Information Supplement

Balanced Dividend Sustainability & Income Portfolio 2026-4

This Information Supplement provides additional information concerning the risks and operations of the Portfolio 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 the 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

The Portfolio invests in shares of common stocks and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs" or "funds"). As such, an investment in Units of the Portfolio should be made with an understanding of the risks of investing in these types of securities.

Exchange-Traded Funds. Shares of ETFs may trade at a discount from their net asset value in the secondary market. This risk is separate and distinct from the risk that the net asset value of fund shares may decrease. The amount of such discount from net asset value is subject to change from time to time in response to various factors. ETFs are subject to various risks, including management's ability to meet the fund's investment objective, and to manage the fund portfolio when the underlying securities are redeemed or sold, during periods of market turmoil and as investors' perceptions regarding funds or their underlying investments change. Your Portfolio and the underlying ETFs have operating expenses. You will bear not only your share of your Portfolio's expenses, but also the expenses of the underlying funds. By investing in other funds, your Portfolio incurs greater expenses than you would incur if you invested directly in such funds.

Exchange-traded funds may use leveraging in their portfolios. Leveraging can be expected to cause increased price volatility for those fund's shares, and as a result, increased volatility for the price of the Units of a Portfolio. There can be no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed.

In limited cases certain ETFs may employ an investment strategy which includes investments in derivatives such as forward contracts, options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts and swap agreements or intricate derivative-like features, including reverse convertibles, steepener notes, reference point investments and knockout/knock-in features. These strategies may utilize multiple features that affect investment returns differently under various scenarios. Derivatives may be purchased on established exchanges or through privately negotiated transactions. Derivatives can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risk, depending upon the characteristics of the particular derivative. Derivatives may entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in derivatives could have a large potential impact on performance. The market for many derivatives is, or suddenly can become, illiquid. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid and unpredictable changes in the prices for derivatives. Structured notes and other related instruments carry risks similar to those of more traditional derivatives such as futures, forward and option contracts. Structured instruments may entail a greater degree of market risk and volatility than other types of debt obligations. There can be no assurance that a derivative based strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed.

An exclusion has been claimed for the Portfolio from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") and, therefore, your Portfolio is not subject to registration as a commodity pool operator under the CEA.

Price Volatility. Because the Portfolio invests in stocks, you should understand the risks of investing in stocks before purchasing Units. These risks include the risk that the financial condition of the company or the general condition of the stock market may worsen and the value of the stocks (and therefore Units) will fall. Stocks are especially susceptible to general stock market movements. The value of stocks 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 the Portfolio and the underlying stocks in the funds in the 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 the Portfolio will be positive over any period of time. Because the Portfolio is 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 Issuers. Since certain of the underlying securities held by certain of the ETFs in the Portfolio are issued by foreign issuers in non-U.S. markets, an investment in the Portfolio involves certain investment risks that are different in some respects from an investment in a portfolio which invests entirely in U.S-listed securities. These investment risks include future political or governmental restrictions which might adversely affect the payment or receipt of payment of dividends on the relevant securities, the possibility that the financial condition of the issuers of the securities may become impaired or that the general condition of the relevant stock market may worsen (both of which would contribute directly to a decrease in the value of the securities and thus in the value of the Units), the limited liquidity and relatively small market capitalization of the relevant securities market, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, economic uncertainties and foreign currency devaluations and fluctuations. In addition, for foreign issuers that are not subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, there may be less publicly available information than is available from a domestic issuer. In addition, foreign issuers are not necessarily subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. The securities of many foreign issuers are less liquid and their prices more volatile than securities of comparable domestic issuers. In addition, fixed brokerage commissions and other transaction costs in foreign securities markets are generally higher than in the United States and there is generally less government supervision and regulation of exchanges, brokers and issuers in foreign countries than there is in the United States.

Securities issued by non-U.S. issuers generally pay income in foreign currencies and principally trade in foreign currencies. Therefore, there is a risk that the U.S. dollar value of these securities will vary with fluctuations in the U.S. dollar foreign exchange rates for the various securities.

There can be no assurance that exchange control regulations might not be adopted in the future which might adversely affect payment to the fund or the Portfolio. The adoption of exchange control regulations and other legal restrictions could have an adverse impact on the marketability of international securities. In addition, restrictions on the settlement of transactions on either the purchase or sale side, or both, could cause delays or increase the costs associated with the purchase and sale of the foreign securities and correspondingly could affect the price of the Units.

Investors should be aware that it may not be possible to buy all securities at the same time because of the unavailability of any security, and restrictions relating to the purchase of a security by reason of the federal securities laws or otherwise.

Foreign securities generally have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and may not be exempt from the registration requirements of such Act. Sales of non-exempt securities by a fund in the United States securities markets are subject to severe restrictions and may not be practicable. Accordingly, sales of these securities by a fund will generally be effected only in foreign securities markets. Investors should realize that the securities in a fund might be traded in foreign countries where the securities markets are not as developed or efficient and may not be as liquid as those in the United States. The value of the securities will be adversely affected if trading markets for the securities are limited or absent.

Foreign Currencies. The Portfolio may also involve the risk that fluctuations in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies may negatively affect

the value of the underlying securities in certain ETFs in the Portfolio. For example, if a foreign security 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.

High-Yield Securities. An investment in Units of the Portfolio should be made with an understanding of the risks that an investment in "high-yield, high-risk" debt obligations or "junk" obligations may entail, including increased credit risks and the risk that the value of the Units will decline, and may decline precipitously, with increases in interest rates. Certain of the securities included in the funds in the Portfolio may be subject to greater market fluctuations and risk of loss of income and principal than are investments in lower-yielding, higher-rated securities, and their value may decline precipitously because of increases in interest rates, not only because the increases in rates generally decrease values, but also because increased rates may indicate a slowdown in the economy and a decrease in the value of assets generally that may adversely affect the credit of issuers of high-yield, high-risk securities resulting in a higher incidence of defaults among high-yield, high-risk securities. A slowdown in the economy, or a development adversely affecting an issuer's creditworthiness, may result in the issuer being unable to maintain earnings or sell assets at the rate and at the prices, respectively, that are required to produce sufficient cash flow to meet its interest and principal requirements. For an issuer that has outstanding both senior commercial bank debt and subordinated high-yield, high-risk securities, an increase in interest rates will increase that issuer's interest expense insofar as the interest rate on the bank debt is fluctuating. However, many leveraged issuers enter into interest rate protection agreements to fix or cap the interest rate on a large portion of their bank debt. This reduces exposure to increasing rates, but reduces the benefit to the issuer of declining rates. The sponsor cannot predict future economic policies or their consequences or, therefore, the course or extent of any similar market fluctuations in the future.

"High-yield" or "junk" securities, the generic names for securities rated below BBB- by Standard & Poor's, or below Baa3 by Moody's, are frequently issued by corporations in the growth stage of their development, by established companies whose operations or industries are depressed or by highly leveraged companies purchased in leveraged buyout transactions. The market for high-yield securities is very specialized and investors in it have been predominantly financial institutions. High-yield securities are generally not listed on a national securities exchange. Trading of high-yield securities, therefore, takes place primarily in over-the-counter markets that consist of groups of dealer firms that are typically major securities firms. Because the high-yield security market is a dealer market, rather than an auction market, no single obtainable price for a given security prevails at any given time. Prices are determined by negotiation between traders. The existence of a liquid trading market for the securities may depend on whether dealers will make a market in the securities. There can be no assurance that a market will be made for any of the securities, that any market for the securities will be maintained or of the liquidity of the securities in any markets made. Not all dealers maintain markets in all high-yield securities. Therefore, since there are fewer traders in these securities than there are in "investment grade" securities, the bid-offer spread is usually greater for high-yield securities than it is for investment grade securities. The price at which the securities may be sold and the value of the Portfolio will be adversely affected if trading markets for the securities are limited or absent. If the rate of redemptions is great, the value of the Portfolio may decline to a level that requires liquidation.

Lower-rated securities tend to offer higher yields than higher-rated securities with the same maturities because the creditworthiness of the issuers of lower-rated securities may not be as strong as that of other issuers. Moreover, if a security is recharacterized as equity by the Internal

Revenue Service ("IRS") for federal income tax purposes, the issuer's interest deduction with respect to the security will be disallowed and this disallowance may adversely affect the issuer's credit rating. Because investors generally perceive that there are greater risks associated with the lower-rated securities in the funds in the Portfolio, the yields and prices of these securities tend to fluctuate more than higher-rated securities with changes in the perceived quality of the credit of their issuers. In addition, the market value of high-yield, high-risk securities may fluctuate more than the market value of higher-rated securities since these securities tend to reflect short-term credit development to a greater extent than higher-rated securities. Lower-rated securities generally involve greater risks of loss of income and principal than higher-rated securities. Issuers of lower-rated securities may possess fewer creditworthiness characteristics than issuers of higher-rated securities and, especially in the case of issuers whose obligations or credit standing have recently been downgraded, may be subject to claims by debtholders, owners of property leased to the issuer or others which, if sustained, would make it more difficult for the issuers to meet their payment obligations. High-yield, high-risk securities are also affected by variables such as interest rates, inflation rates and real growth in the economy. Therefore, investors should consider carefully the relative risks associated with investment in securities that carry lower ratings.

The value of the shares of the funds reflects the value of the portfolio securities, including the value (if any) of securities in default. Should the issuer of any security default in the payment of principal or interest, the funds in the Portfolio may incur additional expenses seeking payment on the defaulted security. Because amounts (if any) recovered by the funds in payment under the defaulted security may not be reflected in the value of the fund shares until actually received by the funds, and depending upon when a Unitholder purchases or sells his or her Units, it is possible that a Unitholder would bear a portion of the cost of recovery without receiving any portion of the payment recovered.

High-yield, high-risk securities are generally subordinated obligations. The payment of principal (and premium, if any), interest and sinking fund requirements with respect to subordinated obligations of an issuer is subordinated in right of payment to the payment of senior obligations of the issuer. Senior obligations generally include most, if not all, significant debt obligations of an issuer, whether existing at the time of issuance of subordinated debt or created thereafter. Upon any distribution of the assets of an issuer with subordinated obligations upon dissolution, total or partial liquidation or reorganization of or similar proceeding relating to the issuer, the holders of senior indebtedness will be entitled to receive payment in full before holders of subordinated indebtedness will be entitled to receive any payment. Moreover, generally no payment with respect to subordinated indebtedness may be made while there exists a default with respect to any senior indebtedness. Thus, in the event of insolvency, holders of senior indebtedness of an issuer generally will recover more, ratably, than holders of subordinated indebtedness of that issuer.

Obligations that are rated lower than "BBB-" by Standard & Poor's, or "Baa3" by Moody's, respectively, should be considered speculative as such ratings indicate a quality of less than investment grade. Investors should carefully review the objective of the Portfolio and consider their ability to assume the risks involved before making an investment in the Portfolio.

Discount Securities. Certain of the securities held by the ETFs in the Portfolio may have been acquired at a market discount from par value at maturity. The coupon interest rates on the discount securities at the time they were purchased and deposited in the funds were lower than the current market interest rates for newly issued securities of comparable rating and type. If such interest rates for newly issued comparable securities increase, the market discount of previously issued securities will become greater, and if such interest rates for newly issued comparable securities decline, the market discount of previously issued securities will be reduced, other things being equal. Investors should also note that the value of securities purchased at a market discount will increase in value faster than securities purchased at a market premium if interest rates decrease. Conversely, if interest rates increase, the value of securities purchased at a market discount will decrease faster than securities purchased at a market premium. In addition, if interest

rates rise, the prepayment risk of higher yielding, premium securities and the prepayment benefit for lower yielding, discount securities will be reduced. Market discount attributable to interest changes does not indicate a lack of market confidence in the issue.

Premium Securities. Certain of the securities held by the ETFs in the Portfolio may have been acquired at a market premium from par value at maturity. The coupon interest rates on the premium securities at the time they were purchased by the fund were higher than the current market interest rates for newly issued securities of comparable rating and type. If such interest rates for newly issued and otherwise comparable securities decrease, the market premium of previously issued securities will be increased, and if such interest rates for newly issued comparable securities increase, the market premium of previously issued securities will be reduced, other things being equal. The current returns of securities trading at a market premium are initially higher than the current returns of comparable securities of a similar type issued at currently prevailing interest rates because premium securities tend to decrease in market value as they approach maturity when the face amount becomes payable. Because part of the purchase price is thus returned not at maturity but through current income payments, early redemption of a premium security at par or early prepayments of principal will result in a reduction in yield. Redemption pursuant to call provisions generally will, and redemption pursuant to sinking fund provisions may, occur at times when the redeemed securities have an offering side valuation which represents a premium over par or for original issue discount securities a premium over the accreted value.

Liquidity. Whether or not the securities in the Portfolio are listed on an exchange, the securities 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 securities. We cannot guarantee that dealers will maintain a market or that any market will be liquid. The value of the securities could fall if trading markets are limited or absent.

Additional Units. The Sponsor may create additional Units of the Portfolio by depositing into the Portfolio additional securities or cash with instructions to purchase additional securities. A deposit could result in a dilution of your investment and anticipated income because of fluctuations in the price of the securities between the time of the deposit and the purchase of the securities and because the Portfolio will pay brokerage or acquisition fees.

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

SPONSOR INFORMATION

Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. is the Sponsor and Evaluator of your Portfolio and 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. Invesco Capital Markets, Inc.’s principal office is located at 11 Greenway Plaza, Houston, Texas 77046-1173. As of September 30, 2026, the total stockholders’ equity of Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. was $53,181,568.93 (unaudited). The current assets under management and supervision by Invesco Ltd. and its affiliates were valued at approximately $2,537.8 billion as of September 30, 2026. (This paragraph relates only to Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. in its capacity as your Portfolio's 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 Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. and its ability to carry out its contractual obligations. More detailed financial information will be made available by the Sponsor upon request).

Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. in its capacity as your Portfolio's 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 Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. 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 and/or Evaluator at rates of compensation deemed by the Trustee to be reasonable and not exceeding amounts prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Commission, (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 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 240 Greenwich Street - 22W, New York, New York 10286, (800) 856-8487. The Bank of New York Mellon is subject to supervision and examination by the New York State Department of Financial Services 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 Portfolio.

In accordance with the Trust Agreement, the Trustee shall keep proper books of record and account of all transactions at its office for the Portfolio. Such records shall include the name and address of, and the number of Units of the 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 the 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 Portfolio 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 IRS 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 Portfolio.

The Portfolio intends 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.

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 Trust for all periods. Your Portfolio may make taxable distributions to you even during periods in which the value of your Units has declined.

If the 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, although corporate Unitholders could be eligible for the dividends received deduction (subject to certain limitations) and non-corporate Unitholders may be able to benefit from the lower tax rates available to qualified 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 the Portfolio is treated as holding directly or indirectly 10 percent or more of the combined value or 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, the 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.

PORTFOLIO TERMINATION

The Portfolio may be liquidated at any time by consent of Unitholders representing 66 2/3% of the Units of the Portfolio then outstanding or by the Trustee when the value of the Securities owned by the 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). 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 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 Portfolio. 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 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 the 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 the Portfolio his pro rata share of the balance of the Income and Capital Accounts of the Portfolio.

The Sponsor may, but is not obligated to, offer for sale units of a subsequent series of the Portfolio. There is, however, no assurance that units of any new series of the Portfolio 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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