Invesco Unit Trusts,
Taxable Income Series 535

Investment Grade Income Trust, 10-20 Year Series/58

PROSPECTUS PART ONE

NOTE: Part I of this Prospectus may not be distributed unless accompanied by Part II of this Prospectus.
Please retain both parts of this Prospectus for future reference.

THE FUND

This series of Invesco Unit Trusts, Taxable Income Series 535 (the "Fund") consists of the underlying unit investment trust or trusts described above (the "Trust" or "Trusts"). Each Trust consists of a portfolio of interest-bearing intermediate or long-term securities. Each Trust seeks to provide a high level of current income and to preserve capital. Each Insured Trust holds bonds each insured through policies obtained from bond insurance companies.

PUBLIC OFFERING PRICE

The Public Offering Price of the Units of the Trust includes the aggregate bid price of the securities in the Trust, an applicable sales charge, cash, if any, in the Principal Account held or owned by the Trust, and accrued interest, if any. See "Summary of Essential Financial Information".

ESTIMATED CURRENT AND LONG-TERM RETURNS

Estimated Current and Long-Term Returns to Unitholders are indicated under "Summary of Essential Financial Information". The methods of calculating Estimated Current Returns and Estimated Long-Term Return are set forth in Part II of this Prospectus.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR HAS THE COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

The Date of this Prospectus is April 27, 2023

Invesco

INVESCO UNIT TRUSTS, TAXABLE INCOME SERIES 535
Summary of Essential Financial Information
As of February 17, 2023

Sponsor: **Invesco Capital Markets, Inc.**
Evaluator: **Invesco Capital Markets, Inc.**
Supervisor: **Invesco Investment Advisers LLC**
Trustee: **The Bank of New York Mellon**

The income, expense and distribution data set forth below have been calculated for Unitholders electing to receive monthly distributions. Unitholders choosing a different distribution plan (if available) will receive a slightly higher net annual interest income because of the lower Trustee's fees and expenses under such plan.

	Investment Grade Income Trust, 10-20 Year Series
General Information	
Principal Amount (Par Value) of the securities	$ 4,000,000
Number of Units	4,124
Fractional Undivided Interest in Trust per Unit	1/4,124
Public Offering Price:	
Aggregate Bid Price of the securities in Trust	$ 4,060,650.85
Aggregate Bid Price of the securities per Unit	$ 984.64
Sales charge 2.75% (2.827% of the Aggregate Bid Price of Securities) for the Investment Grade Income Trust, 10-20 Year Series	$ 27.79
Principal Cash per Unit	$ (1.75)
Public Offering Price per Unit (1)	$ 1,010.68
Redemption Price per Unit	$ 982.89
Excess of Public Offering Price per Unit over Redemption Price per Unit	$ 27.79
Minimum Value of the Trust under which Trust Agreement may be terminated	$ 1,420,000.00
Evaluator's Annual Evaluation Fee (2)	$ 1,588
Special Information	
Calculation of Estimated Net Annual Unit Income:	
Estimated Annual Interest Income per Unit	$ 55.52
Less: Estimated Annual Expense excluding Insurance	$ 3.19
Estimated Net Annual Interest Income per Unit	$ 52.33
Calculation of Estimated Interest Earnings per Unit:	
Estimated Net Annual Interest Income	$ 52.33
Divided by 12	$ 4.36
Estimated Daily Rate of Net Interest Accrual per Unit	$ .14538
Estimated Current Return Based on Public Offering Price (3)	5.18%
Estimated Long-Term Return (3)	4.84%

(1) Plus accrued interest to the date of settlement of $1.75 for the Investment Grade Income Trust, 10-20 Year Series.

(2) Notwithstanding information to the contrary in Part II of this Prospectus, as compensation for its services, the Evaluator shall receive a fee of $.35 per $1,000 principal amount of securities per Trust annually. This fee may exceed the actual costs of providing these services for a Trust but the total amount received for providing evaluation services to all Invesco unit investment trusts will not exceed the total cost of providing the services in any calendar year. This fee may be adjusted for increases in consumer prices for services under the category "Services Less Rent of Shelter" in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

(3) The Estimated Current Returns and Estimated Long-Term Returns are described under "Estimated Current and Long-Term Returns" in Part II of this Prospectus.

Summary of Essential Financial Information (continued)

Evaluations for purpose of sales, purchase or redemption of Units are made as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the "Exchange") on days the Exchange is open next following receipt of an order for a sale or purchase of Units or receipt by The Bank of New York Mellon of Units tendered for redemption.

Minimum Principal Distribution	$1.00 per Unit
Date of Deposit	January 7, 2016
Supervisor's Annual Supervisory Fee	Maximum of $.40 per Unit
Sponsor's Annual Bookkeeping and Administrative Services Fee	Maximum of $.15 per Unit
Record and Computation Dates	TENTH day of the month.
Distribution Dates	TWENTY-FIFTH day of the month.
Trustee's Annual Fee	$.96 per $1,000 principal amount of Bonds.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Sponsor and Unitholders of Invesco Unit Trusts, Taxable Income Series 535:

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying statement of condition (including the analysis of net assets and the related portfolio schedule) of Investment Grade Income Trust, 10-20 Year Series 58 (included in Invesco Unit Trusts, Taxable Income Series 535 the "Trust") as of December 31, 2022, and the related statements of operations and changes in net assets for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, and the financial highlights for each of the five years in the period ended December 31, 2022, 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 December 31, 2022, and the results of its operations and changes in net assets for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, and the financial highlights for each of the five years in the period ended December 31, 2022, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements and financial highlights are the responsibility of the Trust's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Trust's financial statements and financial highlights 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 and financial highlights 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 management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of securities owned at December 31, 2022 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

April 27, 2023

INVESCO UNIT TRUSTS, TAXABLE INCOME SERIES 535
Statement of Condition
December 31, 2022

	Investment Grade Income Trust, 10-20 Year Series
Trust property	
Cash	$ —
Securities at fair value (cost $4,424,535) (notes 1 and 2)	4,041,467
Accrued interest	50,876
Receivable for securities sold	—
	$ 4,092,343
Liabilities and interest to Unitholders	
Cash overdraft	$ 60,132
Redemptions payable	12,580
Interest to Unitholders	4,019,631
	$ 4,092,343

Analysis of Net Assets

Interest of Unitholders (4,136 Units of fractional undivided interest outstanding)	
Cost to original investors of 7,100 Units (note 1)	$ 8,021,794
Less initial underwriting commission (note 3) and organization costs	353,118
	7,668,676
Less redemption of Units (2,964 Units)	3,424,632
	4,244,044
Undistributed net investment income	
Net investment income	2,039,388
Less distributions to Unitholders	2,021,485
	17,903
Realized gain (loss) on security sale or redemption	317,795
Unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of securities (note 2)	(383,068)
Distributions to Unitholders of security sale or redemption proceeds	(177,043)
Net asset value to Unitholders	$ 4,019,631
Net asset value per Unit (Units outstanding of 4,136)	$ 971.86

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

INVESTMENT GRADE INCOME TRUST, 10-20 YEAR SERIES 58
Statements of Operations
Years ended December 31,

	2020	2021	2022
Investment income			
Interest income	$ 287,386	$ 266,763	$ 245,204
Expenses			
Trustee fees and expenses	12,268	11,058	10,183
Evaluator fees	2,233	1,695	1,588
Supervisory fees	3,051	2,933	2,882
Total expenses	17,552	15,686	14,653
Net investment income	269,834	251,077	230,551
Realized gain (loss) from Bond sale or redemption			
Proceeds	482,886	357,786	479,006
Cost	386,214	308,519	449,323
Realized gain (loss)	96,672	49,267	29,683
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of Bonds	324,861	(268,786)	(1,222,086)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS	$ 691,367	$ 31,558	$ (961,852)

Statements of Changes in Net Assets
Years ended December 31,

	2020	2021	2022
Increase (decrease) in net assets			
Operations:			
Net investment income	$ 269,834	$ 251,077	$ 230,551
Realized gain (loss) on Bond sale or redemption	96,672	49,267	29,683
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of Bonds	324,861	(268,786)	(1,222,086)
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	691,367	31,558	(961,852)
Distributions to Unitholders from:			
Net investment income	(271,553)	(252,074)	(231,985)
Bonds sale or redemption proceeds	(77,529)	—	(43,081)
Redemption of Units	(381,775)	(359,255)	(472,664)
Total increase (decrease)	(39,490)	(579,771)	(1,709,582)
Net asset value to Unitholders			
Beginning of period	6,348,474	6,308,984	5,729,213
End of period (including undistributed net investment income of $20,334, $19,337 and $17,903, respectively)	$ 6,308,984	$ 5,729,213	$ 4,019,631

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

PORTFOLIO

As of December 31, 2022, the Investment Grade Income Trust, 10-20 Year Series 58 consists of issues which are payable from the income of a specific project, authority or corporation, as applicable. The portfolio is divided by purpose of issue as follows: Certificates of Participation, (1%); Corporate Bonds, (50%); General Obligation, (10%); General Purpose, (3%); Higher Education, (12%); Transportation, (5%) and Utilities, (19%). See "portfolio schedule" and related "Note 2" herein.

The state breakdown for the municipal bonds included in the Investment Grade Income Trust, 10-20 Year Series 58 is as follows: Arizona, (1%); California, (7%); Colorado, (12%); Florida, (3%); Illinois, (19%); New Jersey, (3%) and New York, (5%).

Port-folio Item	Aggregate Principal	Name of Issuer, Title, Interest Rate and Maturity Date (Note 2)	Rating (Note 2)	Redemption Feature (Note 2)	Fair Value (Notes 1 and 2)
		MUNICIPAL BONDS - 50.51%			
A	$ 105,000	New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund Authority, Transportation System Revenue Bonds, Series C, Taxable Build America Bonds 5.754% Due 12/15/28	BBB+	2024 @ 100 S.F.	$ 105,784
B	35,000	California, City of Riverside Water Revenue Bonds, Issue of 2009B, Taxable Build America Bonds 6.125% Due 10/01/29	AA+	2023 @ 100 S.F.	36,455
C	50,000	Arizona, Tucson Taxable Certificates of Participation, Series A (Assured Municipal Insured) 6.750% Due 07/01/30	AA	2026 @ 100 S.F.	53,035
D	35,000	Florida, City of Lakeland Taxable Capital Improvement Revenue Bonds, Series C, Build America Bonds 5.929% Due 10/01/30	Aa3*	2024 @ 100 S.F.	36,379
E	210,000	New York, Metropolitan Transportation Authority, Transportation Revenue Bonds, Series C-1, Taxable Build America Bonds 6.587% Due 11/15/30	BBB+	2027 @ 100 S.F.	215,153
F	425,000	Illinois, Cook County General Obligation Bonds, Series B, Taxable Build America Bonds 6.310% Due 11/15/31	A+	2029 @ 100 S.F.	448,209
G	70,000	Florida, JEA Electric System Subordinated Revenue Bonds, Series F, Taxable Build America Bonds 6.406% Due 10/01/34	A	2025 @ 100 S.F.	74,729
H	365,000	Illinois Municipal Electric Agency, Power Supply System Revenue Bonds, Taxable Series C, Build America Bonds 6.832% Due 02/01/35	A	2024 @ 100 S.F.	396,489
I	500,000	Colorado, El Paso County Revenue Bonds, The Colorado College Project, Taxable Series C 4.471% Due 10/01/35	AA	2031 @ 100 S.F.	439,920
J	255,000	California, Imperial Irrigation District, Electric System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series B 4.300% Due 11/01/35	AA-	2031 @ 100 S.F.	235,169

Port-folio Item	Aggregate Principal	Name of Issuer, Title, Interest Rate and Maturity Date (Note 2)	Rating (Note 2)	Redemption Feature (Note 2)	Fair Value (Notes 1 and 2)
		CORPORATE BONDS - 49.49%			
		Communications - 18.84%			
K	$ 235,000	**America Movil, S.A.B. de C.V. 6.375% Due 03/01/35	A-		$ 249,109
L	295,000	AT&T, Inc. 4.500% Due 05/15/35	BBB	2034 @ 100	268,170
M	250,000	Time Warner, Inc. 6.500% Due 11/15/36	BBB-		244,085
		Energy - 6.97%			
N	100,000	**Trans-Canada Pipelines 4.625% Due 03/01/34	BBB+	2033 @ 100	91,128
O	185,000	ConocoPhillips Canada 5.950% Due 10/15/36	A-		190,506
		Financials - 7.03%			
P	275,000	Loews Corporation 6.000% Due 02/01/35	A		284,130
		Information Technology - 6.74%			
Q	275,000	KLA Corporation 5.650% Due 11/01/34	A-	2034 @ 100	272,522
		Materials - 9.91%			
R	155,000	**Rio Tinto Alcan, Inc. 6.125% Due 12/15/33	A		165,932
S	250,000	**Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan, Inc. 5.875% Due 12/01/36	BBB		234,563
	$ 4,070,000				$ 4,041,467

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Security Valuation - Tax-exempt municipal securities are stated at the value determined by the Evaluator. The Evaluator may determine the value of the Bonds (1) on the basis of current bid prices of the Bonds obtained from dealers or brokers who customarily deal in Bonds comparable to those held by the Trust, (2) on the basis of bid prices for comparable Bonds, (3) by determining the value of the Bonds by appraisal or (4) by any combination of the above. As of September 22, 2022, Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. replaced Invesco Investment Advisers LLC as Evaluator. As of November 1, 2020, Invesco Investment Advisers LLC, an affiliate of the Sponsor, replaced ICE Data Pricing & Reference Data, LLC as Evaluator. Prior to November 1, 2020, ICE Data Pricing & Reference Data, LLC or its predecessor provided evaluation services.

Security Cost - The original cost to the Trust (Investment Grade Income Trust, 10-20 Year Series 58) was based on the determination of the offering prices of the securities on the date of deposit (January 7, 2016). Since the valuation is based upon the bid prices, the Trust (Investment Grade Income Trust, 10-20 Year Series 58) recognized a downward adjustment of $61,945 on the date of deposit resulting from the difference between the bid and offering prices. This downward adjustment was included in the aggregate amount of unrealized depreciation reported in the financial statements for the Trust for the period ended December 31, 2016.

Unit Valuation - The redemption price per Unit is the pro rata share of each Unit in the Trust based upon (1) the cash on hand in the Trust or monies in the process of being collected, (2) the securities in the Trust based on the value determined by the Evaluator and (3) interest accrued thereon, less accrued expenses of the Trust, if any.

Federal Income Taxes - For a Trust with a Date of Deposit prior to August 2, 2006, such Trust has been structured to be treated as a grantor trust for federal income tax purposes. Thus, such a Trust will not be treated as a taxable entity for federal income tax purposes, and each Unitholder will be considered to be the owner of a pro rata portion of the assets of such Trust. Accordingly, no provision has been made for federal income taxes. For a Trust with a Date of Deposit on or after August 2, 2006, each such Trust has elected and intends to qualify on a continuous basis for special income tax treatment as a "regulated investment company" ("RIC") under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. If such Trust so qualifies, as expected, it will not be subject to federal income tax on amounts distributed to Unitholders. Your Trust's Date of Deposit is listed above in the section entitled "Summary of Essential Financial Information". For a discussion of the federal tax status of income earned on Units, see "Federal Tax Status--Grantor Trusts" or "Federal Tax Status--Regulated Investment Companies", as applicable, in Part II of this Prospectus.

For each calendar year-end, a RIC trust files an annual tax return, Form 1120-RIC, with the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"). These returns are subject to IRS examination under a three-year statute of limitations. To date, the Trust has no IRS examination pending.

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC"), clarifies the appropriate method of accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements and provides related guidance. There is no material effect on the net asset value, financial condition or results of operations of the Trust.

Subsequent Events - Events or transactions that have occurred from the balance sheet date through the date of issuance are evaluated by the Sponsor.

Other - The financial statements are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. Any realized gains or losses from securities transactions are reported on an identified cost basis.

NOTE 2 - PORTFOLIO

Portfolio Diversification - Certain sector classifications have been changed from the prior year's presentation. Sector classifications are subject to change and their presentation as they relate to the Trust may change from one year to the next.

Ratings - The source of all ratings, exclusive of those designated NR or * is Standard & Poor's, a Division of S&P Global ("S&P"). Ratings marked * are by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") as these Bonds are not rated by S&P. NR indicates that the Bond is not rated by S&P or Moody's. The ratings shown represent the latest published ratings of the Bonds. For a brief description of rating symbols and their related meanings, see "Description of Securities Ratings" in the Information Supplement.

NOTE 2 - PORTFOLIO (continued)

Redemption Feature - There is shown under this heading the year in which each issue of Bonds is initially or currently callable and the call price for that year. Each issue of Bonds continues to be callable at declining prices thereafter (but not below par value) except for original issue discount Bonds which are redeemable at prices based on the issue price plus the amount of original issue discount accreted to redemption date plus, if applicable, some premium, the amount of which will decline in subsequent years. "S.F." indicates a sinking fund is established with respect to an issue of Bonds. "P.R." indicates a bond has been prerefunded. Redemption pursuant to call provisions generally will, and redemption pursuant to sinking fund provisions may, occur at times when the redeemed securities have an offering side evaluation which represents a premium over par. To the extent that the securities were deposited in the Trust at a price higher than the price at which they are redeemed, this will represent a loss of capital when compared with the original Public Offering Price of the Units. Conversely, to the extent that the securities were acquired at a price lower than the redemption price, this will represent an increase in capital when compared with the original Public Offering Price of the Units. Distributions will generally be reduced by the amount of the income which would otherwise have been paid with respect to redeemed securities and there will be distributed to Unitholders the principal amount in excess of $1 per Unit semi-annually for Trusts with a Date of Deposit prior to April 23, 2009, or in excess of $5 per Unit monthly for Trusts with a Date of Deposit on or after April 23, 2009, and any premium received on such redemption. However, should the amount available for distribution in the Principal Account exceed $10.00 per Unit for Trusts with a Date of Deposit prior to April 23, 2009, the Trustee will make a special distribution from the Principal Account on the next succeeding monthly Distribution Date to holders of record on the related monthly Record Date. The estimated current return in this event may be affected by such redemptions. For the federal tax effect on Unitholders of such redemptions and resultant distributions, see "Federal Tax Status" in Part II of this Prospectus.

Certain Bonds may have a "make whole" call option and are redeemable in whole or in part at any time at the option of the issuer at a redemption price that is generally equal to the sum of the principal amount of such Bonds, a "make whole" amount, and any accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption. The "make whole" amount is generally equal to the excess, if any, of (i) the aggregate present value as of the date of redemption of principal being redeemed and the amount of interest (exclusive of interest accrued to the date of redemption) that would have been payable if redemption had not been made, determined by discounting the remaining principal and interest at a specified rate (which varies from bond to bond and is generally equal to an average of yields on U.S. Treasury obligations or municipal obligations, as applicable, with maturities corresponding to the remaining life of the bond plus a premium rate) from the dates on which the principal and interest would have been payable if the redemption had not been made, over (ii) the aggregate principal amount of the bonds being redeemed.

** indicates that the bond was issued by a foreign company.

Insurance - Insurance coverage providing for the timely payment when due of all principal and interest on certain of the securities in the Trust may have been obtained by the Trust or by one of the Preinsured Security Insurers (as indicated in the security name), however, certain other securities may not be insured. Such insurance does not guarantee the market value of the securities or the value of the Units. For securities covered under the Trust's insurance policy the insurance is effective only while securities thus insured are held in the Trust and the insurance premium, which is a Trust obligation, is paid on a monthly basis. The premium for insurance which has been obtained from various insurance companies by the issuer of the security involved is payable by the issuer.

ASC states that, for financial reporting purposes, insurance coverage of the type acquired by the Trust does not have any measurable fair value in the absence of default of the underlying Bonds or of indications of the probability of such default.

Fair Value Measurements - As described in Note 1, the Trust utilizes various methods to measure the fair value of its investments. ASC establishes both a framework for measuring fair value as well as a hierarchy that prioritizes inputs to valuation methods. The various inputs that may be used to determine the value of the Trust's investments are summarized in the three levels presented below. The inputs or methodologies used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in those securities.

Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical securities.

Level 2 – Prices determined using other significant observable inputs. Observable inputs are inputs that other market participants would use in pricing a security, which may include quoted prices for similar securities, interest rates, prepayment speeds and credit risk.

Level 3 – Prices determined using significant unobservable inputs. In certain situations where quoted prices or observable inputs are unavailable, unobservable inputs may be used. Unobservable inputs reflect the Trust's own assumptions about the factors market participants would use in pricing an investment, and would be based on the best information available.

NOTE 2 - PORTFOLIO (continued)

The following table summarizes the Trust's investments as of December 31, 2022 based on the inputs used to value them:

Valuation Inputs	Investments in Securities
Level 1 – Quoted prices	$ —
Level 2 – Other significant observable inputs	4,041,467
Level 3 – Significant unobservable inputs	—
Total	$ 4,041,467

Unrealized Appreciation and Depreciation - An analysis of net unrealized appreciation (depreciation) at December 31, 2022 is as follows:

Unrealized Appreciation	$ 9,974
Unrealized Depreciation	(393,042)
	$ (383,068)

NOTE 3 - OTHER

Marketability - Although it is not obligated to do so, the Sponsor may maintain a market for Units and continuously offer to purchase Units at prices, subject to change at any time, based upon the aggregate bid price of the securities in the portfolio of the Trust, plus interest accrued to the date of settlement. If the supply of Units exceeds demand, or for other business reasons, the Sponsor may discontinue purchases of Units at such prices. In the event that a market is not maintained for the Units, a Unitholder desiring to dispose of his Units may be able to do so only by tendering such Units to the Trustee for redemption at the redemption price.

Cost to Investors - The cost to original investors was based on the determination of the aggregate offering price of the securities per Unit on the date of an investor's purchase, plus a sales charge of 3.9% of the Public Offering Price which was equivalent to 4.058% of the aggregate offering price of the securities for the Trust. The secondary market cost to investors is based on the determination of the aggregate bid price of the securities per Unit on the date of an investor's purchase plus a sales charge based upon the estimated long-term return life of the securities in the Trust. The sales charge ranges from 1.50% of the Public Offering Price (1.523% of the aggregate bid price of the securities) for a Trust with an estimated long-term return life with less than two years to 3.75% of the Public Offering Price (3.896% of the aggregate bid price of the securities) for a Trust with a portfolio with an estimated long-term return life of twelve or more years.

Compensation of Evaluator and Supervisor - The Supervisor receives a fee for providing portfolio supervisory services for the Trust ($.40 per Unit, not to exceed the aggregate cost of the Supervisor for providing such services to all Invesco unit investment trusts). In addition, the Evaluator receives an annual fee for regularly evaluating the Trust's portfolio. As of September 22, 2022, Invesco Capital Markets, Inc., as compensation for its services as Evaluator, received a fee of $.35 per $1,000 principal amount of securities per Trust annually, not to exceed the aggregate cost for providing such services to all Invesco unit investment trusts. As of November 1, 2020 through September 21, 2022, Invesco Investment Advisers, LLC, as compensation for its services as Evaluator, received a fee of $.35 per $1,000 principal amount of securities per Trust annually. Prior to November 1, 2020, ICE Data Pricing & Reference Data, LLC, as compensation for its services as Evaluator, was receiving a fee of $.39 per $1,000 principal amount of securities per Trust annually. Fees may be adjusted for increases under the category "Services Less Rent of Shelter" in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Contingencies and Commitments - On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization officially declared COVID-19, the disease caused by the novel coronavirus, a pandemic. The Sponsor is closely monitoring the evolution of this pandemic, including how it may affect the economy and the general population. The duration of the effects that COVID-19 may have on certain sectors and industries are uncertain and may adversely affect the value of the Trust. Any substantial change in general market conditions may result in sudden and significant valuation increases or declines in the Trust holdings.

NOTE 4 - REDEMPTION OF UNITS

During each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, 301 Units, 285 Units and 452 Units, respectively, were presented for redemption.

NOTE 5 - FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Investment Grade Income Trust, 10-20 Year Series/58

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 1,188.90	$ 1,105.65	$ 1,227.00	$ 1,294.68	$ 1,248.74
Income from investment operations:					
Net investment income	53.61	53.72	53.88	53.16	52.81
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investment transactions (a)	(78.25)	124.65	83.51	(45.73)	(266.69)
Total from investment operations	(24.64)	178.37	137.39	7.43	(213.88)
Distributions to Unitholders from:					
Net investment income	(53.96)	(53.98)	(54.23)	(53.37)	(53.13)
Bond sale and redemption proceeds	(4.65)	(3.04)	(15.48)	—	(9.87)
Total distributions to Unitholders	(58.61)	(57.02)	(69.71)	(53.37)	(63.00)
Net asset value, end of period	$ 1,105.65	$ 1,227.00	$ 1,294.68	$ 1,248.74	$ 971.86
Total Return:	(2.05)%	16.43%	11.45%	(0.16)%	(17.58)%
Ratios as a Percentage of Average Net Assets:					
Expenses	0.29%	0.27%	0.28%	0.26%	0.31%
Net investment income	4.76%	4.53%	4.23%	4.23%	4.93%

(a) Realized and unrealized gains and losses per unit include the balancing amounts necessary to reconcile the change in net asset value per unit. The per unit amount may be significantly affected based on the changes in units outstanding during the period.

Prospectus Part II

April 2023

Van Kampen Merritt Insured Income Trust

Van Kampen American Capital Insured Income Trust

Van Kampen Focus Portfolios Insured Income Trust

Van Kampen Focus Portfolios, Taxable Income Series

Van Kampen Insured Income Trust

Van Kampen Unit Trusts, Taxable Income Series

Invesco Unit Trusts, Taxable Income Series

This prospectus contains two parts.
No one may use this Prospectus Part II unless accompanied by Prospectus Part I.

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

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

Invesco

THE TRUSTS

General. Each Trust is a unit investment trust issued under the name Invesco Unit Trust, Taxable Income Series, Van Kampen Unit Trusts, Taxable Income Series, Van Kampen Focus Portfolios, Taxable Income Series, Van Kampen Merritt Insured Income Trust, Van Kampen American Capital Insured Income Trust, Van Kampen Insured Income Trust or Van Kampen Focus Portfolios Insured Income Trust. Your Trust was created under the laws of the State of New York pursuant to a Trust Indenture and Agreement (the "Trust Agreement"), dated the 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, or their predecessors.

Your Trust may be an appropriate medium for investors who desire to participate in a portfolio of taxable fixed income securities, corporate bonds, or mortgage-backed securities (if investing in Units of a GNMA Income Portfolio), with greater diversification than they might be able to acquire individually. Diversification of a Trust's assets will not eliminate the risk of loss always inherent in the ownership of bonds (as used herein, the term "bonds" shall also include mortgage-backed securities, as applicable to Unitholders of a GNMA Income Portfolio). In addition, bonds of the type initially deposited in the portfolio of a Trust are often not available in small amounts and may, in the case of any privately placed bonds, be available only to institutional investors.

On the Date of Deposit, the Sponsor deposited the bonds with the Trustee. The bonds initially consisted of delivery statements relating to contracts for their purchase and cash, cash equivalents and/or irrevocable letters of credit issued by a financial institution. Thereafter, the Trustee, in exchange for the bonds, delivered to the Sponsor evidence of ownership of the Units. A Trust that holds primarily long-term bonds, as described on the cover of Prospectus Part I, is referred to herein as a "Long-Term Trust". A Trust that holds primarily intermediate-term bonds, as described on the cover of Prospectus Part I, is referred to herein as an "Intermediate-Term Trust". A Trust that holds a portfolio of bonds with "laddered" maturities, as described on the cover of Prospectus Part I, is referred to herein as a "Laddered Trust". A Trust that holds only insured bonds is referred to herein as an "Insured Trust". A Trust that holds primarily short-term Floating and Fixed rate corporate bonds, as described on the cover of Prospectus Part I, is referred to herein as a "Variable Rate Trust". Trusts that primarily hold Build America Bonds, as described on the cover of Prospectus Part I, are referred to herein as "Build America Bond Trusts". A Trust that holds bonds within the 10-20 year maturity range, as described in Prospectus Part I, is referred to herein as a "10-20 Year Trust". A Trust that holds primarily below investment grade bonds, otherwise referred to as "junk" bonds, is referred to herein as a "High Yield Trust". A Trust that holds primarily bonds within the 2 to 7 year maturity range, as described on the cover of Prospectus Part I, is referred to herein as a "Short-Term Trust." Unless otherwise terminated as provided herein, the Trust Agreement will terminate at the end of the calendar year prior to the fiftieth anniversary of its execution in the case of a Long-Term Trust, a Laddered Trust or a 10-20 Year Trust and at the end of the calendar year prior to the twentieth anniversary of its execution in the case of an Intermediate-Term Trust, Variable Rate Trust, High Yield Trust, or a Short-Term Trust.

Each Unit initially offered represents a fractional undivided interest in the principal and net income of a Trust. To the extent that any Units are redeemed by the Trustee, or additional Units are issued as a result of additional Securities being deposited by the Sponsor only with respect to a GNMA Income Portfolio, the fractional undivided interest in a Trust represented by each Unit will increase or decrease accordingly, although the actual Units in a Trust will remain unchanged. Units will remain outstanding until redeemed by Unitholders or until the termination of the Trust Agreement.

With respect only to a GNMA Income Portfolio, additional Units of your Trust may be issued at any time by depositing in the Trust (i) additional securities, (ii) contracts to purchase securities together with cash or irrevocable letters of credit or (iii) cash (or a letter of credit or the equivalent) with instructions to purchase additional securities. As additional Units are issued by the Trust, the aggregate value of the securities will be increased and the fractional undivided interest represented by each Unit will be decreased. The Sponsor may continue to make additional deposits into the Trust following the Initial Date of Deposit provided that the additional deposits will be in amounts which will maintain, as nearly as practicable, the original percentage relationship among the principal amounts of securities of specified interest rates and ranges of maturities that existed on the Initial Date of Deposit. Investors may experience a dilution of their investments and a reduction in their anticipated income because of fluctuations in

the prices of the securities between the time of the deposit and the purchase of the securities and because the Trust will pay the associated brokerage and acquisition costs. Purchases and sales of Securities by the Trust may impact the value of the Securities. This may especially be the case upon Trust termination or in the course of satisfying large Unit redemptions.

Objectives and Bond Selection. The objective of a Long-Term Trust is to provide income and conservation of capital by investing in a professionally selected portfolio primarily consisting of long-term bonds. The objective of an Intermediate-Term Trust is to provide income and conservation of capital by investing in a professionally selected portfolio primarily consisting of intermediate-term bonds. The objective of a 10-20 Year Trust is to provide a high level of current income and to preserve capital by investing in a portfolio of bonds maturing approximately 10 to 20 years from the Date of Deposit. The objective of a Laddered Trust is to provide income and conservation of capital by investing in a professionally selected portfolio consisting of bonds with laddered maturities of approximately 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 years from the Date of Deposit. The objective of a GNMA Income Portfolio is to provide an attractive level of monthly income by investing in a portfolio consisting of fixed-rate mortgage-backed securities representing pools of mortgages on 1- to 4- family dwellings guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association. The objective of a Variable Rate Trust is to provide an attractive level of income and to preserve capital by investing in a portfolio primarily consisting of short-term floating and fixed rate corporate bonds. The objective of a High Yield Trust is to provide a high level of current income and to preserve capital by investing primarily in a portfolio of high yield corporate bonds. The objective of a Short-Term Trust is to provide a high level of current income and to preserve capital by investing in a portfolio primarily consisting of bonds maturing approximately 3 to 7 years from the Date of Deposit or 2 to 4 years from the Date of Deposit, as identified on the cover of the Prospectus Part I. There is, of course, no guarantee that a Trust will achieve its objective. Your Trust may be an appropriate medium for investors who desire to participate in a portfolio of taxable fixed income securities, corporate bonds, or mortgage-backed securities if investing in Units of a GNMA Income Portfolio, with greater diversification than they might be able to acquire individually. Diversification of a Trust's assets will not eliminate the risk of loss always inherent in the ownership of bonds.

In selecting bonds for each Trust, the Sponsor considered the following factors, among others: (a) the ratings criteria applicable to such Trust; (b) the prices and liquidity of the bonds relative to other bonds of comparable quality and maturity, (c) the current income provided by the bonds; (d) the diversification of bonds as to purpose of issue and location of issuer; and (e) the probability of early return of principal or high legal or event risk. After the Date of Deposit, a bond may cease to be rated or its rating may be reduced below the minimum required as of the Date of Deposit. Neither event requires elimination of a bond from a Trust but may be considered in the Sponsor's determination as to whether or not to direct the Trustee to dispose of the bond (see "Trust Administration--Portfolio Administration"). In particular, the ratings of the bonds in a Income Opportunities Trust, Investment Grade Trust, Long-Term Investment Grade Trust, Investment Grade Corporate Trust, Long-Term Corporate Investment Grade Trust, Intermediate Corporate Investment Grade Trust, Investment Grade Income Trust or Variable Rate Trust could fall below "investment grade" (*i.e.*, below "BBB-" or "Baa3") during the Trust's life and the Trust could continue to hold the bonds. With respect to the selection of securities for a GNMA Income Portfolio, the Sponsor considered factors including the following: (i) the types of GNMA securities available, (ii) the prices and yields of the securities relative to other comparable securities, including the extent to which the securities were trading at a premium or discount from their principal value, and (iii) the maturities of the securities. See "The Trusts--Risk Factors".

Insurance guaranteeing the timely payment, when due, of all principal and interest on certain bonds in the Trusts has been obtained from bond insurance company. See "Insurance on the Bonds".

Risk Factors. All investments involve risk. This section describes the main risks that can impact the value of bonds in your Trust. You should understand these risks before you invest. If the value of the bonds falls, the value of your Units will also fall. You can lose money by investing in a Trust. No one can guarantee that your Trust will achieve its objective or that your investment return will be positive over any period. The Information Supplement contains a more detailed discussion of risks related to your investment.

Current economic conditions. 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 industries including, but not limited to, energy and financials. Russia may take additional counter measures or retaliatory actions (including cyberattacks), which could exacerbate negative consequences on global financial markets. The duration of ongoing hostilities and corresponding sanctions and related events cannot be predicted. The foregoing may result in a negative impact on your Trust's performance and the value of an investment in your Trust, even beyond any direct investment exposure your Trust may have to Russian issuers or the adjoining geographic regions.

Furthermore, a recent outbreak of a respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus ("COVID-19"), first detected in China in December 2019, has spread globally in a short period of time. COVID-19 has resulted in the disruption of, and delays in, production and supply chains and the delivery of healthcare services and processes, as well as the cancellation of organized events and educational institutions, a decline in consumer demand for certain goods and services, and general concern and uncertainty. In response, governments and businesses world-wide, including the United States, have taken aggressive measures, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, imposing prolonged quarantines of large populations, and financial support of the economy and financial markets. COVID-19 and its effects have contributed to increased volatility in global markets, severe loses, liquidity constraints, and lowered yields; the duration of such effects cannot yet be determined but could be present for an extended period of time. The effects that COVID-19 may have on certain sectors and industries are uncertain and may adversely affect the value of your Trust. Any substantial change in general market conditions may result in sudden and significant valuation increases or declines in your Trust's holdings.

Corporate Bond Risk. 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 your Trust holds 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.

Market risk is the risk that the value of the bonds in your Trust will fluctuate. This could cause the value of your Units to fall below your original purchase price or below the par value. Market value fluctuates in response to various factors. These can include changes in interest rates, inflation, the financial condition of a bond's issuer or insurer, perceptions of the issuer or insurer, or ratings on a bond. 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 Trust in a different country or geographic region due to increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets. Even though the Supervisor supervises your portfolio, you should remember that no one manages your portfolio. Your Trust will not sell a bond solely because the market value falls, or the credit rating on a bond included in a Variable Rate Trust is downgraded, as is possible in a managed fund.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of bonds will fall if interest rates increase. Bonds typically fall in value when interest rates rise and rise in value when interest rates fall. Bonds with longer periods before maturity are often more sensitive to interest rate changes. In a low interest rate environment risks associated with rising rates are heightened. Due to the current period of historically low rates, the securities held directly or indirectly by your Trust may be subject to a greater risk of rising interest rates than would normally be the case. The negative impact on fixed income securities from any interest rate increases could be swift and significant.

With respect only to a Variable Rate Trust, because the interest rates on floating rate bonds adjust periodically to reflect current market rates, falling short-term interest rates should tend to decrease the income payable to a Variable Rate Trust on its floating rate investments and rising rates should tend to increase that income. However, investments

in floating rate obligations should also mitigate the fluctuations in a Variable Rate Trust's net asset values during periods of changing interest rates, compared to changes in values of fixed-rate debt securities. Nevertheless, changes in interest rates can affect the value of a Variable Rate Trust's floating rate investments, especially if rates change sharply in a short period, because the resets of the interest rates on the investments occur periodically and will not all happen simultaneously with changes in prevailing rates.

Certain bonds in a High Yield Trust may be subject to interest rate adjustments if either Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), S&P or Fitch Ratings ("Fitch") (or, in certain limited circumstances, another ratings service) downgrades the rating for such bond (or upgrades the rating after such a downgrade). The interest rates payable on certain bonds in a High Yield Trust may have already been increased due to past ratings downgrades. Any future credit rating improvements on such bonds may result in decreases to the interest rates payable on such bonds and, consequently, may adversely affect both the income you receive from the securities in a High Yield Trust and the value of your Units. On the other hand, increases in a bond's interest rate related to decreases in such bond's credit rating may place additional financial strain on the bond's issuer which could result in further decreases in financial condition and further credit rating decreases. Additionally, an increase in a bond's interest rate may increase the risk that the bond's issuer will prepay or "call" the bond before its stated maturity.

Credit risk is the risk that a security's issuer is unable to meet its obligation to pay principal or interest on the security. While interest and principal payments on Ginnie Mae securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, a GNMA Income Portfolio and the Units thereof are not guaranteed or insured by the U.S. government or any government agency. In addition, neither the U.S. government nor Ginnie Mae guarantees the market value or yield on Ginnie Mae securities.

Prepayment risk is the chance that borrowers prepay their mortgage loans earlier than expected and, in particular, may affect the Units of a GNMA Income Portfolio. This reduces the Trust's life and future interest income. Any payment of mortgage debt before it is due is called "prepayment". Most mortgage loans may be prepaid at any time by the borrower without penalty. Each mortgage-backed security payment includes a return of principal as well as interest. Prepayments of the entire mortgage occur when borrowers refinance or sell their homes. They may refinance to consolidate debts or take advantage of lower interest rate mortgages. As interest rates decrease, the rate of refinancings may increase significantly, thereby increasing the prepayment risk of mortgage-backed securities. Extra monthly principal payments made near the Trust's inception may significantly reduce the interest amount paid by the borrower to the lender and, therefore, the future amount received by the Trust.

Your Trust will distribute prepayments of principal to you but your future interest distributions will fall as a result of the prepaid principal. You also might not be able to reinvest this principal at as high a yield. This means that you could receive less than the amount you paid for your Units. If enough principal is prepaid on the securities in your Trust, your Trust could terminate significantly earlier than expected.

Call risk is the risk that the issuer prepays or "calls" a bond before its stated maturity. An issuer might call a bond if interest rates fall and the bond pays a higher interest rate or if it no longer needs the money for the original purpose. If an issuer calls a bond, your Trust will distribute the principal to you but your future interest distributions will fall. You might not be able to reinvest this principal at as high a yield. A bond's call price could be less than the price your Trust paid for the bond and could be below the bond's par value. This means that you could receive less than the amount you paid for your units. If enough bonds in your Trust are called, your Trust could terminate early. Some or all of the bonds may also be subject to extraordinary optional or mandatory redemptions if certain events occur, such as certain changes in tax laws, the substantial damage or destruction by fire or other casualty of the project for which the proceeds of the bonds were used, and various other events. Build America Bonds, Qualified School Construction Bonds, Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds and Clean Renewable Energy Bonds, in particular, are often subject to extraordinary or mandatory redemption provisions. See "Taxable Municipal Bonds--Build America Bonds" and "Taxable Municipal Bonds--Qualified School Construction Bonds, Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds and Clean Renewable Energy Bonds" below. The call provisions are described in general terms in the "Redemption Feature" column of the "Portfolio" section, and the notes thereof in Prospectus Part I.

Bond quality risk is the risk that a bond will fall in value if a rating agency decreases the bond's rating.

Concentration risk is the risk that your Trust is less diversified because it concentrates in a particular type of bond. When a certain type of bond makes up 25% or more of a Trust, the Trust is considered to be "concentrated" in that bond type. The different bond types are described in the following sections.

A GNMA Income Portfolio concentrates in mortgage-backed securities. You should understand these securities before you invest. These securities are described in detail in the section titled "Ginnie Mae Securities."

Extension risk is the chance that an increase in interest rates or lack of refinancing opportunities can cause a corresponding increase in the Trust's life due to a drop in expected prepayments of mortgage-backed securities. As a result, the securities in your Trust, and in particular, any mortgage-backed securities in a GNMA Income Portfolio, may become more sensitive to rising interest rates and may decrease in value.

Foreign securities risk. Investing in foreign securities typically involves more risks than investing in securities of United States issuers. These risks can increase the potential for losses in the Trust and affect its Unit price. These risks may include losses due to political, economic and social developments, international trade conditions, foreign taxes (including withholding taxes), restrictions on foreign investments or exchange of securities, foreign currency fluctuations or restrictions on exchange or repatriation of currencies.

The political, economic and social structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the U.S., and investments in these countries may be subject to the risks of internal and external conflicts, currency devaluations, foreign ownership limitations and tax increases. It is possible that a government may take over the assets or operations of a company or impose restrictions on the exchange or export of currency or other assets. Some countries also may have different legal systems that may make it difficult for the Trust to exercise investor rights and pursue legal remedies with respect to its foreign investments. Diplomatic and political developments, including rapid and adverse political changes, social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war, could affect the economies, industries, and securities and currency markets and the value of the Trust's investments in non-U.S. countries. No one can predict the impact that these factors could have on the Trust's portfolio securities.

In addition, for securities of European issuers or issuers with a significant European presence, 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 such issuers. More recently, there is uncertainty regarding the state of the EU following the United Kingdom's ("U.K.") exit from the EU on January 31, 2020 ("Brexit"). While a trade deal was negotiated and provisionally went into effect on January 1, 2021, the effect that Brexit may have on the global financial markets remains uncertain.

Foreign companies may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. companies. Thus, there may be less information publicly available about foreign companies than about most U.S. companies.

Certain foreign securities may be less liquid (harder to sell) and more volatile than many U.S. securities. This means the Trust may at times be unable to sell foreign securities in a timely manner or at favorable prices.

Reduced diversification risk is the risk that your Trust will become smaller and less diversified as bonds are sold, are called or mature. This could increase your risk of loss and increase your share of Trust expenses.

High yield bond risk. High Yield Trusts invest primarily in high yield bonds. Other Trusts may hold bonds currently rated below investment grade following one or more downgrades. High yield, or "junk" bonds, 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. High yield bonds are rated below BBB- by S&P or Fitch, or below Baa3 by Moody's, and are considered speculative as these ratings indicate a quality below investment grade. For additional information regarding ratings definitions, see "Description of Ratings" in the Information Supplement.

The prices of and yields on high yield bonds may fluctuate to a greater extent than those of higher rated bonds. Because high yield bonds are generally subordinated obligations and are perceived by investors to be riskier than

higher rated bonds, their prices tend to fluctuate more than higher rated bonds and are affected by economic, political, regulatory, company-specific and short-term credit developments to a greater degree. Their values can decline significantly over short periods of time or during periods of economic difficulty when the bonds could be difficult to value or sell at a fair price.

The market for high yield bonds is smaller and less liquid than that for investment grade bonds. High yield bonds 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 bonds, the bid-offer spread on such bonds is generally greater than it is for investment grade bonds and the purchase or sale of such bonds may take longer to complete. Further, a Trust may have difficulty selling certain high yield bonds at the desired time and price. Less liquidity could adversely affect the price at which a Trust could sell a particular high yield bond, and could cause significant fluctuations in the net asset value of a Trust's Units. The lack of a liquid trading market may also make it more difficult for a Trust to obtain accurate market quotations in valuing high yield bonds and elements of judgment may play a greater role in valuation.

High yield bonds are also subject to greater credit risk (including the possibility of an issuer's default or bankruptcy) than bonds in higher rating categories. 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. The risk of default among high yield bonds is also enhanced since these securities are generally subordinated obligations within an issuer's overall capital structure. Generally, no payment with respect to subordinated indebtedness (such as a high yield bond in a Trust) may be made while there exists a default with respect to any senior indebtedness. Thus, in the event of insolvency, holders of senior indebtedness of an issuer generally will recover more, ratably, than holders of subordinated indebtedness of that issuer.

Should the issuer of any high yield bond default in the payment of principal or interest, a Trust may incur additional expenses seeking payment on the defaulted bond. Because amounts (if any) recovered by a Trust in payment under the defaulted bond may not be reflected in the value of a Trust's Units until actually received by a Trust, and depending upon when a Unitholder purchases or sells his or her Units, it is possible that a Unitholder would bear a portion of the cost of recovery without receiving any portion of the payment recovered.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the value of a bond will fall if trading in the bond is limited or absent, thereby adversely affecting the Trust's net asset value. 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 Trust, may be adversely affected. No one can guarantee that a liquid trading market will exist for any bond because these bonds generally trade in the over-the-counter market (they are not listed on a securities exchange).

Certain Trusts may hold bonds that are "Rule 144A" restricted securities pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("1933 Act"), and may be subject to enhanced liquidity risk. Rule 144A securities are restricted securities that may only be resold in accordance with the applicable provisions of the 1933 Act. Rule 144A establishes a "safe harbor" from the registration requirements of the 1933 Act for resale of certain securities to qualified institutional buyers. Subsequent to a Trust's Initial Date of Deposit, the overall liquidity of the Trust may decrease to the extent the Trust's restricted securities are not readily marketable or become illiquid at the time the Trust may be seeking to sell such securities, such as for a request for redemption. An insufficient number of qualified institutional buyers interested in purchasing restricted securities held by a Trust may adversely affect the marketability of such securities, and the Trustee might be unable to dispose of such Trust securities promptly or at reasonable prices. Since it is not possible to predict with assurance exactly how the market for a particular Rule 144A restricted security will develop, the Sponsor will carefully monitor each Trust's investments in these securities, focusing on such factors, among others, as valuation, liquidity and availability of information.

Restricted securities may be sold only in privately negotiated transactions or in a public offering with respect to a registration statement which is in effect under the 1933 Act. A restricted security in a Trust may not be readily marketable at the time such Trust may be seeking to sell such security, such as for a request for redemption. An insufficient number of qualified institutional buyers interested in purchasing restricted securities held by a Trust may adversely affect the marketability of such securities, and the Trustee might be unable to dispose of such Trust

securities promptly or at reasonable prices. Where registration is required for the resale of a restricted security, a Trust may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expenses and a considerable period may elapse from the time the Trustee attempts to sell such restricted Trust securities and the time the Trustee may be permitted to sell the restricted Trust securities under an effective registration statement. Due to the potential for delays on resale and uncertainty in valuation associated with restricted securities, the Trustee may experience difficulty satisfying redemptions within two business days (or any shorter period as may be prescribed by the applicable rules under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("1934 Act")).

Insurer default risk is the risk that an investor of an Insured Trust could lose income and/or principal if the issuer and the insurer of a bond both default in making their payment obligations.

Litigation and legislation risk is the risk that future litigation or legislation could affect the value of your Trust. Litigation could challenge an issuer's authority to issue or make payments on bonds.

Taxable Municipal Bonds. Your Trust may invest significantly or exclusively in taxable municipal bonds. States, municipalities and public authorities issue these bonds to raise money for a variety of purposes. In selecting bonds, the Sponsor seeks to diversify your portfolio by bond purpose. This section briefly describes different bond types to help you better understand your investment. The types of bonds in your Trust are listed in Prospectus Part I. These bonds are also described in greater detail in the Information Supplement.

General obligation bonds are backed by the general taxing power of the issuer. The issuer secures these bonds by pledging its faith, credit and unlimited taxing power for the payment of principal and interest.

Revenue bonds are payable only from the revenue of a specific project or authority. They are not supported by the issuer's general power to levy taxes. The risk of default in payment of interest or principal increases if the income of the related project falters because that income is the only source of payment. All of the following bonds are revenue bonds.

Build America Bonds were issued pursuant to The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the "Recovery Act"), authorizing states and local governments to issue taxable bonds and to elect to receive a federal subsidy for a portion of their borrowing costs through a refundable tax credit paid by the United States Treasury Department ("Treasury") and the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"), in an amount equal to 35 percent of the total coupon interest payable to investors (45 percent for those Build America Bonds that qualify and are designated as Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds).

The Recovery Act adds a new section to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, (the "Code") which authorizes Build America Bonds that meet the definition of "qualified bonds", as described below, to receive the refundable credit. The Code section defines the term "qualified bond" to mean a Build America Bond (a) issued before January 1, 2011, (b) with 100 percent of the excess of (i) the available project proceeds (as defined to mean sale proceeds of such issue less not more than two percent of such proceeds used to pay issuance costs plus investment proceeds thereon), over (ii) the amounts in a reasonably required reserve fund with respect to such issue, are to be used for capital expenditures, and (c) where the issuer makes an irrevocable election to have this subsection of the Code apply.

Should a Build America Bond's issuer fail to continue to meet the applicable requirements as imposed on the bonds by the Code, it is possible that such issuer may not receive federal cash subsidy payments, impairing the issuer's ability to make scheduled interest payments. In addition, Build America Bonds are often subject to extraordinary redemption in the event that changes to Sections 54AA or 6431 of the Code or other federal legislation causes to reduce or eliminate the federal cash subsidy payment for a portion of a Build America Bond issuer's borrowing costs.

Build America Bonds are classified into a variety of the bond types described herein (i.e. transportation, utility, etc.).

Qualified School Construction Bonds, Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds and Clean Renewable Green Energy Bonds (collectively, "Qualified Bonds") are taxable bonds that are similar to certain Build America Bonds, in that state and municipal Qualified Bond issuers may elect to receive direct interest-subsidy payments from the U.S. Treasury if

certain conditions are met. The Code permits issuers of Qualified Bonds to seek applicable subsidies on bond interest payments.

Qualified School Construction Bonds, issued pursuant to provisions in the Recovery Act, are issued to finance the construction, rehabilitation, or repair of a public school facility or for the acquisition of land on which such a bond-financed facility will be constructed. Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds and Clean Renewable Energy Bonds are both issued pursuant to the "Energy Improvement and Extension Act of 2008", and like Qualified School Construction Bonds, are governed by Section 54A of the Code. Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds are issued for qualified energy conservation purposes, and Clean Renewable Energy Bonds are issued to finance qualified renewable energy facilities that produce electricity. Although the year of issuance is not restricted for Qualified Bonds, federal law provides for limits on the dollar amounts that may be issued for these bond types.

Federal legislation has amended the Code in recent years to provide for certain qualifications and restrictions on the issuance of Qualified Bonds, and to include such bonds under the definition of "qualified tax credit bond" as found in Section 54A of the Code. Eligible issuers of Qualified School Construction Bonds may receive subsidy payments equal to 100% of the lesser of the actual interest rate of the bonds or the tax credit rate for municipal tax-credit bonds, set daily by the U.S. Treasury. Eligible issuers of Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds and Clean Renewable Energy Bonds may receive subsidy payments equal to 70% of the lesser of the actual interest rate of the bonds or the tax credit rate for municipal tax-credit bonds, set daily by the U.S. Treasury.

Should the issuer of a Qualified Bond fail to continue to meet the applicable requirements as imposed on any such bond by the Code or other federal laws, it is possible that such issuer may not receive federal cash subsidy payments, impairing the issuer's ability to make scheduled interest payments or even causing mandatory redemption of a portion of the bonds. As provided in Section 54A of the Code, Qualified Bonds are also subject to mandatory redemption of any portion of available project proceeds that remain unexpended by the issuer after three years from the date of issuance. This mandatory redemption must be completed within 90 days after such three-year period, unless an extension is granted by the Treasury. Additionally, Qualified Bonds may be subject to extraordinary redemption in the event that changes to applicable sections of the Code or other federal legislation causes to reduce or eliminate the federal cash subsidy payment for any Qualified Bond issuer's borrowing costs.

Certificates of participation are generally a type of municipal lease obligation. Lease payments of a governmental entity secure payments on these bonds. These payments depend on the governmental entity budgeting appropriations for the lease payments. A governmental body cannot obligate future governments to appropriate for or make lease payments, but governments typically promise to take action necessary to include lease payments in their budgets. If a government fails to budget for or make lease payments, sufficient funds may not exist to pay interest or principal on these bonds.

Tax district bonds are obligations secured by a pledge of taxing power by a municipality, such as tax increment financing or tax allocation bonds. These bonds are similar to general obligation bonds. Unlike general obligation bonds, however, the municipality does not pledge its unlimited taxing power to pay these bonds. Instead, the municipality pledges revenues from a specific tax to pay these bonds. If the tax cannot support payment of interest and principal, a municipality may need to raise the related tax to pay these bonds. An inability to raise the tax could have an adverse effect on these bonds.

Airport bonds are obligations of issuers that own and operate airports. The ability of the issuer to make payments on these bonds primarily depends on the ability of airlines to meet their obligations under use agreements. Due to increased competition, deregulation, increased fuel costs and other factors, some airlines may have difficulty meeting these obligations.

General purpose bonds include bonds chosen by the Sponsor for the Trust that may not fall directly into the other broad bond categories described herein. Bonds in your Trust designated as general purpose bonds may include categorizations including, but not limited to, industrial revenue bonds, housing and building bonds, facilities bonds and tax district bonds. In general, the ability of these issuers to make payments on bonds depends on a variety factors such as the creditworthiness of the company or issuer operating the projects, government regulations and solvency of municipalities.

Health care bonds are obligations of issuers that derive revenue from hospitals and hospital systems, including mental health facilities, nursing homes and intermediate care facilities. The ability of these issuers to make payments on bonds

depends on factors such as facility occupancy levels, demand for services, competition resulting from hospital mergers and affiliations, the need to reduce costs, government regulation, costs of malpractice insurance and claims, and government financial assistance (such as Medicare and Medicaid).

Higher education bonds are obligations of issuers that operate universities and colleges. These issuers derive revenues from tuition, dormitories, grants and endowments. These issuers face problems related to declines in the number of college-age individuals, possible inability to raise tuitions and fees, uncertainty of continued federal grants, state funding or donations, and government legislation or regulation.

Public education bonds are obligations of issuers that operate primary and secondary schools. The ability of these issuers to make payments on these bonds depends primarily on ad valorem taxes. These issuers may also face problems related to litigation contesting state constitutionality of public education financing.

Transportation bonds are obligations of issuers that own and operate public transit systems, ports, highways, turnpikes, bridges and other transportation systems. The ability of these issuers to make payments on these bonds depends on variations in use, the degree of government subsidization, competition from other forms of transportation and increased costs. Port authorities derive revenues primarily from fees imposed on ships using the port facilities. These fees can fluctuate depending on the local economy and competition from air, rail and truck transportation. Increased fuel costs, alternative transportation modes and competition from toll-free bridges and roads will impact revenues of issuers that operate bridges, roads or tunnels.

Utilities bonds are obligations of issuers that derive revenue from the retail sale of utilities to customers. This category of bonds consists of bonds including, but not limited to, retail electric, gas and telephone bonds, waste disposal bonds, water and sewer bonds, and wholesale electric bonds. The ability of these issuers to make payments on these bonds depends on factors such as the rates and demand for these utilities, competition, government regulation and rate approvals, overhead expenses and the cost of fuels. These issuers face problems such as cost and delays due to environmental concerns, effects of conservation and recycling, destruction or condemnation of a project, void or unenforceable contracts, changes in the economic availability of raw materials, operating supplies or facilities, zoning ordinances, and other unavoidable changes that adversely affect operation of a project.

Ginnie Mae Securities. GNMA Income Portfolios invest exclusively in Ginnie Mae securities. These securities are backed by mortgage loans. These securities represent an ownership interest in mortgage loans made by banks and other financial institutions to finance purchases of homes. Individual loans are pooled together by Ginnie Mae-approved issuers for sale to investors. Commonly referred to as “pass-through” certificates, these securities entitle an investor to an undivided interest in the underlying mortgage loan pool. The investor receives a proportionate share of the interest (reduced by servicing and guaranty fees) and principal on the underlying mortgage loans.

Payments on Ginnie Mae securities to investors occur monthly. These payments are called “modified pass-through” payments because, through Ginnie Mae’s mortgage-backed securities program, money is passed from the borrower through to the investors in the Ginnie Mae securities. It is “modified” because if the amount collected from the borrowers is less than the amount due, the issuer modifies the pass-through to add on an amount from its corporate funds to make the payment complete.

Each group of Ginnie Mae securities shown in the “Portfolio” section of Prospectus Part I under a specified range of maturities includes individual mortgage-backed securities which may have varying maturities within each range. If there is no difference in price among the individual Ginnie Mae securities within each group on the basis of the difference in the maturity dates of each security, a purchase of Ginnie Mae securities with the same coupon rate and a maturity date within the related range will be considered an acquisition of the same security. In the future, however, the difference in maturity ranges could affect the market value of the individual Ginnie Mae securities. If this happens, any additional purchases by your Trust will take into account the maturities of the individual securities.

The Government National Mortgage Association, known as Ginnie Mae, was created in 1968 as a wholly owned corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Through its mortgage-backed securities program, Ginnie Mae seeks to increase the liquidity and efficiency of mortgage loan funding, making more capital available to low and moderate-income homeowners at competitive interest rates.

The primary function of Ginnie Mae is to operate its mortgage-backed securities ("MBS") program. Ginnie Mae helps to ensure mortgage funds are available throughout the United States including in rural and urban areas in which it has been harder to borrow money to buy a home. Ginnie Mae securities are issued by Ginnie Mae-approved private institutions. The mortgages are insured by the Federal Housing Administration, or by the Rural Housing Service, or they are guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Because of the Ginnie Mae guaranty, investors in Ginnie Mae securities are assured timely payments of scheduled principal and interest due on the pooled mortgages that back their securities. The payments also include any prepayments and early recoveries of principal on the pooled mortgages. These payments are guaranteed even if borrowers or issuers default on their obligation. If the issuer fails to make the payment, Ginnie Mae will make the payment to the investor. Neither Ginnie Mae nor the U.S. government guarantees or insures (1) the market value or yields of Ginnie Mae securities, (2) the Trust or (3) the Units of the Trust in any way.

State Risk Factors. Your Trust may invest significantly in taxable municipal bonds of issuers from a particular state. The financial condition of a state may be affected by various national, economic, social and environmental policies and conditions. Additionally, limitations imposed by constitutional amendments, legislative measures, or voter initiatives on a state and its local governments concerning taxes, bond indebtedness and other matters may constrain the revenue-generating capacity of the state and its local governments and, therefore, the ability of the issuers of the bonds to satisfy their obligations.

The economic vitality of a state and its various regions and, therefore, the ability of the state and its local governments to satisfy the bonds, are affected by numerous factors, such as natural disasters, complications with exports and industry deregulation.

A state may be a party to numerous lawsuits in which an adverse final decision could materially affect the state's governmental operations and consequently its ability to pay debt service on its obligations.

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

Communications Issuers. Your Trust may invest significantly in bonds issued by communications companies, which includes telecommunications companies. This sector is primarily characterized by extensive government regulation and intense competition.

Companies in the telecommunications industry allocate significant resources in efforts to comply with applicable government regulations. Telecommunications companies operating in the U.S. must comply with applicable state and federal regulations, including those of the Federal Communications Commission. The costs of complying with governmental regulations, delays or failure to receive required regulatory approvals or the enactment of new adverse regulatory requirements may negatively affect the business of telecommunications companies. Recent industry consolidation trends may lead to increased regulation in primary markets. Internationally, telecommunications companies may face regulatory challenges such as securing pre-marketing clearance of products and prices, which may be arbitrary and unpredictable. U.S. federal and state governments regulate permitted rates of return and the kinds of services that a company may offer. U.S. federal legislation governing the telecommunications industry may become subject to judicial review and additional interpretation, which may adversely affect certain telecommunications issuers.

The competitive landscape in the telecommunications sector is intense and constantly evolving. The products and services of these companies may become rapidly outdated. A company's performance can be hurt if the company fails to keep pace with technological advances. At the same time, demand for some telecommunications services remains weak, as several key markets are oversaturated and many customers can choose between several service providers and technology platforms. To meet increasing competition, companies may have to commit substantial capital, particularly in the formulation of new products and services using new technologies. As a result, many companies have been compelled to cut costs by reducing their workforce, outsourcing, consolidating and/or closing existing facilities and divesting low selling product lines. Certain telecommunications companies may be engaged in fierce competition for a share of the market of their products and may have higher costs, including liabilities associated with the medical, pension and postretirement expenses of their workforce, than their competitors. As a result, competitive pressures are intense and the

stocks are subject to rapid price volatility. Moreover, continued consolidation in this industry could create integration expenses and delay, and consequent management diversion of attention away from ongoing operations and related risks, among other factors, could result in the failure of these companies to realize expected cost savings or synergies.

Several high-profile bankruptcies of large telecommunications companies in the past have illustrated the potentially unstable condition of the telecommunications industry. High debt loads that were accumulated during the industry growth spurt of the 1990s caught up to the industry, causing debt and stock prices to trade at distressed levels for many telecommunications companies and increasing the cost of capital for needed additional investment. Furthermore, certain companies involved in the industry have also faced scrutiny for alleged accounting irregularities that may have led to the overstatement of their financial results, and other companies in the industry may face similar scrutiny. Moreover, some companies have begun the process of emerging from bankruptcy and may have reduced levels of debt and other competitive advantages over other telecommunications companies. Due to these and other factors, the risk level of owning the securities of telecommunications companies remains substantial and may continue to rise.

Consumer Discretionary and Consumer Staples Issuers. Your Trust may invest significantly in bonds issued by 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 industry 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.

Energy Issuers. Your Trust may invest significantly in bonds issued by energy companies. 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, industry 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 declined substantially and experienced significant volatility, which has adversely impacted energy companies and their stock prices and dividends. The price of energy fuels may decline further and 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 industry 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 industry, 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.

Financials Issuers. Your Trust may invest significantly in bonds issued by financial services companies. Companies in the financial services industry include, but are not limited to, companies involved in activities such as banking, mortgage finance, consumer finance, specialized finance, industrial finance and leasing, investment banking and brokerage, asset management and custody, corporate lending, insurance, and financial investment. In general, financial services issuers are substantially affected by changes in economic and market conditions, including: the liquidity and volatility levels in the global financial markets; interest rates, as well as currency and commodities prices; investor sentiment; the rate of corporate and consumer defaults; inflation and unemployment; the availability and cost of capital and credit; exposure to various geographic markets or in commercial and residential real estate; competition from new entrants in their fields of business; extensive government regulation; and the overall health of the U.S. and international economies. Due to the wide variety of companies in the financial services sector, they may behave and react in different ways in response to changes in economic and market conditions.

Companies in the financial services sector are subject to several distinct risks. Such companies may be subject to systematic risk, which may result due to factors outside the control of a particular financial institution — like the failure of another, significant financial institution or material disruptions to the credit markets — that could adversely affect the ability of the financial institution to operate normally or may impair its financial condition. Financial services companies are typically affected by changes in interest rates, and may be disproportionally affected as a result of volatile and/or rising interest rates.

Certain financial services companies may themselves have concentrated portfolios, which makes them vulnerable to economic conditions that affect that industry. Companies in this sector are often subject to credit risk, meaning they may have exposure to investments or agreements which under certain circumstances may lead to losses.

The financial services sector may be adversely affected by global developments including recessionary conditions, deterioration in the credit markets and concerns over sovereign debt. This may increase the credit risk, and possibility of default, of bonds issued by such institutions faced with these problems. In addition, the liquidity of certain debt instruments may be reduced or eliminated due to the lack of available market makers. There can be no assurance that the risks associated with investment in financial services issuers will decrease even assuming that the U.S. and/or foreign governments and agencies take steps to address problems that may arise.

Most financial services companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation, which limits their activities and may affect their ability to earn a profit from a given line of business. This also exposes financial services issuers to regulatory risk, where certain financial services companies may suffer setbacks if regulators change the rules under which they operate. Challenging economic and political conditions, along with increased public scrutiny during the past several years, led to new legislation and increased regulation in the U.S. and abroad, creating additional difficulties for financial institutions. Regulatory initiatives and requirements that were proposed around the world may be inconsistent or may conflict with previous regulations to which financial services issuers were subject, thereby resulting in higher compliance and legal costs, as well as the potential for higher operational, capital and liquidity costs. Proposed or enacted regulations may further limit the amounts and types of loans and other financial commitments certain financial services issuers can make, and further, may limit the interest rates and fees they can charge, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain. These laws and regulations may affect the manner in which a particular financial institution does business and the products and services it may provide. Increased regulation may restrict a company's ability to compete in its current businesses or to enter into or acquire new businesses. New regulations may reduce or limit a company's revenue or impose additional fees, limit the scope of their activities, increase assessments or taxes on those companies and intensify regulatory supervision, adversely affecting business operations or leading to other negative consequences.

Among the most prominent pieces of U.S. legislation following the 2008 financial crisis was the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), enacted into federal law on July 21, 2010. The Dodd-Frank Act included reforms and refinements to modernize existing laws to address emerging risks and issues in the nation's evolving financial system. It also established entirely new regulatory regimes, including in areas such as systemic risk regulation, over-the-counter derivatives market oversight, and federal consumer protection. The Dodd-

Frank Act intended to cover virtually all participants in the financial services industry for years to come, including banks, thrifts, depository institution holding companies, mortgage lenders, insurance companies, industrial loan companies, broker-dealers and other securities and investment advisory firms, private equity and hedge funds, consumers, numerous federal agencies and the federal regulatory structure. In particular, certain provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act increased the capital requirements of certain financial services companies supervised by the Federal Reserve, resulting in such companies incurring generally higher deposit premiums. These types of regulatory changes led to some adverse effects on certain financial services issuers and decreases in such issuers' profits or revenues.

The Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief and Consumer Protection Act (the “Relief Act”), enacted into federal law on May 23, 2018, introduces changes on several aspects of the U.S. financial industry. The Relief Act dilutes some of the stringent regulations imposed by the Dodd-Frank Act and aims to make things easier for small- and medium-sized U.S. banks -- however, all banks will remain regulated. The Relief Act will relieve small- and medium-sized banks from major regulatory compliance costs linked with stricter scrutiny. The Relief Act may lead to further deregulation and roll-back of the Dodd-Frank Act, and the Sponsor is unable to predict the impact that such changes may have on financial services issuers.

Financial services companies operating in foreign countries are also subject to regulatory and interest rate concerns. In particular, government regulation in certain foreign countries may include controls on interest rates, credit availability, prices and currency transfers. 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 financial services issuers. More recently, there is uncertainty regarding the state of the EU following Brexit. While a trade deal was negotiated and provisionally went into effect on January 1, 2021, the effect that Brexit may have on the global financial markets or on the bonds in your Trust issued by financial services companies remains uncertain.

Commercial banks (including “money center” regional and community banks), savings and loan associations and holding companies of the foregoing are especially subject to adverse effects of volatile interest rates, concentrations of loans in particular industries or classifications (such as real estate, energy, or sub-prime mortgages), and significant competition. The profitability of these businesses is to a significant degree dependent on the availability and cost of capital funds. Economic conditions in the real estate market may have a particularly strong effect on certain banks and savings associations. Commercial banks and savings associations are subject to extensive federal and, in many instances, state regulation. Neither such extensive regulation nor the federal insurance of deposits ensures the solvency or profitability of companies in this industry, and there is no assurance against losses in securities issued by such companies.

Insurance companies are particularly subject to government regulation and rate setting, potential antitrust and tax law changes, and industry-wide pricing and competition cycles. Property and casualty insurance companies also may be affected by weather, terrorism, long-term climate changes, and other catastrophes. Life and health insurance companies may be affected by mortality and morbidity rates, including the effects of epidemics. Individual insurance companies may be exposed to reserve inadequacies, problems in investment portfolios (for example, real estate or “junk” bond holdings) and failures of reinsurance carriers.

Many of the investment considerations discussed in connection with banks and insurance companies also apply to other financial services companies. These companies are subject to extensive regulation, rapid business changes, and volatile performance dependent on the availability and cost of capital and prevailing interest rates and significant competition. General economic conditions significantly affect these companies. Credit and other losses resulting from the financial difficulty of borrowers or other third parties have a potentially adverse effect on companies in this industry. Investment banking, securities brokerage and investment advisory companies are particularly subject to government regulation and the risks inherent in securities trading and underwriting activities.

The financial condition of customers, clients and counterparties, including other financial institutions, could adversely affect financial services issuers. Financial services issuers are interrelated as a result of market making, trading, clearing or other counterparty relationships. Many of these transactions expose financial services issuers to credit risk as a result of the actions of, or deterioration in, the commercial soundness of other counterparty financial institutions. Economic and market conditions may increase credit exposures due to the increased risk of customer, client or counterparty default. Downgrades to the credit ratings of financial services issuers could have a negative effect on liquidity, cash

flows, competitive position, financial condition and results of operations by significantly limiting access to funding or capital markets, increasing borrowing costs or triggering increased collateral requirements. Financial services issuers face significant legal risk, both from regulatory investigations and proceedings, as well as private actions. Profit margins of these companies continue to shrink due to the commoditization of traditional businesses, new competitors, capital expenditures on new technology and the pressure to compete globally.

Health Care Issuers. Your Trust may invest significantly in bonds issued by health care companies. These issuers include companies involved in advanced medical devices and instruments, drugs and biotechnology, managed care, hospital management/health services and medical supplies. These companies face substantial government regulation and approval procedures. General risks of health care companies include extensive competition, product liability litigation and evolving government regulation.

On March 30, 2010, the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (incorporating the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, collectively the "Act") was enacted into law. The Act continues to have a significant impact on the health care sector through the implementation of a number of reforms in a complex and ongoing process, with varying effective dates. Significant provisions of the Act include the introduction of required health care coverage for most Americans, significant expansion in the number of Americans eligible for Medicaid, modification of taxes and tax credits in the health care sector, and subsidized insurance for low to middle income families. The Act also provides for more thorough regulation of private health insurance providers, including a prohibition on the denial of coverage due to pre-existing conditions. In late 2017, along with the passage of sweeping tax reform, legislation was passed which eliminated the individual mandate (a penalty for failure to obtain a minimum level of health insurance coverage) as of 2019. It is estimated that the repeal of the individual mandate will cause a significant amount of people to be uninsured which may have an adverse effect on insurance premiums and federal subsidies. The Sponsor is unable to predict the full impact of the Act, or of its potential repeal or modification, on the Securities in your Trust.

As illustrated by the Act, Congress may from time to time propose legislative action that will impact the health care sector. The proposals may span a wide range of topics, including cost and price controls (which may include a freeze on the prices of prescription drugs), incentives for competition in the provision of health care services, promotion of pre-paid health care plans and additional tax incentives and penalties aimed at the health care sector. The government could also reduce funding for health care related research.

Drug and medical products companies also face the risk of increasing competition from new products or services, generic drug sales, product obsolescence, increased government regulation, termination of patent protection for drug or medical supply products and the risk that a product will never come to market. The research and development costs of bringing a new drug or medical product to market are substantial. This process involves lengthy government review with no guarantee of approval. These companies may have losses and may not offer proposed products for several years, if at all. The failure to gain approval for a new drug or product can have a substantial negative effect on a company and its stock. The goods and services of health care issuers are also subject to risks of malpractice claims, product liability claims or other litigation.

Health care facility operators face risks related to demand for services, the ability of the facility to provide required services, an increased emphasis on outpatient services, confidence in the facility, management capabilities, competitive forces that may result in price discounting, efforts by insurers and government agencies to limit rates, expenses, the cost and possible unavailability of malpractice insurance, and termination or restriction of government financial assistance (such as Medicare, Medicaid or similar programs).

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

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

Materials Issuers. Your Trust may invest significantly in bonds issued by companies in the materials industry. Companies in the materials sector could be adversely affected by commodity price volatility, exchange rates, import controls and increased competition. Production of materials often exceeds demand as a result of overbuilding or economic downturns, leading to poor investment returns. Companies in the materials sector are at risk for environmental damage and product liability claims. Companies in the materials sector may be adversely affected by depletion of resources, technical progress, labor relations, and governmental regulations.

Real Estate Issuers. Your Trust may invest significantly in bonds issued by real estate companies. 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 company or the real estate industry generally. The success of real estate companies depends on various factors, including the occupancy and rent levels, appreciation of the underlying property and the ability to raise rents on those properties. Economic recession, overbuilding, tax law changes, higher interest rates or excessive speculation can all negatively impact these companies, their future earnings and share prices.

Risks associated with real estate companies include, among other factors,

- general U.S. and global as well as local economic conditions,
- decline in real estate values,
- 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,
- changes in neighborhood values and buyer demand, and
- the unavailability of construction financing or mortgage loans at rates acceptable to developers.

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

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.

Information Technology Issuers. Your Trust may invest significantly in bonds issued by companies in the information technology sector. The information technology sector includes companies that are involved in computer and business services, enterprise software/technical software, Internet and computer software, Internet-related services, networking and telecommunications equipment, telecommunications services, electronics products, server hardware, computer hardware and peripherals, semiconductor capital equipment and semiconductors. These companies face risks related to rapidly changing technology, rapid product obsolescence, cyclical market patterns, evolving industry standards and frequent new product introductions.

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

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

Utility Issuers. The Trust may invest significantly in bonds issued by utility companies or in companies related to the utility industry. Many utility companies, especially electric and gas and other energy related utility companies, are subject to various uncertainties, including:

- Risks of increases in fuel and other operating costs;
- Restrictions on operations and increased costs and delays as a result of environmental, nuclear safety and other regulations;
- Regulatory restrictions on the ability to pass increasing wholesale costs along to the retail and business customer;
- Coping with the general effects of energy conservation;
- Technological innovations which may render existing plants, equipment or products obsolete;
- The effects of unusual, unexpected or abnormal local weather;
- Maturing markets and difficulty in expanding to new markets due to regulatory and other factors;
- The potential impact of natural or manmade disasters;
- Difficulty obtaining adequate returns on invested capital, even if frequent rate increases are approved by public service commissions;
- The high cost of obtaining financing during periods of inflation;
- Difficulties of the capital markets in absorbing utility debt and equity securities;
- Increased competition; and
- International politics.

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

Utility companies are subject to extensive regulation at the federal level in the United States, and many are regulated at the state level as well. The value of utility company stocks may decline because governmental regulation affecting the utilities industry can change. This regulation may prevent or delay the utility company from passing along cost increases to its customers, which could hinder the utility company's ability to meet its obligations to its suppliers and could lead to the taking of measures, including the acceleration of obligations or the institution of involuntary bankruptcy proceedings, by its creditors against such utility company. Furthermore, regulatory authorities, which may be subject to political and other pressures, may not grant future rate increases, or may impose accounting or operational policies, any of which could adversely affect a company's profitability and its stock price.

Certain utility companies have experienced full or partial deregulation in recent years. These utility companies are frequently more similar to industrial companies in that they are subject to greater competition and have been permitted by regulators to diversify outside of their original geographic regions and their traditional lines of business. These opportunities may permit certain utility companies to earn more than their traditional regulated rates of return. Some companies, however, may be forced to defend their core business and may be less profitable. While regulated providers tend to have regulated returns, non-regulated providers' returns are not regulated and generally are more volatile. These developments have reduced stability of cash flows in those states with non-regulated providers and could impact the short-term earnings potential of some in this industry. These trends have also made shares of some utility companies less sensitive to interest rate changes but more sensitive to changes in revenue and earnings and caused them to reduce the ratio of their earnings they pay out as dividends.

Certain utilities companies face risks associated with the operation of nuclear facilities for electric generation, including, among other considerations, litigation, the problems associated with the use of radioactive materials and the effects of natural or man-made disasters. In general, certain utility companies may face additional regulation and litigation regarding their power plant operations, increased costs from new or greater regulation of these operations, and expenses related to the purchase of emissions control equipment.

More About the Bonds. In addition to describing the purpose of the bonds, other information about the bonds is also included in the "Portfolio" in Prospectus Part I and notes thereto. This information relates to other characteristics of the bonds. This section briefly describes some of these characteristics.

Variable or floating interest rates. A Variable Rate Trust invests in corporate bonds that have variable or floating interest rates. These bonds are frequently not rated by credit rating agencies and must satisfy the same quality standards as commercial paper investments and may be secured by bank letters of credit. Additionally, certain of the bonds held by certain Trusts may transition from a fixed interest rate to a floating or variable interest rate at a specified time before reaching maturity in accordance with the indenture agreement of such bond. Bonds with floating or variable interest rates provide for the readjustment of the interest rate whenever a specified interest rate changes and which, at any time, can reasonably be expected to have a market value that approximates its par value. The interest rate may be adjusted automatically according to a stated prevailing market rate, such as a bank's prime rate, the 91-day U.S. Treasury Bill rate, London Interbank offered rate ("LIBOR") or some other standard. The instrument's rate is adjusted automatically each time the base rate is adjusted. Generally, the changes in the interest rate on floating rate obligations reduce the fluctuation in their market value. As interest rates decrease or increase, the potential for capital appreciation or depreciation is less than that for fixed-rate obligations of the same maturity.

For Variable Rate Trusts, some floating rate obligations have a demand feature that allows a Variable Rate Trust to tender the obligation to the issuer or a third party prior to its maturity. The tender may be at par value plus accrued interest, according to the terms of the obligations. Floating rate demand bonds that have a stated maturity in excess of one year may have features that permit the holder to recover the principal amount of the underlying security at specified intervals not exceeding one year and upon no more than 30 days' notice. The issuer of that type of bond normally has a corresponding right in its discretion, after a given period, to prepay the outstanding principal amount of the bond plus accrued interest. Generally the issuer must provide a specified number of days' notice to the holder.

As noted above, certain bonds with floating or variable interest rates may reference LIBOR. On July 27, 2017, the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority, which regulates LIBOR, announced that it intends to phase out LIBOR

by the end of 2021. On March 5, 2021, the administrator of LIBOR announced a delay in the phase out of the majority of the U.S. dollar LIBOR publications until June 30, 2023, with the remainder of LIBOR publications to still end at the end of 2021. Replacement rates that have been identified include the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), which is intended to replace USD LIBOR and measures the cost of overnight borrowings through repurchase agreement transactions collateralized with U.S. Treasury securities, and the Sterling Overnight Index Average Rate ("SONIA"), which is intended to replace GBP LIBOR and measures the overnight interest rate paid by banks for unsecured transactions in the sterling market, although other replacement rates could be adopted by market participants.

There remains uncertainty regarding the future of LIBOR and the nature of any replacement rate. While some instruments may contemplate a scenario where LIBOR is no longer available by providing for an alternative rate setting methodology, not all instruments may have such provisions and there is uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of any alternative methodology. In March 2022, the U.S. federal government enacted legislation to establish a process for replacing LIBOR with SOFR in certain existing contracts that do not already provide for the use of a clearly defined or practicable replacement benchmark rate as described in the legislation. Even so, the replacement and/or discontinuation of LIBOR could lead to significant short-term and long-term uncertainty and market instability. The unavailability or replacement of LIBOR may affect the value, liquidity or return on certain investments and may result in costs incurred in connection with potentially closing out positions and entering into new positions. Any pricing adjustments to the bonds resulting from a substitute reference rate may adversely affect a Trust's performance or net asset value.

Original issue discount bonds were initially issued at a price below their face (or par) value. These bonds typically pay a lower interest rate than comparable bonds that were issued at or above their par value. In a stable interest rate environment, the market value of these bonds tends to increase more slowly in early years and in greater increments as the bonds approach maturity. The issuers of these bonds may be able to call or redeem a bond before its stated maturity date and at a price less than the bond's par value.

Zero coupon bonds are a type of original issue discount bond. These bonds do not pay any current interest during their life. If an investor owns this type of bond, the investor has the right to receive a final payment of the bond's par value at maturity. The price of these bonds often fluctuates greatly during periods of changing market interest rates compared to bonds that make current interest payments. The issuers of these bonds may be able to call or redeem a bond before its stated maturity date and at a price less than the bond's par value.

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

ESTIMATED CURRENT AND LONG-TERM RETURNS

Except for a Variable Rate Trust, the Estimated Current Return and the Estimated Long-Term Return are set forth in the Prospectus Part I. Estimated Current Return is calculated by dividing the estimated net annual interest income per Unit by the Public Offering Price. The estimated net annual interest income per Unit will vary with changes in fees and expenses of your Trust and with the principal prepayment, default (if any), redemption, maturity, exchange or sale of bonds. The Public Offering Price will vary with changes in the price of the bonds. Accordingly, there is no assurance that the present Estimated Current Return will be realized in the future. Estimated Long-Term Return is calculated using a formula which (1) takes into consideration, and determines and factors in the relative weightings of, the market values, yields (which takes into account the amortization of premiums and the accretion of discounts) and estimated retirements of the bonds and (2) takes into account the expenses and sales charge associated with Units. Since the value and estimated retirements of the bonds and the expenses of a Trust will change, and there may be developments with respect to certain bonds affecting the amount of income and/or principal a Trust may expect to receive over its life, there is no assurance that the present Estimated Long-Term Return will be realized in the future. The Estimated Current Return and Estimated Long-Term Return are expected to differ because the calculation of Estimated Long-Term Return reflects the estimated dates and amounts of principal returned on the bonds while the Estimated Current Return calculation includes only net annual interest income and Public Offering Price.

In order to calculate estimated returns of a GNMA Income Portfolio and the estimated average life of the securities, an estimated prepayment rate for the remaining term of the Trust's mortgage pool must be determined. Each of the primary market makers in Ginnie Mae securities uses sophisticated computer models to determine the estimated prepayment rate. These computer models take into account a number of factors and assumptions including: actual prepayment data reported by Ginnie Mae for recent periods on a particular pool, the impact of aging on the prepayment of mortgage pools, the current interest rate environment, the coupon, the housing environment, historical trends on Ginnie Mae securities as a group, geographical factors and general economic trends. In determining the estimated average life of the securities in your Trust, the Sponsor has relied upon the median of the estimated prepayment rates determined by primary market makers. No one can be certain that this estimate will prove accurate or whether the estimated prepayment rates determined by other primary market makers would have provided a better estimate. Any difference between the estimate used and the actual prepayment rate will affect the Estimated Long-Term Return of your Trust.

PUBLIC OFFERING

General. Units are offered at the Public Offering Price. The secondary market Public Offering Price is based on the bid prices of the bonds, the sales charge described below, cash, if any, in the Principal Account plus accrued interest, if any. 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 one Unit. Certain broker-dealers or selling firms may charge an order handling fee for processing Unit purchases.

The maximum secondary market sales charge is computed as described in the following table based upon the estimated long-term return life in years ("ELTR Life") of your Trust's portfolio:

ELTR Life (Years)	Sales Charge
Less than 2	1.50%
2 but less than 5	2.20
5 but less than 12	2.75
12 and over	3.75

The ELTR Life represents the estimated life of the bonds in a Trust's portfolio as determined for purposes of calculating Estimated Long-Term Return. See "Estimated Current and Long-Term Returns". The sales charges in the above table are expressed as a percentage of the secondary market Public Offering Price per Unit. For example, the maximum secondary market sales charge for a Trust with an ELTR Life of "5 but less than 12" years would be 2.75% of the Public Offering Price per Unit (2.828% of the aggregate bid price of the bonds).

Reducing Your Sales Charge. 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.

Offering Price. The Public Offering Price of Units will vary from the amounts stated under "Summary of Essential Financial Information" in Prospectus Part I in accordance with fluctuations in the prices of the bonds. The "Evaluation Time" is the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange on each day that the Exchange is open for regular trading or earlier on days where the Bond Market Association recommends an early bond market close. Orders received by the Trustee or Sponsor for purchases, sales or redemptions after that time, or on a day when the New York Stock Exchange is closed, will be held until the next determination of price. The secondary market Public Offering Price per Unit will be equal to the aggregate bid price of the bonds plus the applicable secondary market sales charge and dividing the sum by the number of Units outstanding. For secondary market purposes, this computation will be made by the Evaluator as of the Evaluation Time for each day on which any Unit is tendered for

redemption and as necessary. The offering price of bonds may be expected to range approximately from 0.125% to 1.25% more than the bid price.

The aggregate price of the bonds is determined on the basis of the appropriate bid prices or offering prices, as described herein, (a) on the basis of current market prices obtained from dealers or brokers who customarily deal in bonds comparable to those held by your Trust; (b) if these prices are not available, on the basis of current market prices for comparable bonds; (c) by causing the value of the bonds to be determined by others engaged in the practice of evaluation, quoting or appraising comparable bonds; or (d) by any combination of the above. Market prices of the bonds will generally fluctuate with changes in market interest rates.

A person will become the owner of Units on the date of settlement provided payment has been received. 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 1934 Act.

Accrued Interest. Accrued interest is an accumulation of unpaid interest on securities which generally is paid by the bonds semi-annually, although your Trust accrues interest daily. Because of this, your Trust always has an amount of interest earned but not yet collected by the Trustee. For this reason, with respect to purchases of Units in the secondary market, the proportionate share of accrued interest to the settlement date is added to the Public Offering Price of Units of Series other than those described in the following two sections. You will receive the amount of accrued interest paid on your Units on the next distribution date. Because of the varying interest payment dates of the bonds, accrued interest at any point in time will be greater than the amount of interest actually received by your Trust and distributed to Unitholders. If a you sell or redeem all or a portion of your Units, you will be entitled to receive your proportionate share of the accrued interest from the purchaser of your Units.

Unit Distribution. Units will be distributed to the public by broker-dealers and others at the Public Offering Price, plus accrued interest. The Sponsor intends to qualify Units for sale in a number of states. Broker-dealers or others will be allowed a concession or agency commission in connection with the distribution of Units equal to 80% of the sales charge applicable to the transaction provided that the Units are acquired from the Sponsor. Certain commercial banks may be making Units available to their customers on an agency basis. A portion of the sales charge paid by these customers (equal to the agency commission referred to above) is retained by or remitted to the banks. Any discount provided to investors will be borne by the selling dealer or agent. 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 up to the entire amount of the sales charge.

Sponsor Compensation. Broker-dealers will receive a gross sales commission equal to the sales charge applicable to the transaction involved. See "Public Offering--General". The Sponsor will receive from the broker-dealers the excess of this gross sales commission over the amounts set forth in the previous section.

In addition, the Sponsor may have realized a profit or loss, as a result of the difference between the price paid for the bonds by the Sponsor and the cost of the bonds to a Trust. The Sponsor or its affiliates may also have realized profits or losses with respect to bonds which were acquired by the Sponsor from underwriting syndicates of which they were members. The Sponsor has not participated as sole underwriter or as manager or as a member of the underwriting syndicates from which the bonds in a Trust were acquired. The Sponsor may further realize profit or loss as a result of possible fluctuations in the market value of the bonds since all proceeds received from purchasers of Units (excluding dealer concessions or agency commissions allowed, if any) will be retained by the Sponsor. The Sponsor will also 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 in connection with maintaining a secondary market for Units and will also realize profits or losses resulting from a redemption of repurchased Units at a price above or below the purchase price.

We may provide, at our own expense and out of our own profits, additional compensation and benefits to broker-dealers who sell Units of a Trust 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 a Trust 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.

Market for Units. Although not obligated to do so, the Sponsor intends to maintain a market for Units and offer to purchase Units at prices, subject to change at any time, based upon the aggregate bid prices of the bonds plus accrued interest and any principal cash on hand, less any amounts representing taxes or other governmental charges payable out of your Trust and less any accrued Trust expenses. If the supply of Units exceeds demand or if some other business reason warrants it, the Sponsor may either discontinue all purchases of Units or discontinue purchases of Units at these prices. If a market is not maintained and the Unitholder cannot find another purchaser, 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". A Unitholder who wishes to dispose of his Units should inquire of his broker as to current market prices in order to determine whether there is in any price in excess of the Redemption Price and, if so, the amount thereof. The Trustee will notify the Sponsor of any tender of Units for redemption. If the Sponsor's bid in the secondary market at that time equals or exceeds the Redemption Price per Unit, it may purchase the Units not later than the day on which the Units would otherwise have been redeemed by the Trustee.

RIGHTS OF UNITHOLDERS

Distributions of Interest and Principal. Unitholders who purchase Units in the secondary market will receive distributions in accordance with the election, if any, of the prior owner. Interest received by a Trust, pro rated on an annual basis, will be distributed monthly unless the prior owner of your Units elected to receive quarterly or semi-annual distributions. Certain Trusts offer only monthly distribution options while others offer only monthly and semi-annual distribution options. A Trust that has elected to be structured as a "regulated investment company" for federal tax purposes may make additional distributions at the end of each year.

Interest received by a Trust, including that part of the proceeds of any disposition of bonds which represents accrued interest, is credited by the Trustee to the Interest Account. Other receipts are credited to the Principal Account. After deduction of amounts sufficient to reimburse the Trustee, without interest, for any amounts advanced and paid to the Sponsor as the Unitholder of record as of the First Settlement Date, interest received will be distributed on each distribution date to Unitholders of record as of the preceding record date. All distributions will be net of estimated expenses. The Trustee is not required to pay interest on funds held in the Principal or Interest Account (but may itself earn interest thereon and therefore benefits from the use of these funds).

For a Trust with a Date of Deposit prior to April 23, 2009, funds in the Principal Account will be distributed on each semi-annual distribution date to Unitholders of record as of the preceding semi-annual record date. The Trustee is not required to make a distribution from the Principal Account unless the amount available for distribution therein shall equal at least $1.00 per Unit. However, should the amount available for distribution in the Principal Account equal or exceed $10.00 per Unit, the Trustee will make a special distribution from the Principal Account on the next monthly distribution date to Unitholders of record on the related monthly record date.

For a Trust with a Date of Deposit on or after April 23, 2009, should the amount available for distribution in the Principal Account equal or exceed $5.00 per Unit, the Trustee will make a distribution from the Principal Account on the next monthly distribution date to Unitholders of record on the related monthly record date. However, funds in the Principal Account will be distributed on the last distribution date of each calendar year to Unitholders of record as of the preceding record date if the amount available for distribution shall equal at least $1.00 per Unit.

Because interest payments are not received by a Trust at a constant rate throughout the year, and, with respect only to a Variable Rate Trust, because the floating rate bonds in a Variable Rate Trust will have varying interest payment amounts over the life of a Variable Rate Trust, interest distributions may be more or less than the amount credited to the Interest Account as of the record date. For the purpose of minimizing fluctuations in interest distributions, the Trustee is authorized to advance amounts necessary to provide interest distributions of approximately equal amounts. The Trustee is reimbursed for these advances from funds in the Interest Account on the next record date. Persons who purchase Units between a record date and a distribution date will receive their first distribution on the second distribution date after the purchase, under the applicable plan of distribution.

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 two business days (or any shorter period as may be prescribed by the applicable rules under the 1934 Act) following satisfactory tender, the Unitholder will receive an amount for each Unit equal to the Redemption Price per Unit next computed after receipt by the Trustee of the tender of Units. The "date of tender" is deemed to be the date on which Units are received by the Trustee, except that as regards Units received after the Evaluation Time on days of trading on the New York Stock Exchange, the date of tender is the next day on which that Exchange is open and the Units will be deemed to have been tendered to the Trustee on that day for redemption at the Redemption Price. 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.

Under Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") regulations, the Trustee is required to withhold a specified percentage of a Unit redemption if the Trustee has not received the Unitholder's tax identification number as required by such regulations. Any amount withheld is transmitted to the IRS and may be recovered by the Unitholder only when filing a return. Under normal circumstances the Trustee obtains the Unitholder's tax identification number from the selling broker. However, at any time a Unitholder elects to tender Units for redemption, the Unitholder should provide a tax identification number to the Trustee in order to avoid this possible "backup withholding".

The Redemption Price per Unit (as well as the secondary market Public Offering Price) will be determined on the basis of the bid price of the bonds as of the Evaluation Time on days of trading on the New York Stock Exchange on the date any such determination is made. The Evaluator determines the Redemption Price per Unit on days Units are tendered for redemption. The Redemption Price per Unit is the pro rata share of each Unit on the basis of (i) the cash on hand in a Trust or moneys in the process of being collected, (ii) the value of the bonds based on the bid prices of the bonds, except for cases in which the value of insurance (if any) has been included, (iii) accrued interest, less (a) amounts representing taxes or other governmental charges and (b) the accrued Trust expenses. The value of the bonds may be determined by employing any of the methods set forth in "Public Offering--Offering Price". Accrued interest paid on redemption shall be withdrawn from the Interest Account or, if the balance therein is insufficient, from the Principal Account. All other amounts will be withdrawn from the Principal Account. Units so redeemed shall be cancelled.

The price at which Units may be redeemed could be less than the price paid by the Unitholder and may be less than the par value of the bonds represented by the Units redeemed. The Trustee may sell bonds to cover redemptions. When bonds are sold, the size and diversity of your Trust will be reduced. Sales may be required at a time when bonds would not otherwise be sold and might result in lower prices than might otherwise be realized.

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 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 bonds is not reasonably practicable, or for other periods as the SEC may by order permit. Under certain extreme circumstances the Sponsor may apply to the SEC for an order permitting a full or partial suspension of the right of Unitholders to redeem their Units.

In addition, with respect to Van Kampen Unit Trusts, Taxable Income Series 119 and subsequent series, the Trustee reserves the right to satisfy any redemption of 1,000 or more Units with an aggregate redemption price of $1,000,000 or more in an in kind distribution of bonds. An in kind distribution of bonds will be made by the Trustee through the distribution of each of the bonds in the Trust in book-entry form to the account of the Unitholder's broker-

dealer at Depository Trust Company. Amounts representing fractional portions of a bond will be distributed in cash. The Trustee may adjust the bonds included in a Unitholder's in kind distribution to facilitate the distribution of whole bonds. Special tax consequences will result if a Unitholder receives an in kind distribution. See "Federal Tax Status".

Exchange Option. When you redeem Units of your Trust or when your Trust terminates, you may be able to exchange your Units for units of other Invesco unit trusts at a reduced sales charge. You should contact your financial professional for more information about trusts currently available for exchanges. Before you exchange Units, you should read the prospectus of the new trust carefully and understand the risks and fees. You should then discuss this option with your financial professional to determine whether your investment goals have changed, whether current trusts suit you and to discuss tax consequences. We may discontinue this option at any time. The exchange will generally be treated as a sale and a taxable transaction for federal and state income tax purposes.

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 the Depository Trust Company ("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 interest and other receipts received for each distribution. For as long as the Sponsor deems it to be in the best interest of Unitholders, the accounts of your Trust will be audited annually by an independent registered public accounting firm and the report of the accountants will be furnished to Unitholders upon request.

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 Trust for the year;
- A list of bonds held at the end of that year by your Trust;
- 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);
- Amounts of interest and principal distributed during the year.

For calendar year-end 2021, this annual statement will be mailed to Unitholders within a reasonable period of time after the end of the calendar year. Beginning calendar year-end 2022, the annual statements will be made available at www.invesco.com/us/financial-products/unit-trusts 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 will be furnished the Evaluator's evaluations of the bonds upon request to the Trustee. If you have any questions regarding your account or your Trust, please contact your financial adviser or the Trustee. The Sponsor does not have access to individual account information.

INSURANCE ON THE BONDS

Insurance may have been obtained guaranteeing prompt payment of interest and principal, when due, in respect of some or all of the bonds in your Trust. The premium for any Preinsured Bond Insurance has been paid by the issuer, by a prior owner of the bonds and any policy is non-cancelable and will continue in force so long as the bonds so insured are outstanding and the Preinsured Bond Insurer remains in business. More detailed information regarding insurance on the bonds and the Preinsured Bond Insurer is included in the Information Supplement. See "Additional Information".

TRUST ADMINISTRATION

Sponsor and Evaluator. Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. is the Sponsor and Evaluator of your Trust. The Sponsor is a wholly owned subsidiary of Invesco Advisers, Inc. ("Invesco Advisers"). Invesco Advisers is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Invesco Ltd., a leading independent global investment manager that provides a wide range of investment strategies and vehicles to its retail, institutional and high net worth clients around the globe. The

Sponsor's principal office is located at 11 Greenway Plaza, Houston, Texas 77046-1173. As of March 31, 2023, the total stockholders' equity of Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. was $88,656,309.53 (unaudited). The current assets under management and supervision by Invesco Ltd. and its affiliates were valued at approximately $1,483.0 billion as of March 31, 2023.

The Sponsor and your Trust have adopted a code of ethics requiring Invesco Ltd.'s employees who have access to information on Trust 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 Trust. The Information Supplement contains additional information about the Sponsor.

If the Sponsor shall fail to perform any of its duties under the Trust Agreement or become incapable of acting or shall become bankrupt or its affairs are taken over by public authorities, then the Trustee may (i) appoint a successor Sponsor at rates of compensation deemed by the Trustee to be reasonable and not exceeding amounts prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Commission, (ii) terminate the Trust Agreement and liquidate the Trusts 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, telephone (800) 856-8487. If you have questions regarding your account or your Trust, 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".

Portfolio Administration. Your Trust is not a managed fund and, except as provided in the Trust Agreement, bonds generally will not be sold or replaced. The Sponsor may, however, direct that bonds be sold in certain limited situations to protect your Trust based on advice from the Supervisor. These situations may include default in interest or principal payments on the bonds or other obligations of an issuer, an advanced refunding or institution of certain legal proceedings. In addition, the Trustee may sell bonds designated by the Supervisor for purposes of redeeming Units or payment of expenses. The Supervisor will consider a variety of factors in designating bonds to be sold including interest rates, market value and marketability. Except in limited circumstances, the Trustee will generally reject (and must reject with respect to any Trust with a date of deposit on or before August 2, 2006) any offer by an issuer to issue bonds in exchange or substitution for the bonds (such as a refunding or refinancing plan). The Trustee will promptly notify Unitholders of any exchange or substitution. The Information Supplement contains a more detailed description of circumstances in which bonds may be sold or replaced. See "Additional Information".

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

Replacement Bonds. No assurance can be given that a Trust will retain its present size or composition because bonds may be sold, redeemed or mature from time to time and the proceeds will be distributed to Unitholders and will not be reinvested. In the event of a failure to deliver any bond that has been purchased under a contract ("Failed Bonds"), the Sponsor is authorized under the Trust Agreement to direct the Trustee to acquire other bonds ("Replacement Bonds") to make up the original portfolio of a Trust. Replacement Bonds must be purchased within 20 days after delivery of the notice of the failed contract and the purchase price (exclusive of accrued interest) may not exceed the amount of funds reserved for the purchase of the Failed Bonds. The Replacement Bonds must (i) be

long-term, within a 10 to 20 year maturity range, intermediate term or short-term (as applicable) corporate or taxable municipal bonds, debentures, notes or other straight debt obligations (whether secured or unsecured and whether senior or subordinated) without equity or other conversion features, with fixed maturity dates substantially the same as those of the Failed Bonds having no warrants or subscription privileges attached; (ii) be payable in United States currency; (iii) not be when, as and if issued obligations or restricted securities; (iv) be issued after July 18, 1984 if the interest is United States source income; (v) be issued or guaranteed by an issuer subject to or exempt from the reporting requirements under Section 13 or 15(d) of the 1934 Act (or similar provisions of law) or guaranteed, directly or indirectly, by means of a lease agreement, agreement to buy securities, services or products, or other similar commitment of the credit of such an issuer to the payment of the substitute bonds; (vi) maintain the applicable Trust and a ratings; and (vii) be insured by a Preinsured Bond Insurer an Insured Trust. With respect to a GNMA Income Portfolio, the Replacement Securities must (i) be mortgage-backed securities of the modified pass-through type issued by the Government National Mortgage Association which maintain as far as practicable the original percentage relationship between the principal amounts of Securities of specified interest rates and ranges of maturity in the Trust, and (ii) not be "when, as and if issued" obligations or restricted securities. The Trustee shall notify all Unitholders of a Trust within five days after the acquisition of a Replacement Bond and shall make a pro rata distribution of the amount, if any, by which the cost of the Failed Bond exceeded the cost of the Replacement Bond plus accrued interest. If Failed Bonds are not replaced, the Sponsor will refund the sales charge attributable to the Failed Bonds to all Unitholders of the Trust and distribute the principal and accrued interest (at the coupon rate of the Failed Bonds to the date of removal from the Trust) attributable to the Failed Bonds within 30 days after removal. If Failed Bonds are not replaced, the Estimated Net Annual Interest Income per Unit would be reduced and the Estimated Current Return and Estimated Long-Term Return (if applicable) might be lowered. Unitholders may not be able to reinvest their proceeds in other securities at a yield equal to or in excess of the yield of the Failed Bonds.

Amendment of Trust Agreement. The Sponsor and the Trustee 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 the interest of the Unitholders (as determined in good faith by the Sponsor and the Trustee) or to maintain the tax status of a Trust. The Trust Agreement may not be amended to increase the number of Units or to permit the acquisition of bonds in addition to or in substitution for any of the bonds initially deposited in a Trust, except for the substitution of certain refunding bonds. The Trustee will notify Unitholders of any amendment.

Termination of Trust Agreement. A Trust will terminate upon the redemption, maturity, prepayment, sale or other disposition of the last bond held in the Trust. A Trust may also be terminated at any time by consent of Unitholders of 51% of the Units then outstanding (or with respect to Van Kampen Unit Trusts, Taxable Income Series 119 and subsequent series, by consent of Unitholders of 75% of the Units then outstanding, and with respect to a GNMA Income Portfolio, by consent of Unitholders of $66^{2}/_{3}$% of the Units then outstanding) or by the Trustee when the value of the Trust is less than 20% (or with respect to a GNMA Income Portfolio less than 40%) of the original principal amount of bonds. A Trust will be liquidated by the Trustee in the event that a sufficient number of Units of the Trust not yet sold are tendered for redemption by the Underwriters, including the Sponsor, so that the net worth of the Trust would be reduced to less than 40% of the principal amount of the bonds initially deposited in the Trust. The Trustee will notify each Unitholder of any termination within a reasonable time and will then liquidate any remaining bonds. The sale of bonds upon termination may result in a lower amount than might otherwise be realized if the sale was not required at that time. For this reason, among others, the amount realized by a Unitholder upon termination may be less than the principal amount of bonds per Unit or value at the time of purchase. The Trustee will distribute to each Unitholder his share of the balance of the Interest and Principal Accounts after deduction of costs, expenses or indemnities. The Unitholder will receive a final distribution statement with this distribution. When the Trustee in its sole discretion determines that any amounts held in reserve are no longer necessary, it will distribute these amounts to Unitholders. The Information Supplement contains further information regarding termination of a Trust. See "Additional Information".

Limitation on Liabilities. The Sponsor (including in its capacity as Evaluator), and Trustee shall be under no liability to Unitholders 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 shall not be liable for depreciation or loss incurred by reason of the sale by the Trustee of any of the bonds. In the event of the failure of the Sponsor to act under the Trust Agreement, the Trustee may act thereunder and shall not be liable for any action taken by it in good faith under the Trust Agreement. The Trustee is not liable for any taxes or governmental charges imposed on the bonds, on it as Trustee under the Trust Agreement or on a Trust 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 Trustee may rely on any evaluation furnished by the Evaluator and have no responsibility for the accuracy thereof. Determinations by the Evaluator shall be made in good faith upon the basis of the best information available to it; provided, however, that the Evaluator shall be under no liability to the Trustee or Unitholders for errors in judgment.

FEDERAL TAX STATUS

Grantor Trusts

This section summarizes some of the principal U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning Units of a Trust which has been structured to be taxed as a grantor trust for federal tax purposes. Please see “Notes to Financial Statements” in Prospectus Part I. Tax laws and interpretations change frequently, may affect your investment in a Trust in a number of ways, including possible unintended consequences. These summaries do not describe all of the tax consequences to all taxpayers. For example, these summaries generally do not describe your situation if you are a corporation, a non-U.S. person, a broker/dealer, a tax-exempt entity, or other investor with special circumstances. In addition, this section does not describe your state, local or foreign tax consequences of an investment in a Trust.

This federal income tax summary is based in part on the advice of counsel to the Sponsor. The IRS 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 the Trust. The Trust may be subject to penalties under federal tax law with respect to its compliance and reporting obligations.

As with any investment, you should seek advice based on your individual circumstances from your own tax advisor.

Assets of the Trust. Each Trust is expected to hold various debt obligations (the "Debt Obligations") that are treated as debt for federal income tax purposes. It is possible that the Trust will also hold other assets, including assets that are treated differently for federal income tax purposes from those described above, in which case you will have federal income tax consequences different from or in addition to those described in this section. All of the assets held by the Trust constitute the "Trust Assets." Neither our counsel nor we have analyzed the proper federal income tax treatment of the Trust Assets.

Trust Status. If the Trust is at all times operated in accordance with the documents establishing the Trust and certain requirements of federal income tax law are met, the Trust will not be taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. As a Unit owner, you will be treated as the owner of a pro rata portion of each of the Trust Assets, and as such you will be considered to have received a pro rata share of income (*e.g.*, interest, accruals of original issue discount and market discount, and capital gains, if any) from each Trust Asset when such income would be considered to be received by you if you directly owned the Trust Assets. This is true even if you elect to have your distributions reinvested into additional Units. In addition, the income from Trust Assets that you must take into account for federal income tax purposes is not reduced by amounts used to pay sales charges or Trust expenses.

Your Tax Basis and Income or Loss Upon Disposition. If your Trust disposes of Trust Assets, you will generally recognize gain or loss. If you dispose of your Units or redeem your Units for cash, you will also generally recognize gain or loss. To determine the amount of this gain or loss, you must subtract your adjusted tax basis in the related Trust Assets from your share of the total amount received in the transaction. You can generally determine your initial tax basis in each Trust Asset by apportioning the cost of your Units, including sales charges, among the Trust Assets ratably according to their values on the date you acquire your Units. In certain circumstances, however, you may have to adjust your tax basis after you acquire your Units (for example, in the case of accruals of original issue discount, market discount, premium and accrued interest, as discussed below).

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. Capital gains realized from assets held for more than one year are generally taxable at a maximum rate of 20%. The tax rates for capital gains realized from assets held for one year or less are generally the same as for ordinary income. Income from the Trust 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. This 3.8% tax also applies to all or a portion of the undistributed net investment income of certain Unitholders that are estates and trusts. For these purposes, interest, dividends and certain capital gains are generally taken into account in computing a Unitholder's net investment income, but exempt-interest dividends are not taken into account.

Discount, Accrued Interest and Premium on Debt Obligations. Some Debt Obligations may have been issued with original issue discount. This generally means that the Debt Obligations were originally issued at a price below their face (or par) value. Original issue discount accrues on a daily basis and generally is treated as interest income for federal income tax purposes. Your basis of each Debt Obligation that was issued with original issue discount must be increased as original issue discount accrues.

Some of the Debt Obligations may give their issuers a right to defer payments on the Debt Obligations. Such Debt Obligations are subject to special treatment under the original issue discount rules. Among other things, this treatment may result in you being required to recognize income for federal income tax purposes in a particular year with respect to a Debt Obligation even though the actual cash payments on the Debt Obligation have been deferred to a later year.

Some Debt Obligations may have been purchased by you or your Trust at a market discount. Market discount is generally the excess of the stated redemption price at maturity for the Debt Obligation over the purchase price of the Debt Obligation. Market discount can arise based on the price your Trust pays for a Debt Obligation or based on the price you pay for your Units. Market discount is taxed as ordinary income. You will recognize this income when your Trust receives principal payments on the Debt Obligation, when the Debt Obligation is disposed of or redeemed, or when you sell or redeem your Units. Alternatively, you may elect to include market discount in taxable income as it accrues. Whether or not you make this election will affect how you calculate your basis and the timing of certain interest expense deductions.

Some Debt Obligations may have been purchased by you or your Trust at a premium. Generally, if the tax basis of your pro rata portion of any Debt Obligation, generally including sales charges, exceeds the amount payable at maturity, such excess is considered premium. You may elect to amortize premium. If you make this election, you may reduce your interest income received on the Debt Obligation by the amount of the premium that is amortized and your tax basis will be reduced.

If the price of your Units includes accrued interest on a Debt Obligation, you must include the accrued interest in your tax basis in that Debt Obligation. When your Trust receives this accrued interest, you must treat it as a return of capital and reduce your tax basis in the Debt Obligation.

This discussion provides only the general rules with respect to the tax treatment of original issue discount, market discount and premium. The rules, however, are complex and special rules apply in certain circumstances. For example, the accrual of market discount or premium may differ from the discussion set forth above in the case of Debt Obligations that were issued with original issue discount.

Exchanges. If you elect to have your proceeds from your Trust rolled over into a future Invesco-sponsored unit investment trust, it is considered a sale for federal income tax purposes and, in general, any gain on sale will be treated as capital gain and any loss will be treated as capital loss. However, the deductibility of capital losses under the Code is subject to various limitations and, in addition, any loss you incur in connection with the exchange of your Units of your Trust for units of the next series will generally be disallowed with respect to this deemed sale and

subsequent deemed repurchase, to the extent the two trusts have substantially identical Trust Assets under the wash sale provisions of the Code.

In Kind Distributions. Under certain circumstances as described in this prospectus, you may receive an in kind distribution of Trust Assets when you redeem your Units. For an in kind distribution, you will receive Trust Assets plus, possibly, cash. You generally will not recognize gain or loss if you only receive whole Trust Assets in exchange for the identical amount of your pro rata portion of the same Trust Assets held by your Trust. However, if you also receive cash in exchange for a Trust Asset or a fractional portion of a Trust Asset, you will generally recognize gain or loss based on the difference between the amount of cash you receive and your tax basis in such Trust Asset or fractional portion. Such gain or loss from a sale or exchange is subject to the rules discussed above under "--Exchange."

Limitations on the Deductibility of Trust Expenses. Generally, for federal income tax purposes, you must take into account your full pro rata share of your Trust's income, even if some of that income is used to pay Trust expenses. You may deduct your pro rata share of each expense paid by your Trust to the same extent as if you directly paid the expense subject to the general rules and limitations on individual deductions. You may be required to treat some or all of the expenses of your Trust as miscellaneous itemized deductions. The deductibility of expenses characterized as miscellaneous itemized deductions, which include investment expenses, is suspended for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2026.

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), distributions of income from your Trust generally are subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, unless certain conditions for exemption from U.S. taxation are met. However, you may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, on gain from the sale or redemption of your Units, provided that certain conditions are met. You should consult your tax advisor with respect to the conditions you must meet in order to be exempt for U.S. tax purposes. You should also consult your tax advisor with respect to other U.S. tax withholding and reporting requirements.

Foreign Taxes. Some distributions by your Trust may be subject to foreign withholding taxes. Any income withheld will still be treated as income to you. Under the grantor trust rules, you are considered to have paid directly your share of any foreign taxes that are paid by the Trust. Therefore, for U.S. tax purposes, you may be entitled to a foreign tax credit or deduction for those foreign taxes.

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"). A 30% withholding tax on your Trust'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 Trust took effect on January 1, 2019; however, recently proposed U.S. tax regulations would 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 Trust 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.

New York Tax Status. Under the existing income tax laws of the State and City of New York, your Trust will not be taxed as a corporation, subject to the New York State franchise tax and the New York City general corporation tax, and the income of your Trust will pass through to the Unitholders in the same manner as for federal income tax purposes. You should consult your tax advisor regarding potential federal, foreign, state or local taxation with respect to your Units based on your individual circumstances.

Investors in the Trust may be subject to federal, state, local, or foreign taxes in connection with their investment in the Trust. Investors are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the specific federal, state, local, and foreign tax consequences that may affect them as a result of an investment in the Trust.

Regulated Investment Companies

This section summarizes some of the principal U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning Units of a Trust that has elected to be taxed as a regulated investment company for federal tax purposes. Please see "Notes to Financial Statements" in Prospectus Part I. Tax laws and interpretations change frequently and may affect your investment in a Trust in a number of ways, including possible unintended consequences. These summaries do not describe all of the tax consequences to all taxpayers. For example, these summaries generally do not describe your situation if you are a corporation, a non-U.S. person, a broker/dealer, a tax-exempt entity, or other investor with special circumstances. In addition, this section does not describe your state, local or foreign tax consequences of an investment in a Trust.

This federal income tax summary is based in part on the advice of counsel to the Sponsor. IRS 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 the Trust. The Trust may be subject to penalties under federal tax law with respect to its compliance and reporting obligations.

As with any investment, you should seek advice based on your individual circumstances from your own tax advisor.

Trust Status. Certain Trusts intend to elect and to qualify annually as "regulated investment companies" under the federal tax laws. If a Trust qualifies as a regulated investment company and distributes its income as provided in the tax law, the Trust generally will not pay federal income taxes.

Distributions. After the end of each year, you will receive a tax statement that specifies your amount of exempt-interest dividends, ordinary income distributions and capital gains dividends. Exempt-interest dividends generally are excluded from your gross income for federal income tax purposes. Some or all of the exempt-interest dividends, however, may be taken into account in determining your individual alternative minimum taxable income and may have other tax consequences (*e.g.*, they may affect the amount of your social security benefits that are taxed). Ordinary income distributions are generally taxed at your federal tax rate for ordinary income. Capital gains realized from assets held for more than one year are generally taxable at a maximum rate of 20%. Generally, you will treat all capital gains dividends as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have owned your shares. In addition, the Trust may make distributions that represent a return of capital for tax purposes and thus will generally not be taxable to you. The tax status of your distributions from your Trust is not affected by whether you reinvest your distributions in additional shares or receive them in cash. The income from your Trust 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 distributions made to you in January as if you had received them on December 31 of the previous year.

A distribution paid by your Trust reduces the Trust'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 be subject to income tax even though it may be viewed, in substance, as a partial return on capital.

Sale or Redemption of Units. If you sell or redeem your Units, you will generally recognize a taxable gain or loss. To determine the amount of this gain or loss, you must subtract your adjusted tax basis in your Units from the amount you receive in the transaction. Your initial tax basis in your Units is generally equal to the cost of your Units, generally including sales charges. In some cases, however, you may have to adjust your tax basis after you purchase your Units. Further, if you hold your Units for six months or less, any loss incurred by you related to the disposition of such a Unit will be disallowed to the extent of the exempt-interest dividends you received, if any. See "--Capital Gains and Losses" below.

Capital Gains and Losses. 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 Trust and sell your Unit at a loss after holding it for six months or less, the loss will be disallowed to the extent of the exempt-interest dividends you received. To the extent, if any, it is not disallowed, it will be recharacterized as long-term capital loss to the extent of the capital gain dividend received. The tax rates for capital gains realized from assets held for one year or less are generally the same as for ordinary income.

There is no requirement that tax consequences be taken into account in administering your Trust.

Exchanges. If you elect to have your proceeds from your Trust rolled over into a future Invesco-sponsored unit investment trust, the exchange would generally be considered a sale and a taxable transaction for federal income tax purposes. In general, any gain on the sale will be treated as capital gain and any loss will be treated as 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 the 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 under the federal tax law.

In Kind Distributions. Under certain circumstances, as described in this prospectus, you may receive an in kind distribution of Trust Assets when you redeem your Units. This distribution will be treated as a sale for federal income tax purposes and you will generally recognize gain or loss, generally 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.

Foreign Tax Credit. If your Trust invests in any foreign securities, the tax statement that you receive may include an item showing foreign taxes your Trust paid to other countries. In this case, dividends taxed to you will include your share of the taxes your Trust paid to other countries. However, it is not expected that any such Trust investing in foreign securities will be eligible to pass through to investors any credits or deductions against U.S. federal income tax with respect to such foreign taxes paid.

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), you should be aware that, generally, subject to applicable tax treaties, distributions from the Trust will be characterized as dividends for federal income tax purposes (other than dividends which the Trust reports as capital gain dividends) and will generally be subject to U.S. income taxes, including withholding taxes, subject to certain exceptions. However distributions received by a foreign investor from the Trust that are properly reported by the Trust as capital gain dividends may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, provided that the Trust makes certain elections and certain other conditions are met. Distributions to foreign shareholders of short-term capital gains from the sale or other disposition of Units generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless the recipient is an individual who either (1) meets the Code's definition of "resident alien" or (2) is physically present in the United States for 183 days or more per year. The amount of distributions that may be reported as interest-related dividends will be limited to the amount of qualified net interest income, which is generally the Trust's U.S.-source interest income less allocable expenses.

Backup Withholding. By law, your Trust must withhold as backup withholding a percentage 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 Trust to do so.

Deductibility of Trust Expenses*.* Generally, expenses incurred by your Trust will be deducted from the gross income received by your Trust and only your share of the Trust's net taxable income, if any, will be paid to you and reported as taxable income to you. However, if the Units of your Trust are held by fewer than 500 Unitholders at any time during a taxable year, your Trust will generally not be able to deduct certain expenses from income, thus resulting in your reported share of your Trust's taxable income being increased by your share of those expenses, even though you do not receive a corresponding cash distribution. In this case you may be able to take a deduction for these expenses. The deductibility of expenses characterized as miscellaneous itemized deductions, which include investment expenses, is suspended for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2026.

Investors in the Trust may be subject to federal, state, local, or foreign taxes in connection with their investment in the Trust. Investors are encouraged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the specific federal, state, local, and foreign tax consequences that may affect them as a result of an investment in the Trust.

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"). A 30% withholding tax on your Trust'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 Trust took effect on January 1, 2019; however, 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 Trust 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.

EXPENSES

General. The Trustee will periodically deduct from the Interest Account and, to the extent funds are not sufficient therein, from the Principal Account, amounts necessary to pay the expenses of the Trusts. The Trustee also may withdraw from these Accounts such amounts, if any, as it deems necessary to establish a reserve for any governmental charges payable out of the Trusts. Amounts so withdrawn shall not be considered a part of a Trust's assets until such time as the Trustee shall return all or any part of such amounts to the appropriate Accounts.

Sponsor, Supervisor, Evaluator and Trustee. The Sponsor and the Supervisor, which is an affiliate of the Sponsor, will receive the annual fee indicated under "Summary of Essential Financial Information" in Prospectus Part I for providing bookkeeping and administrative services and for providing portfolio supervisory services for the Trusts. These fees may exceed the actual costs of providing these services for a Trust but the total amount received for providing these services to all Invesco unit investment trusts will not exceed the total cost of providing the services in any calendar year. The Sponsor, in its capacity as Evaluator, will receive the annual evaluation fee indicated under "Summary of Essential Financial Information" in Prospectus Part I for evaluating each Trust's portfolio. On September 22, 2022, the Sponsor replaced Invesco Investment Advisers, LLC (an affiliate of the Sponsor) as the Evaluator to the Trusts. Invesco Investment Advisers, LLC previously served as the Evaluator from November 1, 2020 until the Sponsor was appointed as the Successor Evaluator on September 22, 2022. Prior to November 1, 2020 ICE Data Pricing & Reference Data, LLC (a third-party valuation provider) served as Evaluator to the Trusts. As of November 1, 2020, the evaluation fee may exceed the actual costs of providing evaluation services for a single Trust but the total amount received for providing evaluation services to all Invesco unit investment trusts will not exceed the total cost of providing evaluation services in any calendar year. Prior to November 1, 2020, the evaluation fee was not subject to this cost limitation. For its services the Trustee will receive the fee indicated under "Summary of Essential Financial Information" in Prospectus Part I (which may be reduced as described therein). Part of the Trustee's compensation for its services is expected to result from the use of the funds being held in the Principal and Interest Accounts for future distributions, payment of expenses and redemptions since these Accounts are non-interest bearing to Unitholders. These fees are based on the outstanding principal amount of bonds and Units on the Date of Deposit for the first year and as of the close of business on January 1 for each year thereafter. The Sponsor's, Supervisor's, Evaluator'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.

Miscellaneous Expenses. The following additional charges are or may be incurred by the Trusts: (a) fees of the Trustee for extraordinary services, (b) expenses of the Trustee (including legal and auditing expenses) and of counsel designated by the Sponsor, (c) various governmental charges, (d) expenses and costs of any action taken by the Trustee

to protect the Trusts and the rights and interests of Unitholders, (e) indemnification of the Trustee for any loss, liability or expenses incurred by it in the administration of the Trusts without negligence, bad faith or willful misconduct on its part, (f) any special custodial fees payable in connection with the sale of any of the bonds in a Trust, (g) expenditures incurred in contacting Unitholders upon termination of the Trusts and (h) costs incurred to reimburse the Trustee for advancing funds to the Trusts to meet scheduled distributions (which costs may be adjusted periodically in response to fluctuations in short-term interest rates). Each Trust will pay the costs associated with updating its registration statement each year. The fees and expenses set forth herein are payable out of the Trusts. When such fees and expenses are paid by or owing to the Trustee, they are secured by a lien on the portfolio of the applicable Trust. If the balances in the Interest and Principal Accounts are insufficient to provide for amounts payable by a Trust, the Trustee has the power to sell bonds to pay such amounts.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This prospectus does not contain all the information set forth in the registration statements filed by your Trust 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 bonds in your Trust, investment risks and general information about the Trust. Information about your Trust (including the Information Supplement) can be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. You may obtain information about the Public Reference Room by calling 1-202-551-8090. Reports and other information about your Trust 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.

OTHER MATTERS

Legal Matters. The legality of the Units offered hereby and certain matters relating to federal tax law have been passed upon by Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP. Dorsey & Whitney LLP has acted as counsel to the Trustee.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. The financial statements included in this prospectus have been so included in reliance upon the report of Grant Thornton LLP, independent registered public accountants, upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

➢ **Contents of Prospectus Part II**

The Trusts....2
Estimated Current and Long-Term Returns....19
Public Offering....20
Rights of Unitholders....22
Insurance on the Bonds....24
Trust Administration....24
Federal Tax Status....27
Expenses....32
Additional Information....33
Other Matters....33

➢ **Daily Prices**

◊ Call our 24-Hour Pricing Line
(800) 953-6785

◊ Visit our Unit Trusts Daily Prices Page
http://www.invesco.com/UIT

➢ **Account Questions**

◊ Contact the Trustee
(800) 856-8487

➢ **Learning More About Unit Trusts**

◊ Contact Invesco
(630) 684-6000

◊ Visit our Unit Trusts Internet Page
http://www.invesco.com/UIT

➢ **Additional Information**

You may obtain an Information Supplement that provides more details about your trust and its policies.

◊ Visit the SEC Internet Site
http://www.sec.gov

◊ Contact the Trustee
(800) 856-8487

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Prospectus Part II
April 2023

Van Kampen Merritt Insured Income Trust

Van Kampen American Capital Insured Income Trust

Van Kampen Focus Portfolios Insured Income Trust

Van Kampen Focus Portfolios, Taxable Income Series

Van Kampen Insured Income Trust

Van Kampen Unit Trusts, Taxable Income Series

Invesco Unit Trusts, Taxable Income Series

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