Invesco

2024 Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosures Report for Invesco Ltd

This report is for Professional Clients, Institutional Investors, Qualified Institutional Investors, Professional Investors, certain Qualified Institutions/Qualified Clients/Sophisticated Investors, Wholesale Investors and accredited investors only. For Institutional Investors in the US. In Canada this document is for use by investors who are (i) Accredited Investors and (ii) Permitted Clients, as defined under National Instrument 45–106 and National instrument 31–103 respectively. Please do not redistribute.

Contents

1.0

Introduction

In this chapter we provide an overview of Invesco and our organizational structure. We also provide the key takeaways from this report.

1.1 About Invesco

Invesco Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively, the firm) is a leading independent investment management firm, dedicated to delivering a superior experience for our clients through a comprehensive range of active, passive, and alternative investment capabilities.

The firm's success is driven by three key factors: long-term investment performance, high-quality client service, and effective distribution relationships. Invesco's focus on these areas aims to deliver better outcomes for clients, generate competitive investment results, achieve positive net flows, and increase assets under management (AUM) and revenues. The firm measures its investment performance by comparing its capabilities to those of competitors, industry benchmarks, and client objectives, with an emphasis on longer-term performance metrics such as three-year and five-year performance. This approach is crucial as distributors, investment advisors, and consultants often consider these longer-term metrics when selecting investment products and making recommendations to their clients. Additionally, third-party ratings can influence client investment decisions.

Invesco has:

- A global workforce of approximately 8,500 employees and an on-the-ground presence in over 20 countries
- A significant presence in both retail and institutional markets across the Americas, Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA), and Asia-Pacific (APAC) regions
- Managed approximately $1.6 trillion in assets as of December 31, 2024
- A wide array of asset classes, investment styles, and geographies, serving clients in more than 20 countries.

At Invesco, we seek to drive sustainable, profitable growth by delivering capabilities that build enduring partnerships and create better outcomes for our clients. We have an advantageous position globally as a diversified, client-centric asset manager, and a strategy to deliver for our shareholders. The firm's strategic priorities are aligned with four key long-term themes designed to sharpen our focus on client needs, further strengthen our business over time, and help ensure our long-term success:

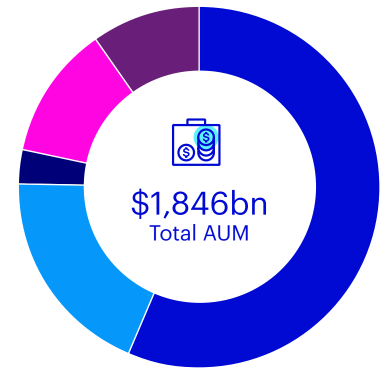
For more information on our commitment to providing sustainable investment services, please visit [Investment Stewardship | Invesco Corporate]

Our four key long-term objectives

1. Deliver the excellence our clients expect	2. Grow high demand investment offerings	3. Create an environment where talented people thrive	4. Act like owners for all stakeholders
• Achieve strong, long-term investment performance. • Deliver a quality investment process and a frictionless experience with superior engagement. • Provide a holistic value proposition including advice and solutions to help our clients best manage their portfolios and succeed with their own clients.	• Prioritize the intersection of market size, secular change, and Invesco's unique position to drive growth in the highest opportunity regions. • Grow high demand private markets by leveraging our strong wealth channel and expanding investment strategies. • Drive profitable organic growth, emphasizing high demand, scalable investment capabilities, and delivery vehicles.	• Invesco's long-term success depends on our ability to attract, retain, develop, and engage top talent. Invesco invests significantly in talent development, employee benefit programs, technology and other resources that support our employees in developing their full potential both personally and professionally.	• Embed next generation technology across all aspects of the business. • Strengthen financial flexibility emphasizing operating leverage.

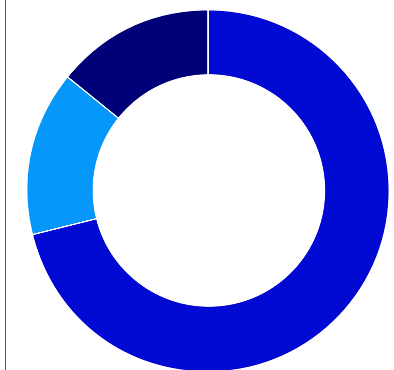
We are diversified as a firm

By Asset Class (USD bn)



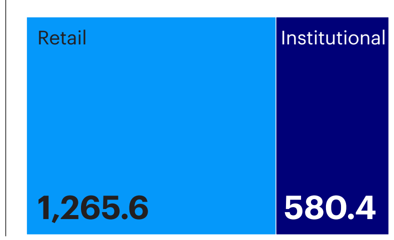
Equity[2]	**1,044.9**
Active	314.6
Passive	730.3
Fixed Income[2]	**346.5**
Active	295.8
Passive	50.7
Balanced[2]	**59.3**
Active	58.3
Passive	1.0
Money Market[2]	**216.6**
Active	216.6
Alternatives[2]	**178.7**
Active	141.2
Passive	37.5

By Client Domicile (USD bn)



Americas	1,315.5
Asia Pacific	270.2
EMEA	260.3

By Distribution Channel (USD bn)

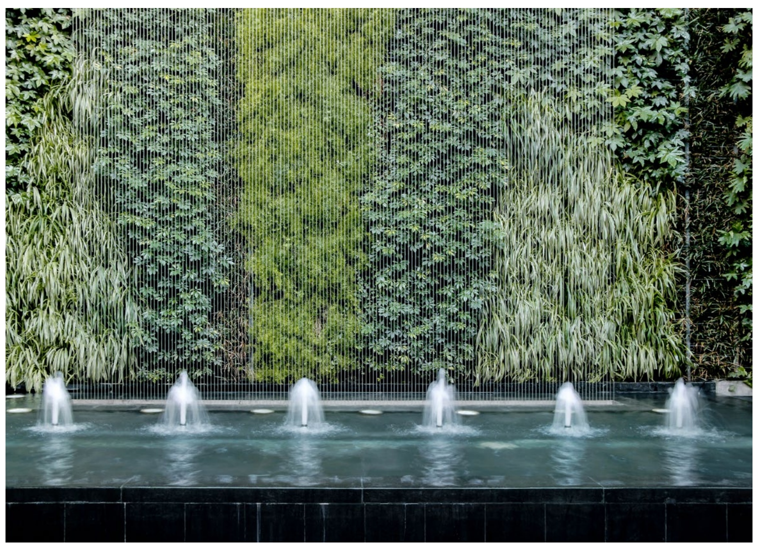


1 Preliminary – subject to adjustment.
2 Passive AUM includes index-based ETFs, UITs, non-management fee earning AUM and other passive mandates. Active AUM are total AUM less passive AUM.

As of 31 December 2024.

1.2 About our 2024 TCFD Report

Invesco's 2024 TCFD Report seeks to build on our experience and provide a comparable, investor-relevant disclosure on our activities and capabilities in climate-aware risk management and investing.



Key takeaways of this report:

- **Governance Approach**: Invesco integrates climate change considerations into its governance structure, emphasizing corporate responsibility and sustainable investing factors that are important for meeting our clients' investment objectives.
- **Client-Centric Investment Solutions**: Invesco aims to be the preferred sustainable investments partner by offering a diverse range of solutions across various asset classes and strategies, tailored to meet client priorities and needs.
- **Active Ownership and Engagement**: Invesco promotes long-term sustainable value creation by engaging and voting in the best interests of clients and collaborating with regulators to address issues impacting businesses and investments.
- **Climate Mitigation, Adaptation, and Transition (CMAT)**: Invesco's climate-aware investing approach, framed through CMAT, supports clients with solutions ranging from mitigating immediate climate-related risks to implementing comprehensive climate-aware investment strategies.
- **Industry Engagement**: Invesco actively participates in industry bodies such as the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC), contributing to working groups on Adaptation and Resilience, and Physical Climate Risk Assessment Methodology.
- **Data-Driven Approach**: Invesco leverages quality data and proprietary analytical tools to identify investments that effectively manage material risks and opportunities, ensuring informed decision-making.
- **Comprehensive Risk Management**: Invesco's risk management framework addresses enterprise, investment, and regulatory risks, incorporating material climate-related factors through existing risk management processes (as detailed in section 5.1 Enterprise risk).
- **Metrics and Targets for Climate Accountability**: Invesco employs detailed emissions metrics and sets carbon intensity targets for the portions of its portfolio managed for clients with climate objectives, ensuring accountability and progress tracking.
- **Scenario Analysis for Future Planning**: Invesco conducts scenario analysis using updated models and data to assess the resilience of its business and investment strategies under various climate-related scenarios, ensuring preparedness for different future states.
- **Regulatory Adaptation and Policy Engagement**: Invesco proactively adapts to and influences policy developments in sustainable finance, ensuring alignment with global regulatory changes and actively contributing to policy discussions.

2.0

Governance

In this chapter we first briefly describe our Board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities. We then explain the role of Invesco's management in assessing and managing these risks and opportunities, dividing our approach into four interrelated dimensions.

2.1 Board-level oversight

Invesco places a strong emphasis on good governance, which is fundamental to our business, and essential for our success. Our commitment to responsible conduct and transparent, accountable stakeholder engagement is reflected in our robust governance processes and policies. We integrate our approach to climate change within our broader governance structure, encompassing corporate responsibility (CR) at the operational level and environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations to meet client investment objectives where applicable.

Role of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors (Board) at Invesco is tasked with setting the long-term strategic direction of the company and establishing a framework of principles and practices that ensure accountability, responsibility, and fairness. The Board provides independent oversight of the company's management, always keeping the best interests of our stakeholders in mind.

Key Responsibilities of the Board

- **Company Oversight:** Ensuring that the company's operations align with its key strategies and objectives.
- **Management Support:** Assisting management in achieving the company's goals.
- **Shareholder Representation:** Acting in the best interests of all shareholders.

The Board periodically collaborates with management to review the company's long-term strategic plans. Their functions include reviewing, monitoring, and approving fundamental financial and business strategies, as well as major corporate actions. Additionally, the Board helps management assess significant risks facing the company and explores options for their mitigation. Both the chief executive officer and the Board have general supervisory oversight responsibility for the company's activities and policies. The Board is also responsible for setting, maintaining, and regularly reassessing policies and processes to manage the company's overall risk exposure.

Invesco's governance framework is designed to ensure responsible and transparent operations. The Board of Directors plays a crucial role in guiding the company's strategic direction, supporting management, and managing risks, thereby contributing to the long-term success of the company and the well-being of its stakeholders.

2.2 The role of management

From a broader management perspective, Invesco has a governance structure across four dimensions which enables oversight and accountability for effective management of climate-related risks that are material to client objectives.

1. **Invesco's investment center leaders** drive the strategy and governance in our internal programs. They provide oversight into our specialized investment teams and offer a balance of global expertise, support, and connectivity. In this way, the investment center leaders help provide better outcomes for clients, with greater consistency over the long term.

2. **The Sustainable Investing Services team** acts as a center of excellence, responsible for leveraging the best practices in ESG capabilities across Invesco. The teams are organized across four pillars: Client, Research, Analytics and Operations. Located across the three regions of North America, APAC and EMEA, the Sustainable Investing Services team provides support and analysis, while investment teams maintain discretion on portfolio decisions.

3. **The Proxy Voting & Governance team** serves as a dedicated resource to ensure that our global investment teams receive the support services needed to exercise proxy voting decisions with respect to securities held in client portfolios. This team manages proxy voting operations, implementation and compliance with regulatory and client reporting, proxy voting policies, and procedures.

4. **The ESG Steering Committee** is comprised of representatives designated by our investment center leaders and representatives from other groups, specifically focuses on sustainable investing-related issues, such as legal, marketing and compliance. The incorporation of sustainable investing considerations is determined by investment teams on a team-by-team basis. The group enables communication and collaboration across investment teams globally.

5. **Various working groups** may be established within different sectors of the organization to ensure that our sustainable investing efforts are intentional, comprehensive, and effective in addressing factors that could impact client objectives. Some of these groups are specifically formed to implement sustainable investing-related initiatives or to respond to new regulatory requirements. Furthermore, there is a collaborative effort across the organization that incorporates functional areas such as products, marketing, regulatory affairs, technology, and distribution.

As a large, global asset management firm, Invesco believes that our governance structure allows us to benefit from diverse perspectives while maintaining consistent global standards for stewardship. Our investment teams have access to the resources of the Sustainable Investing Services team, enabling them to implement sustainable investing approaches tailored to their specific asset classes and investment styles, ultimately benefiting our clients.

3.0

Strategy – part 1: Overview

In this chapter we outline our approach to mitigating risks and capitalizing on the opportunities presented by a low-carbon transition.

3.1 Our approach to sustainable investing

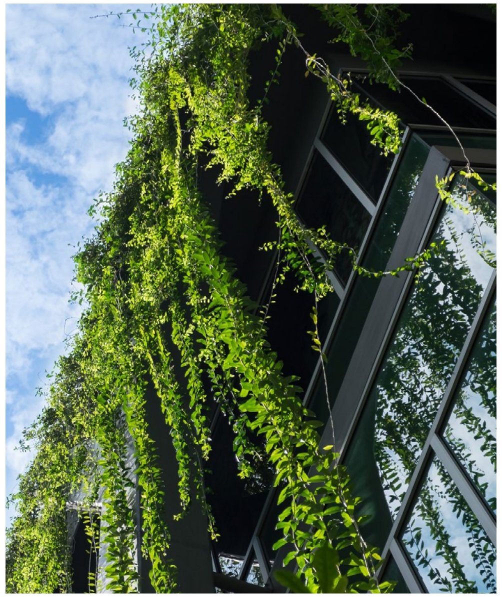
For an increasing number of people, climate change is becoming an important consideration for their portfolio. Moreover, standards and expectations in the industry are becoming more stringent, resulting in tighter and more complex regulations that can be difficult to navigate. Clients are searching for a partner to guide them through this landscape and take advantage of the opportunities created by a changing world.

At Invesco, our ambition in sustainable investing is to be the preferred sustainable investing partner for our clients. For many of our clients, long-term value creation and effective risk mitigation are fundamental to achieving their investment goals. As a result, we offer a range of sustainable investment solutions that help our clients to express their priorities across active, passive, equity, fixed income, real estate, multi-factor, and other exposures.

We also adapt our offerings to meet specific client needs, using bespoke solutions, such as self-indexing, to deliver the desired investment outcomes. Our Global Sustainable Investing Services team guides, supports and informs us about our work in this area.

We use multi-dimensional analysis, fundamental research, high-quality ESG data, and proprietary analytical tools to identify investments that benefit our clients by addressing material risks and opportunities. As responsible stewards, we engage in constructive dialogue, vote in our clients' best interests, and collaborate with regulators and policymakers to tackle issues affecting our clients, business, and assets under management.

Our dedication to sustainable investing is based on the belief that long-term value creation and effective risk mitigation are crucial for achieving our clients' investment objectives.



3.1.1 Time Horizons

Time horizons greatly differ depending on the product that is offered and the region it is offered in. Time horizons and investment objectives are calculated using multiple time periods and different market cycles dependent on the specific product offered. Invesco integrates stewardship and investment to align with the investment time horizons of our clients.

The investment horizon for individual themes is dependent on several factors, including global credit and market cycles, fundamentals, technical and valuations. In general, macro themes are expected to play out over the medium-term time horizon.

ESG integration
Focus on sustainable value creation and effective risk mitigation

We integrate financially material considerations into our investment capabilities, where appropriate, considering critical factors that help us deliver strong outcomes to our clients.

As investors in global equities, corporate and sovereign fixed income instruments, as well as real estate and multi-asset strategies, we recognize the differences between asset classes and geographies. We apply ESG factors in a variety of ways, depending on the asset class, strategy and our clients' demands.

Our Sustainable Investing Services team provides support and analysis, while our investment managers maintain discretion on portfolio decisions.

Active ownership
Exercising our rights and responsibilities as stewards of capital

We engage with issuers in a constructive manner and use our expertise to cast voting decisions in our clients' best interests.

Innovation and data
Growing together, supporting our capabilities

We believe having quality data on ESG factors is critical for effective investment analysis. We are enhancing our data and analytics capabilities by building out and updating our proprietary tools, including ESGintel, PROXYintel and ESGCentral. These tools assist with research, portfolio reviews, portfolio optimization, engagement and proxy voting.

Client partnerships
Meeting our clients where they are

Invesco's sustainable investing approach offers customized solutions that align with clients' diverse values and objectives, integrating environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors into their portfolios. By applying specific guidelines and restrictions, Invesco ensures each investment strategy meets sustainability-focused goals tailored to individual client needs. This client-centric approach allows investors to express their values through their investments while pursuing sustainable outcomes.

Industry engagement
Enabling better sustainability-focused conversations

Invesco participates in relevant industry initiatives to promote the continued improvement of functioning financial markets. We are involved in many industry bodies, including Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI), the Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark (GRESB), and the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). We engage policymakers on the latest regulations and partner with academic institutions, such as the University of Cambridge and Tsinghua University.

Source: Invesco, as of 31 December 2024

3.2 Active ownership

3.2.1 Engagement

Dialogue with portfolio companies is a core part of the investment process for our fundamental investment teams. As good stewards, Invesco considers engagement with issuers as a powerful and effective tool to promote long term sustainable value creation, for the benefit of our clients. This approach not only benefits our clients but also contributes to a healthier financial market.

For issuers that have financially material climate risks, engagements may include dialogue on sustainability matters. Engagements on sustainability involve contact with issuers on sustainability matters in the form of direct dialogue or information requests.

Engagement stats in 2024

We engaged with more than
1,990
companies on ESG topics

...including over
670
on environmental topics

We also vote around
12,935
company meetings

Our investment teams conducted over
135
dedicated ESG engagements with our Global Sustainable Investing Services team

... 88%
of which focused on climate change and low carbon transition

3.2.2 Engagement case study

Company C

UK Industrials company

Issues Addressed
Environment – Climate Change and Renumeration

Method of Engagement
Video Call

Issue
The Company's climate strategy, Net-Zero targets, and the impact of business growth on these targets.

Action
The Company disclosed Scope 3 GHG emissions in their 2023 sustainability report, with 50% from 'Downstream leased assets'. This led to engagement by the Sustainable Investing Services and Henley Equity Investment teams. It was acknowledged that absolute Scope 1 and 2 emissions had increased but a decrease in emissions intensity. Although a Net Zero target was mentioned, no timeline was provided, and the targets were not aligned with SBTi standards. These points were flagged to the Company. The company cited growth and reliance on diesel trucks as challenges for short-term targets. They earmarked a large portion of CAPEX for replacing old assets with less polluting ones and considered greener solutions when possible.

Outcome
Following engagement, the Company committed to achieving Net Zero by 2050 and set a target to reduce Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 50% by 2034, using 2024 as the base year. They also committed to expanding their use of electric vehicles and hybrid solutions. From an investment perspective, the outlook on the company remains unchanged, and they continue to be held in portfolios.

Next steps
The Company's progress towards their Net Zero commitment and implementation of greener solutions will continue to be monitored. Ongoing engagement will focus on ensuring alignment with SBTi standards and further incentivizing ESG performance through their remuneration program.

Source: Invesco. For illustrative purposes only.

3.2.3 Proxy voting

At Invesco, we seek to make voting decisions we believe best serve the interests of our clients and their investment objectives by supporting good corporate governance practices that promote long-term value creation at the portfolio companies in which they invest. Invesco's Policy Statement on Global Corporate Governance and Proxy Voting ("Global Proxy Voting Policy") describes policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure proxy voting matters are conducted in the best interests of our clients. The Global Proxy Voting Policy and our internal proxy voting guidelines are reviewed at least annually by Invesco's Global Proxy Advisory Committee and various departments within Invesco to assure it remains consistent with clients' best interests, regulatory requirements, local market standards and best practices. The Global Proxy Voting Policy and our internal proxy voting guidelines cover topics that typically appear on voting ballots. Our portfolio management teams retain full and independent discretion on voting decisions, absent conflicts of interest, and instruct votes in a manner they believe best serves the interests of their clients and investment objectives. Invesco supports governance practices that promote transparency, board accountability, and risk management.

When analyzing proxy issues, including environmental proposals, our investment teams may consider the unique facts and circumstances applicable to each company. This includes the individual ballot item, relevant laws and regulations of their respective markets, country-specific best practice guidelines or corporate governance codes, the issuer's public disclosures, internal research, input from external research providers, and any dialogue we have had with company management. We recognize environmental shareholder proposals are nuanced and require company specific analysis, and therefore, Invesco will analyze such proposals on a case-by-case basis. When analyzing such proposals, we will consider the following factors, among others:

- whether we consider the adoption of the proposal to promote long-term shareholder value.
- the board's written response to the proposal in the proxy and whether the company has already responded or acted to appropriately address the issue(s) raised in the proposal.
- the materiality of the issue(s) being raised.
- whether there are fines, litigation or significant controversies, including reputational risks, associated with the company's practices or policies related to the issue(s) raised in the proposal.
- the company's existing level of disclosure and track record on environmental and social issues or if the company already complies with relevant local laws and regulations as it relates to the issue(s) raised in the proposal.
- the intentions of the proponent(s) and how they impact the company's long-term economic success.
- if the proposal requests greater transparency or disclosure to make an informed assessment; and
- whether the proposal's requested action is unduly burdensome (scope or timeframe) or overly prescriptive.

Please refer to the Global Proxy Voting Policy in full for more details on our approach or visit our website: https://www.invesco.com/corporate/en/our-capabilities/investment-stewardship.html.

3.3 Climate mitigation, adaptation, and transition

Our approach to climate-aware investing is structured around the themes of Climate Mitigation, Adaptation, and Transition (CMAT). These themes guide our investment strategies to address the risks and opportunities presented by climate change. Through CMAT, we are committed to supporting clients seeking climate-conscious solutions. In implementing climate-aware investment strategies for our clients, we consider the following:

Climate mitigation

Our climate mitigation strategies are designed to reduce or prevent greenhouse gas emissions. We prioritize investments that improve carbon efficiency across various portfolios, targeting sectors essential for the transition to a low-carbon economy. These strategies are subjected to thorough financial materiality analysis to ensure they achieve our dual goals of providing environmental benefits and economic viability. Our aim is to mitigate risks related to climate change (such as loss of revenue or damage to assets), while leveraging the growth potential of green technologies and innovations.

Climate adaptation

Our climate adaptation strategies aim to enhance resilience against the physical impacts of climate change. This involves investing in infrastructure resilience and promoting sustainable community practices, ensuring a balance between social benefits and financial returns. A key aspect of our approach is supporting projects that improve climate resiliency, especially in developing markets vulnerable to climate impacts, such as Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States, and African states. These initiatives are aligned with national and regional adaptation plans and leverage a combination of public and private investment instruments to maximize their impact.

Climate transition

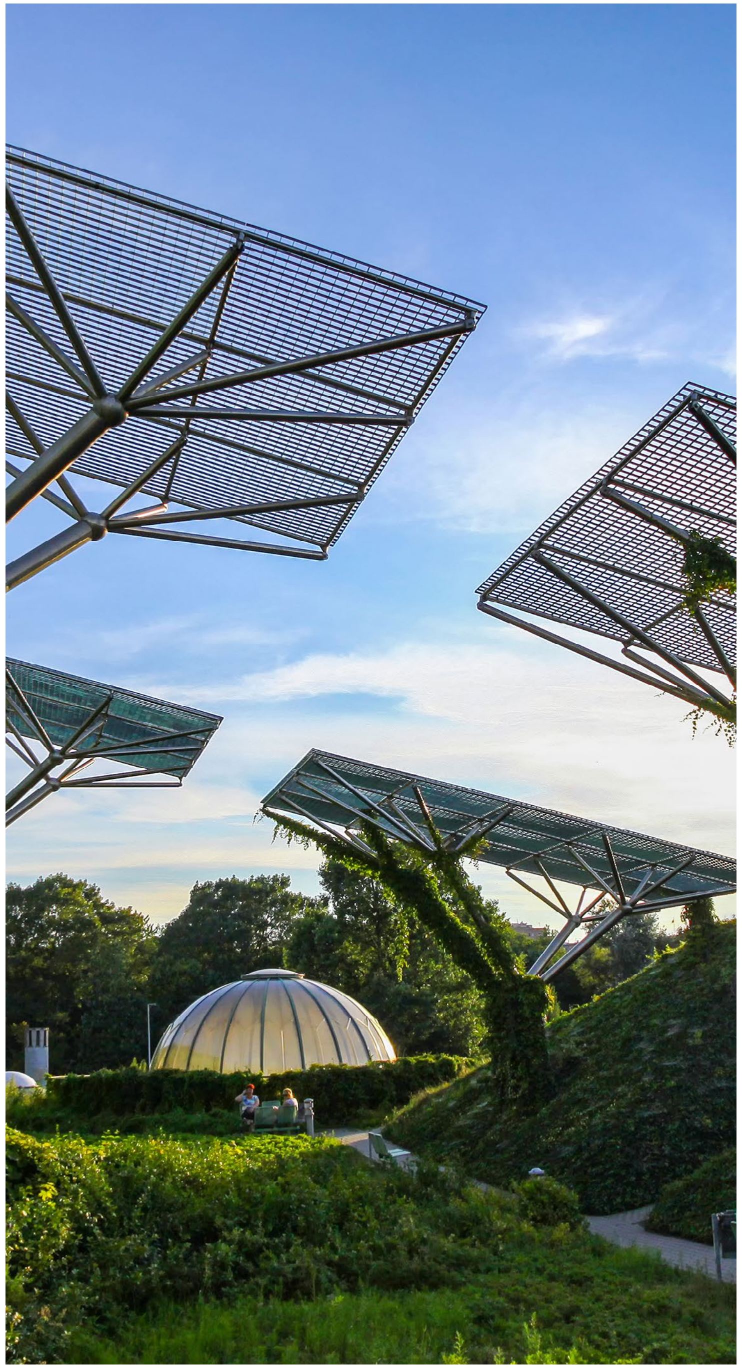
Investing in climate transition strategies focuses on key sectors of the global economy, including industries such as manufacturing and heavy industry that are not typically associated with green technology. Our approach involves a detailed analysis of transition pathways, regulatory risks, and the scalability of new technologies. This ensures that our investments achieve a balance between financial returns and the progressive reduction of carbon emissions, thereby supporting meaningful and practical economic shifts.

Board responsibilities and strategic risk

In regions such as Europe and Asia, where it aligns with client objectives and fund strategies, Invesco actively engages with boards to enhance transparency in climate-related disclosures and to develop strategies that foster long-term value creation. This engagement is carefully customized to align with specific client goals and regulatory environments, ensuring that our governance activities are both strategic and compliant.

Diverse strategies in CMAT

Recognizing the multifaceted challenges posed by climate change, Invesco has developed a comprehensive suite of investment products under the CMAT framework. This suite is continually refined to address the evolving needs of our clients. Our strategies span from those aimed at mitigating immediate risks to more dynamic approaches that leverage opportunities arising from the transition to a greener economy.



As the climate changes, the importance of climate mitigation, adaptation and transition considerations will only increase for companies. This is why Invesco is committed to providing climate-aware solutions that deliver sustainable, long-term value creation.

3.3.1 Climate-aware passive investment solutions

Investor demand for climate-aligned passive investment solutions has continued to evolve, with a growing preference for strategies that balance robust climate objectives with low tracking error relative to standard market benchmarks. In response, new passive investment solutions were developed in 2024 designed to cater for diverse climate considerations, combining strategic climate objectives with an approach designed to maintain financial performance close to standard indices.

Constructing passive climate strategies

When constructing passive climate strategies, investors often must consider the trade-offs between stringent ESG and climate criteria and the objective of closely tracking standard market benchmarks. A tighter alignment with benchmarks typically results in lower tracking error but can limit the extent to which ESG and climate objectives are met. Conversely, more stringent climate or ESG objectives can introduce greater tracking error. To address this, our strategies vary across multiple dimensions, allowing investors to choose solutions aligned with their unique climate-related financial and non-financial goals.

Climate transition-aligned strategies

One approach investors may pursue involves adopting strategies aligned with recognized Climate Transition Benchmarks (CTBs). These passive strategies typically aim for a significant initial reduction in carbon intensity (for example, at least 30% compared to standard market benchmarks) and a consistent annual decarbonization trajectory thereafter (often around 7%). Unlike Paris-Aligned Benchmarks (PAB) that may fully exclude fossil fuels, CTB approaches typically have fewer restrictions regarding fossil fuel-related investments, providing a balanced approach to maintaining sector diversification while supporting climate transition goals. Such strategies are designed for investors seeking exposure to broader market sectors, including energy, recognizing these sectors' critical roles in facilitating the transition to a low-carbon economy.

These CTB-aligned passive strategies often incorporate forward-looking considerations, including assessments of company alignment with credible science-based targets (SBTi) and metrics such as forward temperature alignment. The latter captures how closely companies' emission reduction pathways align with climate scenarios, helping reduce turnover by emphasizing holdings actively working toward decarbonization goals.

Passive equity strategies with enhanced esg and climate criteria

Another strategic approach involves using passive strategies that track indices constructed with additional ESG and climate-specific criteria applied to global equity benchmarks. These indices typically exclude companies involved in controversial activities or sectors (such as thermal coal, tobacco, and certain fossil fuels) and those experiencing significant ESG-related controversies.

Criteria for inclusion may focus specifically on companies demonstrating measurable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and 2), credible emission reduction targets verified by recognized initiatives such as the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi), and adherence to internationally accepted ESG norms and principles.

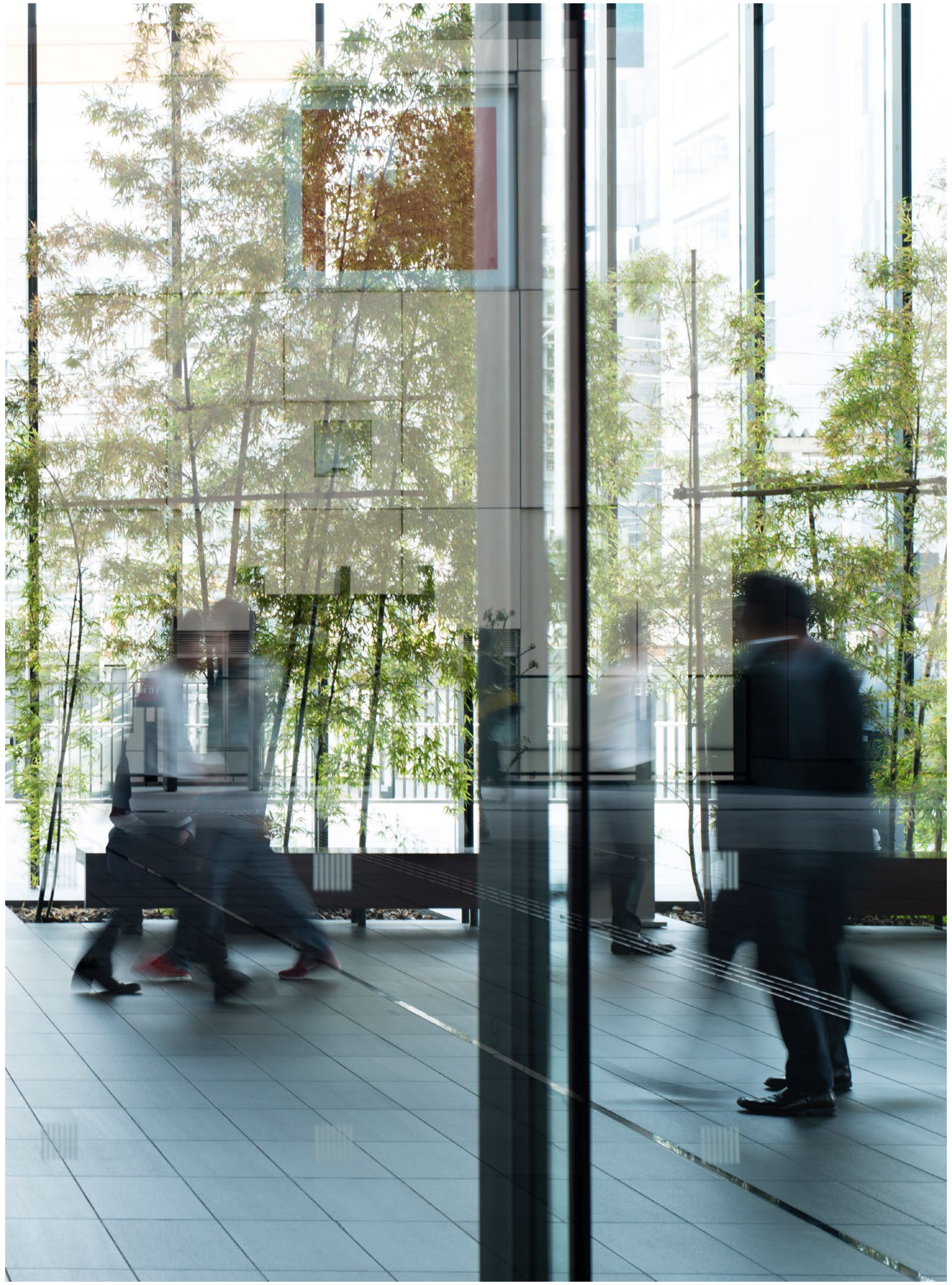
Such passive strategies generally have built-in constraints to closely track the sector and country exposures of the parent benchmark, aiming to minimize performance deviation (tracking error) while clearly differentiating on ESG and climate criteria. This balanced approach appeals to investors wanting meaningful ESG and climate outcomes without significantly compromising benchmark-relative performance.

Regionally focused passive strategies incorporating climate objectives

Building on these concepts, regionally focused passive strategies have emerged, applying similar climate-aware methodologies to narrower geographical universes, such as North American or developed global equity markets. These passive solutions typically target companies with clearly defined emissions reduction objectives, exclusionary screens for certain fossil-fuel and controversial activities, and strict ESG controversy monitoring frameworks. These strategies maintain close sectoral and country alignment with their regional benchmarks, aiming to deliver meaningful improvements in climate and ESG metrics without substantial divergence from traditional index performance.

Broader ESG integration

While climate remains the central focus of these strategies, many passive climate solutions also integrate broader ESG considerations. Investors interested in comprehensive sustainability approaches should evaluate whether the chosen passive strategy incorporates wider ESG criteria, encompassing environmental protection beyond carbon, social factors such as human rights and labour standards, and governance quality. Inclusion of broader ESG factors typically results in higher tracking error relative to conventional benchmarks, making it critical for investors to clarify their tolerance for relative performance variation and their specific sustainability priorities.



Note that the strategies described here as case studies are not available in all regions.

3.4 Industry commitment

Invesco actively engages with various industry organizations to better understand climate topics.

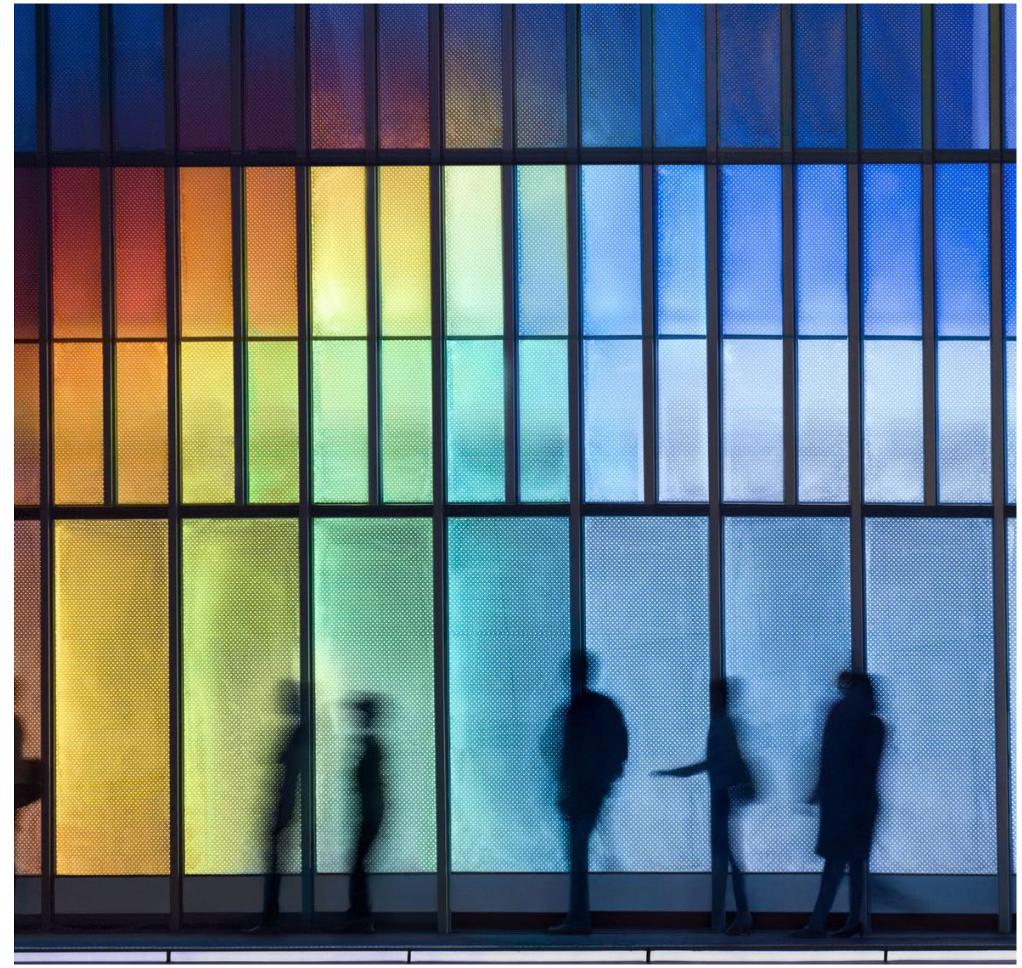
For example, in Europe, Invesco UK Limited is a member of the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC), an organization that facilitates investor collaboration on climate change. The IIGCC provides portfolio managers with tools and resources to better serve their clients seeking climate-aware investment solutions. Invesco participates in the IIGCC Transition Research Working Group in support of its climate aligned mandates. Formed in 2023, this working group aims to provide guidance and develop analytical approaches that help portfolio managers evaluate the credibility of corporate transition.

In the UK, Invesco also participates in the Climate Financial Risk Forum (CFRF) and is a member of the Climate Financial Resilience Working Group. In 2023, we contributed to the nature-related risk guide for asset managers, which was published in June 2024. Additionally, we partner with Tsinghua University's Centre for Green Finance Research, which focuses on carbon transition finance in China.

Beyond participating in climate-focused industry and academic organizations, Invesco aims to stay closely involved in ongoing policy and regulatory developments globally. We seek to understand how these developments may impact our business and our clients through active engagement with policymakers, indirect dialogue via trade associations, formal comment letters, responses to consultations, and other means.

Several of the organizations we support as a member or signatory focus on climate-related themes:

- Asia Investor Group on Climate Change (AIGCC)
- CDP (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project)
- Climate Bonds Initiative
- Coalition for Climate-Resilient Investment (CCRI) (founding member)
- One Planet Asset Managers'.
- Task force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)



4.0

Strategy – part 2: Resilience

In this chapter we demonstrate the resilience of our approach to climate change, paying regard to key issues such as emissions intensity, temperature alignment and financed emissions.

We present the temperature alignment, weighted average carbon intensity and financed emissions of Invesco Ltd's universe of listed global equities, listed corporate bonds and listed sovereign bonds ("Aggregate Portfolio"). We also report the exposure of our Aggregate Portfolio to climate risks and opportunities under different climate scenarios.

This chapter continues the quantitative disclosures we made in the 2023 Invesco TCFD Report. We have updated the analysis to reflect the latest available data and modelling. We have also incorporated the fourth vintage scenario set produced by the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) in our value impact analysis and sector-region carbon budgets for temperature alignment scores.

The results we present relate to our Aggregate Portfolio held as of 31 December 2024. Throughout, we use benchmarks to provide context for the results. Where we benchmark results for an individual asset class, we make use of publicly available indices:

- MSCI ACWI (Equities)
- BBG Global Agg Corp Total Return Index (Corporate Bonds)
- FTSE World Government Bond Index (Sovereign Bonds)

For the Aggregate Portfolio as a whole, the benchmark is a weighted combination of all indices based on the weighting of equities and bonds in the Aggregate Portfolio.

4.1 Aggregate Portfolio overview

4.1.1 Introduction

Before discussing the analysis, we will provide an overview of the Aggregate Portfolio composition and data coverage and compare this to the Aggregate Portfolio described in last year's report. Modifications in data coverage, scenarios and models impact the outcome of the analytics as well as emissions metrics that rely on portfolio weight, market value or dollars invested as a denominator. This is in addition to any changes that have occurred in the real-world economy, scenarios, and data models. Observed changes in the results are due to a combination of all these factors.

4.1.2 Data coverage

This section's analysis focuses solely on those asset classes - equities, corporate bonds, and sovereign bonds - where comprehensive data for each security exists and for which our climate analytics tool, Planetrics1, provides coverage. Data coverage can only exist in the first instance for securities for which there is an available ISIN (International Securities Identification Number). Once these securities are loaded into our analytics tool, the subsequent data coverage equates to 74.3% of Invesco's overall AUM as of 31 December 2024. At asset class level, we have coverage for 99% of Invesco's equities and 64% of all fixed income.

Portfolio data coverage as % AUM	
Total AUM	**63%**
Equities	99%
Fixed income	64%

As of 31 December 2024

For the remainder of this section, when referring to our Aggregate Portfolio, equities, corporate or sovereign bonds, it only pertains to the portion of our AUM stated in the table above.

4.1.3 Scenarios and models

Invesco uses scenarios developed by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). The NGFS is a group of central banks and supervisors from around the world that promotes best practices for sustainable finance. The NGFS creates climate scenarios to inform and guide the financial sector in assessing climate-related risks and opportunities. These scenarios help financial institutions to stress-test their portfolios and assess the resilience of their businesses under different climate-related scenarios, including the transition to a low-carbon economy and the physical impacts of climate change.

When developing the scenarios, the NGFS uses regularly updated scientific data and analysis, to reflect the latest scientific findings and global climate goals. Since writing our last report, the NGFS has released an updated suite of scenarios, known as Phase V.

The NGFS Phase V scenarios, released in early 2024, incorporate significant updates[1] compared to earlier phases, which could materially influence climate scenario analysis outcomes:

The scenario analysis presented in this report is a hypothetical exercise conducted in line with the recommendations of the TCFD. The discussion of potential impacts on various industries and Invesco's Aggregate Portfolio under these scenarios is purely illustrative based on the outputs of the models and the scenario assumptions they are derived from, and does not represent Invesco's actual investment strategy, position, or outlook. The purpose of this exercise is to explore potential climate-related risks and opportunities that may arise under different plausible scenarios and the factors that may need to be considered under such a scenario. However, the actual impacts of climate change on industries and investments may differ materially from those discussed in this report. Investors should be aware that the scenario analysis results are inherently uncertain and subject to change based on various factors, including the assumptions and methodologies used, the quality and availability of data, and the evolution of climate science and policy. Invesco's investment professionals retain ultimate discretion about the material factors that need to be considered as they seek to achieve their investment outcomes and client objectives.

1 Phase V scenario updates quoted directly from NGFS. 'NGFS Climate Scenarios for central banks and supervisors - Phase V', Network for Greening the Financial System, November 2024. https://www.ngfs.net/en/publications-and-statistics/publications/ngfs-climate-scenarios-central-banks-and-supervisors-phase-v

This report has been created by Invesco drawing on selected data provided by / from Planetrics, a McKinsey & Company solution (which does not include investment advice). This report represents Invesco's own selection of applicable scenarios and its own portfolio data. Invesco is solely responsible for, and this report represents, such scenario selection, all assumptions underlying such selection, and all resulting findings, and conclusions and decisions. Planetrics, a McKinsey & Company solution, is not an investment adviser and has not provided any investment advice.

4.2 Temperature alignment, emissions metrics and scenario analysis

In the following sections, we present the temperature alignment, weighted average carbon intensity and financed emissions of Invesco's universe of listed global equities, listed corporate bonds and listed sovereign bonds ("Aggregate Portfolio"). We also report the exposure of our Aggregate Portfolio to climate risks and opportunities under different climate scenarios.

The results we present relate to our Aggregate Portfolio held as of 31 December 2024. Throughout, we use benchmarks to provide context for the results. Where we benchmark results for an individual asset class, we make use of publicly available indices:

- MSCI ACWI (Equities)
- BBG Global Agg Corp Total Return Index (Corporate Bonds)
- FTSE World Government Bond Index (Sovereign Bonds)

For the Aggregate Portfolio as a whole, the benchmark is a weighted combination of all indices based on the weighting of equities and bonds in the Aggregate Portfolio.

4.2.1 Temperature alignment

The Aggregate Portfolio's implied temperature rise has been calculated using an approach consistent with current TCFD recommendations and aligned with the latest NGFS scenarios (Phase V). This method assesses a portfolio's temperature alignment by comparing its cumulative projected emissions up to 2050 against a carbon budget consistent with limiting global warming to 'Below 2°C.' It is based on the established direct relationship between cumulative emissions and projected global mean temperature rise by the end of this century.

The carbon budget represents the maximum cumulative greenhouse gas emissions consistent with a specific temperature target. The PlanetView model, consistent with NGFS updates, allocates this global carbon budget to individual portfolio constituents based on their sectoral and geographical profiles. If projected future emissions for a portfolio exceeds the allocated carbon budget, the implied temperature alignment score rises above the 2°C threshold. Like other temperature alignment methodologies, this approach quantifies the relationship between portfolio-level cumulative emissions and potential warming outcomes if these emission profiles were extended across the global economy.

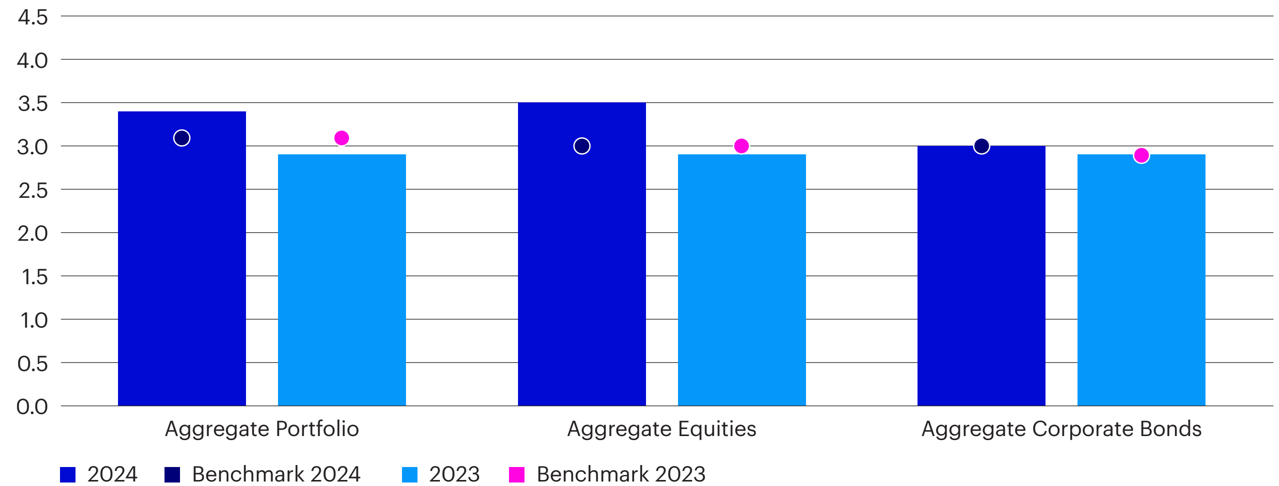
At 3.4°C, the temperature alignment score for our 2024 Aggregate Portfolio increased by 0.6°C compared to 2023 (2.9°C), while the benchmark increased slightly by 0.1°C (to 2.9°C). The Aggregate Equities temperature alignment rose to 3.5°C (+0.6°C), higher than its benchmark at 3.1°C (+0.2°C), whereas the Aggregate Corporate Bonds alignment rose to 3.0°C (+0.2°C), slightly above the benchmark of 2.9°C (+0.1°C).

Despite the increase in temperature alignment scores, these figures indicate that both Invesco's Aggregate Portfolio and its benchmarks continue to exceed the carbon budget consistent with a below 2°C pathway. The observed divergence between the Aggregate Portfolio and its benchmarks in 2024 highlights potential differences in the sectoral and regional emissions profiles of the underlying holdings.

It is important to note that the temperature alignment method used in this analysis does not fully incorporate forward-looking transition strategies, climate commitments, or emissions reduction targets published by portfolio companies.

Invesco continues to closely monitor methodological enhancements and data developments related to implied temperature rise metrics to further refine our understanding of portfolio alignment with climate goals and improve our ability to provide nuanced insights to portfolio managers.

Figure 2
'Budget method' Temperature alignment scores of Invesco Aggregate Portfolio, Aggregate Equities and Aggregate Corporate Bonds using enhanced method



Source: Planetrics, a McKinsey & Company solution, as of 31 December 2024.

Table 1
Definition of TCFD and PCAF metrics

Definition	TCFD metric (Carbon footprinting and Exposure)	PCAF metric (Financed emissions)
Portfolio's exposure to carbon-intensive companies, expressed in tons CO_2e / $M revenue	Weighted average carbon intensity (WACI)	Weighted average carbon intensity (WACI)
The absolute greenhouse gas emissions associated with a portfolio, expressed in tons CO_2e	Total carbon emissions	Absolute emissions

Source: Invesco

The scenario analysis and temperature alignment is a hypothetical exercise based on third-party models and assumptions, conducted in line with TCFD recommendations. It does not represent Invesco's actual investment strategy, position, or the views of its investment professionals.

4.2.2 Emissions metrics

In this section, we report two carbon footprinting and exposure metrics as outlined by the TCFD for our Aggregate Portfolio: Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) and Total Carbon Emissions (Financed Emissions). Definitions and terminology align with the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF).

Weighted average carbon intensity

WACI reflects the exposure of our Aggregate Portfolio to companies whose emissions are high relative to their revenues. The WACI calculation measures each company's emissions (tonnes of CO_2 equivalent) per unit of revenue (US$ million), and computes a weighted average based on each company's proportion of total portfolio value.

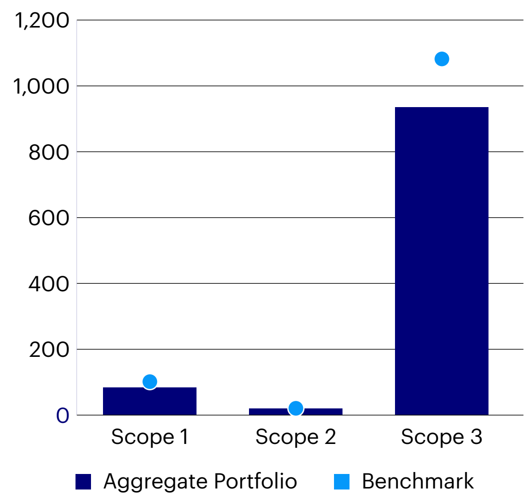
In 2024, WACI for the Aggregate Portfolio decreased across most emission scopes compared to 2023 and remains generally below benchmark levels. Specifically, our Aggregate Portfolio shows lower carbon intensities relative to benchmarks across all scopes except for Scope 3 in Corporate Bonds, which is notably higher.

- **Aggregate Portfolio:**
  - Scope 1 emissions intensity decreased by 4%, outperforming the benchmark's reduction of 2%.
  - Scope 2 emissions intensity remained stable (0% change), but the benchmark decreased by 8%.
  - Scope 3 emissions intensity decreased by 5%, outperforming the benchmark's decrease of 2%.
- **Aggregate Equities:**
  - Scope 1 emissions intensity decreased by 5%, outperforming the benchmark reduction of 3%.
  - Scope 2 remained unchanged (0%), while the benchmark decreased by 10%.
  - Scope 3 emissions intensity decreased by 6%, compared to a benchmark reduction of 2%.
- **Aggregate Corporate Bonds:**
  - Scope 1 emissions intensity increased by 5%, slightly above the benchmark's increase of 4%.
  - Scope 2 emissions intensity decreased by 2%, while the benchmark rose slightly by 2%.
  - Scope 3 emissions intensity increased marginally by 1%, aligned with the benchmark's 1% increase, but remains notably higher overall compared to the benchmark.

Sector composition changes within benchmarks—particularly in high-emission intensity sectors such as Energy, Utilities, Materials, and Industrials—can significantly influence year-on-year variations in emissions intensities.

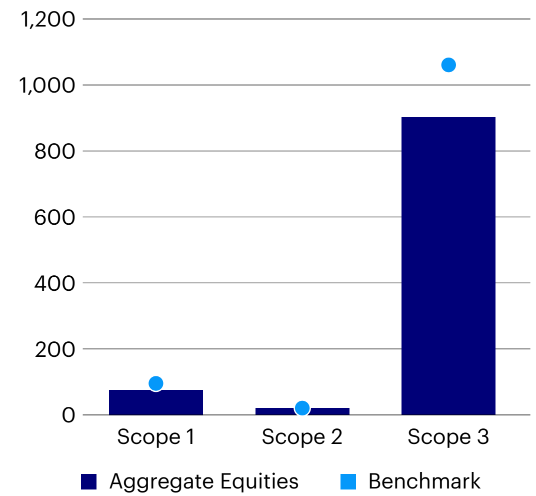
Figure 3
Emissions intensity of Invesco's Aggregate Portfolio, Aggregate Equities and Aggregate Corporate Bonds compared to benchmark

Emissions intensity of Aggregate Portfolio compared to the benchmark
(tCO_2 equivalent/US$m revenue)



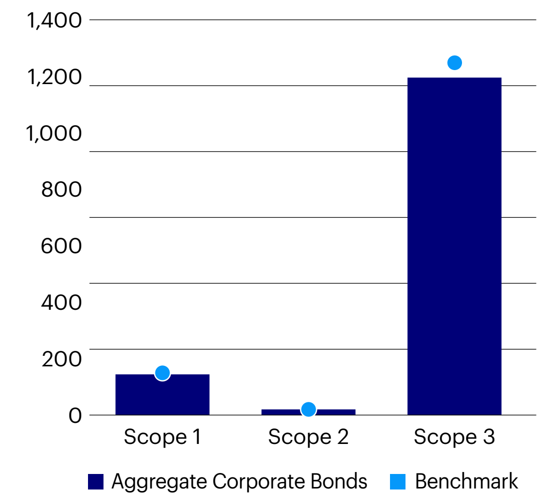
	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
Aggregate Portfolio	83.70	20.22	935.19
Benchmark	101.67	20.70	1,081.90

Emissions intensity of Aggregate Equities compared to the benchmark
(tCO_2 equivalent/US$m revenue)



	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
Aggregate Equities	75.97	20.33	901.77
Benchmark	95.58	20.76	1,060.80

Emissions intensity of Aggregate Corporate Bonds compared to the benchmark
(tCO_2 equivalent/US$m revenue)



	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
Aggregate Corporate Bonds	143.80	19.38	1,194.95
Benchmark	149.58	20.20	1,247.86

Source: Planetrics, a McKinsey & Company solution, as of 31 December 2024.

It is important to highlight that, although emissions intensities generally decreased across most scopes and asset classes, the underlying drivers for these changes (sectoral reallocations, company-level decarbonisation efforts, and market fluctuations) can significantly affect year-to-year results.

What are scope 1, scope 2, and scope 3 emissions?

Scope 1	Scope 1 emissions refer to direct emissions from a company's owned or controlled sources.
Scope 2	Scope 2 emission refers to indirect emissions from purchased or acquired energy.
Scope 3	Scope 3 emissions refer to all indirect emissions that occur in the value chain of a reporting company

The scenario analysis and temperature alignment is a hypothetical exercise based on third-party models and assumptions, conducted in line with TCFD recommendations. It does not represent Invesco's actual investment strategy, position, or the views of its investment professionals.

Total carbon emissions

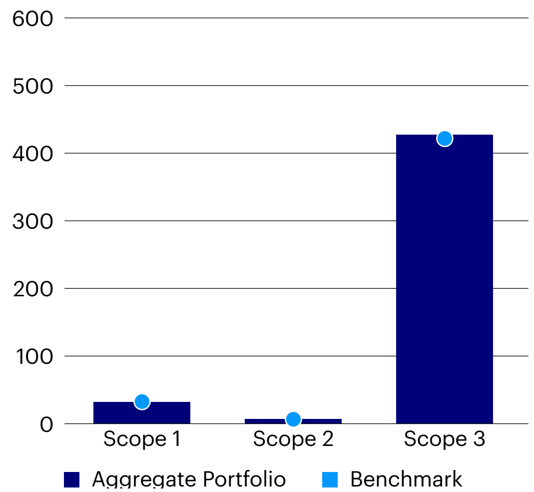
We also calculate the Aggregate Portfolio's total carbon emissions across Scopes 1, 2 and 3 in line with PCAF methodology. We have calculated this by multiplying each portfolio company's reported annual emissions by the proportion of such company's total enterprise value (including cash) that is owned by Invesco, before aggregating across all portfolio companies. For example, if Invesco owns corporate bonds valued at 1% of the total enterprise value of Company X, then the financed emissions associated with Company X would be 1% of Company X's reported annual emissions.

As total emissions are calculated using an issuer's absolute emissions and dollars invested, they lack comparative use between different portfolios or investment firms as larger portfolio companies and/or portfolios will naturally have a larger footprint. To allow for greater comparability, we have normalised total emissions here, by million dollars invested and distributed the same amount of AUM as our portfolios into the respective benchmarks according to their weight. We can now see that our Aggregate Portfolio and Aggregate Equities perform better than their benchmarks, while Aggregate Corporate Bonds perform slightly worse.

Figure 7

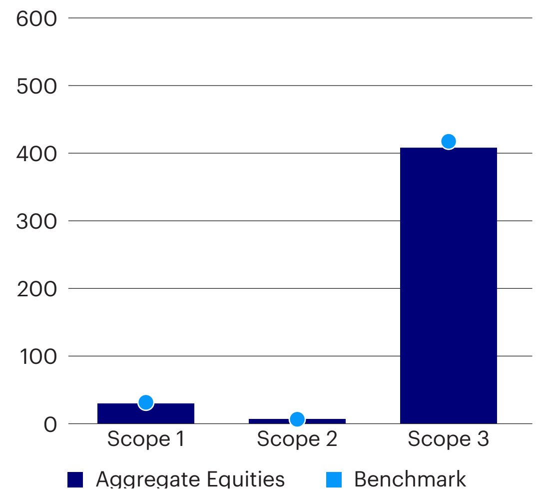
Financed emissions of Invesco's Aggregate Portfolio, Aggregate Equities and Aggregate Corporate Bonds compared to benchmark

Financed Emissions of Aggregate Portfolio compared to the benchmark
(tCO_2 equivalent/US$ m AUM)



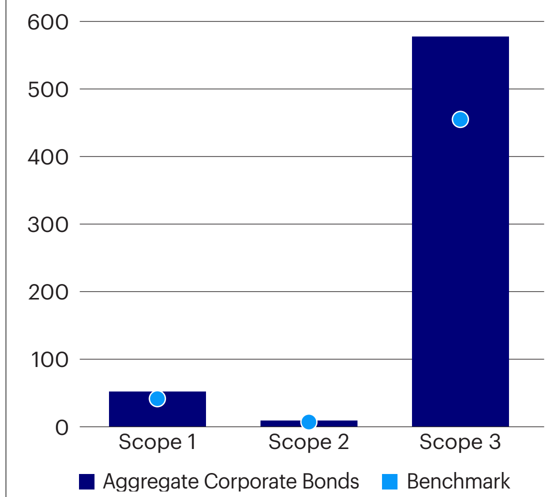
	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
Aggregate Portfolio	32.50	7.18	427.55
Benchmark	32.74	6.59	421.79

Financed Emissions of Aggregate Equities compared to the benchmark
(tCO_2 equivalent/US$ m AUM)



	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
Aggregate Equities	29.95	6.96	408.23
Benchmark	31.60	6.54	417.52

Financed Emissions of Aggregate Corporate Bonds compared to the benchmark
(tCO_2 equivalent/US$ m AUM)



	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 3
Aggregate Corporate Bonds	52.32	8.90	577.46
Benchmark	41.60	7.02	454.96

Source: Planetrics, a McKinsey & Company solution, as of 31 December 2024

Scenarios
Climate scenarios are plausible descriptions of alternative future physical and economic pathways, based on assumptions about the evolution of climate policies, technologies, and the economy over time. Invesco has modelled the impact of a range of climate scenarios on our Aggregate Portfolio, Aggregate Equities, and Aggregate Corporate Bonds to better understand potential impacts on our investments.

For this year's analysis, Invesco has adopted the latest Phase V climate scenarios developed by the NGFS. These scenarios, widely used by central banks and the financial sector, provide updated insights into the implications of climate risks and opportunities, reflecting recent climate commitments and technological advancements.

The NGFS Phase V scenarios incorporate significant updates from previous versions, particularly through the application of a new damage function calibrated to the latest climate science. This new damage function comprehensively captures physical risk impacts, accounting not only for increases in average annual temperature but also for variations in daily temperature, annual precipitation, number of wet days, extreme daily rainfall, and crucially, lagged effects of climate shocks. As a result, projected economic losses from chronic physical risk have significantly increased, with estimated global GDP losses in the Current Policies scenario rising to approximately 15% by 2050 compared to around 5% previously.

Table 2 summarises key variables for the three selected scenarios: Current Policies (Hot House World), Below 2°C (Orderly), and Delayed Transition (Disorderly), including global temperature and emissions trajectories, carbon prices, and energy demand. These scenarios were chosen for consistency with previous reports and to assess implications across three plausible yet contrasting pathways, ranging from high physical/low transition risks in a 'Hot House World' pathway, balanced risks in an 'Orderly' pathway, and low physical/high transition risks under a 'Disorderly' scenario.

Table 2
Key NGFS scenario variables (used as inputs for modelling)

		Hot House World			Orderly			Disorderly		
	Unit	2030	2040	2050	2030	2040	2050	2030	2040	2050
NGFS Phase IV model (relative to preindustrial levels (1850-1900))										
Global temperature	°C above preindustrial levels	+1.5	+1.8	+2.2	+1.4	+1.6	+1.6	+1.4	+1.6	+1.7
		Absolute values			Relative to Hot House World					
GHG emissions	$GtCO_2eq$/year	56	54	54	-9	-26	-36	0	-24	-39
Carbon prices*	US$ 2020/tCO_2	11	10	10	+44	+86	+152	0	+210	+405
Oil demand*	Mbbl/d	90	90	80	0	-10	-20	0	-10	-30
Gas demand*	Bn m^3/year	4,200	4,100	3,700	-500	-1,800	-2,600	0	-2,000	-3,100
Coal demand*	Mtce/year	5,200	5,000	5,500	-1,800	-4,200	-5,200	0	-3,100	-5,300

Source: PlanetView Scenario Explorer 2025Q1.

Current Policies (Hot house world): Existing climate policies remain in place without strengthening ambition levels, resulting in high physical risks and negligible transition risks. Under Phase V, expected losses due to physical risks have significantly increased, reflecting the enhanced modelling approach. The scenario assumes a 90th percentile temperature increase of 3.8°C by 2100, with amplified risks of ice sheet melt, tropical cyclones, and European windstorms. Despite slight emission reductions driven by updated baseline assumptions, physical risks substantially exceed previous assessments, with GDP losses potentially reaching 15% by 2050.

Below 2°C (Orderly): Gradual and coordinated strengthening of climate policies provides a 67% probability of limiting global warming to below 2°C. Physical risks are significantly lower relative to the Current Policies scenario; however, transition risks increase substantially. Carbon-intensive sectors face rising costs and demand reductions due to progressively stringent carbon pricing. Conversely, sectors providing low-carbon products, such as renewable energy and electric vehicles, see sustained demand growth. This scenario assumes a shadow carbon price rising significantly, reflecting comprehensive global climate policy measures.

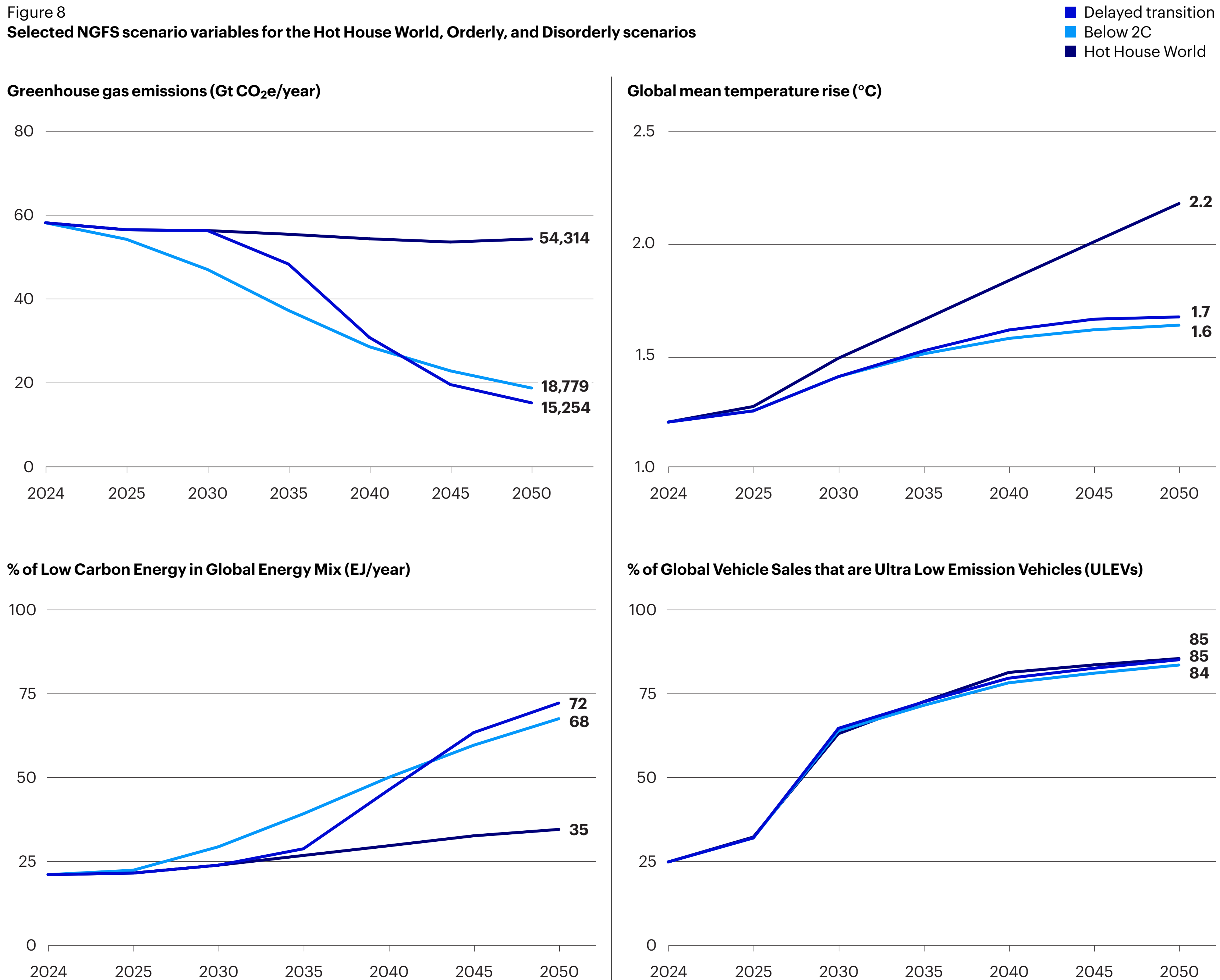
Delayed transition (Disorderly): Climate policies remain static until 2030, requiring rapid and stringent measures thereafter to limit warming below 2°C by 2100. The delayed policy response triggers higher transition risks, with abrupt structural adjustments and significantly higher carbon prices compared to the Orderly scenario. Economic impacts become disproportionate, with increased inflation and unemployment occurring in the 2030s. Physical risks are also substantial, reflecting the significant lag between emissions reduction actions and stabilised climate impacts.

The scenario analysis is a hypothetical exercise based on third-party models and assumptions, conducted in line with TCFD recommendations. It does not represent Invesco's actual investment strategy, position, or the views of its investment professionals.

Greenhouse gas emissions are the primary driver of physical risk across scenarios, influencing global temperature changes and subsequent climate impacts. Physical impacts are most pronounced in the Current Policies scenario, with global mean temperatures increasing by around 2.2°C by 2050 relative to pre-industrial levels, substantially heightening natural hazards and associated economic damages. Transition risks, primarily driven by carbon pricing, structurally reshape markets: carbon-intensive industries face demand destruction and production cost increases, while low-carbon industries benefit from shifting demand patterns.

Invesco's scenario analysis, underpinned by NGFS Phase V scenarios and our climate analytics tool (Planetrics), enables robust assessment of potential investment risks and opportunities associated with climate-related economic transitions and physical impacts.

Figure 8
Selected NGFS scenario variables for the Hot House World, Orderly, and Disorderly scenarios



Source: Planetrics, a McKinsey & Company solution, as of 31 December 2024

The scenario analysis is a hypothetical exercise based on third-party models and assumptions, conducted in line with TCFD recommendations. It does not represent Invesco's actual investment strategy, position, or the views of its investment professionals.

Model

We use a forward-looking scenario-based model to assess the impact of physical and transition risks on the value of Invesco's Aggregate Portfolio. All changes are evaluated relative to a baseline scenario using the latest Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP11) database, assuming no additional physical impacts arise from climate change relative to today, and no additional climate-related policies are introduced.

Corporate securities (equities & corporate bonds)
For corporations, the model calculates company-level changes in earnings across multiple climate risk channels, incorporating detailed company characteristics including geographical location, applicable markets, and greenhouse gas emissions:

Climate risk channels

Physical impacts
Changes in frequency and severity of extreme weather events result in increased costs due to damages to physical assets and disruptions in operations. Chronic shifts in climate patterns, including changes in temperature, precipitation, humidity, and sea levels, lead to reductions in productivity, agricultural yields, and land availability, further affecting company revenues and costs.

Adaptation actions
Companies may mitigate impacts through adaptation measures, including physical resilience investments such as improved flood defences and adjustments to labour and agricultural practices, reducing their vulnerability to both chronic and acute physical risks.

Demand creation
Climate policies and technological shifts drive increased demand for low-carbon products, manufacturing activities, and associated commodities, benefiting companies in markets such as renewable energy equipment, electric vehicles, battery production, biofuels, and essential minerals like cobalt, lithium, and nickel.

Demand destruction
Companies operating in carbon-intensive sectors experience reduced demand for products such as fossil fuels, internal combustion engine vehicles, and associated supply-chain activities, resulting in lower revenues and stranded asset risks due to declining market prices and volumes.

Direct carbon costs
The introduction of explicit or implicit carbon pricing mechanisms leads to increased operational costs for companies based on their Scope 1 (direct operational emissions) and Scope 2 (emissions from purchased electricity and heat) greenhouse gas emissions.

Abatement actions
Companies may take economically optimal actions to reduce their emissions, such as improving energy efficiency, implementing carbon capture technologies, or shifting to lower-emission energy sources, thus reducing exposure to carbon pricing.

Market impacts
Companies respond to increased costs by passing some onto consumers. Competitive market dynamics drive shifts in market share, typically favouring less carbon-intensive companies that can sustain profitability under stringent climate policies.

Changes in company earnings are modelled annually through to 2050 for each scenario, with impacts translated into changes in equity and corporate bond values based on future expected dividends and coupon payments, default probabilities, and loss given default. Financial valuations incorporate these climate-driven adjustments to company profitability, revenue, and cost structures.

Sovereign bonds
The model calculates sovereign bond impacts based on macroeconomic changes projected under each climate scenario, leveraging outputs from the National Institute Global Econometric Model (NiGEM) provided in NGFS Phase V. Climate scenarios produce a range of macroeconomic effects including inflationary pressures due to rising energy prices, GDP reductions caused by climate-induced productivity losses and physical damages, and changing international trade flows, particularly affecting fossil fuel-exporting countries.

Central banks respond to inflationary and GDP impacts by adjusting monetary policy, influencing risk-free interest rates. Sovereign default risk premia are adjusted based on projected sovereign debt-to-GDP ratios, accounting for fiscal pressures arising from economic contractions and government-funded responses to physical climate damage. These macroeconomic variables directly influence sovereign bond prices, capturing both interest rate risk and sovereign default risk.

Through this comprehensive, scenario-based modelling approach, Invesco evaluates the potential investment implications of both physical climate impacts and the economic transition to a lower-carbon economy, enhancing our understanding of portfolio resilience under diverse climate futures.

[3] NGFS climate scenarios (2024),https://www.ngfs.net/system/files/2025-02/NGFS%20Climate%20Scenarios%20for%20central%20banks%20and%20supervisors%20-%20Phase%20V%20%287%29.pdf

The scenario analysis is a hypothetical exercise based on third-party models and assumptions, conducted in line with TCFD recommendations. It does not represent Invesco's actual investment strategy, position, or the views of its investment professionals.

Insight from scenario analysis

Comparing the results from last year's analysis using Phase IV scenarios to this year's updated Phase V models, we observe several notable differences and underlying drivers.

1. Equities remain the asset class most impacted by climate scenarios, with significant sectoral variations. However, the Aggregate Equities portfolio performed consistently better or on par with its benchmark across all scenarios, indicating relative resilience. Specifically, in the Delayed Transition scenario, equities showed lower impairment (-2.2%) compared to the benchmark (-2.5%), and similarly better relative performance was observed in the Below 2°C scenario (-1.5% vs. benchmark -1.8%).

2. Given the Aggregate Portfolio's skew towards equities, the performance in Aggregate Equities substantially influenced the overall Aggregate Portfolio results. The Aggregate Portfolio performed similarly or slightly better than its benchmarks, reflecting improved relative resilience across scenarios.

3. Aggregate Corporate Bonds experienced relatively minor changes in scenario impacts, maintaining modest impairment compared to benchmarks. This stability suggests continued resilience to moderate transition risks.

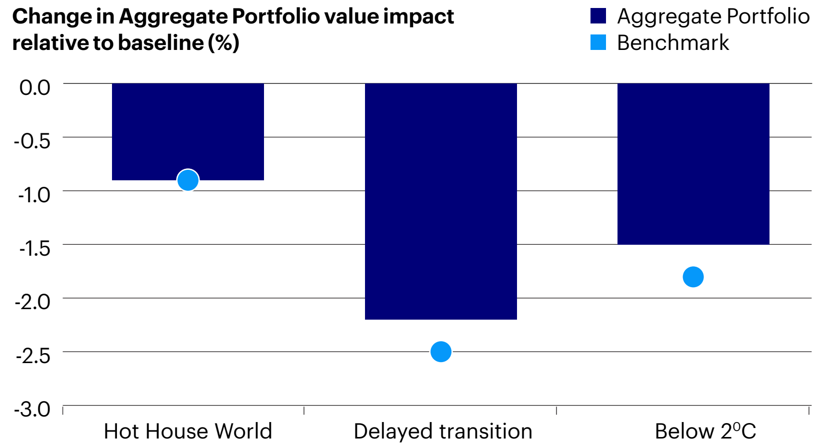
4. Sovereign Bonds demonstrated mixed performance, with notably poorer relative performance in the Hot House scenario (-0.1% vs. benchmark -0.5%). However, this asset class showed substantial improvement compared to last year's analysis in the Below 2°C and Delayed Transition scenarios, highlighting enhanced resilience against intensified physical and transition risks modelled in Phase V.

5. Changes observed in this year's analysis, informed by the NGFS Phase V scenarios, reflect key updates including more comprehensive modelling of physical climate impacts and adjusted transition assumptions. Enhanced damage functions and refined carbon price pathways continue to underline the significance of active monitoring and adjustment of investment strategies. Overall, the results reinforce the ongoing importance of maintaining vigilance and adaptability to evolving climate-related risks and opportunities.

Figure 9

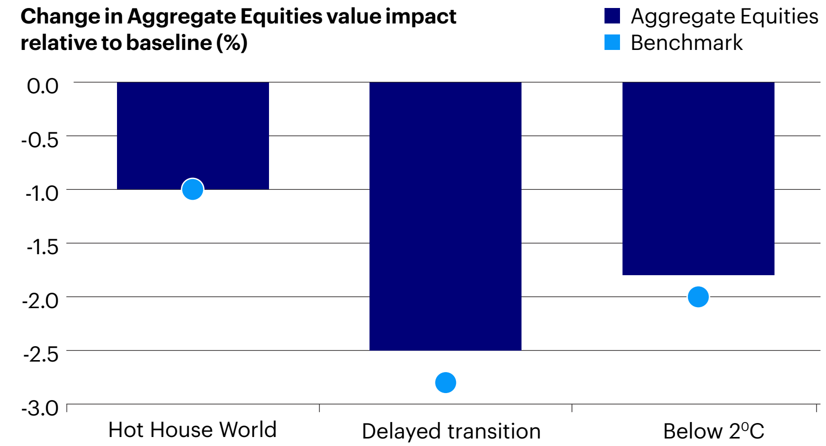
Change in value impacts by scenario for Invesco's Aggregate Portfolio, Aggregate Equities, Aggregate Corporate Bonds and Aggregate Sovereign Bonds

Change in Aggregate Portfolio value impact relative to baseline (%)



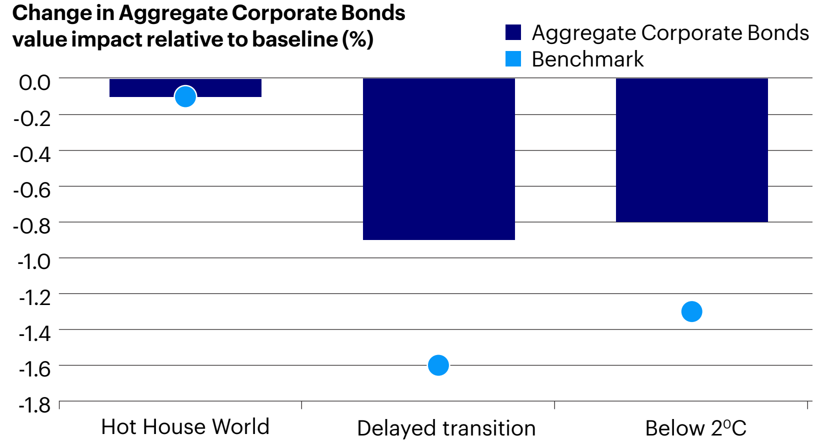
	Hot House World	Below 2C	Delayed transition
Aggregate Portfolio	-0.9%	-2.2%	-1.5%
Benchmark	-0.9%	-2.5%	-1.8%

Change in Aggregate Equities value impact relative to baseline (%)



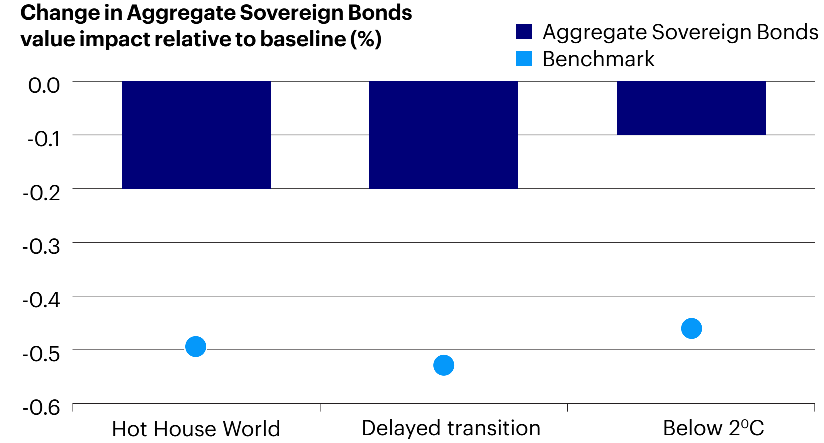
	Hot House World	Below 2C	Delayed transition
Aggregate Equities	-1.0%	-2.5%	-1.8%
Benchmark	-1.0%	-2.8%	-2.0%

Change in Aggregate Corporate Bonds value impact relative to baseline (%)



	Hot House World	Below 2C	Delayed transition
Aggregate Corporate Bonds	-0.1%	-0.9%	-0.8%
Benchmark	-0.1%	-1.6%	-1.3%

Change in Aggregate Sovereign Bonds value impact relative to baseline (%)



	Hot House World	Below 2C	Delayed transition
Aggregate Sovereign Bonds	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.1%
Benchmark	-0.49%	-0.52%	-0.46%

Source: Planetrics, a McKinsey & Company solution, as of 31 December 2024

The scenario analysis is a hypothetical exercise based on third-party models and assumptions, conducted in line with TCFD recommendations. It does not represent Invesco's actual investment strategy, position, or the views of its investment professionals.

Physical risks

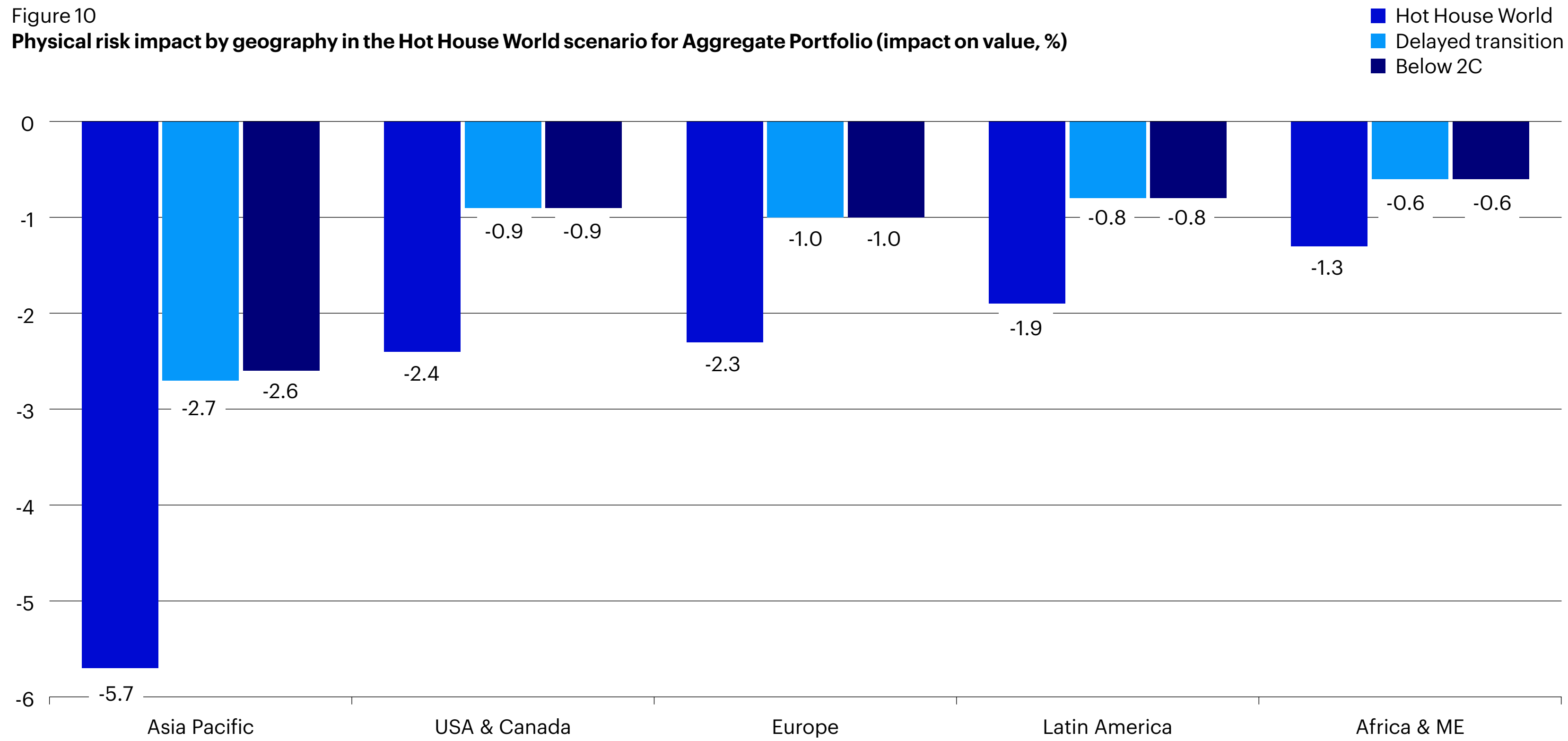
Total impacts under the Hot House World scenario remain smaller than the impacts from transition risks observed in other scenarios, reaffirming that our Aggregate Portfolio remains more sensitive to transition risks overall. However, significant regional variations persist, with assets located in Asia Pacific continuing to exhibit the highest physical risk exposure (Figure 10).[4] The portfolio value impairment in Asia Pacific increased notably to approximately -1.6%, reflecting updated NGFS Phase V modelling, which integrates a more comprehensive physical damage function, capturing greater economic losses from extreme weather and chronic climate shifts.

Physical impacts in other regions are comparatively smaller, but still noteworthy, especially in USA & Canada and Europe with impairments of around -0.9% and 1.0%, respectively. Latin America and and Africa & Middle East regions show the lowest portfolio impairments, each at roughly -0.8% and -0.6% respectively. Despite this, our Aggregate Portfolio consistently demonstrates similar or marginally better performance compared to regional benchmarks, indicating effective relative positioning.

Sector-specific exposure continues to vary significantly, with sectors such as Real Estate, Utilities, Energy, and Consumer Discretionary being more severely impacted due to their higher physical asset intensity and operational vulnerability. These sectors collectively constitute a substantial portion of the Aggregate Portfolio assets, underscoring the necessity of targeted monitoring and risk mitigation strategies.

The overall lower impairment from physical risks partly reflects our modelling horizon, extending only to 2050, whereas more severe climate-related physical impacts are anticipated to materialise predominantly in the second half of the century under a Hot House World scenario. Additionally, while our capabilities to model specific physical risks—including floods, cyclones, and wildfires—at the individual issuer level have advanced, we continue working towards incorporating comprehensive supply chain risks and broader systemic impacts at an aggregate level. We remain committed to continuously enhancing our risk modelling capabilities to better capture these complex dimensions of physical climate risk.

Figure 10
Physical risk impact by geography in the Hot House World scenario for Aggregate Portfolio (impact on value, %)



Source: Planetrics, a McKinsey & Company solution, as of 31 December 2024.

4 Financial data on revenue flows reveals an issuer's market exposure by business segment, defined as product offerings within specific sector-region combinations. This exposure then determines its vulnerability to regional physical risks.

The scenario analysis is a hypothetical exercise based on third-party models and assumptions, conducted in line with TCFD recommendations. It does not represent Invesco's actual investment strategy, position, or the views of its investment professionals.

Insights on climate-related drivers and portfolio resilience by region and sector

Invesco's Aggregate Portfolio (of listed equities, corporate and sovereign debt) exhibits significant geographical concentration, predominantly allocated to North America (~82%, primarily the United States), followed by modest exposures to Northern Europe (~5%), Eastern Asia (~5%), Western Europe (~4%), Australia and New Zealand (~1%), with limited but diverse investments across Latin America, Southern Asia, Western Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Eastern Europe, Northern Africa, and Central Asia (collectively ~4%). Sector-wise, the Aggregate Portfolio is primarily invested in Information Technology (IT, ~25%), Financials (~13%), Consumer Discretionary (~10%), Industrials (~9%), and Communication Services (~8%), among other sectors such as Health Care, Consumer Staples, Energy, Real Estate, Materials, and Utilities.

Climate scenario analysis using the updated NGFS Phase V scenarios highlights various climate-related risks and opportunities. These depend substantially on regional and sector-specific factors, as outlined below.

Regional Insights:

North America

Physical Risks:

In the Hot House World scenario, North America is projected to face increasing physical risks including extreme heat events, flooding, hurricanes, and wildfires. Assets, particularly in Real Estate, Utilities, Energy, and Industrials, could experience heightened risks, with consequent negative impacts on asset valuations and operational costs.

Transition Risks and Opportunities:

Under the Below 2°C and Delayed Transition scenarios, increased carbon pricing, regulatory pressures, and technological shifts present notable transition risks for carbon-intensive sectors such as Energy, Industrials, and Utilities. Conversely, the substantial exposure to the IT sector (~25%)—particularly large US-based technology firms—may experience transition-related opportunities through increased demand for digital solutions supporting energy efficiency, renewable energy, and electrification.

Under a Below 2°C or Delayed Transition scenario, portfolio managers may choose to assess investments in Utilities and Energy carefully for exposure to higher costs from carbon pricing, while investments in sectors like IT and Financials could potentially benefit from supportive transition policies and technological advancement.

Northern Europe, Western Europe, and Australia/ New Zealand

Physical Risks:

Europe and Australasia are increasingly exposed to climate impacts like heatwaves, drought, flooding, and severe storms under a Hot House scenario. Infrastructure-heavy sectors (Utilities, Real Estate, Industrials) may face increased insurance costs, damage repair expenses, and operational disruptions.

Transition Risks and Opportunities:

These regions, particularly Europe, typically experience higher carbon prices and stringent policy environments in the Below 2°C and Delayed Transition scenarios. Exposure to Financials may warrant consideration of potential impacts from climate-related regulatory developments, transition finance opportunities, and risks from stranded assets in carbon-intensive sectors. Conversely, firms within Europe's advanced renewable energy and technology sectors could benefit from supportive policy environments.

Eastern Asia

Physical Risks:

Eastern Asia is expected to encounter rising frequency of extreme weather events, flooding, and typhoons under increased global temperatures. Investments in Industrials, Manufacturing, and Utilities may face rising costs and disruptions due to physical damage.

Transition Risks and Opportunities:

In transition scenarios, East Asian markets (notably China, South Korea, Japan) are expected to rapidly ramp up decarbonisation efforts, impacting heavy industry, energy generation, and manufacturing. IT, Financial Services, and Consumer Discretionary companies in these regions may have opportunities from increased domestic and international demand for low-carbon technologies.

Other Regions: LATAM, Southern Asia, Western Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia

Physical Risks:

These regions carry elevated physical risks such as water scarcity, extreme heat, and significant vulnerability to rising sea levels in a Hot House scenario. Sectors particularly exposed include Real Estate, Agriculture-linked Consumer Staples, Utilities, and Materials.

Transition Risks and Opportunities:

Lower exposure to these regions (collectively 4%) somewhat mitigates the Aggregate Portfolio's aggregate transition risk. Nevertheless, the carbon-intensive nature of regional industries, particularly Energy and Utilities, could expose investments to stranded asset risks under rapid transition scenarios. Portfolio managers may consider carefully assessing these risks relative to regional adaptation capabilities and policy responses.

Sectoral Insights:

- **Information Technology (~25%):** Generally resilient, benefiting from increased demand for enabling digital and decarbonisation technologies. Transition scenarios indicate net-positive implications, though indirect physical risks to supply chains remain relevant.
- **Financials (~13%):** Direct physical exposure typically low, but significant indirect exposure to climate-related transition risks through investments, insurance activities, and lending. Opportunities exist from climate-aligned financing, green bonds, and climate risk management services.
- **Consumer Discretionary (~10%) & Consumer Staples (~5%):** Physical risks to supply chains and operational facilities in extreme weather events; transition risks from changing consumer preferences and regulatory impacts. Opportunities from sustainable consumer goods and increased consumer preference for sustainable brands.
- **Industrials (~9%):** Significant exposure to physical risks (damage to infrastructure, supply-chain disruption). Transition scenarios highlight both challenges (carbon-intensive processes) and opportunities (low-carbon industrial technology and infrastructure).
- **Communication Services (~8%):** Moderate resilience; physical disruptions possible through damaged infrastructure. Opportunities from digitalisation-driven efficiency gains and demand for connectivity and climate analytics.
- **Health Care (~7%):** Moderately resilient; risks from physical disruption of facilities and supply chains. Climate-related health impacts may drive increased demand for health care products and services.
- **Energy (~3.36%) & Utilities (~2.57%):** High transition risks from carbon pricing and regulation under Below 2°C and Delayed Transition scenarios. Physical risks of extreme weather and infrastructure damage prominent. Opportunities in renewable energy investments.
- **Real Estate (~2.64%) & Materials (~2.6%):** Vulnerable to physical risks (property damage, extreme weather impacts on construction materials) and transition risks (low-carbon material substitution, retrofit costs). Opportunities exist in energy-efficient and resilient building solutions.

Portfolio Management Considerations:

Portfolio managers, when deeming climate-related factors financially material, have several considerations:

- **Physical Risk Exposure:** Assess and monitor assets vulnerable to extreme weather, especially in infrastructure-heavy sectors and regions with increased climate vulnerability.
- **Transition Risks and Opportunities:** Evaluate exposure to industries facing higher carbon pricing, regulatory pressures, and technological disruption. Explore opportunities to diversify into assets or sectors likely to benefit from the low-carbon transition.
- **Regional Diversification and Resilience:** Consider regional diversification in managing climate risk, noting varying levels of vulnerability and resilience by geography, along with differential policy and technological readiness for transition.
- **Client Objectives and Fiduciary Duty:** Integration of climate considerations should align with investment mandates, client objectives, and fiduciary responsibilities, ensuring that climate risk management is context-specific and financially justified.

5.0

Risk management

In this chapter we describe our processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks. We also explain how these processes are integrated into Invesco's overall risk management.

5.1 Enterprise risk

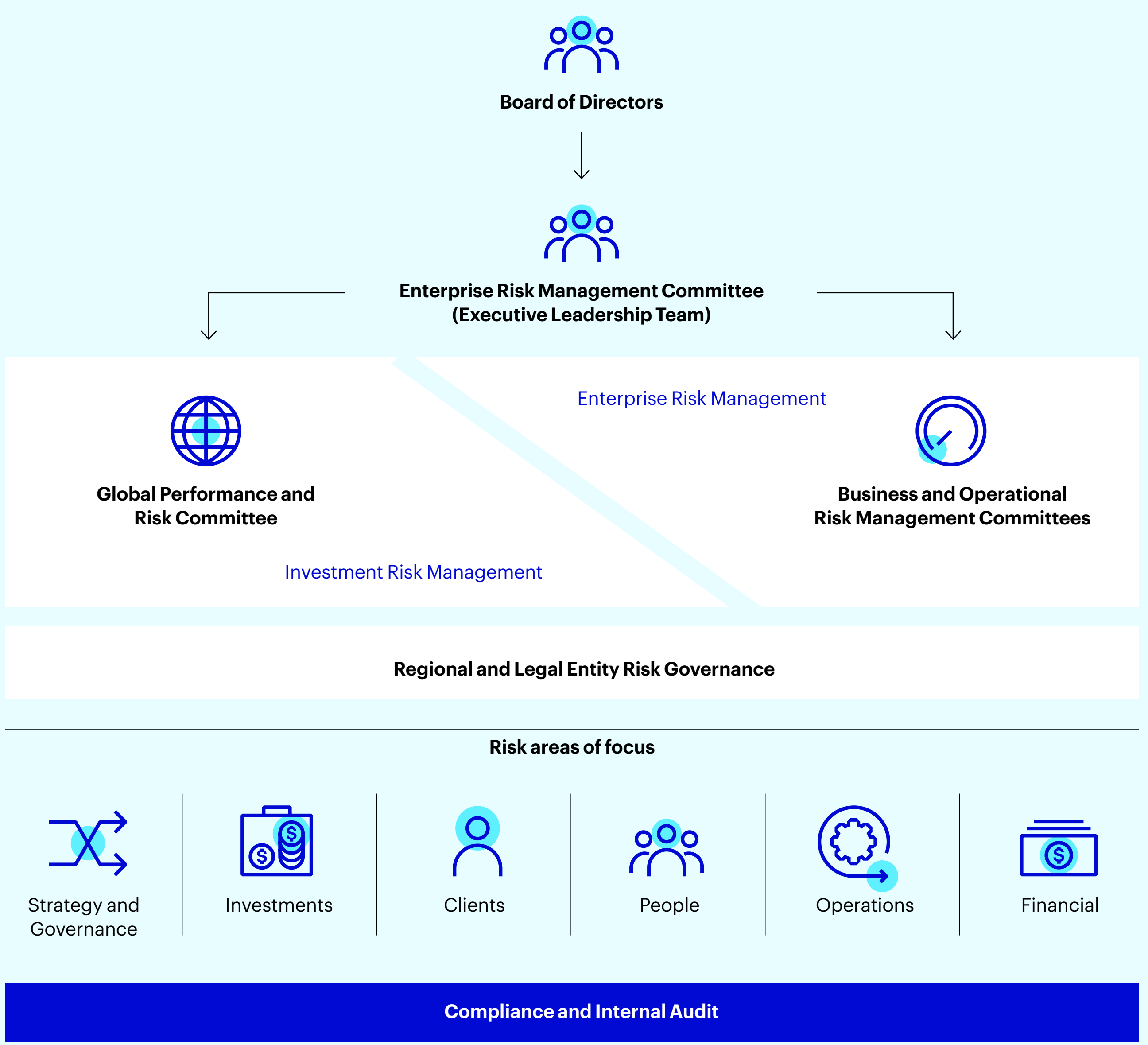
We are dedicated to continually strengthening and evolving our risk management activities to ensure they keep pace with business changes and client expectations. A key factor in our ability to navigate challenging market conditions and significant business transformations is our integrated and global approach to risk management. This comprehensive framework allows us to align our investments with the market-wide risks we identify.

As discussed in the preceding chapters on strategy, the primary vectors through which climate risks are likely to impact our business are existing risk factors. These include investment risk, operational risk, regulatory risk, and reputational risk.

Our enterprise risk management framework organizes our investment and business risk management into four pillars: Operational Risk, Financial Risk, Strategic Risk, and Investment Risk. ESG considerations have their own category within the Investment Risk pillar. Our Executive Management team, with oversight from the Board, holds principal responsibility for our risk management processes and for understanding the Company's overall risk profile. We have established a comprehensive global, regional, and legal entity Risk Governance framework.

Ultimately, our enterprise risk management framework enables us to identify, assess, manage, and monitor risks that could impact the achievement of our client's investment objectives and the Company's strategic priorities.

Our enterprise risk management framework



Source: Invesco.

5.2 Investment risk

5.2.1 Assessing Financially Material Climate Risks

Access to climate-related and carbon-related data is essential for the investment teams that consider financially material climate-related risks as part of their investment process. Sourced from various data providers, external scores may be used by investment teams to analyze climate change risk. The main providers are MSCI and Sustainalytics. All investment centers can access this data, either directly or through the Sustainable Investing Services team's data analytics colleagues.

When managing products on behalf of clients who request the implementation of climate-related guidelines in their portfolios, investment teams can leverage climate risk management data to support their investment processes, thereby meeting our clients' specific needs.

To support our investment teams, the Sustainable Investing Services team uses various proprietary tools and third-party data sources, including a carbon analysis screening tool, financed emissions analysis and absolute emissions data to assess issuer risk.

In all the above steps, we recognize and acknowledge the industry-wide challenges of sustainable investing data availability and coverage.

5.3 Regulatory risk

The landscape of climate and sustainable finance policy continued to evolve significantly in 2024. Our Global Public Policy team and the Regulatory Affairs teams monitor developments that could impact our business.

The Financial Stability Board (FSB) published its progress report on achieving Consistent and Comparable Climate-related Disclosures in November 2024. The report highlighted the progress that has been made towards achieving globally consistent and comparable disclosures, following the publication of the International Sustainability Standards Board's (ISSB) inaugural sustainability standards (S1 and S2) in 2023. The widespread adoption of these standards, or interoperability of alternative disclosure frameworks with the standards, will be important in providing asset managers with consistent, comparable data and information on financially-material sustainability-related risks and opportunities.

As part of S2, reporting entities are required to disclose information relating to any plan they have in place to support the transition to a low carbon economy. In June 2024, the ISSB announced that it would assume responsibility for the disclosure-specific materials developed by the UK Transition Plan Taskforce, tailoring them to ensure global applicability and a focus on meeting the needs of investors and capital markets. This development is a step towards ensuring consistency and comparability of any transition plan disclosures, given the increasing focus on such disclosures in the UK, EU and other jurisdictions.

Indeed, the European Union (EU) and other jurisdictions, such as the UK, are increasingly focusing on the integration of transition plans into corporate and financial regulations, aiming for a structured approach to achieving net-zero targets. This could influence investment strategies and asset valuations based on issuers' alignment with climate transition pathways.

Following the adoption, in October 2023, of the first set of sector-agnostic European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) developed by the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG), in May 2024 the IFRS Foundation and EFRAG published guidance to illustrate alignment between the ESRS and IFRS standards S1 and S2 to support reporting entities in applying both sets of standards, where necessary. The guidance will support efforts to promote consistent and comparable sustainability reporting.

In November 2024, the President of the European Commission announced plans to reduce corporate reporting burdens[1] "by at least 25%", explaining that the Commission would examine the "triangle of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD)."

The Commission plans to introduce an Omnibus package amending elements of the CSRD, CSDDD and the Taxonomy Regulation to reduce the bureaucratic burden' on reporting entities while maintaining the overall ambition of the original EU Sustainable Finance Action Plan.

Such changes could have important implications for the reporting requirements of both companies and asset managers in the EU and will require careful monitoring in 2025.

A key forthcoming development in the EU will be the Clean Industrial Deal, expected to be published in early 2025. The Deal is expected to focus on supporting delivery of the EU's decarbonisation targets through the development of clean technologies and incentivisation of investment.

In the U.S., under the Trump administration, we expect a notable shift in the approach to climate issues.

On his first day in office, President Trump signed an executive order withdrawing the U.S. from the Paris Agreement on climate change. In March, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) announced that it voted to end its legal defense of its climate disclosure rules, effectively walking away from its regulation requiring companies to report on climate risks and greenhouse gas emissions, questioning "the statutory authority of the Commission to adopt the Rule, the need for the Rule, and the evaluation of costs and benefits." Additionally, the SEC issued Staff Legal Bulletin No. 14M, making it easier for issuers to exclude ESG-related shareholder proposals.

Under unified Republican control in Washington, we expect Congress to target many of the clean energy tax credits included in the Inflation Reduction Act, which was the previous administration's landmark bill to encourage investment in clean energy. Many of those established tax credits on are the chopping block as Congress considers a significant reconciliation package that extends and expands on the 2017 tax reform, including language that is intended to drastically ramp up U.S. energy production.

In Canada, there have been developments following the country's first Emissions Reduction Plan, introduced in March 2022. A key focus is the proposed cap-and-trade system for the oil and gas sector. Published in December 2023, this framework aims to limit sector emissions in line with 2030 climate goals and net-zero by 2050, while considering technical feasibility and global demand. Other crucial elements include the Clean Electricity Regulation targeting net-zero electricity generation by 2035, enhancements to carbon pricing mechanisms, and the National Adaptation Strategy for building climate resilience.

In June 2024, the Canadian federal government amended the Competition Act to prohibiting businesses from making certain environmental claims. In December 2024, the Competition Bureau published draft guidance relating to environmental claims for industry consultation, following which a finalized version of the guidelines will be published.

Asia witnessed a regional shift toward embedding sustainability into financial systems, not only through disclosure but also through governance reforms, cost of capital considerations, and strategic alignment with global standards. Various regions in Asia including China, Hong Kong (SAR), Japan and Singapore have announced plans to adopt ISSB-aligned disclosures as part of listed company reporting requirements that will lead to greater transparency, data comparability and information for investors analysis. In addition, a few regions in Asia including China, Japan and South Korea are also focusing on cost of capital and corporate governance reforms that will support greater focus on delivering shareholder returns for investors.

1. Ursula Von der Leyen, European Council meeting press conference, 8 November 2024

6.0

Metrics and targets

In this chapter we outline the metrics we use to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with our strategy and our processes for risk management. We also provide details of our emissions and the related risks. Finally, we describe the targets Invesco uses to manage climate-related risks and our performance against these.

6.1 Emissions metrics

We use carbon emission indicators as part of our sustainable investment analyses and within our investment solutions specifically focused on decarbonization. We also engage proactively with investee companies to better understand their energy transition activities and plans and gauge their progress in achieving stated transition goals.

In select investment strategies where clients have expressed specific decarbonization objectives or where we have identified material climate-related risks to long-term investment value, our approach is designed to support and encourage investee companies in pursuing credible decarbonization trajectories. Within these strategies, we continue to strengthen our engagement with both clients and investee companies, collaboratively developing investment solutions aimed at achieving both enhanced investment performance and reduced carbon emissions.

Invesco maintains a comprehensive suite of carbon-related metrics and climate analytics tools to support portfolio analysis and construction. Climate-related metrics are continuously evolving and subject to certain limitations. Our analysis relies primarily on third-party data providers, who prioritize primary data where available but may utilize modelling techniques to fill gaps or correct potential inaccuracies in self-reported data. Data quality and coverage can vary significantly across sectors, geographies, and reporting periods. Therefore, these metrics should be considered indicative rather than definitive and interpreted alongside other relevant investment analysis tools. We remain committed to improving data quality and coverage, but investors should remain aware of potential inaccuracies and inconsistencies inherent in current climate-related data.

Currently, we include the following carbon metrics in our UK and Germany client reporting and portfolios with carbon emissions-related objectives:

- **Total Carbon Intensity (Scopes 1 & 2):** tonnes of CO_2 equivalent per million USD of revenue
  - **Scope 3 Downstream Carbon (Weighted Average):** tonnes of CO_2 equivalent
  - **Scope 2 Upstream Carbon (Weighted Average):** tonnes of CO_2 equivalent
  - **Scope 1 Direct Carbon (Weighted Average):** tonnes of CO_2 equivalent

In addition, certain strategies and asset classes supplement their reporting with enhanced analytical capabilities, including:

- Weighted average carbon emissions (Scopes 1, 2, and 3) by sector, relative to benchmark
- Weighted average carbon intensity (Scopes 1, 2, and 3) by sector, relative to benchmark
- Identification of portfolio issuers with the highest carbon intensity
- Time-series analysis of weighted average carbon emissions (Scopes 1, 2, and 3) and weighted average carbon intensity (Scopes 1 and 2) at the portfolio level, relative to benchmark
- Comparative statistics on issuers in portfolios and benchmarks based on climate emissions profiles, Science-Based Targets commitments, and exposure to physical and transition risks.

Our 2024 carbon metrics for our Aggregate Equities, Aggregate Corporate Bonds, and Aggregate Sovereign Bonds portfolios

Metric	Unit	Scope	2024	2023	2022
Weighted average carbon intensity	tCO_2e per USD million revenue	Scope 1	**83 .70**	87.27	132.41
		Scope 2	**20.22**	20.25	31.72
		Scope 3	**935.19**	968.93	939.99
Total carbon emissions	tCO_2e	Scope 1	**35,578,358.77**	35,468,630.23	37,710,349.95
		Scope 2	**7,864,654.13**	7,731,020.21	8,761,188.91
		Scope 3	**467,992,283.44**	433,235,668.95	308,278,505.53
Carbon footprint[7]	tCO_2e/million AUM	Scope 1	**36.70**	37.41	43.5
		Scope 2	**8.36**	8.43	10.48
		Scope 3	**350.26**	358.4	349.7
Exposure to carbon-related assets[8]	USD Million invested (% of AUM)		**102,875.67** **6.4**	136,040.99 **(9.4)**	92,618.26 **(7.4)**

Source: Invesco; Planetrics, a McKinsey & Company solution, as of 31 December 2023.

7 Carbon footprint has been calculated using EVIC (enterprise value including cash) as the denominator, in line with PCAF standards.

8 As per 'Table 4 Industries Associated with the Four Non-Financial Groups' of the TCFD's 'Implementing the Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures'

Understanding carbon metrics

The table to the right attempts to explain in simple terms what some of the common metrics seek to measure and what their use case is in a financial / valuation context.

Metric	Description	Purpose
Absolute emissions (also called 'total emissions', 'financed emissions' or 'total financed emissions')	The total GHG emissions of a portfolio apportioned to the ownership of an issuer by its enterprise value (including cash). Note that this metric can also be apportioned using market capitalization, but that would not take account of debt issuance and therefore would yield misleading results for portfolio managers attempting to attribute both equity and debt holdings.	To understand the real-world impact of investments by using an absolute measure. Whilst this metric will naturally fluctuate with the size of a portfolio and therefore have limited comparability purposes, it can be used to track whether emissions reduction strategies eventually result in overall carbon reductions. Users also need to be aware that as the denominator is an issuer's enterprise value, valuation changes can also skew the output.
Emissions intensity	The amount of GHGs per unit of economic output, such as per million dollars of revenue, or physical output, such as MWh of electricity or tonne of steel.	Intensity metrics allow portfolio managers to understand the carbon efficiency of a portfolio (the reasoning being that more carbon efficient portfolios may be exposed to less transition risk or be better positioned to benefit from a low-carbon economy). It also allows portfolio managers to compare the efficiency of issuers within their portfolio on an equal measure.
Carbon footprint	Similar to absolute / total / financed emissions, this metric measures the total emissions associated with a portfolio but by more simply dividing emissions per million dollars invested.	Carbon footprinting offers a direct link between money invested with its associated emissions and unlike absolute emissions does allow for like-for-like comparisons across portfolios.
Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI)	To understand a portfolio's exposure to carbon intensive issuers.	This metric allows for the greatest comparison between portfolios as it normalizes emissions by revenue and then weights it by the size of the investment within the total portfolio.

6.2 Targets

6.2.1 Real Estate

Invesco Real Estate has embraced the goal of targeting net-zero emissions by 2050 for direct real estate assets operational scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Our ongoing efforts include measuring and regularly reporting buildings' energy, emissions, water and waste levels. A key aim of these and other processes is to continuously improve performance across our managed portfolios.

Invesco Real Estate has established a number of targets at property level, and these are reviewed at least annually for products in scope. They include the following:

- Invesco Real Estate intends to have a 3% annual reduction in energy and emissions by 2030 from a 2018 baseline for the products in scope.
- Invesco Real Estate intends to reduce water consumption by 1% annually for the products in scope.
- Invesco Real Estate intends to increase the rate of waste diversion by 1% annually for the products in scope.

Decarbonisation
Real estate is one of the largest energy-consuming sectors globally, accounting for approximately 40% of energy consumption and 36% of carbon emissions. To mitigate its environmental impact, managing real estate assets involves designing, constructing, and operating buildings to minimize carbon emissions and maximize energy efficiency. Invesco has implemented a framework to manage real estate assets in alignment with decarbonization pathways specific to the sector, aiming for net zero carbon emissions by 2050 or sooner. This initiative not only helps reduce carbon emissions but also offers economic benefits, such as lower energy costs and increased property value. As jurisdictions worldwide enforce stricter building codes and regulations to meet decarbonization standards, Invesco's approach ensures compliance and positions Invesco real estate and its clients to capitalize on the growing demand for sustainable buildings.

Invesco real estate investment teams that are aiming to align their portfolios with a net zero objective, typically follow a decarbonization action plan consisting of four key steps:

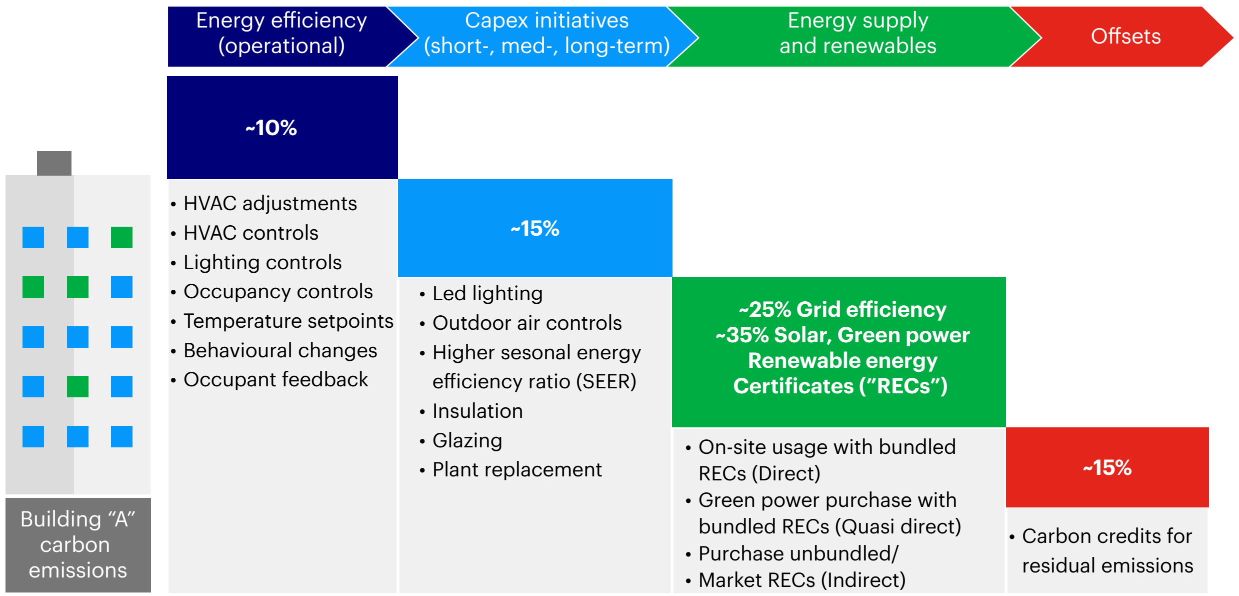
1. **Carbon Review:**
   – Conduct a comprehensive review of the portfolio to assess the status and identify necessary steps for net-zero alignment. This involves collecting, measuring, and analyzing consumption data for each asset to enhance accuracy and detect anomalies.
2. **Risk Grouping with Respect to 'Stranding' Risk:**
   – Calculate carbon emissions using a location-based approach for scope 1, 2, and relevant scope 3 emissions. Prioritize interventions based on the risk of assets becoming stranded, and develop short-, medium-, and long-term action plans accordingly.
3. **Detailed Review of High-Priority Assets:**
   – Perform net zero audits on high-priority assets to create detailed action plans that optimize efficiency and incorporate green energy sources. These plans should align with CRREM target pathways to advance towards the Net Zero goal.
4. **Incorporate Action Points into Annual Business Plans:**
   – Integrate relevant and pragmatic action plans into annual business plans, considering both investment strategies and carbon reduction objectives. This ensures alignment with mid-term and long-term carbon reduction goals, tailored to the specific strategy of each asset and portfolio.

By following these steps, investment teams can systematically address carbon emissions and work towards achieving net zero targets, while also enhancing the value and sustainability of their real estate portfolios.

Investment teams will implement a series of building interventions at the asset level, following the energy hierarchy to reduce energy demand and improve energy efficiency:

- **Lean: Reduce Demand**
  – Identify and address operational inefficiencies within assets to optimize existing systems without requiring capital expenditure.
- **Clean: Improve Efficiency**
  – Consider retrofitting and integrating new technological systems to enhance building efficiency.
- **Green: Renewables**
  – Maximize on-site renewable energy where feasible, and source any remaining energy needs from off-site renewables.
- **Zeroing: Offsets**
  – Offset residual emissions through high-quality green tariffs and accredited schemes, once the building's potential has been maximized in line with its strategy and portfolio objectives.
- **Seen: Report**
  – Monitor performance to evaluate energy conservation measures and support continuous improvement.

The chart below illustrates potential measures that may be implemented at the asset level following the portfolio review and energy hierarchy.



CASE STUDY:

Logistics warehouse, France

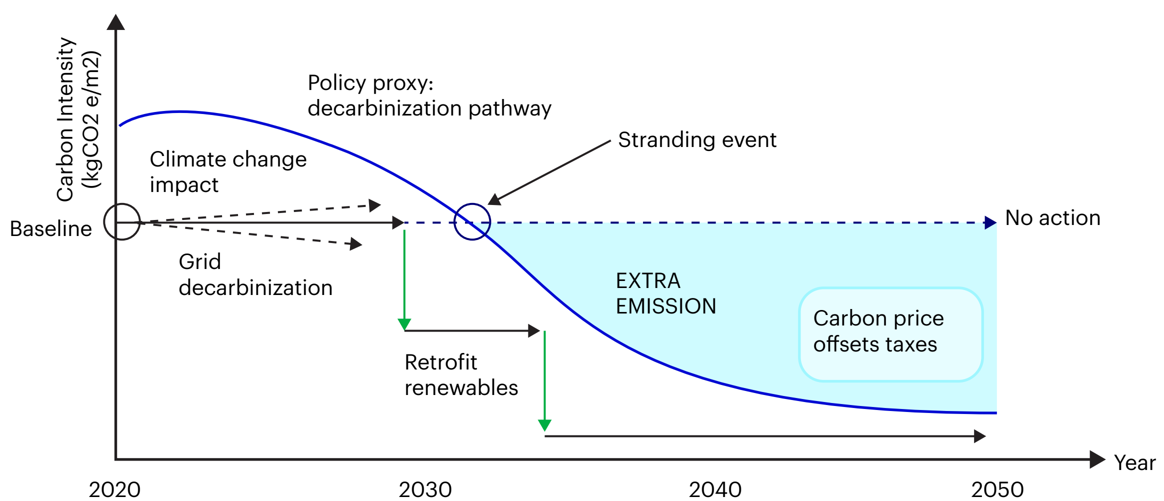
Invesco, continues to make significant strides in enhancing the sustainability of real estate assets, as demonstrated by the recent developments at the Villaroche Montereau-sur-le-Jard site in France. Between April 2024 and 2025, this Grade A courier warehouse built in 2020 underwent substantial sustainability improvements, increasing the value of the asset. These improvements included the installation of a "Cool roof," which involves applying reflective paint to the roof to reduce the inner temperature by 3 to 4^{0}c during summer, and a geothermal system that utilizes the water table for heating and cooling, replacing the fossil-fuel based heating system used previously. Notably, this was the first logistics building in France to switch energy production to a renewable energy source on an occupied site with tenant cost-sharing.

Through a dedicated asset management approach to drive performance, these actions resulted in a 4.3% increase in asset valuation. Capex associated with the project was able to be recovered through both government grants as well as an increase in rent from the tenant as these goals aligned with both regulatory demand as well as tenant sustainability objectives. Overall, the project is expected to save 0.9GWh and 240tCO2 annually.

Building resilience is a fundamental aspect of our sustainable investment strategy for real estate. Invesco Real Estate is committed to integrating resilience throughout the investment management process, evaluating related risks and opportunities at both the portfolio and asset levels. For funds that follow a decarbonization pathway, we Utilize the Carbon Risk Real Estate Monitor (CRREM) to assess the resiliency of buildings against transition risks. CRREM is a powerful tool that enables users to evaluate risk based on energy use and carbon emissions data, comparing these metrics against country- and sector-specific decarbonization pathways. This approach seeks to assure that our investments are not only sustainable but also adaptable to evolving environmental and regulatory landscapes

Select strategies aimed at achieving Net Zero will utilize the CRREM model as a reference for alignment with their targets. The use of such tools assists real estate investment teams in identifying at-risk assets and their associated carbon costs, enabling them to plan strategically for the future. By pinpointing these assets, we can identify opportunities for emissions reduction projects, mitigate future transition risks, and measure progress in achieving climate-related goals and targets. This strategic approach ensures that our investments are not only aligned with sustainability objectives but are also positioned to adapt to changing environmental and regulatory demands.

Decarbonization pathways to avoid stranding



CASE STUDY:

Multifamily apartment complex, New York, USA

In 2024 Invesco Real Estate completed a pioneering refurbishment project aimed at large-scale decarbonization across New York State. Located in East Harlem, this mixed-income property comprises 600 units spread across three buildings, overlooking Central Park. Constructed in 1974, the project was supported by a $5 million USD grant from the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA). The refurbishment incorporated several sustainability features to enhance energy efficiency and reduce the carbon footprint.

Key upgrades included the installation of Exterior insulation and finish system [EIFS], a type of insulation that is added to exterior walls, and high-performance windows to improve energy efficiency and marketability, while reducing maintenance costs. Package terminal heat pumps were employed to lower electric consumption and mitigate the risk of heating or cooling failures in individual units. The electrification of domestic hot water systems aimed to produce hot water up to 300% more efficiently. Central controls and ventilation upgrades enhance real-time monitoring, reducing blackout risks and improving air quality.

The project is aiming for a 19% reduction in energy use, surpassing the NYC median for energy intensity.

6.2.2 Operational Responsibility

6.2.2.1 Energy and emissions

From advancing green building standards to managing resources responsibly, we are dedicated to minimizing our environmental impact and operating responsibly.

To keep ourselves accountable and encourage continued improvement, we work toward specific global targets addressing our corporate energy use, GHG emissions and more, as detailed in our Corporate Environmental Sustainability Policy Statement. By setting these markers, we have a clear benchmark and framework to help guide our sustainability initiatives.

Invesco has a goal to reduce our corporate Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions—in line with the Science Based Targets initiative—by 4.2 percent year-over-year, reaching 46 percent by 2030, and net zero by 2050, or sooner, from 2019 baseline levels to help mitigate the effects of climate change. The Scope 3 aspect of this target does not include emissions associated with investments, with more information on this approach detailed in section 4.2.2 of this report.

In our corporate operations, our largest environmental impacts are our GHG emissions, which come from three main areas: Scope 1, direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by Invesco; Scope 2, indirect emissions from purchased electricity, steam, heat and cooling; and Scope 3, all other emissions associated with our activities, such as purchased goods and services, capital goods, waste, business travel, employee commuting and investments (not included in the scope of the operations emissions).

Since our 2019 baseline year, electricity use has decreased by 45 per cent and natural gas use reduced by 39 percent, for an overall energy use reduction of 45 percent (market-based) and 45 percent (location-based). Additionally, our Scope 1 and 2 (location-based) emissions have decreased by 49 percent. These reductions are a result of ongoing energy efficiency initiatives at our offices, increased use of renewable energy reduced office space and reduced use of fuel for heating or generators.

Invesco has engaged Carbon Footprint Ltd to verify its carbon footprint assessment and supporting evidence for the annual period of 2024. Carbon Footprint Ltd completed the review in accordance with the 'ISO 14064 Part 3 (2019): Greenhouse Gases: Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements. The work was undertaken to provide a limited level of assurance with respect to Scope 1, 2 and 3 Corporate Operational Emissions.

Invesco has established appropriate systems for the collection, aggregation, and analysis of quantitative data for determination of GHG emissions and our emissions assurance statement for our 2024 emissions will be published upon completion.

Invesco has disclosed data and actions to the CDP Climate Change Disclosure recommendations since 2016. We received a C score for the 2024 CDP Climate Change Disclosure, demonstrating management and coordinated action on climate issues.

6.2.2.2 Water and waste

At Invesco we reduce waste and conserve water as much as possible across global offices. Addressing waste generation and water use is a key element in how we measure environmental performance and minimize our impact on the planet in day-to-day operations. Since many of Invesco's offices are LEED- or ISO 14001-certified, we follow stringent requirements for sustainability that cover water use and waste management.

On an ongoing basis, we find innovative ways to drive water efficiencies and reduce our waste and continue to focus on eliminating single-use plastic (SUP) from our offices. In 2024, we continued to conduct SUP-free audits at an increased number of offices in North America, EMEA and APAC with a total of 37 offices completing audits.

Many of our offices have recycling programs for e-waste, batteries, and other items, in addition to common items such as aluminium, glass and paper.

6.2.2.3 Health and Safety

Invesco is committed to ensuring the occupational health, safety and well-being of its employees, contractors and visitors to its offices and events. The health and safety of our staff, clients, contractors and visitors is of paramount importance. Invesco also uses an independent consultant, S2 Partnership Ltd., and its IT operating platform Risk Wise to conduct audits in all facilities around the world for safety risk and to ensure that our operations are in line with local regulations and international best practices.

Our corporate metrics on climate change, 2021-2024

Environmental indicators		2024	2023	2022	2021
Greenhouse gas emissions and energy[9]	Total energy consumed (kWh)	48,728,232	25,627,891	26,518,155	35,666,991
	Scope 1 emissions (tCO_2e)	585	688	509	688
	Scope 2 emissions (Location based) (tCO_2e)*	8,731	9,503	9.6	12.5
	Scope 2 emissions (Market based) (tCO_2e)	8,871	10,761	10.7	12.2
	Scope 3 emissions (Exc. Investments) (tCO_2e)	221,665	2,17,963	380,136	278,833
Waste	Waste to landfill (tonnes)	73	75.2	52	83
	Waste to energy (combustion) (tonnes)	88	91.8	50	59
	Waste to energy (anaerobic digestion) (tonnes)	15	14.5	14	11
	Waste to unknown disposal (tonnes)	77	23.9	26	10
	Composted (tonnes)	28	16.6	26	2
	Closed-loop recycling (tonnes)	85	170	86	82
	Open-loop recycling (tonnes)	28	45.8	45	32
Water	Water withdrawn (m^3)	93,862	71,107	75,029	92,501
	Water recycled (m^3)	5	1.99	810	N/A
	Water discharged (m^3)	90,708	54,846	64,059	87,280

Source: Invesco.

*Figures have been updated since last reported

**Figure may be subject to change pending audit

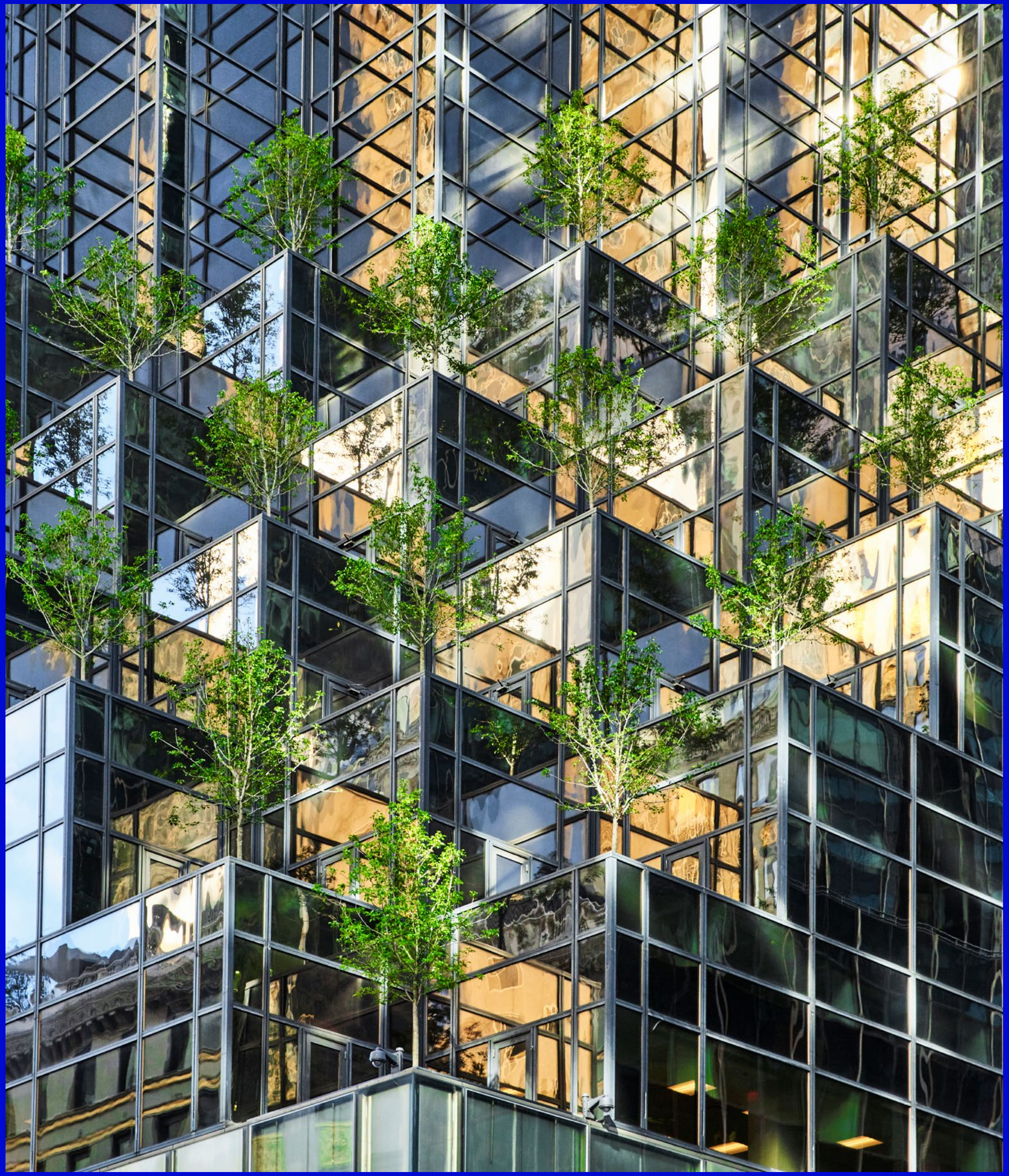
[9] Actual data (e.g., utility bills, invoices, meter readings) is used where available. Where data gaps exist, estimations and assumptions have been made to provide a complete data set.

Data may be subject to change, upon completion of third-party data assurance. Where necessary, data will be restated in the next reporting period.

7.0

Addressing climate change at the operational level

In this chapter we offer a concise overview of the operational-level steps Invesco takes to address issues related to climate change.



7.1 Our environmental management system

Our Environmental Management System (EMS) serves as a framework for how we manage our environmental impact at our Henley, London, Dublin, Frankfurt, Toronto, Atlanta, Dallas, Houston, New York, Charlottetown, Downers Grove and Hyderabad offices. Our EMS meets ISO 14001 requirements and other relevant compliance obligations and is assured by the British Standards Institute through continuing assessments on an annual basis, with recertification audits taking place every three years. We also conduct an annual internal review of our EMS at both the global and location levels. These environmental assessments take into consideration risks, opportunities and compliance obligations associated with environmental aspects. Results from reviews are used to identify the areas for improvement and environmental impact control procedures.

To ensure the effective management and continuous improvement of Invesco's EMS, we assigned operational EMS responsibilities to Corporate Properties, supported by local facilities teams and subcontracted services.

Invesco is committed to ensuring the occupational health, safety and well-being of its employees, contractors and visitors to its offices and events. The health and safety of our staff, clients, contractors and visitors is of paramount importance. Invesco also uses an independent consultant, S2 Partnership Ltd., and its IT operating platform Risk Wise to conduct audits in all facilities around the world for safety risk and to ensure that our operations are in line with local regulations and international best practices.

Environmental Committee

Top management

↓

Global Environmental Management team

Global Corporate Properties Director | **Global Operations Director, Facilities** | **Global Health, Safety and Environmental Manager**

↓

Local Environmental Management team

Local Management | **Local Environment Management Representative** | **Global Health, Safety and Environment Manager**

↓

Green team

Employee Representatives

Source: Invesco.

Green buildings

In 2024, Invesco received the U.S. Green Building Council's (USGBC) Quality of Life Award for our headquarters, Midtown Union in Atlanta.

The Quality of Life Award is granted to commercial projects that have been LEED certified within the last two years while ensuring committed efforts to improve the health, wellbeing, and resilience, for building occupants and surrounding communities.

The goal is to recognize those not just working to make spaces environmentally friendly but also people friendly.

The submitted projects of award recipients are judged based on their certification level under LEED or another Green Business Certification (GBCI) system, goals, strategies, synergies, performance and significance or impact within their local market. USGBC leadership awards celebrate excellence from the projects, people, and partners who are working in their local community to align the built environment with critical imperatives prioritizing decarbonization, ecosystem conservation and restoration, equity, health, and resilience.

Water use is designed to be

40%

less than a code-compliant space

Energy use is

18%

more efficient than a code-compliant space

Over

75%

of construction materials have been recycled or reused

To further operate responsibly and to continuously reduce our impact on the environment, Invesco prioritizes leasing office space in green buildings. While we have limited control on energy procurement in our leased offices, we work with our landlords to encourage them to buy green energy whenever possible.

Our offices meet the following certifications:

- Atlanta, Georgia LEED & WELL Platinum, WELL Health & Safety, WELL Equity, Invesco interior LEED Silver, building
- Dallas, Texas, LEED Silver, building
- Denver, Colorado, LEED Gold, building
- Downers Grove, Illinois, Earth Flag Certification, Invesco interior
- Dublin, Ireland, WELL Health & Safety and LEED Platinum, building
- Frankfurt, Germany, LEED Gold, building
- Hong Kong, SAR LEED & WELL Gold, Invesco interior
- Houston, Texas, LEED Gold, building
- Hyderabad, India, LEED Platinum, building
- Luxembourg City, Luxembourg, BREEAM Excellent, building
- Munich, Germany, LEED Gold, building
- Newport Beach, California, LEED Gold, building
- New York, New York, LEED Gold, building
- Paris, France, BREEAM Very Good certified, building
- Singapore, Singapore, WELL Health & Safety, building
- Taipei, Taiwan, LEED Gold, building
- Vancouver, Canada, LEED Gold and BOMA, building

U.S. EPA Energy Star certified buildings:
- Boston, Massachusetts
- Dallas, Texas
- Denver, Colorado
- New York, New York
- Newport Beach, California
- San Francisco, California
- Toronto, Canada
- Washington D.C.

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. Property and land can be difficult to sell, so investors may not be able to sell such investments when they want to. The value of property is generally a matter of an independent valuer's opinion and may not be realized. The use of ESG criteria may affect the product's investment performance and therefore may perform differently compared to similar products that do not screen investment opportunities against ESG criteria.

While the portfolio manager may consider Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) aspects, they are not bound by any specific ESG criteria and have the flexibility to invest across the ESG spectrum. Information used to evaluate ESG factors may not be readily available, complete or accurate. ESG factors may vary across types of investments and issuers, and not every ESG factor may be identified or evaluated. There is no guarantee that the evaluation of ESG considerations will be additive to a strategy's performance.

Important information

All data is as of 31 December 2024 and sourced by Invesco unless otherwise noted.

By accepting this material, you consent to communicate with us in English, unless you inform us otherwise.

All images are sourced from AdobeStock unless otherwise noted.

This marketing communication is exclusively for use by professional investors in Continental Europe as defined below, Qualified Clients/Sophisticated Investors in Israel and Professional Clients in Dubai, Ireland, Isle of Man, Jersey, Guernsey and the UK.; for Sophisticated or Professional Investors in Australia; for Professional Investors in Hong Kong; for Institutional Investors and/or Accredited Investors in Singapore; for certain specific sovereign wealth funds and/or Qualified Domestic Institutional Investors approved by local regulators only in the People's Republic of China; for certain specific Qualified Institutions and/or Sophisticated Investors only in Taiwan; for Qualified Professional Investors in Korea; for certain specific institutional investors in Malaysia upon request; for certain specific institutional investors in Brunei; for Qualified Institutional Investors and/or certain specific institutional investors in Thailand; for certain specific institutional investors in Indonesia; for qualified buyers in Philippines for informational purposes only; for Qualified Institutional Investors in Japan; for wholesale investors (as defined in the Financial Markets Conduct Act) in New Zealand, and for Institutional Investors in the USA. In Canada this document is for use by investors who are (i) Accredited Investors and (ii) Permitted Clients, as defined under National Instrument 45–106 and National instrument 31–103 respectively. It is not intended for and should not be distributed to the public.

For the distribution of this communication, Continental Europe is defined as Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Dubai, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

This document is not an offering of a financial product and should not be distributed to retail clients who are resident in jurisdiction where its distribution is not authorized or is unlawful. Circulation, disclosure, or dissemination of all or any part of this document to any unauthorized person is prohibited.

This document may contain statements that are not purely historical in nature but are "forward-looking statements," which are based on certain assumptions of future events. Forward-looking statements are based on information available on the date hereof, and Invesco does not assume any duty to update any forward-looking statement. Actual events may differ from those assumed. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements, including any projected returns, will materialize or that actual market conditions and/or performance results will not be materially different or worse than those presented.

All material presented is compiled from sources believed to be reliable and current, but accuracy cannot be guaranteed.

Investment involves risk. Please review all financial material carefully before investing. The opinions expressed are based on current market conditions and are subject to change without notice. These opinions may differ from those of other Invesco investment professionals.

The data presented in this report is calculated using information provided by a third-party data vendor. The accuracy, completeness, and relevance of the calculated data are contingent upon the accuracy and completeness of the data provided by this third-party vendor. The numbers reported represent our best effort to provide the most accurate calculations in light of the data available. However, there are no warranties or representations, express or implied, regarding the completeness, accuracy, or suitability of this data for any particular purpose. The ratings and certifications contained herein are provided by third parties, which are paid membership fees or project registration and certification fees in connection with these ratings and certifications.

Jurisdiction

Australia
This document has been prepared only for those persons to whom Invesco has provided it. It should not be relied upon by anyone else. Information contained in this document may not have been prepared or tailored for an Australian audience and does not constitute an offer of a financial product in Australia. You may only reproduce, circulate and use this document (or any part of it) with the consent of Invesco.

The information in this document has been prepared without taking into account any investor's investment objectives, financial situation or particular needs. Before acting on the information the investor should consider its appropriateness having regard to their investment objectives, financial situation and needs. You should note that this information: may contain references to dollar amounts which are not Australian dollars; may contain financial information which is not prepared in accordance with Australian law or practices; may not address risks associated with investment in foreign currency denominated investments; and does not address Australian tax issues.

Issued in **Australia** by Invesco Australia Limited (ABN 48 001 693 232), Level 26, 333 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, 3000, Australia which holds an Australian Financial Services Licence number 239916.

New Zealand
This document is issued only to wholesale investors (as defined in the Financial Markets Conduct Act) in New Zealand to whom disclosure is not required under Part 3 of the Financial Markets Conduct Act. This document has been prepared only for those persons to whom it has been provided by Invesco. It should not be relied upon by anyone else and must not be distributed to members of the public in New Zealand. Information contained in this document may not have been prepared or tailored for a New Zealand audience. You may only reproduce, circulate and use this document (or any part of it) with the consent of Invesco. This document does not constitute and should not be construed as an offer of, invitation or proposal to make an offer for, recommendation to apply for, an opinion or guidance on Interests to members of the public in New Zealand. Applications or any requests for information from persons who are members of the public in New Zealand will not be accepted.

Issued in **New Zealand** by Invesco Australia Limited (ABN 48 001 693 232), Level 26, 333 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, 3000, Australia which holds an Australian Financial Services Licence number 239916.

Canada
In Canada this document is for use by investors who are (i) Accredited Investors and (ii) Permitted Clients, as defined under National Instrument 45–106 and National instrument 31–103 respectively.

Issued in **Canada** by Invesco Canada Ltd., 16 York Street, Suite 1200, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 0E6

Continental Europe, Cyprus, Dubai, Ireland, Israel and the UK
For the distribution of this document, Continental Europe is defined as Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Sweden.

Further information on Israel
This document may not be reproduced or used for any other purpose, nor be furnished to any other person other than those to whom copies have been sent. Nothing in this document should be considered investment advice or investment marketing as defined in the Regulation of Investment Advice, Investment Marketing and Portfolio Management Law, 1995 "the Investment Advice Law"). Neither Invesco Ltd. nor its subsidiaries are licensed under the Investment Advice Law, nor does it carry the insurance as required of a licensee thereunder.

Further information is available using the contact details shown:
Issued in **Dubai** by Invesco Asset Management Limited. Index Tower Level 6 - Unit 616, P.O. Box 506599, Al Mustaqbal Street, DIFC, Dubai, United Arab Emirates. Regulated by the Dubai Financial Services Authority.

Issued in **Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Italy** and **France** by Invesco Management S.A., President Building, 37A Avenue JF Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, regulated by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier, Luxembourg.

Issued in **Germany** by Invesco Asset Management GmbH, An der Welle 5, D-60322 Frankfurt am Main.

Issued in **Austria** and **Germany** by Invesco Asset Management Deutschland GmbH, An der Welle 5, 60322 Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

Issued in **Switzerland** and **Liechtenstein** by Invesco Asset Management (Schweiz) AG, Talacker 34, CH-8001 Zürich.

Issued in the **United Kingdom, Ireland** and **Israel** by Invesco Asset Management Limited which is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. Invesco Asset Management Ltd, Perpetual Park, Perpetual Park Drive, Henley-on-Thames RG9 1HH, UK.

Hong Kong
This document is provided to professional investors (as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance and the Securities and Futures (Professional Investor) Rules) only. It is not intended for and should not be distributed to, or relied upon, by the members of public or the retail investors.

Issued in **Hong Kong** by Invesco Hong Kong Limited 景順投資管理有限公司, 45/F, Jardine House, 1 Connaught Place, Central, Hong Kong.

Japan
This document is only intended for use with Qualified Institutional Investors in Japan. It is not intended for and should not be distributed to, or relied upon, by members of the public or retail investors.

Issued in **Japan** by Invesco Asset Management (Japan) Limited, Roppongi Hills Mori Tower 14F, 6-10-1 Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106-6114. Registration Number: The Director General of Kanto Local Finance Bureau (Kin-sho) 306; Member of the Investment Trust Association, Japan and the Japan Investment Advisers Association.

Singapore
This document may not be circulated or distributed, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 304 of the SFA, (ii) to a relevant person pursuant to Section 305(1) of the SFA, (iii) to any person who meets the requirements of an offer made pursuant to Section 305(2) of the SFA, or (iv) pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Issued in **Singapore** by Invesco Asset Management Singapore Ltd, 9 Raffles Place, #18-01 Republic Plaza, Singapore 048619.

Taiwan
This material is distributed to you as a Qualified Institutions/Sophisticated Investors. It is not intended for and should not be distributed to, or relied upon, by the members of public or the retail investors.

Issued in **Taiwan** by Invesco Taiwan Limited, 22F, No.1, Songzhi Road, Taipei 11047, Taiwan (0800-045-066). **Invesco Taiwan Limited is operated and managed independently.**

United States of America
Issued in the US by Invesco Advisers, Inc., 1331 Spring St. NW, Suite 2500, Atlanta, GA 30309, USA.

202506- 4608940-GL