Invesco

Q2 2026
As of June 30, 2026

Invesco Flexible Income ETF

FLXI

Fund description
The Fund is an actively managed exchange-traded fund ("ETF") that seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing under normal conditions in a multi-sector portfolio of fixed income securities. Fixed income securities include bonds, debt securities and other similar instruments issued by various U.S. and non-U.S. corporate and government issuers.

ETF information

Fund name	Invesco Flexible Income ETF
Fund ticker	FLXI
CUSIP	46127B809
Intraday NAV	
30 day SEC unsubsidized yield	4.92%
30 day SEC yield	4.92%
Holdings	71
Management fee	0.39%
Total expense ratio	0.39%
Effective duration (Yrs.)	4.72
Listing exchange	CBOE BZX U.S. EQUITIES EXCHANGE

Performance as at June 30, 2026

Performance (%)	YTD	1Y	3Y	5Y	10Y	Fund inception
ETF - NAV	-	-	-	-	-	-0.34
ETF - Market Price	-	-	-	-	-	-0.46
Benchmark[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-0.73

Returns less than one year are cumulative. Performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance is not a guarantee of 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.

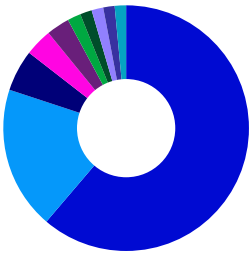
Fund inception: February 25, 2026

Not a Deposit Not FDIC Insured Not Guaranteed by the Bank May Lose Value Not Insured by any Federal Government Agency

Shares are not individually redeemable. Shares may be acquired from the Fund and tendered for redemption to the Fund in Creation and Redemption Units only, typically consisting of 150,000 Shares.

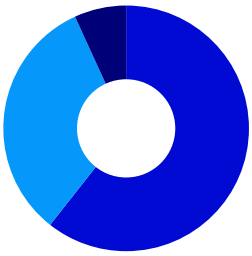
Index returns do not represent Fund returns. An investor cannot invest directly in an index.
Neither the underlying Index nor the benchmark indexes charge management fees or brokerage expenses, and no such fees or expenses were deducted from the performance shown; nor do any of the indexes lend securities, 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 with an investment in the Fund.
[1] Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of the US investment-grade, fixed-rate bond market.

Geographic allocation (%)



United States	60.35
United Kingdom	18.55
South Africa	5.37
France	3.55
Canada	3.00
Belgium	1.73
Colombia	1.53
Switzerland	1.52
Brazil	1.48
India	1.47

Sector allocation (%)



Securitized	60.62
Corporate	32.55
Non-US Govt/Agency	6.83

Top ETF holdings (%)

(Total holdings: 71)

Name	Coupon	Maturity	Weight
Fannie Mae Pool	4.50	Feb 01, 2056	7.89
Republic of South Africa Government Bond	8.75	Feb 28, 2048	5.14
Fannie Mae Pool	4.50	Dec 01, 2054	3.93
Freddie Mac Pool	4.50	Dec 01, 2054	3.75
Fannie Mae Pool	4.50	Jul 01, 2052	3.11
RCKT Mortgage Trust 2026-CES1	4.83	Jan 25, 2056	2.84
Qdoba Funding LLC	6.70	Jun 14, 2056	2.38
Angel Oak Mortgage Trust 2026-2	5.20	Feb 25, 2071	2.28
Connecticut Avenue Securities Trust 2026-R01	4.98	Jan 25, 2046	2.08
BRAVO Residential Funding Trust 2026-NQM1	5.21	Dec 25, 2065	1.98

Please see the website for complete holdings information. Holdings are subject to change and not buy/sell recommendations. Cash is excluded from the credit rating quality allocations table below.

Credit ratings (%)

AAA	11.49
AA	23.54
A	14.85
BBB	36.60
BB	11.04
Not Rated	2.48

Maturity (%)

25+ Years	68.53
20-25 Years	8.16
15-20 Years	10.06
10-15 Years	1.15
5-10 Years	3.26
1-5 Years	8.83

Investment risks

There are risks involved with investing in ETFs, including the possible loss of money. Actively managed ETFs do not necessarily seek to replicate the performance of a specified index and are subject to risks similar to stocks, including those related to short selling and margin maintenance. Ordinary brokerage commissions apply. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Index. Please see the current prospectus for additional information regarding risks associated with an investment in the Fund.

The investment techniques and risk analysis used by portfolio managers may not produce the desired results.

Fixed-income investments are subject to credit risk and the effects of changing interest rates. Bond prices generally fall as interest rates rise and may increase when interest rates decline. High-yield "junk" bonds involve a greater risk of default or price volatility than higher-quality bonds.

Changes in monetary policy, including increases in interest rates by the Federal Reserve Board or foreign central banks, may increase volatility and reduce liquidity in fixed-income markets, particularly for securities with longer maturities. Issuers may be unable or unwilling to meet interest or principal obligations, which may negatively affect the value of their securities.

Income generated by the Fund depends primarily on prevailing interest rates. If rates fall, the Fund's income may decline.

Obligations issued by U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities may receive varying levels of support from the U.S. government, which could affect the Fund's recovery prospects in the event of a default.

Mortgage- and asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment, reinvestment, and extension risks, as well as the potential for unexpectedly high default rates in underlying mortgage pools. The risk profile depends on the quality of the underlying collateral and the creditworthiness of the issuer or guarantor.

Certain government agency securities, such as those issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, are backed only by the issuer's creditworthiness and not by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

Collateralized Debt Obligations (CDOs) may be highly leveraged, and their risks depend on the quality of the underlying collateral and the tranche's priority of payments. Synthetic CDOs may introduce additional derivative and counterparty risks.

Contingent convertible securities may experience canceled interest payments, subordination to other creditors, conversion from debt to equity, or partial or total principal write-downs, and are also subject to general fixed-income risks, including interest rate, credit, market, and liquidity risk.

To-Be-Announced (TBA) transactions involve the risk that delivered securities may be less favorable than anticipated or that a counterparty may fail to deliver, resulting in potential losses.

Derivatives may be more volatile and less liquid than traditional investments and may involve market, interest rate, credit, leverage, counterparty, and management risks. Losses may exceed the amount invested due to leverage.

Options involve volatility and may reduce returns if market movements differ from expectations. Swaps expose the Fund to credit and counterparty risk. Futures contracts involve imperfect correlation to underlying assets, potential illiquidity, and margin requirements.

Structured Notes may be less liquid and more volatile than the underlying reference assets, and the Fund may experience losses if issuers default or if positions cannot be closed without incurring losses.

Forward foreign currency contracts used to lock in the U.S. dollar value of foreign-currency-denominated securities or hedge currency exposure may not perform as expected if currency movements do not align with changes in the value of the Fund's holdings. Such mismatches, unanticipated currency changes, and counterparty defaults may result in losses or reduced performance.

Leverage created through borrowing or certain transactions may impair liquidity, increase volatility, or lead to losses exceeding the amount invested.

The risks of investing in securities of foreign issuers, including emerging markets, can include fluctuations in foreign currencies, political and economic instability, and foreign taxation issues.

Issuers of sovereign debt or the governmental authorities that control repayment may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due, and the Fund may have limited recourse in the event of default. Without debt holder approval, some governmental debtors may be able to reschedule or restructure their debt payments or declare moratoria on payments.

The value of foreign investments will be influenced by changes in exchange rates.

If interest rates fall, issuers may call or prepay securities, requiring the Fund to reinvest proceeds at lower interest rates, which may reduce the Fund's income.

Restricted securities may be illiquid and carry significant business, financial, and liquidity risks.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading to reflect the rebalancing of the Index.

A Fund may invest in China onshore bonds traded on the China Interbank Bond Market ("CIBM") through the China – Hong Kong Bond Connect Program ("Bond Connect"). This recordkeeping system subjects a Fund to various risks, including the risks of settlement delays and counterparty default of the China custodian and Hong Kong custody agent. In addition, a Fund may have a limited ability to enforce rights as a bondholder because enforcing the ownership rights of a beneficial holder of Bond Connect securities is untested and courts in China have limited experience in applying the concept of beneficial ownership. Bond Connect is not available on trading holidays in Hong Kong. As a result, prices of securities purchased through Bond Connect may fluctuate at times when a Fund is unable to add to or exit its position. Securities offered through Bond Connect may lose their eligibility for trading through Bond Connect at any time. Because Bond Connect trades are settled in Renminbi ("RMB"), a Fund investing through Bond Connect must have timely access to a reliable supply of offshore RMB, which cannot be guaranteed. Market volatility and potential lack of liquidity due to low trading volume of certain bonds on the CIBM may result in prices of such bonds fluctuating significantly, exposing a Fund to liquidity and volatility risks. The bid-ask spreads of the prices of such securities may be large, and a Fund may therefore incur significant costs and may suffer losses when selling such investments. Bonds traded on the CIBM may be difficult or impossible to sell, which may impact a Fund's ability to acquire or dispose of such securities at their expected prices. Finally, uncertainties in China tax rules governing taxation of income and gains from investments via Bond Connect could result in unexpected tax liabilities for a Fund.

Important information

The Global Industry Classification Standard was developed by and is the exclusive property and a service mark of MSCI, Inc. and Standard & Poor's.

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

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

Note: Not all products available through all firms or in all jurisdictions.

Glossary

A credit rating is an assessment provided by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO) of the creditworthiness of an issuer with respect to debt obligations, including specific securities, money market instruments or other debts. Ratings are measured on a scale that generally ranges from AAA (highest) to D (lowest); ratings are subject to change without notice. NR indicates the debtor was not rated and should not be interpreted as indicating low quality. For more information on rating methodologies, please visit the following NRSRO websites: www.spglobal.com and select 'Understanding Credit Ratings' under Rating Resources 'About Ratings' on the homepage.; https://ratings.moodys.io/ratings and select 'Understanding Ratings' on the homepage.; https://www.fitchratings.com and select 'Ratings Definitions Criteria' under 'Resources' on the homepage. Then select 'Rating Definitions' under 'Resources' on the 'Contents' menu.

30 Day SEC Unsubsidized Yield reflects the 30-day yield if the investment adviser were not waiving all or part of its fee or reimbursing the fund for part of its expenses during the period as defined by the guidelines, where applicable, referenced in the current prospectus. Total return would have also been lower in the absence of these temporary reimbursements or waivers.

30 Day SEC Yield is based on a 30-day period and is computed by dividing the net investment income per share earned during the period by the maximum offering price per share on the last day of the period.

Effective Duration is a measure of a bond's sensitivity to interest rate changes that reflects the change in a bond's price given a change in yield. This duration measure is appropriate for bonds with embedded options

Invesco Distributors, Inc.
Invesco.com 7/26
P-FLXI-PC-1