

Closed-End Strategy: Master Income Portfolio 2026-1

Closed-End Strategy: Master Municipal Income Portfolio – National Series 2026-1

Closed-End Strategy: Value Equity and Income Portfolio 2026-1

Closed-End Strategy: Covered Call Income Portfolio 2026-1

Closed-End Strategy: Senior Loan and Limited Duration Portfolio 2026-1

The unit investment trusts named above (the “Portfolios”), included in Invesco Unit Trusts, Series 2457, each invest in a portfolio of closed-end investment companies (known as “closed-end funds”). Of course, we cannot guarantee that a Portfolio will achieve its objective.

An investment can be made in the underlying funds directly rather than through a Portfolio. These direct investments can be made without paying a Portfolio’s sales charge, operating expenses and organization costs.

January 5, 2026

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

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved of the Units or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus.

Any contrary representation is a criminal offense.



Investment Objective. The Portfolio seeks to provide current income and the potential for capital appreciation.

Principal Investment Strategy. The Portfolio seeks to achieve its objective by investing in a portfolio consisting of common stock of closed-end investment companies (known as “closed-end funds”). These closed-end funds generally seek to invest in income-producing securities or strategies, such as preferred securities, convertible bonds, real estate investment trusts (REITs), high-yield securities, limited duration securities, senior loans, master limited partnerships (MLPs), global income, emerging markets bonds, corporate bonds, covered call option strategies and other income-oriented strategies. Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. is the Sponsor of the Portfolio.

In selecting securities for the Portfolio, the Sponsor sought to invest in funds representative of asset classes with generally attractive income opportunities. In addition, the Sponsor assembled the final portfolio based on consideration of factors including, but not limited to:

- Manager Performance – Performance relative to its benchmark and peer group
- Valuation – Premium/Discount to net asset value relative to itself and its peer group
- Dividend – Current dividend level and sustainability
- Diversification – Analysis of asset class mix
- Credit Quality – Analysis of fixed income holdings
- Liquidity – Analysis of fund trading volume

Approximately 30% of the closed-end funds in the Portfolio are funds classified as “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940. These funds have the ability to invest a greater portion of their assets in obligations of a single issuer. As a result, these funds may be more susceptible to volatility than a more diversified fund.

Of course, we cannot guarantee that your Portfolio will achieve its objective. The value of your Units may fall

below the price you paid for the Units. You should read the “Risk Factors” section before you invest.

The Portfolio is designed as part of a long-term investment strategy. The Sponsor may offer a subsequent series of the portfolio when the current Portfolio terminates. As a result, you may achieve more consistent overall results by following the strategy through reinvestment of your proceeds over several years if subsequent series are available. Repeatedly rolling over an investment in a unit investment trust may differ from long-term investments in other investment products when considering the sales charges, fees, expenses and tax consequences attributable to a Unitholder. For more information see “Rights of Unitholders--Rollover”.

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

- **Security prices will fluctuate.** The value of your investment may fall over time.
- **The value of fixed income securities in the closed-end funds will generally fall if interest rates rise.** The negative impact on fixed income securities from any interest rate increases could be swift and significant. No one can predict whether interest rates will rise or fall in the future.
- **A security issuer may be unable to make payments of interest, dividends or principal in the future.** This may reduce the level of dividends a closed-end fund pays which would reduce your income and cause the value of your Units to fall.
- **The financial condition of a security issuer may worsen or its credit ratings may drop, resulting in a reduction in the value of your Units.** This may occur at any point in time, including during the primary offering period.

- **You could experience dilution of your investment if the size of the Portfolio is increased as Units are sold.** There is no assurance that your investment will maintain its proportionate share in the Portfolio's profits and losses.
- **The Portfolio invests in shares of closed-end funds.** You should understand the section titled "Closed-End Funds" before you invest. In particular, shares of these funds tend to trade at a discount from their net asset value and are subject to risks related to factors such as management's ability to achieve a fund's objective, market conditions affecting a fund's investments and use of leverage. The underlying funds have management and operating expenses. You will bear not only your share of the Portfolio's expenses, but also the expenses of the underlying funds. By investing in other funds, the Portfolio incurs greater expenses than you would incur if you invested directly in the funds.
- **Certain of the funds invest in securities of foreign issuers, presenting risks beyond those of U.S. issuers.** These risks may include market and political factors related to an issuer's foreign market, international trade conditions, less regulation, smaller or less liquid markets, increased volatility, differing accounting and tax practices and changes in the value of foreign currencies which may have both economic and tax consequences.
- **Certain of the funds in the Portfolio invest in securities in emerging markets.** Investing in emerging markets entails the risk that news and events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. Countries with emerging markets may have relatively unstable governments, may present the risks of nationalization of businesses, restrictions on foreign ownership and prohibitions on the repatriation of assets.
- **Certain funds in the Portfolio invest in senior loans.** Although senior loans in which the closed-end funds invest may be secured by specific collateral, there can be no assurance that liquidation of collateral would satisfy the borrower's obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled principal or interest or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. Senior loans in which the closed-end funds invest generally are of below investment grade credit quality, may be unrated at the time of investment, generally are not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities commission, and generally are not listed on any securities exchange. In addition, the amount of public information available on senior loans generally is less extensive than that available for other types of assets.
- **Certain of the funds in the Portfolio invest in preferred securities.** Preferred securities are typically subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and therefore are subject to greater risk than those debt instruments. In addition to the other risks described herein, income payments on certain preferred securities may be deferred, which may reduce the amount of income you receive on your Units.
- **Certain funds in the Portfolio invest in corporate bonds.** Corporate bonds are debt obligations of a corporation, and as a result are generally subject to the various economic, political, regulatory, competitive and other such risks that may affect an issuer. Like other fixed income securities, corporate bonds generally decline in value with increases in interest rates. During periods of market turbulence, corporate bonds may experience illiquidity and volatility. During such periods, there can be uncertainty in assessing the financial condition of an issuer. As a result, the ratings of the bonds in certain closed-end funds in the Portfolio may not accurately

reflect an issuer's current financial condition, prospects, or the extent of the risks associated with investing in such issuer's securities.

- **Certain of the funds invest in securities rated below investment grade and considered to be “junk” or “high-yield” securities.** Securities rated below “BBB-” by Standard & Poor’s or below “Baa3” by Moody’s are considered to be below investment grade. These securities are considered to be speculative and are subject to greater market and credit risks. Accordingly, the risk of default is higher than with investment grade securities. In addition, these securities may be more sensitive to interest rate changes and may be more likely to make early returns of principal.
- **Certain of the funds write call options on their assets.** The use of options may require an underlying fund to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times or at prices other than current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation a fund can realize on an investment, or may cause a fund to hold a security it might otherwise sell. To the extent an underlying fund purchases options pursuant to a hedging strategy, the fund could lose its entire investment in the option.
- **Certain of the funds in the Portfolio invest in shares of REITs and other real estate companies.** Shares of REITs and other real estate companies may appreciate or depreciate in value, or pay dividends depending upon global and local economic conditions, changes in interest rates and the strength or weakness of the overall real estate market. Negative developments in the real estate sector will affect the value of your investment more than would be the case in a more diversified investment.
- **Certain funds in the Portfolio invest in MLPs.** Most MLPs operate in the energy sector and are subject to the risks generally applicable to companies in that sector, including

commodity pricing risk, supply and demand risk, depletion risk and exploration risk. MLPs are also subject to the risk that regulatory or legislative changes could limit or eliminate the tax benefits enjoyed by MLPs which could have a negative impact on the after-tax income available for distribution by the MLPs and/or the value of the Portfolio’s investments.

- **We do not actively manage the Portfolio.** While the closed-end funds have managed portfolios, except in limited circumstances, the Portfolio will hold, and may continue to buy, shares of the same funds even if their market value declines.

Fee Table

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

	As a % of Public Offering Price	Amount Per 100 Units
Sales Charge		
Initial sales charge	0.000%	\$ 0.000
Deferred sales charge	1.350	13.500
Creation and development fee	0.500	5.000
Maximum sales charge	<u>1.850%</u>	<u>\$18.500</u>
Estimated Organization Costs	As a % of Net Assets	Amount Per 100 Units
	<u>0.667%</u>	<u>\$ 6.500</u>
Estimated Annual Expenses		
Trustee's fee and operating expenses	0.221%	\$ 2.148
Supervisory, bookkeeping and administrative fees	0.056	0.550
Underlying fund expenses	3.497	34.096
Total	<u>3.774%</u>	<u>\$36.794*</u>

Example

This example helps you compare the cost of the Portfolio with other unit trusts and mutual funds. In the example we assume that the expenses do not change and that the Portfolio's annual return is 5%. Your actual returns and expenses will vary. This example also assumes that you continue to follow the Portfolio strategy and roll your investment, including all distributions, into a new trust each year subject to a sales charge of 1.85%. Based on these assumptions, you would pay the following expenses for every \$10,000 you invest in the Portfolio:

1 year	\$ 618
3 years	1,827
5 years	3,000
10 years	5,782

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

The maximum sales charge is 1.85% of the Public Offering Price per Unit. There is no initial sales charge at a Public Offering Price of \$10 or less. If the Public Offering Price exceeds \$10 per Unit, the initial sales charge is the difference between the total sales charge (maximum of 1.85% of the Public Offering Price) and the sum of the remaining deferred sales charge and the creation and development fee. The deferred sales charge is fixed at \$0.135 per Unit and accrues daily from May 10, 2026 through October 9, 2026. Your Portfolio pays a proportionate amount of this charge on the 10th day of each month beginning in the accrual period until paid in full. The combination of the initial and deferred sales charges comprises the "transactional sales charge". The creation and development fee is fixed at \$0.05 per unit and is paid at the earlier of the end of the initial offering period (anticipated to be three months) or six months following the Initial Date of Deposit. For more detail, see "Public Offering Price - General."

Although not an actual operating expense, the Portfolio, and therefore the Unitholders, will indirectly bear the operating expenses of the funds held by the Portfolio in the estimated amount provided above. Estimated fund expenses are based upon the net asset value of the number of fund shares held by the Portfolio per Unit multiplied by the annual operating expenses of the funds for the most recent fiscal year. The Trustee or Sponsor will waive fees otherwise payable by the Portfolio in an amount equal to any 12b-1 fees or other compensation the Trustee, the Sponsor or an affiliate receives from the funds in connection with the Portfolio's investment in the funds, including license fees receivable by an affiliate of the Sponsor from a fund.

Essential Information

Unit Price at Initial Date of Deposit	\$10.0000
Initial Date of Deposit	January 5, 2026
Mandatory Termination Date	April 7, 2027
Historical 12 Month Distributions¹	\$0.8871 per Unit
Record Dates²	10th day of each month
Distribution Dates²	25th day of each month
CUSIP Numbers	Cash – 46151Y220 Reinvest – 46151Y238 Fee Based Cash – 46151Y246 Fee Based Reinvest – 46151Y253

- 1 As of close of business day prior to Initial Date of Deposit. Dividend payments are not assured and therefore the amount of future dividend income to your Portfolio is uncertain. The actual distributions you receive will vary from this per Unit amount due to changes in the Portfolio's fees and expenses, in actual income received by the Portfolio, currency fluctuations and with changes in the Portfolio such as the acquisition or liquidation of securities. The Historical 12 Month Distributions per Unit amount shown is based upon the weighted average of the actual distributions paid by the securities included in your Portfolio over the 12 months preceding the Initial Date of Deposit, divided by the Portfolio's initial public offering price of \$10 per Unit, and reduced by the anticipated per Unit fees and expenses which will be incurred when investing in your Portfolio. See "Rights of Unitholders--Historical 12 Month Distributions."
- 2 The Trustee will make distributions of income and capital on each monthly Distribution Date to Unitholders of record on the preceding Record Date, provided that the total cash held for distribution equals at least \$0.01 per Unit. Undistributed income and capital will be distributed in the next month in which the total cash held for distribution equals at least \$0.01 per Unit.

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Portfolio

Number of Shares	Name of Issuer (1)	Market Value per Share (2)	Cost of Securities to Portfolio (2)
	Convertibles - 7.46%		
253	Bancroft Fund, Ltd.	\$ 22.010	\$ 5,568.53
475	Ellsworth Growth & Income Fund, Ltd.	11.666	5,541.35
	Covered Call - 7.50%		
100	Columbia Seligman Premium Technology Growth Fund, Inc.	37.190	3,719.00
392	Eaton Vance Tax-Managed Global Diversified Equity Income Fund	9.480	3,716.16
131	Nuveen NASDAQ 100 Dynamic Overwrite Fund	28.460	3,728.26
	Emerging Market Equity - 2.51%		
217	Templeton Emerging Markets Fund	17.220	3,736.74
	Emerging Market Income - 7.53%		
1,019	Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.	5.530	5,635.07
855	Templeton Emerging Markets Income Fund	6.520	5,574.60
	Global Allocation - 2.51%		
185	Thornburg Income Builder Opportunities Trust	20.180	3,733.30
	Global Equity - 2.50%		
635	Allspring Global Dividend Opportunity Fund	5.860	3,721.10
	Global Income - 7.48%		
664	BrandywineGLOBAL Global Income Opportunities Fund, Inc.	8.370	5,557.68
442	Nuveen Global High Income Fund	12.610	5,573.62
	High Yield - 11.24%		
631	BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund, Inc.	8.850	5,584.35
307	Nuveen Mortgage and Income Fund	18.150	5,572.05
452	PGIM Global High Yield Fund, Inc.	12.350	5,582.20
	Investment Grade - 3.74%		
517	BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust	10.780	5,573.26
	Limited Duration - 11.24%		
600	Allspring Multi-Sector Income Fund	9.310	5,586.00
561	Eaton Vance Limited Duration Income Fund	9.950	5,581.95
511	Eaton Vance Short Duration Diversified Income Fund	10.900	5,569.90
	Master Limited Partnerships - 2.51%		
93	NXG Cushing Midstream Energy Fund	40.200	3,738.60
	Multi-Sector - 3.81%		
894	FS Credit Opportunities Corporation	6.350	5,676.90
	Preferreds - 7.50%		
262	Cohen & Steers Limited Duration Preferred & Income Fund, Inc.	21.360	5,596.32
299	First Trust Intermediate Duration Preferred & Income Fund	18.650	5,576.35

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Portfolio (continued)

Number of Shares	Name of Issuer (1)	Market Value per Share (2)	Cost of Securities to Portfolio (2)
Real Estate - 2.49%			
253	Cohen & Steers Real Estate Opportunities & Income Fund	\$ 14.670	\$ 3,711.51
Sector Equity - 2.50%			
222	abrdn Life Sciences Investors	16.770	3,722.94
Senior Loans - 14.97%			
419	Ares Dynamic Credit Allocation Fund, Inc.	13.300	5,572.70
492	BlackRock Floating Rate Income Trust	11.290	5,554.68
1,107	Nuveen Credit Strategies Income Fund	5.030	5,568.21
716	Nuveen Floating Rate Income Fund	7.820	5,599.12
U.S. Allocation - 2.51%			
195	Calamos Strategic Total Return Fund	19.160	3,736.20
<u>13,899</u>			<u>\$ 148,908.65</u>

See "Notes to Portfolios".

Investment Objective. The Portfolio seeks to provide current income exempt from federal income tax and the potential for capital appreciation.

Principal Investment Strategy. The Portfolio seeks to achieve its objective by investing in a portfolio consisting of common stock of closed-end investment companies (known as “closed-end funds”). These closed-end funds generally seek to invest in federal tax-exempt municipal bonds. Income may be subject to the alternative minimum tax and state and local taxes. Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. is the Sponsor of the Portfolio.

In selecting securities for the Portfolio, the Sponsor sought to invest in funds representative of asset classes with generally attractive federal tax-exempt income opportunities. In addition, the Sponsor assembled the final portfolio based on consideration of factors including, but not limited to:

- Manager Performance – Performance relative to its benchmark and peer group
- Valuation – Premium/Discount to net asset value relative to itself and its peer group
- Dividend – Current dividend level and sustainability
- Diversification – Analysis of asset class mix
- Credit Quality – Analysis of fixed income holdings
- Liquidity – Analysis of fund trading volume

Approximately 10% of the closed-end funds in the Portfolio are funds classified as “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940. These funds have the ability to invest a greater portion of their assets in obligations of a single issuer. As a result, these funds may be more susceptible to volatility than a more diversified fund.

Of course, we cannot guarantee that your Portfolio will achieve its objective. The value of your Units may fall below the price you paid for the Units. You should read the “Risk Factors” section before you invest.

The Portfolio is designed as part of a long-term investment strategy. The Sponsor may offer a subsequent series of the portfolio when the current Portfolio terminates. As a result, you may achieve more consistent overall results by following the strategy through reinvestment of your proceeds over several years if subsequent series are available. Repeatedly rolling over an investment in a unit investment trust may differ from long-term investments in other investment products when considering the sales charges, fees, expenses and tax consequences attributable to a Unitholder. For more information see “Rights of Unitholders--Rollover”.

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

- **Security prices will fluctuate.** The value of your investment may fall over time.
- **The value of fixed income securities in the closed-end funds will generally fall if interest rates rise.** The negative impact on fixed income securities from any interest rate increases could be swift and significant. No one can predict whether interest rates will rise or fall in the future.
- **A security issuer may be unable to make payments of interest, dividends or principal in the future.** This may reduce the level of dividends a closed-end fund pays which would reduce your income and cause the value of your Units to fall.
- **The financial condition of a security issuer may worsen or its credit ratings may drop, resulting in a reduction in the value of your Units.** This may occur at any point in time, including during the primary offering period.
- **You could experience dilution of your investment if the size of the Portfolio is increased as Units are sold.** There is no assurance that your investment will maintain its

proportionate share in the Portfolio's profits and losses.

- **The Portfolio invests in shares of closed-end funds.** You should understand the section titled "Closed-End Funds" before you invest. In particular, shares of these funds tend to trade at a discount from their net asset value and are subject to risks related to factors such as management's ability to achieve a fund's objective, market conditions affecting a fund's investments and use of leverage. The underlying funds have management and operating expenses. You will bear not only your share of the Portfolio's expenses, but also the expenses of the underlying funds. By investing in other funds, the Portfolio incurs greater expenses than you would incur if you invested directly in the funds.

- **The Portfolio is concentrated in closed-end funds that invest in municipal bonds.**

Municipal bonds are typically long-term fixed rate debt obligations issued by a municipality or agency thereof, and as a result are generally subject to the various economic, political and other such risks that may affect an issuer. Like other fixed income securities, municipal bonds generally decline in value with increases in interest rates. The market for municipal bonds is generally less liquid than for other securities and therefore the price of municipal bonds may be more volatile and subject to greater price fluctuations than securities with greater liquidity.

- **The closed-end funds may invest in securities rated below investment grade and considered to be "junk" or "high-yield" securities.** Securities rated below "BBB-" by Standard & Poor's or below "Baa3" by Moody's are considered to be below investment grade. These securities are considered to be speculative and are subject to greater market and credit risks. Accordingly, the risk of default is higher than with investment grade securities. In addition, these securities may be more sensitive

to interest rate changes and may be more likely to make early returns of principal.

- **We do not actively manage the Portfolio.** While the closed-end funds have managed portfolios, except in limited circumstances, the Portfolio will hold, and may continue to buy, shares of the same funds even if their market value declines.

Fee Table

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

	As a % of Public Offering Price	Amount Per 100 Units
Sales Charge		
Initial sales charge	0.000%	\$ 0.000
Deferred sales charge	1.350	13.500
Creation and development fee	0.500	5.000
Maximum sales charge	<u>1.850%</u>	<u>\$18.500</u>
Estimated Organization Costs		
	<u>0.459%</u>	<u>\$ 4.481</u>
Estimated Annual Expenses		
Trustee's fee and operating expenses	0.168%	\$ 1.648
Supervisory, bookkeeping and administrative fees	0.054	0.526
Underlying fund expenses	2.770	27.060
Total	<u>2.992%</u>	<u>\$29.234*</u>

Example

This example helps you compare the cost of the Portfolio with other unit trusts and mutual funds. In the example we assume that the expenses do not change and that the Portfolio's annual return is 5%. Your actual returns and expenses will vary. This example also assumes that you continue to follow the Portfolio strategy and roll your investment, including all distributions, into a new trust each year subject to a sales charge of 1.85%. Based on these assumptions, you would pay the following expenses for every \$10,000 you invest in the Portfolio:

1 year	\$ 522
3 years	1,559
5 years	2,586
10 years	5,110

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

The maximum sales charge is 1.85% of the Public Offering Price per Unit. There is no initial sales charge at a Public Offering Price of \$10 or less. If the Public Offering Price exceeds \$10 per Unit, the initial sales charge is the difference between the total sales charge (maximum of 1.85% of the Public Offering Price) and the sum of the remaining deferred sales charge and the creation and development fee. The deferred sales charge is fixed at \$0.135 per Unit and accrues daily from May 10, 2026 through October 9, 2026. Your Portfolio pays a proportionate amount of this charge on the 10th day of each month beginning in the accrual period until paid in full. The combination of the initial and deferred sales charges comprises the "transactional sales charge". The creation and development fee is fixed at \$0.05 per unit and is paid at the earlier of the end of the initial offering period (anticipated to be three months) or six months following the Initial Date of Deposit. For more detail, see "Public Offering Price - General."

Although not an actual operating expense, the Portfolio, and therefore the Unitholders, will indirectly bear the operating expenses of the funds held by the Portfolio in the estimated amount provided above. Estimated fund expenses are based upon the net asset value of the number of fund shares held by the Portfolio per Unit multiplied by the annual operating expenses of the funds for the most recent fiscal year. The Trustee or Sponsor will waive fees otherwise payable by the Portfolio in an amount equal to any 12b-1 fees or other compensation the Trustee, the Sponsor or an affiliate receives from the funds in connection with the Portfolio's investment in the funds, including license fees receivable by an affiliate of the Sponsor from a fund.

Essential Information	
Unit Price at Initial Date of Deposit	\$10.0000
Initial Date of Deposit	January 5, 2026
Mandatory Termination Date	April 7, 2027
Historical 12 Month Distributions¹	\$0.5018 per Unit
Record Dates²	10th day of each month
Distribution Dates²	25th day of each month
CUSIP Numbers	Cash – 46151Y147 Reinvest – 46151Y154 Fee Based Cash – 46151Y162 Fee Based Reinvest – 46151Y170

- 1 As of close of business day prior to Initial Date of Deposit. Dividend payments are not assured and therefore the amount of future dividend income to your Portfolio is uncertain. The actual distributions you receive will vary from this per Unit amount due to changes in the Portfolio's fees and expenses, in actual income received by the Portfolio, currency fluctuations and with changes in the Portfolio such as the acquisition or liquidation of securities. The Historical 12 Month Distributions per Unit amount shown is based upon the weighted average of the actual distributions paid by the securities included in your Portfolio over the 12 months preceding the Initial Date of Deposit, divided by the Portfolio's initial public offering price of \$10 per Unit, and reduced by the anticipated per Unit fees and expenses which will be incurred when investing in your Portfolio. See "Rights of Unitholders--Historical 12 Month Distributions."
- 2 The Trustee will make distributions of income and capital on each monthly Distribution Date to Unitholders of record on the preceding Record Date, provided that the total cash held for distribution equals at least \$0.01 per Unit. Undistributed income and capital will be distributed in the next month in which the total cash held for distribution equals at least \$0.01 per Unit.

Closed-End Strategy: Master Municipal Income Portfolio – National Series 2026-1

Portfolio

Number of Shares	Name of Issuer (1)	Market Value per Share (2)	Cost of Securities to Portfolio (2)
National Municipal - 100.00%			
687	AllianceBernstein National Municipal Income Fund, Inc.	\$ 10.860	\$ 7,460.82
326	BlackRock Municipal 2030 Target Term Trust	22.830	7,442.58
635	BlackRock MuniHoldings Fund, Inc.	11.700	7,429.50
656	BlackRock MuniYield Quality Fund, Inc.	11.350	7,445.60
680	BlackRock MuniYield Quality Fund III, Inc.	10.900	7,412.00
681	BNY Mellon Municipal Bond Infrastructure Fund, Inc.	10.920	7,436.52
1,167	BNY Mellon Strategic Municipals, Inc.	6.380	7,445.46
437	Eaton Vance National Municipal Opportunities Trust	16.950	7,407.15
*	Invesco Municipal Income Opportunities Trust	5.990	7,433.59
1,376	MFS Municipal Income Trust	5.370	7,389.12
586	Nuveen AMT-Free Municipal Credit Income Fund	12.670	7,424.62
517	Nuveen AMT-Free Municipal Value Fund	14.350	7,418.95
640	Nuveen AMT-Free Quality Municipal Income Fund	11.650	7,456.00
588	Nuveen Municipal Credit Income Fund	12.640	7,432.32
820	Nuveen Municipal Value Fund, Inc.	9.100	7,462.00
618	Nuveen Quality Municipal Income Fund	12.030	7,434.54
500	NYLI MacKay DefinedTerm Muni Opportunities Fund	14.940	7,470.00
1,196	Putnam Managed Municipal Income Trust	6.200	7,415.20
696	Putnam Municipal Opportunities Trust	10.660	7,419.36
713	Western Asset Managed Municipals Fund, Inc.	10.450	7,450.85
14,760			\$ 148,686.18

See "Notes to Portfolios".

Investment Objective. The Portfolio seeks to provide current income and the potential for capital appreciation.

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- Valuation – Premium/Discount to net asset value relative to itself and its peer group
- Dividend – Current dividend level and sustainability
- Diversification – Analysis of asset class mix
- Credit Quality – Analysis of fixed income holdings
- Liquidity – Analysis of fund trading volume

Approximately 20% of the closed-end funds in the Portfolio are funds classified as “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940. These funds have the ability to invest a greater portion of their assets in obligations of a single issuer. As a result, these funds may be more susceptible to volatility than a more diversified fund.

Of course, we cannot guarantee that your Portfolio will achieve its objective. The value of your Units may fall

below the price you paid for the Units. You should read the “Risk Factors” section before you invest.

The Portfolio is designed as part of a long-term investment strategy. The Sponsor may offer a subsequent series of the portfolio when the current Portfolio terminates. As a result, you may achieve more consistent overall results by following the strategy through reinvestment of your proceeds over several years if subsequent series are available. Repeatedly rolling over an investment in a unit investment trust may differ from long-term investments in other investment products when considering the sales charges, fees, expenses and tax consequences attributable to a Unitholder. For more information see “Rights of Unitholders--Rollover”.

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

- **Security prices will fluctuate.** The value of your investment may fall over time.
- **The value of fixed income securities in the closed-end funds will generally fall if interest rates rise.** The negative impact on fixed income securities from any interest rate increases could be swift and significant. No one can predict whether interest rates will rise or fall in the future.
- **A security issuer may be unable to make payments of interest, dividends or principal in the future.** This may reduce the level of dividends a closed-end fund pays which would reduce your income and may cause the value of your Units to fall.
- **The financial condition of a security issuer may worsen or its credit ratings may drop, resulting in a reduction in the value of your Units.** This may occur at any point in time, including during the primary offering period.
- **You could experience dilution of your investment if the size of the Portfolio is**

increased as Units are sold. There is no assurance that your investment will maintain its proportionate share in the Portfolio's profits and losses.

- **The Portfolio invests in shares of closed-end funds.** You should understand the section titled "Closed-End Funds" before you invest. In particular, shares of these funds tend to trade at a discount from their net asset value and are subject to risks related to factors such as management's ability to achieve a fund's objective, market conditions affecting a fund's investments and use of leverage. The underlying funds have management and operating expenses. You will bear not only your share of the Portfolio's expenses, but also the expenses of the underlying funds. By investing in other funds, the Portfolio incurs greater expenses than you would incur if you invested directly in the funds.
- **Certain of the funds write call options on their assets.** The use of options may require an underlying fund to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times or at prices other than current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation a fund can realize on an investment, or may cause a fund to hold a security it might otherwise sell. To the extent an underlying fund purchases options pursuant to a hedging strategy, the fund could lose its entire investment in the option.
- **Certain of the funds invest in securities of foreign issuers, presenting risks beyond those of U.S. issuers.** These risks may include market and political factors related to an issuer's foreign market, international trade conditions, less regulation, smaller or less liquid markets, increased volatility, differing accounting and tax practices and changes in the value of foreign currencies which may have both economic and tax consequences.
- **Certain of the funds in the Portfolio invest in securities in emerging markets.**

Investing in emerging markets entails the risk that news and events unique to a country or region will affect those markets and their issuers. Countries with emerging markets may have relatively unstable governments, may present the risks of nationalization of businesses, restrictions on foreign ownership and prohibitions on the repatriation of assets.

- **Certain of the funds in the Portfolio invest in shares of REITs and other real estate companies.** Shares of REITs and other real estate companies may appreciate or depreciate in value, or pay dividends depending upon global and local economic conditions, changes in interest rates and the strength or weakness of the overall real estate market. Negative developments in the real estate sector will affect the value of your investment more than would be the case in a more diversified investment.
- **Certain of the funds in the Portfolio invest in preferred securities.** Preferred securities are typically subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and therefore are subject to greater risk than those debt instruments. In addition to the other risks described herein, income payments on certain preferred securities may be deferred, which may reduce the amount of income you receive on your Units.
- **Certain funds in the Portfolio invest in corporate bonds.** Corporate bonds are debt obligations of a corporation, and as a result are generally subject to the various economic, political, regulatory, competitive and other such risks that may affect an issuer. Like other fixed income securities, corporate bonds generally decline in value with increases in interest rates. During periods of market turbulence, corporate bonds may experience illiquidity and volatility. During such periods, there can be uncertainty in assessing the financial condition of an issuer. As

a result, the ratings of the bonds in certain closed-end funds in the Portfolio may not accurately reflect an issuer's current financial condition, prospects, or the extent of the risks associated with investing in such issuer's securities.

- **Certain of the funds invest in securities rated below investment grade and considered to be “junk” or “high-yield” securities.** Securities rated below “BBB-” by Standard & Poor’s or below “Baa3” by Moody’s are considered to be below investment grade. These securities are considered to be speculative and are subject to greater market and credit risks. Accordingly, the risk of default is higher than with investment grade securities. In addition, these securities may be more sensitive to interest rate changes and may be more likely to make early returns of principal.
- **Certain funds in the Portfolio invest in senior loans.** Although senior loans in which the closed-end funds invest may be secured by specific collateral, there can be no assurance that liquidation of collateral would satisfy the borrower’s obligation in the event of nonpayment of scheduled principal or interest or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. Senior loans in which the closed-end funds invest generally are of below investment grade credit quality, may be unrated at the time of investment, generally are not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities commission, and generally are not listed on any securities exchange. In addition, the amount of public information available on senior loans generally is less extensive than that available for other types of assets.
- **Certain funds in the Portfolio invest in MLPs.** Most MLPs operate in the energy sector and are subject to the risks generally applicable to companies in that sector, including commodity pricing risk, supply and demand risk, depletion risk and exploration risk.

MLPs are also subject to the risk that regulatory or legislative changes could limit or eliminate the tax benefits enjoyed by MLPs which could have a negative impact on the after-tax income available for distribution by the MLPs and/or the value of the Portfolio’s investments.

- **We do not actively manage the Portfolio.** While the closed-end funds have managed portfolios, except in limited circumstances, the Portfolio will hold, and may continue to buy, shares of the same funds even if their market value declines.

Fee Table

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

	As a % of Public Offering Price	Amount Per 100 Units
Sales Charge		
Initial sales charge	0.000%	\$ 0.000
Deferred sales charge	1.350	13.500
Creation and development fee	0.500	5.000
Maximum sales charge	<u>1.850%</u>	<u>\$18.500</u>
Estimated Organization Costs	As a % of Net Assets	Amount Per 100 Units
	<u>0.667%</u>	<u>\$ 6.500</u>
Estimated Annual Expenses		
Trustee's fee and operating expenses	0.220%	\$ 2.148
Supervisory, bookkeeping and administrative fees	0.056	0.550
Underlying fund expenses	2.526	24.625
Total	<u>2.802%</u>	<u>\$27.323*</u>

Example

This example helps you compare the cost of the Portfolio with other unit trusts and mutual funds. In the example we assume that the expenses do not change and that the Portfolio's annual return is 5%. Your actual returns and expenses will vary. This example also assumes that you continue to follow the Portfolio strategy and roll your investment, including all distributions, into a new trust each year subject to a sales charge of 1.85%. Based on these assumptions, you would pay the following expenses for every \$10,000 you invest in the Portfolio:

1 year	\$ 523
3 years	1,562
5 years	2,591
10 years	5,117

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

The maximum sales charge is 1.85% of the Public Offering Price per Unit. There is no initial sales charge at a Public Offering Price of \$10 or less. If the Public Offering Price exceeds \$10 per Unit, the initial sales charge is the difference between the total sales charge (maximum of 1.85% of the Public Offering Price) and the sum of the remaining deferred sales charge and the creation and development fee. The deferred sales charge is fixed at \$0.135 per Unit and accrues daily from May 10, 2026 through October 9, 2026. Your Portfolio pays a proportionate amount of this charge on the 10th day of each month beginning in the accrual period until paid in full. The combination of the initial and deferred sales charges comprises the "transactional sales charge". The creation and development fee is fixed at \$0.05 per unit and is paid at the earlier of the end of the initial offering period (anticipated to be three months) or six months following the Initial Date of Deposit. For more detail, see "Public Offering Price - General."

Although not an actual operating expense, the Portfolio, and therefore the Unitholders, will indirectly bear the operating expenses of the funds held by the Portfolio in the estimated amount provided above. Estimated fund expenses are based upon the net asset value of the number of fund shares held by the Portfolio per Unit multiplied by the annual operating expenses of the funds for the most recent fiscal year. The Trustee or Sponsor will waive fees otherwise payable by the Portfolio in an amount equal to any 12b-1 fees or other compensation the Trustee, the Sponsor or an affiliate receives from the funds in connection with the Portfolio's investment in the funds, including license fees receivable by an affiliate of the Sponsor from a fund.

Essential Information

Unit Price at Initial Date of Deposit	\$10.0000
Initial Date of Deposit	January 5, 2026
Mandatory Termination Date	April 7, 2027
Historical 12 Month Distributions¹	\$0.8345 per Unit
Record Dates²	10th day of each month
Distribution Dates²	25th day of each month
CUSIP Numbers	Cash – 46151Y188 Reinvest – 46151Y196 Fee Based Cash – 46151Y204 Fee Based Reinvest – 46151Y212

- 1 As of close of business day prior to Initial Date of Deposit. Dividend payments are not assured and therefore the amount of future dividend income to your Portfolio is uncertain. The actual distributions you receive will vary from this per Unit amount due to changes in the Portfolio's fees and expenses, in actual income received by the Portfolio, currency fluctuations and with changes in the Portfolio such as the acquisition or liquidation of securities. The Historical 12 Month Distributions per Unit amount shown is based upon the weighted average of the actual distributions paid by the securities included in your Portfolio over the 12 months preceding the Initial Date of Deposit, divided by the Portfolio's initial public offering price of \$10 per Unit, and reduced by the anticipated per Unit fees and expenses which will be incurred when investing in your Portfolio. See "Rights of Unitholders--Historical 12 Month Distributions."
- 2 The Trustee will make distributions of income and capital on each monthly Distribution Date to Unitholders of record on the preceding Record Date, provided that the total cash held for distribution equals at least \$0.01 per Unit. Undistributed income and capital will be distributed in the next month in which the total cash held for distribution equals at least \$0.01 per Unit.

Closed-End Strategy: Value Equity and Income Portfolio 2026-1

Portfolio

Number of Shares	Name of Issuer (1)	Market Value per Share (2)	Cost of Securities to Portfolio (2)
Convertibles - 2.50%			
267	Virtus Convertible & Income Fund II	\$ 13.930	\$ 3,719.31
Covered Call - 18.72%			
150	Columbia Seligman Premium Technology Growth Fund, Inc.	37.190	5,578.50
606	Eaton Vance Tax-Managed Global Buy-Write Opportunities Fund	9.220	5,587.32
588	Eaton Vance Tax-Managed Global Diversified Equity Income Fund	9.480	5,574.24
254	First Trust Enhanced Equity Income Fund	21.920	5,567.68
196	Nuveen NASDAQ 100 Dynamic Overwrite Fund	28.460	5,578.16
Emerging Market Equity - 7.53%			
326	Templeton Emerging Markets Fund	17.220	5,613.72
876	Voya Emerging Markets High Income Dividend Equity Fund	6.390	5,597.64
Emerging Market Income - 2.52%			
679	Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Domestic Debt Fund, Inc.	5.530	3,754.87
Global Allocation - 7.48%			
429	Nuveen Multi-Asset Income Fund	12.960	5,559.84
277	Thornburg Income Builder Opportunities Trust	20.180	5,589.86
Global Equity - 7.50%			
950	Allspring Global Dividend Opportunity Fund	5.860	5,567.00
455	Voya Infrastructure Industrials and Materials Fund	12.320	5,605.60
Global Income - 2.50%			
295	Nuveen Global High Income Fund	12.610	3,719.95
High Yield - 4.99%			
420	BlackRock Corporate High Yield Fund, Inc.	8.850	3,717.00
301	PGIM Global High Yield Fund, Inc.	12.350	3,717.35
Investment Grade - 2.50%			
345	BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust	10.780	3,719.10
Limited Duration - 2.50%			
341	Eaton Vance Short Duration Diversified Income Fund	10.900	3,716.90
Master Limited Partnerships - 3.78%			
140	NXG Cushing Midstream Energy Fund	40.200	5,628.00
Preferreds - 5.01%			
175	Cohen & Steers Limited Duration Preferred & Income Fund, Inc.	21.360	3,738.00
200	First Trust Intermediate Duration Preferred & Income Fund	18.650	3,730.00

Closed-End Strategy: Value Equity and Income Portfolio 2026-1

Portfolio (continued)

Number of Shares	Name of Issuer (1)	Market Value per Share (2)	Cost of Securities to Portfolio (2)
Real Estate - 7.49%			
380	Cohen & Steers Real Estate Opportunities & Income Fund	\$ 14.670	\$ 5,574.60
280	Cohen & Steers REIT and Preferred and Income Fund, Inc.	19.960	5,588.80
Sector Equity - 11.25%			
333	abrdn Life Sciences Investors	16.770	5,584.41
440	abrdn World Healthcare Fund	12.660	5,570.40
243	BlackRock Science and Technology Term Trust	23.070	5,606.01
Senior Loans - 2.50%			
477	Nuveen Floating Rate Income Fund	7.820	3,730.14
U.S. Allocation - 7.49%			
293	Calamos Strategic Total Return Fund	19.160	5,613.88
222	Virtus Equity & Convertible Income Fund	24.970	5,543.34
U.S. Equity - 3.74%			
354	Nuveen Core Equity Alpha Fund	15.750	5,575.50
11,292			\$ 148,967.12

See "Notes to Portfolios".

Closed-End Strategy: Covered Call Income Portfolio

Investment Objective. The Portfolio seeks to provide current income and the potential for capital appreciation.

Principal Investment Strategy. The Portfolio seeks to achieve its objective by investing in a portfolio consisting of common stock of closed-end investment companies (known as “closed-end funds”). These closed-end funds generally focus on covered call option strategies or other income-oriented investment strategies. Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. is the Sponsor of the Portfolio.

In selecting securities for the Portfolio, the Sponsor sought to invest in funds representative of asset classes with generally attractive covered call strategies and/or income opportunities. In addition, the Sponsor assembled the final portfolio based on consideration of factors including, but not limited to:

- Manager Performance – Performance relative to its benchmark and peer group
- Valuation – Premium/Discount to net asset value relative to itself and its peer group
- Dividend – Current dividend level and sustainability
- Diversification – Analysis of asset class mix
- Credit Quality – Analysis of fixed income holdings
- Liquidity – Analysis of fund trading volume

Approximately 13% of the closed-end funds in the Portfolio are funds classified as “non-diversified” under the Investment Company Act of 1940. These funds have the ability to invest a greater portion of their assets in obligations of a single issuer. As a result, these funds may be more susceptible to volatility than a more diversified fund.

Of course, we cannot guarantee that your Portfolio will achieve its objective. The value of your Units may fall below the price you paid for the Units. You should read the “Risk Factors” section before you invest.

The Portfolio is designed as part of a long-term investment strategy. The Sponsor may offer a subsequent

series of the portfolio when the current Portfolio terminates. As a result, you may achieve more consistent overall results by following the strategy through reinvestment of your proceeds over several years if subsequent series are available. Repeatedly rolling over an investment in a unit investment trust may differ from long-term investments in other investment products when considering the sales charges, fees, expenses and tax consequences attributable to a Unitholder. For more information see “Rights of Unitholders--Rollover”.

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

- **Security prices will fluctuate.** The value of your investment may fall over time.
- **A security issuer may be unwilling or unable to declare dividends in the future, or may reduce the level of dividends declared.** This may reduce the level of dividends a closed-end fund pays which would reduce your income and may cause the value of your Units to fall.
- **The financial condition of a security issuer may worsen or its credit ratings may drop, resulting in a reduction in the value of your Units.** This may occur at any point in time, including during the primary offering period.
- **You could experience dilution of your investment if the size of the Portfolio is increased as Units are sold.** There is no assurance that your investment will maintain its proportionate share in the Portfolio’s profits and losses.
- **The Portfolio invests in shares of closed-end funds.** You should understand the section titled “Closed-End Funds” before you invest. In particular, shares of these funds tend to trade at a discount from their net asset value and are subject to risks related to factors such as

management's ability to achieve a fund's objective, market conditions affecting a fund's investments and use of leverage. The underlying funds have management and operating expenses. You will bear not only your share of the Portfolio's expenses, but also the expenses of the underlying funds. By investing in other funds, the Portfolio incurs greater expenses than you would incur if you invested directly in the funds.

- **The Portfolio is concentrated in closed-end funds that write call options on their assets.** The use of options may require an underlying fund to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times or at prices other than current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation a fund can realize on an investment, or may cause a fund to hold a security it might otherwise sell. To the extent an underlying fund purchases options pursuant to a hedging strategy, the fund could lose its entire investment in the option.
- **The closed-end funds may invest in securities rated below investment grade and considered to be “junk” or “high-yield” securities.** Securities rated below “BBB-” by Standard & Poor’s or below “Baa3” by Moody’s are considered to be below investment grade. These securities are considered to be speculative and are subject to greater market and credit risks. Accordingly, the risk of default is higher than with investment grade securities. In addition, these securities may be more sensitive to interest rate changes and may be more likely to make early returns of principal.
- **Certain of the closed-end funds may invest in securities of foreign issuers, presenting risks beyond those of U.S. issuers.** These risks may include market and political factors related to an issuer's foreign market, international trade conditions, less regulation, smaller or less liquid markets, increased volatility, differing accounting and tax

practices and changes in the value of foreign currencies which may have both economic and tax consequences.

- **We do not actively manage the Portfolio.** While the closed-end funds have managed portfolios, except in limited circumstances, the Portfolio will hold, and may continue to buy, shares of the same funds even if their market value declines.

Fee Table

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

	As a % of Public Offering Price	Amount Per 100 Units
Sales Charge		
Initial sales charge	0.000%	\$ 0.000
Deferred sales charge	1.350	13.500
Creation and development fee	0.500	5.000
Maximum sales charge	1.850%	\$18.500
Estimated Organization Costs		
	As a % of Net Assets	Amount Per 100 Units
	0.667%	\$ 6.500
Estimated Annual Expenses		
Trustee's fee and operating expenses	0.218%	\$ 2.126
Supervisory, bookkeeping and administrative fees	0.056	0.550
Underlying fund expenses	1.073	10.460
Total	1.347%	\$13.136*

Example

This example helps you compare the cost of the Portfolio with other unit trusts and mutual funds. In the example we assume that the expenses do not change and that the Portfolio's annual return is 5%. Your actual returns and expenses will vary. This example also assumes that you continue to follow the Portfolio strategy and roll your investment, including all distributions, into a new trust each year subject to a sales charge of 1.85%. Based on these assumptions, you would pay the following expenses for every \$10,000 you invest in the Portfolio:

1 year	\$ 381
3 years	1,155
5 years	1,945
10 years	3,990

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

The maximum sales charge is 1.85% of the Public Offering Price per Unit. There is no initial sales charge at a Public Offering Price of \$10 or less. If the Public Offering Price exceeds \$10 per Unit, the initial sales charge is the difference between the total sales charge (maximum of 1.85% of the Public Offering Price) and the sum of the remaining deferred sales charge and the creation and development fee. The deferred sales charge is fixed at \$0.135 per Unit and accrues daily from May 10, 2026 through October 9, 2026. Your Portfolio pays a proportionate amount of this charge on the 10th day of each month beginning in the accrual period until paid in full. The combination of the initial and deferred sales charges comprises the "transactional sales charge". The creation and development fee is fixed at \$0.05 per unit and is paid at the earlier of the end of the initial offering period (anticipated to be three months) or six months following the Initial Date of Deposit. For more detail, see "Public Offering Price - General."

Although not an actual operating expense, the Portfolio, and therefore the Unitholders, will indirectly bear the operating expenses of the funds held by the Portfolio in the estimated amount provided above. Estimated fund expenses are based upon the net asset value of the number of fund shares held by the Portfolio per Unit multiplied by the annual operating expenses of the funds for the most recent fiscal year. The Trustee or Sponsor will waive fees otherwise payable by the Portfolio in an amount equal to any 12b-1 fees or other compensation the Trustee, the Sponsor or an affiliate receives from the funds in connection with the Portfolio's investment in the funds, including license fees receivable by an affiliate of the Sponsor from a fund.

Essential Information

Unit Price at Initial Date of Deposit	\$10.0000
Initial Date of Deposit	January 5, 2026
Mandatory Termination Date	April 7, 2027
Historical 12 Month Distributions¹	\$0.7543 per Unit
Record Dates²	10th day of May, August and November
Distribution Dates²	25th day of May, August and November
CUSIP Numbers	Cash – 46151Y105 Reinvest – 46151Y113 Fee Based Cash – 46151Y121 Fee Based Reinvest – 46151Y139

- 1 As of close of business day prior to Initial Date of Deposit. Dividend payments are not assured and therefore the amount of future dividend income to your Portfolio is uncertain. The actual distributions you receive will vary from this per Unit amount due to changes in the Portfolio's fees and expenses, in actual income received by the Portfolio, currency fluctuations and with changes in the Portfolio such as the acquisition or liquidation of securities. The Historical 12 Month Distributions per Unit amount shown is based upon the weighted average of the actual distributions paid by the securities included in your Portfolio over the 12 months preceding the Initial Date of Deposit, divided by the Portfolio's initial public offering price of \$10 per Unit, and reduced by the anticipated per Unit fees and expenses which will be incurred when investing in your Portfolio. See "Rights of Unitholders--Historical 12 Month Distributions."
- 2 The Trustee will make distributions of income and capital on each Distribution Date to Unitholders of record on the preceding Record Date, provided that the total cash held for distribution equals at least \$0.01 per Unit on such Record Date. Undistributed income and capital will be distributed on the next Distribution Date on which the total cash held for distribution equals at least \$0.01 per Unit.

Closed-End Strategy: Covered Call Income Portfolio 2026-1

Portfolio

Number of Shares	Name of Issuer (1)	Market Value per Share (2)	Cost of Securities to Portfolio (2)
Covered Call and Income - 100.00%			
1,052	BlackRock Enhanced Equity Dividend Trust	\$ 9.390	\$ 9,878.28
843	BlackRock Enhanced Global Dividend Trust	11.800	9,947.40
267	Columbia Seligman Premium Technology Growth Fund, Inc.	37.190	9,929.73
483	Eaton Vance Enhanced Equity Income Fund	20.510	9,906.33
426	Eaton Vance Enhanced Equity Income Fund II	23.170	9,870.42
651	Eaton Vance Tax-Managed Buy-Write Income Fund	15.270	9,940.77
1,077	Eaton Vance Tax-Managed Global Buy-Write Opportunities Fund	9.220	9,929.94
1,042	Eaton Vance Tax-Managed Global Diversified Equity Income Fund	9.480	9,878.16
452	First Trust Enhanced Equity Income Fund	21.920	9,907.84
629	Nuveen Core Equity Alpha Fund	15.750	9,906.75
349	Nuveen NASDAQ 100 Dynamic Overwrite Fund	28.460	9,932.54
549	Nuveen S&P 500 Dynamic Overwrite Fund	18.020	9,892.98
396	Virtus Equity & Convertible Income Fund	24.970	9,888.12
1,016	Voya Global Advantage and Premium Opportunity Fund	9.750	9,906.00
1,738	Voya Global Equity Dividend and Premium Opportunity Fund	5.700	9,906.60
<hr/> 10,970			<hr/> \$ 148,621.86

See "Notes to Portfolios".

Closed-End Strategy: Senior Loan and Limited Duration Portfolio

Investment Objective. The Portfolio seeks to provide current income and the potential for capital appreciation.

Principal Investment Strategy. The Portfolio seeks to achieve its objective by investing in a portfolio primarily consisting of common stock of closed-end investment companies (known as "closed-end funds") that invest in senior corporate loans or other debt securities of limited duration. "Duration" is a measure of the sensitivity of a debt security's price to changes in interest rates, expressed in years. Higher durations signify greater price volatility. Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. is the Sponsor of the Portfolio.

In selecting securities for the Portfolio, the Sponsor sought to invest in funds representative of asset classes with generally attractive senior loan and limited duration income opportunities. In addition, the Sponsor assembled the final portfolio based on consideration of factors including, but not limited to:

- Manager Performance – Performance relative to its benchmark and peer group
- Valuation – Premium/Discount to net asset value relative to itself and its peer group
- Dividend – Current dividend level and sustainability
- Diversification – Analysis of asset class mix
- Credit Quality – Analysis of fixed income holdings
- Liquidity – Analysis of fund trading volume

Approximately 6% of the closed-end funds in the Portfolio are funds classified as "non-diversified" under the Investment Company Act of 1940. These funds have the ability to invest a greater portion of their assets in obligations of a single issuer. As a result, these funds may be more susceptible to volatility than a more diversified fund.

Of course, we cannot guarantee that your Portfolio will achieve its objective. The value of your Units may fall below the price you paid for the Units. You should read the "Risk Factors" section before you invest.

The Portfolio is designed as part of a long-term investment strategy. The Sponsor may offer a subsequent series of the portfolio when the current Portfolio terminates. As a result, you may achieve more consistent overall results by following the strategy through reinvestment of your proceeds over several years if subsequent series are available. Repeatedly rolling over an investment in a unit investment trust may differ from long-term investments in other investment products when considering the sales charges, fees, expenses and tax consequences attributable to a Unitholder. For more information see "Rights of Unitholders--Rollover".

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

- **Security prices will fluctuate.** The value of your investment may fall over time.
- **The Portfolio invests in shares of closed-end funds.** You should understand the section titled "Closed-End Funds" before you invest. In particular, shares of these funds tend to trade at a discount from their net asset value and are subject to risks related to factors such as management's ability to achieve a fund's objective, market conditions affecting a fund's investments and use of leverage. The underlying funds have management and operating expenses. You will bear not only your share of the Portfolio's expenses, but also the expenses of the underlying funds. By investing in other funds, the Portfolio incurs greater expenses than you would incur if you invested directly in the funds.
- **The value of fixed income securities in the closed-end funds will generally fall if**

interest rates rise. The negative impact on fixed income securities from any interest rate increases could be swift and significant. No one can predict whether interest rates will rise or fall in the future.

- **In the future, a closed-end fund may be unable or unwilling to make dividend payments, and senior loan borrowers may be unable to make payments of interest or principal.** Any of these events may reduce the level of dividends a closed-end fund pays which would reduce your income and cause the value of your Units to fall.

- **The financial condition of a loan borrower may worsen or its credit ratings may drop, affecting the value of a closed-end fund held by the Portfolio and resulting in a reduction in the value of your Units.** This may occur at any point in time, including during the primary offering period.

- **You could experience dilution of your investment if the size of the Portfolio is increased as Units are sold.** There is no assurance that your investment will maintain its proportionate share in the Portfolio's profits and losses.

- **The closed-end funds held by the Portfolio invest in senior loans.** Although senior loans in which the closed-end funds invest may be secured by specific collateral, there can be no assurance that liquidation of collateral would satisfy the borrower's obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled principal or interest or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. Senior loans in which the closed-end funds invest generally are of below investment grade credit quality, may be unrated at the time of investment, generally are not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities

commission, and generally are not listed on any securities exchange. In addition, the amount of public information available on senior loans generally is less extensive than that available for other types of assets.

- **The yield on closed-end funds investing in senior loans may fluctuate with changes in interest rates.** Generally, yields on senior loans decline in a falling interest rate environment and increase in a rising interest rate environment. Because interest rates on senior loans are reset periodically, an increase in interest rates may not be immediately reflected in the rates of the loans.

- **Certain closed-end funds in the Portfolio invest in corporate bonds.** Corporate bonds are debt obligations of a corporation, and as a result are generally subject to the various economic, political, regulatory, competitive and other such risks that may affect an issuer. Like other fixed income securities, corporate bonds generally decline in value with increases in interest rates. During periods of market turbulence, corporate bonds may experience illiquidity and volatility. During such periods, there can be uncertainty in assessing the financial condition of an issuer. As a result, the ratings of the bonds in certain closed-end funds in the Portfolio may not accurately reflect an issuer's current financial condition, prospects, or the extent of the risks associated with investing in such issuer's securities.

- **The closed-end funds may invest in securities rated below investment grade and considered to be "junk" or "high-yield" securities.** Securities rated below "BBB-" by Standard & Poor's or below "Baa3" by Moody's are considered to be below investment grade. These securities are considered to be speculative and are subject to greater market and credit risks. Accordingly, the

risk of default is higher than with investment grade securities. In addition, these securities may be more sensitive to interest rate changes and may be more likely to make early returns of principal.

- **Certain of the closed-end funds in the Portfolio invest in securities of foreign issuers, presenting risks beyond those of U.S. issuers.** These risks may include market and political factors related to an issuer's foreign market, international trade conditions, less regulation, smaller or less liquid markets, increased volatility, differing accounting and tax practices and changes in the value of foreign currencies which may have both economic and tax consequences.
- **We do not actively manage the Portfolio.** While the closed-end funds have managed portfolios, except in limited circumstances, the Portfolio will hold, and may continue to buy, shares of the same funds even if their market value declines.

Fee Table

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

	As a % of Public Offering Price	Amount Per 100 Units
Sales Charge		
Initial sales charge	0.000%	\$ 0.000
Deferred sales charge	2.250	22.500
Creation and development fee	0.500	5.000
Maximum sales charge	<u>2.750%</u>	<u>\$27.500</u>
Estimated Organization Costs		
	As a % of Net Assets	Amount Per 100 Units
	<u>0.673%</u>	<u>\$ 6.500</u>
Estimated Annual Expenses		
Trustee's fee and operating expenses	0.213%	\$ 2.065
Supervisory, bookkeeping and administrative fees	0.057	0.550
Underlying fund expenses	<u>4.397</u>	<u>42.473</u>
Total	<u>4.667%</u>	<u>\$45.088*</u>

Example

This example helps you compare the cost of the Portfolio with other unit trusts and mutual funds. In the example we assume that the expenses do not change and that the Portfolio's annual return is 5%. Your actual returns and expenses will vary. This example also assumes that you continue to follow the Portfolio strategy and roll your investment, including all distributions, into a new trust every two years subject to a sales charge of 2.75%. Based on these assumptions, you would pay the following expenses for every \$10,000 you invest in the Portfolio:

1 year	\$ 791
3 years	1,994
5 years	3,160
10 years	5,772

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

The maximum sales charge is 2.75% of the Public Offering Price per Unit. There is no initial sales charge at a Public Offering Price of \$10 or less. If the Public Offering Price exceeds \$10 per Unit, the initial sales charge is the difference between the total sales charge (maximum of 2.75% of the Public Offering Price) and the sum of the remaining deferred sales charge and the creation and development fee. The deferred sales charge is fixed at \$0.225 per Unit and accrues daily from May 10, 2026 through October 9, 2026. Your Portfolio pays a proportionate amount of this charge on the 10th day of each month beginning in the accrual period until paid in full. The combination of the initial and deferred sales charges comprises the "transactional sales charge". The creation and development fee is fixed at \$0.05 per unit and is paid at the earlier of the end of the initial offering period (anticipated to be three months) or six months following the Initial Date of Deposit. For more detail, see "Public Offering Price - General."

Although not an actual operating expense, the Portfolio, and therefore the Unitholders, will indirectly bear the operating expenses of the funds held by the Portfolio in the estimated amount provided above. Estimated fund expenses are based upon the net asset value of the number of fund shares held by the Portfolio per Unit multiplied by the annual operating expenses of the funds for the most recent fiscal year. The Trustee or Sponsor will waive fees otherwise payable by the Portfolio in an amount equal to any 12b-1 fees or other compensation the Trustee, the Sponsor or an affiliate receives from the funds in connection with the Portfolio's investment in the funds, including license fees receivable by an affiliate of the Sponsor from a fund.

Essential Information

Unit Price at Initial Date of Deposit	\$10.0000
Initial Date of Deposit	January 5, 2026
Mandatory Termination Date	January 5, 2028
Historical 12 Month Distributions^{1,2}	\$1.0575 per Unit
Record Dates²	10th day of each month
Distribution Dates²	25th day of each month
CUSIP Numbers	Cash – 46151Y261 Reinvest – 46151Y279 Fee Based Cash – 46151Y287 Fee Based Reinvest – 46151Y295

1 As of close of business day prior to Initial Date of Deposit. Dividend payments are not assured and therefore the amount of future dividend income to your Portfolio is uncertain. The actual distributions you receive will vary from this per Unit amount due to changes in the Portfolio's fees and expenses, in actual income received by the Portfolio, currency fluctuations and with changes in the Portfolio such as the acquisition or liquidation of securities. The Historical 12 Month Distributions per Unit amount shown is based upon the weighted average of the actual distributions paid by the securities included in your Portfolio over the 12 months preceding the Initial Date of Deposit, divided by the Portfolio's initial public offering price of \$10 per Unit, and reduced by the anticipated per Unit fees and expenses which will be incurred when investing in your Portfolio. See "Rights of Unitholders–Historical 12 Month Distributions."

2 The Trustee will make distributions of income and capital on each monthly Distribution Date to Unitholders of record on the preceding Record Date, provided that the total cash held for distribution equals at least \$0.01 per Unit. Undistributed income and capital will be distributed in the next month in which the total cash held for distribution equals at least \$0.01 per Unit.

Closed-End Strategy: Senior Loan and Limited Duration Portfolio 2026-1

Portfolio

Number of Shares	Name of Issuer (1)	Market Value per Share (2)	Cost of Securities to Portfolio (2)
Limited Duration - 30.02%			
641	Eaton Vance Limited Duration Income Fund	\$ 9.950	\$ 6,377.95
585	Eaton Vance Short Duration Diversified Income Fund	10.900	6,376.50
1,036	Franklin Limited Duration Income Trust	6.160	6,381.76
416	Guggenheim Active Allocation Fund	15.330	6,377.28
550	KKR Income Opportunities Fund	11.580	6,369.00
505	Nuveen Global High Income Fund	12.610	6,368.05
337	PIMCO Dynamic Income Strategy Fund	18.960	6,389.52
Senior Loan - 69.98%			
784	Ares Dynamic Credit Allocation Fund, Inc.	13.300	10,427.20
584	BlackRock Debt Strategies Fund, Inc.	10.200	5,956.80
632	BlackRock Floating Rate Income Strategies Fund, Inc.	11.770	7,438.64
918	BlackRock Floating Rate Income Trust	11.290	10,364.22
770	Blackstone Long-Short Credit Income Fund	11.590	8,924.30
922	Eaton Vance Floating-Rate Income Trust	11.210	10,335.62
938	Eaton Vance Senior Floating-Rate Fund	11.090	10,402.42
1,696	Eaton Vance Senior Income Trust	5.270	8,937.92
2,069	Nuveen Credit Strategies Income Fund	5.030	10,407.07
1,332	Nuveen Floating Rate Income Fund	7.820	10,416.24
2,195	XAI Octagon Floating Rate & Alternative Income Trust	4.750	10,426.25
<hr/> 16,910		<hr/> \$ 148,676.74	<hr/>

See "Notes to Portfolios".

Notes to Portfolios

- (1) The Securities are initially represented by “regular way” contracts to purchase the Securities. A letter of credit has been deposited with the Trustee covering the funds necessary for the purchase of the Securities as of the close of business on the last business day prior to the inception date of the Portfolio. The Sponsor has instructed the Trustee to purchase the securities on behalf of the Portfolio at the opening of business on the inception date of the Portfolio and are expected to settle within one business day (see “The Portfolios”).
- (2) The valuation of the Securities has been determined by the Evaluator as of the close of business on the last business day prior to the inception date of the Portfolio. In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification 820, “Fair Value Measurement,” the Portfolio’s investments are classified as Level 1, which refers to securities traded in an active market.

** The investment advisor of this fund is an affiliate of the Sponsor.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Sponsor and Unitholders of Invesco Unit Trusts, Series 2457:

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying statements of condition (including the related portfolio schedules) of Closed-End Strategy: Master Income Portfolio 2026-1; Closed-End Strategy: Master Municipal Income Portfolio – National Series 2026-1; Closed-End Strategy: Value Equity and Income Portfolio 2026-1; Closed-End Strategy: Covered Call Income Portfolio 2026-1 and Closed-End Strategy: Senior Loan and Limited Duration Portfolio 2026-1 (included in Invesco Unit Trusts, Series 2457 (the “Trust”)) as of January 5, 2026, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as of January 5, 2026, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of Invesco Capital Markets, Inc., the Sponsor. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Trust’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and are required to be independent with respect to the Trust in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Trust is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the Sponsor, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of cash or irrevocable letters of credit deposited for the purchase of securities as shown in the statements of condition as of January 5, 2026 by correspondence with The Bank of New York Mellon, Trustee. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

GRANT THORNTON LLP

We have served as the auditor of one or more of the unit investment trusts, sponsored by Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. and its predecessors since 1976.

New York, New York

January 5, 2026

STATEMENTS OF CONDITION
As of January 5, 2026

INVESTMENT IN SECURITIES

Contracts to purchase Securities (1)	
Total	

Closed-End Strategy: Master Income Portfolio	Closed-End Strategy: Master Municipal Income Portfolio
\$ 148,909	\$ 148,686
<u>\$ 148,909</u>	<u>\$ 148,686</u>

LIABILITIES AND INTEREST OF UNITHOLDERS

Liabilities--

Organization costs (2)	\$ 968	\$ 666
Deferred sales charge liability (3)	2,010	2,007
Creation and development fee liability (4)	745	743

Interest of Unitholders--

Cost to investors (5)	148,909	148,686
Less: deferred sales charge, creation and development		
fee and organization costs (2)(4)(5)(6)	3,723	3,416
Net interest to Unitholders (5)	<u>145,186</u>	<u>145,270</u>
Total	<u>\$ 148,909</u>	<u>\$ 148,686</u>

Units outstanding

Net asset value per Unit	
Total	

14,891	14,869
<u>\$ 9.750</u>	<u>\$ 9.770</u>

(1) The value of the Securities is determined by the Evaluator on the bases set forth under "Public Offering--Unit Price". The contracts to purchase Securities are collateralized by separate irrevocable letters of credit which have been deposited with the Trustee.

(2) A portion of the Public Offering Price represents an amount sufficient to pay for all or a portion of the costs incurred in establishing a Portfolio. The amount of these costs are set forth in the "Fee Table". A distribution will be made as of the earlier of the close of the initial offering period (approximately three months) or six months following the Initial Date of Deposit to an account maintained by the Trustee from which the organization expense obligation of the investors will be satisfied. To the extent that actual organization costs of a Portfolio are greater than the estimated amount, only the estimated organization costs added to the Public Offering Price will be reimbursed to the Sponsor and deducted from the assets of the Portfolio.

(3) Represents the amount of mandatory distributions from a Portfolio on the bases set forth under "Public Offering".

(4) The creation and development fee is payable by a Portfolio on behalf of Unitholders out of the assets of the Portfolio as of the close of the initial offering period. If Units are redeemed prior to the close of the initial public offering period, the fee will not be deducted from the proceeds.

(5) The aggregate public offering price and the aggregate sales charge are computed on the bases set forth under "Public Offering".

(6) Assumes the maximum sales charge.

STATEMENTS OF CONDITION (continued)

As of January 5, 2026

INVESTMENT IN SECURITIES

	Closed-End Strategy: Value Equity and Income Portfolio	Closed-End Strategy: Covered Call Income Portfolio	Closed-End Strategy: Senior Loan and Limited Duration Portfolio
Contracts to purchase Securities (1)	\$ 148,967	\$ 148,622	\$ 148,677
Total	<u><u>\$ 148,967</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 148,622</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 148,677</u></u>

LIABILITIES AND INTEREST OF UNITHOLDERS

Liabilities--

Organization costs (2)	\$ 968	\$ 966	\$ 966
Deferred sales charge liability (3)	2,011	2,007	3,345
Creation and development fee liability (4)	745	743	743

Interest of Unitholders--

Cost to investors (5)	148,967	148,622	148,677
Less: deferred sales charge, creation and development fee and organization costs (2)(4)(5)(6)	3,724	3,716	5,054
Net interest to Unitholders (5)	<u><u>145,243</u></u>	<u><u>144,906</u></u>	<u><u>143,623</u></u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 148,967</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 148,622</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 148,677</u></u>
Units outstanding	<u><u>14,897</u></u>	<u><u>14,863</u></u>	<u><u>14,868</u></u>
Net asset value per Unit	<u><u>\$ 9.750</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 9.750</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 9.660</u></u>

(1) The value of the Securities is determined by the Evaluator on the bases set forth under "Public Offering--Unit Price". The contracts to purchase Securities are collateralized by separate irrevocable letters of credit which have been deposited with the Trustee.

(2) A portion of the Public Offering Price represents an amount sufficient to pay for all or a portion of the costs incurred in establishing a Portfolio. The amount of these costs are set forth in the "Fee Table". A distribution will be made as of the earlier of the close of the initial offering period (approximately three months) or six months following the Initial Date of Deposit to an account maintained by the Trustee from which the organization expense obligation of the investors will be satisfied. To the extent that actual organization costs of a Portfolio are greater than the estimated amount, only the estimated organization costs added to the Public Offering Price will be reimbursed to the Sponsor and deducted from the assets of the Portfolio.

(3) Represents the amount of mandatory distributions from a Portfolio on the bases set forth under "Public Offering".

(4) The creation and development fee is payable by a Portfolio on behalf of Unitholders out of the assets of the Portfolio as of the close of the initial offering period. If Units are redeemed prior to the close of the initial public offering period, the fee will not be deducted from the proceeds.

(5) The aggregate public offering price and the aggregate sales charge are computed on the bases set forth under "Public Offering".

(6) Assumes the maximum sales charge.

THE PORTFOLIOS

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

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

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

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

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

Each Unit of your Portfolio initially offered represents an undivided interest in the Portfolio. At the close of the New York Stock Exchange on the Initial Date of Deposit, the number of Units may be adjusted so that the Public Offering Price per Unit equals \$10. The number of Units, fractional interest of each Unit in your Portfolio and the per Unit amount of “Historical 12 Month Distributions,” as presented under “Essential Information,” will increase or decrease to the extent of any adjustment. To the extent that any Units are redeemed to the Trustee or additional Units are issued as a result of additional Securities being deposited by the Sponsor, the fractional undivided interest in your Portfolio represented by each unredeemed Unit will increase or decrease accordingly, although the actual interest in your Portfolio will remain unchanged. Units will remain outstanding until redeemed upon tender to the Trustee by Unitholders, which may include the Sponsor, or until the termination of the Trust Agreement.

Each Portfolio consists of (a) the Securities (including contracts for the purchase thereof) listed under the applicable “Portfolio” as may continue to be held from time to time in the Portfolio, (b) any additional Securities acquired and held by the Portfolio pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Agreement and (c) any cash held in the related Income and Capital Accounts. Neither the

Sponsor nor the Trustee shall be liable in any way for any contract failure in any of the Securities.

OBJECTIVES AND SECURITIES SELECTION

The objective of each Portfolio is described in the individual Portfolio sections. There is no assurance that a Portfolio will achieve its objective.

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

CLOSED-END FUNDS

Closed-end funds are a type of investment company that hold an actively managed portfolio of securities. Closed-end funds issue shares in "closed-end" offerings which generally trade on a stock exchange (although some closed-end fund shares are not listed on a securities exchange). The funds in the Portfolios all are currently listed on a securities exchange. Since closed-end funds maintain a relatively fixed pool of investment capital, portfolio managers may be better able to adhere to their investment philosophies through greater flexibility and control. In addition, closed-end funds don't have to manage fund liquidity to meet potentially large redemptions.

Closed-end funds are subject to various risks, including management's ability to meet the closed-end fund's investment objective, and to manage the closed-end fund portfolio when the underlying securities are redeemed or sold, during periods of market turmoil and as investors' perceptions regarding closed-end funds or their underlying investments change.

Shares of closed-end funds frequently 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 closed-end 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.

The closed-end funds included in the Portfolios may employ the use of structural leverage in the future if its investment policy allows for it. In general, a closed-end fund with the capability of employing structural leverage in its portfolio may do so through the issuance of preferred stock, debt securities, or through borrowing money for investment purposes. While structural leverage often serves to increase the yield of a closed-end fund, this leverage also subjects a closed-end fund to increased risks. These risks may include the likelihood of increased volatility and the possibility that the closed-end fund's common share income will fall if the dividend rate on the preferred shares or the interest rate on any borrowings rises. The potential inability for a closed-end fund to employ the use of structural leverage effectively, due to disruptions in the market for the various instruments issued by closed-end funds or other factors, may result in an increase in borrowing costs and a decreased yield for a closed-end fund.

Closed-end funds are generally susceptible to the prospect of being converted into a different fund structure, including to that of an exchange-traded fund ("ETF"). Although ETF shares are also traded on an exchange, certain characteristics of ETFs are different from that of closed-end funds, including that ETFs do not typically have significant discounts or premiums. In the event that a closed-end fund in your Portfolio is expected to convert into an ETF, the Supervisor will determine whether your Portfolio should accept the ETF shares, or sell the affected closed-end shares and reinvest the proceeds pursuant to the related provisions in the Trust Agreement.

Certain of the funds in the Portfolios may be classified as "non-diversified" under the Investment Company Act of 1940. These funds have the ability to invest a greater portion of their assets in securities of a single issuer which could reduce diversification.

Only the Trustee may vote the shares of the closed-end funds held in the Portfolios. The Trustee will vote the shares in the same general proportion as shares

held by other shareholders of each fund. Your Portfolio is generally required, however, to reject any offer for securities or other property in exchange for portfolio securities as described under "Portfolio Administration--Portfolio Administration."

RISK FACTORS

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

The relative weighting or composition of your Portfolio may change during the life of your Portfolio. Following the Initial Date of Deposit, the Sponsor intends to issue additional Units by depositing in your Portfolio additional securities in a manner consistent with the provisions described in the above section entitled "The Portfolios". As described in that section, it may not be possible to retain or continue to purchase one or more Securities in your Portfolio. In addition, due to certain limited circumstances described under "Portfolio Administration", the composition of the Securities in your Portfolio may change. Accordingly, the fluctuations in the relative weighting or composition of your Portfolio may result in concentrations (25% or more of a Portfolio's assets) in securities of a particular type, sector and/or geographic region described in this section.

Market Risk. Market risk is the risk that the value of the securities in your Portfolio or in the underlying funds will fluctuate. This could cause the value of your Units to fall below your original purchase price. Market value fluctuates in response to various factors. These can include changes in interest rates, inflation, the financial condition of a security's issuer, perceptions of the issuer, or ratings on a security. The imposition of tariffs, trade restrictions, currency restrictions or similar actions (or retaliatory measures taken in response to such actions), or the threat or potential of one or more such events and developments, could lead to price volatility and overall

declines in the US and global investment markets. Additionally, certain geopolitical and other events, including environmental events and public health events such as epidemics and pandemics, may have a global impact and add to instability in world economies and markets generally. Changing economic, political or financial market conditions in one country or geographic region could adversely affect the market value of the securities held by your Portfolio in a different country or geographic region due to increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets.

For example, following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in late February 2022, various countries, including the United States and members of NATO and the European Union ("EU"), issued broad-ranging economic sanctions against Russia and Belarus. The resulting responses to the military actions (and potential further sanctions in response to continued military activity), the potential for military escalation and other corresponding events, have had, and could continue to have, severe negative effects on regional and global economic and financial markets, including increased volatility, reduced liquidity and overall uncertainty. The negative impacts may be particularly acute in certain sectors including, but not limited to, energy, financials, commodities, engineering, and defense. Russia may take additional counter measures or retaliatory actions (including cyberattacks), which could exacerbate negative consequences on global financial markets. Furthermore, the more recent hostilities by Hamas and Iran against Israel, and the possibility of further military escalation in the Middle East, may negatively impact certain sectors and possibly certain securities in your Portfolio. The duration of ongoing hostilities and corresponding sanctions and related events cannot be predicted. The foregoing may result in a negative impact on your Portfolio's performance and the value of an investment in your Portfolio, even beyond any direct investment exposure your Portfolio may have to issuers located or operating in the affected or adjoining geographic regions.

Even though your Portfolio is supervised, you should remember that we do not manage your Portfolio. Your Portfolio will not sell a security solely because the market value falls as is possible in a managed fund.

Dividend Payment Risk. Dividend payment risk is the risk that an issuer of a security, a fund or an underlying security in a fund is unwilling or unable to pay dividends on a security. Stocks represent ownership interests in the issuers and are not obligations of the issuers. Common stockholders have a right to receive dividends only after the company has provided for payment of its creditors, bondholders and preferred stockholders. Common stocks do not assure dividend payments. Dividends are paid only when declared by an issuer's board of directors and the amount of any dividend may vary over time. If dividends received by a Portfolio are insufficient to cover expenses, redemptions or other Portfolio costs, it may be necessary for the Portfolio to sell Securities to cover such expenses, redemptions or other costs. Any such sales may result in capital gains or losses to you. See "Taxation".

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of securities held by a closed-end fund will fall if interest rates increase. The securities held by certain closed-end funds typically fall in value when interest rates rise and rise in value when interest rates fall. The securities held by the closed-end funds with longer periods before maturity are often more sensitive to interest rate changes. A rise in interest rates may adversely affect the value of your Units. The negative impact on fixed income securities from any interest rate increases could be swift and significant and, as a result, a rise in interest rates may adversely affect the value of your Units.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that a borrower is unable to meet its obligation to pay principal or interest on a security held by a closed-end fund. This may reduce the level of dividends a closed-end fund pays which would reduce your income and could cause the value of your Units to fall.

Closed-End Funds. Your Portfolio invests in shares of closed-end funds. You should understand the preceding section titled "Closed-End Funds" before you invest. Shares of closed-end funds frequently 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. Closed-end funds 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 closed-end funds or their underlying investments change. The Portfolios and the underlying funds 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 the funds.

Municipal Bond Risks. Each of the closed-end funds held by the Master Municipal Income Portfolio – National Series invests in tax-exempt municipal bonds. Municipal bonds are debt obligations issued by states or by political sub-divisions or authorities of states. Municipal bonds are typically designated as general obligation bonds, which are general obligations of a governmental entity that are backed by the taxing power of such entity, or revenue bonds, which are payable from the income of a specific project or authority and are not supported by the issuer's power to levy taxes. Municipal bonds are long-term fixed rate debt obligations that generally decline in value with increases in interest rates, when an issuer's financial condition worsens or when the rating on a bond is decreased. Many municipal bonds may be called or redeemed prior to their stated maturity, an event which is more likely to occur when interest rates fall. In such an occurrence, a closed-end fund may not be able to reinvest the money it receives in other bonds that have as high a yield or as long a maturity.

Many municipal bonds are subject to continuing requirements as to the actual use of the bond proceeds or manner of operation of the project financed from bond proceeds that may affect the exemption of interest on such bonds from federal income taxation. The market for municipal bonds is generally less liquid than for other securities and therefore the price of municipal bonds may be more volatile and subject to greater price fluctuations than securities with greater liquidity. In addition, an issuer's ability to make income distributions generally depends on several factors including the financial condition of the issuer and general economic conditions. Any of these factors may negatively impact the price of municipal

bonds held by a closed-end fund and would therefore impact the price of both the fund shares and the Units.

The funds invest primarily in municipal bonds that pay interest that is exempt from regular federal income tax. Notwithstanding the foregoing, certain income from a fund may not qualify as tax-exempt income and could be subject to federal, state or local tax. In addition, income from the funds may be subject to the alternative minimum tax and may have other tax consequences (e.g., they may affect the amount of social security benefits that are taxed). Capital gains and capital gain dividends, if any, will be subject to tax.

Corporate Bond Risk. Certain of the closed-end funds held by the Master Income Portfolio, the Value Equity and Income Portfolio and the Senior Loan and Limited Duration Portfolio may invest in corporate bonds. Corporate bonds, which are debt instruments issued by corporations to raise capital, have priority over preferred securities and common stock in an issuer's capital structure, but may be subordinated to an issuer's other debt instruments. The market value of a corporate bond may be affected by factors directly related to the issuer, such as investors' perceptions of the creditworthiness of the issuer, the issuer's financial performance, perceptions of the issuer in the market place, performance of the issuer's management, the issuer's capital structure, the use of financial leverage and demand for the issuer's goods and services, and by factors not directly related to the issuer such as general market liquidity. The market value of corporate bonds generally may be expected to rise and fall inversely with interest rates, and as a result, corporate bonds may lose value in a rising-rate environment. To the extent any of the closed-end funds held in your Portfolio are invested in below investment grade corporate bonds, such bonds are often high risk and have speculative characteristics and may be particularly susceptible to adverse issuer-specific developments (see "High-Yield Security Risk" immediately below).

High-Yield Securities Risk. Certain of the closed-end funds held by the Portfolios may invest in high-yield securities or unrated securities. High-yield, high risk securities are subject to greater market fluctuations and risk of loss than securities with higher investment ratings. The value of these securities will decline

significantly with increases in interest rates, not only because increases in rates generally decrease values, but also because increased rates may indicate an economic slowdown. An economic slowdown, or a reduction in an issuer's creditworthiness, may result in the issuer being unable to maintain earnings at a level sufficient to maintain interest and principal payments.

High-yield or "junk" securities, the generic names for securities rated below "BBB-" by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("Standard & Poor's") or "Baa3" by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), are frequently issued by corporations in the growth stage of their development or by established companies who are highly leveraged or whose operations or industries are depressed. Securities rated below BBB- or Baa3 are considered speculative as these ratings indicate a quality of less than investment grade. Because high-yield securities are generally subordinated obligations and are perceived by investors to be riskier than higher rated securities, their prices tend to fluctuate more than higher rated securities and are affected by short-term credit developments to a greater degree.

The market for high-yield securities is smaller and less liquid than that for investment grade securities. High-yield securities are generally not listed on a national securities exchange but trade in the over-the-counter markets. Due to the smaller, less liquid market for high-yield securities, the bid-offer spread on such securities is generally greater than it is for investment grade securities and the purchase or sale of such securities may take longer to complete.

Convertible Securities Risk. Certain closed-end funds held by the Master Income Portfolio, the Value Equity and Income Portfolio and the Covered Call Income Portfolio invest in convertible securities. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible fixed-income securities of similar credit quality because of the potential for capital appreciation. The market values of convertible securities tend to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, to increase as interest rates decline. However, a convertible security's market value also tends to reflect the market price of the common stock of the issuing company, particularly when the stock price is greater than the convertible security's conversion price. The

conversion price is defined as the predetermined price or exchange ratio at which the convertible security can be converted or exchanged for the underlying common stock. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines below the conversion price, the price of the convertible security tends to be increasingly influenced more by the yield of the convertible security than by the market price of the underlying common stock. Thus, it may not decline in price to the same extent as the underlying common stock, and convertible securities generally have less potential for gain or loss than common stocks. However, mandatory convertible securities (as discussed below) generally do not limit the potential for loss to the same extent as securities convertible at the option of the holder. In the event of a liquidation of the issuing company, holders of convertible securities would be paid before that company's common stockholders. Consequently, an issuer's convertible securities generally entail less risk than its common stock. However, convertible securities fall below debt obligations of the same issuer in order of preference or priority in the event of a liquidation and are typically unrated or rated lower than such debt obligations.

Mandatory convertible securities are distinguished as a subset of convertible securities because the conversion is not optional and the conversion price at maturity is based solely upon the market price of the underlying common stock, which may be significantly less than par or the price (above or below par) paid. For these reasons, the risks associated with investing in mandatory convertible securities most closely resemble the risks inherent in common stocks. Mandatory convertible securities customarily pay a higher coupon yield to compensate for the potential risk of additional price volatility and loss upon conversion. Because the market price of a mandatory convertible security increasingly corresponds to the market price of its underlying common stock as the convertible security approaches its conversion date, there can be no assurance that the higher coupon will compensate for the potential loss.

Option Risk. The closed-end funds held by the Covered Call Income Portfolio and certain closed-end funds held in the Master Income Portfolio and the Value Equity and Income Portfolio invest using a covered call

option strategy or similar income-oriented investment strategies. You should understand the risks of these strategies before you invest. In employing a covered call strategy, a closed-end fund will generally write (sell) call options on a significant portion of the fund's managed assets. These call options will give the option holder the right, but not the obligation, to purchase a security from the fund at the strike price on or prior to the option's expiration date. The ability to successfully implement the fund's investment strategy depends on the fund adviser's ability to predict pertinent market movements, which cannot be assured. Thus, the use of options may require a fund to sell portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices other than current market values, may limit the amount of appreciation the fund can realize on an investment, or may cause the fund to hold a security that it might otherwise sell. The writer (seller) of an option has no control over the time when it may be required to fulfill its obligation as a writer (seller) of the option. Once an option writer (seller) has received an exercise notice, it cannot effect a closing purchase transaction in order to terminate its obligation under the option and must deliver the underlying security at the exercise price. As the writer (seller) of a covered call option, a fund forgoes, during the option's life, the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the security underlying the call option above the sum of the premium and the strike price of the call option, but has retained the risk of loss should the price of the underlying security decline. The value of the options written (sold) by a fund, which will be marked-to-market on a daily basis, will be affected by changes in the value and dividend rates of the underlying securities, an increase in interest rates, changes in the actual or perceived volatility of securities markets and the underlying securities and the remaining time to the options' expiration. The value of the options may also be adversely affected if the market for the options becomes less liquid or smaller. An option is generally considered "covered" if a closed-end fund owns the security underlying the call option or has an absolute and immediate right to acquire that security without additional cash consideration (or, if required, liquid cash or other assets are segregated by the fund) upon conversion or exchange of other securities held by the fund. In certain cases, a call option may also be considered covered if a

fund holds a call option on the same security as the call option written (sold) provided that certain conditions are met. By writing (selling) covered call options, a fund generally seeks to generate income, in the form of the premiums received for writing (selling) the call options. Investment income paid by a fund to its shareholders (such as the Portfolio) may be derived primarily from the premiums it receives from writing (selling) call options and, to a lesser extent, from the dividends and interest it receives from the equity securities or other investments held in the fund's portfolio and short-term gains thereon. Premiums from writing (selling) call options and dividends and interest payments made by the securities in a fund's portfolio can vary widely over time.

To the extent that a fund purchases options pursuant to a hedging strategy, the fund will be subject to the following additional risks. If a put or call option purchased by a fund is not sold when it has remaining value, and if the market price of the underlying security remains equal to or greater than the exercise price (in the case of a put), or remains less than or equal to the exercise price (in the case of a call), the fund will lose its entire investment in the option. Also, where a put or call option on a particular security is purchased to hedge against price movements in a related security, the price of the put or call option may move more or less than the price of the related security. If restrictions on exercise were imposed, the fund might be unable to exercise an option it had purchased. If the fund were unable to close out an option that it had purchased on a security, it would have to exercise the option in order to realize any profit or the option may expire worthless.

Preferred Securities Risk. Certain closed-end funds held by the Master Income Portfolio and the Value Equity and Income Portfolio invest in preferred securities including preferred stocks, trust preferred securities or other similar securities.

Preferred stocks are unique securities that combine some of the characteristics of both common stocks and bonds. Preferred stocks generally pay a fixed rate of return and are sold on the basis of current yield, like bonds. However, because they are equity securities, preferred stocks provide equity ownership of a company and the income is paid in the form of dividends. Preferred stocks typically have a yield advantage over common

stocks as well as comparably-rated fixed income investments. Preferred stocks are typically subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure, in terms of priority to corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt instruments.

Trust preferred securities are securities typically issued by corporations, generally in the form of interest-bearing notes or preferred securities, or by an affiliated business trust of a corporation, generally in the form of beneficial interests in subordinated debentures or similarly structured securities. Distribution payments of the Portfolio preferred securities generally coincide with interest payments on the underlying obligations. Trust preferred securities generally have a yield advantage over traditional preferred stocks, but unlike preferred stocks, in some cases distributions are treated as interest rather than dividends for federal income tax purposes and therefore, are not eligible for the dividends-received deduction. Trust preferred securities prices fluctuate for several reasons including changes in investors' perception of the financial condition of an issuer or the general condition of the market for trust preferred securities, or when political or economic events affecting the issuers occur. Trust preferred securities are also sensitive to interest rate fluctuations, as the cost of capital rises and borrowing costs increase in a rising interest rate environment and the risk that a trust preferred security may be called for redemption in a falling interest rate environment. Certain trust preferred securities are also subject to unique risks which include the fact that dividend payments will only be paid if interest payments on the underlying obligations are made, which interest payments are dependent on the financial condition of the issuer and may be deferred. During any deferral period, investors are generally taxed as if they had received current income. In such a case, an investor may have income taxes due prior to receiving cash distributions to pay such taxes. In addition, the underlying obligations, and thus the trust preferred securities, may be pre-paid after a stated call date or as a result of certain tax or regulatory events. Preferred securities are typically subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure, in terms of priority to

corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt instruments.

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

Currently, most MLPs operate in the energy sector, with a particular emphasis on the midstream sector of the energy value chain, which includes the infrastructure necessary to transport, refine and store oil and gas. Investments in MLP interests are subject to the risks generally applicable to companies in the energy sector, including commodity pricing risk, supply and demand risk, depletion risk and exploration risk. In addition, the potential for regulatory or legislative changes that could impact the highly regulated industries in which MLPs invest remains a significant risk to the segment. Since MLPs typically distribute most of their free cash flow, they are often heavily dependent upon access to capital markets to facilitate continued growth. A severe economic downturn could reduce the ability of MLPs to access capital markets and could also reduce profitability by reducing energy demand. Certain MLPs may be subject to additional liquidity risk due to limited trading volumes.

There are certain tax risks associated with MLPs to which your Portfolio may be exposed, including the risk

that regulatory or legislative changes could limit or eliminate the tax benefits enjoyed by MLPs. These tax risks, and any adverse determination with respect thereto, could have a negative impact on the after-tax income available for distribution by the MLPs and/or the value of your Portfolio's investments.

Consumer Discretionary & Consumer Staples. The Covered Call Income Portfolio invests in closed-end funds that have significant holdings in companies that manufacture or sell various consumer products. General risks of these companies include the overall state of the economy, intense competition and consumer spending trends. A decline in the economy which results in a reduction of consumers' disposable income can negatively impact spending habits. Global factors including political developments, imposition of import controls, fluctuations in oil prices, and changes in exchange rates may adversely affect issuers of consumer products and services.

Competitiveness in the retail sector may require large capital outlays for the installation of automated checkout equipment to control inventory, track the sale of items and gauge the success of sales campaigns. Retailers who sell their products over the Internet have the potential to access more consumers, but may require sophisticated technology to remain competitive. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes can also affect the demand for, and the success of, consumer products and services in the marketplace. Consumer products and services companies may be subject to government regulation affecting their products and operations which may negatively impact performance. Tobacco companies may be adversely affected by new laws, regulations and litigation.

Health Care Issuers. The Covered Call Income Portfolio invests in closed-end funds with significant holdings in health care revenue bonds. Ratings of bonds issued for health care facilities are often based on feasibility studies that contain projections of occupancy levels, revenues and expenses. A facility's gross receipts and net income available for debt service may be affected by future events and conditions including, among other things, demand for services and the ability of the facility to provide the services required, physicians' confidence in the facility, management capabilities, competition with other health

care facilities, efforts by insurers and governmental agencies to limit rates, legislation establishing state rate-setting agencies, expenses, the cost and possible unavailability of malpractice insurance, the funding of Medicare, Medicaid and other similar third party pay or programs, government regulation and the termination or restriction of governmental financial assistance, including that associated with Medicare, Medicaid and other similar third party pay or programs.

Information Technology Issuers. The Covered Call Income Portfolio invests in closed-end funds that have significant holdings in information technology companies. Information technology companies include companies involved in computer and business services, enterprise software/technical software, Internet and computer software, Internet-related services, networking and telecommunications equipment, telecommunications services, electronics products, server hardware, computer hardware and peripherals, semiconductor capital equipment and semiconductors. These companies face risks related to rapidly changing technology, rapid product obsolescence, cyclical market patterns, evolving sector standards and frequent new product introductions.

Companies in this sector face risks from rapid changes in technology, competition, dependence on certain suppliers and supplies, rapid obsolescence of products or services, patent termination, frequent new products and government regulation. These companies can also be adversely affected by interruption or reduction in supply of components or loss of key customers and failure to comply with certain sector standards. To the extent the information technology companies in your Portfolio are exposed to the artificial intelligence (“AI”) industry, investors should be aware that rapid advancements and regulatory changes in AI technology may significantly impact the operational and financial performance of these companies. Additionally, increased competition and potential ethical concerns related to AI deployment could pose substantial risks to their market position and reputation.

An unexpected change in technology can have a significant negative impact on a company. The failure of a company to introduce new products or technologies or keep pace with rapidly changing technology can have a

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

Energy Issuers. The Master Income Portfolio and the Value Equity and Income Portfolio are each exposed to the energy sector, including through their investments in closed-end funds which invest in MLPs. Energy companies can be significantly impacted by fluctuations in the prices of energy fuels, such as crude oil, natural gas, and other fossil fuels. Extended periods of low energy fuel prices can have a material adverse impact on an energy company's financial condition and results of operations. The prices of energy fuels can be materially impacted by general economic conditions, demand for energy fuels, sector inventory levels, production quotas or other actions that might be imposed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (“OPEC”), weather-related disruptions and damage, competing fuel prices, and geopolitical risks. Recently, the price of crude oil, natural gas and other fossil fuels has experienced significant volatility, which has adversely impacted energy companies and their stock prices and dividends. The price of energy fuels may continue to experience volatility, which may have further adverse effects on energy companies.

Some energy companies depend on their ability to find and acquire additional energy reserves. The exploration and recovery process involves significant operating hazards and can be very costly. An energy company has no assurance that it will find reserves or that any reserves found will be economically recoverable.

The energy sector also faces substantial government regulation, including environmental regulation regarding air

emissions and disposal of hazardous materials. These regulations may increase costs and limit production and usage of certain fuels. Additionally, governments have been increasing their attention to issues related to greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions and climate change, and regulatory measures to limit or reduce GHG emissions are currently in various stages of discussion or implementation. GHG emissions-related regulations could substantially harm energy companies, including by reducing the demand for energy fuels and increasing compliance costs. Energy companies also face risks related to political conditions in oil producing regions (such as the Middle East). Political instability or war in these regions could negatively impact energy companies.

The operations of energy companies can be disrupted by natural or human factors beyond the control of the energy company. These include hurricanes, floods, severe storms, and other weather events, civil unrest, accidents, war, earthquakes, fire, political events, systems failures, and terrorist attacks, any of which could result in suspension of operations. Energy companies also face certain hazards inherent to operating in their sector, such as accidental releases of energy fuels or other hazardous materials, explosions, and mechanical failures, which can result in environmental damage, loss of life, loss of revenues, legal liability and/or disruption of operations.

Real Estate Companies. The Master Income Portfolio and the Value Equity and Income Portfolio are exposed to real estate investment companies which consist primarily of real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), and, to a lesser extent, real estate operating companies ("REOCs") (collectively "real estate companies") through investment in the underlying securities in the closed-end funds. You should understand the risks of real estate companies before you invest. Many factors can have an adverse impact on the performance of a particular real estate company, including its cash available for distribution, the credit quality of a particular real estate company or the real estate sector generally. The success of real estate companies depends on various factors, including the quality of property management, occupancy and rent levels, appreciation of the underlying property and the ability to raise rents on those properties. Economic recession, over-building, tax law changes, environmental issues, higher interest rates or

excessive speculation can all negatively impact these companies, their future earnings and share prices.

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

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

Variations in rental income and space availability and vacancy rates in terms of supply and demand, in addition to declining occupancy rates in commercial real estate, are additional factors affecting real estate generally and real estate companies in particular. Properties owned by a company may not be adequately insured against certain losses and may be subject to significant environmental liabilities, including remediation costs.

You should also be aware that real estate companies may not be diversified and are subject to the risks of financing projects. The real estate sector may be cyclical, and, if your Portfolio acquires securities at or near the top of the cycle, there is increased risk of a decline in value of

the securities during the life of your Portfolio. Real estate companies are also subject to defaults by borrowers and the market's perception of the real estate sector generally.

Because of the structure of certain real estate companies, and legal requirements in many countries that these companies distribute a certain minimum amount of their taxable income to shareholders annually, real estate companies often require frequent amounts of new funding, through both borrowing money and issuing stock. Thus, many real estate companies historically have frequently issued substantial amounts of new equity shares (or equivalents) to purchase or build new properties. This may have adversely affected security market prices. Both existing and new share issuances may have an adverse effect on these prices in the future, especially when companies continue to issue stock when real estate prices are relatively high and stock prices are relatively low.

Foreign Issuer Risk. Some of the underlying securities held by certain of the closed-end funds in the Master Income Portfolio, the Value Equity and Income Portfolio, the Covered Call Income Portfolio and the Senior Loan and Limited Duration Portfolio may be issued by foreign issuers. This subjects your Portfolio to more risks than if it only invested in closed-end funds which invest solely in securities of domestic issuers. Risks of foreign issuers include restrictions on foreign investments and exchange of securities and inadequate financial information. Foreign securities may also be affected by market and political factors specific to the issuer's country as well as fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Risks associated with investing in foreign securities may be more pronounced in emerging markets where the securities markets are substantially smaller, less developed, less liquid, less regulated, and more volatile than the securities markets of the U.S. and developed foreign markets. Investments in debt securities of foreign governments present special risks, including the fact that issuers may be unable or unwilling to repay principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt, or may be unable to make such repayments when due in the currency required under the terms of the debt. Political, economic and social events also may have a greater impact on the price of debt securities issued by

foreign governments than on the price of U.S. securities. In addition, brokerage and other transaction costs on foreign securities exchanges are often higher than in the United States and there is generally less government supervision and regulation of exchanges, brokers and issuers in foreign countries.

In addition, for foreign securities of European issuers, the departure of any EU member from use of the Euro could lead to serious disruptions to foreign exchanges, operations and settlements, which may have an adverse effect on European issuers. More recently, there is particular uncertainty regarding the state of the EU following the United Kingdom's ("U.K.") official exit from the EU on January 31, 2020 ("Brexit"). While a trade deal was negotiated and provisionally went into effect on January 1, 2021, Brexit marks the first time that a significant member of the EU will have left. The precise impact of the Brexit decision will only become clearer as Brexit progresses. The effect that Brexit may have on the global financial markets is uncertain. No one can predict the impact that these factors could have on the securities held by your Portfolio.

A Portfolio may be subject to negative federal income tax consequences if it invests in the common stock of a closed-end fund classified as a "passive foreign investment company" ("PFIC") which it is not able to dispose of, or in non-PFIC stock which later becomes PFIC stock due to a change in the percentage of the issuer's passive-type income or assets. As a result of holding PFIC stock, a Portfolio could be subject to federal income tax (including interest charges) on certain distributions or dispositions with respect to those investments which cannot be eliminated by making distributions to shareholders. Elections may be available to such Portfolio to mitigate the effect of this tax provided that the PFIC complies with certain reporting requirements, but such elections generally accelerate the recognition of income without the receipt of cash. Holding PFIC stock could cause a Portfolio to currently recognize income it has not yet received, which could impact the distribution requirements applicable to any Portfolio which is a regulated investment company for tax purposes.

Emerging Market Risk. Certain closed-end funds held by the Master Income Portfolio, the Value Equity and

Income Portfolio and the Senior Loan and Limited Duration Portfolio invest in securities issued by entities located in emerging markets. Emerging markets are generally defined as countries in the initial stages of their industrialization cycles with low per capita income. The markets of emerging markets countries are generally more volatile than the markets of developed countries with more mature economies. All of the risks of investing in foreign securities described above are heightened by investing in emerging markets countries. Risks of investing in developing or emerging countries are even greater than the risks associated with foreign investments in general. These increased risks include, among other risks, the possibility of investment and trading limitations, greater liquidity concerns, higher price volatility, greater delays and disruptions in settlement transactions, greater political uncertainties and greater dependence on international trade or development assistance. In addition, emerging market countries may be subject to over-burdened infrastructures, obsolete financial systems and environmental problems. For these reasons, investments in emerging markets are often considered speculative.

Senior Loans. Certain of the closed-end funds in the Master Income Portfolio, the Value Equity and Income Portfolio and the Senior Loan and Limited Duration Portfolio invest in secured senior loans (or "senior loans"). Senior loans are debt instruments issued by various financial institutions and other issuers to corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies and other entities to finance leveraged buyouts, recapitalizations, mergers, acquisitions, stock repurchases, debt refinancings and, to a lesser extent, for general operating and other purposes. Senior loans are backed by a company's assets and generally hold the most senior position in a company's capital structures of, ahead of other types of debt securities, as well as preferred and common stock. Senior secured loans are typically backed by assets such as inventory, receivables, equipment, real estate property, buildings, intellectual property such as copyrights, patents or trademarks, and even the stock of other companies or subsidiaries. Collateral may also include guarantees or other credit support by affiliates of the borrower. The value of such collateral generally will be determined by reference to financial statements of the borrower, by an independent

appraisal, by obtaining the market value of such collateral, in the case of cash or securities if readily ascertainable, or by other customary valuation techniques considered appropriate. The value of such collateral may decline and may be difficult to sell in the event of default. In the event that any of the senior loans owned by your Portfolio's underlying closed-end funds defaults, your Portfolio's distributions may be adversely impacted. The loan agreement may or may not require the borrower to pledge additional collateral to secure the senior loan if the value of the initial collateral declines. In the event of non-payment, there is no assurance that such collateral could be readily liquidated, or that liquidation would satisfy the borrower's obligation. In addition, while secured creditors generally receive greater protection in insolvency situations, there is no assurance that collateral could be readily liquidated, or that liquidation of collateral will be sufficient to repay interest and/or principal in such situations. In the event of non-payment concerning a loan held by a fund in your Portfolio, the value of your Units may be adversely affected. Most borrowers pay their debts from cash flow generated by their businesses. If a borrower's cash flow is insufficient to pay its debts, it may attempt to restructure its debts rather than sell collateral. Borrowers may try to restructure their debts by filing for protection under the federal bankruptcy laws or negotiating a work-out. If a borrower becomes involved in a bankruptcy proceeding, access to collateral may be limited by bankruptcy and other laws. If a court decides that access to collateral is limited or void, your Portfolio's underlying funds facing such a scenario in connection with any of its senior loans may not recover the full amount of principal and interest that is due, which in turn would adversely affect the price of your Units.

Additionally, the underlying loan interest rates "float" above indices, which can move up or down with market rate movements, such as the prime rate offered by one or more major banks, or other alternative benchmark rates or the certificate of deposit rate or other base lending rates used by commercial lenders. As a result, the yield on closed-end funds investing in senior loans will generally decline in a falling interest rate environment and increase in a rising interest rate environment.

Additionally, since senior loans generally have floating interest rates, they are typically not as sensitive as fixed-income investments to price fluctuations due to changes in interest rates. Senior loans have historically paid a higher rate of interest than most short-term investments. Of course, there is no guarantee that this will occur in the future.

As noted above, certain senior loans invested in by funds that your Portfolio owns may reference benchmark rates. Senior loans typically pay interest at least quarterly at rates which equal a fixed percentage spread over a base rate such as the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") (or, previously the LIBOR). SOFR measures the cost of overnight borrowings through repurchase agreement transactions collateralized with U.S. Treasury securities. For example, if SOFR were 3% and the borrower was paying a fixed spread of 2.50%, the total interest rate paid by the borrower would be 5.50%. Although a base rate such as SOFR can change every day, loan agreements for senior loans typically allow the borrower the ability to choose how often the base rate for its loan will change. A single loan may have multiple reset periods at the same time, with each reset period applicable to a designated portion of the loan. Such periods can range from one day to one year, with most borrowers choosing monthly or quarterly reset periods. During periods of rising interest rates, borrowers will tend to choose longer reset periods, and during periods of declining interest rates, borrowers will tend to choose shorter reset periods. The fixed spread over the base rate on a senior loan typically does not change.

Senior loans are generally below investment grade quality and may be unrated at the time of investment; are generally not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or state securities commissions; and are generally not listed on any securities exchange. In addition, the amount of public information available on senior loans is generally less extensive than that typically available for other types of securities.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk is the risk that the value of a security will fall if trading in the security is limited or absent. The market for certain investments may become less liquid or illiquid due to adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer or due to adverse market

or economic conditions. In the absence of a liquid trading market for a particular security, the price at which such security may be sold to meet redemptions, as well as the value of the Units of your Portfolio, may be adversely affected. No one can guarantee that a liquid trading market will exist for any security.

Tax and Legislation Risk. Tax legislation proposed by the President or Congress, tax regulations proposed by the U.S. Treasury or positions taken by the Internal Revenue Service could affect the value of your Portfolio by changing the taxation or tax characterizations of its portfolio securities, or dividends and other income paid by or related to such securities. Congress has considered such proposals in the past and may do so in the future. It is not known whether any other legislation will be proposed, adopted or amended by Congress and the impact that any other legislation might have on your Portfolio or its portfolio securities, or on the tax treatment of your Portfolio or of your investment in your Portfolio, is uncertain. Regarding the Master Municipal Income Portfolio – National Series, because interest income from municipal securities is normally not subject to regular federal income taxation, the attractiveness of municipal securities in relation to other investment alternatives is affected by changes in federal income tax rates or changes in the tax-exempt status of interest income from municipal securities. Any proposed or actual changes in such rates or exempt status, therefore, can significantly affect the demand for and supply, liquidity and marketability of municipal securities.

Regulated Investment Company Risk of Underlying Closed-End Funds. The Portfolios intend on investing in closed-end funds that are classified as regulated investment companies ("RICs") under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). To qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment generally accorded to a RIC, a closed-end fund must, among other requirements, derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from certain prescribed sources and satisfy a diversification test on a quarterly basis. If a closed-end fund fails to satisfy the qualifying income or diversification requirements to be treated as a RIC in any taxable year, all of its taxable income (including its net capital gain)

would be subject to tax at the 21% regular corporate rate without any deduction for distributions to shareholders. Furthermore, such distributions (including capital gains distributions and distributions derived from interest on municipal securities) would be taxable as ordinary dividends to the extent of the closed-end fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, which would effectively reduce (and could eliminate) the fund's returns. In addition, each closed-end fund must timely distribute annually at least 90% of its net investment income (which includes dividends, taxable interest, and the excess of net short-term capital gains over net longterm capital losses, less operating expenses) and at least 90% of its net tax-exempt interest income for each tax year. Retained net capital gain or investment company taxable income by a closed-end fund will generally be subject to tax at the regular corporate rate on the amount retained.

Cybersecurity Risk. With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, your Portfolio may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving your Portfolio and its service providers (including, without limitation, the Sponsor and the Trustee) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, the inability of Unitholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. Similar adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity incidents affecting issuers of securities in which your Portfolio invests, counterparties with which your Portfolio engages, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchanges and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies, other financial institutions and other parties. Your Portfolio and its Unitholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

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

PUBLIC OFFERING

General. Units are offered at the Public Offering Price which consists of the net asset value per Unit plus organization costs plus the sales charge. The net asset value per Unit is the value of the securities, cash and other assets in your Portfolio reduced by the liabilities of the Portfolio divided by the total Units outstanding. The maximum sales charge equals 1.85% of the Public Offering Price per Unit for the Covered Call Income Portfolio, Master Municipal Income Portfolio - National Series, Value Equity and Income Portfolio and Master Income Portfolio and 2.75% of the Public Offering Price per Unit for the Senior Loan and Limited Duration Portfolio (1.885% and 2.828% of the aggregate offering price of the Securities, respectively) at the time of purchase.

The initial sales charge is the difference between the total sales charge amount (maximum of 1.85% of the Public Offering Price per Unit for the Covered Call Income Portfolio, Master Municipal Income Portfolio - National Series, Value Equity and Income Portfolio and Master Income Portfolio and 2.75% of the Public Offering Price per Unit for the Senior Loan and Limited Duration Portfolio) and the sum of the remaining fixed dollar deferred sales charge and the fixed dollar creation and development fee (initially \$0.185 per Unit for the Covered Call Income Portfolio, Master Municipal Income Portfolio - National Series, Value Equity and Income Portfolio and Master Income Portfolio and \$0.275 per Unit for the Senior Loan and Limited Duration Portfolio). Depending on the Public Offering Price per Unit, you pay the initial sales charge at the time you buy Units. The deferred sales charge is fixed at \$0.135 per Unit for the Covered Call Income Portfolio, Master Municipal Income Portfolio - National Series, Value Equity and Income Portfolio and Master Income Portfolio and \$0.225 per Unit for the Senior Loan and Limited Duration Portfolio. Your Portfolio pays the deferred sales charge in installments as described in the "Fee Table." If any deferred sales charge payment date is not a business day, we will charge the payment on the next business day. If you purchase Units after the initial deferred sales charge payment, you will only pay that portion of the payments not yet collected. If you redeem or sell your Units prior to collection of the total deferred sales charge, you will pay any remaining deferred sales charge upon redemption or

sale of your Units. The initial and deferred sales charges are referred to as the "transactional sales charge." The transactional sales charge does not include the creation and development fee which compensates the Sponsor for creating and developing your Portfolio and is described under "Expenses." The creation and development fee is fixed at \$0.05 per Unit. Your Portfolio pays the creation and development fee as of the close of the initial offering period as described in the "Fee Table." If you redeem or sell your Units prior to collection of the creation and development fee, you will not pay the creation and development fee upon redemption or sale of your Units. After the initial offering period the maximum sales charge will be reduced by 0.50%, reflecting the previous collection of the creation and development fee. Because the deferred sales charge and creation and development fee are fixed dollar amounts per Unit, the actual charges will exceed the percentages shown in the "Fee Table" if the Public Offering Price per Unit falls below \$10 and will be less than the percentages shown in the "Fee Table" if the Public Offering Price per Unit exceeds \$10. In no event will the maximum total sales charge exceed 1.85% of the Public Offering Price per Unit for the Covered Call Income Portfolio, Master Municipal Income Portfolio - National Series, Value Equity and Income Portfolio and Master Income Portfolio or 2.75% of the Public Offering Price per Unit for the Senior Loan and Limited Duration Portfolio.

The "Fee Table" shows the sales charge calculation at a \$10 Public Offering Price per Unit. At a \$10 Public Offering Price, there is no initial sales charge during the initial offering period. If the Public Offering Price exceeds \$10 per Unit, you will pay an initial sales charge equal to the difference between the total sales charge and the sum of the remaining deferred sales charge and the creation and development fee. For example, with respect to the Covered Call Income Portfolio, Master Municipal Income Portfolio - National Series, Value Equity and Income Portfolio and Master Income Portfolio, if the Public Offering Price per Unit rose to \$14, the maximum sales charge would be \$0.259 (1.85% of the Public Offering Price per Unit), consisting of an initial sales charge of \$0.074, a deferred sales charge of \$0.135 and the creation and development fee of \$0.050. With respect to the Senior Loan and Limited Duration

Portfolio, if the Public Offering Price per Unit rose to \$14, the maximum sales charge would be \$0.385 (2.75% of the Public Offering Price per Unit), consisting of an initial sales charge of \$0.110, a deferred sales charge of \$0.225 and the creation and development fee of \$0.050. Since the deferred sales charge and creation and development fee are fixed dollar amounts per Unit, your Portfolio must charge these amounts per Unit regardless of any decrease in net asset value. However, if the Public Offering Price per Unit falls to the extent that the maximum sales charge percentage results in a dollar amount that is less than the combined fixed dollar amounts of the deferred sales charge and creation and development fee, your initial sales charge will be a credit equal to the amount by which these fixed dollar charges exceed your sales charge at the time you buy Units. In such a situation, the value of securities per Unit would exceed the Public Offering Price per Unit by the amount of the initial sales charge credit and the value of those securities will fluctuate, which could result in a benefit or detriment to Unitholders that purchase Units at that price. The initial sales charge credit is paid by the Sponsor and is not paid by your Portfolio. With respect to the Covered Call Income Portfolio, Master Municipal Income Portfolio - National Series, Value Equity and Income Portfolio and Master Income Portfolio, if the Public Offering Price per Unit fell to \$6, the maximum sales charge would be \$0.111 (1.85% of the Public Offering Price per Unit), which consists of an initial sales charge (credit) of -\$0.074, a deferred sales charge of \$0.135 and a creation and development fee of \$0.050. With respect to the Senior Loan and Limited Duration Portfolio, if the Public Offering Price per Unit fell to \$6, the maximum sales charge would be \$0.165 (2.75% of the Public Offering Price per Unit), which consists of an initial sales charge (credit) of -\$0.110, a deferred sales charge of \$0.225 and a creation and development fee of \$0.050.

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

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

Reducing Your Sales Charge. The Sponsor offers ways for you to reduce the sales charge that you pay. It is your financial professional's responsibility to alert the Sponsor of any discount when you purchase Units. Before you purchase Units you must also inform your financial professional of your qualification for any discount to be eligible for a reduced sales charge. Since the deferred sales charges and creation and development fee are fixed dollar amounts per Unit, your Portfolio must charge these amounts per Unit regardless of any discounts. However, if you are eligible to receive a discount such that your total sales charge is less than the fixed dollar amounts of the deferred sales charges and creation and development fee, you will receive a credit equal to the difference between your total sales charge and these fixed dollar charges at the time you buy Units.

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

Certain Self-Directed Brokerage Platforms. Purchases of Units through E*TRADE and/or any other Morgan Stanley self-directed brokerage platform will be executed at the Public Offering Price less the applicable dealer concession.

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

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

Unit Price. The Public Offering Price of Units will vary from the amounts stated under "Essential Information" in accordance with fluctuations in the prices of the underlying Securities in your Portfolio. The initial price of the Securities upon deposit by the Sponsor was determined by the Evaluator. The Evaluator will generally determine the value of the Securities as of the Evaluation Time on each business day and will adjust the Public Offering Price of Units accordingly. The Evaluation Time is the close of the New York Stock Exchange on each business day. The term "business day", as used herein and under "Rights of Unitholders--Redemption of Units", means any day on which the New York Stock Exchange is open for regular

trading. The Public Offering Price per Unit will be effective for all orders received prior to the Evaluation Time on each business day. Orders received by the Sponsor prior to the Evaluation Time and orders received by authorized financial professionals prior to the Evaluation Time that are properly transmitted to the Sponsor by the time designated by the Sponsor, are priced based on the date of receipt. Orders received by the Sponsor after the Evaluation Time, and orders received by authorized financial professionals after the Evaluation Time or orders received by such persons that are not transmitted to the Sponsor until after the time designated by the Sponsor, are priced based on the date of the next determined Public Offering Price per Unit provided they are received timely by the Sponsor on such date. It is the responsibility of authorized financial professionals to transmit orders received by them to the Sponsor so they will be received in a timely manner.

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

During the initial offering period, part of the Public Offering Price represents an amount that will pay the costs incurred in establishing your Portfolio. These costs include the costs of preparing documents relating to your Portfolio (such as the registration statement, prospectus, trust agreement and legal documents), federal and state registration fees, the initial fees and expenses of the Trustee and the initial audit. Your Portfolio will sell securities to reimburse us for these costs at the end of

the initial offering period or after six months, if earlier. The value of your Units will decline when your Portfolio pays these costs.

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

Unit Sales Concessions. Brokers, dealers and others will be allowed a regular concession or agency commission in connection with the distribution of Units during the initial offering period of 1.25% of the Public Offering Price per Unit for the Covered Call Income Portfolio, Master Municipal Income Portfolio - National Series, Value Equity and Income Portfolio and Master Income Portfolio and of 2.00% of the Public Offering Price per Unit for the Senior Loan and Limited Duration Portfolio.

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

Volume Concession

Total Sales (in millions)	Equity Trust Units	Fixed Income Trust Units
\$25 but less than \$100	0.035%	0.100%
\$100 but less than \$150	0.050	0.100
\$150 but less than \$250	0.075	0.100
\$250 but less than \$1,000	0.100	0.100
\$1,000 but less than \$5,000	0.125	0.100
\$5,000 but less than \$7,500	0.150	0.100
\$7,500 or more	0.175	0.100

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

Additional Information. Except as provided in this section, any sales charge discount provided to investors will be borne by the selling broker-dealer or agent. For all secondary market transactions the total concession or agency commission will amount to 80% of the applicable sales charge. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, in no case shall the total of any concessions, agency commissions and any additional compensation allowed or paid to any broker, dealer or other distributor of Units with respect to any individual transaction exceed the total sales charge applicable to such transaction. The Sponsor reserves the right to reject, in whole or in part, any order for the purchase of Units and to change the amount of the concession or agency commission to dealers and others from time to time.

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

Sponsor Compensation. The Sponsor will receive the total sales charge applicable to each transaction. Except as provided under "Unit Distribution" above, any sales charge discount provided to investors will be borne by the selling dealer or agent. In addition, the Sponsor will realize a profit or loss as a result of the difference between the price paid for the Securities by the Sponsor and the cost of the Securities to a Portfolio on the Initial Date of Deposit as well as on subsequent deposits. The Sponsor has not participated as sole underwriter or as manager or as a member of the underwriting syndicates or as an agent in a private placement for any of the Securities. The Sponsor may realize profit or loss as a result of fluctuations in the market value of Units held by the Sponsor for sale to the public. In maintaining a secondary market, the Sponsor will realize profits or losses in the amount of any difference between the price at which Units are purchased and the price at which Units are resold (which price includes the applicable sales charge) or from a redemption of repurchased Units at a price above or below the purchase price. Cash, if any, made available to the Sponsor prior to the date of settlement for the purchase of Units may be used in the Sponsor's business and may be deemed to be a benefit to the Sponsor, subject to the limitations of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("1934 Act").

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

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

RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

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

FEE ACCOUNTS

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

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

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

RIGHTS OF UNITHOLDERS

Distributions. Dividends and interest, net of expenses, and any net proceeds from the sale of Securities received by your Portfolio will generally be distributed to Unitholders on each Distribution Date to Unitholders of record on the preceding Record Date. These dates appear under “Essential Information”. Distributions made by the closed-end funds in your Portfolio include ordinary income, but may also include sources other than ordinary income such as returns of capital, loan proceeds, short-term capital gains and long-term capital gains (see “Taxation--Distributions”). In addition, your Portfolio will generally make required

distributions at the end of each year because it is structured as a “regulated investment company” for federal tax purposes. Unitholders will also receive a final distribution of income when their Portfolio terminates. A person becomes a Unitholder of record on the date of settlement (generally one business day after Units are ordered, or as otherwise may be required by the applicable rules under the 1934 Act). Unitholders may elect to receive distributions in cash or to have distributions reinvested into additional Units. See “Rights of Unitholders--Reinvestment Option”.

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

Historical 12 Month Distributions. The Historical 12 Month Distributions per Unit amount shown under “Essential Information” is based upon the weighted average of the actual distributions paid by the securities included in your Portfolio over the 12 months preceding the Initial Date of Deposit, divided by the Portfolio's initial public offering price of \$10 per Unit. This amount is reduced by the anticipated per Unit fees and expenses which will be incurred when investing in your Portfolio. Dividend payments are not assured and therefore the amount of future dividend income to your Portfolio is uncertain. Accordingly, the actual net annual income distributions you receive per Unit will vary from the Historical 12 Month Distributions amount per Unit due to changes in dividends and distribution amounts paid by issuers, currency fluctuations, the sale of securities to pay any deferred sales charge, Portfolio fees and expenses, and with changes in your Portfolio such as the acquisition,

call, maturity or sale of securities. The sale of securities to pay such fees and expenses may cause the amount of your distributions decrease over your Portfolio's life. Due to these and various other factors, actual income received by your Portfolio will most likely differ from the most recent dividends or scheduled income payments of the underlying Portfolio securities.

Reinvestment Option. Unitholders may have distributions automatically reinvested in additional Units without a sales charge (to the extent Units may be lawfully offered for sale in the state in which the Unitholder resides). The CUSIP numbers for either “Cash” distributions or “Reinvest” for the reinvestment of distributions are set forth under “Essential Information”. Brokers and dealers can use the Dividend Reinvestment Service through Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) or purchase a Reinvest (or Fee Based Reinvest in the case of Fee Based Eligible Units held in Fee Accounts) CUSIP, if available. To participate in this reinvestment option, a Unitholder must file with the Trustee a written notice of election, together with any other documentation that the Trustee may then require, at least five days prior to the related Record Date. A Unitholder's election will apply to all Units owned by the Unitholder and will remain in effect until changed by the Unitholder. The reinvestment option is not offered during the 30 calendar days prior to termination. If Units are unavailable for reinvestment or this reinvestment option is no longer available, distributions will be paid in cash. Distributions will be taxable to Unitholders if paid in cash or automatically reinvested in additional Units. See “Taxation”.

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

Redemption of Units. All or a portion of your Units may be tendered to The Bank of New York Mellon, the Trustee, for redemption at Unit Investment Trust Division,

111 Sanders Creek Parkway, East Syracuse, New York 13057, on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open. No redemption fee will be charged by the Sponsor or the Trustee, but you are responsible for applicable governmental charges, if any. Units redeemed by the Trustee will be canceled. You may redeem all or a portion of your Units by sending a request for redemption to your bank or broker-dealer through which you hold your Units. No later than one business day (or as otherwise may be required by the applicable rules under the 1934 Act) following satisfactory tender, the Unitholder will be entitled to receive in cash an amount for each Unit equal to the Redemption Price per Unit next computed on the date of tender. The “date of tender” is deemed to be the date on which Units are received by the Trustee, except that with respect to Units received by the Trustee after the Evaluation Time or on a day which is not a business day, the date of tender is deemed to be the next business day. Redemption requests received by the Trustee after the Evaluation Time, and redemption requests received by authorized financial professionals after the Evaluation Time or redemption requests received by such persons that are not transmitted to the Trustee until after the time designated by the Trustee, are priced based on the date of the next determined redemption price provided they are received timely by the Trustee on such date. It is the responsibility of authorized financial professionals to transmit redemption requests received by them to the Trustee so they will be received in a timely manner. Certain broker-dealers or selling firms may charge an order handling fee for processing redemption requests. Units redeemed directly through the Trustee are not subject to such fees.

Unitholders tendering 1,000 or more Units (or such higher amount as may be required by your broker-dealer or selling agent) for redemption may request an in kind distribution of Securities equal to the Redemption Price per Unit on the date of tender. Unitholders may not request an in kind distribution during the initial offering period or within 30 calendar days of a Portfolio's termination. The Portfolios generally will not offer in kind distributions of portfolio securities that are held in foreign markets. An in kind distribution will be made by the Trustee through the distribution of each of the Securities

in book-entry form to the account of the Unitholder's broker-dealer at DTC. Amounts representing fractional shares will be distributed in cash. The Trustee may adjust the number of shares of any Security included in a Unitholder's in kind distribution to facilitate the distribution of whole shares. The in kind distribution option may be modified or discontinued at any time without notice. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Unitholder requesting an in kind distribution is the Sponsor or an affiliated person of the Portfolio, the Trustee may make an in kind distribution to such Unitholder provided that no one with a pecuniary incentive to influence the in kind distribution may influence selection of the distributed securities, the distribution must consist of a pro rata distribution of all portfolio securities (with limited exceptions) and the in kind distribution may not favor such affiliated person to the detriment of any other Unitholder. Unitholders will incur transaction costs in liquidating securities received in an in-kind distribution, and any such securities received will be subject to market risk until sold. In the event that any securities received in-kind are illiquid, Unitholders will bear the risk of not being able to sell such securities in the near term, or at all.

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

The Redemption Price per Unit and the secondary market repurchase price per Unit are equal to the pro rata share of each Unit in your Portfolio determined on the basis of (i) the cash on hand in the Portfolio, (ii) the value of the Securities in the Portfolio and (iii) dividends or other income distributions receivable on the Securities in the Portfolio trading ex-dividend as of the date of computation, less (a) amounts representing taxes or other governmental charges payable out of the Portfolio, (b) the

accrued expenses of the Portfolio (including costs associated with liquidating securities after the end of the initial offering period) and (c) any unpaid deferred sales charge payments. During the initial offering period, the redemption price and the secondary market repurchase price will not be reduced by estimated organization costs or the creation and development fee. For these purposes, the Evaluator will determine the value of the Securities as described under "Public Offering--Unit Price."

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

Exchange Option. When you redeem Units of your Portfolio or when your Portfolio terminates (see "Rollover" below), you may be able to exchange your Units for units of other Invesco unit trusts. You should contact your financial professional for more information about trusts currently available for exchanges. Before you exchange Units, you should read the prospectus of the new trust carefully and understand the risks and fees. You should then discuss this option with your financial professional to determine whether your investment goals have changed, whether current trusts suit you and to discuss tax consequences. A rollover or exchange is a taxable event to you. We may discontinue this option at any time.

Rollover. We may offer a subsequent series of each Portfolio for a Rollover when the Portfolios terminate.

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

If you elect to participate in a cash Rollover, your Units will be redeemed on the Mandatory Termination Date. As the redemption proceeds become available, the proceeds (including dividends) will be invested in a new trust series at the public offering price for the new trust. The Trustee will attempt to sell Securities to satisfy the redemption as quickly as practicable on the Mandatory

Termination Date. We do not anticipate that the sale period will be longer than one day, however, certain factors could affect the ability to sell the Securities and could impact the length of the sale period. The liquidity of any Security depends on the daily trading volume of the Security and the amount available for redemption and reinvestment on any day.

We may make subsequent trust series available for sale at various times during the year. Of course, we cannot guarantee that a subsequent trust or sufficient units will be available or that any subsequent trusts will offer the same investment strategies or objectives as the current Portfolios. We cannot guarantee that a Rollover will avoid any negative market price consequences resulting from trading large volumes of securities. Market price trends may make it advantageous to sell or buy securities more quickly or more slowly than permitted by the Portfolio procedures. We may, in our sole discretion, modify a Rollover or stop creating units of a trust at any time regardless of whether all proceeds of Unitholders have been reinvested in a Rollover. If we decide not to offer a subsequent series, Unitholders will be notified prior to the Mandatory Termination Date. Cash which has not been reinvested in a Rollover will be distributed to Unitholders shortly after the Mandatory Termination Date. Rollover participants may receive taxable dividends or realize taxable capital gains which are reinvested in connection with a Rollover but may not be entitled to a deduction for capital losses due to the "wash sale" tax rules. Due to the reinvestment in a subsequent trust, no cash will be distributed to pay any taxes. See "Taxation".

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

Reports Provided. Unitholders will receive a statement of dividends and other amounts received by a Portfolio for each distribution.

In addition, at the end of each calendar year, the Trustee will prepare a statement which contains the following information:

- A summary of transactions in your Portfolio for the year;
- A list of any Securities sold during the year and the Securities held at the end of that year by your Portfolio;
- The Redemption Price per Unit and the number of Units outstanding, computed on the 31st day of December of such year (or the last business day before); and
- Amounts of income and capital distributed during the year.

Annual statements are made available at www.invesco.com/us/en/accounts/tax-center within a reasonable period of time after the end of each calendar year. You may also request an annual statement be sent to you by calling the Trustee at 800-856-8487. Unitholders may obtain evaluations of the Securities upon request to the Trustee.

If you have questions regarding your account or your Portfolio, please contact your financial advisor or the Trustee. The Sponsor does not have access to individual account information.

PORTRFOLIO ADMINISTRATION

Portfolio Administration. Your Portfolio is not a managed fund and, except as provided in the Trust Agreement, Securities generally will not be sold or replaced. The Sponsor may, however, direct that Securities be sold in certain limited circumstances to protect a Portfolio based on advice from the Supervisor. These situations may include events such as the issuer having defaulted on payment of any of its outstanding obligations or the price of a Security has declined to such an extent or other credit factors exist so that in the opinion of the Supervisor retention of the Security would be detrimental to a Portfolio. If a public tender offer has been made for a Security or a merger or acquisition has been announced affecting a Security, the Trustee may either sell the Security or accept an offer if the Supervisor

determines that the sale or exchange is in the best interest of Unitholders. The Trustee will distribute any cash proceeds to Unitholders. In addition, the Trustee may sell Securities to redeem Units or pay Portfolio expenses or deferred sales charges. If securities or property are acquired by a Portfolio, the Sponsor may direct the Trustee to sell the securities or property and distribute the proceeds to Unitholders or to accept the securities or property for deposit in the Portfolio. Should any contract for the purchase of any of the Securities fail, the Sponsor will (unless substantially all of the moneys held in a Portfolio to cover the purchase are reinvested in substitute Securities in accordance with the Trust Agreement) refund the cash and sales charge attributable to the failed contract to all Unitholders on or before the next Distribution Date.

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

In general, the Trust Agreement requires the Trustee to vote all shares of the funds held in a Portfolio in the same manner and ratio on all proposals as the owners of such shares not held by the Portfolio.

When your Portfolio sells Securities, the composition and diversity of the Securities in the Portfolio may be altered. However, if the Trustee sells fund shares to redeem Units or to pay Portfolio expenses or sales charges, the Trustee will do so, as nearly as practicable, on a pro rata basis. In order to obtain the best price for a Portfolio, it may be necessary for the Supervisor to specify minimum amounts in which blocks of Securities

are to be sold. In effecting purchases and sales of portfolio securities, the Sponsor may direct that orders be placed with and brokerage commissions be paid to brokers, including brokers which may be affiliated with a Portfolio, the Sponsor or dealers participating in the offering of Units.

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

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

Termination. Your Portfolio will terminate on the Mandatory Termination Date specified under "Essential Information" or upon the sale or other disposition of the last Security held in the Portfolio. Your Portfolio may be terminated at any time with consent of Unitholders representing two-thirds of the outstanding Units or by the Trustee when the value of the Portfolio is less than \$500,000 (\$3,000,000 if the value of the Portfolio has exceeded \$15,000,000) (the "Minimum Termination Value"). Your 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 your Portfolio is liquidated because of the redemption of unsold Units by the Sponsor, the Sponsor will refund to each purchaser of Units the entire sales charge paid by such purchaser.

The Trustee may begin to sell Securities in connection with a Portfolio termination nine business days before, and no later than, the Mandatory Termination Date. Qualified Unitholders may elect an in kind distribution of Securities, provided that Unitholders may not request an in kind distribution of Securities within 30 calendar days of a Portfolio's termination. Any in kind distribution of Securities will be made in the manner and subject to the restrictions described under "Rights of Unitholders-Redemption of Units", provided that, in connection with an in kind distribution election more than 30 calendar days prior to termination, Unitholders tendering 1,000 or more Units of a Portfolio (or such higher amount as may be required by your broker-dealer or selling agent) may request an in kind distribution of Securities equal to the Redemption Price per Unit on the date of tender. Unitholders will receive a final cash distribution within a reasonable time after the Mandatory Termination Date. All distributions will be net of Portfolio expenses and costs. Unitholders will receive a final distribution statement following termination. The Information Supplement contains further information regarding termination of your Portfolio. See "Additional Information".

Limitations on Liabilities. The Sponsor, Evaluator, Supervisor and Trustee are under no liability for taking any action or for refraining from taking any action in good faith pursuant to the Trust Agreement, or for errors in judgment, but shall be liable only for their own willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence (negligence in the case of the Trustee) in the performance of their duties or by reason of their reckless disregard of their obligations and duties hereunder. The Trustee is not liable for depreciation or loss incurred by reason of the sale by the Trustee of any of the Securities. In the event of the failure of the Sponsor or Evaluator to act under the Trust Agreement, the Trustee may act thereunder and is not liable for any action taken by it in good faith under the Trust Agreement. The Trustee is not liable for any taxes or other governmental charges imposed on the Securities, on it as Trustee under the Trust Agreement or on a Portfolio which the Trustee may be required to pay under any present or future law of the United States of America or of any other taxing authority having jurisdiction. In addition, the Trust Agreement contains

other customary provisions limiting the liability of the Trustee. The Sponsor and Supervisor may rely on any evaluation furnished by the Evaluator and have no responsibility for the accuracy thereof. Determinations by the Trustee shall be made in good faith upon the basis of the best information available to it.

Sponsor. Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. is the Sponsor 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 Market Inc.'s principal office is located at 11 Greenway Plaza, Houston, Texas 77046-1173. As of September 30, 2025, the total stockholders' equity of Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. was \$52,632,760.64 (unaudited). The current assets under management and supervision by Invesco Ltd. and its affiliates were valued at approximately \$2,124.8 billion as of September 30, 2025.

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. The Information Supplement contains additional information about the Invesco Capital Markets, Inc.

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 and/or Evaluator 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 your Portfolio as provided therein or (iii) continue to act as Trustee without terminating the Trust Agreement.

Trustee. The Trustee is The Bank of New York Mellon, a trust company organized under the laws of New York. The Bank of New York Mellon has its principal unit

investment trust division offices at 240 Greenwich Street – 22W, New York, New York 10286, (800) 856-8487. If you have questions regarding your account or your Portfolio, please contact the Trustee at its principal unit investment trust division offices or your financial adviser. The Sponsor does not have access to individual account information. The Bank of New York Mellon is subject to supervision and examination by the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and its deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to the extent permitted by law. Additional information regarding the Trustee is set forth in the Information Supplement, including the Trustee's qualifications and duties, its ability to resign, the effect of a merger involving the Trustee and the Sponsor's ability to remove and replace the Trustee. See "Additional Information".

TAXATION

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

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

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

Portfolio Status. Your Portfolio intends to elect and to qualify annually as a RIC under the federal tax laws. If

your Portfolio qualifies under the tax law as a RIC and distributes its income in the manner and amounts required by the RIC tax requirements, the Portfolio generally will not pay federal income taxes. But there is no assurance that the distributions made by your Portfolio will eliminate all taxes for every year at the level of your Portfolio.

Distributions. Portfolio distributions are generally taxable. After the end of each year, you will receive a tax statement reporting your Portfolio's distributions, including the amounts of ordinary income distributions and capital gains dividends. Your Portfolio may make taxable distributions to you even in periods during which the value of your Units has declined. Ordinary income distributions are generally taxed at your federal tax rate for ordinary income, however, as further discussed below, certain ordinary income distributions received from your Portfolio may be taxed, under current federal law, at capital gains tax rates. Certain ordinary income dividends on Units that are attributable to qualifying dividends received by your Portfolio from certain corporations may be reported by the Portfolio as being eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate Unitholders provided certain holding period requirements are met. Income from your Portfolio and gains on the sale of your Units may also be subject to a 3.8% federal tax imposed on net investment income if your adjusted gross income exceeds certain threshold amounts, which currently are \$250,000 in the case of married couples filing joint returns and \$200,000 in the case of single individuals. In addition, your Portfolio may make distributions that represent a return of capital for tax purposes to the extent of the Unitholder's basis in the Units, and any additional amounts in excess of basis would be taxed as a capital gain. Generally, you will treat all capital gains dividends as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have owned your Units. The tax status of your distributions from your Portfolio is not affected by whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Units or receive them in cash. The income from your Portfolio that you must take into account for federal income tax purposes is not reduced by amounts used to pay a deferred sales charge, if any. The tax laws may require you to treat certain distributions made to you in January as if you had received them on December 31 of the previous year.

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

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

Capital Gains and Losses and Certain Ordinary Income Dividends. Net capital gain equals net long-term capital gain minus net short-term capital loss for the taxable year. Capital gain or loss is long-term if the holding period for the asset is more than one year and is short-term if the holding period for the asset is one year or less. You must exclude the date you purchase your Units to determine your holding period. However, if you receive a capital gain dividend from your Portfolio and sell your Units at a loss after holding it for six months or less, the loss will be recharacterized as long-term capital loss to the extent of the capital gain dividend received or disallowed to the extent of tax-exempt interest dividend distributions. The tax rates for capital gains realized from assets held for one year or less are generally the same as for ordinary income.

In certain circumstances, ordinary income dividends received by an individual Unitholder from a RIC such as your Portfolio may be taxed at the same federal rates that apply to net capital gain (as discussed above), provided certain holding period requirements are satisfied and provided the dividends are attributable to qualified dividend income received by the Portfolio itself. Qualified dividend income means dividends paid to your Portfolio (a) by domestic corporations, (b) by foreign corporations that are either (i) incorporated in a possession of the United States or (ii) are eligible for benefits under certain income tax treaties with the United States that include an exchange of information program, or (c) with respect to stock of a foreign corporation that is readily tradeable on

an established securities market in the United States. Both the Portfolio and the Unitholder must meet certain holding period requirements to qualify Portfolio dividends for this treatment. Income derived from investments in derivatives, fixed-income securities, U.S. real estate investment trusts, passive foreign investment companies, and income received "in lieu of" dividends in a securities lending transactions generally is not eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income. Each Portfolio's investment strategy is expected to significantly limit its ability to distribute dividends that qualify as qualified dividend income. Your Portfolio will provide notice to its Unitholders of the amount of any distribution which may be taken into account as qualified dividend income which is eligible for capital gains tax rates. There is no requirement that tax consequences be taken into account in administering your Portfolio.

If an underlying Portfolio that qualifies as a RIC invests in municipal securities that are exempt from U.S. federal income tax, the underlying Portfolio may designate certain dividends as exempt-interest dividends to the extent of such Portfolio's tax-exempt interest income. An underlying Portfolio will only be eligible to pay exempt-interest dividends if at the close of each quarter of the Portfolio's taxable year at least 50% of the Portfolio's total assets consist of securities exempt from U.S. federal income tax. Exempt-interest dividends are excluded from gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, such exempt-interest dividends may be subject to an alternative minimum tax. Exempt-interest dividends, if any, received by a Portfolio as a result of an investment in another RIC may be passed through to a Unitholder if such Portfolio qualifies as a "qualified fund-of-funds" under the Code. A Portfolio will be treated as a "qualified fund-of-funds" under the Code if at least 50% of the value of the Portfolio's total assets (at the close of each quarter of the Portfolio's taxable year) is represented by interests in other RICs. If a Portfolio is a "qualified fund-of-funds" it will be eligible to distribute exempt-interest dividends without regard to whether 50% of the Portfolio's total asset consist of securities exempt from U.S. federal income tax and thereby pass through to its Unitholders the tax-exempt character of interest on tax-exempt obligations and exempt-interest dividends it receives from underlying funds.

Although tax-exempt interest dividends are generally exempt from U.S. federal income tax (except for certain Unitholders subject to the federal alternative minimum tax), there may not be a similar exemption under the laws of a particular state or local taxing jurisdiction. Thus, tax-exempt interest dividends may be subject to state and local taxes.

Federal income tax law imposes an alternative minimum tax with respect to individuals, trust and estates. Federal alternative minimum tax is applicable only to non-corporate taxpayers. Interest on certain municipal securities, such as certain private activity bonds, is included as an item of tax preference in determining the amount of a taxpayer's alternative minimum taxable income. To the extent that a Portfolio receives income from such municipal securities, a portion of the dividends paid by such Portfolio although exempt from regular federal income tax, will be taxable to shareholders whose tax liabilities are determined under the federal alternative minimum tax. In addition, if you receive social security or certain railroad retirement benefits, you may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a portion of such benefits as a result of receiving investment income, including exempt-interest dividends and other distributions paid by a Portfolio.

A Portfolio that receives business interest income may pass through its net business interest income for purposes of the tax rules applicable to the interest expense limitations under Section 163(j) of the Code. A Portfolio's total "Section 163(j) Interest Dividend" for a tax year is limited to the excess of the Portfolio's business interest income over the sum of its business interest expense and its other deductions properly allocable to its business interest income. A Portfolio may, in its discretion, designate all or a portion of ordinary dividends as Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, which would allow the recipient Unitholder to treat the designated portion of such dividends as interest income for purposes of determining such Unitholder's interest expense deduction limitation under Section 163(j). This can potentially increase the amount of a Unitholder's interest expense deductible under Section 163(j). In general, to be eligible to treat a Section 163(j) Interest Dividend as interest income, you must have held your shares in a Portfolio for more than 180 days during the 361-day period beginning on the

date that is 180 days before the date on which the share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend. Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, if so designated by a Portfolio, will be reported to your financial intermediary or otherwise in accordance with the requirements specified by the Internal Revenue Service.

“Qualified REIT dividends” (i.e., ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) are eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). Distributions by a Portfolio to its Unitholders that are attributable to qualified REIT dividends received by the Portfolio and which the Portfolio properly reports as “section 199A dividends,” are treated as “qualified REIT dividends” in the hands of non-corporate Unitholders. A section 199A dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the Unitholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying RIC shares for at least 46 days of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the shares become ex-dividend and is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. A Portfolio is permitted to report such part of its dividends as section 199A dividends as are eligible but is not required to do so.

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

Rollovers and Exchanges. If you elect to have your proceeds from your Portfolio rolled over into a future trust, it would generally be considered a sale for federal income tax purposes and any gain on the sale will be treated as a capital gain, and, in general, any loss will be treated as a capital loss. However, any loss realized on a sale or exchange will be disallowed to the extent that Units disposed of are replaced (including through reinvestment

of dividends) within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after disposition of Units or to the extent that the Unitholder, during such period, acquires or enters into an option or contract to acquire, substantially identical stock or securities. In such a case, the basis of the Units acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to other limitations in the tax law.

Deductibility of Portfolio Expenses. Expenses incurred and deducted by your Portfolio will generally not be treated as taxable income to you. In certain cases if your Portfolio is not considered “publicly offered” under the Code, each U.S. Unitholder that is either an individual, trust or estate will be treated as having received a taxable distribution from the Portfolio in the amount of that U.S. Unitholder’s allocable share of certain of the Portfolio’s expenses for the calendar year, and these fees and expenses will be treated as miscellaneous itemized deductions of those U.S. Unitholders. Expenses that are characterized as miscellaneous itemized deductions, which include investment expenses, are not deductible.

Tax Treatment of Complex Securities. The Portfolios may indirectly invest in complex securities through the underlying closed-end funds. These investments may be subject to numerous special and complex tax rules. To the extent a Portfolio invests in a closed-end fund that is taxable as a RIC, the following discussion regarding the tax treatment of complex securities will also apply to the closed-end funds that directly invest in such complex securities. These rules could affect a closed-end fund’s ability to qualify as a RIC, affect whether gains and losses recognized by a closed-end fund (and possibly your Portfolio) are treated as ordinary income or capital gain, accelerate the recognition of income and/or defer the ability to recognize losses, and, in limited cases, subject a closed-end fund (or a potentially a Portfolio) to U.S. federal income tax on income from certain of their foreign securities. In turn, these rules may affect the amount, timing or character of the income distributed to you by a Portfolio and may require a Portfolio to sell fund shares to mitigate the effect of these rules and prevent disqualification of the Portfolio as a RIC at a time when the Sponsor might not otherwise have chosen to do so.

Certain of the Portfolios' underlying funds are required for federal income tax purposes to mark-to-market and recognize as income for each taxable year its net unrealized gains and losses on certain futures and options contracts that are subject to Section 1256 of the Code ("Section 1256 Contracts") as of the end of the year as well as those actually realized during the year. Gain or loss from Section 1256 Contracts will be 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gain or loss. Application of this rule may alter the timing and character of distributions to your Portfolio. An underlying fund may be required to defer the recognition of losses on Section 1256 Contracts to the extent of any unrecognized gains on offsetting positions held by such fund, which in turn may affect the tax recognition by a Portfolio.

Offsetting positions held by any underlying closed-end fund involving certain derivative instruments, such as options, forward contracts, and futures, as well as its long and short positions in portfolio securities may constitute a "straddle" for federal income tax purposes. A straddle of which at least one, but not all, the positions are Section 1256 Contracts may constitute a "mixed straddle." In general, straddles are subject to certain rules that may affect the amount, character and timing of a portfolio's gains and losses with respect to straddle positions by requiring, among other things, that: (1) any loss realized on disposition of one position of a straddle may not be recognized to the extent that a portfolio has unrealized gains with respect to the other position in such straddle; (2) the portfolio's holding period in straddle positions be suspended while the straddle exists (possibly resulting in a gain being treated as short-term capital gain rather than long-term capital gain); (3) the losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions that are part of a mixed straddle and that are non-Section 1256 Contracts be treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital loss; (4) losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions that would otherwise constitute short-term capital losses be treated as long-term capital losses; and (5) the deduction of interest and carrying charges attributable to certain straddle positions may be deferred. Various elections are available, which may mitigate the effects of the straddle rules, particularly with respect to mixed straddles. The extent to which an underlying closed-end fund is subject to the above rules as well as the

elections used to mitigate the effects of such rules may have an impact on the tax consequences to your Portfolio.

In general, the straddle rules described above do not apply to any straddles held by an underlying closed-end fund if all of the offsetting positions consist of Section 1256 Contracts. The straddle rules described above also do not apply if all the offsetting positions making up a straddle consist of one or more "qualified covered call options" and the stock to be purchased under the options and the straddle is not part of a larger straddle. A qualified covered call option is generally any option granted by an underlying closed-end fund to purchase stock it holds (or stock it acquires in connection with granting the option) if, among other things, (1) the option is traded on a national securities exchange that is registered with the SEC or other market the IRS determined has rules adequate to carry out the purposes of the applicable Code provision, (2) the option is granted more than 30 days before it expires, (3) the option is not a "deep-in-the-money option," (4) such option is not granted by an options dealer in connection with his activity of dealing in options, and (5) gain or loss with respect to the option is not ordinary income or loss.

To the extent an underlying closed-end fund writes options that are not Section 1256 Contracts, the amount of the premium received by such fund for writing such options will generally be entirely short-term capital gain to the fund. In addition, if such an option is closed by a fund, any gain or loss realized by the fund as a result of closing the transaction will also generally be short-term capital gain or loss. If such an option is exercised any gain or loss realized by a fund upon the sale of the underlying security pursuant to such exercise will generally be short-term or long-term capital gain or loss to the fund depending on its holding period for the underlying security. Accordingly, your Portfolio's taxes may be affected by the underlying funds' corresponding option activity.

Foreign Tax Credits. Foreign tax credits, if any, received by a Portfolio as a result of an investment in another RIC will not be passed through to a Unitholder unless the Portfolio qualifies as a "qualified fund-of-funds" under the Code. If the Portfolio is a "qualified fund-of-funds" it will be eligible to file an election with the Internal Revenue Service that will enable the Portfolio to pass along these foreign tax credits to its Unitholders. A Portfolio will

be treated as a "qualified fund-of-funds" under the Code if at least 50% of the value of the Portfolio's total assets (at the close of each quarter of the Portfolio's taxable year) is represented by interests in other RICs.

If a Portfolio makes such election, it will enable Unitholders, in effect, to receive either the benefit of a foreign tax credit, or a deduction from such taxes, with respect to any foreign and U.S. possessions income taxes paid by the Portfolio, subject to certain limitations. Pursuant to the election, such Portfolio will treat those taxes as dividends paid to its Unitholders. Each such Unitholder will be required to include a proportionate share of those taxes in gross income as income received from a foreign source and must treat the amount so included as if the Unitholder had paid the foreign tax directly. The Unitholder may then either deduct the taxes deemed paid by him or her in computing his or her taxable income or, alternatively, use the foregoing information in calculating any foreign tax credit they may be entitled to use against the Unitholders' federal income tax. If the Portfolio makes the election, such Portfolio (or its administrative agent) will report annually to its Unitholders the respective amounts per share of the Portfolio's income from sources within, and taxes paid to, foreign countries and U.S. possessions.

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

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"). A 30% withholding tax on your Portfolio's distributions generally applies if paid to a foreign entity unless: (i) if the foreign entity is a "foreign financial institution" as defined under FATCA, the foreign entity undertakes certain due diligence, reporting, withholding, and certification obligations, (ii) if the foreign entity is not a "foreign financial institution," it identifies certain of its U.S. investors or (iii) the foreign entity is otherwise excepted under FATCA. If required under the rules above and subject to the applicability of any intergovernmental agreements between the United States and the relevant foreign country, withholding under FATCA may apply. Under existing regulations, FATCA withholding on gross proceeds from the sale of Units and capital gain distributions from your Portfolio took effect on January 1, 2019; however, recently proposed U.S. tax regulations eliminate FATCA withholding on such types of payments. Taxpayers generally may rely on these proposed Treasury Regulations until final Treasury Regulations are issued. If withholding is required under FATCA on a payment related to your Units, investors that otherwise would not be subject to withholding (or that otherwise would be entitled to a reduced rate of withholding) on such payment generally will be required to seek a refund or credit from the IRS to obtain the benefit of such exemption or reduction. Your Portfolio will not pay any additional amounts in respect of amounts withheld under FATCA. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the effect of FATCA based on your individual circumstances.

Foreign Tax Credit. If your Portfolio invests in any foreign securities, the tax statement that you receive may include an item showing foreign taxes your Portfolio paid to other countries. In this case, dividends taxed to you will include your share of the taxes your Portfolio paid to other countries. If more than 50% of the value of the Portfolio's total assets at the end of a fiscal year is invested in foreign securities, the Portfolio may elect to "pass-through" to the Unitholders the amount of foreign income tax paid by the Portfolio in lieu of deducting such amount in determining its investment company taxable income. In such a case, Unitholders will be required (i) to include in gross income, even though not actually received, their respective pro rata shares of the foreign income tax paid by the Portfolio

that are attributable to any distributions they receive; and (ii) either to deduct their pro rata share of foreign tax in computing their taxable income or to use it (subject to various limitations) as a foreign tax credit against federal income tax (but not both). No deduction for foreign tax may be claimed by a non-corporate Unitholder who does not itemize deductions or who is subject to the alternative minimum tax. Unitholders may be unable to claim a credit for the full amount of their proportionate shares of the foreign income tax paid by the Portfolio due to certain limitations that may apply. The Portfolio reserves the right not to pass-through to its Unitholders the amount of foreign income taxes paid by the Portfolio.

Backup Withholding. By law, your Portfolio must withhold as backup withholding a percentage (currently 24%) of your taxable distributions and redemption proceeds if you do not provide your correct social security or taxpayer identification number and certify that you are not subject to backup withholding, or if the IRS instructs your Portfolio to do so.

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

PORTRFOIO OPERATING EXPENSES

General. The fees and expenses of your Portfolio will generally accrue on a daily basis. Portfolio operating fees and expenses are generally paid out of the Income Account to the extent funds are available, and then from the Capital Account. The deferred sales charge, creation and development fee and organization costs are generally paid out of the Capital Account of your Portfolio. It is expected that Securities will be sold to pay these amounts which will result in capital gains or losses to Unitholders. See "Taxation". These sales will reduce future income distributions. The Sponsor's, Supervisor's and Trustee's fees may be increased without approval of the Unitholders by amounts not exceeding proportionate increases under the category "Services Less Rent of Shelter" in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers or, if this category is not published, in a comparable category.

Organization Costs. You and the other Unitholders will bear all or a portion of the organization costs and

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

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

Trustee's Fee. For its services the Trustee will receive the fee from your Portfolio set forth in the "Fee Table" (which includes the estimated amount of miscellaneous Portfolio expenses). The Trustee benefits to the extent there are funds in the Capital and Income Accounts since these Accounts are non-interest bearing to Unitholders and the amounts earned by the Trustee are retained by the Trustee. Part of the Trustee's compensation for its services to your Portfolio is expected to result from the use of these funds.

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

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

Fund Expenses. Each Portfolio will also bear the expenses of the underlying funds. While your Portfolio will not pay these expenses directly out of its assets, an estimate of these expenses is shown in your Portfolio's "Estimated Annual Expenses" in the "Fee Table" to illustrate the impact of these expenses. This estimate is based upon each underlying fund's annual operating expenses for the most recent fiscal year. Each underlying fund's annual operating expense amount is subject to change in the future.

OTHER MATTERS

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

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. Grant Thornton LLP, located at principal business address 171 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois 60601, serves as the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm, providing audit services.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This prospectus does not contain all the information set forth in the registration statements filed by your Portfolio with the SEC under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Investment Company Act of 1940 (file no. 811-02754). The Information Supplement, which has been filed with the SEC and is incorporated herein by reference, includes more detailed information concerning the Securities, investment risks and general information about the Portfolios. Reports and other information about your Portfolio are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, DC 20549-0102.

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

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

U-EMSPRO2457

PROSPECTUS

January 5, 2026

Closed-End Strategy: Master Income Portfolio 2026-1

Closed-End Strategy: Master Municipal Income Portfolio – National Series 2026-1

Closed-End Strategy: Value Equity and Income Portfolio 2026-1

Closed-End Strategy: Covered Call Income Portfolio 2026-1

Closed-End Strategy: Senior Loan and Limited Duration Portfolio 2026-1

Please retain this prospectus for future reference.

