolio or of your investment in your Portfolio.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk is the risk that the value of a security will fall if trading in the security is limited or absent. No one can guarantee that a liquid trading market will exist for any security.

No FDIC Guarantee. An investment in your Portfolio is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

PUBLIC OFFERING

General. Units are offered at the Public Offering Price which consists of the net asset value per Unit plus organization costs plus the sales charge. The net asset value per Unit is the value of the securities, cash and other assets in your Portfolio reduced by the liabilities of the Portfolio divided by the total Units outstanding. The maximum sales charge equals 3.95% of the Public Offering Price per Unit (4.11% of the aggregate offering price of the Securities) at the time of purchase.

You pay the initial sales charge at the time you buy Units. The initial sales charge is the difference between the total sales charge percentage (maximum of 3.95% of the Public Offering Price per Unit) and the sum of the remaining fixed dollar deferred sales charge and the total fixed dollar creation and development fee.

The initial sales charge will be approximately 1.00% of the Public Offering Price per Unit depending on the Public Offering Price per Unit. The deferred sales charge is fixed at \$0.245 per Unit. Your Portfolio pays the deferred sales charge in installments as described in the "Fee Table." If any deferred sales charge payment date is not a business day, we will charge the payment on the next business day. If you purchase Units after the initial deferred sales charge payment, you will only pay that portion of the payments not yet collected. If you redeem or sell your Units prior to collection of the total deferred sales charge, you will pay any remaining deferred sales charge upon redemption or sale of your Units. The initial and deferred sales charges are referred to as the "transactional sales charge." The transactional sales charge does not include the creation and development fee which compensates the Sponsor for creating and developing your Portfolio and is described under "Expenses." The creation and development fee is fixed at \$0.05 per Unit. Your Portfolio pays the creation and development fee as of the close of the initial offering period as described in the "Fee Table." If you redeem or sell your Units prior to collection of the creation and development fee, you will not pay the creation and development fee upon redemption or sale of your Units. Because the deferred sales charge and creation and development fee are fixed dollar amounts per Unit, the actual charges will exceed the percentages shown in the "Fee Table" if the Public Offering Price per Unit falls below \$10 and will be less than the percentages shown in the "Fee Table" if the Public Offering Price per Unit exceeds \$10. In no event will the maximum total sales charge exceed 3.95% of the Public Offering Price per Unit.

Since the deferred sales charge and creation and development fee are fixed dollar amounts per Unit, your Portfolio must charge these amounts per Unit regardless of any decrease in net asset value. However, if the Public Offering Price per Unit falls to the extent that the maximum sales charge percentage results in a dollar amount that is less than the combined fixed dollar amounts of the deferred sales charge and creation and development fee, your initial sales charge will be a credit

equal to the amount by which these fixed dollar charges exceed your sales charge at the time you buy Units. In such a situation, the value of securities per Unit would exceed the Public Offering Price per Unit by the amount of the initial sales charge credit and the value of those securities will fluctuate, which could result in a benefit or detriment to Unitholders that purchase Units at that price. The initial sales charge credit is paid by the Sponsor and is not paid by the Portfolio. The “Fee Table” shows the sales charge calculation at a \$10 Public Offering Price per Unit and the following examples illustrate the sales charge at prices below and above \$10. If the Public Offering Price per Unit fell to \$6, the maximum sales charge would be \$0.2370 (3.95% of the Public Offering Price per Unit), which consists of an initial sales charge of -\$0.0580, a deferred sales charge of \$0.245 and a creation and development fee of \$0.05. If the Public Offering Price per Unit rose to \$14, the maximum sales charge would be \$0.5530 (3.95% of the Public Offering Price per Unit), consisting of an initial sales charge of \$0.2580, a deferred sales charge of \$0.245 and the creation and development fee of \$0.05.

The actual sales charge that may be paid by an investor may differ slightly from the sales charges shown herein due to rounding that occurs in the calculation of the Public Offering Price and in the number of Units purchased.

The minimum purchase is 100 Units (25 Units for retirement accounts) but may vary by selling firm. Certain broker-dealers or selling firms may charge an order handling fee for processing Unit purchases.

Reducing Your Sales Charge. The Sponsor offers a variety of ways for you to reduce the sales charge that you pay. It is your financial professional’s responsibility to alert the Sponsor of any discount when you purchase Units. Before you purchase Units you must also inform your financial professional of your qualification for any discount or of any combined purchases to be eligible for a reduced sales charge. As further described in this section, purchases executed on the same day by a single person at the same broker-dealer may be combined for sales charge discount calculation purposes. Secondary

market purchases are excluded for purposes of sales charge discount calculations. Since the deferred sales charges and creation and development fee are fixed dollar amounts per Unit, your Portfolio must charge these amounts per Unit regardless of any discounts. However, if you are eligible to receive a discount such that your total sales charge is less than the fixed dollar amounts of the deferred sales charges and creation and development fee, you will receive a credit equal to the difference between your total sales charge and these fixed dollar charges at the time you buy Units.

Large Quantity Purchases. You can reduce your sales charge by increasing the size of your investment. Based upon the aggregate dollar amount of Units purchased by a Unitholder in the initial offering period, the following table shows both the corresponding sales charge and the concession or agency commission allowed to broker-dealers and other selling agents on such transaction.

Transaction Amount	Sales Charge	Broker-Dealer Concession or Agency Commission
Less than \$50,000	3.95%	3.15%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	3.70	2.90
\$100,000 - \$249,999 . . .	3.45	2.65
\$250,000 - \$499,999 . . .	3.10	2.35
\$500,000 - \$999,999 . . .	2.95	2.25
\$1,000,000 or more	2.45	1.80

Except as described below, these quantity discount levels apply only to purchases of a single Portfolio made by the same person on a single day from a single broker-dealer. We apply these sales charges as a percent of the Public Offering Price per Unit at the time of purchase. The breakpoints will be adjusted to take into consideration purchase orders stated in dollars which cannot be completely fulfilled due to the requirement that only whole Units will be issued. Additional information regarding the broker-dealer concession or agency commission is presented in the “Unit Distribution” section.

For purposes of achieving these levels, you may combine certain purchases made on the same day through a single broker-dealer or selling agent, as

further described below. You must inform your broker-dealer of any combined purchases before your purchase to be eligible for a reduced sales charge. For purposes of achieving the quantity discount levels in the above table, Units of the Portfolio may be combined with (i) purchases of units of any other Invesco-sponsored unit investment trusts during each trust's initial offering period, (ii) purchases of units made as described under the "Fee Accounts" paragraph in this section, and (iii) purchases of units eligible for the sales charge discounts described under the "Rollovers and Exchanges" paragraph in this section. In addition, Units purchased in the name of your spouse (or the equivalent if recognized under local law) or children (including step-children) under 21 living in the same household as you will be deemed to be additional purchases by you for the purposes of calculating the applicable quantity discount level. The reduced sales charge levels will also be applicable to a trustee or other fiduciary purchasing Units for a single trust, estate (including multiple trusts created under a single estate) or fiduciary account.

Fee Accounts. Investors may purchase Units through registered investment advisers, certified financial planners and registered broker-dealers who in each case either charge periodic fees for brokerage services, financial planning, investment advisory or asset management services, or provide such services in connection with the establishment of an investment account for which a comprehensive "wrap fee" charge ("Wrap Fee") is imposed ("Fee Accounts"). If Units of the Portfolio are purchased for a Fee Account and the Portfolio is subject to a Wrap Fee (i.e., the Portfolio is "Wrap Fee Eligible"), then the purchase will not be subject to the transactional sales charge but will be subject to the creation and development fee of \$0.05 per Unit that is retained by the Sponsor. Please refer to the section called "Fee Accounts" for additional information on these purchases. The Sponsor reserves the right to limit or deny purchases of Units described in this paragraph by investors or selling firms whose frequent trading activity is determined to be detrimental to the Portfolio. As described above in "Large Quantity Purchases", Units purchased for a Fee Account may be

combined with certain other purchases for purposes of achieving the quantity discount levels presented in the table above under "Large Quantity Purchases", however, such Wrap Fee Eligible Units are not eligible for any sales charge discounts in addition to that which is described in this paragraph and under the "Fee Accounts" section found below.

Rollovers and Exchanges. During the initial offering period of the Portfolio, unitholders of any Invesco-sponsored unit investment trust and unitholders of unaffiliated unit investment trusts may utilize their redemption or termination proceeds from such trusts to purchase Units of the Portfolio, or units of any other Invesco-sponsored unit investment trust in its initial offering period, at a reduced sales charge. For such aggregated purchases of less than \$1,000,000, Units may be purchased at the Public Offering Price per Unit less 1.00%. For such aggregated purchases of \$1,000,000 or more, either made solely with redemption or termination proceeds from other unit investment trusts or in combination with other purchases as described above under "Large Quantity Purchases", Units will be eligible for the applicable quantity discount level presented in the table that appears in that subsection. For aggregated purchases described above in the "Large Quantity Purchases" subsection that consist of any units other than Units of the Portfolio, please refer to the prospectus of the applicable Invesco-sponsored unit investment trust for information regarding the specified sales charge reductions on those units. In order to be eligible for the sales charge discounts applicable to Unit purchases made with redemption or termination proceeds from other unit investment trusts, the trade date of each rollover or redemption, or each other trust's termination date resulting in the receipt of such proceeds used to purchase Units of the Portfolio must all be derived from transactions that occurred within 30 calendar days prior to your Unit purchase. In addition, the discounts will only be available for investors that utilize the same broker-dealer (or a different broker-dealer with appropriate notification) for both the Unit purchase and the transaction resulting in the receipt of the termination

or redemption proceeds used for the Unit purchase. You may be required to provide appropriate documentation or other information to your broker-dealer to evidence your eligibility for these reduced sales charge discounts. An exchange does not avoid a taxable event on the redemption or termination of an interest in a trust.

Employees. Employees, officers and directors (including their spouses (or the equivalent if recognized under local law) and children or step-children under 21 living in the same household, parents or step-parents and trustees, custodians or fiduciaries for the benefit of such persons) of Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. and its affiliates, and dealers and their affiliates may purchase Units at the Public Offering Price less the applicable dealer concession. All employee discounts are subject to the policies of the related selling firm. Only employees, officers and directors of companies that allow their employees to participate in this employee discount program are eligible for the discounts.

Distribution Reinvestments. We do not charge any sales charge when you reinvest distributions from your Portfolio into additional Units of your Portfolio. Since the deferred sales charges and creation and development fee are fixed dollar amounts per unit, your Portfolio must charge these amounts per unit regardless of this discount. If you elect to reinvest distributions, the Sponsor will credit you with additional Units with a dollar value sufficient to cover the amount of any remaining deferred sales charge and creation and development fee that will be collected on such Units at the time of reinvestment. The dollar value of these Units will fluctuate over time.

Unit Price. The Public Offering Price of Units will vary from the amounts stated under “Essential Information” in accordance with fluctuations in the prices of the underlying Securities in the Portfolio. The initial price of the Securities upon deposit by the Sponsor was determined by the Trustee. The Trustee will generally determine the value of the Securities as of the Evaluation Time on each business day and will adjust the Public Offering Price of Units accordingly. The Evaluation Time is the close of the New York Stock Exchange on each

business day. The term “business day”, as used herein and under “Rights of Unitholders--Redemption of Units”, means any day on which the New York Stock Exchange is open for regular trading. The Public Offering Price per Unit will be effective for all orders received prior to the Evaluation Time on each business day. Orders received by the Sponsor prior to the Evaluation Time and orders received by authorized financial professionals prior to the Evaluation Time that are properly transmitted to the Sponsor by the time designated by the Sponsor, are priced based on the date of receipt. Orders received by the Sponsor after the Evaluation Time, and orders received by authorized financial professionals after the Evaluation Time or orders received by such persons that are not transmitted to the Sponsor until after the time designated by the Sponsor, are priced based on the date of the next determined Public Offering Price per Unit provided they are received timely by the Sponsor on such date. It is the responsibility of authorized financial professionals to transmit orders received by them to the Sponsor so they will be received in a timely manner.

The value of portfolio securities is based on the securities’ market price when available. When a market price is not readily available, including circumstances under which the Trustee determines that a security’s market price is not accurate, a portfolio security is valued at its fair value, as determined under procedures established by the Trustee or an independent pricing service used by the Trustee. In these cases, the Portfolio’s net asset value will reflect certain portfolio securities’ fair value rather than their market price. With respect to securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges, the value of the portfolio securities may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or sell Units. The value of any foreign securities is based on the applicable currency exchange rate as of the Evaluation Time. The Sponsor will provide price dissemination and oversight services to the Portfolio.

During the initial offering period, part of the Public Offering Price represents an amount that will pay the costs incurred in establishing your Portfolio. These costs include the costs of preparing documents relating to the Portfolio (such as the registration statement, prospectus, trust agreement and legal documents), federal and state registration fees, the initial fees and

expenses of the Trustee and the initial audit. Your Portfolio will sell securities to reimburse us for these costs at the end of the initial offering period or after six months, if earlier. The value of your Units will decline when the Portfolio pays these costs.

Unit Distribution. Units will be distributed to the public by the Sponsor, broker-dealers and others at the Public Offering Price. Units repurchased in the secondary market, if any, may be offered by this prospectus at the secondary market Public Offering Price in the manner described above.

Unit Sales Concessions. Brokers, dealers and others will be allowed a regular concession or agency commission in connection with the distribution of Units during the initial offering period as set forth in the “Broker-Dealer Concession or Agency Commission” column of the table under “Reducing Your Sales Charge – Large Quantity Purchases”. For transactions involving unitholders of other unit investment trusts who use their redemption or termination proceeds to purchase Units of the Portfolio, the regular concession or agency commission will amount to 2.15% per Unit (1.80% per Unit for aggregated purchases of \$1,000,000 or more).

Volume Concession Based Upon Annual Sales. As described below, broker-dealers and other selling agents may in certain cases be eligible for an additional concession based upon their annual eligible sales of all Invesco fixed income and equity unit investment trusts. Eligible sales include all units of any Invesco unit investment trust underwritten or purchased directly from Invesco during a trust’s initial offering period. For purposes of this concession, trusts designated as either “Invesco Unit Trusts, Taxable Income Series” or “Invesco Unit Trusts, Municipal Series” are fixed income trusts, and trusts designated as “Invesco Unit Trusts Series” are equity trusts. In addition to the regular concessions or agency commissions described above in “Unit Sales Concessions” all broker-dealers and other selling firms will be eligible to receive additional compensation based on total initial offering period sales of all eligible Invesco unit investment trusts during the previous consecutive 12-month period through the end of the most recent month. The Volume Concession, as

applicable to equity and fixed income trust units, is set forth in the following table:

Total Sales) (in millions)	Volume Concession	
	Equity Trust Units	Fixed Income Trust Units
\$25 but less than \$100	0.050%	0.050%
\$100 but less than \$150	0.075	0.075
\$150 but less than \$250	0.100	0.100
\$250 but less than \$500	0.115	0.100
\$500 but less than \$750	0.125	0.100
\$750 but less than \$1,000	0.130	0.100
\$1,000 but less than \$1,500	0.135	0.100
\$1,500 but less than \$2,000	0.140	0.100
\$2,000 but less than \$3,000	0.150	0.100
\$3,000 but less than \$4,000	0.160	0.100
\$4,000 but less than \$5,000	0.170	0.100
\$5,000 or more	0.175	0.100

Broker-dealers and other selling firms will not receive the Volume Concession on the sale of units purchased in Fee Accounts, however, such sales will be included in determining whether a firm has met the sales level breakpoints set forth in the Volume Concession table above. Secondary market sales of all unit investment trusts are excluded for purposes of the Volume Concession. Eligible dealer firms and other selling agents include clearing firms that place orders with Invesco and provide Invesco with information with respect to the representatives who initiated such transactions. Eligible dealer firms and other selling agents will not include firms that solely provide clearing services to other broker-dealer firms or firms who place orders through clearing firms that are eligible dealers. We reserve the right to change the amount of the concessions or agency commissions from time to time. For a trust to be eligible for this additional compensation, the trust’s prospectus must include disclosure related to this additional compensation.

Additional Information. Except as provided in this section, any sales charge discount provided to investors will be borne by the selling broker-dealer or agent. For all secondary market transactions the total concession or agency commission will amount to 80% of the sales charge. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, in no case shall the total of any concessions, agency

commissions and any additional compensation allowed or paid to any broker, dealer or other distributor of Units with respect to any individual transaction exceed the total sales charge applicable to such transaction. The Sponsor reserves the right to reject, in whole or in part, any order for the purchase of Units and to change the amount of the concession or agency commission to dealers and others from time to time.

We may provide, at our own expense and out of our own profits, additional compensation and benefits to broker-dealers who sell Units of the Portfolio and our other products. This compensation is intended to result in additional sales of our products and/or compensate broker-dealers and financial advisors for past sales. We may make these payments for marketing, promotional or related expenses, including, but not limited to, expenses of entertaining retail customers and financial advisors, advertising, sponsorship of events or seminars, obtaining shelf space in broker-dealer firms and similar activities designed to promote the sale of the Portfolio and our other products. Fees may include payment for travel expenses, including lodging, incurred in connection with trips taken by invited registered representatives for meetings or seminars of a business nature. These arrangements will not change the price you pay for your Units.

Sponsor Compensation. The Sponsor will receive the total sales charge applicable to each transaction. Except as provided under "Unit Distribution," any sales charge discount provided to investors will be borne by the selling dealer or agent. In addition, the Sponsor will realize a profit or loss as a result of the difference between the price paid for the Securities by the Sponsor and the cost of the Securities to the Portfolio on the Initial Date of Deposit as well as on subsequent deposits. See "Notes to Portfolio". The Sponsor has not participated as sole underwriter or as manager or as a member of the underwriting syndicates or as an agent in a private placement for any of the Securities. The Sponsor may realize profit or loss as a result of the possible fluctuations in the market value of Units held by the Sponsor for sale to the public. In maintaining a secondary market, the Sponsor will realize profits or losses in the amount of any difference between the price

at which Units are purchased and the price at which Units are resold (which price includes the applicable sales charge) or from a redemption of repurchased Units at a price above or below the purchase price. Cash, if any, made available to the Sponsor prior to the date of settlement for the purchase of Units may be used in the Sponsor's business and may be deemed to be a benefit to the Sponsor, subject to the limitations of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

The Sponsor or an affiliate may have participated in a public offering of one or more of the Securities. The Sponsor, an affiliate or their employees may have a long or short position in these Securities or related securities. An affiliate may act as a specialist or market maker for these Securities. An officer, director or employee of the Sponsor or an affiliate may be an officer or director for issuers of the Securities.

Market for Units. Although it is not obligated to do so, the Sponsor may maintain a market for Units and to purchase Units at the secondary market repurchase price (which is described under "Right of Unitholders--Redemption of Units"). The Sponsor may discontinue purchases of Units or discontinue purchases at this price at any time. In the event that a secondary market is not maintained, a Unitholder will be able to dispose of Units by tendering them to the Trustee for redemption at the Redemption Price. See "Rights of Unitholders--Redemption of Units". Unitholders should contact their broker to determine the best price for Units in the secondary market. Units sold prior to the time the entire deferred sales charge has been collected will be assessed the amount of any remaining deferred sales charge at the time of sale. The Trustee will notify the Sponsor of any Units tendered for redemption. If the Sponsor's bid in the secondary market equals or exceeds the Redemption Price per Unit, it may purchase the Units not later than the day on which Units would have been redeemed by the Trustee. The Sponsor may sell repurchased Units at the secondary market Public Offering Price per Unit.

RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

Units are available for purchase in connection with certain types of tax-sheltered retirement plans,

including Individual Retirement Accounts for individuals, Simplified Employee Pension Plans for employees, qualified plans for self-employed individuals, and qualified corporate pension and profit sharing plans for employees. The minimum purchase for these accounts is reduced to 25 Units but may vary by selling firm. The purchase of Units may be limited by the plans' provisions and does not itself establish such plans.

FEE ACCOUNTS

As described above, Units may be available for purchase by investors in Fee Accounts where the Portfolio is Wrap Fee Eligible. You should consult your financial professional to determine whether you can benefit from these accounts. This table illustrates the sales charge you will pay if the Portfolio is Wrap Fee Eligible as a percentage of the initial Public Offering Price per Unit on the Initial Date of Deposit (the percentage will vary thereafter).

Initial sales charge	0.00%
Deferred sales charge	<u>0.00</u>
Transactional sales charge	<u>0.00%</u>
Creation and development fee	<u>0.50%</u>
Total sales charge	<u>0.50%</u>

You should consult the “Public Offering--Reducing Your Sales Charge” section for specific information on this and other sales charge discounts. That section governs the calculation of all sales charge discounts. The Sponsor reserves the right to limit or deny purchases of Units in Fee Accounts by investors or selling firms whose frequent trading activity is determined to be detrimental to the Portfolio. To purchase Units in these Fee Accounts, your financial professional must purchase Units designated with one of the Wrap Fee CUSIP numbers set forth under “Essential Information,” either Wrap Fee Cash for cash distributions or Wrap Fee Reinvest for the reinvestment of distributions in additional Units, if available. See “Rights of Unitholders--Reinvestment Option.”

RIGHTS OF UNITHOLDERS

Distributions. Dividends and interest, net of expenses, and any net proceeds from the sale of Securities received by the Portfolio will generally be distributed to Unitholders on each Distribution Date to Unitholders of record on the preceding Record Date. These dates appear under “Essential Information”. In addition, the Portfolio will generally make required distributions at the end of each year because it is structured as a “regulated investment company” for federal tax purposes. Unitholders will also receive a final distribution of income when the Portfolio terminates. A person becomes a Unitholder of record on the date of settlement (generally three business days after Units are ordered). Unitholders may elect to receive distributions in cash or to have distributions reinvested into additional Units. See “Rights of Unitholders--Reinvestment Option”.

Dividends, interest and other distributions of income received by the Portfolio are credited to the Income Account of the Portfolio. Other receipts (e.g., capital gains, proceeds from the sale of Securities, etc.) are credited to the Capital Account. Proceeds received on the sale of any Securities, to the extent not used to meet redemptions of Units or pay deferred sales charges, fees or expenses, will be distributed to Unitholders. Proceeds received from the disposition of any Securities after a Record Date and prior to the following Distribution Date will be held in the Capital Account and not distributed until the next Distribution Date. Any distribution to Unitholders consists of each Unitholder's pro rata share of the available cash in the Income and Capital Accounts as of the related Record Date.

Estimated Distributions. The estimated initial distribution and estimated net annual income per Unit may be shown under “Essential Information.” Generally, the estimate of the income the Portfolio may receive is based on the most recent ordinary quarterly dividends declared by an issuer, the most recent interim and final dividends declared for certain foreign issuers, or scheduled income payments (in all cases accounting for any applicable foreign withholding taxes). In certain cases, estimated net annual income may also be based upon several recently declared dividends of an issuer.

However, common stocks do not assure dividend payments and therefore the amount of future dividend income to your Portfolio is uncertain. Distributions made by the MLPs and REIT Shares in your Portfolio include ordinary income, but may also include sources other than ordinary income such as returns of capital, loan proceeds, short-term capital gains and long-term capital gains (see “Taxation--Distributions”). The actual net annual distributions may decrease over time because a portion of the Securities included in the Portfolio will be sold to pay for the organization costs, deferred sales charge and creation and development fee. Securities may also be sold to pay regular fees and expenses during the Portfolio’s life. Dividend and income conventions for certain companies and/or certain countries differ from those typically used in the United States and in certain instances, dividends/income paid or declared over several years or other periods may be used to estimate annual distributions. The actual net annual income distributions you receive will vary from the estimated amount due to changes in the Portfolio’s fees and expenses, in actual income received by the Portfolio, currency fluctuations and with changes in the Portfolio such as the acquisition, call, maturity or sale of Securities. Due to these and various other factors, actual income received by the Portfolio will most likely differ from the most recent dividends or scheduled income payments.

Reinvestment Option. Unitholders may have distributions automatically reinvested in additional Units without a sales charge (to the extent Units may be lawfully offered for sale in the state in which the Unitholder resides). The CUSIP numbers for either “Cash” distributions or “Reinvest” for the reinvestment of distributions are set forth under “Essential Information”. Brokers and dealers can use the Dividend Reinvestment Service through Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) or purchase a Reinvest (or Wrap Fee Reinvest in the case of Wrap Fee Eligible Units held in Fee Accounts) CUSIP, if available. To participate in this reinvestment option, a Unitholder must file with the Trustee a written notice of election, together with any other documentation that the Trustee may then require, at least five days prior to the

related Record Date. A Unitholder’s election will apply to all Units owned by the Unitholder and will remain in effect until changed by the Unitholder. The reinvestment option is not offered during the 30 calendar days prior to termination. If Units are unavailable for reinvestment or this reinvestment option is no longer available, distributions will be paid in cash. Distributions will be taxable to Unitholders if paid in cash or automatically reinvested in additional Units. See “Taxation”.

A participant may elect to terminate his or her reinvestment plan and receive future distributions in cash by notifying the Trustee in writing no later than five days before a Distribution Date. The Sponsor shall have the right to suspend or terminate the reinvestment plan at any time. The reinvestment plan is subject to availability or limitation by each broker-dealer or selling firm. Broker-dealers may suspend or terminate the offering of a reinvestment plan at any time. Please contact your financial professional for additional information.

Redemption of Units. All or a portion of your Units may be tendered to The Bank of New York Mellon, the Trustee, for redemption at Unit Investment Trust Division, 111 Sanders Creek Parkway, East Syracuse, New York 13057, on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open. No redemption fee will be charged by the Sponsor or the Trustee, but you are responsible for applicable governmental charges, if any. Units redeemed by the Trustee will be canceled. You may redeem all or a portion of your Units by sending a request for redemption to your bank or broker-dealer through which you hold your Units. No later than three business days following satisfactory tender, the Unitholder will be entitled to receive in cash an amount for each Unit equal to the Redemption Price per Unit next computed on the date of tender. The “date of tender” is deemed to be the date on which Units are received by the Trustee, except that with respect to Units received by the Trustee after the Evaluation Time or on a day which is not a business day, the date of tender is deemed to be the next business day. Redemption requests received by the Trustee after the Evaluation Time, and redemption requests received by

authorized financial professionals after the Evaluation Time or redemption requests received by such persons that are not transmitted to the Trustee until after the time designated by the Trustee, are priced based on the date of the next determined redemption price provided they are received timely by the Trustee on such date. It is the responsibility of authorized financial professionals to transmit redemption requests received by them to the Trustee so they will be received in a timely manner. Certain broker-dealers or selling firms may charge an order handling fee for processing redemption requests. Units redeemed directly through the Trustee are not subject to such fees.

Unitholders tendering 1,000 or more Units of the Portfolio (or such higher amount as may be required by your broker-dealer or selling agent) for redemption may request an in kind distribution of Securities equal to the Redemption Price per Unit on the date of tender. Unitholders may not request an in kind distribution during the initial offering period or within 30 calendar days of the Portfolio's termination. The Portfolio generally will not offer in kind distributions of portfolio securities that are held in foreign markets. An in kind distribution will be made by the Trustee through the distribution of each of the Securities in book-entry form to the account of the Unitholder's broker-dealer at DTC. Amounts representing fractional shares will be distributed in cash. The Trustee may adjust the number of shares of any Security included in a Unitholder's in kind distribution to facilitate the distribution of whole shares. The in kind distribution option may be modified or discontinued at any time without notice. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Unitholder requesting an in kind distribution is the Sponsor or an affiliated person of the Portfolio, the Trustee may make an in kind distribution to such Unitholder provided that no one with a pecuniary incentive to influence the in kind distribution may influence selection of the distributed securities, the distribution must consist of a pro rata distribution of all portfolio securities (with limited exceptions) and the in kind distribution may not favor such affiliated person to the detriment of any other Unitholder.

The Trustee may sell Securities to satisfy Unit redemptions. To the extent that Securities are

redeemed in kind or sold, the size of the Portfolio will be, and the diversity of the Portfolio may be, reduced. Sales may be required at a time when Securities would not otherwise be sold and may result in lower prices than might otherwise be realized. The price received upon redemption may be more or less than the amount paid by the Unitholder depending on the value of the Securities at the time of redemption. Special federal income tax consequences will result if a Unitholder requests an in kind distribution. See "Taxation".

The Redemption Price per Unit and the secondary market repurchase price per Unit are equal to the pro rata share of each Unit in the Portfolio determined on the basis of (i) the cash on hand in the Portfolio, (ii) the value of the Securities in the Portfolio and (iii) dividends or other income distributions receivable on the Securities in the Portfolio trading ex-dividend as of the date of computation, less (a) amounts representing taxes or other governmental charges payable out of the Portfolio, (b) the accrued expenses of the Portfolio (including costs associated with liquidating securities after the end of the initial offering period) and (c) any unpaid deferred sales charge payments. During the initial offering period, the redemption price and the secondary market repurchase price are not reduced by the estimated organization costs or the creation and development fee. For these purposes, the Trustee will determine the value of the Securities as described under "Public Offering--Unit Price".

The right of redemption may be suspended and payment postponed for any period during which the New York Stock Exchange is closed, other than for customary weekend and holiday closings, or any period during which the SEC determines that trading on that Exchange is restricted or an emergency exists, as a result of which disposal or evaluation of the Securities is not reasonably practicable, or for other periods as the SEC may permit.

Exchange Option. When you redeem Units of your Portfolio or when your Portfolio terminates, you may be able to exchange your Units for units of other Invesco unit trusts at a reduced sales charge. You should contact your financial professional for more information about trusts currently available for exchanges. Before

you exchange Units, you should read the prospectus of the new trust carefully and understand the risks and fees. You should then discuss this option with your financial professional to determine whether your investment goals have changed, whether current trusts suit you and to discuss tax consequences. An exchange is a taxable event to you. We may discontinue this option at any time.

Rollover. We may offer a subsequent series of the Portfolio, for a Rollover when the Portfolio terminates.

On the Mandatory Termination Date you will have the option to (1) participate in a Rollover and have your Units reinvested into a subsequent trust series or (2) receive a cash distribution.

If you elect to participate in a cash Rollover, your Units will be redeemed on the Mandatory Termination Date. As the redemption proceeds become available, the proceeds (including dividends) will be invested in a new trust series at the public offering price for the new trust. The Trustee will attempt to sell Securities to satisfy the redemption as quickly as practicable on the Mandatory Termination Date. We do not anticipate that the sale period will be longer than one day, however, certain factors could affect the ability to sell the Securities and could impact the length of the sale period. The liquidity of any Security depends on the daily trading volume of the Security and the amount available for redemption and reinvestment on any day.

We may make subsequent trust series available for sale at various times during the year. Of course, we cannot guarantee that a subsequent trust or sufficient units will be available or that any subsequent trusts will offer the same investment strategy or objective as the current Portfolio. We cannot guarantee that a Rollover will avoid any negative market price consequences resulting from trading large volumes of securities. Market price trends may make it advantageous to sell or buy securities more quickly or more slowly than permitted by the Portfolio procedures. We may, in our sole discretion, modify a Rollover or stop creating units of a trust at any time regardless of whether all proceeds of Unitholders have been reinvested in a Rollover. If we decide not to offer a subsequent series, Unitholders will be notified

prior to the Mandatory Termination Date. Cash which has not been reinvested in a Rollover will be distributed to Unitholders shortly after the Mandatory Termination Date. Rollover participants may receive taxable dividends or realize taxable capital gains which are reinvested in connection with a Rollover but may not be entitled to a deduction for capital losses due to the “wash sale” tax rules. Due to the reinvestment in a subsequent trust, no cash will be distributed to pay any taxes. See “Taxation”.

Units. Ownership of Units is evidenced in book-entry form only and will not be evidenced by certificates. Units purchased or held through your bank or broker-dealer will be recorded in book-entry form and credited to the account of your bank or broker-dealer at DTC. Units are transferable by contacting your bank or broker-dealer through which you hold your Units. Transfer, and the requirements therefore, will be governed by the applicable procedures of DTC and your agreement with the DTC participant in whose name your Units are registered on the transfer records of DTC.

Reports Provided. Unitholders will receive a statement of dividends and other amounts received by the Portfolio for each distribution. Within a reasonable time after the end of each year, each person who was a Unitholder during that year will receive a statement describing dividends and capital received, actual Portfolio distributions, Portfolio expenses, a list of the Securities and other Portfolio information. Unitholders may obtain evaluations of the Securities upon request to the Trustee. If you have questions regarding your account or your Portfolio, please contact your financial advisor or the Trustee. The Sponsor does not have access to individual account information.

PORTFOLIO ADMINISTRATION

Portfolio Administration. The Portfolio is not a managed fund and, except as provided in the Trust Agreement, Securities generally will not be sold or replaced. The Sponsor may, however, direct that Securities be sold in certain limited circumstances to protect the Portfolio based on advice from the Supervisor. These situations may include events such as the issuer having defaulted on payment of any of its outstanding obligations or the price of a Security has

declined to such an extent or other credit factors exist so that in the opinion of the Supervisor retention of the Security would be detrimental to the Portfolio. If a public tender offer has been made for a Security or a merger or acquisition has been announced affecting a Security, the Trustee may either sell the Security or accept an offer if the Supervisor determines that the sale or exchange is in the best interest of Unitholders. The Trustee will distribute any cash proceeds to Unitholders. In addition, the Trustee may sell Securities to redeem Units or pay Portfolio expenses or deferred sales charges. If securities or property are acquired by the Portfolio, the Sponsor may direct the Trustee to sell the securities or property and distribute the proceeds to Unitholders or to accept the securities or property for deposit in the Portfolio. Should any contract for the purchase of any of the Securities fail, the Sponsor will (unless substantially all of the moneys held in the Portfolio to cover the purchase are reinvested in substitute Securities in accordance with the Trust Agreement) refund the cash and sales charge attributable to the failed contract to all Unitholders on or before the next Distribution Date.

The Sponsor may direct the reinvestment of proceeds of the sale of Securities if the sale is the direct result of serious adverse credit factors which, in the opinion of the Sponsor, would make retention of the Securities detrimental to the Portfolio. In such a case, the Sponsor may, but is not obligated to, direct the reinvestment of sale proceeds in any other securities that meet the criteria for inclusion in the Portfolio on the Initial Date of Deposit. The Sponsor may also instruct the Trustee to take action necessary to ensure that the Portfolio continues to satisfy the qualifications of a regulated investment company and to avoid imposition of tax on undistributed income of the Portfolio.

The Portfolio is subject to certain limitations to maintain qualification as a regulated investment company. One such limitation is that, generally, at the close of each quarter of each taxable year, not more than 25 percent of the value of the Portfolio's assets may be invested in the securities of qualified publicly traded partnerships and certain other assets. The percentage of assets in the Portfolio invested in securities of qualified publicly traded

partnerships as of the Initial Date of Deposit is presented in "Notes to Portfolio". If the portion of the qualified publicly traded partnerships exceeds 25% of the Portfolio following the Initial Date of Deposit, the Portfolio may need to sell securities or stop purchasing additional units of the qualified publicly traded partnerships which would alter the composition and diversity of the securities in the Portfolio.

When your Portfolio sells Securities, the composition and diversity of the Securities in the Portfolio may be altered. In order to obtain the best price for the Portfolio, it may be necessary for the Supervisor to specify minimum amounts (generally 100 shares) in which blocks of Securities are to be sold. In effecting purchases and sales of portfolio securities, the Sponsor may direct that orders be placed with and brokerage commissions be paid to brokers, including brokers which may be affiliated with the Portfolio, the Sponsor or dealers participating in the offering of Units.

Pursuant to an exemptive order, your Portfolio may be permitted to sell Securities to a new trust when it terminates if those Securities are included in the new trust. The exemption may enable your Portfolio to eliminate commission costs on these transactions. The price for those securities will be the closing sale price on the sale date on the exchange where the Securities are principally traded, as certified by the Sponsor.

Amendment of the Trust Agreement. The Trustee and the Sponsor may amend the Trust Agreement without the consent of Unitholders to correct any provision which may be defective or to make other provisions that will not materially adversely affect Unitholders (as determined in good faith by the Sponsor and the Trustee). The Trust Agreement may not be amended to increase the number of Units or permit acquisition of securities in addition to or substitution for the Securities (except as provided in the Trust Agreement). The Trustee will notify Unitholders of any amendment.

Termination. The Portfolio will terminate on the Mandatory Termination Date specified under "Essential Information" or upon the sale or other disposition of the last Security held in the Portfolio. The Portfolio may be terminated at any time with consent of Unitholders

representing two-thirds of the outstanding Units or by the Trustee when the value of the Portfolio is less than \$500,000 (\$3,000,000 if the value of the Portfolio has exceeded \$15,000,000) (the “Minimum Termination Value”). The Portfolio will be liquidated by the Trustee in the event that a sufficient number of Units of the Portfolio not yet sold are tendered for redemption by the Sponsor, so that the net worth of the Portfolio would be reduced to less than 40% of the value of the Securities at the time they were deposited in the Portfolio. If the Portfolio is liquidated because of the redemption of unsold Units by the Sponsor, the Sponsor will refund to each purchaser of Units the entire sales charge paid by such purchaser. The Trustee may begin to sell Securities in connection with the Portfolio termination nine business days before, and no later than, the Mandatory Termination Date. Qualified Unitholders may elect an in kind distribution of Securities, provided that Unitholders may not request an in kind distribution of Securities within 30 calendar days of the Portfolio’s termination. Any in kind distribution of Securities will be made in the manner and subject to the restrictions described under “Rights of Unitholders--Redemption of Units”, provided that, in connection with an in kind distribution election more than 30 calendar days prior to termination, Unitholders tendering 1,000 or more Units of the Portfolio (or such higher amount as may be required by your broker-dealer or selling agent) may request an in kind distribution of Securities equal to the Redemption Price per Unit on the date of tender. Unitholders will receive a final cash distribution within a reasonable time after the Mandatory Termination Date. All distributions will be net of the Portfolio’s expenses and costs. Unitholders will receive a final distribution statement following termination. The Information Supplement contains further information regarding termination of the Portfolio. See “Additional Information”.

Limitations on Liabilities. The Sponsor, Supervisor and Trustee are under no liability for taking any action or for refraining from taking any action in good faith pursuant to the Trust Agreement, or for errors in judgment, but shall be liable only for their own willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence (negligence in the case of the Trustee) in the performance of their duties or by reason of their reckless disregard of their obligations and duties

hereunder. The Trustee is not liable for depreciation or loss incurred by reason of the sale by the Trustee of any of the Securities. In the event of the failure of the Sponsor to act under the Trust Agreement, the Trustee may act thereunder and is not liable for any action taken by it in good faith under the Trust Agreement. The Trustee is not liable for any taxes or other governmental charges imposed on the Securities, on it as Trustee under the Trust Agreement or on the Portfolio which the Trustee may be required to pay under any present or future law of the United States of America or of any other taxing authority having jurisdiction. In addition, the Trust Agreement contains other customary provisions limiting the liability of the Trustee. The Sponsor and Supervisor may rely on any evaluation furnished by the Trustee and have no responsibility for the accuracy thereof. Determinations by the Trustee shall be made in good faith upon the basis of the best information available to it.

Sponsor. Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. is the Sponsor of your Portfolio. The Sponsor is a wholly owned subsidiary of Invesco Advisers, Inc. (“Invesco Advisers”). Invesco Advisers is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Invesco Ltd., a leading independent global investment manager that provides a wide range of investment strategies and vehicles to its retail, institutional and high net worth clients around the globe. The Sponsor’s principal office is located at 11 Greenway Plaza, Houston, Texas 77046-1173. As of September 30, 2015, the total stockholders’ equity of Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. was \$96,796,850.25 (unaudited). The current assets under management and supervision by Invesco Ltd. and its affiliates were valued at approximately \$755.8 billion as of September 30, 2015.

The Sponsor and your Portfolio have adopted a code of ethics requiring Invesco Ltd.’s employees who have access to information on Portfolio transactions to report personal securities transactions. The purpose of the code is to avoid potential conflicts of interest and to prevent fraud, deception or misconduct with respect to your Portfolio. The Information Supplement contains additional information about the Sponsor.

If the Sponsor shall fail to perform any of its duties under the Trust Agreement or become incapable of acting or shall become bankrupt or its affairs are taken

over by public authorities, then the Trustee may (i) appoint a successor Sponsor at rates of compensation deemed by the Trustee to be reasonable and not exceeding amounts prescribed by the SEC, (ii) terminate the Trust Agreement and liquidate the Portfolio as provided therein or (iii) continue to act as Trustee without terminating the Trust Agreement.

Trustee. The Trustee is The Bank of New York Mellon, a trust company organized under the laws of New York. The Bank of New York Mellon has its principal unit investment trust division offices at 2 Hanson Place, 12th Floor, Brooklyn, New York 11217, (800) 856-8487. If you have questions regarding your account or your Portfolio, please contact the Trustee at its principal unit investment trust division offices or your financial adviser. The Sponsor does not have access to individual account information. The Bank of New York Mellon is subject to supervision and examination by the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and its deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to the extent permitted by law. Additional information regarding the Trustee is set forth in the Information Supplement, including the Trustee's qualifications and duties, its ability to resign, the effect of a merger involving the Trustee and the Sponsor's ability to remove and replace the Trustee. See "Additional Information".

TAXATION

This section summarizes some of the principal U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning Units of the Portfolio as of the date of this prospectus. Tax laws and interpretations are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect, and this summary does not describe all of the tax consequences to all taxpayers. For example, this summary generally does not describe your situation if you are a corporation, a non-U.S. person, a broker/dealer, a tax-exempt entity, financial institution, person who marks to market their Units or other investor with special circumstances. In addition, this section does not describe your alternative

minimum, state, local or foreign tax consequences of investing in the Portfolio.

This federal income tax summary is based in part on the advice of counsel to the Sponsor. The Internal Revenue Service could disagree with any conclusions set forth in this section. In addition, our counsel was not asked to review the federal income tax treatment of the assets to be deposited in your Portfolio.

Additional information related to taxes is contained in the Information Supplement. As with any investment, you should seek advice based on your individual circumstances from your own tax advisor.

Portfolio Status. Your Portfolio intends to elect and to qualify annually as a "regulated investment company" under the federal tax laws. If your Portfolio qualifies under the tax law as a regulated investment company and distributes its income consistently with such qualification, the Portfolio generally will not pay federal income taxes. But there is no assurance that the distributions made by your Portfolio will eliminate all taxes for every year at the level of your Portfolio.

Distributions. Portfolio distributions are generally taxable to you. However, investments in MLPs may lead to a significant portion of your distributions qualifying as returns or capital in some years. Such returns of capital would lower your tax basis in your Units. After the end of each year, you will receive a tax statement reporting your Portfolio's distributions, including the amounts of ordinary income distributions and capital gains dividends. Ordinary income distributions are generally taxed at your federal tax rate for ordinary income, however, as further discussed below, certain ordinary income distributions received from your Portfolio may be taxed, under current federal law, at the capital gains tax rates. Certain ordinary income dividends on Units that are attributable to qualifying dividends received by your Portfolio from certain corporations may be reported by the Portfolio as being eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate Unitholders provided certain holding period requirements are met. Income from the Portfolio and gains on the sale of your Units may also be subject to a 3.8% federal tax imposed generally on net investment income if your adjusted gross income exceeds certain

threshold amounts, which are \$250,000 in the case of married couples filing joint returns and \$200,000 in the case of single individuals. In addition, your Portfolio may make distributions that represent a return of capital for tax purposes to the extent of the Unitholder's basis in the Units, and any additional amounts in excess of basis would be taxed as a capital gain. Generally, you will treat all capital gains dividends as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have owned your Units. The tax status of your distributions from your Portfolio is not affected by whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Units or receive them in cash. The income from your Portfolio that you must take into account for federal income tax purposes is not reduced by amounts used to pay a deferred sales charge, if any. The tax laws may require you to treat certain distributions made to you in January as if you had received them on December 31 of the previous year.

A distribution paid by your Portfolio reduces the Portfolio's net asset value per Unit on the date paid by the amount of the distribution. Accordingly, a distribution paid shortly after a purchase of Units by a Unitholder would represent, in substance, a partial return of capital, however, it would be subject to income taxes.

Sale or Redemption of Units. If you sell or redeem your Units, you will generally recognize a taxable gain or loss. To determine the amount of this gain or loss, you must subtract your adjusted tax basis in your Units from the amount you receive in the transaction. Your initial tax basis in your Units is generally equal to the cost of your Units, generally including sales charges. In some cases, however, you may have to adjust your tax basis after you purchase your Units.

Capital Gains and Losses and Certain Ordinary Income Dividends. Net capital gain equals net long-term capital gain minus net short-term capital loss for the taxable year. Capital gain or loss is long-term if the holding period for the asset is more than one year and is short-term if the holding period for the asset is one year or less. You must exclude the date you purchase your Units to determine your holding period. However, if you receive a capital gain dividend from your Portfolio and sell

your Units at a loss after holding it for six months or less, the loss will be recharacterized as long-term capital loss to the extent of the capital gain dividend received. The tax rates for capital gains realized from assets held for one year or less are generally the same as for ordinary income.

In certain circumstances, ordinary income dividends received by an individual Unitholder from a regulated investment company such as your Portfolio may be taxed at the same rates that apply to net capital gain (as discussed above), provided certain holding period requirements are satisfied and provided the dividends are attributable to qualified dividend income received by the Portfolio itself. Your Portfolio will provide notice to its Unitholders of the amount of any distribution which may be taken into account as qualified dividend income which is eligible for the capital gains tax rates. There is no requirement that tax consequences be taken into account in administering your Portfolio.

In Kind Distributions. Under certain circumstances, as described in this prospectus, you may receive an in kind distribution of Portfolio securities when you redeem your Units. In general, this distribution will be treated as a sale for federal income tax purposes and you will recognize gain or loss, based on the value at that time of the securities and the amount of cash received, and subject to certain limitations on the deductibility of losses under the tax rules.

Rollovers and Exchanges. If you elect to have your proceeds from your Portfolio rolled over into a future trust, it is considered a sale for federal income tax purposes and any gain on the sale will be treated as a capital gain, and, in general, any loss will be treated as a capital loss. However, any loss realized on a sale or exchange will be disallowed to the extent that Units disposed of are replaced (including through reinvestment of dividends) within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after disposition of Units or to the extent that the Unitholder, during such period, acquires or enters into an option or contract to acquire, substantially identical stock or securities. In such a case, the basis of the Units acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

Deductibility of Portfolio Expenses. Expenses incurred and deducted by your Portfolio will generally not be treated as income taxable to you. In some cases, however, you may be required to treat your portion of these Portfolio expenses as income. In these cases you may be able to take a deduction for these expenses. However, certain miscellaneous itemized deductions, such as investment expenses, may be deducted by individuals only to the extent that all of these deductions exceed 2% of the individual's adjusted gross income. Such deductions may be subject to limitation for taxpayers whose income exceeds certain levels.

Foreign Investors. If you are a foreign investor (*i.e.*, an investor other than a U.S. citizen or resident or a U.S. corporation, partnership, estate or trust), generally, subject to applicable tax treaties, distributions to you from your Portfolio will be characterized as dividends for federal income tax purposes (other than dividends that your Portfolio reports as capital gain dividends) and will be subject to U.S. income taxes, including withholding taxes, subject to certain exceptions described below. You may be eligible under certain income tax treaties for a reduction in withholding rates. However distributions received by a foreign investor from your Portfolio that are properly reported by the trust as capital gain dividends may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, provided that your Portfolio makes certain elections and certain other conditions are met.

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"). A 30% withholding tax on your Portfolio's distributions of income, and on certain capital gains distributions including gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of Units generally applies if paid to a foreign entity unless: (i) if the foreign entity is a "foreign financial institution" as defined under FATCA, the foreign entity undertakes certain due diligence, reporting, withholding, and certification obligations, (ii) if the foreign entity is not a "foreign financial institution," it identifies certain of its U.S. investors or (iii) the foreign entity is otherwise excepted under FATCA. If required under the rules above and subject to the applicability of any intergovernmental agreements between the United States and the relevant foreign country, withholding

under FATCA applies: (i) with respect to distributions from your Portfolio and (ii) with respect to certain capital gains distributions and gross proceeds from a sale or disposition of Units that occur on or after January 1, 2019. If withholding is required under FATCA on a payment related to any Portfolio distribution, investors that otherwise would not be subject to withholding (or that otherwise would be entitled to a reduced rate of withholding) on such payment generally will be required to seek a refund or credit from the IRS to obtain the benefit of such exemption or reduction. Your Portfolio will not pay any additional amounts in respect of amounts withheld under FATCA. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the effect of FATCA based on your individual circumstances.

Foreign Tax Credit. If your Portfolio invests in any foreign securities, the tax statement that you receive may include an item showing foreign taxes your Portfolio paid to other countries. In this case, dividends taxed to you will include your share of the taxes your Portfolio paid to other countries. You may be able to deduct or receive a tax credit for your share of these taxes if your Portfolio meets certain requirements for passing through such deductions or credits to you.

Backup Withholding. By law, your Portfolio must withhold as backup withholding a percentage (currently 28%) of your taxable distributions and redemption proceeds if you do not provide your correct social security or taxpayer identification number and certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, or if the IRS instructs your Portfolio to do so.

Investors should consult their tax advisors concerning the federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of investing in the Portfolio.

PORTFOLIO OPERATING EXPENSES

General. The fees and expenses of your Portfolio will generally accrue on a daily basis. Portfolio operating fees and expenses are generally paid out of the Income Account to the extent funds are available, and then from the Capital Account. The deferred sales charge, creation and development fee and organization costs are generally paid out of the Capital Account of your

Portfolio. It is expected that Securities will be sold to pay these amounts which will result in capital gains or losses to Unitholders. See "Taxation". These sales will reduce future income distributions. The Sponsor's, Supervisor's and Trustee's fees may be increased without approval of the Unitholders by amounts not exceeding proportionate increases under the category "Services Less Rent of Shelter" in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers or, if this category is not published, in a comparable category.

Organization Costs. You and the other Unitholders will bear all or a portion of the organization costs and charges incurred in connection with the establishment of your Portfolio. These costs and charges will include the cost of the preparation, printing and execution of the trust agreement, registration statement and other documents relating to your Portfolio, federal and state registration fees and costs, the initial fees and expenses of the Trustee, and legal and auditing expenses. The Public Offering Price of Units includes the estimated amount of these costs. The Trustee will deduct these expenses from your Portfolio's assets at the end of the initial offering period.

Creation and Development Fee. The Sponsor will receive a fee from your Portfolio for creating and developing the Portfolio, including determining the Portfolio's objectives, policies, composition and size, selecting service providers and information services and for providing other similar administrative and ministerial functions. The creation and development fee is a charge of \$0.05 per Unit. The Trustee will deduct this amount from your Portfolio's assets as of the close of the initial offering period. No portion of this fee is applied to the payment of distribution expenses or as compensation for sales efforts. This fee will not be deducted from proceeds received upon a repurchase, redemption or exchange of Units before the close of the initial public offering period.

Trustee's Fee. For its services the Trustee will receive the fee from your Portfolio set forth in the "Fee Table" (which includes the estimated amount of miscellaneous Portfolio expenses). The Trustee benefits to the extent there are funds in the Capital and Income Accounts since these Accounts are non-interest bearing

to Unitholders and the amounts earned by the Trustee are retained by the Trustee. Part of the Trustee's compensation for its services to your Portfolio is expected to result from the use of these funds.

Compensation of Sponsor and Supervisor. The Sponsor and the Supervisor, which is an affiliate of the Sponsor, will receive the annual fees for providing bookkeeping and administrative services and portfolio supervisory services set forth in the "Fee Table". These fees may exceed the actual costs of providing these services to your Portfolio but at no time will the total amount received for these services rendered to all Invesco unit investment trusts in any calendar year exceed the aggregate cost of providing these services in that year.

Miscellaneous Expenses. The following additional charges are or may be incurred by your Portfolio: (a) normal expenses (including the cost of mailing reports to Unitholders) incurred in connection with the operation of the Portfolio, (b) fees of the Trustee for extraordinary services, (c) expenses of the Trustee (including legal and auditing expenses) and of counsel designated by the Sponsor, (d) various governmental charges, (e) expenses and costs of any action taken by the Trustee to protect the Portfolio and the rights and interests of Unitholders, (f) indemnification of the Trustee for any loss, liability or expenses incurred in the administration of the Portfolio without negligence, bad faith or wilful misconduct on its part, (g) foreign custodial and transaction fees (which may include compensation paid to the Trustee or its subsidiaries or affiliates), (h) costs associated with liquidating the securities held in the Portfolio, (i) any offering costs incurred after the end of the initial offering period and (j) expenditures incurred in contacting Unitholders upon termination of the Portfolio. The Portfolio may pay the expenses of updating its registration statement each year.

OTHER MATTERS

Legal Opinions. The legality of the Units offered hereby has been passed upon by Paul Hastings LLP. Dorsey & Whitney LLP has acted as counsel to the Trustee.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. The statement of condition and the related portfolio included in this prospectus have been audited by Grant Thornton LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their report in this prospectus, and are included herein in reliance upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This prospectus does not contain all the information set forth in the registration statements filed by your Portfolio with the SEC under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940 (file no. 811-2754). The Information Supplement, which has been filed with the SEC and is incorporated herein by reference, includes more detailed information concerning the Securities, investment risks and general information about the Portfolio. Information about your Portfolio (including the Information Supplement) can be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. You may obtain information about the Public Reference Room by calling 1-202-551-8090. Reports and other information about your Portfolio are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, DC 20549-0102.

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PROSPECTUS

January 29, 2016

American Infrastructure Growth Portfolio 2016-1

When Units of the Portfolio are no longer available this prospectus may be used as a preliminary prospectus for a future Portfolio. If this prospectus is used for future Portfolios you should note the following:

The information in this prospectus is not complete with respect to future Portfolio series and may be changed. No person may sell Units of future Portfolios until a registration statement is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell Units and is not soliciting an offer to buy Units in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

U-EMSPRO1625

Please retain this prospectus for future reference.

