



Invesco Managed Accounts, LLC

Form ADV Part 2A Firm Brochure

March 30, 2026

This Form ADV Part 2A Firm Brochure (“Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Invesco Managed Accounts, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at 866 769 2773. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Invesco Managed Accounts, LLC is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Invesco Managed Accounts, LLC is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser. Registration as an investment adviser does not imply any level of skill or training.

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Invesco Managed Accounts, LLC

Form ADV Part 2A Firm Brochure Summary of Material Changes: March 30, 2026

Item 2 Material Changes

The last annual update to the Firm Brochure was submitted on March 27, 2025. The following is a summary of notable changes, some of which are material, made to this Brochure at the time of the last annual filing.

- Item 4: This section has been updated to include non-discretionary Model Delivery services IMA now provides.
- Item 5: This section has been updated to include discussion of transition services for client holdings in shares of affiliated investment products.
- Item 8: Discussion regarding certain newly added investment strategy offerings and their material risks, as well as Invesco's use of artificial intelligence.
- Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations – Item 10 has been updated to remove references to certain investment adviser entities that have been renamed, are no longer SEC registered, or are no longer affiliated with Invesco Advisers.
- Item 11: This section has been updated to add additional information related to the conflict of interest that exists when affiliated investment products are held in client accounts and how that conflict is mitigated.
- Item 14: This section has been updated to remove mention of a referral program Invesco Managed Accounts, LLC no longer participates in.

Pursuant to SEC rules, we will ensure that you receive an updated Brochure or a summary of any material changes to the Brochure within 120 days of the end of our fiscal year. We may further provide to you, without charge, disclosure information regarding material changes to our business during the fiscal year as necessary.

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Item 4 Advisory Business

Firm Overview

Invesco Managed Accounts, LLC (“IMA” or the “Adviser”) is a Washington limited liability company that is an investment adviser registered with the SEC and has been in business since 2003. IMA is an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Invesco Ltd., a publicly traded leading independent global investment management firm dedicated to helping investors worldwide achieve their financial objectives. Shares of Invesco Ltd. are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “IVZ”, and Invesco Ltd. is a constituent of the S&P 500. Invesco Advisers, Inc. (“Invesco Advisers”), a subsidiary of Invesco Ltd., is an indirect owner of IMA. Invesco Ltd. and its wholly-owned investment adviser subsidiaries including IMA and its affiliates are referred to through this document collectively as “Invesco”.

Investment Advisory Services

IMA provides discretionary and non-discretionary investment advisory services to separately managed account clients and financial intermediaries.

IMA provides discretionary investment management services by building customized portfolios. Through IMA’s Separately Managed Accounts (SMAs), Clients can access a variety of investment strategies including tax efficient equity and fixed income. The strategies offered allocate assets among municipal securities, corporate debt securities, U.S. government securities, agency securities, mortgage pass-through securities, mutuals funds, ETFs, long and short exposure to common stocks, ADRs, GDRs, and foreign stocks while offering clients the chance to add further customizations. IMA’s services for discretionary clients include: (i) the development of investment strategies, (ii) evaluation and appraisal of securities considered for purchase or sale, (iii) access within an SMA to investment strategies advised by its adviser affiliates, (iv) construction and transition of investment portfolios, (v) execution of securities transactions, and (vi) portfolio administration, including the tracking of and reporting on portfolio performance and investment results.

IMA tailors its discretionary advisory services to meet the needs and objectives of its individual clients and continuously seeks to ensure that client portfolios are managed in a manner consistent with their specific investment profiles. IMA consults with clients on an initial and ongoing basis to determine various factors relevant to the management of their portfolios. Clients are advised to promptly notify IMA if there are changes in their financial situation or if they wish to place any limitation on the management of their portfolios. Clients may impose reasonable restrictions or mandates on the management of their account if IMA, in its sole discretion, approves the conditions and determines such restrictions would not be overly burdensome to IMA’s management of the account. Such restrictions may alter other characteristics and the risk profile of the account being built such that it no longer performs in line with other accounts within the same broader strategy.

IMA provides investment advice via non-discretionary Model Delivery (“Model Delivery”) arrangements.

Wrap Programs

IMA provides discretionary and nondiscretionary investment advisory services directly and indirectly to individuals, and to entities participating in separately managed account programs that we do not sponsor, also referred to as Wrap Programs (“Wrap Programs”). In a Wrap Program, IMA will provide certain investment management services, and the financial intermediary sponsoring the Wrap Program (“Program Sponsor”) will provide the client with other services such as determining the appropriate investment strategy for its client. The client’s Wrap Program agreement with its Program Sponsor generally sets forth the services to be provided to the client by or on behalf of the Program Sponsor, which can include, among other things: (i) manager selection; (ii) trade execution, often without a transaction-specific commission or charge; (iii) custodial services; (iv) periodic monitoring of investment managers; and (v) performance reporting. Wrap Programs for which IMA provides certain advisory services include the following types:

- Traditional wrap (“Traditional Wrap”): IMA enters into a contract with the Program Sponsor but does not have a contract with the client. IMA makes investment decisions and places trades for client accounts. With respect to client accounts subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), IMA is an ERISA fiduciary service provider to the Traditional Wrap account.
- Dual contract (“Dual Contract”): IMA enters into a contract with the client and the client has a separate contract with the Program Sponsor. In some cases, IMA enters into a contract with an investment manager to act as a sub-adviser to its client accounts; the client has a separate contract with the investment manager, and the investment manager has an agreement with the Program Sponsor. In Dual Contract programs, IMA provides investment advisory services to the client and places trades for client accounts. With respect to client accounts subject to ERISA, IMA is an ERISA fiduciary service provider directly to the account (in accordance with the terms of IMA’s contract with the client (where applicable), as well as a registered investment adviser directly to the account.
- Model Delivery: IMA enters into a contract with the Program Sponsor but does not have a contract with the client. IMA provides investment models to the Program Sponsor, and the Program Sponsor places trades for the client account based on some or all of the model recommendations. IMA does not have discretion to trade client accounts in Model Delivery arrangements.

Where IMA manages a portion of a client’s Wrap Program account, IMA is responsible only for the assets over which it has discretion. IMA is not responsible for other assets held in the Wrap Program account nor the determination of what percentage of the total assets is allocated to IMA. IMA does not manage Wrap Program accounts differently from other client accounts except to the extent that a specific Wrap Program or account has restrictions that would prevent it from participating in trades executed for other accounts managed by IMA. IMA is not responsible for, and does not attempt to determine, whether a Wrap Program or a particular strategy or investment manager is suitable or advisable for the Wrap Program participant; this decision is made by the Program Sponsor and the underlying client.

In most Wrap Programs, the Program Sponsor charges the client a comprehensive fee (the "wrap fee"), inclusive of the advisory fee charged by IMA for investment advisory services and fees for other services being provided by the Program Sponsor. Therefore, IMA receives a portion of the wrap fee in most Wrap Programs.

A client in a Wrap Program may, if offered through the program restrict the purchase of certain securities, sectors, or categories of securities for its account. Such restrictions may adversely affect the account's performance and the account may not have the same performance as other accounts managed without similar restrictions in the same investment strategy. For example, in response to such restrictions, a change in the classification of a company, the grouping of an industry or the credit rating of a security may force IMA to sell securities in a client's account at an inopportune time in order to accommodate such restrictions and possibly cause a taxable event to the client. Adding a new restriction to an account that already holds securities may have similar effects of forcing IMA to place trades it otherwise would not have in order to accommodate the restrictions.

Wrap Programs often have restrictions preventing IMA from transacting in or holding certain securities, trading with certain brokers, or participating in offerings of certain new issue securities for accounts participating in the program. Such restrictions may adversely affect the account's performance and the account may not have the same performance as other accounts managed without similar restrictions in the same investment strategy.

Wrap Program clients are urged to refer to the appropriate disclosure document and client agreement for more information about the Wrap Program, investment advisory services, fees (including fees that are not covered by the wrap fee), and contract termination provisions.

As of December 31, 2025, IMA managed approximately \$31,232,627,934 in assets on a discretionary basis and \$42,864,577 on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5 Fees and Compensation

IMA offers its investment management services for an annual fee rate based upon a percentage of assets under management.

Information specific to IMA's Investment Advisory Services

Generally, for direct investment management services offered outside a wrap program, the fee is charged either monthly or quarterly, in advance or arrears. Depending on the engagement, the fee may be calculated using either the average daily balance of the assets during the quarter or the market value of the assets on the last day of the quarter or if being billed in advance the last day of the preceding quarter. Assets are reconciled to client custodians and priced according to information received from a third-party vendor. The specific fee schedule ranges up to 75 basis points (0.75%) and is determined by the type of client and the strategy used to manage the portfolio, subject to Invesco's discretion to negotiate (discussed below).

For clients billed by IMA, for the initial term of an engagement, the fee is calculated on a pro rata basis. In the event the client engagement is terminated prior to the end of month or quarter, as applicable, the base fee for the final billing period is prorated through the effective date of the termination and the outstanding balance is refunded or charged to the client, as appropriate.

Information specific to Wrap Programs

The fees received by IMA for investment advice to Wrap Programs vary depending on the investment strategy selected and other factors, but generally fall within a range of 0.10% to 0.60% per annum of assets under management.

Where investment advisory services provided by IMA are included in the wrap fee (generally Traditional Wrap Programs Programs), the Program Sponsor normally pays IMA on a monthly or quarterly basis, either in arrears or in advance, as provided in the contract between IMA and the Program Sponsor. The wrap fee received by IMA may only be negotiated between IMA and the Program Sponsor. In Dual Contract Wrap Programs, our fees are typically paid for directly by the client. Additional fees may be incurred by Wrap Program clients for strategies where IMA utilizes brokers not affiliated with the wrap program to place trades on behalf of such clients. Wrap Program clients should consider that, depending upon the wrap fee charged, the amount of trading activity, the value of custodial and other services provided and other factors, the wrap fee could exceed the aggregate costs of the services provided if they were to be obtained separately (although, in some cases, it is possible to obtain such services only through the program) and, with respect to brokerage, any transaction-based commissions paid by the account.

With respect to client accounts subject to ERISA in a Traditional Wrap Program account, the client should consult its separate contract with the Program Sponsor for additional information regarding the amount of compensation the Program Sponsor pays to IMA for IMA's services. In addition, while IMA does not charge a "termination fee" in connection with its services under any Wrap Programs, the client should consult its separate contract with the Program Sponsor to determine whether the Program Sponsor charges its own termination fee.

Fee Discretion

IMA, in its sole discretion, may negotiate to charge different management fees based upon certain criteria, such as anticipated future earning capacity, anticipated future additional assets, dollar amount of assets to be managed, related accounts, account composition, account complexity, pre-existing client relationship, account retention, employee status, and pro bono activities. IMA reserves the right to negotiate or waive its investment advisory fee.

Additional Fees and Expenses

In addition to the advisory fees paid to IMA, clients may also incur certain charges imposed by other third parties, such as broker-dealers, custodians, prime brokers, trust companies, banks and other financial institutions (collectively "Financial Institutions"). These additional charges may include securities brokerage commissions, transaction fees or "trade-away" fees related to IMA utilizing brokers not affiliated with the client custodial account, custodial fees, margin fees, borrowing fees, charges imposed by a mutual fund or ETF in a client's account, as disclosed in

the fund's prospectus (e.g., fund management fees and other fund expenses), deferred sales charges, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer and electronic fund fees and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions. IMA may agree to waive its advisory fees proportionate to amounts invested by a client in an underlying mutual fund or ETF or in some cases may utilize a no-management fee product. For additional information regarding brokerage commissions and fees, please see the Brokerage Practices section below.

Fees Associated with Affiliated Funds Held in IMA Client Accounts

Where a client requests that IMA transition the client's existing holdings to an IMA strategy, if the client holds Invesco Affiliated Mutual Funds or ETFs ("Affiliated Funds") the client may pay fees and expenses for such Affiliated Funds to an Invesco affiliate in addition to IMA's management fee during the course of the transition. IMA's fee is based on a percentage of the client's account value including the value of the Affiliated Funds held in such account. Information on fees and expenses associated with Affiliated Funds are available in each Affiliated Fund's prospectus.

Tax sensitive transitions of Affiliated Funds generally extend the amount of time the Affiliated Fund is in the client account and the amount of time the client is incurring both the Affiliated Fund and SMA fees and expenses. For information regarding the potential conflict of interest concerning IMA management of Affiliated Funds in client accounts, please refer to Item 11 ("Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions, and Personal Trading").

Fee Debit

Certain Clients may provide IMA with the authority to directly debit their accounts for payment of IMA's investment advisory fees. The Financial Institutions that act as qualified custodian for client accounts have agreed to send statements to clients not less than quarterly detailing all account transactions, including any amounts paid to IMA. Alternatively, clients may elect to have IMA send them an invoice for direct payment.

Account Additions and Withdrawals

Clients may make additions to and withdrawals from their account at any time, subject to IMA's right to terminate an account. Additions may be in cash or securities provided that IMA reserves the right to liquidate any transferred securities or decline to accept particular securities into a client's account. Clients may withdraw account assets on notice to IMA, subject to the usual and customary securities settlement procedures. However, IMA designs its portfolios as long-term investments, and the withdrawal of assets or sales of securities to raise cash for withdrawal may impair the achievement of a client's investment and tax objectives and create taxable events. IMA may consult with its clients about the options and implications of transferring securities. Clients are advised that when transferred securities are liquidated, they may be subject to transaction fees, fees assessed at the mutual fund level (i.e., contingent deferred sales charge) and/or tax ramifications.

Item 6 Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

IMA does not provide any services for a performance-based fee (i.e., a fee based on a share of capital gains or capital appreciation of a client’s assets).

Item 7 Types of Clients

IMA provides its services to individuals, pension and profit-sharing plans, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, foundations, wrap programs, state and municipal government entities, other investment advisers, credit unions, corporations, and other business entities.

Minimum Account Requirements

Generally, IMA’s minimum portfolio value for starting and maintaining a discretionary investment management relationship ranges from \$100,000 to \$3,000,000 depending on a client’s chosen strategy, custodian, and whether they are a direct client or invest through an intermediary, however, IMA may, in its discretion, establish higher or lower minimum account requirements. IMA does not impose a stated minimum fee value for starting and maintaining an investment management relationship; however, IMA may, in its discretion, negotiate a minimum quarterly or annual fee for smaller accounts. Accounts on Model-Only wrap platforms may have lower account minimums.

Item 8 Method of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

Custom Fixed Income	
Strategy Type: IMA Fixed Income Strategies	
Summary	
<p>IMA’s Fixed Income strategies seek to outperform relative to stated benchmarks, net of fees, while exhibiting similar levels of volatility.</p> <p>IMA believes such outperformance can be achieved through active sector allocation and security selection while adhering to tight duration bands; combining fundamental and quantitative methods to identify high quality securities that maximize income potential; and employ a comprehensive risk framework to accurately manage portfolio risks and mitigate downside volatility.</p> <p>Portfolio Risk and Sector Allocation Determination: The IMA Investment Team forms an investment outlook based on a 12-month investment horizon, informed by conclusions drawn from regular macro, municipal team and taxable team meetings. Their</p>	<p><u>Risks Associated with IMA Fixed Income Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest Rate Risk • Call Risk • Municipal Securities Risk • Credit Risk • Issuer-Specific Changes Risk • Liquidity Risk • Reinvestment Risk • Cash/Cash Equivalents Risk • Inflation Risk • Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) Risk • Prepayment Risk • U.S. Government Obligations

outlook is used to establish portfolio risk and sector allocation targets relative to the benchmark; duration is typically neutralized to the benchmark. These targets are formally reviewed monthly but can be changed intra-month.

Security Analysis, Assignment and Selection: The sector-dedicated credit analysts conduct fundamental analysis, focusing on issuers with stable/improving credit profiles. An internal rating is assigned for each covered credit. Credits are entered into the credit database for ongoing monitoring. Best relative value opportunities are identified by comparing spreads of internally rated bonds to those of similar NRSRO-rated bonds, and approved credits are placed on the Buy List for purchase.

Portfolio Construction: The traders use the approved names from the Buy List to buy and sell bonds and construct portfolios that are in-line with strategy risk and sector allocation targets. Tax-efficiency is at the heart of IMA's investing process and for certain tax-efficient strategies the team may place trades that deliberately generate tax losses.

IMA Fixed Income Strategies

Invesco Tax-Free

Investment grade tax-exempt municipal bonds; state-specific where applicable. Available in Enhanced Cash, Short Term, Limited Term, Intermediate Term and Core duration strategies, with options for ESG or Values overlays (described below).

Invesco Tax-Aware

Investment grade blend of tax-exempt municipal bonds and taxable bonds which may include corporate, treasury/agency, Government mortgage-backed securities ("MBS"), treasury inflation-protected securities ("TIPS"), and taxable municipal bonds. Sector mix is based on after-tax relative value. Available in Enhanced Cash, Short Term, Limited Term, and Intermediate Term duration strategies, with options for ESG or Values overlays.

Invesco Government Credit

Investment grade taxable bonds which may include corporate, treasury/agency, Government MBS, TIPS and taxable municipal bonds. Tax-exempt municipal bonds may also be held. Available in Enhanced Cash, Short Term, Intermediate Term, and Long-Term duration strategies, with options for ESG or Values overlays.

Risk

- Model and Quantitative Risks
- Operational Risk
- Subordinated Debt Risk
- Financials Sector Risk
- Floating and Variable Rate Obligations Risk
- Preferred Securities Risk
- Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) Risk
- Market Disruption Risks Related to Armed Conflict and Geopolitical Tension
- Foreign Securities and Credit Exposure Risk

Invesco Taxable Enhanced Cash

Investment grade corporate and taxable municipal bonds. Tax-exempt municipal bonds may also be held. An ESG overlay option is available.

Invesco Government Enhanced Cash

U.S. Treasury and Agency bonds, with a minimum portfolio allocation of 75% in U.S. Treasury Notes/Bills.

Custom Fixed Income

Strategy Type: Invesco Corporate Bond SMA Strategies

Summary

The Corporate Bond strategies employ a four-dimensional approach to portfolio management focused on risk posture, investment themes, security selection, and risk management. Experienced multi-asset managers construct portfolios using a risk-aware process that incorporates views from across the global fixed income platform. Portfolio managers source views from across the fixed income platform and implement a thematic-based construction approach seeking identifiable investable themes. Portfolio managers utilize fundamental research from subject matter experts to assess “best idea” security recommendations and construct portfolios that balance each client’s investment objectives and unique constraints. A fully integrated risk management framework continuously informs decision making and is combined with independent oversight to ensure portfolio risk and performance goals are being met.

These corporate strategies are sub-advised by Invesco Advisers and implemented by IMA.

Corporate Bond Strategies

Invesco Investment Grade Corporate SMA

US Investment grade corporate bonds and US preferred/hybrid securities. Available with weighted average portfolio duration of either approximately 6-7 years or approximately 3-5 years, respectively. An ESG Overlay is available.

Invesco Corporate Bond SMA

US investment grade and high yield corporate bonds and US

Risks Associated with Corporate Bond SMA Strategies:

- Interest Rate Risk
- Call Risk
- Credit Risk
- Issuer-Specific Changes Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Reinvestment Risk
- Cash/Cash Equivalents Risk
- Inflation Risk
- Prepayment Risk
- High Yield Debt Securities (Junk Bond) Risk
- Preferred Securities Risk
- Floating and Variable Rate Obligations Risk
- Subordinated Debt Risk
- Model and Quantitative Risks
- Financials Sector Risk
- Operational Risk
- Market Disruption Risks Related to Armed Conflict and Geopolitical Tension
- Foreign Securities and Credit Exposure Risk

preferred/hybrid securities. Available targeting either a 50%/50% or 75%/25% mix of Investment Grade and High Yield with both options available in a weighted average portfolio duration of either approximately 6-7 years or approximately 3-5 years.

Invesco Investment Grade Floating Rate Bond SMA

Investment grade rated US floating rate corporate bonds and US preferred/hybrid securities. Weighted average duration of less than one year.

Invesco Preferred Securities SMA

The Invesco Preferred Securities SMA seeks to provide an attractive yield profile by investing approximately 100% in USD denominated preferred/hybrid securities with allocations to both fixed-rate and floating-rate structures. The strategy will limit investment in the financial sector to approximately 75% and investment within High Yield Credit rated securities to 40%.

Custom Fixed Income Strategies ESG and Values Overlay Options

The use of overlays may adversely impact performance as compared to the same strategy managed without the imposition of such overlay.

ESG Overlay

The ESG Overlay (formerly referred to as Impact Overlay) is a broad-spectrum approach to ESG investing, where assets are allocated to available investment opportunities based upon how they score within IMA’s internal ESG rating system. This includes ESG opportunities related to the environment, education, housing, health care, social improvement, energy efficiency, and infrastructure improvements, among other options.

Environmental Leadership Overlay

The Environmental Leadership Overlay identifies investment opportunities with high potential to be environmentally beneficial in areas such as land, water, and energy conservation, while also seeking investment opportunities with better climate change profiles and lower negative environmental impact. This approach emphasizes low carbon investment opportunities and is, by design, free of significant fossil fuel reserve owners.

Gender Equity Overlay

The Gender Equity Overlay identifies investment opportunities using governance criteria such as female representation in leadership and senior management roles, including an evaluation of the number of board seats held by women and whether the board chair is female. Additionally, investment opportunities providing dedicated capital access programs, healthcare services, affordable housing, and educational opportunities for women are preferred. The Gender Equity Overlay may periodically emphasize particular industries, sectors, or regions as a way to leverage assets for increased ESG potential.

Faith Driven Overlay

Available in certain strategies, this overlay, distinct from our ESG overlays, is intended to provide values alignment for participating clients through a mix of exclusionary screens and positive evaluations.

Additional Risks Specific to Fixed Income Overlay Options:

ESG Considerations Risk

Custom Fixed Income	
Strategy Type: IMA Treasury Ladders	
Summary	
<p>IMA's Treasury ladder strategies hold Treasury securities with staggered maturity dates and reinvest proceeds of these securities as they mature. Once securities are purchased, they are generally held to maturity and not actively traded. IMA's standard Treasury Ladder offerings have purchases staggered across maturities of 1-12 months, 1-24 months, or 1-5 years at time of purchase.</p>	<p><u>Risks Associated with Treasury Ladder Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. Government Obligations Risk • Interest Rate Risk • Liquidity Risk • Reinvestment Risk • Cash/Cash Equivalents Risk • Inflation Risk • Model and Quantitative Risks • Operational Risk • Market Disruption Risks Related to Armed Conflict and Geopolitical Tension

Custom Fixed Income	
Strategy Type: Invesco Income Plus Strategies	
Summary	
<p>The Invesco Income Plus Strategies seek to generate a higher level of income than our Investment Grade Core Strategies by investing in a combination of individual investment grade bonds and zero-fee high yield mutual funds. Tax-Free, Tax-Aware and Government/Credit Strategies with various duration options are available.</p> <p><u>Invesco Income Plus Strategies</u></p> <p><u>Invesco Tax-Free Income Plus Strategy</u> The Invesco Tax-Free Income Plus Strategy seeks to generate a high level of tax-free income by investing in a combination of individual Investment Grade tax-free municipal bonds and a zero management fee high yield municipal bond fund. The allocation between individual bonds and the mutual fund is actively managed based on market conditions with a typical allocation to individual bonds of 70-80%. The strategy is available with a weighted average portfolio duration of either 3-5 years or 5-8 years.</p> <p><u>Invesco Tax-Aware Income Plus Strategy</u> The Invesco Tax-Aware Income Plus Strategy seeks to generate a high level of after-tax income by investing in a combination of</p>	<p><u>Risks Associated with Income Plus Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest Rate Risk • Call Risk • Municipal Securities Risk • Credit Risk • Issuer-Specific Changes Risk • Liquidity Risk • Reinvestment Risk • Cash/Cash Equivalents Risk • Inflation Risk • Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) Risk • Prepayment Risk • Investment Companies Risk • High Yield Debt Securities (Junk Bond) Risk • U.S. Government Obligations Risk • Model and Quantitative Risks • Operational Risk • Subordinated Debt Risk

<p>individual investment grade bonds (municipal, corporate, government, government MBS) and tactical allocations to a zero management fee high yield municipal bond fund and a zero management fee high yield corporate bond fund. The sector mix of the individual bonds and the allocation between individual bonds and the mutual funds is actively managed based on market conditions with a typical allocation to individual bonds of 70-80%. The strategy is available with a weighted average portfolio duration of either 3-5 years or 5-8 years.</p> <p><u>Invesco Gov't/Credit Income Plus Strategy</u> The Invesco Gov't/Credit Income Plus Strategy seeks to generate a high level of income by investing in a combination of individual investment grade taxable bonds (corporate, government, taxable municipal, government MBS) and a zero-management fee high yield corporate bond fund. The sector mix of the individual bonds and the allocation between individual bonds and the mutual fund is actively managed based on market conditions with a typical allocation to individual bonds of 70-80%. The strategy is available with a weighted average portfolio duration of either 3-5 years or greater than 5 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financials Sector Risk • Floating and Variable Rate Obligations Risk • Preferred Securities Risk • Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) Risk • Market Disruption Risks Related to Armed Conflict and Geopolitical Tension • Foreign Securities and Credit Exposure Risk
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Custom Equity	
Strategy Types: Invesco Tax-Optimized Equity, Enhanced Tax-Optimized, and Branded Index Equity	
<u>Summary</u>	
<p>IMA's Tax Optimized Equity, Enhanced Tax-Optimized Equity, and Branded Index Equity strategies utilize quantitative investment techniques and technology to manage client accounts. Intended for tax sensitive accounts, investment strategies are typically customized to client specifications and have a defined benchmark and a set of client restrictions, risk parameters and targets. Invesco's methodologies consider portfolio risk, transactions costs, and taxes when making investment decisions for each client portfolio. Invesco utilizes a fully systematic and research- driven investment process that efficiently incorporates client specific customizations and preferences in a cost-efficient manner. Portfolios are constructed using optimization techniques and generally hold fewer securities than the benchmark. The actual amount will depend upon the benchmark, strategy, and client requirements.</p> <p>Portfolios are periodically rebalanced using a tax-efficient approach designed to harvest losses and minimize capital gains with each rebalance. IMA's Tax Optimized Equity Offerings</p>	<p><u>Risks Associated with Tax-Optimized Equity, Enhanced Tax-Optimized Equity, and Branded Equity Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market Risk • Sampling Risk • Tracking Error Risk • Equity Securities Risk • Market Disruption Risks Related to Armed Conflict and Geopolitical Tension • Tax-Managed Investing Risk • Model and Quantitative Risks • Quantitative Models Risk • Small- and Mid-Capitalization Companies Risks • Financials Sector Risk • Growth Investing Risk

seek to deliver tax alpha (the after-tax excess return minus any pre-tax excess return, which is a measure of the value added through active tax management) using a highly systematic, quantitative research-driven investment process via a state-of-the-art portfolio management platform. To accomplish this, Invesco constructs a portfolio comprised of individual stocks that is designed to capture the performance characteristics of the strategy's market segment. Invesco portfolio managers utilize software to systematically harvest losses within the client portfolio, and replace the securities sold at a loss with others of similar type and risk.

Where an account holds eligible inherited securities, IMA will typically receive transition instructions from the platform or the client. If a client elects to delay a full transition in favor of a longer, tax-efficient transition, it may hold concentrated positions, and the account may fall outside strategy risk parameters and may not perform in line with other accounts in its selected strategy during that period.

Tax-Optimized Equity Strategies

Invesco Tax-Optimized Large Cap Equity SMA

US large-cap portfolio with long-only exposure to common stocks; a custom tax-management overlay is applied to the portfolio.

Invesco Tax-Optimized Total Market Equity SMA

US all-cap portfolio of long-only exposure to common stocks; a custom tax- management overlay is applied to the portfolio.

Invesco Tax-Optimized Large Cap Growth Equity SMA

US large and mid-cap portfolio with a growth orientation and long-only exposure to common stocks; a custom tax-management overlay is applied to the portfolio.

Invesco Tax-Optimized International Developed Markets ADR SMA

Large and mid-cap portfolio with long-only exposure to international developed markets stocks; the portfolio may include exposure to common stock traded on domestic exchanges, as well as ADRs, GDRs, and ETFs; a custom tax- management overlay is applied to the portfolio.

Invesco Tax-Optimized Broad International ADR SMA

Large and mid-cap portfolio with long-only exposure to

- Inflation Risk
- Cash/Cash Equivalents Risk
- Operational Risk

Additional Risks Specific to Accounts transitioning inherited securities

- Concentration Risk

Additional Risks Specific to International and Global Strategies:

- ADR Risk
- Exchange-Traded Funds Risk
- Investment Companies Risk
- European Investment Risk
- Asia Pacific Region Risk (ex-Japan)
- Asia Pacific Region Risk (including Japan)

<p>international developed and emerging markets stocks; the portfolio may include exposure to common stock traded on domestic exchanges, as well as ADRs, GDRs, and ETFs; a custom tax-management overlay is applied to the portfolio.</p>	
<p><u>Enhanced (Long/Short) Tax-Optimized Equity Strategies</u> The Enhanced Tax-Optimized Equity Strategies are available to clients with margin enabled accounts and utilize both long and short exposure to manage risk, enhance pre-tax performance and improve opportunities for tax management. Short positions are generally limited to heavily traded U.S. large cap stocks. Clients may elect various leverage targets utilizing either Reg T or Portfolio Margin at their custodian. Leverage targets will be utilized when accounts are rebalanced, but actual leverage and market exposure will fluctuate with market movements. Enhanced strategies will have greater variation from the market segment they capture than non-enhanced strategies exhibit and higher leverage versions of the enhanced strategies will have greater variation than lower leverage strategies. Account minimums at custodians will vary but are normally higher than for non-margined accounts. Funding options and account minimums will vary depending on custodian, desired leverage, and collateral value of non-cash assets being used to fund. Client accounts must be enabled for margin and IMA must be setup to manage the strategy at the client’s selected custodian before account management may begin. For the Enhanced strategies proprietary factor signals are integrated into the fundamental equity risk model that quantitatively assesses the risk, alpha, and tax implications for each portfolio. These signals are derived via a multi-factor approach emphasizing economically intuitive and persistent factors—specifically Value, Momentum, and Quality—implemented through proprietary factor definitions. The investment team’s research indicates that investor behavior and market structure can cause securities to deviate from fundamental value, and a disciplined, systematic process is used to identify and incorporate such mispricings across both long and short positions in pursuit of excess return. The greater the account leverage the greater the impact the factor signals will have on the portfolio.</p> <p><u>Invesco Enhanced Tax-Optimized Large Cap Equity SMA</u></p>	<p><u>Additional Risks Specific to Enhanced (Long/Short) Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short Position Risk • Long/Short Strategy Risk • Margin Call Risk • Leverage Risk

US large-cap common-stock portfolio consisting of both long and short positions with custom funding options; the portfolio uses the long and short exposure to manage risk, enhance pre-tax performance and improve opportunities for tax management.

Invesco Enhanced Tax-Optimized Total Market Equity SMA

US all-cap common-stock portfolio consisting of both long and short positions with custom funding options; the portfolio uses the long and short exposure to manage risk, enhance pre-tax performance and improve opportunities for tax management.

Invesco Enhanced Tax-Optimized Global Broad SMA

Global developed and emerging markets portfolio consisting of both long and short positions with custom funding options; the portfolio uses the long and short exposure to manage risk, enhance pre-tax performance and improve opportunities for tax management. May include ADRs, GDRs, common stock traded on domestic exchanges, and ETFs.

Invesco Enhanced Tax-Optimized Global Developed SMA

Global developed markets portfolio consisting of both long and short positions with custom funding options; the portfolio uses the long and short exposure to manage risk, enhance pre-tax performance and improve opportunities for tax management. May include ADRs, GDRs, common stock traded on domestic exchanges, and ETFs.

Tax-Optimized Branded Index Equity Strategies

IMA's Tax Optimized Branded Index Equity Offerings are implemented by Invesco Advisers and sub-advised by Invesco Advisers and Invesco Capital Management, LLC (Invesco Capital Management). For further information about Invesco Advisers and Invesco Capital Management, including their business practices and advisory services, please refer to their Form ADV brochures as filed with the SEC.

Invesco S&P 500 Equal Weight Tax-Optimized SMA

US equity portfolio based upon the S&P 500® Equal Weight Index with long-only exposure to common stocks; a custom tax-management overlay is applied to the portfolio. The S&P 500 Equal Weight Index provides balanced exposure across all of the companies in the S&P 500® Index. This strategy optimizes index holdings and is not a direct replication of all holdings in the index.

Invesco QQQ Tax-Optimized SMA

Common-stock portfolio based upon the Nasdaq-100® Index with long-only exposure; a custom tax-management overlay is applied to the portfolio. The Nasdaq-100® Index represents the 100 largest non-financial, Nasdaq-listed companies. This strategy optimizes index holdings and is not a direct replication of all holdings in the index.

Equity	
Strategy Type: Model Delivery Equity Strategies	
Summary	
<p>Invesco Delivers a Model Portfolio to another Adviser and does not implement the portfolio for individual client accounts. These strategies are not tax optimized by Invesco. Models are rebalanced periodically.</p> <p><u>Branded Index Equity Model Delivery Strategies</u></p> <p><u>Invesco QQQ SMA</u> Common-stock portfolio based upon the Nasdaq-100® Index with long-only exposure. The Nasdaq-100® Index represents the 100 largest non-financial, Nasdaq-listed companies. This strategy optimizes index holdings and is not a direct replication of all holdings in the index.</p>	<p><u>Risks Associated with Model Delivery Equity Strategies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market Risk • Sampling Risk • Tracking Error Risk • Equity Securities Risk • Model and Quantitative Risks • Quantitative Models Risk • Model Delivery Risk • Growth Investing Risk • Inflation Risk • Cash/Cash Equivalents Risk • Operational Risk • Market Disruption Risks Related to Armed Conflict and Geopolitical Tension

Risk of Loss

The profitability of IMA’s account management depends to a great extent upon correctly assessing the future course of price movements of certain asset classes. There can be no assurance that IMA will be able to predict those price movements accurately. Investing in securities involves the risk of loss and clients should be prepared to bear potential losses. For example, an account may lose all or a substantial portion of its investments and investors must be prepared to bear the risk of a complete loss of their investments. Other material risks relating to the investment strategies and methods of analysis described above include the risks set forth below. This section does not identify every possible risk associated with investing.

Risk Descriptions

ADR Risk - American Depository Receipts (ADRs) are issued to facilitate investment in non-US companies by U.S. investors. Investors may not have access to the amount of information available on domestic companies and because these are investments in foreign companies they are subject to exchange rate, political, and inflation risks. Most ADRs are subject to periodic service fees and custodian may charge additional fees for foreign tax reclamation.

Asia Pacific Region Risk (ex-Japan) - The level of development of the economies of countries in the Asia Pacific region varies greatly. Furthermore, since the economies of countries in the region are largely intertwined, if an economic recession is experienced by any of these countries it will likely adversely impact the economic performance of other countries in the

region. Certain economies in the region may also be adversely affected by increased competition, high inflation rates, undeveloped financial services sectors, currency fluctuations or restrictions, political and social instability and increased economic volatility.

Investments in companies located or operating in Greater China (normally considered to be the geographical area that includes mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan) involve risks and considerations not typically associated with investments in the U.S. and other Western nations, such as greater government control over the economy; political, legal and regulatory uncertainty; nationalization, expropriation, or confiscation of property; lack of willingness or ability of the Chinese government to support the economies and markets of the Greater China region; lack of publicly available information and difficulty in obtaining information necessary for audits of, investigations into and/or litigation against Chinese companies, as well as in obtaining and/or enforcing judgments; limited legal remedies for shareholders; alteration or discontinuation of economic reforms; complex geopolitical tensions, military conflicts and the risk of war, either internal or with other countries; assertions of human rights violations by certain nations; public health emergencies resulting in market closures, travel restrictions, quarantines or other interventions; inflation, currency fluctuations and fluctuations in inflation and interest rates that may have negative effects on the economy and securities markets of Greater China; and Greater China's dependency on the economies of other Asian countries, many of which are developing countries.

Events in any one country or region within Greater China may impact the other countries or regions or Greater China as a whole. Export growth continues to be a major driver of China's rapid economic growth. As a result, a reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, the institution of additional tariffs, sanctions, capital controls, embargoes, trade wars, or other trade barriers (or the threat thereof), including as a result of trade tensions between China and the United States, or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy. In addition, actions by the U.S. government, such as delisting of certain Chinese companies from U.S. securities exchanges or otherwise restricting their operations in the U.S., may negatively impact the value of such securities held by the strategy. Further, from time to time, certain companies in which the strategy invests may operate in, or have dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or in countries the U.S. government identified as state sponsors of terrorism. One or more of these companies may be subject to constraints under U.S. law or regulations that could negatively affect the company's performance. Additionally, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB") has historically had difficulties in inspecting audit work papers and practices of PCAOB-registered accounting firms in China with respect to their audit work of U.S. reporting companies. These difficulties may impose significant additional risks concerning the reliability of the audits and of the information about the Chinese securities or the potential delisting of a U.S.-listed Chinese issuer due to an inability to inspect the issuer's accounting firm.

Asia Pacific Region Risk (including Japan) - In addition to the risks listed in the above section, Asia Pacific Region Risk (ex-Japan), the strategy's Japanese investments may be adversely affected by protectionist trade policies, slow economic activity worldwide, dependence on exports and international trade, increasing competition from Asia's other low-cost emerging economies, political and social instability, regional and global conflicts and natural disasters, as

well as by commodity markets fluctuations related to Japan's limited natural resource supply. The Japanese economy also faces several other concerns, including a financial system with large levels of nonperforming loans, over-leveraged corporate balance sheets, extensive cross-ownership by major corporations, a changing corporate governance structure, and large government deficits.

Call Risk - If interest rates fall, it is possible that issuers of callable securities with high interest coupons will "call" (or prepay) their bonds before their maturity date. If an issuer exercises such a call during a period of declining interest rates, the strategy may have to replace such

called security with a lower yielding security. If that were to happen, the strategy's net investment income could fall.

Cash/Cash Equivalents Risk - In rising markets, holding cash or cash equivalents will negatively affect the strategy's performance relative to its benchmark.

Concentration Risk - Concentration risk is the risk that investments in the securities of one company or companies in one industry or market sector will cause greater exposure to developments affecting a single company, industry, or market sector than a more broadly diversified account would be.

Credit Risk - The issuer of instruments in which the strategy invests may be unable to meet interest and/or principal payments. An issuer's securities may decrease in value if its financial strength weakens, which may reduce its credit rating and possibly its ability to meet its contractual obligations. Even in the case of collateralized debt obligations, there is no assurance that the sale of collateral would raise enough cash to satisfy an issuer's payment obligations or that the collateral can or will be liquidated.

Equity Securities Risk - Equity securities, including MLP common units, can be affected by macroeconomic and other factors affecting the stock market in general, expectations of interest rates, investor sentiment towards MLPs or the energy sector, changes in a particular issuer's financial condition, or unfavorable or unanticipated poor performance of a particular issuer (in the case of MLPs, generally measured in terms of distributable cash flow). Prices of equity securities and common units of individual MLPs also can be affected by fundamentals unique to the partnership or company, including earnings power and coverage ratios.

ESG Considerations Risk - The ESG considerations that may be assessed as part of the investment process to implement the strategy in pursuit of its investment objective may vary across types of eligible investments and issuers, and not every ESG factor may be identified or evaluated for every investment, and not every investment or issuer may be evaluated for ESG considerations. Strategies will not be solely based on ESG considerations, and therefore the issuers in which a strategy invests may not be considered ESG-focused issuers. The incorporation of ESG factors may affect exposure to certain issuers or industries and may not work as intended. A strategy may underperform other strategies that do not assess an issuer's ESG factors or that use a different methodology to identify and/or incorporate ESG factors. Information used to evaluate such factors may not be readily available, complete or accurate, and may vary across providers and issuers as ESG is not a uniformly defined characteristic.

There is no guarantee that the evaluation of ESG considerations will be additive to performance.

European Investment Risk - The Economic and Monetary Union (the “EMU”) of the European Union (the “EU”) requires compliance by member countries with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, interest rates, debt levels and fiscal and monetary controls, each of which may significantly affect every country in Europe. The value of investments in Europe will be affected by economic and political developments in Europe, among other factors. Decreasing imports or exports, changes in governmental or EU regulations on trade, changes in the exchange rate of the euro, the default or threat of default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, and/or an economic recession in an EU member country may have significant adverse effects on the economies of EU member countries and the EU and Europe as a whole.

European financial markets have experienced volatility and adverse trends due to concerns about economic downturns in, or rising government debt levels of several European countries. Responses to these and other financial problems by European governments, central banks, and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not produce the desired results, may limit future growth and economic recovery, or may result in social unrest, or have other unintended consequences. Further defaults or restructurings by governments and other entities of European countries’ debt could have additional adverse effects on economies, financial markets, and asset valuations around the world. The markets of a number of countries in Eastern Europe remain relatively undeveloped and can be particularly sensitive to political and economic developments. Recent security concerns related to immigration, war and geopolitical risk, and terrorism could have a negative impact on the EU and investments within EU countries. Issues involving the EU’s membership in particular the 2020 withdrawal of the UK from the EU, have increased the risks associated with European investments. The UK’s departure sparked volatility in the value of the British pound, short term declines in the stock markets and heightened risk of continued economic volatility worldwide. Although the long-term effects of Brexit are difficult to gauge and cannot be fully known, they could have wide ranging implications for the UK’s economy, including possible inflation or recession, continued depreciation of the British pound, or disruption to Britain’s trading arrangements with the rest of Europe. Because the UK is one of Europe’s largest economies, its departure from the EU also may negatively impact the EU and Europe as a whole, such as by causing volatility within the union, triggering prolonged economic downturns in certain European countries or sparking additional member countries to contemplate departing the EU. An exit by other member countries will likely result in increased volatility, illiquidity and potentially lower economic growth in the affected markets, which will adversely affect the strategy’s investments.

Exchange-Traded Funds Risk - In addition to the risks associated with the underlying assets held by the exchange-traded fund, investments in exchange-traded funds are subject to the following additional risks: (1) an exchange-traded fund’s shares may trade above or below its net asset value; (2) an active trading market for the exchange-traded fund’s shares may not develop or be maintained; (3) trading an exchange-traded fund’s shares may be halted by the listing exchange; (4) a passively managed exchange-traded fund may not track the performance of the reference asset; and (5) a passively managed exchange-traded fund may hold troubled securities. Investment in exchange-traded funds may involve duplication of management fees and certain other expenses, as the strategy indirectly bears its proportionate share of any

expenses paid by the exchange-traded funds in which it invests. Further, certain exchange-traded funds in which the strategy may invest are leveraged, which may result in economic leverage, permitting the strategy to gain exposure that is greater than would be the case in an unlevered instrument and potentially resulting in greater volatility.

Financials Sector Risk - The strategy may be susceptible to adverse economic or regulatory occurrences affecting the financials sector. Financial services companies are subject to extensive government regulation and, as a result, their profitability may be affected by new regulations or regulatory interpretations. Changes in interest rates can have a disproportionate effect on the financials sector and financial services companies whose securities the strategy may purchase themselves have concentrated portfolios, which make them vulnerable to economic conditions that affect that sector. Financial services companies have also been affected by increased competition, which could adversely affect the profitability or viability of such companies.

Floating and Variable Rate Obligations Risk - Some fixed-income securities have variable or floating interest rates that provide for a periodic adjustment in the interest rate paid on the securities. The rate adjustment intervals may be regular and range from daily up to annually, or may be based on an event, such as a change in the stated prevailing market rate. Floating and variable rate securities may be subject to greater liquidity risk than other debt securities, meaning that there may be limitations on the strategy's ability to sell the securities at any given time. Such securities also may lose value.

Foreign Securities and Credit Exposure Risk - U.S. dollar-denominated securities carrying foreign credit exposure may be affected by unfavorable political, economic, or governmental developments that could affect payments of principal and interest. Furthermore, the strategy's foreign investments may be adversely affected by political and social instability, changes in economic or taxation policies, difficulty in enforcing obligations, decreased liquidity or increased volatility. Foreign investments also involve the risk of the possible seizure, nationalization or expropriation of the issuer or foreign deposits (in which the strategy could lose its entire investments in a certain market) and the possible adoption of foreign governmental restrictions such as exchange controls.

Growth Investing Risk - The market values of growth securities may be more volatile than other types of investments. The returns on growth securities may or may not move in tandem with the returns on other styles of investing or the overall stock market. If a growth company's earnings or stock price fails to increase as anticipated, or if its business plans do not produce the expected results, the value of its securities may decline sharply. Growth companies may be newer or smaller companies that may experience greater stock price fluctuations and risks of loss than larger, more established companies. Newer growth companies tend to retain a large part of their earnings for research, development or investments in capital assets. Therefore, they may not pay any dividends for some time. Growth securities typically invest a high portion of their earnings back into their business and may lack the dividend yield that could cushion their decline in a market downturn. During periods when growth investing is out of favor or when markets are unstable, it may be more difficult to sell growth company securities at an acceptable price and the securities of growth companies may underperform the securities of value companies or the overall stock market. Growth stocks may also be more volatile than

other securities because of investor speculation and the value of such investments will vary and at times may be lower than that of other types of investments.

High Yield Debt Securities (Junk Bond) Risk - Compared to higher quality debt securities, high yield debt securities (commonly referred to as “junk bonds”) and other lower-rated securities involve a greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the credit quality of the issuer because they are generally unsecured and may be subordinated to other creditors’ claims. High yield debt securities are considered speculative with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal, are more susceptible to default or decline in market value, and are less liquid than investment grade debt securities. Prices of high yield debt securities tend to be very volatile. The values of high yield debt securities often fluctuate more in response to political, regulatory or economic developments than higher quality bonds, and their values can decline significantly over short periods of time or during periods of economic difficulty when the bonds could be difficult to value or sell at a fair price, thus subjecting the strategy to a substantial risk of loss.

Inflation Risk - The value of assets or income from investment will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of money.

Interest Rate Risk - Interest rate risk refers to the risk that bond prices generally fall as interest rates rise; conversely, bond prices generally rise as interest rates fall. Specific bonds differ in their sensitivity to changes in interest rates depending on their individual characteristics, including duration. “Duration risk” is related to interest rate risk; it refers to the risks associated with the sensitivity of a bond’s price to a one percent change in interest rates. Bonds with longer durations (i.e., a greater length of time until they reach maturity) face greater duration risk, meaning that they tend to exhibit greater volatility and are more sensitive to changes in interest rates than bonds with shorter durations.

Investment Companies Risk - Investing in investment companies could result in the duplication of certain fees, including management and administrative fees, and may expose the strategy to those risks affecting the investment company including the possibility that the value of the underlying securities held by the investment company could decrease or the portfolio becomes illiquid.

Issuer-Specific Changes Risk - The performance of the strategy depends on the performance of individual securities to which the strategy has exposure. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform differently from the value of the market as a whole, causing the value of its securities to decline. Poor performance may be caused by poor management decisions, competitive pressures, changes in technology, expiration of patent protection, disruptions in supply, labor problems or shortages, corporate restructurings, fraudulent disclosures or other factors. Issuers may, in times of distress or at their own discretion, decide to reduce or eliminate dividends, which may also cause their stock prices to decline.

Leverage Risk - Leverage involves the borrowing of funds in order to be able to increase the amount of capital available for securities investments. Money borrowed will be subject to interest, costs and other fees, which may or may not be recovered by earnings on the securities

purchased. To satisfy an account's obligations, the account could be forced to liquidate portfolio positions when it is not advantageous to do so. Losses on leveraged transactions can substantially exceed the initial investment.

Liquidity Risk - The strategy may be unable to sell illiquid investments at the time or price it desires and, as a result, could lose its entire investment in such investments. Liquid securities can become illiquid during periods of market stress. If a significant amount of the strategy's securities become illiquid, the strategy may not be able to timely pay redemption proceeds and may need to sell securities at significantly reduced prices.

Long/Short Strategy Risk - There is no guarantee that returns on a portfolio's long or short positions will produce high, or even positive, returns. The portfolio could lose money if either or both of the portfolio's long and short positions produce negative returns.

Margin Call Risk - A securities lender may require additional collateral at any time and trigger a margin call. If a client portfolio cannot promptly provide the requested collateral, the lender can liquidate assets in the portfolio to cover the obligation, without notifying the client or adviser in advance. This forced sale may occur at disadvantageous times or prices and could result in negative tax consequences, including the realization of gains, as the lender determines which securities to sell to meet the margin call.

Market Disruption Risks Related to Armed Conflict and Geopolitical Tension - As a result of increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets, armed conflict and geopolitical tension between countries or in a geographic region, for example the continuing conflicts between Russia and Ukraine in Europe and Hamas and Israel in the Middle East, have the potential to adversely impact the strategy's investments. Such conflicts and tensions, and other corresponding events, have had, and could continue to have, severe negative effects on regional and global economic and financial markets, including increased volatility, reduced liquidity, and overall uncertainty. The negative impacts may be particularly acute in certain sectors. The timing and duration of such conflicts and tensions, resulting sanctions, related events and other implications cannot be predicted. The foregoing may result in a negative impact on performance and the value of an investment in the strategy, even beyond any direct investment exposure the strategy may have to issuers located in or with significant exposure to an impacted country or geographic regions.

Market Risk - The market values of the strategy's investments, and therefore, the value of its shares, will go up and down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry or section of the economy, or it may affect the market as a whole. The value of the strategy's investments may go up or down due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to the particular issuer. These market conditions may include real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in trade regulation or economic sanctions, changes in the general outlook for revenues or corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, regional or global instability and uncertainty, natural or environmental disasters, widespread disease or other public health issues, war, military conflict, acts of terrorism, economic crisis adverse investor sentiment generally, among others. Certain changes in the U.S. economy in particular, such as when the U.S. economy weakens or when its financial markets decline, may have a material adverse effect on global financial markets as a whole, and

on the securities to which the strategy has exposure. Increasingly strained relations between the U.S. and foreign countries, including as a result of economic sanctions and tariffs, may also adversely affect U.S. issuers, as well as non-U.S. issuers. During a general downturn in the financial markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value. When markets perform well, there can be no assurance that specific investments held by the strategy will rise in value.

Model and Quantitative Risks - Invesco uses proprietary and third-party quantitative tools to assist portfolio managers and analysts in constructing portfolios and making investment decisions. If these tools have errors or are flawed or incomplete, and such issues are not identified, it may have an adverse effect on client investment performance.

Model Delivery Risk - Where a client invests in a portfolio constructed by Invesco and delivered to a third-party provider for that party to implement in client portfolios, the portfolio is not customized by Invesco for the individual client's situation and Invesco cannot accommodate any individual client restrictions. The party implementing the portfolio may not achieve the same results as a similar portfolio managed by Invesco.

Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) Risk - MBS are often exposed to extension risk, where obligations on the underlying assets are not paid on time (which could happen if interest rates rise), and prepayment risks, where obligations on the underlying assets are paid earlier than expected (which could happen when interest rates fall). These risks may have a substantial impact on the timing and size of the cash flows paid by the securities and may negatively impact the returns of the securities. The average life of each individual security may be affected by a large number of factors such as the existence and frequency of exercise of any optional redemption and mandatory prepayment, the prevailing level of interest rates, the actual default rate of the underlying assets, the timing of recoveries and the level of rotation in the underlying assets.

Municipal Securities Risk - The risk of a municipal obligation generally depends on the financial and credit status of the issuer. Constitutional amendments, legislative enactments, executive orders, administrative regulations, voter initiatives, and the issuer's regional economic conditions may affect the municipal security's value, interest payments, repayment of principal and the strategy's ability to sell the security. Failure of a municipal security issuer to comply with applicable tax requirements may make income paid thereon taxable, resulting in a decline in the security's value. In addition, there could be changes in applicable tax laws or tax treatments that reduce or eliminate the current federal income tax exemption on municipal securities or otherwise adversely affect the current federal or state tax status of municipal securities.

Operational Risk - The strategy is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of the strategy's service providers, counterparties or other third parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. IMA seeks to reduce these operational risks through controls and procedures. However, these measures do not address every possible risk and may be inadequate to address these risks.

Preferred Securities Risk - There are special risks associated with investing in preferred securities compared to those applicable generally to equity securities. Preferred securities may be less liquid than many other securities, such as common stocks, and generally offer no voting rights with respect to the issuer. Preferred securities also may be subordinated to bonds or other debt instruments in an issuer's capital structure, subjecting them to a greater risk of non-payment than more senior securities. Preferred securities may include provisions that permit the issuer, in its discretion, to defer or omit distributions for a certain period of time. If a portfolio owns a security that is deferring or omitting its distributions, the portfolio may be required to report the distribution on its tax returns, even though it may not have received any income. Further, preferred securities may lose substantial value due to the omission or deferment of dividend payments.

Prepayment Risk - The ability of the borrower of a loan to repay principal prior to maturity can limit the potential for gains by the strategy. During periods of declining interest rates, the borrower of a loan may exercise its option to prepay principal earlier than scheduled, forcing replacement of such a loan with a lower yielding loan. If interest rates are falling, the strategy may have to reinvest the unanticipated proceeds at lower interest rates, resulting in a decline in the strategy's income.

Quantitative Models Risk - Quantitative models are based upon many factors that measure individual securities relative to each other. Quantitative models may be highly reliant on the gathering, cleaning, culling and analysis of large amounts of data from third parties and other external sources. Any errors or imperfections in the factors, or the data on which measurements of those factors are based, could adversely affect the use of the quantitative models. The factors used in models may not identify securities that perform well in the future, and the securities selected may perform differently from the market as a whole or from their expected performance.

Reinvestment Risk - Reinvestment risk is the risk that the strategy will not be able to reinvest income or principal at the same return it is currently earning. Reinvestment risk is greater during periods of declining interest rates, as prepayments often occur faster. It is related to call risk, since issuers of callable securities with high interest coupons may call their bonds before their maturity date. This may require the strategy to reinvest the proceeds at an earlier date, and it may be able to do so only at lower yields, thereby reducing its return.

Sampling Risk - An index strategy's use of a representative sampling methodology will result in it holding a smaller number of securities than are in its underlying index. As a result, an adverse development respecting an issuer of securities held by the strategy could result in a greater decline in the account than would be the case if the strategy held all of the securities in the underlying index. To the extent the assets in the strategy are smaller, these risks will be greater.

Short Position Risk - Because the strategy's potential loss on a short position arises from increases in the value of the asset sold short, the strategy will incur a loss on a short position, which is theoretically unlimited, if the price of the asset sold short increases from the short sale price. The counterparty to a short position or other market factors may prevent the strategy from closing out a short position at a desirable time or price and may reduce or eliminate any

gain or result in a loss. In a rising market, the strategy's short positions may cause the strategy to underperform the overall market and its peers that do not engage in shorting. If the strategy holds both long and short positions, and both positions decline simultaneously, the short positions will not provide any buffer (hedge) from declines in value of the strategy's long positions. Certain types of short positions involve leverage, which may exaggerate any losses, potentially more than the actual cost of the investment, and will increase the volatility of the strategy's returns.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Companies Risks - Investing in securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. Stocks of small- and mid-capitalization companies tend to be more vulnerable to changing market conditions, may have little or no operating history or track record of success, and may have more limited product lines and markets, less experienced management and fewer financial resources than larger companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. They may be

more sensitive to changes in a company's earnings expectations and may experience more abrupt and erratic price movements. Smaller companies' securities often trade in lower volumes and in many instances, are traded over-the-counter or on a regional securities exchange, where the frequency and volume of trading is substantially less than is typical for securities of larger companies traded on national securities exchanges. Therefore, the securities of smaller companies may be subject to wider price fluctuations and it might be harder for a portfolio to dispose of its holdings at an acceptable price when it wants to sell them. Since small- and mid-cap companies typically reinvest a high proportion of their earnings in their business, they may not pay dividends for some time, particularly if they are newer companies. It may take a substantial period of time to realize a gain on an investment in a small- or mid-cap company, if any gain is realized at all.

Subordinated Debt Risk - Perpetual subordinated debt is a type of hybrid instrument that has no maturity date for the return of principal and does not need to be redeemed by the issuer. These investments typically have lower credit ratings and lower priority than other obligations of an issuer during bankruptcy, presenting a greater risk for nonpayment. This risk increases as the priority of the obligation becomes lower. Payments on these securities may be subordinated to all existing and future liabilities and obligations of subsidiaries and associated companies of an issuer. Additionally, some perpetual subordinated debt does not restrict the ability of an issuer's subsidiaries to incur further unsecured indebtedness.

Tax-Managed Investing Risk - Investment strategies that seek to enhance after-tax performance may be unable to fully realize strategic gains or harvest losses due to various factors. Market conditions may limit the ability to generate tax losses or to generate dividend income taxed at favorable tax rates. A tax-managed strategy may cause a client portfolio to hold a security in order to achieve more favorable tax treatment or to sell a security in order to create tax losses. The ability to utilize various tax-management techniques may be curtailed or eliminated in the future by tax legislation, regulation, or guidance issued by the Internal Revenue Service. The benefit of tax-managed investing to an individual investor is dependent upon the tax liability of that investor. IMA seeks to avoid wash sales; however, there is potential for a wash sale to occur in situations including, but not limited to, an account rebalance to manage risk and when

managing client requests, such as deposits and withdrawals, especially if they are frequent and occurring within 60 days of each other. If an investor has accounts containing the same or substantially similar securities as the account IMA has discretion over, transacting in those accounts may generate wash sales and delay an investor from being able to access the tax loss and tax alpha generated in the IMA account (see IRS rules and Publication 550). Over time, the ability of an investor in a tax- managed strategy to harvest losses may decrease and gains may build up in a securities portfolio.

Tracking Error Risk - The performance of a client portfolio may not match or be within the expected deviation from the index it attempts to track, either on a daily or annualized basis. Index sampling rather than replication, fees and trading expenses, client-imposed restrictions, index changes or corporate actions, portfolio turnover and use of leverage, among other things can all contribute to tracking error. Tracking error risk may cause the performance of a client portfolio to deviate from the performance of the index it tracks and be more or less than expected.

Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) Risk - Inflation risk poses concerns for investors planning to live off of bond income, as inflation rises purchasing power is lowered. Typically, inflation- protected bonds have lower yields than conventional fixed- rate bonds. TIPS generally provide a hedge against inflation, however, during a deflation, the principal and income of inflation-protected bonds would likely decline in value.

U.S. Government Obligations Risk -U.S. government securities include securities that are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury, by various agencies of the U.S. government, or by various instrumentalities which have been established or sponsored by the U.S. government. U.S. Treasury securities are backed by the “full faith and credit” of the United States, which may be negatively affected by an actual or threatened failure of the U.S. government to pay its obligations. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. government sponsored instrumentalities may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. In the case of those U.S. government securities not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the security for ultimate repayment, and may not be able to assert a claim against the United States itself in the event that the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment. The U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities do not guarantee the market value of their securities, and consequently, the value of such securities may fluctuate.

Artificial Intelligence Risk

Invesco and its affiliates use artificial intelligence (“AI”) to support aspects of our operations and, in limited contexts, investment-related workflows. Examples include investment research efficiency initiatives that may aggregate and summarize research materials, filings, and other research inputs to help identify key insights and risks more efficiently, and the use of firm-authorized tools to summarize and extract information from documents, generate first-draft internal content, and support limited portfolio commentary processes. AI outputs are currently used to supplement existing processes and are subject to human oversight; we do not rely solely on AI outputs when making investment decisions. Technological capabilities in AI, including

generative AI, are rapidly evolving and AI use cases for Invesco and its affiliates are also likely to evolve over time.

Invesco restricts AI use to authorized tools made available by the firm and limits the categories of information that may be input, including restrictions intended to protect proprietary, confidential, client, and personal information. AI tools have inherent limitations and may produce outputs that are inaccurate, incomplete, or misleading, including due to model error or bias, and may generate incorrect or fabricated responses (“hallucinations”); AI use may also create cybersecurity, privacy, or intellectual property risks. While we seek to manage these risks through governance, authorized tool controls, and data input restrictions, such measures may not prevent all AI-related issues.

Item 9 Disciplinary Information

On May 31, 2021, Invesco Ltd., the ultimate parent company of IMA, agreed to a settlement with the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (“BaFin”) in the amount of 260,000 Euros (approximately \$309,595 USD) for a matter related to ownership filings with the German regulator in relation to German listed companies. BaFin alleged Invesco Ltd. and AIM international mutual funds failed to submit voting rights notifications to BaFin and issuers by the required deadline. BaFin issued a Notice of Hearing on July 30, 2020, to Invesco Ltd. alleging that violations of the voting rights requirements occurred on 26 occasions related to the voting rights notifications of Invesco Ltd. and on 28 occasions relating to the voting rights notifications of AIM international mutual funds between 05/2019 and 10/2019. Invesco Ltd. paid the administrative fine on June 30, 2021.

On September 24, 2024, Invesco Advisers, Inc. (“IAI”), an investment advisory affiliate of Invesco Managed Accounts, LLC and Invesco Distributors, Inc. (“IDI”), an affiliated broker-dealer (together, with IAI, “Invesco”) entered into a settlement with the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC) in connection with the agency’s industry-wide investigation into the maintenance and preservation of electronic communications pursuant to applicable recordkeeping provisions of federal securities law. The settlement censures Invesco and requires that Invesco cease and desist from any existing and future violations, pay a civil monetary penalty of \$35,000,000 and retain an independent compliance consultant, following the format for all other recent electronic communications settlements. Invesco cooperated with the government’s inquiry and has already taken significant steps to further strengthen the firm’s compliance environment as it relates to electronic communications, including by enhancing its policies and procedures, implementing increased training regarding the use of electronic communications, and beginning to implement changes to the technology available to employees.

On November 8, 2024, Invesco Advisers, Inc. (“IAI”) entered into a settlement with the SEC regarding IAI’s environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) policies and procedures. The SEC found that IAI lacked comprehensive policies and procedures to determine the percentage of company-wide assets under management (“AUM”) that was ESG integrated. The SEC also found that IAI made misleading statements concerning the company-wide percentage of AUM that was ESG integrated. IAI was censured and ordered to cease and desist from violating

Sections 206(2) and 206(4) of the Advisers Act and Rules 206(4)-1, 206(4)-7 and 206(4)-8 thereunder. IAI agreed to pay a penalty of \$17.5 million.

Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Affiliated Broker Dealer

IMA is an affiliate of Invesco Distributors, Inc. (“IDI”).

IDI has a principal place of business at 11 Greenway Plaza, Suite 1000, Houston, Texas 77046-1173. IDI is a wholly owned subsidiary of Invesco Advisers, the investment adviser of the Invesco registered funds.

IDI is a registered broker-dealer with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”), the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation.

IDI is the principal distributor of the Invesco registered funds. IDI’s activities include, but are not limited to: (i) principal underwriter and distributor for certain other Invesco registered funds and for certain affiliated unregistered money market funds; (ii) distributor of certain municipal fund securities (529 savings plans) managed by Invesco Advisers; (iii) distributor of shares or units for certain investment portfolios of the Invesco Capital Management LLC ETF Trusts on an agency basis; (iv) selling agent for Invesco’s UITs; (v) distributing collective trusts; and (vi) placement agent for private placements of certain Invesco unregistered funds, and (vii) dealer manager for certain affiliated REITs.

Certain management persons of IMA are registered representatives of IDI.

Affiliated Investment Advisers

IMA has entered into adviser/sub-adviser arrangements with Invesco Advisers and Invesco Capital Management. Certain employees of IMA may also be considered employees of Invesco Advisers. In some cases, these arrangements create a potential conflict of interest, or the appearance of a conflict of interest, because of direct and indirect compensation received by IMA and/or these affiliated entities. See Item 11 “Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading” below for more information regarding other potential conflicts of interest.

IMA may, in its discretion, so long as consistent with applicable law:

- delegate any of our discretionary investment, advisory or other rights, powers, functions, and obligations hereunder to any affiliate or subsidiary that is also under the control of Invesco Ltd. In these circumstances, IMA remains fully responsible for the account from a legal and contractual perspective. No additional fees are charged for the affiliates’ services except as set forth in the IMA; and

- employ any affiliate or subsidiary that is also under the control of Invesco, its agents or third parties to perform any administrative or ancillary services required to enable us to perform our services hereunder, without further notification to or consent of a client, and any such delegation shall be revocable by IMA.

For more complete information regarding Invesco Advisers, please refer to filings made with the SEC by Invesco Advisers. File No. 801-33949. <https://adviserinfo.sec.gov/firm/summary/105360>

For more complete information regarding Invesco Capital Management, please refer to filings made with the SEC by Invesco Capital Management. File No. 801-61851. <https://adviserinfo.sec.gov/firm/summary/125601>

The following other entities are registered investment adviser subsidiaries of Invesco Ltd. and are related persons of IMA. For more complete information regarding these related persons, please refer to filings made with the SEC by the following related persons:

- Invesco Management S.A. File No. 801-67712
- Invesco Asset Management (Japan) Limited File No. 801-52601
- Invesco Asset Management Limited File No. 801-50197
- Invesco Canada Ltd. File No. 801-62166
- Invesco Hong Kong Limited File No. 801-47856
- Invesco Private Capital, Inc. File No. 801-45224
- Invesco Senior Secured Management, Inc. File No. 801-38119
- Invesco Investment Advisers LLC File No. 801-1669
- IRE (Cayman) Limited File No. 802-74648
- WL Ross & Co. LLC File No. 801-67779
- OppenheimerFunds, Inc. File No. 801-8253
- Invesco Loan Manager, LLC File No. 801-118817

Item 11 Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

IMA and its affiliates (collectively “Invesco”) have implemented firm wide policies and procedures, such as the Global Code of Conduct, Global Privacy, Code of Ethics and Personal Trading Policies, Global Insider trading Policy, Gifts and Entertainment (aka Inducement Policies), Global Outside Business Activity Policy, Global Political Contributions, Global Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption, all of which are designed to prevent and address conflicts of interest. These policies and procedures reflect the fiduciary principles that govern the conduct of IMA and its employees, some of those policies and procedures are listed below.

Code of Conduct

Invesco, including IMA, operates in highly regulated and complex global environment. The Global Code of Conduct Policy (the “COC Policy”) provides IMA and their employees with a clear statement of our ethical and cultural standards. First and foremost, we serve our clients as fiduciaries. The COC Policy outlines Invesco’s key principles, reporting and compliance with the COC Policy, and is meant to supplement Invesco’s broader global compliance policies.

Employees are required to certify to the COC Policy no less than annually, and are expected to adhere to both the letter and the spirit of the Policy.

Code of Ethics

Invesco, including IMA, has adopted a Code of Ethics and Personal Trading Policy (the “Code”) pursuant to Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act and Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. Consistent with these rules, the Code contains provisions for personal trading and reporting requirements designed to identify, address and prevent potential conflicts of interest.

The Code applies to all Invesco employees and their immediate family members and requires pre-clearance of personal securities transactions, as well as periodic reporting and certification of their holdings. Employees are required to maintain personal accounts with an approved broker-dealer. Investment Persons are subject to additional pre-clearance obligations and trading restrictions due to their potential ability or incentive to favor products in, which they may have a personal interest.

The Code includes restrictions on personal securities transactions, such as prohibitions on short-term trading profits, designated blackout periods, and limitations on investment activities including, participation in IPOs, limited offerings and any conduct that could constitute insider trading. Invesco also maintains and monitors a restricted list designed to prevent potential conflicts of interest and avoid the appearance of undue influence in investments selection.

Invesco has established a violation and escalation procedure that outlines the remedial actions to be taken in response to Code violations, which may include sanctions, such as suspension, demotion, or disgorgement of profits.

The Code is available to clients or prospective clients upon request.

Material Non-Public Information/Insider Trading

Invesco adopted an Americas Insider Trading Policy, which was designed to detect and prevent insiders who may acquire confidential or material, non-public information pertaining to an issuer that may prevent or prohibit Invesco from providing investment advice to client accounts with respect to such issuer irrespective of a client account's investment objectives or guidelines.

Under the Code, Covered Persons are prohibited from trading, either personally or on behalf of others on material non-public information or communicating material non-public information to others in violation of the law. Invesco also has adopted the Invesco Ltd. Insider Trading Policy applying restrictions that apply to certain transactions in Invesco's securities (e.g., short-sales or publicly traded options), and there are exemptions specific to certain transactions under Invesco sponsored plans (e.g., stock awards or direct stock purchases, ESPP, 401k and Dividend Reinvestment Plan). In connection with certain activities of Invesco, Covered Persons may acquire confidential or material non-public information or be restricted from initiating transactions in certain securities. Per the Americas Insider Trading Policy, Invesco will not be free to act upon any such information. Due to these restrictions, Invesco may not be able to initiate a transaction that it otherwise might have initiated and may not be able to sell an investment that it otherwise might have sold.

Outside Business Activities

All Invesco employees are subject to the Global Outside Business Activities Policy, which requires employees to obtain prior approval before engaging in any outside activity. An outside business activity includes any engagement outside an employee's duties and responsibilities to Invesco that may generate revenue, involve a formal commitment to another organization or entity, or otherwise present a potential conflict of interest, regardless of compensation or other benefits received. Prior review and approval allow Invesco to assess whether the activity creates an actual or potential conflict of interest. Employees are also required to annually certify their previously reported outside business activities and any conditions imposed on those activities.

Political Contributions

Invesco's Global Political Contributions Policy (the "PC Policy") is designed to ensure compliance with applicable U.S. federal, state, and local regulations, including Rule 206(4)-5 under the Investment Advisers Act, MSRB Rule G-37, FINRA Rules 2030 and 4580, and other relevant state requirements. The PC Policy prohibits Invesco and its employees from making or soliciting political contributions or engaging in political activities for the purpose of procuring or retaining business with U.S. government entities. The policy further prohibits political contributions made on behalf of Invesco; prohibits non-U.S. nationals from making political contributions in U.S. federal, state, or local elections; and prohibits employees from directing any other person to make a political contribution on their behalf. The PC Policy applies to all Invesco employees and to their spouse and dependent children under the age of 26 who reside at home and are eligible to vote in U.S. elections. All political contributions must be pre-cleared prior to being made, and employees are required to annually certify their compliance with the policy.

Gifts and Entertainment

Invesco has adopted the U.S. Gifts and Entertainment Policy that is designed to (i) restrict and limit the giving or receiving of gifts, entertainment, or meals by personnel, and (ii) along with

the Code, address or avoid any potential or actual conflicts of interest between personal interests of such personnel and clients. Occasionally, personnel participate in entertainment opportunities that are for legitimate business purposes, subject to the restrictions and limitations set forth in the U.S. Gifts and Entertainment Policy, and the Code.

Conflicts of Interest

IMA and its related entities engage in a broad range of activities, including investment activities for their own account and for the account of other clients, and provide transaction-related, investment advisory, management and other services to funds and operating companies. In the ordinary course of conducting its activities, the interests of a client will, from time to time, conflict with the interests of IMA, other clients, or their respective affiliates. Certain of these conflicts of interest, as well a description of how these conflicts are addressed can be found below.

The material conflicts of interest encountered by a client include those discussed below, although the discussion below does not necessarily describe all conflicts that may be faced by a client. Other conflicts may be disclosed throughout this brochure and the brochure should be read in its entirety for other conflicts. Our policies and procedures are intended to identify these and other potential conflicts and to assure that in all instances client interests come first.

Portfolio Manager Conflicts of Interest

Portfolio managers managing multiple accounts are subject to the following actual or apparent conflicts of interest:

Certain portfolio managers of strategies offered by IMA may also serve in a similar capacity for funds or other accounts managed by Invesco Advisers, Inc. Conversely, certain portfolio managers of strategies offered by Invesco Advisers, Inc. may also serve in a similar capacity for funds or other accounts managed by IMA.

The management of multiple accounts or strategies can result in a portfolio manager devoting unequal time and attention to the management of each account. Invesco seeks to manage such competing interests by having portfolio managers focus on a particular investment discipline. Generally, a portfolio manager will use the same or similar investment model for a given investment discipline with respect to accounts managed by IMA and those non-IMA accounts or strategies for which he/she is also responsible. Therefore, IMA accounts and other client accounts following the same investment strategy typically hold the same or similar securities.

A portfolio manager could identify a limited investment opportunity that would be suitable for some but not all advisory accounts they manage. Invesco has adopted procedures for allocating portfolio transactions across multiple accounts to mitigate these conflicts. See Item 12, “Brokerage Practices” below for further information.

Inconsistent Investment Positions and Strategies, and Timing of Competing Transactions

From time to time, Invesco will buy, sell or hold securities in the same investment products as it or related persons have some financial interest, including ownership. In addition, Invesco and other affiliates may buy, sell or hold the same securities they may have recommended to clients while also advising the opposite investment decision for one or more other clients These

positions and actions may result in an adverse impact or in some instances may benefit one or more affected clients, including clients that are our affiliates. For example, a long/short position in two client accounts simultaneously can result in a loss to one client based on a decision to take a gain in the other. Taking concurrent conflicting positions in certain derivative instruments can likewise result in a loss to one client and a gain to another.

Invesco will also face conflicts of interest when they hold significant positions in illiquid securities in side-by-side accounts. In a similar manner, transactions, or investments by one or more clients could cause a dilution or otherwise disadvantage the values, prices, or investment strategies of another client.

Under certain circumstances, a client will invest in a transaction in which one or more other clients are expected to participate or already have made or will seek to make, an investment. Such clients (or groups of clients) will have conflicting interests and objectives in connection with such investments, including with respect to views on the operations or activities of the issuer involved, the targeted returns from the investment and the timeframe for, and method of exiting the investment.

Certain clients of Invesco and its affiliates invest in bank debt and securities of companies in which other clients hold securities, including equity securities. If such investments are made by a client account, the interests of such client account could be in conflict with the interest of such other client account particularly in circumstances where the underlying company is facing financial distress. The involvement of such persons at both the equity and debt levels could inhibit strategic information exchanges among fellow creditors.

Investment of Invesco and its Affiliates Capital

From time to time, Invesco will invest their own capital in securities or investment vehicles in which clients also have investments. Although Invesco typically invests only in liquid instruments including, but not limited to, U.S. Treasury securities and corporate debt obligations, Invesco may invest in any asset class.

Investment in and Offerings of Affiliated Products

From time to time, Invesco will either invest client assets in affiliated products or propose investment models that include affiliated products to clients. In certain cases, Invesco has an incentive to allocate investments to such affiliated products both to increase scale of a product and to generate additional fees for Invesco and its affiliates.

IMA mitigates this conflict by not recommending or purchasing products where an affiliate is earning an advisory fee for IMA client accounts. Where an Affiliated Fund is part of one of its investment strategies, IMA may agree to waive its advisory fees proportionate to amounts invested by a client in an affiliated mutual fund or ETF or in some cases may utilize a no-management fee product. For certain tax-efficient strategies, when a client funds an account with shares of an eligible Affiliated Fund, IMA will transition out of the position over time in line with the account's tax objectives. Where a tax-efficient transition of a transferred in Affiliated Fund is not available for the client's selected strategy, IMA will normally liquidate the client's position in the holding shortly after it is transferred into the account.

Investment in Affiliated Accounts

From time to time, Invesco will provide investment advice to limited partnerships, limited liability companies or other types of legal entities formed to make investments. Invesco may be a limited partner or act as the general partner (or in similar capacities) and own a percentage of the entity. In these cases, Invesco or an affiliate will also receive a portion of the profits. Invesco may invest client accounts in, or recommend the purchase of, affiliated commingled funds. Invesco may also, in appropriate circumstances and consistent with the client's investment objectives and applicable law, recommend to clients' investment products in which the Firm or a related party has a financial interest. Invesco has an incentive to allocate investments to these types of affiliated client accounts in order to generate additional fees for Invesco.

Employee Co-investment Program and Other Employee Personal Investments

From time to time, Invesco employees, officers or directors may be offered the opportunity to participate in a co-investment program with Invesco.

Invesco employees, officers or directors may also purchase securities in non-public transactions outside the context of co-investment programs. Thereafter, Invesco may recommend the purchase of publicly issued securities of the same issuers for their clients. In this event, the Invesco employee, who made a personal investment in a non-public transaction of such issuer, will not participate in the consideration of whether Invesco clients should invest in that issuer's securities. Such consideration will be subject to independent review by the Firm's investment personnel having no personal investment in the issuer.

From time to time, certain employees of IMA or any other Invesco affiliates may invest in securities held by or deemed suitable for our clients if prior approval is obtained from the Compliance Department. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no prior approval is required of IMA employees to invest in other types of investments, including but not limited to U.S. government securities, money market instruments, variable insurance products, currencies, commodities, open-end mutual funds, and Unaffiliated ETFs. A "de minimis exemption" under the Code is available to employees if certain requirements have been met. Further, the blackout period restrictions shall not apply to purchases and sales of a Covered Security that comply with certain specifications (e.g., large market capitalization) as may be determined from time to time by the Compliance Department.

Trading for certain employee or client accounts may be restricted due to certain relationships with an actual or potential investee company. Invesco maintains and monitors a restricted list for such situations which is designed to avoid potential conflicts of interest or the appearance of an undue influence in the selection of investments.

Information Possessed or Provided by Adviser

Availability of Proprietary Information

In connection with Invesco activities, certain persons within Invesco will receive information regarding proposed investment activities for Invesco that is not generally available to the public. Also, Invesco has access to certain fundamental analyses, research and proprietary technical models developed internally or by other members of Invesco Ltd., its affiliates, and certain third parties and their respective personnel. There will be no obligation on the part of Invesco to make available for use by a client, or to effect transactions on behalf of a client on the basis of any

such information, strategies, analyses, or models known to them or developed in connection with their own proprietary or other activities. Similarly, one or more clients will have, as a result of receiving client reports or otherwise, access to information regarding Invesco's transactions or views that are not available to other clients and may act on such information through accounts managed by persons other than Invesco.

Material, Non-Public Information

Invesco will from time to time receive material, non-public information, which if disclosed may affect an investor's decision to buy, sell or hold a security. Under applicable law, employees of Invesco are generally prohibited from disclosing or using such information for their own personal benefit or for the benefit of any other person, regardless of whether that person is a client. Accordingly, should an employee of Invesco obtain material, non-public information with respect to an issuer, he or she is generally prohibited from communicating that information to, or using that information for the benefit of Invesco clients. Holdings of securities or other instruments of an issuer by IMA or its affiliates may affect the ability of Invesco clients to buy, sell or hold investments and such issuer. Invesco has no obligation or responsibility to disclose the information to, or use such information for the benefit of, any person (including Invesco clients) even if requested by IMA or its affiliates even if failure to do so would be detrimental to the interests of that person. Pursuant to Americas Information Barrier procedures, permanent information barriers are constructed where needed to prevent the flow of material, non-public information between relevant business units and/or entities' personnel.

Fees Received by IMA and its Affiliates

IMA, on behalf of its client accounts, may invest in securities, assets, funds, or products with respect to which IMA's affiliates receive a fee for investment advisory, administrative, index component selection, marketing, distributing or other services. The receipt of compensation by IMA's affiliates creates a conflict of interest for IMA's client accounts and creates an incentive for IMA to invest in such funds or products. IMA may address any such conflict by crediting or waiving its advisory and/or management fees to offset such compensation received by its affiliates.

IMA and its affiliates may receive greater fees or other compensation (including, in the case of affiliates, performance-based fees) from one client account compared to another client account, which creates an incentive for IMA or its affiliates to favor such accounts. IMA and its affiliates have adopted policies, procedures, and guidelines to address and minimize any potential conflicts of interest that may arise as a result of such arrangements. These policies and procedures are designed to monitor and prevent IMA from inappropriately favoring one type of an account over another. Generally, IMA makes allocation decisions at the strategy-level, followed by an assessment of how to allocate investments among clients within the same strategy regardless of the investment advisory fees paid to IMA.

Trading and Brokerage Selection

IMA and/or its affiliates may have ownership interests or business relationships with broker-dealers, securities exchanges or other entities that facilitate trade execution. A conflict may arise in instances where IMA's affiliates direct trades to such a broker-dealer or entity or directs trades to a broker-dealer based on an understanding that such broker-dealer will execute a certain volume of such trades through a securities exchange in which its affiliate has an ownership

interest, that will directly or indirectly benefit that affiliate. While IMA or its affiliates seek to achieve best execution and will not consider ownership interests or business relationships of its affiliate as a factor when seeking to achieve best execution, such trades may result in a benefit to that affiliate.

Principal Transactions

From time to time, IMA and/or its affiliates may engage in principal securities transactions in which it purchases or sells securities from/to an account of a client in compliance with applicable law, including the Advisers Act. The execution of each principal securities transaction is subject to the approval of each client participating in such transaction and the applicable regulatory requirements. Moreover, there may be a conflict of interest in instances where IMA or its affiliates own more than 25% of a fund advised by IMA or its affiliates (i.e., a proprietary fund). In such circumstances, that fund will be placed on a cross trading restricted list to prevent IMA or its affiliates from affecting any such cross trade with any those funds. This restriction does not apply to a mutual fund engaging in interfund cross trades in compliance with Rule 17a-7 under the Investment Company Act.

Our Approach to Potential Conflicts

Various parts of the Brochure address potential conflicts of interest based on the Adviser's business. Therefore, Invesco takes steps to mitigate, or at least disclose, potential conflicts when they arise. Conflicts are generally mitigated through written policies and procedures that are developed to protect the interest of our clients. IMA and/or its affiliate, handles these conflicts by complying with the applicable laws, rules and regulations and internal policies and procedures. In addition, IMA and/or its affiliate reviews its policies and procedures on an ongoing basis to evaluate their effectiveness.

Item 12 Brokerage Practices

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

IMA does not use soft dollars for any accounts.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

IMA does not consider, in selecting broker-dealers, whether IMA or a related person receives client referrals from such broker-dealer or third parties.

Directed Brokerage

IMA does not recommend, request or require that a client direct execution of transactions through a specified broker-dealer and IMA does not permit its fixed income clients to direct execution of transactions through a specified broker-dealer.

With respect to Fixed Income Wrap Program accounts for which IMA has trading discretion; IMA's fixed Income accounts are typically "traded away" from the sponsoring broker designated by the Wrap Program Sponsor (Sponsoring Broker) because: (i) Fixed Income is typically traded on a principal basis and Wrap Program Sponsors often limit trading with their Sponsoring Broker

to Agency transactions and (ii) IMA seeks to obtain best execution by aggregating client trades and utilizing its extensive approved broker list.

With respect to Equity Wrap Program accounts for which IMA has trading discretion; trades are typically directed to the Sponsoring Broker for execution because the associated wrap fee generally covers the cost of brokerage commissions and other transaction fees on transactions effected through the Sponsoring Broker. In some cases, the Wrap Program Sponsor imposes a trading restriction (including a directed brokerage instruction).

Fixed Income

IMA's Portfolio Managers primarily invests in fixed-income securities, which are traded in dealer markets. When determining which dealers with whom to trade, IMA takes into account dealers' (i) expertise and market-making capabilities with respect to the type of securities being bought or sold, (ii) history of making competitive bids and offers, and (iii) history of flexibility with respect to settlement dates. In seeking best execution, the IMA investment team shall execute securities transactions for client accounts in such a manner that the client's total cost or proceeds in each transaction is most favorable under the circumstances of the particular transaction. While it is IMA's general practice to transact business with the dealer making the best bid or offer on each security transaction, consistent with settlement date needs of its clients, IMA is not obligated to choose the broker-dealer offering the lowest available price if, in the trader's reasonable judgement more favorable execution can be achieved elsewhere. In seeking best execution trading cost is one factor IMA considers. Other factors include, but are not limited to, price, quality, speed, efficiency, confidentiality reliability of brokerage services, execution capability, a firm's financial responsibility, the difficulty of specific transactions, and any other logistical or processing considerations.

Purchase and sale orders for fixed income securities are primarily executed by IMA's portfolio managers, and traders under the general supervision of The Head of Fixed Income for Invesco Managed Accounts. In addition, IMA may utilize the Invesco Trading Desk for execution of certain new issue fixed income trades. Trades placed by the Invesco Trading Desk are under the general supervision of the Invesco Global Head of Fixed Income Trading.

Fixed Income Trade Aggregation and Allocation

When implementing Fixed Income portfolios, IMA will aggregate trades across various client accounts. This is done only when the purchase or sale of a security is in the best interest of each individual client account. When a trade is aggregated across client accounts, one or all of the following characteristics of each individual account is considered: chosen investment strategy, risk tolerance, investment objective, investment horizon, liquidity needs, place of residence, marginal tax bracket, and any limits or preferences the client has specified regarding their account.

In allocating the aggregated trades to client accounts, IMA's practice is to act in the best interest of its clients' accounts and allocate securities to portfolios on a fair and equitable basis, taking into account (i) the suitability of the available security for each portfolio, given the credit and maturity profiles of the portfolios, (ii) the proportion of cash awaiting investment to the overall size of each portfolio, (iii) the opportunity to break the security purchased into transactional-

efficient multiples when distributing allocations among portfolios, and (iv) the availability of close substitutes among securities offered in the new issue and secondary markets.

As an initial matter, IMA first determines which portfolios can and should participate in an investment opportunity. This determination is generally made at the strategy-level, and certain investment opportunities may be allocated on a priority basis to certain strategies for which a particular investment is most suited (including state specific strategies for accounts holding municipal bonds). For allocations among similar accounts IMA will determine which portfolios have priority in receiving securities (upon fill) based on the intent of the trade. For example:

- a. Any account holding cash above our maximum threshold is generally considered to be the high priority. If there are more accounts holding cash than available bonds, the accounts that have been in cash the longest will typically be prioritized.
- b. If the trade is being executed with the intention of duration maintenance (extension from bottom of or below strategy duration target), the accounts will be prioritized lowest to highest duration.
- c. If the trade is in one of the team's focus sectors or focus issuers (i.e. a high conviction position within a strategy), the accounts will be prioritized based on current account positioning.
- d. When allocating investments across accounts based on a set model portfolio, IMA traders will model the order allocation based on the amount of the security the participating accounts require to be in line with the model's target for that security. Under normal circumstances, for the Model Client account trades facilitated by IMA traders, allocation of these trades, including partial fills, will be pro rata based on order size.

An account may not receive an allocation that it would otherwise receive in accordance with the parameters above if: (i) such an allocation would cause one or more accounts to receive a de minimis amount of the relevant fill or violate relevant holding requirements of the related security (e.g., minimum or authorized denomination requirements) or (ii) Cash or liquidity concerns arise with respect to the account.

To the extent possible, the trader will include the orders for accounts with trading restrictions with an aggregated order. Accounts and managed wrap accounts with trading restrictions may mandate that IMA will not trade with certain broker-dealers. In certain instances, available sellers or buyers of a particular fixed income security may be limited to one or more broker-dealers. In these instances, the mandates of the accounts with trading restrictions may limit these accounts from participating in particular transactions.

Fixed Income Cross Trades

IMA may effect cross transactions between its fixed income client accounts where one client account purchases securities held in another client account. Typically, IMA will arrange for cross transactions to be effected through a third-party broker-dealer. Cross transactions in municipal bonds are effected at a price obtained from an independent pricing service, plus or minus any applicable mark-up or mark-down ("transaction cost") charged by the facilitating broker-dealer.

to the applicable clients. Cross transactions in bonds other than municipal bonds are affected at a price equal to the mean between the highest bid and lowest ask obtained on the bond, plus or minus any transaction costs charged by the facilitating broker-dealer to the applicable clients. These transaction costs will result in a client paying more for a purchase or receiving less from a sale than if the trade was crossed without the use of a broker-dealer. IMA will arrange for cross transactions to be effected only when they are in the best interest of all affected clients, when such transactions satisfy its duty of best execution, and when IMA has a reasonable basis for believing that the price at which the transaction is booked is fair to all affected clients. IMA does not effect cross transactions between or among client accounts governed by ERISA.

Equity

IMA offers equity investment strategies, implemented by Invesco Advisers. Many brokerage firms offer zero commission trading for liquid securities such as domestic equities and ADRs. The trade-away fees charged by such firms generally exceed the benefits of any incremental price improvement which could be obtained by trading with other counterparties. Additionally, IMA's custom equity strategies are optimized based the cost basis of the holdings in each account, and do not all trade the same securities concurrently. For these reasons, with respect to the equity strategies implemented by Invesco Advisers, trades are typically aggregated by custodian and sent for execution by each accounts' custodial broker rather than aggregated and sent to market by an Invesco trading desk. IMA is not obligated to choose the broker-dealer offering the lowest available price or commission if, in its reasonable judgement more favorable execution can be achieved elsewhere. For further information about Invesco Advisers, including its business practices and advisory services, please refer to its Form ADV brochure as filed with the SEC.

Model-Delivery

In Model-Delivery programs Invesco delivers a model portfolio to a program sponsor and does not have discretion to make specific investment decisions for individual client accounts. IMA's Model Delivery strategies are sub-advised by Invesco Advisers and Invesco Capital Management and delivered by Invesco Advisers, Inc.

Invesco Advisers uses a randomly generated rotation schedule (a "randomizer") to generate a trade rotation order for Non-Discretionary Wrap Program Accounts. Invesco Advisers will deliver investment recommendations or trade instructions to each Program Sponsor/Sponsoring Broker sequentially in the order of the randomized schedule generated by the randomizer. Invesco Advisers will proceed to the next Program Sponsor/Sponsoring Broker in the randomized schedule once delivery of investment recommendations or trade instructions to the prior Program Sponsor/Sponsoring Broker is complete. Depending on a client account's relative place in the rotation for any given transaction, and other factors including price movements and variations in trade execution, the performance of the account may differ from, and be better or worse than, the performance of other accounts following the same investment strategy; however, Invesco Advisers believes the trade rotation policy treats all Non-Discretionary Wrap Program Accounts fairly and equitably over time. Randomizer rotation schedule logs are reviewed by Invesco Advisers' Compliance department on a quarterly basis to ensure that each Non-Discretionary Wrap Program Account receives fair and equitable treatment.

For further information about Invesco Advisers, including its business practices and advisory services, please refer to its Form ADV brochure as filed with the SEC.

Item 13 Review of Accounts

Account Reviews

IMA monitors all investment portfolios as part of a continuous and ongoing process. All investment advisory clients who are direct clients of IMA are encouraged to discuss their needs, goals and objectives with IMA and to keep IMA informed of any changes thereto. IMA contacts these ongoing investment advisory clients at least annually to review its previous services and/or recommendations and to discuss the impact resulting from any changes in the client's financial situation and/or investment objectives. These personalized review meetings will be conducted with a Client Portfolio Manager or in some cases with a Portfolio Manager.

Account Statements and Reports

Clients are provided with transaction confirmation notices and regular summary account statements directly from the Financial Institutions where their assets are custodied. On a quarterly basis, IMA also sends performance reports directly to certain clients, those clients are encouraged to compare the report with the information contained in the account statements they receive from their custodians. Not all accounts receive a statement directly from IMA, where IMA sub-advises for another adviser IMA sends statements to the adviser that is contracted with IMA, and for accounts invested through financial intermediaries or wrap programs IMA generally does not send a statement.

Item 14 Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Client Referrals

IMA has various arrangements in place with affiliates and affiliated entities for referral of clients. If a client is introduced to IMA by either an unaffiliated or an affiliated endorsement, IMA may pay that endorser a referral fee in accordance with the requirements of Rule 206(4)-1 under the Advisers Act and any applicable state securities law requirements. Third party (i.e., unaffiliated) endorsers will disclose, among other things, the material terms of the arrangement and any material conflicts at the time of the endorsement. Unless otherwise disclosed, any such referral fee is paid solely from IMA's investment management fee and does not result in any additional charge to the client. Any affiliated endorser of IMA discloses the nature of his/her relationship with IMA to prospective clients at the time of the endorsement and will provide all prospective clients with a copy of this Brochure at the time of the endorsement.

Item 15 Custody

IMA's Agreements with its clients and/or the separate agreement with any Financial Institution may authorize IMA through such Financial Institution to debit the client's account for the

amount of IMA's fee and to directly remit that management fee to IMA in accordance with applicable custody rules.

The Financial Institutions, all of which are "qualified custodians" as defined in the Advisers Act, have agreed to send a statement to the client, at least quarterly, indicating all amounts disbursed from the account including the amount of management fees paid directly to IMA. In addition, as discussed in the Review of Accounts section above, IMA also sends periodic supplemental reports to certain clients. Clients should carefully review the statements sent directly by the Financial Institutions and compare them to those received from IMA.

Item 16 Investment Discretion

Pursuant to investment management agreements, clients may retain IMA on a discretionary basis to provide continuous investment advice which includes the authority to determine the type and amount of securities or other assets to be purchased or sold, the broker-dealer to be used and the commissions to be paid.

For non-Model Delivery arrangements, IMA will typically have full investment decision-making authority over the type of investments and trading for a client's account in a manner that is consistent with such client's investment objectives and guidelines including any agreed upon transition plan, and IMA can implement its investment recommendations without obtaining client consent for each transaction. From time to time, a client may impose reasonable restrictions through written instructions, the investment guidelines, or the investment management agreement on certain investments from its account or direct that IMA use or not use certain broker-dealers to execute transactions for its account.

IMA's discretionary investment management services include transition of investment portfolios to a client's selected strategy. Where a client requests that an account transition occur over an extended period of time, IMA's discretionary authority to manage the account within its strategies' normal targets and risk parameters may be limited during the transition phase. As a result, IMA may not have full discretion over all aspects of the account until the transition is complete. In the event a client's pre-existing holdings include a security or securities that IMA is not able to transition or manage; IMA may ask the client to remove the security from the account or agree to designate it as unsupervised and not under IMA's discretion or supervision.

Item 17 Voting Client Securities

Invesco Ltd. and its wholly owned investment adviser subsidiaries (collectively, "Invesco") have adopted a Policy Statement on Global Corporate Governance and Proxy Voting (the "Invesco Global Proxy Voting Policy" or "Policy"). The Policy, which Invesco believes describes policies and procedures reasonably designed to assure proxy voting matters are conducted in the best interests of its clients.

The Policy sets forth the framework of Invesco's corporate governance approach, broad philosophy and guiding principles that inform the proxy voting practices of Invesco's investment teams around the world. Invesco's good governance principles, governance structure and processes are designed to ensure that proxy votes are cast in accordance with clients' best interests, including Invesco Funds and their shareholders.

Invesco understands proxy voting is an integral aspect of the investment management services it provides to clients. As an investment adviser, Invesco has a fiduciary duty to act in the best interests of our clients. Where Invesco has been delegated the authority to vote proxies with respect to securities held in client portfolios, we exercise such authority in the manner we believe best serves the interests of our clients and their investment objectives. We recognize that proxy voting is an important tool that enables us to drive shareholder value.

A summary of Invesco's global operational procedures and governance structure is included in Part II of the Policy. Invesco's good governance principles, which are included in Part III of the Policy, and its internal proxy voting guidelines are both principles and rules and cover topics that typically appear on voting ballots. Invesco's investment teams (together with the Global Governance and Advisory team) retain ultimate authority to vote proxies. Given the complexity of proxy issues across our clients' holdings globally, our investment teams consider many factors when determining how to cast votes. We seek to evaluate and make voting decisions that favor proxy proposals and governance practices that, in our view, promote long-term shareholder value.

A copy of the Invesco Global Proxy Voting Policy is available on Invesco's web site:

<https://www.invesco.com/content/dam/invesco/corporate/en/pdfs/regulatory/global-proxy-voting-policy.pdf>.

Where IMA votes proxies on behalf of clients, clients may request records of the voting activity taken on their behalf. Clients may submit the request in writing to sma-clientservice@invesco.com or call IMA Client service at (866) 769-2773.

Applicability of Policy

Invesco's investment teams vote proxies on behalf of Invesco-sponsored funds and both fund and non-fund advisory clients that have explicitly granted Invesco authority in writing to vote proxies on their behalf. In the case of institutional or sub-advised clients, Invesco will vote the proxies in accordance with the Policy unless the client agreement specifies that the client retains the right to vote or has designated a named fiduciary to direct voting.

In certain Wrap Programs, Invesco Managed Accounts, LLC will not be delegated the responsibility to vote proxies held by the Wrap Program accounts and, instead, the Program Sponsor or another service provider will generally vote such proxies. Clients in these Wrap Programs should contact the Program Sponsor for a copy of the Program Sponsor's proxy voting policies.

Invesco's Good Governance Principles

Invesco's good governance principles outline its views on best practice in corporate governance and long-term investment stewardship. These principles have been developed by Invesco's global investment teams in collaboration with the Global Governance and Advisory team and various departments internally. The broad philosophy and guiding principles in this section inform Invesco's approach to long-term investment stewardship and proxy voting. The principles and positions reflected in the Policy are designed to guide Invesco's investment professionals in voting proxies, they are not intended to be exhaustive or prescriptive.

Invesco's investment teams retain full discretion on vote execution in the context of our good governance principles and internal proxy voting guidelines, except where otherwise specified in the Policy. The final voting decisions may consider the unique circumstances affecting companies, regional best practices, and any dialogue we have had with company management. As a result, different investment teams may vote differently on particular proxy votes for the same company. To the extent investment teams choose to vote a proxy in a way that is not aligned with the Invesco Global Proxy Voting Policy, such manager's rationales are fully documented.

When evaluating proxy issues and determining how to cast our votes, Invesco's investment teams (and/or the Global Governance and Advisory team) may engage with companies in advance of shareholder meetings, and throughout the year. These meetings can be joint efforts between our global investment professionals.

The good governance principles apply to proxy voting with respect to operating companies. Invesco applies a separate approach to open-end and closed-end investment companies and unit investment trusts. Where appropriate, these guidelines may be supplemented by additional internal guidance that considers regional variations in best practices, company disclosure and region-specific voting items. Invesco may vote on proposals not specifically addressed by these principles based on an evaluation of a proposal's likelihood to enhance long-term shareholder value.

Privacy Notice

Invesco's Privacy Notice is enclosed.

Item 18 Financial Information

IMA does not charge management fees that are in excess of \$1,200 more than six months in advance of service rendered. The Adviser currently has no financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet its contractual and fiduciary commitments to clients. In addition, IMA has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding at any time during the past ten years.

WHAT DOES INVESCO DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION? *

Why? Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.

What? The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include:

- Social Security number and income Transaction
- history and investment experience Investment
- experience and assets

When you are *no longer* our customer, we continue to share information about you according to our policies.

How? All financial companies need to share customers’ personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers’ personal information; the reasons Invesco chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information	Does Invesco share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes— such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No
For our marketing purposes— to offer our products and services to you	No	We do not share
For joint marketing with other financial companies	No	We do not share
For our affiliates’ everyday business purposes— information about your transactions and experiences	No	We do not share
For our affiliates’ everyday business purposes— information about your credit worthiness	No	We do not share
For our affiliates to market to you	No	We do not share
For non-affiliates to market to you	No	We do not share

Questions? Call 1-800-959-4246 (toll free).

This privacy notice applies to individuals who obtain or have obtained a financial product or service from the Invesco family of companies. For a complete list of Invesco entities, please see the section titled “Who is providing this notice” on page 2.

Who we are	
Who is providing this notice?	Invesco Advisers, Inc., Invesco Private Capital, Inc., Invesco Senior Secured Management, Inc., WL Ross & Co. LLC, Invesco Distributors, Inc., Invesco Managed Accounts, LLC, and the Invesco family of mutual funds.
What we do	
How does Invesco protect my personal information?	To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings.
How does Invesco collect my personal information?	<p>We collect your personal information, for example, when you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Open an account or give us your contact information ■ Make deposits or withdrawals from your account or give us your income information ■ Make a wire transfer <p>We also collect your personal information from others, such as credit bureaus, affiliates or other companies.</p>
Why can't I limit all sharing?	<p>Federal law gives you the right to limit only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes—information about your creditworthiness ■ Affiliates from using your information to market to you ■ Sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you
Definitions	
Affiliates	<p>Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <p><i>Invesco does not share with our affiliates so that they can market to you.</i></p>
Nonaffiliates	<p>Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.</p> <p><i>Invesco does not share with non-affiliates so that they can market to you.</i></p>
Joint marketing	<p>A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.</p> <p><i>Invesco doesn't jointly market.</i></p>