

Information Supplement

REIT Income Portfolio 2017-2

Diversified Healthcare Portfolio 2017-2

Energy Portfolio 2017-2

Financial Institutions Portfolio 2017-2

Utility Income Portfolio 2017-2

This Information Supplement provides additional information concerning the risks and operations of the Portfolios which is not described in the prospectus. You should read this Information Supplement in conjunction with the prospectus. This Information Supplement is not a prospectus but is incorporated into the prospectus by reference. It does not include all of the information that you should consider before investing in a Portfolio. This Information Supplement may not be used to offer or sell Units without the prospectus. You can obtain copies of the prospectus by contacting the Sponsor's unit investment trust division at 3500 Lacey Road, Suite 700, Downers Grove, Illinois 60515-5456, or by contacting your broker. This Information Supplement is dated as of the date of the prospectus. All capitalized terms have been defined in the prospectus.

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RISK FACTORS

Price Volatility. Because the Portfolios invest in securities of U.S. and foreign companies, you should understand the risks of investing in securities before purchasing Units. These risks include the risk that the financial condition of the company or the general condition of the securities markets may worsen and the value of the securities (and therefore Units) will fall. Securities are especially susceptible to general market movements. The value of securities often rises or falls rapidly and unpredictably as market confidence and perceptions of companies change. These perceptions are based on factors including expectations regarding government economic policies, inflation, interest rates, economic expansion or contraction, political climates and economic or banking crises. The value of Units will fluctuate with the value of the securities in a Portfolio and may be more or less than the price you originally paid for your Units. As with any investment, we cannot guarantee that the performance of a Portfolio will be positive over any period of time. Because the Portfolios are unmanaged, the Trustee will not sell securities in response to market fluctuations as is common in managed investments.

Dividends. Stocks represent ownership interests in a company and are not obligations of the company. Common stockholders have a right to receive payments from the company that is subordinate to the rights of creditors, bondholders or preferred stockholders of the company. This means that common stockholders have a right to receive dividends only if a company's board of directors declares a dividend and the company has provided for payment of all of its creditors, bondholders and preferred stockholders. If a company issues additional debt securities or preferred stock, the owners of these securities will have a claim against the company's assets before common stockholders if the company declares bankruptcy or liquidates its assets even though the common stock was issued first. As a result, the company may be less willing or able to declare or pay dividends on its common stock.

Foreign Stocks. Because certain Portfolios invest in foreign stocks, these Portfolios involve additional risks that differ from an investment in domestic stocks.

Investments in foreign securities may involve a greater degree of risk than those in domestic securities. There is generally less publicly available information about foreign companies in the form of reports and ratings similar to those that are published about issuers in the United States. Also, foreign issuers are generally not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements comparable to those applicable to United States issuers. With respect to certain foreign countries, there is the possibility of adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations, expropriation, nationalization or confiscatory taxation, limitations on the removal of funds or other assets of a Portfolio, political or social instability, or diplomatic developments which could affect United States investments in those countries. Moreover, industrial foreign economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the United States' economy in terms of growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. Foreign securities markets are generally not as developed or efficient as those in the United States. While growing in volume, they usually have substantially less volume than the New York Stock Exchange, and securities of some foreign issuers are less liquid and more volatile than securities of comparable United States issuers. Fixed commissions on foreign exchanges are generally higher than negotiated commissions on United States exchanges. There is generally less government supervision and regulation of securities exchanges, brokers and listed issuers than in the United States.

Foreign Currencies. Certain Portfolios also involve the risk that fluctuations in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies may negatively affect the value of the stocks. For example, if a foreign stock rose 10% in price but the U.S. dollar gained 5% against the related foreign currency, a U.S. investor's return would be reduced to about 5%. This is because the foreign currency would "buy" fewer dollars or, conversely, a dollar would buy more of the foreign currency. Many foreign currencies have fluctuated widely against the U.S. dollar for a variety of reasons such as supply and demand of the currency, investor

perceptions of world or country economies, political instability, currency speculation by institutional investors, changes in government policies, buying and selling of currencies by central banks of countries, trade balances and changes in interest rates. A Portfolio's foreign currency transactions will be conducted with foreign exchange dealers acting as principals on a spot (*i.e.*, cash) buying basis. These dealers realize a profit based on the difference between the price at which they buy the currency (bid price) and the price at which they sell the currency (offer price). The Trustee will estimate the currency exchange rates based on current activity in the related currency exchange markets, however, due to the volatility of the markets and other factors, the estimated rates may not be indicative of the rate a Portfolio might obtain had the Trustee sold the currency in the market at that time.

Financial Services Issuers. An investment in Units of the Financial Institutions Portfolio should be made with an understanding of the problems and risks inherent in the bank and financial services sector in general.

The effects of the global financial crisis that began to unfold in 2007 continue to manifest in nearly all the sub-divisions of the financial services industry. Financial losses and write downs among investment banks and similar institutions reached significant levels in 2008. The impact of these losses among traditional banks, investment banks, broker/dealers and insurers has forced a number of large such institutions into either liquidation or combination, while drastically increasing the credit risk, and possibility of default, of bonds issued by such institutions faced with these troubles. Many of the institutions are having difficulty in accessing credit markets to finance their operations and in maintaining appropriate levels of equity capital. In some cases, U.S. and foreign governments have acted to bail out or provide support to select institutions, however the risk of default by such issuers has nonetheless increased substantially.

While the U.S. and foreign governments, and their respective government agencies, have taken steps to address problems in the financial markets and with financial institutions, there can be no assurance that the

risks associated with investment in financial services company issuers will decrease as a result of these steps.

Banks and their holding companies are especially subject to the adverse effects of economic recession, volatile interest rates, portfolio concentrations in geographic markets and in commercial and residential real estate loans, and competition from new entrants in their fields of business. Banks are highly dependent on net interest margin. Bank profitability is largely dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds, and can fluctuate significantly when interest rates change or due to increased competition. Banks had received significant consumer mortgage fee income as a result of activity in mortgage and refinance markets. As initial home purchasing and refinancing activity subsided as a result of increasing interest rates and other factors, this income diminished. Economic conditions in the real estate markets have deteriorated and have had a substantial negative effect upon banks because they generally have a portion of their assets invested in loans secured by real estate. Banks and their holding companies are subject to extensive federal regulation and, when such institutions are state-chartered, to state regulation as well. Such regulations impose strict capital requirements and limitations on the nature and extent of business activities that banks may pursue. Furthermore, bank regulators have a wide range of discretion in connection with their supervisory and enforcement authority and may substantially restrict the permissible activities of a particular institution if deemed to pose significant risks to the soundness of such institution or the safety of the federal deposit insurance fund. Regulatory actions, such as increases in the minimum capital requirements applicable to banks and increases in deposit insurance premiums required to be paid by banks and thrifts to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"), can negatively impact earnings and the ability of a company to pay dividends. Neither federal insurance of deposits nor governmental regulations, however, insures the solvency or profitability of banks or their holding companies, or insures against any risk of investment in the securities issued by such institutions.

The statutory requirements applicable to and regulatory supervision of banks and their holding companies have increased significantly and have undergone substantial change in recent years. To a great extent, these changes are embodied in the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act; enacted in August 1989, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991, and the regulations promulgated under these laws. Many of the regulations promulgated pursuant to these laws have only recently been finalized and their impact on the business, financial condition and prospects of the Securities in your Portfolio cannot be predicted with certainty. The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act financial-services overhaul legislation allows banks, securities firms and insurance companies to form one-stop financial conglomerates marketing a wide range of financial service products to investors. This legislation has resulted in increased merger activity and heightened competition among existing and new participants in the field. Legislation to liberalize interstate banking has recently been signed into law. Under the legislation, banks will be able to purchase or establish subsidiary banks in any state, one year after the legislation's enactment. Since mid-1997, banks have been allowed to turn existing banks into branches. Consolidation is likely to continue. The Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and the Financial Accounting Standards Board require the expanded use of market value accounting by banks and have imposed rules requiring market accounting for investment securities held in trading accounts or available for sale. Adoption of additional such rules may result in increased volatility in the reported health of the industry, and mandated regulatory intervention to correct such problems. Additional legislative and regulatory changes may be forthcoming. For example, the bank regulatory authorities have proposed substantial changes to the Community Reinvestment Act and fair lending laws, rules and regulations, and there can be no certainty as to the effect, if any, that such changes would have on the Securities in a Portfolio. In addition, from time to time the deposit insurance system is reviewed by Congress and federal regulators, and proposed reforms of that system could, among other things, further

restrict the ways in which deposited moneys can be used by banks or reduce the dollar amount or number of deposits insured for any depositor. Such reforms could reduce profitability, as investment opportunities available to bank institutions become more limited and as consumers look for savings vehicles other than bank deposits. Banks face significant competition from other financial institutions such as mutual funds, credit unions, mortgage banking companies and insurance companies, and increased competition may result from legislative broadening of regional and national interstate banking powers. Among other benefits, such legislation allows banks and bank holding companies to acquire across previously prohibited state lines and to consolidate their various bank subsidiaries into one unit. The Sponsor makes no prediction as to what, if any, manner of bank regulatory actions might ultimately be adopted or what ultimate effect such actions might have on a Portfolio.

The Federal Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 generally prohibits a bank holding company from (1) acquiring, directly or indirectly, more than 5% of the outstanding shares of any class of voting securities of a bank or bank holding company, (2) acquiring control of a bank or another bank holding company, (3) acquiring all or substantially all the assets of a bank, or (4) merging or consolidating with another bank holding company, without first obtaining Federal Reserve Board ("FRB") approval. In considering an application with respect to any such transaction, the FRB is required to consider a variety of factors, including the potential anti-competitive effects of the transaction, the financial condition and future prospects of the combining and resulting institutions, the managerial resources of the resulting institution, the convenience and needs of the communities the combined organization would serve, the record of performance of each combining organization under the Community Reinvestment Act and the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, and the prospective availability to the FRB of information appropriate to determine ongoing regulatory compliance with applicable banking laws. In addition, the federal Change In Bank Control Act and various state laws impose limitations on the ability of one or

more individuals or other entities to acquire control of banks or bank holding companies.

The FRB has issued a policy statement on the payment of cash dividends by bank holding companies. In the policy statement, the FRB expressed its view that a bank holding company experiencing earnings weaknesses should not pay cash dividends which exceed its net income or which could only be funded in ways that would weaken its financial health, such as by borrowing. The FRB also may impose limitations on the payment of dividends as a condition to its approval of certain applications, including applications for approval of mergers and acquisitions. The Sponsor makes no prediction as to the effect, if any, such laws will have on the Securities or whether such approvals, if necessary, will be obtained.

Companies engaged in the investment management industry are subject to the adverse effects of economic recession, volatile interest rates, and competition from new entrants in their fields of business. Adverse changes in the direction of the stock market, investor confidence, equity transaction volume, the level and direction of interest rates and the outlook of emerging markets could adversely affect the financial stability, as well as the stock prices, of these companies. Additionally, competitive pressures, including increased competition with new and existing competitors, the ongoing commoditization of traditional businesses and the need for increased capital expenditures on new technology could adversely impact the profit margins of companies in the investment management and brokerage industries. Companies involved in the investment management industry are also subject to extensive regulation by government agencies and self-regulatory organizations, and changes in laws, regulations or rules, or in the interpretation of such laws, regulations and rules could adversely affect the stock prices of such companies.

Companies involved in the insurance, reinsurance and risk management industry underwrite, sell or distribute property, casualty and business insurance. Many factors affect insurance, reinsurance and risk management company profits, including but not limited to interest rate movements, the imposition of premium

rate caps, a misapprehension of the risks involved in given underwritings, competition and pressure to compete globally, weather catastrophes or other disasters and the effects of client mergers. Individual companies may be exposed to material risks including reserve inadequacy and the inability to collect from reinsurance carriers. Insurance companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation, including the imposition of maximum rate levels, which may not be adequate for some lines of business. Proposed or potential tax law changes may also adversely affect insurance companies' policy sales, tax obligations and profitability. In addition to the foregoing, profit margins of these companies continue to shrink due to the commoditization of traditional businesses, new competitors, capital expenditures on new technology and the pressure to compete globally.

In addition to the normal risks of business, companies involved in the insurance and risk management industry are subject to significant risk factors, including those applicable to regulated insurance companies, such as:

- the inherent uncertainty in the process of establishing property-liability loss reserves, and the fact that ultimate losses could materially exceed established loss reserves, which could have a material adverse effect on results of operations and financial condition;
- the fact that insurance companies have experienced, and can be expected in the future to experience, catastrophic losses, which could have a material adverse impact on their financial conditions, results of operations and cash flow;
- the inherent uncertainty in the process of establishing property-liability loss reserves due to changes in loss payment patterns caused by new claim settlement practices;
- the need for insurance companies and their subsidiaries to maintain appropriate levels of statutory capital and surplus, particularly in light of continuing scrutiny

by rating organizations and state insurance regulatory authorities, and in order to maintain acceptable financial strength or claims-paying ability ratings;

- the extensive regulation and supervision to which insurance companies are subject, and various regulatory and other legal actions;
- the adverse impact that increases in interest rates could have on the value of an insurance company's investment portfolio and on the attractiveness of certain of its products; and
- the uncertainty involved in estimating the availability of reinsurance and the collectability of reinsurance recoverables.

The state insurance regulatory framework has, during recent years, come under increased federal scrutiny, and certain state legislatures have considered or enacted laws that alter and, in many cases, increase state authority to regulate insurance companies and insurance holding company systems. Further, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners ("NAIC") and state insurance regulators are re-examining existing laws and regulations, specifically focusing on insurance companies, interpretations of existing laws and the development of new laws. In addition, Congress and certain federal agencies have investigated the condition of the insurance industry in the United States to determine whether to promulgate additional federal regulation. The Sponsor is unable to predict whether any state or federal legislation will be enacted to change the nature or scope of regulation of the insurance industry, or what effect, if any, such legislation would have on the industry.

All insurance companies are subject to state laws and regulations that require diversification of their investment portfolios and limit the amount of investments in certain investment categories. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations would cause non-conforming investments to be treated as non-admitted assets for purposes of measuring statutory surplus and, in some instances, would require divestiture.

Real Estate Investment Trusts. The REIT Income Portfolio invests in shares issued by real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), domestic corporations or business trusts which invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or mortgages. REITs are financial vehicles that have as their objective the pooling of capital from a number of investors in order to participate directly in real estate ownership or financing. Thus, an investment in the Portfolio will be subject to risks similar to those associated with the direct ownership of real estate, in addition to securities markets risks, because of a Portfolio's concentration in the securities of companies in the real estate industry. These risks include:

- declines in the value of real estate,
- illiquidity of real property investments,
- risks related to general U.S. and global as well as local economic conditions,
- dependency on management skill,
- heavy cash flow dependency,
- possible lack of availability of mortgage funds,
- excessive levels of debt or overleveraged financial structure,
- over-building,
- extended vacancies, or obsolescence, of properties,
- increase in competition,
- increases in property taxes and operating expenses,
- changes in zoning laws,
- losses due to costs resulting from the clean-up of environmental problems,
- liability to third parties for damages resulting from environmental problems,
- casualty or condemnation losses,
- economic or regulatory impediments to raising rents,

- changes in neighborhood values and buyer demand,
- the ongoing financial strength and viability of government sponsored enterprises, such as Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac,
- changes in the appeal of properties to tenants,
- changes in interest rates, tax rates or operating expenses,
- rising construction costs,
- failure of borrowers to repay their loans,
- early payment or restructuring of mortgage loans, and
- slower mortgage originations.

In addition to these risks, equity REITs may be more likely to be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trusts. Further, REITs are dependent upon the management skills of the issuers and generally may not be diversified.

The above factors may also adversely affect a borrower's or lessee's ability to meet its obligations to the REIT. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting its investments.

A significant amount of the assets of a REIT may be invested in investments in specific geographic areas or in specific property types, i.e., hotels, shopping malls, residential complexes, and office buildings. The impact of economic conditions on REITs also varies with geographic location and property type. 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. In addition, you should be aware that REITs may not be diversified and are subject to the risks of financing projects. REITs are also subject to

- defaults by borrowers,
- the market's perception of the REIT industry generally,

- the possibility of failing to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income under the Internal Revenue Code, and
- the possibility of failing to maintain exemption from the Investment Company Act of 1940.

A default by a borrower or lessee may cause the REIT to experience delays in enforcing its rights as mortgagee or lessor and to incur significant costs related to protecting its investments.

Some REITs in the Portfolio may be structured as UPREITs. An UPREIT owns an interest in a partnership that owns real estate. This can result in a potential conflict of interest between (1) shareholders of the REIT who may want to sell an asset and (2) other partnership interest holders who would be subject to tax liability if the REIT sells the property. In some cases, REITs have entered into "no sell" agreements, which are designed to avoid taxing the holders of partnership units by preventing the REIT from selling the property. This arrangement may mean that the REIT would refuse a lucrative offer for an asset or be forced to hold on to a poor asset. Since parties to "no sell" agreements often do not disclose them, the Sponsor does not know whether any of the REITs in the Portfolio have entered into this kind of arrangement.

A REIT generally maintains comprehensive insurance on presently owned and subsequently acquired real property assets, including (1) liability, (2) fire and (3) extended coverage. However, there are certain types of losses, generally of a catastrophic nature, such as earthquakes and floods, that may be uninsurable or not economically insurable, as to which the REIT's properties are at risk in their particular locales. The management of a REIT uses its discretion in determining (1) amounts, (2) coverage limits and (3) deductibility provisions of insurance. They aim to acquire appropriate insurance on their investments at reasonable costs and on suitable terms. This may result in insurance coverage that, in the event of a substantial loss, would not be sufficient to pay the full current market value or current replacement cost of the lost investment. Inflation, changes in building

codes and ordinances, environmental considerations, and several other factors might make it unfeasible to use insurance proceeds to replace a facility after it has been damaged or destroyed. Under such circumstances, the insurance proceeds that a REIT receives might not be adequate to restore its economic position with respect to that property.

Under various federal, state, and local environmental laws, ordinances and regulations, a current or previous owner or operator of real property may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of hazardous or toxic substances on, under or in such property. Such laws often impose liability (1) whether or not the owner or operator caused or knew of the presence of the hazardous or toxic substances and (2) whether or not the storage of the substances was in violation of a tenant's lease. In addition, (1) the presence of hazardous or toxic substances, or (2) the failure to remediate the property properly, may hinder the owner's ability to borrow using that real property as collateral. We cannot give any assurance that one or more of the REITs in the Portfolio may not be currently liable or potentially liable for any of these costs in connection with real estate assets they presently own or subsequently acquire while the shares of those REITs are held in the Portfolio.

Utility Issuers. An investment in Units of the Utility Income Portfolio should be made with an understanding of the characteristics of the public utility industry and the risks which such an investment may entail. General problems of the public utility industry include the difficulty in obtaining an adequate return on invested capital despite frequent increases in rates which have been granted by the public service commissions having jurisdiction, the difficulty in financing large construction programs during an inflationary period, the restrictions on operations and increased cost and delays attributable to environmental, nuclear safety and other regulatory considerations, the difficulty of the capital markets absorbing utility debt and equity securities, the difficulty in obtaining fuel for electric generation at reasonable prices, unusual, unexpected or normal weather and its effects, regulatory restrictions on the ability to pass increasing wholesale costs along to the retail and business customer, and the effects of energy

conservation. There is no assurance that public service commissions will grant rate increases in the future or that any such increases will be timely or adequate to cover operating and other expenses and debt service requirements. All of the public utilities which are issuers of the Securities have been experiencing many of these problems in varying degrees. Furthermore, utility stocks are particularly susceptible to interest rate risk, generally exhibiting an inverse relationship to interest rates. As a result, electric utility stock prices may be adversely affected as interest rates rise. Similarly, the success of certain companies is tied to a relatively small concentration of products or technologies with intense competition between companies. There can be no assurance that these customers will place additional orders, or that an issuer of Securities will obtain orders of similar magnitude as past orders from other customers. Accordingly, a decline in demand for products or technologies or from such customers could have a material adverse impact on issuers of the Securities.

Utilities are generally subject to extensive regulation by state utility commissions which, for example, establish the rates which may be charged and the appropriate rate of return on an approved asset base, which must be approved by the state commissions. Certain utilities have had difficulty from time to time in persuading regulators, who are subject to political pressures, to grant rate increases necessary to maintain an adequate return on investment. Any unexpected limitations could negatively affect the profitability of utilities whose budgets are planned far in advance. In addition, gas pipeline and distribution companies have had difficulties in adjusting to short and surplus energy supplies, enforcing or being required to comply with long-term contracts and avoiding litigation with their customers, on the one hand, or suppliers, on the other. 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 companies, however, may be forced to defend their core business and may be less profitable.

Certain of the issuers of the Securities may own or operate nuclear generating facilities. Governmental authorities may from time to time review existing, and impose additional, requirements governing the licensing, construction and operation of nuclear power plants. In the past, nuclear generating projects in the electric utility industry have experienced substantial cost increases, construction delays and licensing difficulties. These have been caused by various factors, including inflation, high financing costs, required design changes and rework, allegedly faulty construction, objections by groups and governmental officials, limits on the ability to obtain financing, reduced forecasts of energy requirements and economic conditions. This experience indicates that the risk of significant cost increases, delays and licensing difficulties remain present until completion and achievement of commercial operation of any nuclear project. Also, nuclear generating units in service have experienced unplanned outages or extensions of scheduled outages due to equipment problems or new regulatory requirements sometimes followed by a significant delay in obtaining regulatory approval to return to service. A major accident at a nuclear plant anywhere could cause the imposition of limits or prohibitions on the operation, construction or licensing of nuclear units.

In view of the uncertainties discussed above, there can be no assurance that any utility company's share of the full cost of nuclear units under construction ultimately will be recovered in rates or the extent to which a company could earn an adequate return on its investment in such units. The likelihood of a significantly adverse event occurring in any of the areas of concern described above varies, as does the potential severity of any adverse impact. It should be recognized, however, that one or more of such adverse events could occur and individually or collectively could have a material adverse impact on a company's

financial condition, the results of its operations, its ability to make interest and principal payments on its outstanding debt or to pay dividends.

Other general problems of the electric, gas and water utility industries (including state and local joint action power agencies) include rising costs of rail transportation to transport fossil fuels, the uncertainty of transmission service costs for both interstate and intrastate transactions, changes in tax laws which adversely affect a utility's ability to operate profitably, increased competition in service costs, recent reductions in estimates of future demand for electricity and gas in certain areas of the country, restrictions on operations and increased cost and delays attributable to environmental considerations, uncertain availability and increased cost of capital, unavailability of fuel for electric generation at reasonable prices, including the steady rise in fuel costs and the costs associated with conversion to alternate fuel sources such as coal, availability and cost of natural gas for resale, technical and cost factors and other problems associated with construction, licensing, regulation and operation of nuclear facilities for electric generation, including, among other considerations, the problems associated with the use of radioactive materials and the disposal of radioactive wastes, and the effects of energy and environmental conservation efforts. Each of the problems referred to could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of any Securities to make dividend payments and the value of such Securities on redemption of your Units.

Liquidity. Whether or not the stocks in a Portfolio are listed on a stock exchange, the stocks may delist from the exchange or principally trade in an over-the-counter market. As a result, the existence of a liquid trading market could depend on whether dealers will make a market in the stocks. We cannot guarantee that dealers will maintain a market or that any market will be liquid. The value of the stocks could fall if trading markets are limited or absent.

Additional Units. The Sponsor may create additional Units of a Portfolio by depositing into the Portfolio additional stocks or cash with instructions to purchase additional stocks. A deposit could result in a dilution of your investment and anticipated income

because of fluctuations in the price of the stocks between the time of the deposit and the purchase of the stocks and because the Portfolio will pay brokerage or acquisition fees.

Voting. Only the Trustee may sell or vote the stocks in a Portfolio. While you may sell or redeem your Units, you may not sell or vote the stocks in your Portfolio. The Sponsor will instruct the Trustee how to vote the stocks. The Trustee will vote the stocks in the same general proportion as shares held by other shareholders if the Sponsor fails to provide instructions.

THE PORTFOLIOS

Investors should note that the selection criteria were applied to the Securities for inclusion in the Portfolios prior to the Initial Date of Deposit. Should a Security no longer meet the criteria used for selection for a Portfolio, such Security will not as a result thereof be removed from a Portfolio.

SPONSOR INFORMATION

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 March 31, 2017, the total stockholders’ equity of Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. was \$98,932,003.85 (unaudited). The current assets under management and supervision by Invesco Ltd. and its affiliates were valued at approximately \$834.8 billion as of March 31, 2017. (This paragraph relates only to the Sponsor and not to your Portfolio or to any other Series thereof. The information is included herein only for the purpose of informing investors as to the financial responsibility of the Sponsor and its ability to carry out its contractual obligations. More detailed financial information will be made available by the Sponsor upon request).

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.

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 Portfolios as provided therein or (iii) continue to act as Trustee without terminating the Trust Agreement.

TRUSTEE INFORMATION

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. 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.

The duties of the Trustee are primarily ministerial in nature. It did not participate in the selection of Securities for the Portfolios.

In accordance with the Trust Agreement, the Trustee shall keep proper books of record and account of all transactions at its office for each Portfolio. Such records shall include the name and address of, and the number of Units of each Portfolio held by, every Unitholder. Such books and records shall be open to inspection by any Unitholder at all reasonable times during the usual business hours. The Trustee shall make such annual or other reports as may from time to time be required under any applicable state or federal statute, rule or regulation. The Trustee is required to keep a certified copy or duplicate original of the Trust Agreement on file in its office available for inspection at all reasonable

times during the usual business hours by any Unitholder, together with a current list of the Securities held in each Portfolio.

Under the Trust Agreement, the Trustee or any successor trustee may resign and be discharged of its responsibilities created by the Trust Agreement by executing an instrument in writing and filing the same with the Sponsor. The Trustee or successor trustee must mail a copy of the notice of resignation to all Unitholders then of record, not less than 60 days before the date specified in such notice when such resignation is to take effect. The Sponsor upon receiving notice of such resignation is obligated to appoint a successor trustee promptly. If, upon such resignation, no successor trustee has been appointed and has accepted the appointment within 30 days after notification, the retiring Trustee may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a successor. The Sponsor may remove the Trustee and appoint a successor trustee as provided in the Trust Agreement at any time with or without cause. Notice of such removal and appointment shall be mailed to each Unitholder by the Sponsor. Upon execution of a written acceptance of such appointment by such successor trustee, all the rights, powers, duties and obligations of the original trustee shall vest in the successor. The resignation or removal of a Trustee becomes effective only when the successor trustee accepts its appointment as such or when a court of competent jurisdiction appoints a successor trustee.

Any corporation into which a Trustee may be merged or with which it may be consolidated, or any corporation resulting from any merger or consolidation to which a Trustee shall be a party, shall be the successor trustee. The Trustee must be a banking corporation organized under the laws of the United States or any state and having at all times an aggregate capital, surplus and undivided profits of not less than \$5,000,000.

TAXATION

The prospectus contains a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax issues concerning the Portfolios and the purchase, ownership and disposition of Portfolio Units. The discussion below supplements the

prospectus discussion and is qualified in its entirety by the prospectus discussion. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors with regard to the federal tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, or disposition of Portfolio Units, as well as the tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, locality, non-U.S. country, or other taxing jurisdiction.

The federal income tax summary below and in the prospectus is based in part on the advice of counsel to the Sponsor. The Internal Revenue Service could disagree with any conclusions set forth in these discussions. In addition, our counsel was not asked to review, and has not reached a conclusion with respect to the federal income tax treatment of the assets to be held by the Portfolios.

The Portfolios intend to elect and to qualify annually as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and to comply with applicable distribution requirements so that it will not pay federal income tax on income and capital gains distributed to its Unitholders.

To qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment generally accorded to regulated investment companies, the Portfolio must, among other things, (a) derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies, and net income from qualified publicly traded partnerships; (b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of the taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the market value of the Portfolio's assets is represented by cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities, with such other securities of any one issuer generally limited for the purposes of this calculation to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Portfolio's total assets and not greater than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. government securities or the

securities of other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer, or two or more issuers which the Portfolio controls (by owning 20% or more of the issuer's outstanding voting securities) and which are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or the securities of qualified publicly traded partnerships; and (c) distribute at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (which includes, among other items, dividends, interest and net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses but excludes net capital gain, if any) and at least 90% of its net tax-exempt interest income, if any, each taxable year.

Your Portfolio plans to invest, within the limits described above, in publicly traded partnerships that qualify for treatment essentially as corporate stock. It is possible that such a publicly traded partnership will fail to so qualify, in which case your Portfolio would treat its investment on a flow-through, rather than dividend equivalent, basis, which could have adverse effects on your Portfolio's ability to qualify as a regulated investment company in any year. Your Portfolio will attempt to monitor such investments with these tax considerations in mind.

As a regulated investment company, the Portfolio generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its investment company taxable income (as that term is defined in the Code, but without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) and net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), if any, that it distributes to Unitholders. The Portfolio intends to distribute to its Unitholders, at least annually, substantially all of its investment company taxable income and net capital gain. If the Portfolio retains any net capital gain or investment company taxable income, it will generally be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates on the amount retained. In addition, amounts not distributed on a timely basis in accordance with a calendar year distribution requirement are subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax unless, generally, the Portfolio distributes during each calendar year an amount equal to the sum of (1) at least 98% of its ordinary income (not taking into account any capital gains or losses) for the calendar year, (2) at least

98.2% of its capital gains in excess of its capital losses (adjusted for certain ordinary losses) for the one-year period ending October 31 of the calendar year, and (3) any ordinary income and capital gains for previous years that were not distributed or taxed during those years. To prevent application of the excise tax, the Portfolio intends to make its distributions in accordance with the calendar year distribution requirement. Further, if the Portfolio retains any net capital gain, the Portfolio may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to Unitholders who, if subject to federal income tax on long-term capital gains (i) will be required to include in income for federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their share of such undistributed amount, and (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate share of the tax paid by the Portfolio against their federal income tax liabilities, if any, and to claim refunds to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. A distribution will be treated as paid on December 31 of the current calendar year if it is declared by the Portfolio in October, November or December with a record date in such a month and paid by the Portfolio during January of the following calendar year. These distributions will be taxable to Unitholders in the calendar year in which the distributions are declared, rather than the calendar year in which the distributions are received. There is no assurance that distributions made by your Portfolio will be sufficient to eliminate all taxes on the Portfolio for all periods. Your Portfolio may make taxable distributions to you even during periods in which the value of your Units has declined.

If your Portfolio failed to qualify as a regulated investment company or failed to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement in any taxable year, the Portfolio would be taxed as an ordinary corporation on its taxable income (even if such income were distributed to its Unitholders) and all distributions out of earnings and profits would be taxable to Unitholders as ordinary dividend income.

Your Portfolio may be required to withhold as backup withholding federal income tax at the backup withholding rate on all taxable distributions payable to you if you fail to provide your correct taxpayer identification number or to make required certifications,

or if the IRS indicates that you are subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against your federal income tax liability if you provide the required information or certification.

If your Portfolio is treated as holding directly or indirectly 10 percent or more of the combined voting power of the stock of a foreign corporation, and all U.S. shareholders collectively own more than 50 percent of the vote or value of the stock of such corporation, the foreign corporation may be treated as a “controlled foreign corporation” (a “CFC”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In such circumstances, your Portfolio will be required to include certain types of passive income and certain other types of income relating to insurance, sales and services with related parties and oil related income in the Portfolio’s taxable income whether or not such income is distributed.

If your Portfolio holds an equity interest in any “passive foreign investment companies” (“PFICs”), which are generally certain foreign corporations that receive at least 75% of their annual gross income from passive sources (such as interest, dividends, certain rents and royalties or capital gains) or that hold at least 50% of their assets in investments producing such passive income, the Portfolio could be subject to U.S. federal income tax and additional interest charges on gains and certain distributions with respect to those equity interests, even if all the income or gain is timely distributed to its Unitholders. Your Portfolio will not be able to pass through to its Unitholders any credit or deduction for such taxes. Your Portfolio may be able to make an election that could ameliorate these adverse tax consequences. In this case, your Portfolio would recognize as ordinary income any increase in the value of such PFIC shares, and as ordinary loss any decrease in such value to the extent it did not exceed prior increases included in income. Under this election, your Portfolio might be required to recognize in a year income in excess of its distributions from PFICs and its proceeds from dispositions of PFIC stock during that year, and such income would nevertheless be subject to the distribution requirement and would be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax (described

above). Dividends paid by PFICs will not be treated as qualified dividend income.

PORTFOLIO TERMINATION

A Portfolio may be liquidated at any time by consent of Unitholders representing 66 2/3% of the Units of such Portfolio then outstanding or by the Trustee when the value of the Securities owned by a Portfolio, as shown by any evaluation, is less than \$500,000 (\$3,000,000 if the value of the Portfolio has exceeded \$15,000,000). A Portfolio will be liquidated by the Trustee in the event that a sufficient number of Units of such Portfolio not yet sold are tendered for redemption by the Sponsor, so that the net worth of such Portfolio would be reduced to less than 40% of the value of the Securities at the time they were deposited in such Portfolio. If a 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 Trust Agreement will terminate upon the sale or other disposition of the last Security held thereunder, but in no event will it continue beyond the Mandatory Termination Date.

Commencing during the period beginning nine business days prior to, and no later than, the Mandatory Termination Date, Securities will begin to be sold in connection with the termination of the Portfolios. The Sponsor will determine the manner, timing and execution of the sales of the Securities. The Sponsor shall direct the liquidation of the Securities in such manner as to effectuate orderly sales and a minimal market impact. In the event the Sponsor does not so direct, the Securities shall be sold within a reasonable period and in such manner as the Trustee, in its sole discretion, shall determine. Unitholders will receive a cash distribution from the sale of the remaining Securities within a reasonable time following the Mandatory Termination Date. The Trustee will deduct from the funds of the appropriate Portfolio any accrued costs, expenses, advances or indemnities provided by the Trust Agreement, including estimated compensation of the Trustee, costs of liquidation and any amounts required as a reserve to provide for payment of any applicable taxes or other governmental charges. Any sale of Securities in a Portfolio upon termination may

result in a lower amount than might otherwise be realized if such sale were not required at such time. The Trustee will then distribute to each Unitholder of each Portfolio his pro rata share of the balance of the Income and Capital Accounts of such Portfolio.

The Sponsor may, but is not obligated to, offer for sale units of a subsequent series of the Portfolios. There is, however, no assurance that units of any new series of the Portfolios will be offered for sale at that time, or if offered, that there will be sufficient units available for sale to meet the requests of any or all Unitholders.

Within 60 days of the final distribution Unitholders will be furnished a final distribution statement of the amount distributable. At such time as the Trustee in its sole discretion will determine that any amounts held in reserve are no longer necessary, it will make distribution thereof to Unitholders in the same manner.

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