Fund in Focus

Invesco S&P SmallCap and
MidCap Low Volatility ETFs

Invesco

XSLV **Invesco S&P SmallCap Low Volatility ETF**

Index	S&P SmallCap 600® Low Volatility Index
Inception	Feb. 15, 2013
AUM (As of March 31, 2019)	$1.8 billion
Total expense ratio	0.25%

XMLV **Invesco S&P MidCap Low Volatility ETF**

Index	S&P MidCap 400® Low Volatility Index
Inception	Feb. 15, 2013
AUM (As of March 31, 2019)	$2.6 billion
Total expense ratio	0.25%

Source: Bloomberg L.P., as of March 31, 2019. ***Performance is at NAV (Net Asset Value). Performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results; current performance may be higher or lower than performance quoted. Investment returns and principal value will fluctuate and shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost.*** *See invesco.com to find the most recent month–end performance numbers. Market returns are based on the midpoint of the bid/ask spread at 4 p.m. ET and do not represent the returns an investor would receive if shares were traded at other times. Fund performance reflects fee waivers, absent which performance data quoted would have been lower. An investment cannot be made directly into an index. Index returns do not represent fund returns.*

Key features

1 Historically provided lower-risk exposure to opportunities across small- and mid-cap equities
2 One of the purest approaches to harvesting the low volatility anomaly[1]
3 Potential to mitigate downside risk and participate in rising markets

Historically provided lower-risk exposure to opportunities across small- and mid-cap equities.

Small- and mid-cap sectors generated excess returns above large-cap sectors over the past ten years.

Excess return 10 years to March 2019

	10-year return	Excess return	Volatility
S&P SmallCap 600® Index	14.49%	0.28%	18.16%
S&P MidCap 400® Index	14.85%	0.64%	15.96%
S&P 500® Index	14.21%	–	13.57%

Source: Bloomberg L.P., as of March 31, 2019. Performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. An investment cannot be made in an index. Index returns do not represent fund returns.

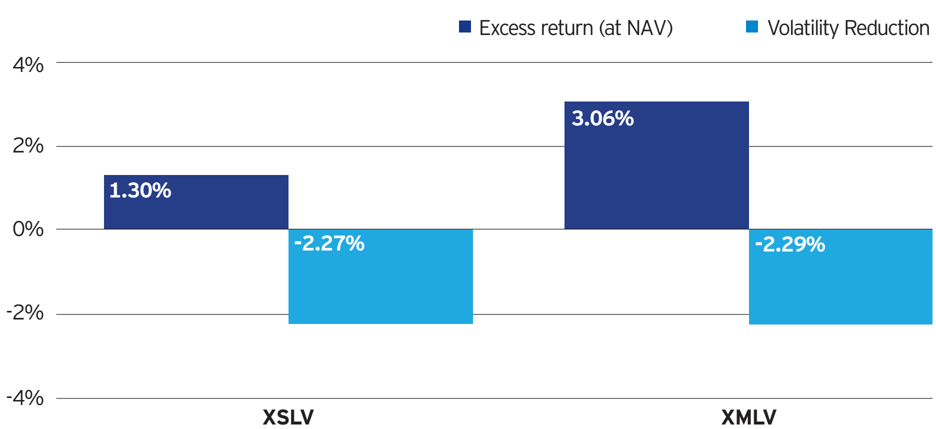
However, that outperformance has come at a price in the form of greater volatility. Over the 10-year period, small- and mid-cap stock relative volatility has been 33.78% and 17.55% higher, respectively, than large-cap stock volatility.

Ten years to March 2019, volatility for the S&P SmallCap 600 Index was 18.16% and the S&P MidCap 400 Index was 15.96%, versus the S&P 500 Index, which was 13.57%.[2]

In contrast, XSLV and XMLV helped investors gain access to these market-cap spectrums through indexes that have exhibited lower volatility than broader market benchmarks.
Since inception performance:

+ XSLV has generated *1.30% more return with 2.27% less volatility* than the S&P 600 SmallCap Index
+ XMLV has generated *3.06% more return with 2.29% less volatility* than the S&P 400 MidCap Index.

Fund performance & volatility versus benchmark February 2013 to March 2019



1 A common assumption in finance is that increasing a portfolio's risk exposure should generate a higher return. In contrast, the low volatility anomaly refers to the observation that, historically, portfolios of lower-volatility stocks produced higher risk-adjusted returns than portfolios with high-volatility stocks.
2 Source: Bloomberg L.P., as of March 31, 2019.

One of the purest approaches to harvesting the low volatility anomaly

Not all low volatility approaches are alike.

XSLV and XMLV provide access to the low volatility factor without imposing sector constraints. It's a simple, transparent approach offering risk mitigation potential where the funds' underlying indexes rotate, through quarterly scheduled rebalancing, into the lowest volatility stocks over the past 12-month period.

We refer to it as a "pure" approach to the low volatility factor because the strategy:

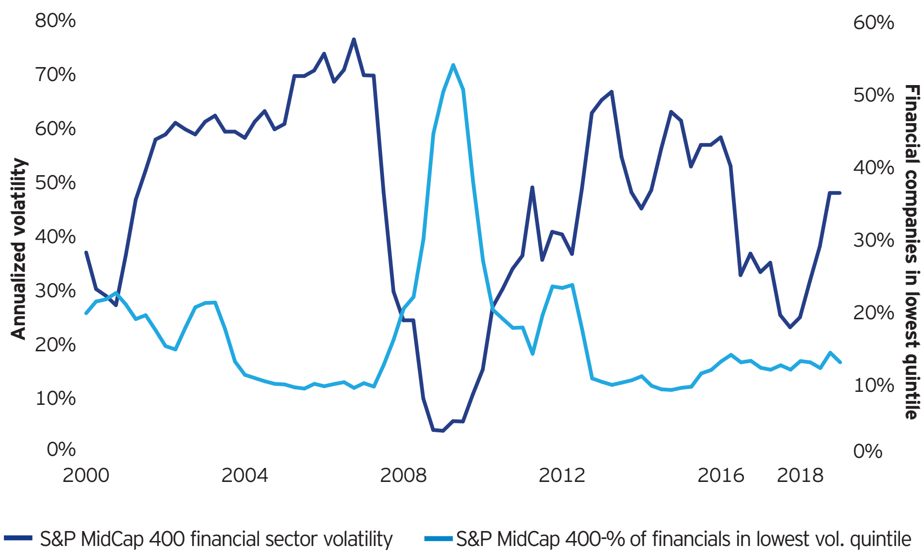
1 Offers investors exposure to stocks with the lowest volatility in their universe

2 Eliminates sector constraints that may skew low volatility allocations.[3]

This contrasts with an optimized minimum volatility strategy, which applies a mathematical process of portfolio optimization to derive a portfolio of low volatility stocks, using constraints chosen by the creator of the optimization model. Such constraints may result in unintended consequences of less protection with the inclusion of stocks that may not be the lowest volatility stocks within their universe.

A pure approach to the low volatility factor eliminates sector constraints that may impact how the low volatility anomaly is realized.

Financial companies in the lowest volatility quintile of the S&P MidCap 400 Index March 2000 - March 2019



Source: FactSet, as of March 31, 2019. Historical data representing a snapshot in time. The data represents a snapshot in time and is not reflective of the outcomes of other sectors, which may have less favorable outcomes. ***Past performance is not a guarantee of future results and investments cannot be made directly into an index.***

Illustrating the potential value of a pure approach and how it may impact a strategy's sector exposure, consider the 2007-2008 financial crisis where the volatility of the financial sector jumped from 12% in February 2006 to 72% in May 2009. During this time:

1 The S&P MidCap 400 Index's financial sector allocations in its low volatility quintile dropped from 56.7% in December 2006 to just 2.8% by December 2008.

2 An optimized minimum volatility strategy may have constrained the number of financial companies in its portfolio to +/- a certain percent weight based on the parent index, thus potentially extending investors' exposure to an out-of-favor allocation.

3 The funds are considered non-diversified and may be subject to greater risks than a diversified fund. The funds' unconstrained approach can result in industry or sector concentration, which may subject them to greater risk and impact by market volatility than investments with sector constraints, such as optimized minimum volatility strategies.

Loss % on portfolio	Return % needed to recover loss
5	5.26
10	11.11
15	17.65
30	42.86
50	100.00

For illustrative purposes only.
Not representative of an index or portfolio.

Investments with lower losses don't have to recover as much to break even.

Potential to mitigate downside risk and participate in rising markets

By providing pure exposure to the low volatility anomaly and through their indexes' ability to rotate during quarterly rebalancing, XSLV and XMLV have delivered an overall smoother ride versus investment in the S&P 600 and S&P 400, respectively.

	Upside capture	Downside capture
XSLV	88.87%	74.98%
XMLV	89.32%	60.61%

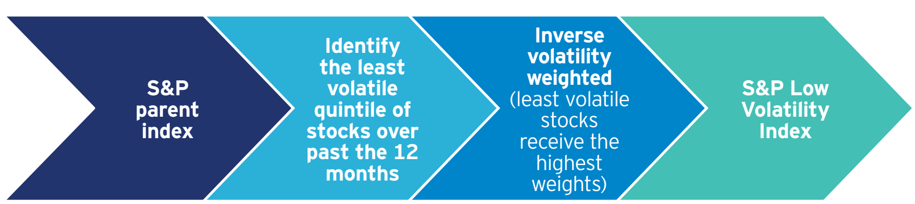
Source: Bloomberg L.P., Feb. 15, 2013 to March 31, 2019. ***Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.***

Standardized performance as of March 31, 2019 (%)

	YTD	1-year	3-year	5-year	10-year	Since fund inception
XSLV NAV *inception date 02/15/2013*	10.17	6.88	12.67	10.56	–	13.07
XSLV market price	10.40	6.88	12.69	10.55	–	13.06
S&P SmallCap 600 Low Volatility Index	10.27	7.13	12.94	10.85	–	13.37
S&P SmallCap 600 Index	11.61	1.57	12.55	8.45	17.00	11.77
XMLV NAV *inception date 02/15/2013*	12.17	13.03	12.66	12.85	–	13.83
XMLV market price	12.45	13.02	12.66	12.84	–	13.84
S&P MidCap 400 Low Volatility Index	12.23	13.30	12.96	13.16	–	14.15
S&P MidCap 400 Index	14.49	2.59	11.24	8.29	16.28	10.77

XSLV and XMLV's total expense ratios are 0.25% and 0.25%, respectively. ***Performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results; current performance may be higher or lower than performance quoted. Investment returns and principal value will fluctuate and shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost.*** *See invesco.com to find the most recent month-end performance numbers. Market returns are based on the midpoint of the bid/ask spread at 4 p.m. ET and do not represent the returns an investor would receive if shares were traded at other times. Fund performance reflects fee waivers, absent which performance data quoted would have been lower. An investment cannot be made directly into an index. Index returns do not represent fund returns. Returns less than one year are cumulative.*

Low volatility index construction
S&P's unconstrained low volatility indexes use only standard deviation when selecting the least volatile stocks.



For illustrative purposes only.

XSLV and XMLV are offered by Invesco, an ETF industry innovator and smart beta pioneer. We offer a suite of low volatility ETFs to give investors access to products that seek low volatility on a global level. Contact us to learn more:

Financial Advisors	**800.983.0903**
Registered Investment Advisors and Institutions	**866.406.5693**

Index information

Neither the underlying index nor the benchmark indexes charge management fees or brokerage expenses, and no such fees or expenses were deducted from the performance shown; nor do any of the indexes lend securities, and no revenues from securities lending were added to the performance shown. In addition, the results actual investors might have achieved would have differed from those shown because of differences in the timing, amounts of their investments, and fees and expenses associated.

The S&P SmallCap 600 Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of small-sized US companies.

The S&P SmallCap 600 Low Volatility Index measures the performance of the 120 least-volatile stocks in the S&P SmallCap 600 Index.

The S&P Midcap 400 Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of mid-sized US companies.

The S&P MidCap 400 Low Volatility Index measures the performance of the 80 least-volatile stocks in the S&P MidCap 400 Index.

Definitions

Down(side) capture measures how much performance loss a fund captures relative to a benchmark index in down markets.

Low volatility describes using volatility rankings while seeking to minimize the effects of market fluctuations.

Up(side) capture measures how much performance gain a fund captures relative to a benchmark index in up markets.

Volatility measures the standard deviation from a mean of historical prices of a security or portfolio over time. Of course, low volatility cannot be guaranteed.

Beta is a measure of risk representing how a security is expected to respond to general market movements.

Smart Beta represents an alternative and selection index based methodology that seeks to outperform a benchmark or reduce portfolio risk, or both in active or passive vehicles. Smart beta funds may underperform cap-weighted benchmarks and increase portfolio risk.

Risk information

There are risks involved with investing in ETFs, including possible loss of money. Shares are not actively managed and are subject to risks similar to those of stocks, including those regarding short selling and margin maintenance requirements. Ordinary brokerage commissions apply. The fund's return may not match the return of the underlying index. The fund is subject to certain other risks. Please see the current prospectus for more information regarding the risk associated with an investment in the fund.

Investments focused in a particular industry orsector are subject to greater risk, and are moregreatly impacted by market volatility, than more diversified investments.

Stocks of small- and medium-capitalization companies tend to be more vulnerable to adverse developments, may be more volatile, and may be illiquid or restricted as to resale than large companies.

There is no assurance that the ETFs will provide low volatility.

Shares are not individually redeemable and owners of the shares may acquire those shares from the fund and tender those shares for redemption to the fund in creation unit aggregations only, typically consisting of 10,000, 50,000, 75,000, 80,000, 100,000, 150,000 or 200,000 shares.

Note: Not all products available through all firms.

This does not constitute a recommendation of any investment strategy or product for a particular investor. Investors should consult a financial advisor/financial consultant before making any investment decisions.

NOT FDIC INSURED | MAY LOSE VALUE | NO BANK GUARANTEE

Before investing, investors should carefully read the prospectus/summary prospectus and carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses. For this and more complete information about the fund,investors should ask their advisor(s) for a prospectus or download one at invesco.com