

Applied philosophy

Price momentum has...momentum

Equity markets seem to have become less sensitive to tariff-related news in recent weeks. With the full impact of higher tariffs yet to come, this may seem complacent. Economic data has been softening in the US, while "green shoots" may start appearing in Europe. I look under the hood of their respective equity markets with the help of our factor indices. Price momentum has been among the best performers year-to-date. Can it continue to have momentum?

Equity markets just shrugged and moved on after the deadline passed for the introduction of "reciprocal" tariffs". Have we been desensitised? Are we more confident the global economy can take it in its stride? Perhaps there is an element of both, although evidence of the full impact of tariffs on the US economy is still to come. I think H2 2025 will be when the rubber hits the road, and we will see how corporate margins, inflation and consumer spending is affected.

For now, there is little in the economic data to suggest more than a mid-cycle slowdown in the US. Despite the weaker-than-expected labour market data, there has been no sudden fall in activity. Nevertheless, concern about the near future has been reflected in US business sentiment with the gradual slide in the new orders component in the ISM surveys in recent months, while the prices paid component rose. There is little sign of anything similar occurring in the Eurozone, where growth has been weak, but improving based on PMI surveys with no concern about inflation.

At the same time, the probability of a US recession has decreased despite some softening of the labour market. Thus, US equities reacted as I would have expected, albeit the recovery since April has been narrow. After underperforming Europe for most of the first half of 2025, US stocks have caught up in local currency terms (Figure 4). Having said that, the composition of their respective returns has been different. Whereas the bulk of year-to-date returns has come from earnings growth in the US with multiples changing little, the opposite has happened in Europe (as of 14 August 2025 based on Datastream Total Market indices in US dollars for the US and euros for Europe). Analyst consensus points to this differential to widen further in the next 12 months after most companies have reported results for H1 2025. It implies diminishing hopes for sustained European outperformance over the US and would settle the debate about "American exceptionalism".

Nevertheless, I think there is little risk of the current market cycle ending, and our expectation that economic growth will reaccelerate once tariff clouds disperse, I am not surprised by the year-to-date performance of our factor indices: price momentum is third best in the US and at the top in Europe (see Figure 1) and the best performer in both regions in the last 12 months (Figures 6a and 6b). This is consistent with my idea of how the mid-cycle stage should develop and why quality and value have also performed better than growth, size (small caps) and low volatility.

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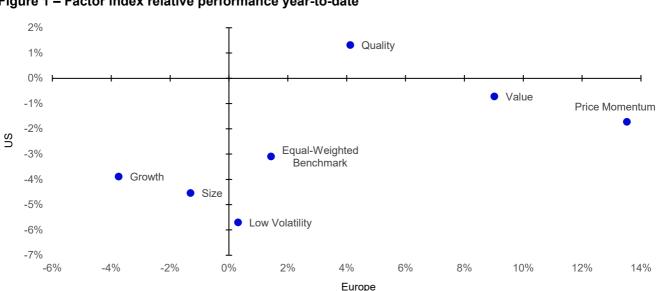


Figure 1 - Factor index relative performance year-to-date

Notes: Data as of 14 August 2025. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Showing total returns of factor indices and the equal-weighted regional benchmark relative to the S&P 500 index in the US and the Stoxx 600 index in Europe since 31st December 2024. See appendix for factor index definitions

Source: LSEG Datastream and Invesco Global Market Strategy Office



I think that further outperformance by price momentum relative to most other factors could depend on its sector exposure in both regions. The US index is dominated by technology, industrial goods & services, financial services and travel & leisure, which account for 55% of the index (as of 31 July 2025, based on number of constituents). It seems to have the largest overlap with growth, which has three of these sectors within its top four (with energy instead of financial services completing the list). On the other hand, the European index seems less diversified not only because the top four sectors account for 62% of the index, but also because three of those sectors are financials (banks, financial services and insurance) plus industrial goods & services (as of 31 July 2025, based on number of constituents). In contrast to the US, this has the largest overlap with our quality index.

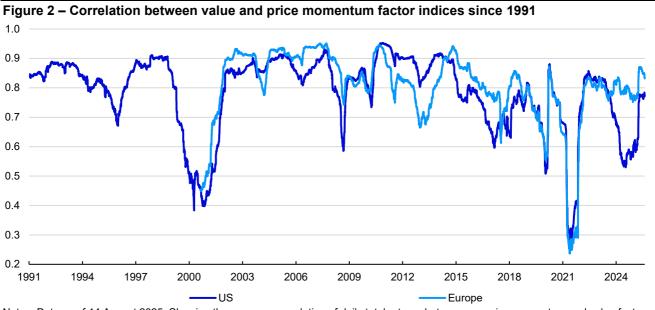
On the surface this could signal some doubt over the economic cycle in the US. Although I consider growth a cyclical sector, quality is more defensive, in my view. Thus, the fact that quality was the best performing factor in the US, as well as the underperformance of size implies some concern over economic growth. At the same time, the correlation between our price momentum and value indices has remained high in Europe throughout 2025 so far, while it recovered in the US after a wobble in early April. Low correlation between these two factors coincided with periods of stock market weakness in the past (**Figure 2**). Taken together, I am getting mixed signals from the market in both regions.

In any case, it seems to me that Europe has had a

more cyclical rally year-to-date with value outperforming not far behind price momentum, while only growth and size underperformed (**Figure 1**). Sector returns also support this view, with more broadbased outperformance by cyclicals including resource-related sectors, industrials, travel & leisure and banks (**Figure 3**). In the US on the other hand, the outperformance of only quality with all other factors underperforming shows the dominance of technology mega-caps in year-to-date returns (our factor indices are equal-weighted). At the moment there seems to be a contrast between the underlying narrative of fiscal support in Europe and the Al-driven rally in US.

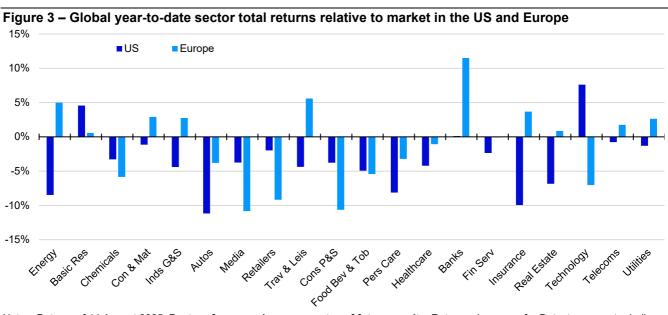
If we are right about a reacceleration of economic growth in the next 12 months, we should see a broadening of the rally in the US driven by the value factor. More supportive monetary policy in the US in the form of rate cuts by the Fed alongside financial deregulation and a steepening yield curve could boost not only banks, but other cyclical sectors, as well. In theory, a lower discount rate could also benefit the growth factor, but I suspect that an awful lot of good news is in the price.

Higher growth also implies that we remain in the midcycle phase of the market cycle, where I would expect price momentum to be among the best performers, thus maintaining its momentum in Europe. At the same time, while there may be a period of underperformance in the US if there is a rotation out of growth sectors into value, I would expect price momentum to outperform over the next 12 months.



Notes: Data as of 14 August 2025. Showing the one-year correlation of daily total returns between our price momentum and value factor indices. The data starts on 1st January 1991 for the US and 1st September 2000 for Europe. See appendix for factor index definitions. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.**Source: LSEG Datastream and Invesco





Notes: Data as of 14 August 2025. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** Returns shown are for Datastream sector indices versus the total market index. The benchmarks used are the Datastream Total Market United States index for the US and the Datastream Total Market Europe Excluding Emerging Markets index for Europe. Basic Res = basic resources. Telecoms = telecommunications. Autos = automobiles & parts. Cons P&S = consumer products & services. Inds G&S = industrial goods & services. Con & Mat = construction & materials. Trav & Leis = travel & leisure. Pers Care = personal care, drug & grocery stores. Food Bev & Tob = food, beverage & tobacco. Source: LSEG Datastream and Invesco Global Market Strategy Office



Data as at 14 Aug 2025	gure 4 – Asset class total returns (%) Ita as at 14 Aug 2025 Current Total Return (USD, %) Total Return (Local Currency, %)											
Data as at 14 Aug 2025	Index	Level/RY	1w	1m	QTD	YTD	12m	1 Otal F	teturn (i 1m	QTD	YTD	7, %) 12m
Equities												
World	MSCI	952	1.8	3.2	3.9	14.6	20.8	1.7	3.3	4.3	11.9	19.7
Emerging Markets	MSCI	1272	1.0	3.8	4.5	20.8	21.5	1.0	4.4	5.6	17.3	20.9
China	MSCI	81	2.4	7.8	9.1	28.1	48.8	2.2	7.7	8.9	28.6	49.6
US	MSCI	6181	1.9	3.2	4.3	10.9	20.7	1.9	3.2	4.3	10.9	20.7
Europe	MSCI	2454	2.0	1.2	1.8	25.9	19.4	1.5	1.3	2.6	12.9	12.8
Europe ex-UK	MSCI	3026	1.8	0.5	1.0	26.2	19.0	1.5	8.0	1.8	12.2	12.3
UK	MSCI	1477	2.5	3.7	4.6	24.8	21.0	1.3	2.8	5.8	15.3	14.7
Japan	MSCI	4546	2.8	8.7	4.6	17.1	19.2	2.8	8.7	6.8	9.9	19.7
Government Bonds												
World	BofA-ML	3.30	-0.1	0.7	-0.8	6.5	1.5	-0.3	8.0	-0.2	1.5	-0.1
Emerging Markets	JP Morgan	3.55	0.1	0.3	0.3	6.8	6.0	-0.1	0.3	0.4	3.3	5.8
China	BofA-ML	1.62	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	2.4	4.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	0.6	4.4
US (10y)	Datastream	4.27	-0.3	1.6	0.2	5.2	0.8	-0.3	1.6	0.2	5.2	0.8
Europe	Bofa-ML	2.79	-0.1	0.3	-0.9	13.0	6.7	-0.4	0.5	-0.3	0.4	1.0
Europe ex-UK (EMU, 10y)		2.66	-0.2	0.3	-0.9	11.6	4.0	-0.5	0.5	-0.2	-0.9	-1.6
UK (10y)	Datastream	4.64	0.5	0.9	-1.7	10.9	3.8	-0.6	0.1	-0.6	2.5	-1.5
Japan (10y)	Datastream	1.55	-0.5	0.3	-2.7	3.7	-4.8	-0.5	0.3	-0.7	-2.7	-4.4
IG Corporate Bonds												
Global	BofA-ML	4.42	0.1	1.3	0.6	8.1	6.0	0.0	1.3	8.0	4.3	4.3
Emerging Markets	BBloom	6.14	0.7	2.6	2.5	9.0	10.1	0.7	2.6	2.5	9.0	10.1
China	BofA-ML	2.27	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	2.7	3.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.9	3.5
US	BofA-ML	4.99	0.1	1.7	1.0	5.2	4.2	0.1	1.7	1.0	5.2	4.2
Europe	BofA-ML	3.12	0.3	0.3	0.0	15.4	10.5	0.0	0.5	0.6	2.5	4.6
UK	BofA-ML	5.39	0.8	1.3	-0.9	12.3	8.8	-0.3	0.5	0.2	3.7	3.1
Japan	BofA-ML	1.55	-0.2	0.0	-2.3	6.0	-1.7	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.6	-1.2
HY Corporate Bonds	BOILTINE	1.00		0.0		0.0		0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Global	BofA-ML	6.88	0.4	1.2	1.1	8.1	10.1	0.3	1.2	1.3	5.6	8.9
US	BofA-ML	7.21	0.2	1.0	0.9	5.5	8.7	0.2	1.0	0.9	5.5	8.7
Europe	BofA-ML	5.36	0.6	0.8	0.8	17.5	14.4	0.3	1.0	1.5	4.3	8.3
Cash (Overnight rates)	DOI/ CIVIL	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	17.7	0.0	1.0	1.0	7.0	0.0
US		4.36	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.5	4.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.5	4.7
Euro Area		1.92	-0.9	-1.0	-1.5	13.5	9.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.4	2.8
UK		4.22	-0.9	-2.3	-2.4	9.5	8.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.5	4.7
Japan		0.48	-0.8	-2.6	-3.0	6.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Real Estate (REITs)		0.40	-0.0	-2.0	-5.0	0.1	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Global	FTSE	1675	0.1	0.3	0.8	7.7	5.1	-0.3	0.5	1.5	-4.3	-0.5
	FTSE	1316	1.6	1.7	4.5	14.8	14.8	1.3	1.9	5.1	1.9	8.7
Emerging Markets US	FTSE	3084	-0.5	-1.9	- 0.7	-1.0	-0.6	-0.5	-1.9	-0.7	-1.0	-0.6
Europe ex-UK	FTSE	2760	0.2	1.6	-0.7 -1.3	23.9	13.0	-0.3 -0.2	1.8	-0.7 -0.7	10.0	7.0
UK	FTSE	913	-0.6	-1.7	-1.3 -7.2	13.6	-3.4	-0.2 -1.7	-2.5	-6.2	4.9	-8.4
	FTSE	I I						1.1				
Japan Commodities	FISE	2462	1.1	7.4	6.5	30.1	17.1	1.1	7.4	8.8	22.1	17.7
All	GSCI	3743	0.5	1.1	0.4	2.4	E 1					
	GSCI	624	-0.5	-1.4 -3.7	0.4 0.1	2.4 -1.9	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Energy		I I	-0.5				-2.6	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial Metals	GSCI	1768	0.5	1.5	-0.2	7.4	9.8	-	-	-	-	-
Precious Metals	GSCI	3686	-1.8	-0.6	1.5	26.2	35.4	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Goods	GSCI	471	8.0	-1.0	-2.3	-8.6	2.3	-	-	-		
Currencies (vs USD)*		440	0.0	0.4	4.0	10.5						
EUR		1.16	-0.2	-0.1	-1.2	12.5	5.8	-	-	-	-	-
JPY		147.77	-0.4	0.0	-2.5	6.4	-0.3	-	-	-	-	-
GBP		1.36	1.1	0.8	-1.1	8.2	5.5	-	-	-	-	-
CHF		1.24	-0.1	-1.2	-1.8	12.4	7.1	-	-	-	-	-
CNY		7.18	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	1.7	-0.6	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: *The currency section is organised so that in all cases the numbers show the movement in the mentioned currency versus USD (+ve indicates appreciation, -ve indicates depreciation). **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** Please see appendix for definitions, methodology and disclaimers.

Source: LSEG Datastream and Invesco Global Market Strategy Office



Figure 5 – Global equity sector total returns Data as of 14 Aug 2025			Global		
Duta 40 01 14 7/4 g 2020	1w	1m	QTD	YTD	12m
Energy	-1.2	-4.1	-2.4	-9.2	-15.9
Basic Materials	-0.1	-0.1	1.1	4.8	-6.1
Basic Resources	0.0	1.4	3.3	10.5	0.1
Chemicals	-0.1	-2.6	-2.4	-3.4	-14.9
Industrials	-0.5	-1.0	-1.1	2.2	1.5
Construction & Materials	-0.1	0.5	1.5	6.9	3.6
Industrial Goods & Services	-0.5	-1.3	-1.5	1.5	1.3
Consumer Discretionary	0.3	-0.7	-1.1	-5.5	3.9
Automobiles & Parts	2.0	1.8	2.3	-14.6	5.2
Media	0.2	-5.2	-9.3	5.1	18.5
Retailers	0.0	0.8	0.5	-4.5	6.9
Travel & Leisure	-0.1	-3.6	-1.8	-5.7	5.8
Consumer Products & Services	0.1	-1.5	-2.4	-3.1	-7.3
Consumer Staples	-1.2	-2.6	-3.7	-2.8	-11.7
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	-1.2	-2.7	-3.5	-1.8	-11.9
Personal Care, Drug & Grocery Stores	-1.3	-2.4	-4.0	-4.4	-11.2
Healthcare	1.7	-2.8	-3.0	-10.7	-22.8
Financials	0.6	0.3	0.4	6.8	10.3
Banks	1.1	1.4	2.0	12.2	16.8
Financial Services	0.2	-1.2	-0.7	0.8	4.6
Insurance	0.1	0.0	-2.0	4.3	4.7
Real Estate	-1.6	-1.8	-1.7	-2.4	-8.0
Technology	-0.1	3.0	3.2	2.4	8.2
Telecommunications	0.7	2.6	0.4	8.1	6.8
Utilities	-1.3	-0.6	-0.8	1.5	-4.1

Notes: Returns shown are for Datastream sector indices versus the total market index. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** Source: Refinitiv Datastream and Invesco



Figure 6a – US factor index total returns (%)											
Data as of 14 Aug 2025		Absolute					Relative to Market				
	1w	1m	QTD	YTD	12m	1w	1m	QTD	YTD	12m	
Growth	2.8	-1.0	0.5	6.5	11.2	0.7	-4.1	-3.7	-3.9	-7.5	
Low volatility	0.6	1.6	1.6	4.5	6.9	-1.4	-1.6	-2.7	-5.7	-11.1	
Price momentum	1.1	1.7	2.2	8.9	19.4	-1.0	-1.5	-2.0	-1.7	-0.6	
Quality	2.2	4.6	5.8	12.3	14.6	0.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	-4.6	
Size	3.4	1.5	4.5	5.8	9.7	1.4	-1.7	0.1	-4.5	-8.7	
Value	4.0	8.0	3.7	10.0	16.5	1.9	-2.4	-0.7	-0.7	-3.0	
Market	2.1	3.3	4.4	10.8	20.2						
Market - Equal-Weighted	1.9	0.9	2.5	7.4	12.8						

Notes: **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** All indices are subsets of the S&P 500 index, they are rebalanced monthly, use data in US dollars and are equal-weighted. Growth includes stocks in the top third based on both their 5-year sales per share trend and their internal growth rate (the product of the 5-year average return on equity and the retention ratio); Low volatility includes stocks in the bottom quintile based on the standard deviation of their daily returns in the previous three months; Price momentum includes stocks in the top quintile based on their performance in the previous 12 months; Quality includes stocks in the top third based on both their return on invested capital and their EBIT to EV ratio (earnings before interest and taxes to enterprise value); Size includes stocks in the bottom quintile based on their market value in US dollars. Value includes stocks in the bottom quintile based on their price to book value ratios. The market represents the S&P 500 index. Source: LSEG Datastream and Invesco Global Market Strategy Office

Figure 6b – European factor index total returns (%)

Data as of 14 Aug 2025		Α	bsolute				Relativ	e to Mar	ket	
	1w	1m	QTD	YTD	12m	1w	1m	QTD	YTD	12m
Growth	0.3	0.1	1.3	8.0	11.2	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3	-3.7	-2.2
Low volatility	0.9	0.3	0.4	12.5	17.0	-0.6	-1.2	-2.1	0.3	2.9
Price momentum	1.3	4.6	6.1	27.4	33.0	-0.3	3.1	3.4	13.5	17.0
Quality	0.2	1.6	3.2	16.8	21.0	-1.3	0.1	0.6	4.1	6.4
Size	0.1	-0.5	0.2	10.7	11.1	-1.4	-1.9	-2.3	-1.3	-2.2
Value	0.7	2.0	2.7	22.3	26.2	-0.8	0.6	0.1	9.0	11.0
Market	1.5	1.5	2.6	12.2	13.6					
Market - Equal-Weighted	0.7	1.5	2.3	13.8	16.6					

Notes: Past performance is no guarantee of future results. All indices are subsets of the STOXX 600 index, they are rebalanced monthly, use data in euros and are equal-weighted. Growth includes stocks in the top third based on both their 5-year sales per share trend and their internal growth rate (the product of the 5-year average return on equity and the retention ratio); Low volatility includes stocks in the bottom quintile based on the standard deviation of their daily returns in the previous three months; Price momentum includes stocks in the top quintile based on their performance in the previous 12 months; Quality includes stocks in the top third based on both their return on invested capital and their EBIT to EV ratio (earnings before interest and taxes to enterprise value); Size includes stocks in the bottom quintile based on their market value in euros; Value includes stocks in the bottom quintile based on their price to book value ratios. The market represents the STOXX 600 index. Source: LSEG Datastream and Invesco Global Market Strategy Office



	Neutral	Policy Range	Allo	cation Position	vs Neutral	Hedged	Curren
Cash Equivalents	5%	0-10%		0%			
Cash	2.5%			0%			
Gold	2.5%			0%			
Bonds	40%	10-70%	1	40%			
Government	25%	10-40%	<u></u>	25%			
US	8%		↑	8%		50% 、	JPY
Europe ex-UK (Eurozone)	7%			7%			
JK	1%			2%			
Japan	7%		↑	4%			
Emerging Markets	2%			4%			
China**	0.2%			0%			
Corporate IG	10%	0-20%		10%			
JS Dollar	5%			5%		50% 、	JPY
Euro	2%			1%			
Sterling	1%			2%			
Japanese Yen	1%			0%		=	
Emerging Markets	1%			2%			
China**	0.1%			0%		•	
Corporate HY	5%	0-10%	1	5%			
JS Dollar	4%	0 .075	<u>_</u>	4%		50% 、	IPY
Euro	1%		'	1%		0070	
Bank Loans	4%	0-8%		8%		1	
US	3%	0 0 70		6%			
Europe	1%			2%			
Equities	45%	25-65%	1	42%			
US	25%	20 00 / 0	\	10%			
Europe ex-UK	7%		*	12%			
UK	4%			6%			
Japan	4%			5%			
Emerging Markets	5%		\downarrow	9%			
China**	2%		+	4%			
Real Estate	4%	0-8%		6%			
JS	1%	0-070	<u> </u>	1%			
Europe ex-UK	1%			2%			
JK	1%			1%			
Japan Japan	1%		↓	1%			
Emerging Markets	1%		↓	1%		1	
Commodities	2%	0-4%		4%			
		U-4 / ₀					
Energy Industrial Metals	1% 0.3%			2% 1%			
ndustriai Metais Precious Metals	0.3%			0%			
Agriculture	0.3%			1%			
*				100%			
Total	100%			100%			
Currency Evacuus (including	a official of bode:) m\					
Currency Exposure (including		19)		30%			
JSD	52%						
EUR	19%			25%			
GBP	7%		↓	11%			
ID) (•	1 () 0/-			
JPY EM	13% 9%		!	19% 16%			

Notes: **China is included in Emerging Markets allocations. This is a theoretical portfolio and is for illustrative purposes only. See the latest The Big Picture document for more details. It does not represent an actual portfolio and is not a recommendation of any investment or trading strategy. Arrows indicate the direction of the most recent changes.

Source: Invesco



Figure 8 - Model allocations for Global sectors

	Neutral	Invesco	Preferred Region
Energy	5.6%	Overweight	EM
Basic Materials	3.3%	Neutral	US
Basic Resources	2.0%	Neutral	US
Chemicals	1.3%	Overweight	Europe
Industrials	13.3%	Neutral	Europe
Construction & Materials	1.7%	Neutral	Europe
Industrial Goods & Services	11.6%	Neutral	Europe
Consumer Discretionary	14.2%	Underweight	Europe
Automobiles & Parts	2.3%	Underweight	Europe
Media	1.3%	Underweight	Europe
Retailers	5.5%	Neutral	Europe
Travel & Leisure	2.0%	Underweight	EM
Consumer Products & Services	3.1%	Underweight	Europe
Consumer Staples	4.9%	Neutral	US
Food, Beverage & Tobacco	3.1%	Neutral	US
Personal Care, Drug & Grocery Stores	1.8%	Overweight	Europe
Healthcare	7.8%	Overweight	US
Financials	16.7%	Neutral	US
Banks	8.1%	Overweight	US
Financial Services	5.5%	Underweight	Japan
Insurance	3.2%	Neutral	UŚ
Real Estate	2.7%	Overweight	Japan
Technology	24.7%	Neutral	EM
Telecommunications	3.6%	Underweight	US
Utilities	3.3%	Overweight	US

Notes: These are theoretical allocations which are for illustrative purposes only. They do not represent an actual portfolio and are not a recommendation of any investment or trading strategy. See the latest Strategic Sector Selector for more details. Source: Refinitiv Datastream and Invesco



Appendix

Definitions of data and benchmarks for Figure 4

Sources: we source data from Datastream unless otherwise indicated.

Cash: returns are based on a proprietary index calculated using the Intercontinental Exchange Benchmark Administration overnight LIBOR (London Interbank Offer Rate). From 1st January 2022, we use the Refinitiv overnight deposit rate for the euro, the British pound and the Japanese yen. The global rate is the average of the euro, British pound, US dollar and Japanese yen rates. The series started on 1st January 2001 with a value of 100.

Gold: London bullion market spot price in USD/troy ounce.

Government bonds: Current levels, yields and total returns use Datastream benchmark 10-year yields for the US, Eurozone, Japan and the UK, and the Bank of America Merrill Lynch government bond total return index for the World and Europe. The emerging markets yields and returns are based on the Bloomberg Barclays emerging markets aggregate government bond index.

Corporate investment grade (IG) bonds: Bank of America Merrill Lynch investment grade corporate bond total return indices. The emerging markets yields and returns are based on the Bloomberg Barclays emerging markets aggregate corporate bond index.

Corporate high yield (HY) bonds: Bank of America Merrill Lynch high yield total return indices

Equities: We use MSCI benchmark gross total return indices for all regions.

Commodities: Goldman Sachs Commodity total return indices

Real estate: FTSE EPRA/NAREIT total return indices

Currencies: Global Trade Information Services spot rates



Investment risks

The value of investments and any income will fluctuate (this may partly be the result of exchange rate fluctuations) and investors may not get back the full amount invested.

Important information

Data as of 14 August 2025 unless stated otherwise.

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Authors

András Vig Multi-Asset Strategist Telephone +44(0)20 3370 1152 andras.vig@invesco.com London, EMEA

Global Market Strategy Office	
Brian Levitt Global Market Strategist, Americas brian.levitt@invesco.com New York, Americas	James Anania Investment Strategy Analyst, Americas <u>james.anania@invesco.com</u> New York, Americas
David Chao Global Market Strategist, Asia Pacific david.chao@invesco.com Hong Kong, Asia Pacific	Thomas Wu Market Strategy Analyst, Asia Pacific thomas.wu@invesco.com Hong Kong, Asia Pacific
Tomo Kinoshita Global Market Strategist, Japan tomo.kinoshita@invesco.com Tokyo, Asia Pacific	Arnab Das Global Macro Strategist arnab.das@invesco.com London, EMEA
Paul Jackson Global Head of Asset Allocation Research paul.jackson@invesco.com London, EMEA	András Vig Multi-Asset Strategist andras.vig@invesco.com London, EMEA
Ashley Oerth Associate Global Market Strategist ashley.oerth@invesco.com London, EMEA	

^{*}Affiliated member

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